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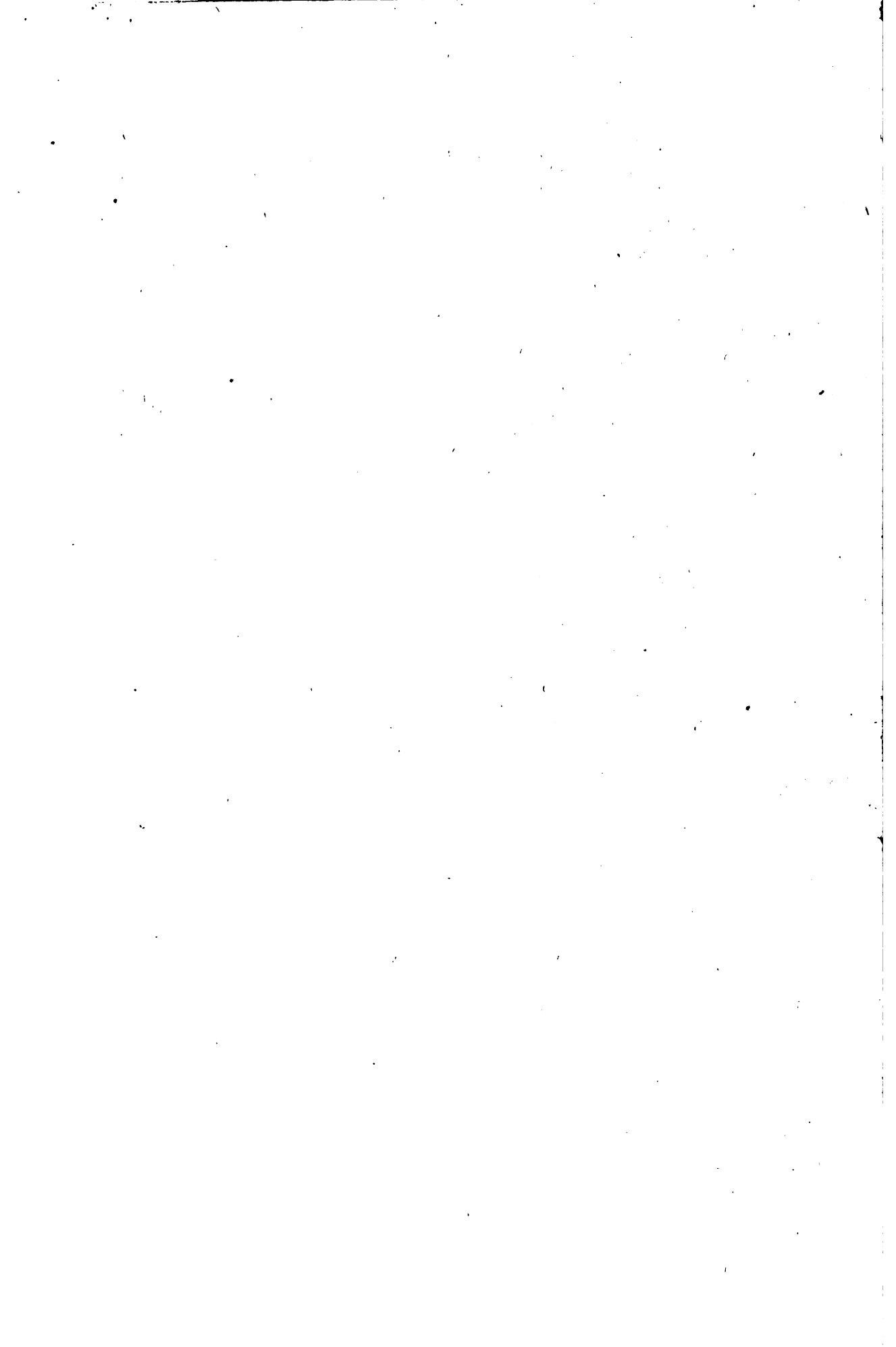
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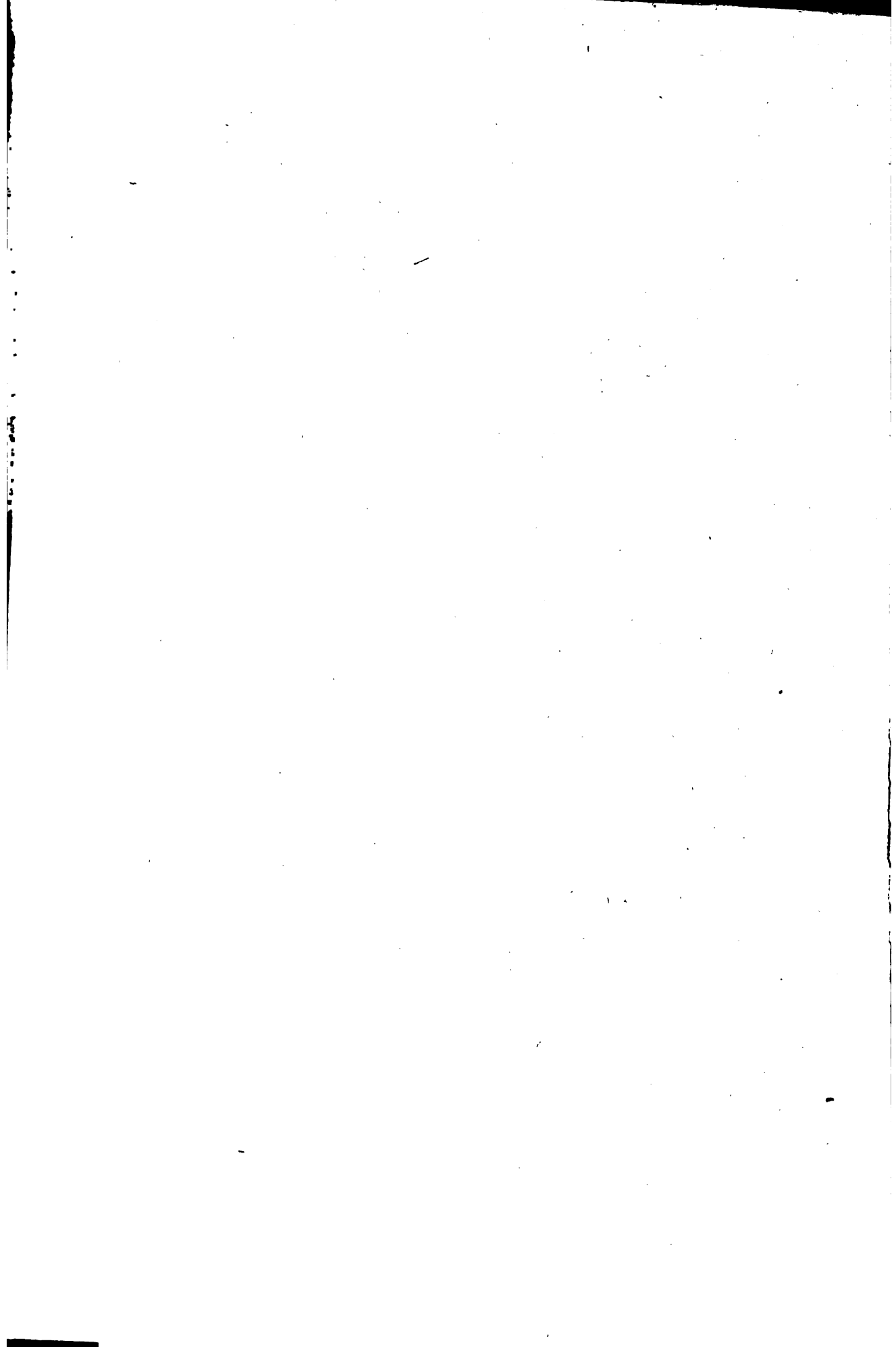
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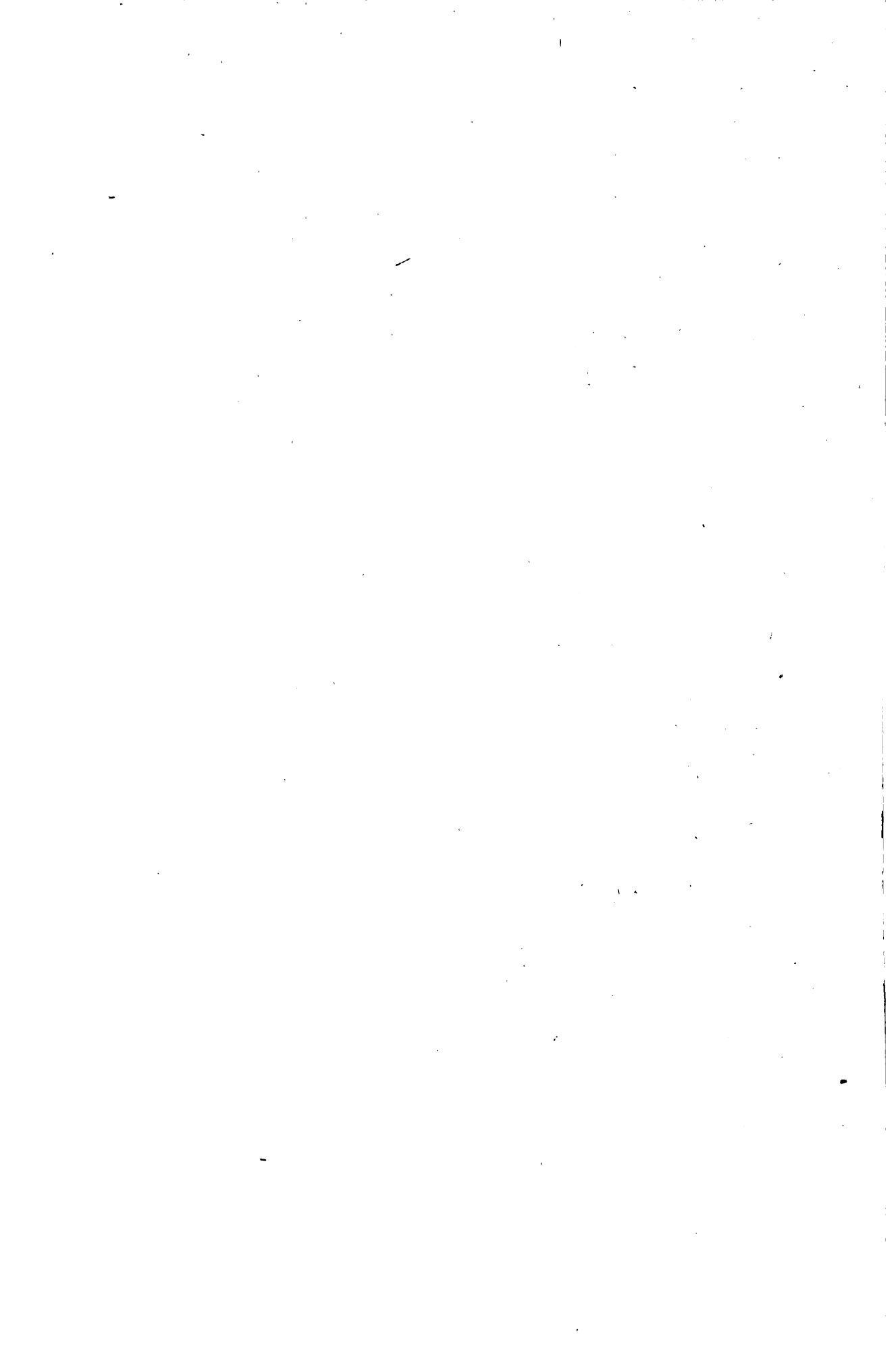






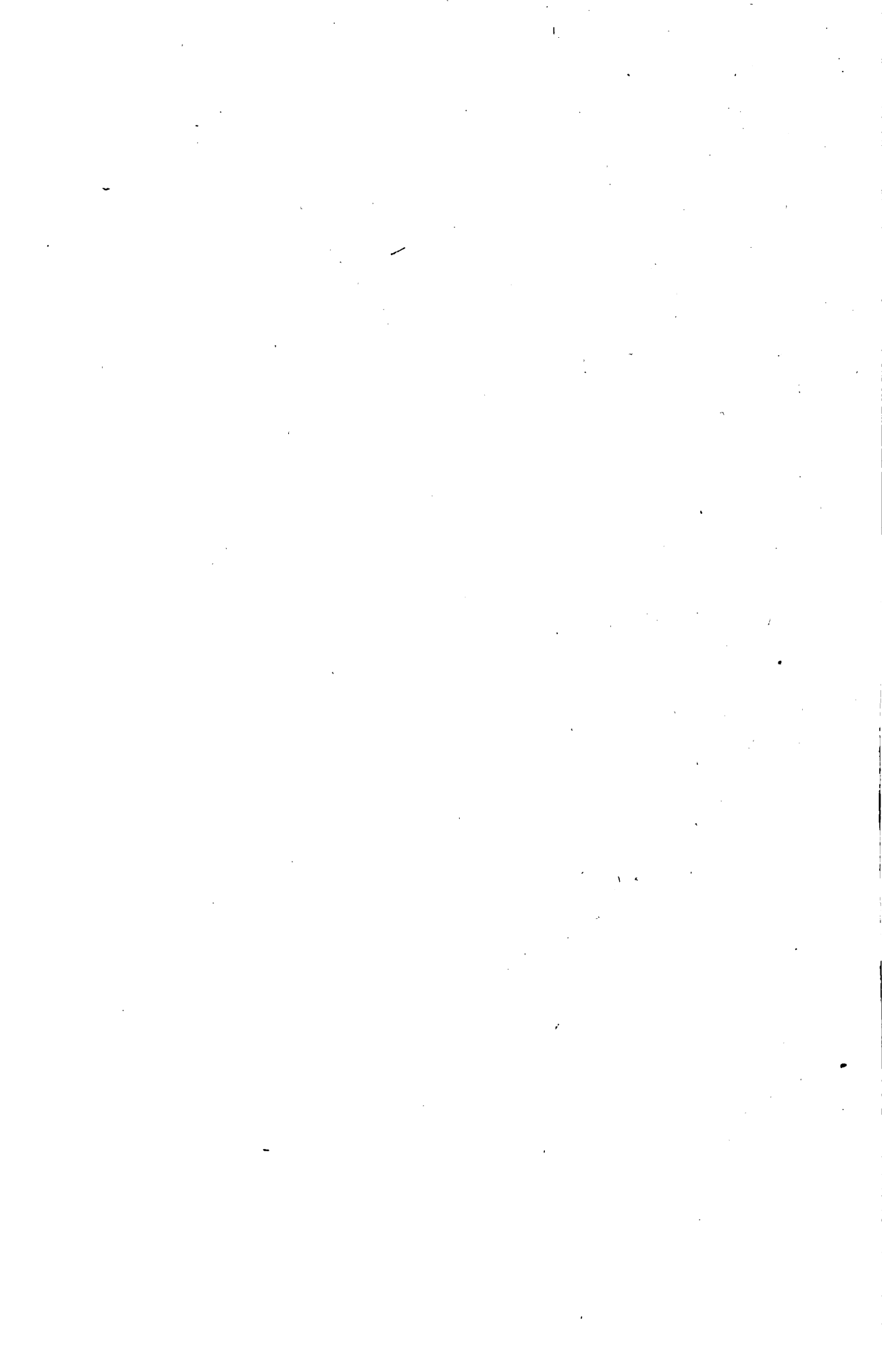
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THE
IMPERIAL DICTIONARY
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.



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A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC,
AND TECHNOLOGICAL

BY

JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.,

Author of "The Comprehensive English Dictionary," "The Student's English Dictionary," &c. &c.

NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED.

EDITED BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE THREE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN THE TEXT.

VOL. III. L—SCREAK.



LONDON:

BLACKIE & SON, 49 AND 50 OLD BAILEY, E.C.;

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN.

1883.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION AND TO THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS EMPLOYED.

PRONUNCIATION.

IN showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

Vowels.

a, as in fate	o, as in not.
ā, " far.	ō, " move.
ā, " fat.	ū, " tube.
ā, " fall.	u, " tub.
ē, " me.	ū, " bull.
e, " met.	ū, " Sc. abune (Fr. u).
ē, " her.	oi, " oil.
i, " pine.	ou, " pound.
i, " pin.	y, " Sc. fey (=e+i).
ō, " note.	

Consonants.

ch, as in chain.	th, as in then.
ch, " Sc. loch, Ger. nach.	th, " thin.
j, " job.	w, " wig.
g, " go.	wh, " whig.
h, " Fr. ton.	zh, " azure.
ng, " sing.	

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

Accent.—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark '. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la'bour*, *de'lay*, and *compre'hension*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ", and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ', as in the word *excommuni'cation*.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements.	Symbols.	Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al	Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb	Molybdenum,	Mo
Arsenic,	As	Nickel,	Ni
Barium,	Ba	Niobium,	Nb
Bismuth,	Bi	Nitrogen,	N
Boron,	B	Osmium,	Os
Bromine,	Br	Oxygen,	O
Cadmium,	Cd	Palladium,	Pd
Cæsium,	Cs	Phosphorus,	P
Calcium,	Ca	Platinum,	Pt
Carbon,	C	Potassium (Kallium),	K
Cerium,	Ce	Rhodium,	R
Chlorine,	Cl	Rubidium,	Rb
Chromium,	Cr	Ruthenium,	Ru
Cobalt,	Co	Selenium,	Se
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu	Silicon,	Si
Didymium,	D	Silver (Argentum),	Ag
Erbium,	E	Sodium (Natrium),	Na
Fluorine,	F	Strontium,	Sr
Gallium,	Ga	Sulphur,	S
Glucinium,	G	Tantalum,	Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium,	Te
Hydrogen,	H	Thallium,	Tl
Iadium,	In	Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	I	Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Iridium,	Ir	Titanium,	Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram),	W
Lanthanum,	La	Uranium,	U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Vanadium,	V
Lithium,	L	Yttrium,	Y
Magnesium,	Mg	Zinc,	Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	Zr

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (See *ATOM*, and *Atomic theory* under *ATOMIC*, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus—O₂ signifies two atoms of oxygen, S₅ five atoms of sulphur, and C₁₀ ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus—H₂O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: 2 H₂O represents two molecules of water, 4(C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesian sulphate is MgSO₄, 7 H₂O. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, 2 H₂ + O₂ = 2 H₂O expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or *adj.* stands for adjective.
abbrev. ... abbreviation, abbreviated.
acc. ... accusative.
act. ... active.
adv. ... adverb.
agri. ... agriculture.
alg. ... algebra.
Amer. ... American.
anat. ... anatomy.
anc. ... ancient.
antiq. ... antiquities.
aor. ... aorist, aoristic.
Ar. ... Arabic.
arch. ... architecture.
archæol. ... archæology.
arith. ... arithmetic.
Armor. ... Armoric.
art. ... article.
A. Sax. ... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ... astrology.
astron. ... astronomy.
at. wt. ... atomic weight.
aug. ... augmentative.
Bav. ... Bavarian dialect.
biol. ... biology.
Bohem. ... Bohemian.
bot. ... botany.
Braz. ... Brazilian.
Bret. ... Breton (= Armoric).
Bulg. ... Bulgarian.
Catal. ... Catalanian.
carp. ... carpentry.
caus. ... causative.
Celt. ... Celtic.
Chal. ... Chaldee.
chem. ... chemistry.
chron. ... chronology.
Class. ... Classical (=Greek and Latin).
cog. ... cognate, cognate with.
colloq. ... colloquial.
com. ... commerce.
comp. ... compare.
compar. ... comparative.
conch. ... conchology.
conj. ... conjunction.
contr. ... contraction, contracted.
Corn. ... Cornish.
crystal. ... crystallography.
Cym. ... Cymric.
D. ... Dutch.
Dan. ... Danish.
dat. ... dative.
def. ... definite.
deriv. ... derivation.
dial. ... dialect, dialectal.
dim. ... diminutive.
distrib. ... distributive.
dram. ... drama, dramatic.
dyn. ... dynamics.
E., Eng. ... English.
ecclæs. ... ecclesiastical.
Egypt. ... Egyptian.
elect. ... electricity.
engin. ... engineering.
engr. ... engraving.
entom. ... entomology.
Eth. ... Ethiopic.
ethn. ... ethnography, ethnology.
etym. ... etymology.
Eur. ... European.
exclam. ... exclamation.
fem. ... feminine.
fig. ... figuratively.
Fl. ... Flemish.
fort. ... fortification.
Fr. ... French.
freq. ... frequentative.
Fris. ... Frisian.
fut. ... future.
G. ... German.
Gael. ... Gaelic.

galv. stands for galvanism.
genit. ... genitive.
geog. ... geography.
geol. ... geology.
geom. ... geometry.
Goth. ... Gothic.
Gr. ... Greek.
gram. ... grammar.
gun. ... gunnery.
Heb. ... Hebrew.
her. ... heraldry.
Hind. ... Hindostanee, Hindu, or
hist. ... history. [Hindi.
hort. ... horticulture.
Hung. ... Hungarian.
hydros. ... hydrostatics.
Icel. ... Icelandic.
ich. ... ichthyology.
imper. ... imperative.
imperf. ... imperfect.
impers. ... impersonal.
incept. ... inceptive.
ind. ... indicative.
Ind. ... Indic.
indef. ... indefinite.
Indo-Eur. ... Indo-European.
inf. ... infinitive.
intens. ... intensive.
interj. ... interjection.
Ir. ... Irish.
Iran. ... Iranian.
It. ... Italian.
L. ... Latin.
lan. ... language.
Lett. ... Lettish.
L.G. ... Low German.
lit. ... literal, literally.
Lith. ... Lithuanian.
L.L. ... late Latin, low do.
mach. ... machinery.
manuf. ... manufactures.
masc. ... masculine.
math. ... mathematics.
mech. ... mechanics.
med. ... medicine.
Med. L. ... Medieval Latin.
mensur. ... mensuration.
metal. ... metallurgy.
metaph. ... metaphysics.
meteor. ... meteorology.
Mex. ... Mexican.
M.H.G. ... Middle High German.
mil. ... military.
mineral. ... mineralogy.
Mod. Fr. ... Modern French.
myth. ... mythology.
N. ... Norse, Norwegian.
n. ... noun.
nat. hist. ... natural history.
nat. order. ... natural order.
nat. phil. ... natural philosophy.
naut. ... nautical.
navig. ... navigation.
neg. ... negative.
neut. ... neuter.
N.H.G. ... New High German.
nom. ... nominative.
Norm. ... Norman.
North. E. ... Northern English.
numis. ... numismatics.
obj. ... objective.
obs. ... obsolete.
obsoles. ... obsolescent.
O. Bulg. ... Old Bulgarian (Ch. Slavic).
O.E. ... Old English (i.e. English
between A.Saxon and
Modern English).
O. Fr. ... Old French.
O.H.G. ... Old High German.
O.Prus. ... Old Prussian.
O.Sax. ... Old Saxon.
ornith. ... ornithology.

p. stands for participle.
palæon. ... palæontology.
part. ... participle.
pass. ... passive.
pathol. ... pathology.
pejor. ... pejorative.
Per. ... Persic or Persian.
perf. ... perfect.
pers. ... person.
persp. ... perspective.
Peruv. ... Peruvian.
Pg. ... Portuguese.
phar. ... pharmacy.
philol. ... philology.
philos. ... philosophy.
Phœn. ... Phœnician.
photog. ... photography.
phren. ... phrenology.
phys. geog. ... physical geography.
physiol. ... physiology.
pl. ... plural.
Pl. D. ... Platt Dutch.
pneum. ... pneumatics.
poet. ... poetical.
Pol. ... Polish.
pol. econ. ... political economy.
poss. ... possessive.
pp. ... past participle.
ppr. ... present participle.
Fr. ... Provençal.
prep. ... preposition.
pres. ... present.
pret. ... preterite.
priv. ... privative.
pron. ... pronunciation, pronounced.
pron. ... pronoun.
pros. ... prosody.
prov. ... provincial.
psychol. ... psychology.
rail. ... railways.
R. Cath. Ch. ... Roman Catholic Church.
rhet. ... rhetoric.
Rom. antiq. ... Roman antiquities.
Rus. ... Russian.
Sax. ... Saxon.
Sc. ... Scotch.
Scand. ... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ... Scripture.
sculp. ... sculpture.
Sem. ... Semitic.
Serv. ... Servian.
sing. ... singular.
Skr. ... Sanskrit.
Slav. ... Slavonic, Slavic.
Sp. ... Spanish.
sp. gr. ... specific gravity.
stat. ... statute.
subj. ... subjunctive.
superl. ... superlative.
surg. ... surgery.
surv. ... surveying.
Sw. ... Swedish.
sym. ... symbol.
syn. ... synonym.
Syr. ... Syriac.
Tart. ... Tartar.
technol. ... technology.
teleg. ... telegraphy.
term. ... termination.
Teut. ... Teutonic.
theol. ... theology.
toxicol. ... toxicology.
trigon. ... trigonometry.
Turk. ... Turkish.
typog. ... typography.
var. ... variety (of species).
v.i. ... verb intransitive.
v.n. ... verb neuter.
v.t. ... verb transitive.
W. ... Welsh.
zool. ... zoology.
† ... obsolete.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

L

L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a semi-vowel or a liquid. It is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the gum that incloses the roots of the upper teeth, and allowing the breath to escape by the sides of the tongue. *L* has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. At the end of monosyllables it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, *tell*, *bell*, but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as *soul*, *fool*, *provel*, *groul*, *foal*, &c. The nearest ally of *l* is *r*, the pronunciation of which differs from that of *l* only in being accompanied by a vibration of the tip of the tongue. There is no letter accordingly with which *l* is more frequently interchanged, instances of the change of *l* into *r* and of *r* into *l* being both very common in various languages. In fact in the history of the Indo-European alphabet *l* is considered to be a later modification of *r*. Thus the Skr. *ruch*, to shine, corresponds to the Gr. root *luk* in *leukos*, white, *L. luc* in *lucce*, to shine, *luz*, light, and the root of *E. light*; the *L. ulmus* yields the Fr. *orme*, and the *L. peregrinus* yields the It. *pellegrino*, Fr. *pèlerin*, *E. pilgrim*, *L. lavendula*, *E. lavender*. So too the Latin adjectival terminations *-alis*, *-aris* are the same. There are whole nations that do not possess one or other of these sounds, the Japanese, for example, always using *r* instead of *l*, while the Chinese use *l* instead of *r*. *L* is also found representing *n*, as in *postern*, as well as the mutes *d*, *t*, thus *E. tear*, Fr. *larme*, Gr. *dakry*, are etymologically the same words. In *A. Sax.* *l*, like the other liquids *n* and *r*, is often preceded by *h*, which was no doubt sounded, as in *hlaf*, loaf; *hladan*, to lade or load; *hlót*, lot; *hlinsian*, *hlomsian*, to lean. In English words the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* forms itself a syllable, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eagl*. In some words *l* is now mute, as in *half*, *calf*, *walk*, *chalk*, *yolk*, *calm*; from others it has disappeared altogether, as from *each*, *ruch*; in *hawberk*, *auburn*, it has become *u*; in *could*, *syllable*, *participle*, it has intruded. — As an abbreviation, in Latin, it stands for *Lucius*; *L.L.S.* for a sesterce, or two *libras* and a half. *L.L.D.* stands for *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws. *L* is also used for *liber*, book, as applied to a division in a work. — As a numeral *L* stands for 50.

La, (*la*), *exclaim*. [*A. Sax.* *la*, lo! behold!] Look; see; behold.

La, (*la*). In music, (*a*) in solmization, the sixth of the seven syllables—*ut* or *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*—representing the seven sounds in the diatonic scale. (*b*) The syllable by which Guido denoted the last sound of each of his hexachords. If the hexachord begins in C, the *la* answers to our A; if in G, to our E; and if in F, to D.

Lab, **Labbe**, *n.* [Allied to *D. labben*, to blab, to tell tales; to *G. labbe*, lip, mouth; and probably to *E. blab*.] A great talker; a blabber. 'I am no lab.' *Chaucer*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Lab, **Labbe**, *v. i.* [See the noun.] To blab; to prate; to talk thoughtlessly or carelessly. 'A labbing shrew is she.' *Chaucer*.

Labadist (*lab'a-dist*), *n.* A follower of Jean de Labadie, who lived in the seventeenth century. The Labadists held that God can and does deceive men, that the observance of the Sabbath is a matter of indifference, and other peculiar opinions.

Labarri (*la-bar'ri*), *n.* *Elaps lemniscatus*, a deadly snake of Guiana, which sometimes reaches the length of 8 feet. It is beautifully coloured when alive, but fades when dead.

Labarum (*lab'a-rum*), *n.* [*L. labarum*, *labōrum*, Gr. *labaron*, *labōron*; etym. doubtful.] The imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great after his conversion to Christianity, differently described and figured, but generally represented as a pole having a cross-bar with the banner depending from it and bearing the Greek letters X P (*that is, Chr*), conjoined so as to form a monogram of the name of Christ. The banner was made of silk. The word is sometimes used for any other standard or flag, and its form may still be recognized in the banners carried in ecclesiastical processions in all Roman Catholic countries.

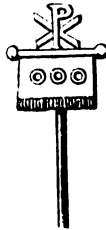
Labdanum (*lab'da-num*). See **LADANUM**.

Labefaction (*lab-e-fak'shon*), *n.* [*L. labefactio*, from *labefacio*—*labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.] A weakening or loosening; a falling; decay; downfall; ruin.

There is in it such a *labefaction* of all principles as may be injurious to mortality. *Barwell*.

Labefy (*lab'e-fi*), *v. t.* To weaken or impair.

Label (*la'bi*), *n.* [*O. Fr. label*, *lambel*, *labeau*, a rag, a tatter, a shred; either of Germanic or of Celtic origin; comp. *G. lappen*, a flap, patch, rag, and *W. llab*, a strip, *llabed*, a label; Gael. *lead*, a shred.] 1. A slip of silk, paper, parchment, or other material, containing a name, title, address, or the like, and affixed to anything, indicating its nature, contents, ownership, destination, or other particulars. — 2. A narrow slip of parchment or paper, or a ribbon of silk, affixed to diplomas, deeds, or writings to hold the appended seal. — 3. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil. — 4. In her. a fillet with pendants or points, a figure usually added to coat-armour to mark a distinction in the arms of the eldest son during the life of the father, in which case it has three points. A label of five points is the distinction of the heir whilst the grandfather is living; one of seven points, the difference for Label of three points, the heir in the lifetime of his great-grandfather; and so on. The label is also termed a *Lambel*, sometimes a *Fillet*. 5. A long thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a centre-hole at the other,



Labarum.—Medal of Constantine.

commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c.—6. † A tassell. *Fuller*. — 7. In *Goth. arch.* a projecting tablet or moulding over doors, windows, &c., called a hood-moulding, and a drip, dripstone, or weather-moulding when it is turned square. — 8. A pendant like a broad ribbon hanging from the head-dress and helmet of a knight.

Label (*la'bi*), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *labelled*; ppr. *labelling*. To affix a label to.

It shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled. *Shak.*

Labeller (*la'bi-er*), *n.* One who affixes labels to anything.

Labellum (*la-bel'lum*), *n.* [*L.*, a little lip.] A term applied in botany to one of the three pieces forming the corolla in orchideous plants. It is often spurred.

Labent (*la'bent*), *a.* [*L. labens*, *labentis*, ppr of *labor*, to slide.] Sliding; gliding. [Rare.]

Labia (*la'bi-a*), *n. pl.* [From *L. labium*, a lip.] In anat. the lips. Applied also to the parts of the pendulum exterior to the nymphs.

Labial (*la'bi-al*), *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. labium*, a lip. See **LIP**.] 1. Pertaining to the lips. 'A labial gland or vein.' *Dunglison*. — 2. Formed by the lips; owing its special character to the lips; as, a labial articulation, a labial consonant, namely one such as *b*, *p*, and *m*.

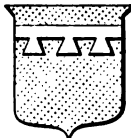
Labial (*la'bi-al*), *n.* A letter or character representing a sound or articulation formed or uttered chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*, are called labials.

Labially (*la'bi-al-ly*), *adv.* In a labial manner; by means of the lips.

Labiate (*la-bi-a'te*), *n. pl.* [See **LABIATE**.] The mint tribe, a very important and extensive natural order of exogenous plants, with a labiate corolla, and a four-lobed ovary, changing to four seed-like monospermous fruits. This order contains about 2600 species, mostly herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, rarely arborescent, with opposite or whorled leaves, usually square stems, and a thyrsoid or whorled inflorescence. They are spread throughout the world, being most strongly represented in the Mediterranean and eastern regions, but abounding in all temperate latitudes. Many of the species are valued for their fragrance, as lavender and thyme; others for their stimulating qualities, as mint and peppermint; others as aromatics, as savory, basil, and marjoram; several are used as febrifuges, as the *Ocimum febrifugum* of Sierra Leone. Rosemary is used in the manufacture of Hungary-water, and its oil is that which gives the green colour to bear's-grease and such pomatums. Betony, ground-ivy, horehound, and others possess bitter tonic qualities. Numerous species are objects of great beauty, as various kinds of sage, Gardquoia, and Draccephalum. Also called *Lamiaceae*.



Flower of *Orchis maculata*. *L. Labellum*.



Label of three points.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hēr; pine, pln; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull; ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g. go; j. job; h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune; ŷ, Sc. fey; w, weig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See KEY

Labiata, Labiated (lā'bi-āt, lā'bi-āt-ed), *a.* [*L. labiatus*, from *L. labium*, *lip*.] In *bot.* a term applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla, the limb or expanded portion cleft so as to present an upper and lower lip, the upper consisting of two, the lower of three segments.

Labiatiflorae (lā'bi-ā-ti-flo-ræ), *n. pl.* [*L. labiatus*, *lipped*, from *L. labium*, *a lip*, and *flor*, *a flower*.] In *bot.* a section of the nat. order Compositæ. The flowers are mostly hermaphrodite, and the corolla is divided into two lips.



Labiate Corolla.

Labile (lā'bīl), *a.* [*L. labilis*, apt to slip, from *L. labor*, to slide, to slip.] Liable to err, fall, or apostatize. [Rare.]

Liability (lā'bī-lī-tī), *a.* Liability to lapse or err. *Coleridge.*

Labimeter, Labidometer (lā-bim'et-er, lā-bī-dom'et-er), *n.* [*Gr. labia*, *labidos*, *a forceps*, and *metron*, *a measure*.] In *obstetrics*, a scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child in the womb.

Labiodental (lā'bī-dēn-tal), *a.* [*L. labium*, *a lip*, and *dens*, *a tooth*.] In *phonetics*, formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; as, *f* and *v* are *labiodental* letters.

Labiodental (lā'bī-dēn-tal), *n.* A letter representing a sound pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

Labipalpi (lā'bī-pal-pī), *n. pl.* [*L. labium*, *a lip*, and *palmus*, *a feeler*.] In *entom.* the labial feelers in insects.

Labium (lā'bī-um), *n.* [*L.*, *a lip*.] A lip; especially, (a) in *entom.* the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*. (b) In univalve molluscous shells the inner lip of the shell, the outer being called the *labrum*.

Labor (lā'bor), *n.* A Mexican land measure, equal to 177 acres. *Simmonds.*

Laborant (lā'bō-rant), *n.* A chemist. I can show you a sort of fat sulphur made by an industrious laborant. *Boyle.*

Laboratory (lā'bō-ra-tō-ri), *n.* [*L. L. laboratorius*, *Fr. laboratoire*, from *L. labor*, *labour*. See *LABOUR*.] 1. A building or workshop designed for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, pyrotechnics, or the like. — 2. A place where work is performed or anything is elaborated or prepared for use; hence, the stomach is called the grand laboratory of the human body; the liver the laboratory of the bile.

Laborious (lā'bō-ri-us), *a.* [*L. laboriosus*; *Fr. laborieux*. See *LABOUR*.] 1. Requiring labour, exertion, or perseverance; toilsome; tiresome; not easy; as, *laborious* duties or services.

With what compulsion and laborious flight
We sunk thus low. *Milton.*
Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, or toil,
Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*

2. Using exertion; employing labour; diligent in work or service; assiduous: used of persons; as, a *laborious* husbandman or mechanic; a *laborious* minister or pastor. '*Laborious* for her people and her poor.' *Tennyson*. — *SYN.* Industrious, painstaking, active, diligent, assiduous, toilsome, difficult, arduous, wearisome, fatiguing, troublesome, tedious.

Laboriously (lā'bō-ri-us-lī), *adv.* In a laborious manner; with labour, toil, or difficulty.

Laboriousness (lā'bō-ri-us-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty. — 2. Diligence; assiduity.

Laboriousness shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind. *South.*

Labour (lā'ber), *n.* [*Fr. labour*, *L. labor*, *labour*.] 1. Exertion, physical or mental, or both undergone in the performance of some task or work; particularly, the exertion of the body in occupations by which subsistence is obtained, as in agriculture and manufactures, in contradistinction to the exertion of strength in play or amusements, which are denominated *exercise* rather than *labour*; any kind of exertion which is attended with fatigue; the performance of work; toil; as, after the labours of the day the farmer retires, and rest is sweet; moderate labour contributes to health; the labour of compiling and writing a history.

What is obtained by labour will of right be the property of him by whose labour it is gained. *Rambler.*

2. Work done or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion or strong effort; a work.

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

3. Labourers or producers in the aggregate; as, the claims or rights of labour. — 4. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth. — 5. In *Scip.* suffering; trial. *Rev. xiv. 13.* — *Laborious labour*, in *obstetrics*, labour which is accompanied with much suffering, and is unusually difficult. — *SYN.* Work, toil, task, drudgery, exertion, effort.

Labour (lā'ber), *v. i.* 1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil.

Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work. *Ex. xx. 9.*

2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to endeavour; to strive; to take pains; as, he laboured to make himself intelligible.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth. *Jn. vi. 27.*
Labour to thy power to make thy body go of thy soul's errands. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To be burdened; to be oppressed with difficulties; to proceed or act with difficulty.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. *Mat. xi. 28.*

In this sense often with *under* (formerly sometimes *of*); as, to labour under a disease.

Absolute monarchy labours under the worst of all disadvantages. *Brougham.*

4. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. — 5. *Naut.* to move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. — *SYN.* To work, toil, strive, struggle, plod, drudge, slave, suffer.

Labour (lā'ber), *v. t.* 1. To work at; to till; to cultivate.

The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only laboured by children. *W. Tuck.*

2. To prosecute with effort; to urge; as, to labour a point or argument. — 3. To form or fabricate with exertion; as, to labour arms for Troy; a laboured composition. — 4. To beat; to belabour. 'Labour him with many a sturdy stroke.' *Dryden.*

Laboured (lā'bērd), *p. and a.* Formed with labour; bearing the marks of constraint and hardness of style: opposed to *easy*, *natural*, or *spontaneous*.

Labourer (lā'bē-er), *n.* One who labours in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan.

Labouring (lā'bē-ing), *p. and a.* 1. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or difficulty; cultivating. — 2. A term applied to a person who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan. — 3. Devoted or set apart for labour; as, a labouring day. — *Labouring force*, the force applied to a machine to set and keep it in motion. It differs from *working* or *efficient force*, which is the force actually exerted by the machine, or the force transmitted to the point of effect, inasmuch as part of it is expended in overcoming friction, &c. The labouring force is thus always greater than the working force.

Labourless (lā'bē-les), *a.* Without labour; not laborious; easily done.

Labour-pains (lā'bē-pānz), *n. pl.* Pains of childbirth.

Labour-saving (lā'bē-sāv-ing), *a.* Saving labour; adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men; as, a labour-saving machine.

Laboursome (lā'bēr-sum), *a.* 1. Made with great labour and diligence. 'Laboursome petition.' *Shak.* — 2. Apt or inclined to pitch and roll, as a ship in a heavy sea.

Labra (lā'bra), *n.* [An intentionally incorrect form from *L. labrum*, *a lip*.] A lip.

Word of denial in thy labras here!
Word of denial: froth and scum, thou liest! *Shak.*

Labradorite, Labrador Felspar (lā'ra-dor-it, lā'ra-dor fel-spar), *n.* A mineral found on the coast of Labrador, and formerly called *Labrador hornblende*, though that is the designation of hypersthene. It is a lime-soda felspar, and has been found massive and disseminated only. Labradorite is distinguished by its splendid changeability of colour.

Labrador-tea (lā'ra-dor-tē), *n.* A name

given to two species of the genus *Ledum* (*L. latifolium* and *L. palustre*) which possess narcotic properties, and render beer heady. They grow in the north of Europe and America.

Labrax (lā'braks), *n.* [*Gr.* a ravenous sea-fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes belonging to the perch family, which includes the rock-fish or striped bass of the United States.

Labridæ, Labroidæ (lā'brī-dē, lā-broī'dē-i), *n. pl.* The wrasse tribe, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, having the genus *Labrus* as the type. The ventral fins are under the pectorals, and the scales are cycloid.

Labridan (lā'brī-dan), *n.* A member of the family Labridæ.

Labyrinth-like (lā'bī-rinth-līk), *a.* Labyrinthine.

In labyrinth-like turns and twinnings intricate. *Dryden.*

Labrose (lā'brōs), *a.* [*L. labrum*, *a lip*.] Having thick lips.

Labrum (lā'brum), *n.* [*L.*, *a lip*.] 1. A lip or edge; especially, (a) in *entom.* the usually movable part which, terminating the face anteriorly, covers the mouth from above, and represents the upper lip. (b) In *conch.* the outer lip of a shell. — 2. A basin or vase placed in the warm bath-room of the ancient baths. It contained hot water for the ablutions of those who used the vapour bath.

Labrus (lā'brus), *n.* [*L.*, a fish mentioned by Pliny, either from *Gr. labros*, greedy, or from *L. labrum*, *a lip*, on account of their well-developed double fleshy lips.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes, the type of the family Labridæ. The fishes of this genus are termed wrasses.

Laburnum (lā'bēr-num), *n.* [*L.*] A tree of the genus *Cytisus*, the *C. Laburnum*, nat. order Leguminosæ, a native of the Alps, much cultivated by way of ornament. It is well known in gardens for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers. The seeds contain a poisonous substance called cytisine, and are violently emetic; the wood is much prized by cabinet-makers and turners, being wrought into a variety of articles which require strength and smoothness. The Scotch laburnum of gardens is a form with larger leaves and flowers, which is known as *C. alpinus*.

Labyrinth (lā'bī-rinth), *n.* [*L. labyrinthus*; *Gr. labyrinthos*.] 1. A structure having numerous intricate winding passages, which render it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. There were two remarkable ancient edifices of this kind, the Egyptian and the Cretan labyrinths. — 2. Anything full of intricate turnings and windings; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens.

The serpent . . . soon he found
In labyrinth of many a round self-rolled. *Milton.*

3. Any intricate matter or business; a difficulty from which one cannot be extricated; a maze; a perplexity.

The Earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into labyrinth, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon.*

4. A series of cavities in the ear, viz. the vestibule, the cochlea, and the semicircular canals; that part of the internal ear which lies behind the tympanum. — 5. In *metal.* a series of troughs attached to a stamping mill, through which a current of water passes, for the purpose of washing away the suspended pulverized ore, and subsequently depositing it at different distances, depending upon its state of comminution. — *Labyrinth fret*, in *arch.* a fret with many turnings in the form of a labyrinth.

Labyrinthal (lā'bī-rinth-al), *a.* Same as *Labyrinthian*.

Labyrinthian, Labyrinthean (lā'bī-rinthī-an, lā'bī-rinthē-an), *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed.

Mark how the labyrinth turns they take,
The circles intricate, and mystic maze. *Young.*
A contracted, subtle, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings: a labyrinthine face. *B. Jonson.*

Labyrinthibranchiæ (lā'bī-rinthī-brankī'dē), *n. pl.* [*L. labyrinthos*, a labyrinth, *branchia*, gills, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Same as *Anabasidæ*.

Labyrinthical (lā'bī-rinthīk), *a.* Like a labyrinth.

Labyrinthiform (lā'bī-rinthī'fōrm), *a.* Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.

Labyrinthine (lā'bī-rinthīn), *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth.

been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial. Called also *Lachrymal* or *Lacrymal*.

Lachrymose (lak'rim-ōs), *a.* Generating or shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shed tears; tearful.

Lachrymously (lak'rim-ōs-lī), *adv.* In a lachrymose manner; tearfully.

Lacing (lās'ing), *n.* 1. The act of binding or fastening through eyelet-holes.—2. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening.—3. *Naut.* the rope or line used to confine the heads of sails to their yards or gaffs; also, a piece of compass or knee-timber fayed to the back of the figure and the knee of the head.

Lacinia (la-sin'ā), *n.* [L., a lappet, as of a garment.] 1. In bot. (a) one of the straps or tags forming the fringe on the outer portion of the limb of some petals. (b) The fringe itself.—2. In entom. the blade or apex of the maxilla of an insect.

Laciniate, laciniated (la-sin'i-āt, la-sin'i-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *lacinia*, a lappet or border.] 1. Adorned with fringes.—2. In bot. jagged; not having leaves or petals which are divided by deep taper-pointed incisions.

Laciniform (la-sin'i-form), *a.* [Lacinia (which see), and form.] In entom. fringe-shaped; applied by Kirby to the tegulae of insects when they are long, irregular, and resemble a little fringe on each side of the trunk, as in the Lithosia.

Lacinula (la-sin'ū-lā), *n.* [Dim. from L. *lacinia*, a lappet.] In bot. (a) a small lacinia. (b) The abruptly inflexed acumen or point of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

Laciniatæ (las'is-tā-mā'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *laktios*, torn, rent.] A small natural order of monoclamydeous exogenous shrubs, allied to the Euphorbiaceæ. The flowers are in catkins, the fruit a three-valved capsule. Only one genus, *Laciniatæ*, and about sixteen species are known; they are natives of tropical America.

Lack (lak), *v. t.* [O.E. *lake*, *laik*, blame, disgrace, defect, *lake*, to blame or censure, *lak*, want, lack; Sc. *laik*, failure, blame, &c., *in-lake*, deficiency, decrease; D. *laken*, to blame, O.D. *laecten*, to fail, to decrease; Dan. *lak*, fault, want, *lække*, to decline, to wear away; Icel. *læk*, defective, lacking; by some connected with the verb *laek*.] 1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess; hence, to need; to require.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God.
James I. 5.

2 † To feel the want of.

I shall be loved when I am lacked. *Shak.*

3 † To find fault with; to blame. *Chaucer; Piers Plowman.*

Lack (lak), *v. i.* To be in want.

The young lions do lack, and suffer hunger.
Ps. xxxiv. 10.

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there shall lack five of the fifty righteous.
Gen. xlviii. 28.

Lack (lak), *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

He that gathered little had no lack. Ex. xvi. 18.
Let his lack of years be no impediment. *Shak.*

Lack, *n.* See LAC.

Lackadaisical, Lackadaisy (lak-a-dā'zi-kal, lak-a-dā'zi), *a.* Affectedly pensive; maudlinly sentimental.

Lackadaisy (lak'a-dā-zi), *exclam.* Used ludicrously for *Lack-a-day*.

Lack-a-day (lak-a-dā'), [Contr. for *alack-a-day*.] Exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas!—alas! the day.

Lackall (lak'al), *n.* A person thoroughly destitute; a needy fellow. 'Unprofessionals, lackalls, social nondescripts.' *Carlyle.*

Lackbeard (lak'bērd), *n.* One destitute of beard. *Shak.*

Lackbrain (lak'brān), *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

Lacker (lak'ēr), *n.* One who lacks. *Davies.*

Lacker (lak'ēr), *n.* Same as *Lacquer*, *n.*

Lacker (lak'ēr), *v. t.* Same as *Lacquer*, *v. t.*

Lackey (lak'ē), *n.* [Fr. *laquais*, from Sp. and Pg. *lacayo*, *alacay*, probably from Ar. *lakīy*, attached to some one or something. Diez derives it from a radical seen in Fr. *lacai*, a gourmand, so that it would have the same origin as *lecher* (which see).] 1. An attending servant; a runner; a footboy or footman; hence, any servile follower.

Like a Christian footboy, or a gentleman's lackey. *Shak.*

2. A kind of particoloured caterpillar. See LACKY-MOTH.

Lackey (lak'ē), *v. t.* To wait on as a lackey; to attend servilely.

A thousand liveried angels lackey her. *Milton.*

Lackey (lak'ē), *v. i.* To act as footboy; to run along-side of a coach, as footmen used to do those of their masters; to pay servile attendance.

Oh have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble lackey by their side. *Sandys.*

Lackey-moth (lak'ē-moth), *n.* The *Clisio-campa nevustria*, a moth not uncommon in this country; the larvæ, which are striped, live in society under a web, and are sometimes very destructive.

Lack-latin (lak'la-tin), *n.* One ignorant of Latin; an uneducated ignoramus.

Lack-linen (lak'lin-en), *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Shak.* [Rare.]

What! you poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linen mate! Away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shak.*

Lack-love (lak'lūv), *n.* One who is indifferent to love.

Pretty soul! she durst not lie
Near this lack-love, this kill-courtesy. *Shak.*

Lack-lustre (lak'lus-tēr), *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness. 'Looking on it with lack-lustre eye.' *Shak.*

Lack-lustre (lak'lus-tēr), *n.* A want of lustre, or that which wants brightness.

Lac-lake (lak'lāk), *n.* See under LAC, a resinous substance.

Lac-lunæ (lak'lū-nē), *n.* [L.] Lit. milk of the moon; a snowy-white substance resembling chalk. It consists almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.

Lacmus (lak'mus). See LITMUS.

Laconian (la-kō'nī-an), *n.* An inhabitant of Laconia, a division of ancient Greece.

Laconian (la-kō'nī-an), *a.* Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants.

Laconic, Laconical (la-kon'ik, la-kon'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L. *laconicus*; from *Laconia*, or *Lacones*, the Spartans.] 1. Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants.—2. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans, who were Laconians; as, a *laconic* phrase.

King Agis, therefore, when a certain Athenian laughed at the Lacedæmonian short words, . . . answered in his *laconic* way. And yet we can reach our enemies' hearts with them. *Langhorne.*

3. Resembling the Laconians or Spartans in severity; hard; stern; severe.

Laconic (la-kon'ik), *n.* 1. Conciseness of language; laconism.

Shall we never again talk together in *laconic*? *Addison.*

2. A concise, pithy expression; something expressed in concise, pithy manner; a laconism.

Laconically (la-kon'ik-al-lī), *adv.* Briefly; concisely; as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

Laconics (la-kon'ika), *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Laconia.

Laconism, Laconicism (lak'on-izm, la-kon'ī-izm), *n.* [L. *laconismus*.] 1. A concise style.

And I grow laconic even beyond *laconicism*, for sometimes I return only yes or no to questionary or petitory epistles of half a yard long. *Pope.*

2. A brief sententious phrase or expression. 'The *laconism* on the wall (Dan. lii. 25).' *Sir T. Browne.*

Laconize (lak'on-īz), *v. i.* To imitate the Lacedæmonians either in sparseness of living or in short pithy speech.

Lacquer, Lacker (lak'ēr), *n.* [Fr. *laque*, lac. See LAC.] A varnish usually consisting of a solution of shell-lac (sometimes sandarach, mastic, &c.) in alcohol, coloured by annatto, gamboge, saffron, and other colouring matters. Lacquers are used for varnishing brass and some other metals in order to give them a golden colour and preserve their lustre.

Lacquer, Lacker (lak'ēr), *v. t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacquer for the purpose of improving the colour or preserving from tarnishing and decay.

Lacquered, Lackered (lak'ērd), *p. and a.* Covered with lacquer; varnished.

Lacquerer, Lackerer (lak'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who varnishes with lacquer.

Lacrimoso (lak-ri-nō-zō), Same as *Lagrimoso*.

La-crosse (la-kros'), *n.* A game at ball, originating with the Indians of Canada, played somewhat on the principle of football, except that the ball is carried on an implement called a *crosse*, the player in pos-

sion running with it towards the enemy's goal, and when on the point of being caught, passing it by tossing to one of his own side,



Crosse or Bat used in game of La-crosse.

or throwing it over his head as far in the direction of the goal as possible.

Lacrymable, *a.* See LACHRYMABLE.

Lacrymal, *a.* See LACHRYMAL.

Lacrymary, *a.* See LACHRYMARY.

Lacrymose, *a.* See LACHRYMOSE.

Lacs d'Amour (lak da-mōr), *n.* [Fr.] In her, a cord of running knots surrounding the arms of unmarried women and widows.

Lactage (lak'tāj), *n.* [O.Fr. *lactage*, Fr. *laitage*, from L. *lac*, Fr. *lait*, milk.] The produce of animals yielding milk; milk and milk products. 'Milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage*.' *Shuckford.*

Lactamide (lak'ta-mīd), *n.* (C₂H₅NO₂) A colourless, crystallizable, soluble substance formed by the union of lactide and ammonia, whence the name.

Lactant (lak'tant), *a.* [L. *lactans*, *lactantis*, ppr. of *lacto*, to give suck; lac, milk.] Suckling; giving suck. [Rare.]

Lactarene, Lactarine (lak'ta-rēn, lak'ta-rin), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] A preparation of the casein of milk, extensively used by calico-printers.

Lactary (lak'ta-ri), *a.* [L. *lactarius*, milky, from *lac*, milk.] Milky; full of white juice like milk. 'Lactary or milky plants.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Lactary (lak'ta-ri), *n.* [See the adjective.] A dairy-house. [Rare.]

Lactate (lak'tāt), *n.* In chem. a salt of lactic acid, or acid of sour milk. All the lactates are soluble, and many of them uncrystallizable. Lactate of urea is contained in human urine.

Lactation (lak-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *lacto*, to give suck.] 1. The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling.—2. In med. the function of secreting and excreting milk.

Lactéal (lak'tē-al), *a.* [See LACTEOUS.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky.—2. Conveying chyle; as, a *lactéal* vessel.

Lactéal (lak'tē), *n.* In anat. one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle or milk-like fluid from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct.

Lacteally (lak'tē-al-lī), *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.

Lactean (lak'tē-an), *a.* 1. Milky; resembling milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constituted in that part of heaven. *Huygen.*

2. Lactéal; conveying chyle.

Lacteous (lak'tē-us), *a.* [L. *lacteus*, from *lac*, milk.] 1. Milky; resembling milk.—2. Lactéal; conveying chyle; as, a *lacteous* vessel.

Lactuously (lak'tē-us-lī), *adv.* In a lacteous manner; milkily; lacteally.

Lactescence (lak-tēs-ens), *n.* 1. The state of being lactescent; milkiness or milky colour. 2. In bot. the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red.

Lactescens (lak-tēs-ent), *a.* [L. *lactescens*, *lactesco*, to become milk or milky, from *lacto*, to be milky, from *lac*, milk.] 1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.—2. Abounding in a thick coloured juice.

Lactic (lak'tik), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk. Fr. *lactique*.] Pertaining to milk or procured from sour milk or whey.—*Lactic acid* (C₂H₃O₂), an acid found in several animal liquids, and particularly in human

urice. It is not only formed in milk when it becomes sour, but also in the fermentation of several vegetable juices, and in the putrefaction of some animal matters. The acid which is found in the fermented juice of beet-root, turnips, and carrots, in sour-kraut, in fermented rice-water, in the fermented extract of nut-vomica, and in the infusion of bark used by tanners, is for the most part pure lactic acid. It is a colourless, inodorous, very sour liquid, of a syrupy consistence. It coagulates milk.

Lactide (lak'tid), *n.* ($C_2H_2O_2$). A volatile substance, one of the products of the dry distillation of lactic acid. See **LACTONE**.

Lactiferous (lak-tif'ér-us), *a.* [*L. lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice, as a *lactiferous* duct. 2. Producing a thick white or coloured juice, as a plant.

Lactifluous, **Lactifluous** (lak-tif'ik, lak-tif'ik-al), *a.* [*L. lac*, milk, and *facio*, to make.] Causing, producing, or yielding milk.

Lactifuge (lak-ti-fúj), *n.* [*L. lac*, milk, and *fugo*, to expel.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the breast.

Lactine, **Lactose** (lak'tin, lak'tós), *n.* [*Fr. lactine*, from *L. lac*, milk.] Sugar of milk ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), a substance obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing. It forms hard, white, semi-transparent trimetric crystals, which have a slightly sweet taste, and grate between the teeth. It is convertible like starch into glucose by boiling with very dilute sulphuric acid. Nitric acid converts it into malic, oxalic, and mucic or saccharic acid.

Lacto-butyrometer (lak'tó-bú-ti-róm'et-ér), *n.* [*L. lac*, milk, *Gr. butyron*, butter, and *metron*, measure.] A kind of lactometer for ascertaining the quantity of butyric matter any particular milk contains.

Lacto-densimeter (lak'tó-den-sim'et-ér), *n.* [*L. lac*, milk, *densus*, dense, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] A kind of hydrometer for finding the density of milk, and thus discovering whether it has been mixed with water.

Lactometer (lak-tóm'et-ér), *n.* [*L. lac*, milk, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the different qualities of milk. Several instruments of this sort have been invented. One consists of a glass tube 1 foot long, graduated into 100 parts. New milk is filled into it and allowed to stand until the cream has fully separated, when its relative quantity is shown by the number of parts in the 100 which it occupies. Called also *Galactometer*.

Lactone (lak'tón), *n.* ($C_4H_6O_2$). A colourless volatile liquid, possessing an aromatic smell, produced, along with lactide, by the dry distillation of lactic acid.

Lactory (lak'tó-ri), *a.* Lactiferous; lactary.

Lactoscope (lak'tó-skóp), *n.* [*L. lac*, milk, and *Gr. skopos*, to see.] An instrument for estimating the quantity of cream in milk by ascertaining its opacity.

Lactose. See **LACTINE**.

Lactuca (lak'tú-ka), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, sub-order Cichoraceae. It includes about sixty species of annual and biennial herbs, many of which are eminently useful as salad and culinary plants. They are smooth (rarely hispid) plants abounding in milky juice, of erect habit, having entire or pinnate leaves, and yellow or blue flowers in paniculate heads, and are chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the northern parts of America. Many varieties are cultivated in our gardens, and all of these are divided into two groups, *cabbage-lettuces*, with round depressed or spreading cabbage-like heads, and *cos-lettuces* (which take their name from the island of Cos, in the Grecian Archipelago), growing erect and oblong. Four species are found wild in Britain. The milky juice of the different species is usually bitter, astringent, and narcotic, especially in *L. virosa*. *L. sativa* (garden-lettuce) is one of the principal kinds of vegetables used for salads. See **LACTUCARIUM**.

Lactucarium (lak'tú-ká-ri-um), *n.* [*From L. lactuca*, lettuce, from *lac*, milk.] The impure milky juice of *Lactuca sativa* or garden-lettuce, and also of *L. virosa*, *L. scariola*, and *L. altissima*. It possesses slight anodyne properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for opium.

Lactucic (lak-tú'sik), *a.* Pertaining to plants of the genus *Lactuca*.

Lactumien (lak-tú'men), *n.* [*L.*, from *lac*, milk, so named from the white colour of the pustules.] In med. the milk-scab, which affects children at the breast.

Lacuna (la-kú'na), *n.* pl. **Lacunae** (la-kú'næ). [*L.*, a hollow.] 1. A pit or depression; a small blank space; a gap; a hiatus.—2. In bot. (*a*) one of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens. (*b*) A name given occasionally to the internal organ, commonly called an air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants. 3. In anat. one of a multitude of follicles in the mucous membranes, as in those of the urethra.—4. In physiol. one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids of the body.

Lacunal (la-kú'nál), *a.* Pertaining to or having lacunæ.

Lacunar (la-kú'nér), *n.* pl. **Lacunaria**, **Lacunaria** (la-kú'nérz, la-kú'nér-á). [*L.*] In

Ceiling with Lacunaria, Buckingham Palace.

areh. (*a*) the ceiling or under surface of the member of an order, of the corona of a cornice, or of the part of the architrave between the capitals of columns, and generally any ceiling having sunk or hollowed compartments without spaces or bands between the panels; a lacunar having bands between the panels or the soffits

L aining to or characterized

L R, n. fort a small

L -rò-gów', n. w, and rug, deep, broad, 1 of the wal-

nut or stone of the peach.

Lacunosa, **Lacunose** (la-kú'nú-sa, la-kú'nú-sé), *a.* [*L. lacunosa*, from *lacuna*, a pit or hollow.] Furrowed or pitted; having a few scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations, as a surface; as, a *lacunose* leaf has the disc depressed between the veins.

Lacustral (la-kú'strál), *a.* Same as *Lacustrine*.

Lacustrine (la-kú'strin), *a.* [*L. lacus*, a lake.] Pertaining to a lake.—*Lacustrine deposits*, deposits formed at the bottom of lakes, which frequently consist of a series of strata disposed with great regularity one

Lacustrine Dwellings restored.—From Troyon.

above the other. From the study of these numerous fresh-water deposits geologists obtain a knowledge of the ancient condition of the land.—*Lacustrine or lake dwellings*, the name given to ancient habitations

built on small islands in lakes, or on platforms supported by piles near the shores of lakes. Herodotus describes certain dwellings of this kind on Lake Prasina in Thrace as being approached by a narrow bridge, each habitation having a trap-door in the floor, giving access to the water beneath, through which fish were caught. The remains of a great number of such dwellings, some of them belonging to prehistoric times, have been met with in Europe, among the first having been discovered in 1830 in the small lake of Lagore, in the county of Meath, Ireland, in which country they are styled *crannogs* or *crannoghs*. Similar remains have since been discovered in lakes in Scotland, Switzerland, and elsewhere, the level of the lakes often having risen since the dwellings were inhabited. Dwellings not dissimilar are still constructed by the natives of Borneo, New Guinea, and other countries.

Lad, **Ladde**, pret. of *lade*. **Led**; carried. *Chaucer*; *Spenser*.

Lad (lad), *n.* [Of doubtful origin. In O.E. *ladda* is generally used of a man of inferior station. Perhaps modified by influence of *ladder*, led (as if one who is led), from O.E. *lode*, a man, A.Sax. *lodd*, *lode*, a man, a countryman; *loddan*, Goth. *ludan*, to grow. The W. *ladd*, a lad, is by some regarded as the original. *Lass*, supposed to be a contraction of *ladass*, or of W. *lodes*, a girl, is the feminine corresponding to *lad*.] 1. A young man or boy; a stripling.—2. Fellow; comrade: often used in addressing men of any age.

How now, old lad? *Shak.*

3. A male sweetheart. [Scotch.]

Ladanum (lad'a-num), *n.* [*L.*; *Gr. ladanon*, the resinous juice of a shrub *lads*, from *Far. ladan*, the shrub.] The resinous juice which exudes from the *Cistus ladaniferus*, a viscous shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, and from *C. creticus*, which grows in Crete, Syria, &c. It is collected with a kind of rake, with leather thongs attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed. The best sort is in dark-coloured or black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls curled up, harder than the former, and of a paler colour. It was chiefly used in external applications, but is now in little request. Also called *Ladbanum*.

Ladanum-bush (lad'a-num-búsh), *n.* A name of the species of *Cistus* which yields ladanum.

Ladder (lad'dér), *n.* [A.Sax. *ladder*; cogn. *O.Fris. ladder*, *D. ladder*, *O.H.G. leiter*, *Altitara*, Mod. *G. Leiter*, a ladder. The initial guttural is radical, and the word is connected by Grimm with *L. clathra*, a trellis or grate, Goth. *leitar*, a tent or hut of wattle, by some it is ascribed to same root as *Gr. himas*, a ladder, *hinein*, to bend.] 1. A frame of wood, metal, or rope, consisting of two side-pieces connected by rounds or rungs inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.—2. *Fig.* any means of ascending; a means of rising to eminence. 'Mounting fast towards the top of the ladder ecclesiastical.' *Swift*. *Accommodation ladder*. See under *Accommodation*.—*Companion ladder*. See under *Companion*.

Ladder-work (lad'dér-wérk), *n.* Work done on a ladder, as painting, stuccoing, and the like; a workman's term.

Laddie (lad'í), *n.* [Dim. from *lad*.] A boy; a young man: often used as a term of endearment. [Scotch.]

Lade (lád), *v. t.* pret. *laded*; pp. *laded*. *laden* (the former always in sense 2). pp. *lading*. [A.Sax. *ladian*, to load also to pump or convey water out of or into any vessel, *O.Sax.* and *O.H.G. ladian*, *Ice. latha*, Goth. *lathian*, to load. *Load* is almost the same word. Hence *ladia*.] 1. To load; to put a load or cargo on or in; as, *we lade a ship with cotton*; *we lade a horse with corn*. [In this sense *load* is now the form commonly used.]

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence. Gen. xlii. 3. Their *laden* branches bow. *Dryden*.

2. To lift or throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or other utensil; to lave; as, *to lade water out of a tub or into a cistern*.

And chides the sea that sunders him from thence, Saying he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shak.*

Lade (lād), *v. i.* 1. To draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel.

By Hall.

2. *Naut.* to let in water by leakage. *Wright.*
Lade (lād), *n.* [A. Sax. *lād*, a canal, a lode.]
1. The mouth of a river. — 2. A water-course; a channel for water; in Scotland, specifically the canal or channel which conveys water to a mill; a mill-race.

Lade, **Laid** (lād), *v.* A load. [Scotch.]

Lademan (lād'man), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A person who has charge of a packhorse. — 2. A servant employed by a miller to return to the owners their quantities of meal when ground.

Laden (lād'n), *p.* and *a.* 1. [Pp. of *lade* in sense 1.] Loaded; charged with a burden or freight. — 2. *Fig.* oppressed; burdened. 'A people laden with iniquity.' Is. i. 4. 'With sorrow laden.' *Poe.* — *Laden in bulk*, a phrase designating the state of a ship loaded with a cargo which lies loose in the hold, as corn, salt, &c.

Laded (lād'id), *a.* Lady-like; gentle.

'Stroked with a laded hand.' *Feltham.*

Ladies'-man, **Lady's-man** (lā'diz-man), *n.* One who much affects the society of ladies; a beau.

Charming person that Mr. Tupples—perfect *ladies'-man*. . . Most delightful partner. *Dickens.*

Ladyfy (lā'di-fī), *v. t.* To render lady-like; to make a lady of; to give the title or style of lady to.

He made a knight.

And your sweet mistress-ship *ladyfy'd*.

Massinger.

Lading (lād'ing), *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship. Acts xxvii. 10. — *Bill of lading.* See under **BILL**.

Ladkin (lād'kin), *n.* A little lad; a youth.

'That young *ladkin*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Ladle (lād'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *ladel*, from *hladan*, to draw water. See **LADE**, *v. t.*] 1. A utensil shaped like a dish, with a handle, generally a comparatively long handle, used for lifting or serving out liquids from a vessel. — 2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that moves it. — 3. In *gun*, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon. — 4. In *foundry*, an iron vessel, often with two handles, in which liquid metal is carried from the furnace to the mould.

Ladle (lād'l), *v. t.* To lift or deal out with a ladle; to lade.

Daly's business was to *ladle* out the punch.

T. Hook.

Ladleful (lād'l-fūl), *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

Ladron (lā-drōn), *n.* [Sp. *ladrone*, from *l. latro*, *latronis*, a robber.] A thief; a robber; a highwayman; a rogue.

Lady (lād'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *hlafdiġe*, late A. Sax. *hlafdiel*, lit. bread-maid, from *hlaf*, *hlāf*, bread, loaf, and *diġe*, O.E. and Sc. *dey*, servant-maid. (See **DAIRY**.) Others derive the word as if from *hlafweardige*, from *hlaf*, and *weardian*, to ward or look after, and this origin would make it a more natural feminine to *lord*, the latter being derived from *hlafweard*. See **LORD**.] 1. A woman of distinction, correlative to *lord*; the proper title of any woman whose husband is above the rank of a baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though often the wife of a baronet or a knight is called by this title. — 2. A term applied by courtesy to any woman; one of the fair sex; specifically, a woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind; the correlative to *gentleman*. — 3. A wife; a spouse.

Nothing could now exceed my confusion upon seeing the gentleman and his *lady* enter.

Goldsmith.

He lost his *lady* while his boy was still in infancy.

Sir W. Scott.

4. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or family.

Of all these bounds . . .

We make thee *lady*.

Shak.

5. Among slaters, a small slate measuring about 15 inches long by 8 broad. — *Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary.

Lady-bird (lā'di-bērd), *n.* [A corruption for *lady-bug*, another of its names—*Lady*, from the Virgin Mary; and *bug*, a beetle, as in the term *horn-bug*.] A small coleopterous insect, belonging to the family Aphidiphagi of Cuvier. Various species are extremely common on trees and plants in gardens. They form the genus *Coccinella* of Linnaeus. The tarsi have apparently only three joints, bringing them into the section Tri-

mera, or Pseudo-trimera. More than fifty species are known in Britain. Their larvae, which somewhat resemble small lizards, are very useful, especially in hop-growing countries, on account of the number of aphides or plant-lice which they destroy. Called also *Lady-cow*, *Lady-fly*.

Ladybrach (lā'di-brak), *n.* A female harrier. *Shak.*

Lady Chapel, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches. It was variously placed, but generally to the eastward of the high altar, and in churches of earlier date than the thirteenth century the lady chapel is generally an additional building. The term is of modern application. See under **CATHEDRAL**.

Lady-court (lā'di-kōrt), *n.* The court of a lady of the manor.

Lady-cow (lā'di-kōn), *n.* Same as *Lady-bird*.

Lady-day (lā'di-dā), *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th. It is one of the immovable festivals of the English Church.

Lady-fern (lā'di-fērn), *n.* A species of polypodiaceous fern, the *Athyrium Filix-femina*, common in Great Britain. It has bipinnate or tripinnate fronds of delicate texture, and of a remarkably elegant plummy structure.

Lady-fly (lā'di-fī), *n.* Same as *Lady-bird*.

Ladyhood (lā'di-hūd), *n.* The condition or rank of a lady. *Thackeray.*

Ladyism (lā'di-izm), *n.* Aims or conceits adopted by a lady; used contemptuously; as, *fine-ladyism*.

Lady-killer (lā'di-kil-ēr), *n.* A person who is dangerous to ladies, as a real or pretended lover; one who studiously practises to win the affections of ladies; a man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies; a general lover.

I'm a modest man. I don't set up to be a *lady-killer*.

Thackeray.

Lady-killing (lā'di-kil-ing), *n.* Act or practice of a lady-killer; gallantry.

Better for the sake of womankind that this dangerous dog should leave off *lady-killing*—this *Blue Beard* give up practice.

Thackeray.

Ladykin (lā'di-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *lady*.] A little lady; applied by Elizabethan writers, under the form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary.

Ladylike (lā'di-lik), *a.* Like a lady in any respect; genteel; well bred; refined; delicate or incapable of fatigue; also, affected; of feminine. 'Spruce and *ladylike* preachers.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Lady-love (lā'di-luv), *n.* A female sweetheart; a lady who is loved.

Lady's-bedstraw (lā'diz-bed-strā), *n.* A plant, *Galium verum*. See **GALIUM**.

Lady's-bower (lā'diz-bou-ēr), *n.* A plant, *Clematis Vitalba*. Called also *Traveller's-joy*. See **CLEMATIS**.

Lady's-comb, **Venus's-comb** (lā'diz-kōm, vēnus-kōm), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Scandix peoten-Veneris*. Called also *Shepherd's-needle*. It is a small annual plant, with umbels of small white flowers, and pale green finely divided leaves, which grows in cultivated fields. Its name is derived from the sharp and long points to the fruit, which is laterally compressed and destitute of vittae or oil-vessels.

Lady's-cushion (lā'diz-kush-on), *n.* A plant, *Saxifraga hypnoides*. (See **SAXIFRAGA**.) The name is also applied to *Armeria vulgaris*.

Lady's-fingers (lā'diz-fing-gēr), *n.* A plant, *Anchylis Vulneraria*. Called also *Kidney-vetch* (which see).

Lady's-gown (lā'diz-goun), *n.* In *Scots law*, a gift sometimes made by a purchaser to a vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-interest in her husband's estate.

Lady's-hair (lā'diz-hār), *n.* The quaking-grass (*Briaza media*).

Ladyship (lā'di-ship), *n.* The condition or rank of a lady; employed as a title; as, her *ladyship* was not at the ball.

Lady's-maid (lā'diz-mād), *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.

Lady's-mantle (lā'diz-man-tī), *n.* The popular name of a *Achillea vulgaris*. A decoction of the plant is slightly tonic, and was at one time believed to have the effect of restoring the faded beauty of ladies to its earliest freshness.

Lady's-seal (lā'diz-sēl), *n.* A plant, *Tamus communis*. Called also *Black Bryony*. It belongs to the nat. order Dioscoreaceae. It is a perennial climber, with greenish-white flowers and scarlet berries, and grows in hedges and woods in England.

Lady's-slipper (lā'diz-slip-ēr), *n.* The English name of the genus *Cypripedium*, especially of *C. Calceolus*. See **CYPRIPEDIUM**.

Lady's-smock (lā'diz-smok), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Cardamine pratensis*. Called also *Cuckoo-flower*. See **CARDAMINE**.

Lady's-traces, **Lady's-tresses** (lā'diz-trā-es, lā'diz-tres-ēz), *n.* The popular name of a British orchid, *Spiranthes autumnalis*, known also as *Neottia spiralis*. The name lady's-tresses is also given to grasses of the genus *Briza* (which see).

Lammergyer (lem'mér-gi-ēr), *n.* Same as *Lammergyer*.

Lamodipoda (lā-mō-dip'ō-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *laimos*, the throat, and *podos*, feet.] An order of marine sessile-eyed crustaceans, which have the anterior pair of feet attached to the cephalic segment. They have no branchiae appended to the posterior extremity. The females have a kind of pouch under the second and third segments, in which the ova are carried. The whale-louse (*Cyamus*) and Caprells are examples.

Lentars, **Lentars Sunday** (lē-tā-rē, lē-tā-rē-sun'dā), *n.* *Eccles.* the fourth Sunday after Lent; so called because the ancient Christian Church began its service on that day with *Lentars*, *sterilis*, or *Laetare*, *Jerusalem*. (Rejoice, barren one, Rejoice, Jerusalem.)

Letitia (lē-tish'i-a), *n.* A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Chacornac, 8th February, 1856.

Lavigate, **Lavigator** (lē'vi-gāt, lē'vi-gāt-us), *a.* [L. *lavigo*, *lavigatum*, to make smooth, from *levio*, smooth.] In *bot.* having a smooth polish; applied to seeds.

Levoglucose (lē-vō-glū-kōs), *n.* See **LEVOGUCCOSE**.

Levogyrate (lē-vō-jī-rāt), *a.* Same as *Levogyrate*.

Leverotatory (lē-vō-rō-tā-to-ri), *a.* [L. *levius*, left, and *rota*, a wheel.] Same as *Levogyrate*.

Levulose (lē-vū-lōs), *a.* Same as *Levulose*.

Laftie (lā-fēt), *n.* One of the four famous red Bordeaux wines, known in England as clarets, characterized by its silky softness on the palate, and a perfume partaking of violet and raspberry. It receives its name from the extensive vineyard of Château *Laftie* in the Haut-Medoc.

Laft, pret. & pp. of *leve*. *Left*. *Chaucer.*

Laft (laft), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A loft; as, a corn *laft*. — 2. A gallery, especially of a church.

I observed a peccress from her seat in front of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a fat lord at the table below.

Galt.

Lag (lag), *a.* [Probably of Celtic origin; *W. lag*, weak, slack, languid, *Ulegu*, to be sluggish, to flag; *Armor. lagud*, slowness; Gael. lag, feeble. The root is seen also in *L. lazus*, loose, *languidus*, languid.] 1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy.

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand That came too *lag* to see him buried.

Shak.

2. Last; long delayed; as, the *lag* end.

Lag (lag), *n.* 1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.

The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people.

Shak.

2. He who or that which comes behind; the last comer; one that hangs back.

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock?

Pope.

3. The Australian name for an old convict. 4. Technically, the quantity of retardation of some movement; as, the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine; the *lag* of the tide, that is the time that the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon; opposed to *priming* of the tide, which denotes the acceleration of the tide-wave, or amount of shortening of the tide-day in the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

Lag (lag), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *lagged*; ppr. *lagging*. [See the adjective.] To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.

I shall not *lag* behind.

Milton.

Superfluous *lags* the veteran on the stage.

Johnson.

Lag (lag), *v. t.* 1. To slacken.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the leg, which made him to halt and *lag* his flight.

Heywood.

2. To bring into the hands of justice; to cause to be punished for a crime. [Low slang.] — 3. To clothe, as a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of heat.

Lagan (lā'gan), *n.* See **LIGAN**.

Lagena (lā-jēna), *n.* [L. *lagena*, a flask.]

Fâte, fir, fat, fall: mē, met, hér: pine, pln: nôte, not, môve: tûbe, tub, byll;

oil, pound; u, Sc. ahunc; y, Sc. fep.

A genus of *Parasitiformes*, so called from the shape of the outer test.

Lagenaria (la-jé-ná-ri-a), *n.* [*L. lagena*, a bottle, from the bottle-shaped fruit.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceae. There is only one species, *L. vulgaris*, which occurs throughout tropical and sub-tropical Asia and Africa, where it is commonly cultivated. It is a downy, annual, climbing herb, with broad leaves and large white flowers. The fruit is extremely variable in size and shape, and is known as the bottle, club, or trumpet gourd. See **GUARD**.

Lag-end (lag-en-d), *n.* The last or extreme end of anything. 'The lag-end of life.'

Lagiform (la-jé-mal-form), *a.* [*L. lagena*, a flask, a bottle, and *forma*, shape.] In bot. shaped like a Florence flask.

Lagenorhynchus (la-jé-no-ríng-kus), *n.* [*L. lagena*, *Gr. lagena*, lagyna, a flask, a bottle, and *rhynchus*, a snout.] A genus of Cetacea, belonging to the family Delphinidae or the dolphin family. They resemble the bottle nose whale.

Lager-beer (lag-er-bér), *n.* [*Gr. lagerbier*, lager, a magazine, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer.] A popular German beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use. It is now largely manufactured in the United States.

Lagerwine (lag-er-wín), *n.* [*Gr. lagerwein*, lager, a storehouse, and *wein*, wine.] Bottled wine that has been kept for some time in the cellar.

Lagetta (la-jé-tá), *n.* [From *Legris*, the name of the species in Jamaica.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Thymelaeaceae, the lace bark tree. See **LACE-BARK**.

Laggard (lag-ard), *a.* [*Lag* (which see), and suffix *-ard*.] Slow, sluggish, backward. 'This laggard age.' Collins.

Laggard (lag-ard), *n.* One who lags; a laggard, a lazy, slack fellow.

A laggard in love, and a dandy in war. See **W. Scott**.

Lagger (lag-er), *n.* A lagger, an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.

Lagging (lag-ing), *n.* 1. The planking laid on the ribs of the centering of a tunnel to carry the brick or stone work. - 2. In mining, the covering of a steam-boiler, and the like, to prevent the radiation of heat.

Laggingly (lag-ing-lí), *adv.* Laggardly.

Lagomys (lá-gó-mis), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *mys*, a rat.] A genus of rodent animals, of the family Leporidae, forming a link between the hare and the rat. *Lagomys alpinus* is found in Siberia, and the very fine hay it stores in small heaps for its winter use is often of great service to travellers in that country. *L. agrotus* is found in Central Asia, and *L. pusillus* is found in South eastern Russia. They differ from the hare proper in having moderate-sized ears, legs nearly equal, and so tall.

Laguna (la-gó-na), *n.* [*It. and Sp. laguna*; *L. lacuna*, from *lacus*, a lake.] 1. A shallow lake or creek connected with the sea or a river, found in low-lying regions, such as portions of the coasts of Italy, Holland, parts of South America, &c. In some cases they are completely dried up in summer, in others they become stagnant marshy pools, separated from the main body of water by sand-banks or mud flats. - 2. The sheet of water surrounded by an atoll or coral island. See **ATOLL**.

Lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal-mí-a), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] The continued abnormal retraction of the upper eyelid which prevents it covering the eyeball during sleep, so called from the supposition that this is the natural condition of the eye of the hare when asleep.

Lagopus (lá-gó-pus), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *pous*, foot.] 1. The ptarmigan, a genus of birds formerly arranged under the genus *Tetrao*, and so called from their legs and toes being closely covered with hair-like feathers. See **PTARMIGAN**. - 2. Hare-foot (which see).

Lagotoma (la-gó-to-má), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *stoma*, the mouth.] Hare-lip.

Lagotomus, **Lagotomys** (la-gó-to-mis), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of rodent mammals. The only known species is the *L. trichactylus* a native of Chili and Brazil. It is about the size of a hare, and is called the muskache.

Lagothrix (lá-gó-thríks), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *thrix*, hair.] A genus of South American monkeys, in which the head is

round, the nose flat, a thumb on the anterior hand, and the tail partly naked.

Lagotis (la-gó-tis), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *otis*, an ear.] A genus of rodent mammals, belonging to the family Chinchillidae. They have long ears and a long tail, but otherwise, in form, size, and habit, they resemble the rabbit. Their fur is very fine, but is much less valued than it would be were the hair less liable to fall out. Two species are known, both natives of South America.

Lagrídus (la-grí-dús), *n. pl.* [Type-genus *Lagrus*.] A family of small coleopterous insects, found in woods and hedges and on plants. They belong to the section Heteromera, and are generally more or less hairy. The elytra are soft, and the head and thorax narrow.

Lagrímado (lag-ri-má-dó), *n.* Same as **Lagrímame**.

Lagrímame (lag-ri-mé-sé) (*It.*, weeping, doleful, mournful.) In music, a direction appended to a piece of music, denoting that it is to be performed in a weeping plaintive manner. Written also **Lagrímame**.

Lagus (la-gús), *n.* Same as **Lagopus**.

Lagurus (la-gó-rus), *n.* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare, and *urus*, a tail.] A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Gramineae. See **HARE-TAIL GRASS**.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* [*L. lacus*, from *Or. laios*, from *laos*, people.] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy. 'An unprincipled, uneducated, and laic rabble.' Milton. 'Lake truth.' Lamb.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* A layman.

The clergyman was now becoming an amphibious being, both an ecclesiastic and a *lake*. See **J. Newton**.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* A lake.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* The condition or quality of being laic, the state of a layman.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* After the manner of a layman or the laity.

Laid (lá-d), *pres. & pp. of lay* so written for **Layed**. - **Laid** paper, writing paper with a ribbed surface as if inked, called even-laid, blue-laid, &c., according to shade or colour.

Laidly (lá-d-lí), *a.* [A form of **loathly**, **loathly**] Repugnant to the sight; repulsive; unattractive; loathsome. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

The King of Sweden once had a fair daughter, who was transcribed into this *loathly* or *loathsome* form by her mother's sorcery. See **W. Morris**.

Lain (lá-in), *a.* Low in situation, not high or tall, as a *lain* man. [Scotch.]

Lain (lá-in), *pp. of lie*.

You have but lied on the rug, and *lain* in the filth of the.

Lain, *inf. of verb to lay*. Cheever.

Lainora, *n. pl.* [See **LASTER**.] Straps or thongs. Cheever.

Lair (lá-r), *n.* [*A Sax. leger*, a bed, a couch, a grave, from the root of *lay*, *lie*. See **LAY**.] 1. A place to lie or rest, especially the resting-place of a wild beast, &c.

Out of the ground up roots, As from his *lair*, the wild boar. Milton.

2. Any couch or resting-place.

Upon a *lair* composed of straw, with a blanket stretched over it, lay a figure. See **W. Scott**.

3. Pasture or grass land; pasture.

More hard for hungry mood 't abstain from pleasant *lairs*. Spenser.

4. A burying-place; a grave or tomb.

The minister church, this day of great repair, Of *Clanrathay*, where now he has his *lair*. Harington.

5. In Scotland, a portion of a burying-ground affording space sufficient for one grave.

Lair (lá-r), *n.* [*Irel. leir*, Dan. *leir*, Sw. *ler*, clay, mire.] A mire; a bog. [Scotch.]

Lair (lá-r), *v. t.* To sink when wading among snow or mud. [Scotch.]

And *Osw*'s drift, deep *lairy*, quells. Burns.

Lair, **Lear** (lá-r), *n.* Learning, education. [Scotch.]

Laird (lá-rd), *n.* [A form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a land-owner or house-proprietor. Anciently, the title of *laird* was given only to those proprietors who held immediately of the crown.

Our old Highland *laird*, who found in the day of need that *gold* was a very pretty thing to boast of, but a very sorry thing to find on. See **W. Morris**.

Lairship (lá-rd-shíp), *n.* An estate, landed property. [Scotch.]

A *lairship* is a tract of land with a mansion-house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence, and the name of that house he is distinguished by. See **Defer**.

Laism (lá-ism), *n.* Same as **Laisism**.

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Laismer-hire, **Laismer-haire** (lá-sé-hí-r), [*Fr.* let alone.] A term applied to that policy of government which allows the people to govern themselves as much as possible, and without much interference of their rulers.

Laitly, **Laitly** (lá-th, lá-th-lí), *a.* Loathsome; loath, unwilling, reluctant. [Scotch.]

I would be *loath* to rise and chase them. Burns.

Laitly (lá-th-lí), *a.* [From *lay*, the adjective.] 1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy, the body of the people not in orders.

The progress of the ecclesiastical authority gave birth to the memorable distinction of the *laity* and clergy. Gibbon.

2. People outside of any profession, as distinguished from those belonging to it. - 3. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. A. J. F.

Laise, **Lave** (lá-r), *n.* The rest; the remainder, whether of persons, things, number, or quantity; other people. [Scotch.]

Well pleased to think he holds a respected *laie* the town. Burns.

La-kao (lá-ká-o), *n.* The Chinese name of a green dye prepared from the plant *Rhamnus cathartica*.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* [*Fr. lac*, *L. lacus*, a lake, a hole, a pit, a pond.] A large sheet or body of water, wholly surrounded by land, and having no direct or immediate communication with the ocean, or with any sea, or having so only by means of rivers. It differs from a pond in being larger. Lakes are divided into four classes: (1) Those which have no outlet, and receive no running water, usually very small. (2) Those which have an outlet, but receive no superficial running water, and are consequently fed by springs. (3) Those which receive and discharge streams of water (by far the most numerous class). (4) Those which receive streams of water, and which have no visible outlet, as the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral. Lakes are sometimes divided into fresh-water lakes and salt-water lakes.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* [*Fr. lacus*, See **LAC**.] A compound of aluminous earth with red coloring matter of certain animal and vegetable substances, thus we have cochineal and lac lakes, madder lake, &c. Some lakes are indiscriminately compounds of alumina and iron.

[A Sax. *leagan*, *leagan*, from *leagan*, *leagan*, to play.] port. *Rey*. [North of Eng.]

A Sax. *leie*, play, sport, *leie*, *leie*, play; sport. [Northern.]

m. lacera, one thin; D and *lacen*, a bed-sheet.) A kind of *lacera*. Cheever.

Lake (lá-k), *n.* The basin in the center of a lake actually rest, surrounding and containing a hole area drained by a lake. More technically it means a rocky basin whose hollow was not formed by a river but by ice.

Lake-dwellings (lá-k-dwel-ing), *n. pl.* See under **LACUTINE**.

Lakelet (lá-k-let), *n.* A little lake.

At the average low water *lakelets* glitter among its large clearly exposed fields of seaweed. Keble.

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ch, chalo; ch, Se. loak; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, ding; vi, den; th, thin;

v, vig; wh, whig; sh, shew. - See **KRY**.

Lakin (lā'kin), *n.* Abbreviated form of *Ladakin* (which see); applied to the Virgin Mary; *sa, 'by'r Lakin* / *Shak*.
Lakka, *n.* [See LACK.] A fault; a disgraceful action; weak. *Chauver*.
Lakka, *v.t.* To find fault; to blame. *Chauver*.
Lakhami (lak'h-mi), *n.* In *Hind* myth, the consort of the god Vishnu, and regarded as his female or creative energy.
Laky (lā'ky), *n.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.
Lallation (lal-lā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *lallation*, from the letter *l*.] The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l*, which is made to sound like *l*.
Lalo, *n.* See *Cous-cous*.
Lama (lā'mā), *n.* [Tibetan, a lord, a spiritual teacher or pastor of monks.] A priest

of the Buddhist religion, who was typified by the paschal lamb.
Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. John 1:29.
Lamb (lām), *v.t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.
Lamb-ale (lām'al), *n.* A country feast at lamb-shearing.
Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirdington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or ceremony at lamb-shearing. *W. H. Storer*.
Lambative (lām'be-tiv), *n.* [See LAMBERT.] That may be licked up, to be taken by licking. 'Strips and lambative medicines.' *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare].
Lambative (lām'be-tiv), *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. 'A lambative of alum.' *W. H. Storer*.
Lambdicism (lām'di-sizm), *n.* [L. *lambdismus*, Gr. *lambdismos*, from *lambda*, the Greek letter *λ*.] 1. A too frequent repetition of the letter *l* in speaking or writing, as in Martial's line—
Sed et lama facit recubant infans, lavi, lactis.
 2. A faulty pronunciation of *ll*, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate and produces a sound similar to *ll* in *million*.—
 3. An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound like *l*; *lallation*. The defect is common among children.
Lambdoidal (lām'doid-al), *n.* [Or *lambdoides*—*lamda* (A), and *oides*, resemblance.] In the form of the Greek letter *lambda* (A); as, the *lambdoidal* suture, or the union of the parietal with the occipital bones.
Lambent, *n. pl.* *Lambes*. *Chauver*.
Lambent (lām'bent), *n.* [L. *lambens*, *lambentis*, *ppr.* of *lambere*, to lick with the tongue; a nasalized form of *lap*.] 1. Licking; playing about, touching lightly; gliding over; as, a *lambent flame*.—2. Glistening; twinkling; flickering.
The lambent party of the stars. *H. Irving*.
A great lambent planet was shining in the northern sky. *W. H. Storer*.
Lamkin (lām'kin), *n.* [Lamb and diminutive.] 1. A small lamb.
In their warm folds their lambskins lie. *Derby*.
 2. One treated as gently as a lamb; one fondly cherished. *Shak*.
Lamlike (lām'lik), *n.* Like a lamb; gentle, humble, meek, as a *lamlike* temper.
Lambling (lām'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *lamb*.] A young or small lamb.
It was over the black sheep business of the Caribbeed Sea that Mr. Ward had the most influence. These woolly lamblings were immensely affected by his exhortations. *Thackeray*.

Lamboys (lām'bois), *n. pl.* [Fr. *lambois*, a rag, a shred; *pl.* *lambois*.] In an. armour, the initiation in steel of the plated skirt or 'bass' at one time worn, and which hung over the thighs. Lamboys seem to have been worn more particularly in Germany in the earlier half of the sixteenth century.
Lambrequin (lām'ber-kin), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A covering for the helmet to protect it from wet and heat.—2. In Aer (a) the point of a label (b) The wreath of a helmet.
Lambskin (lām'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, and often variously coloured, used for door-mats, &c. also, the prepared skin, used largely in the manufacture of gloves.—2. Woolen cloth made to resemble the dressed skin of a lamb.
Lamb's-lettuce (lām's-let-tis), *n.* A British plant of the genus *Valeriana*, the *F. elatior*, called also *Corn-salad*, as it is frequently cultivated as a salad, and grows wild in cornfields. It belongs to the nat. order *Valerianaceae*. See *VALERIANELLA*.
Lamb's-quarters (lām's-kwār-tēr), *n.* A plant, *Atriplex patula*.
Lamb's-tongue (lām's-tung), *n.* *Plantago media*, the hoary plantain. See *PLANTAIN*.
Lambs'-wool (lām's-wūl), *n.* 1. Wool obtained from lambs.—2. [Probably from the

appearance of the pulp of roasted apples.] Also mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.
The lamb's-wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. *Goldsmith*.
Lambs'-wool (lām's-wūl), *n.* Made of the wool of lambs.
Lamoid (lām'doid-al), *n.* A corrupt spelling of *Lamboid* (which see).
Lame (lām), *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. and Sw. *lame*, O. *lame*, *lame*, *lame*, *lame*, a lame person. See LAME.] 1. Crippled or disabled in one or more of the limbs or members, injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength, crippled, disabled, as, a *lame arm* or *leg*, or a *lame* in one leg.
Myself would wear eye dim, and finger lame. *Trueman*.
 2. Imperfect; defective; not satisfactory; as, a *lame excuse*.—3. O, most lame and impotent conclusion! *Shak*.—4. Defective in rhyme or rhythm, halting; hobbling; not smooth; as, a couple of *lame verses*.
The prose is lamine, and the numbers lame. *Dryden*.
Lame (lām), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *lamed*; *ppr.* *laming*. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound; as, to *lame* an arm or a leg.
A spear *Trueman*.
Down-glancing lamed the charger. *Trueman*.

Lame (lām), *n.* [Fr. from L. *lame* (see)] In armour, a plate of metal.
Lame-duck (lām'duk), *n.* A slang phrase for a defaulter on the stock-exchange.
Lamella (lā-mel'la), *n. pl.* *Lamellae* (lā-mel'lae). [Dim. of *lamin* (which see).] A thin plate or scale, especially, in root, one of the thin plates or scales which compose certain shells, or of which the gills of certain molluscs (for example the oyster) are composed, in bot. (a) one of the gills forming the hymanium of an agaric, (b) one of the foliaceous erect scales appended to the corolla of many plants, as in *Rilene*.
Lamellar (lā-mel'lar), *n.* [L. *lamella*, a plate.] Composed of thin plates or scales; disposed in thin plates or scales.
Lamellary (lā-mel'lar-i), *adv.* In thin plates or scales.
Lamellate, Lamellated (lām'el-lat, lām'el-lat-ed), *adj.* Formed in thin plates or scales, or covered with them, furnished with lamellae or little plates.
Lamellibranchiata (lā-mel'l-brang'ki-ā-ta), *n. pl.* [L. *lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchia*, gills.] The name given by De Blainville to the fifth order of molluscs (the *Conchifera* of Lamarck), of which mussels, rockies, and oysters are familiar examples. The animals are protected by a lateral bivalve shell, the two valves of which articulate over the back, and are opened by an elastic ligament and closed by one or two adductor muscles. The shell is secreted by a prolongation of the integument called the mantle or pallium, which laps round the body, its halves being either free or united so as to leave only three apertures for the inlet and outlet of water for respiration, and for the protrusion of a fleshy organ called the foot, when it is present. The muscular edge of the mantle leaves on each valve an impression called the pallial line. Respiration is effected by two pairs of lamellated gills (whence the name), occupying a large portion of the interior of the shell on each side. The mouth is a simple jawless fissure, furnished with one or two pairs of soft palpi, the food being conveyed to it by cilia on the gills. The heart has a single ventricle pierced by the intestine, and there are three double nerve centres.
Lamellibranchiate (lā-mel'l-brang'ki-ā-ta), *adj.* Relating to the Lamellibranchiata.
Lamellibranchiate (lā-mel'l-brang'ki-ā-ta), *n.* A member of the order Lamellibranchiata (which see).
Lamellicorn (lā-mel'l-i-korn), *n.* In root of or pertaining to the lamelliferae, as, a *lamellicorn beetle*.
Lamellifera (lā-mel'l-i-korn), *n.* A member of that section of beetles known as Lamelliferae (which see).
Lamelliferae (lā-mel'l-i-kor'nā), *n. pl.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *corua*, a horn.] In the system of Latreille, the sixth and last section of pentamerous coleoptera (beetles). In which the antennae are inserted into a deep cavity under the lateral margin of the head. The antennae are short, and the three last joints are plate-like and disposed somewhat like the teeth of a comb. This section is very numerous, including the dung-

Lama of Tibet.

or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism which is known as Lamaism, and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia. There are several grades of lamas, of whom the dala-lama and the tesho-lama are regarded as supreme pontiffs.
Lama (lā'mā), *n.* In root, same as *Lama*.
Lamaism (lā'mā-izm), *n.* A variety of Buddhism, chiefly prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, so called from the lamas or priests belonging to it. The highest object of worship is Buddha, who is regarded as the founder of the religion, and the first in rank among the saints. The other saints comprise all those recognized in Buddhism, besides hosts of religious teachers and pious men canonized after their death. The clergy are the representatives or re-incarnations of these saints on earth, and receive the homage due to them. Besides these saints a number of inferior gods or spirits are recognized by Lamaism and receive a certain worship. The Lamaists have a hierarchy in some respects resembling that of the Roman Catholic Church, and they have also monasteries and nunneries, annual confession, litany, &c., and believe in the intervention of the saints and in the saving of masses for the dead. In the hierarchy there are two supreme heads, the dala-lama and the tesho-lama. See *DALAI-LAMA*.
Lamaist, Lamaite (lā'mā-ist, lā'mā-it), *n.* One belonging to the religion of Lamaism.
Lamantin, Lamentin (lā-mā'tin, lā-mā'tin), *n.* [Fr., probably corrupted from *manate*, *manatí*, the native Antilles term still preserved in Spanish.] The popular name of the animals of the genus *Manatus*, an herbivorous genus belonging to the order Sirenia, comprising two species, *M. americanus* of North America, and *M. senegalensis* of Western Africa.
Lamasonry (lā'mā-sēr-i), *n.* A Buddhist religious society, presided over by its lama. Every such society has its lama, in the same way as our abbots and priors had their abbots and priors. The lama is migratory.
Lamaseel (lām'sēl), *n.* A beverage. See *LAMBE-WOOL*.
Lamb (lām), *n.* [A. Sax. O. Sax. Goth. *lōl*. *Nw* and O. H. G. *lamb*; D. and Dan. *lam*, *O. lam*, *lamb*.] 1. The young of the sheep kind.—2. A person as gentle or innocent as a lamb.—*The Lamb, the Lamb of God, the*



1. Lamboys (time of Henry VIII). 2. Lamboys from a German suit (early sixteenth century).

over the thighs. Lamboys seem to have been worn more particularly in Germany in the earlier half of the sixteenth century.
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Lambs'-wool (lām's-wūl), *n.* 1. Wool obtained from lambs.—2. [Probably from the

beetles, stag-beetles, cockchafer, &c., and in one of the most beautiful of the order *Formica* the males feed upon vegetables, and others on decomposed vegetable matter. **Lamelliferous** (la-mel'if-er-us), a. [*L. lamella*, a plate, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing or composed of plates or layers, having a foliated structure. **Lamelliform** (la-mel'if-orm), a. [*L. lamella*, a plate, and *forme*, form.] Having the form of a plate or scale. **Lamellirostral** (la-mel'if-ro-stral), a. Pertaining to the lamellirostres. **Lamellirostral** (la-mel'if-ro-stral), n. A member of the family Lamellirostres (which see).

Lamellirostre (la-mel'if-ro-stré), n. [*L. lamella*, a plate, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A family of piscivorous birds, characterized by having the beak flattened and covered with a soft skin. The margins of the beak are furnished with numerous lamellae or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose or duck. The family comprises the ducks, geese, swans, flamingoes, &c. **Lamellose** (la-mel'lo-sé), a. Covered with or in the form of plates.

Lamely (lam'li), adv. [See **LAME**.] In a lame or imperfect manner (a) like a cripple, in a halting manner, as, to walk lamely; (b) imperfectly, unsatisfactorily, weakly; feebly, as, a figure lamely drawn, a scene feebly described, an argument lamely conducted.

Lameness (lam'nes), n. The condition of being lame. (a) an impaired state of the body or limbs, especially the latter; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease, as, the lameness of the leg or arm. (b) imperfection, weakness, as, the lameness of an argument or of a description.

If the story move as the actor help the lameness of his limb his performance suffers. Dryden.

(c) Want of rhythmical correctness; as, the lameness of a verse or rhyme.

Lament (la-ment'), v. t. [*L. lamentare*, to wail.] 1. To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to express sorrow.

Jeremiah is moved for Judah. 1 Chr. xxiv. 15.

2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.

Where joy must reveal, grief death must lament. Shaks.

STN. To mourn, grieve, sorrow, weep, wail, complain.

Lament (la-ment'), v. i. To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.

Our language is full, and lamented crimes. Dryden.

Lament (la-ment'), n. [*L. lamentum*.] 1. Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping.

Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. Milton.

2. An elegy or mournful ballad or dirge.

Lamentable (la-ment-a-bl'), a. (Fr. from *L. lamentabile*.) 1. To be lamented; exciting or calling for sorrow, grievous; as, a lamentable declaration of morals.

Tell them the lamentable fall of me. Shaks.

2. Expressive of grief; mournful; as, a lamentable tale, a lamentable cry. 3. Miserable, pitiful, low, poor.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between his title and those, flew to this lamentable refuge. Southey.

Lamentableness (la-ment-a-bl'-ness), n. The state of being lamentable.

Lamentably (la-ment-a-bl'), adv. In a lamentable manner (a) mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow (b) so as to cause sorrow. 'Our fortune sinks most lamentably.' Shaks. (c) Pitifully, desolately.

Lamentation (lam-on-ta'shon), n. [*L. lamentatio*.] 1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief, the act of bewailing.

In Rome was there a voice heard, lamentation, and wailing. Mac. ii. 11.

2. A book of Scripture, containing the Lamentations of Jeremiah. **STN.** Mourning, complaint, moan, wailing, outcry.

Lamentor (la-ment-er'), n. One who laments, mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

Lamentous. See **LAMENT**.

Lamentingly (la-ment-ing-ly), adv. In a lamenting manner, with lamentation.

Lamenter. See **LAMENT**.

Lametta (la-met'ta), n. (It. *lametta*, dim. of *lama*, plate, from *L. lamina*, a plate.) Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

Lamia (la-mi-a), n. [*L.*] 1. A hag; a witch; a demon.

Where's the lamia that turns my outside? Marston.

ch. chain; **ch.** the look; **g.** go; **j.** job;

2. A genus of longicorn beetle belonging to the family Curculionidae, and living in decaying willows, &c. The male of *L. scutellus* has the antennae four times as long as the body. **Laminaceous** (la-mi-né-sé), a. See **LAMINA**.

Lamina (lam'i-na), n. pl. **Laminae** (lam'i-né), [*L.*] 1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another, applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c. 2. In dent a bone, or part of a bone resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. 3. (a) the border, or the upper, broad, or spreading part of the petal in a polypetalous corolla. (b) The part of a leaf which is an expansion of the parenchyma of the petiole. It is traversed by veins.

Laminability (lam'i-ne-bil'i-té), n. The quality of being laminable.

Laminable (lam'i-ne-bl'), a. Capable of being formed into thin plates; capable of being extended by passing between steel or hardened cast-iron rollers, as a metal.

Laminar (lam'i-nér), a. In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.

Laminaria (lam-i-nér-i-a), n. [*L. lamina*, a thin plate.] A genus of dark-spored seaweeds, plants belonging to the nat. order Laminariales, having no definite leaves, but a plain ribbed expansion, which is either simple or cloven. *L. digitata* is the well-known kelp so abundant on our coasts; *L. basinalis* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and yields iodine. *L. setacea* grows in Australia, and furnishes the aborigines with a proportion of their instruments, vessels, and food. *L. digitata* and *L. setacea* were formerly employed in the manufacture of kelp for the glass-maker and soap-boiler. *L. saccharina* is so called from the saccharine matter called mannite which it furnishes. This plant is abundant on the shores of Great Britain.

Laminariness (lam-i-nér-i-a-né-sé), n. pl. One of the orders into which the Algae are divided. The fronds are of a dark olive green, have no articulations, bear patches of dark-coloured spores on their surface, and frequently attain a large size. The name is taken from the genus *Laminaria* (which see).

Laminarian (lam-i-nér-i-an), a. Pertaining to the genus *Laminaria*, specifically, noting that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low-water mark to a depth of from 40 to 60 feet, and which in British seas is characterized by the presence of Laminariales, as well as by that of star-fishes, the common echinus, &c.

Laminarite (lam'i-nér-it), n. A broad-leaved fossil alga, found in the upper secondary, and tertiary formations.

Laminary (lam'i-nér-i), a. Composed of layers or plates.

Laminated, **Laminated** (lam'in-dé, lam'in-dé), a. Plated, consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

Laminated (lam'in-dé), v. t. pret. and pp. **laminated**, ppr. **laminating**. [*L. lamina*, a thin plate.] To separate or split up into thin plates or layers.

Lamination (lam-in-dé-shon), n. [*L. lamina*, a thin plate.] State of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates. Lamination prevails amongst all the varieties of gneiss, mica schist, chlorite schist, hornblende schist, &c.

Laminiferous (lam-in-fér-us), a. [*L. lamina*, a thin plate, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having a structure consisting of laminae or layers.

Lamish (lam'ish), a. Somewhat lame.

Lamster, **Lameter** (lam'it-ér), n. A cripple. [Scotch.]

Though ye may think him a lamster, yet, grapple the cripple, there's a wather he'll get the better o' ye and make your mirth. Sir H. Scott.

Lamium (la-mi-um), n. (Or *lamina*, the throat on account of the form of the flowers.) A genus of annual and perennial herbs, belonging to the nat. order Labiales. It includes about forty species, natives of Europe, North Africa, and extra-tropical Asia, of low habit, having cordate or dentate leaves, and small-flowered whorls of white, purple, red, or rarely yellow blossoms. Five species are found in Britain, and are commonly known as dead-nettle.

Lamm (lam), v. t. [root *lampe*, to heat, lamm-ing, a heating, perhaps allied to *leam*, *lame*, to bruise, and *E. lame*.] To heat. [Old and provincial English.]

I warmed you shall be as we have you; You shall be better wather. Shaks. 2d Pt.

Lammas, **Lammas-day** (lam'mas, lam'mas-dé), n. [*A. Sax. lamma-mæsse, lamma-mæsse*, that is, loaf-mass, bread-mass, or bread-feast, so called from the fact that on this day offerings were formerly made of the first-fruits of harvest.] The first day of August. **Lammas** (lam'mas), a. Belonging to the first of August.

Lammas-tide (lam'mas-tid), n. **Lammas-day** Shaks.

Lammer, **Lamer** (lam'er), n. **Amber**. [Scotch.]

Lammer, **Lamour** (lam'er), a. Pertaining to or consisting of amber. [Scotch.]

Dimm ye think pale Jemima's son of the town in them glanc'd the lammer bands. Sir H. Scott.

Lammerguter, **Lammerguter** (lam'mér-gi-er, lam'mér-gi-er), n. [*O. lammerguter*—lammer, pl. of *lamm*, a lamb, and *guter*, a vulture.] The bearded vulture, a bird of prey of the genus *Urocyon* (*U. barbatus*).

Lammerguter or **Bearded Vulture** (c. *barbatus*).

family Vulturidae, forming a link between the vultures and the eagles. It inhabits the Swiss and German Alps, as well as the higher mountains of Asia and Africa, and is the largest European bird of prey, measuring upwards of 4 feet from beak to tail, and 9 or 10 in the expanse of its wings. Besides eating carrion, it preys on living chamois, ibex, kids, hares, and such like animals, but it does not disdain when pressed rats, mice, and other small quadrupeds. Written also *Lammerguter*, *Lammerguter*.

Lamnidae (lam'ní-dé), n. pl. The porbeagles, a family of sharks. A nearly symmetrical tail, pectoral fins placed behind the gill-openings, two spineless dorsal fins and an anal fin, are the most prominent characteristics. The porbeagle shark and the basking shark or sun-fish belong to this family. The fossil teeth of sharks of the genus *Lamna* are plentiful in the chalk and tertiary formations. They are thin, smooth-edged but sharp, and have a process like a small tooth on each side near the base.

Lamp (lamp), n. (Fr. *lampe*, *L. Or lampas*, from *Or* lamps, to shine.) 1. A vessel for containing oil or other liquid inflammable substance, to be burned by means of a wick, any contrivance for producing artificial light, whether by means of an inflammable liquid or of gas. Hence—2. Anything suggesting the light of a lamp, whether in appearance or use, anything possessing or communicating light, real or metaphorical.

The gentle eyes shed forth a quickening light, And shed the dying lamp of life within me. Keats.

Lamp (lamp), v. t. [*A* form of *lamp*.] To walk quickly and with long strides. [Scotch.]

It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country, riding on bare-backed horses. Sir H. Scott.

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--keen, glancing, arrowy radiations of anguish. *De Quincey.*

Lancination (lan-sin-á-shon), *n.* Laceration; wounding. *Lancinations of the spirit.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Land (land), *n.* (Found in the same form in all the Teutonic languages and with only very doubtful connections in the other Indo-European tongues, the Fr. *lande*, It. and Sp. *landa*, a heath, a wide extent of waste ground, a plain, being from the Celtic *lanu*, older *land*, originally, a thorny or spiny bush.)

1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part; as, the globe consists of *land* and water; a sailor in a long voyage longs to see *land*.—2. Any portion of the solid superficial part of the globe considered as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people, as a country, estate, farm, or tract.

Go, view the *land*, even Jericho. *Josh. ii. 1.*

3. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality; as, good *land*; poor *land*; moist or dry *land*.—4. In *law*, a generic term comprehending every species of ground or earth, as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, waters, marshes, furze, and heath, including also messuages, tofts, crofts, mills, castles, and other buildings.—5. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.

These answers in the silent night received,
The king himself divined, the *land* believed.
Dryden.

6. The ground left unploughed between furrows. Hence.—7. The part of the bore of a rifle between the grooves.—8. In Scotland, a house consisting of different stories, or more especially a building including different tenements, is called a *land*.—To *make the land*, or *to make land* (*naut.*), to discover land from the sea as the ship approaches it.—To *shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left by the intervention of a point or promontory.—To *set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.—To *lay the land*, to sail from it until it begins to appear lower and smaller by reason of the convexity of the surface of the sea.—To *raise the land*, to sail towards it until it appears to be raised or elevated.

Land (land), *v. t.* 1. To set on shore; to disembark; to debark; as, to *land* troops; to *land* goods.

Moving up the coast they *landed* him. *Tennyson.*

2. To bring to or put in a certain place or condition; as, we were *landed* in difficulties.

One chair after another *landed* ladies at the Baroness's door. *Thackeray.*

Land (land), *v. i.* 1. To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

Landing at Syracuse we tarried there three days.
Acts xviii. 12.

2. To arrive; to reach; as, I *landed* at his house.

Land (land), *n.* (A Sax. *land* or *hlond*, O.E. also *land*; Icel. *land*, urine.) Urine.

Land-agent (land'-á-jent), *n.* A person employed by the proprietor of an estate to effect the transfer of property by purchase, sale, hiring, or letting, to collect rents, to re-let farms, and the like.

Landman (land'-am-man), *n.* A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

Landau (lan-da'), *n.* (So called from *Landau*, a town in Germany, where first made.) A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

Landaulet (lan-da'-let'), *n.* (Dim. of *landau*.) A small *landau*.

Land-blink (land'-blingk), *n.* A peculiar atmospheric brightness perceived in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. It is more yellow than ice-blink.

Land-breeze (land'-bréz), *n.* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea.

Land-bug (land'-bug), *n.* A popular name for the heteropterous insects of the section *Geocoris* (which see).

Land-carriage (land'-kar-rij), *n.* Carriage or transportation by *land*.

Land-crab (land'-krab), *n.* A crustacean whose habits are terrestrial, as distinguished from one whose habits are aquatic; particularly, one of the species of *Geocarcinus*, which live much on land, and only visit the sea to deposit their eggs. The best known is *G. ruricola*, found in the higher parts of

Jamaica, which often proves very destructive to the sugar plantations.

Land-damn (land'-dam), *v. t.* To banish from the land; to exile.

You are abused and by some putter-on
That will be damned for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Shak.*

[The reading and meaning of this passage are, however, doubtful.]

Land (land), *n.* (Fr. See **LAND**.) A heath; a heathy or sandy plain incapable of bearing cereals. The term *landes* is specifically applied to extensive areas in France stretching from the mouth of the Garonne along the Bay of Biscay and inward towards Bordeaux. They bear chiefly heath and broom, but on the seaward side are largely planted with sea-pine. The inland plains are chiefly occupied as sheep-runs. The *landes* are dry in summer and marshy in winter.

Landed (land'-ed), *a.* 1. Having an estate in land; as, a *landed* gentleman.

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men. *Addison.*

2. Consisting in real estate or land; as, *landed* security; *landed* property.

Lander (land'-ér), *n.* 1. One who lands or makes a landing.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the *lander* in a lonely isle. *Tennyson.*

2. One who lands or sets on land; especially, in mining, the man who attends at the mouth of the pit to receive the kibble or bucket in which the ore is brought to the surface.

Landfall (land'-fal), *n.* 1. A sudden transference of property in land by the death of a rich man.—2. *Naut.* the first land discovered after a voyage.

A good *landfall* is when the land is seen as expected. *Brande & Cox.*

3. A landfall.

Land-fish (land'-fish), *n.* A fish on land; a fish out of the water; hence, any one out of his element, and acting contrary to his usual character.

He's grown a very *land-fish*, languageless, a monster. *Shak.*

Landflood (land'-flud), *n.* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters, as rivers and the like; an inundation. '*Landfloods* after rain.' *Drayton.*

Land-force (land'-fôrs), *n.* A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

Land-fowl (land'-foul), *n.* Birds that frequent land.

Land-gabel (land'-gá-bel), *n.* (See **GABEL**.) A tax or rent issuing out of land, according to Domesday-book.

Landgrave, **Landgraf** (land'-gräv, land'-graf), *n.* (G. *landgraf*, D. *landgraaf*—*land*, land, and *graf*, *graaf*, an earl or count.) 1. In Germany, originally, about the twelfth century, the title of district or provincial governors deputed by the emperor, and given them to distinguish them from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. 2. Later, the title of three princes of the empire, whose territories were called *landgraviates*.

This was the origin of the *landgraves* of Thuringia, of Lower and Higher Alsace, the only three who were princes of the Empire. *Brande & Cox.*

Landgraviate (land'-grá'-vi-át), *n.* The territory held by a *landgrave*, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

Landgraving (land'-gra-vén), *n.* The wife of a *landgrave*; a lady of the rank of a *landgrave*.

Land-herd (land'-hêrd), *n.* A herd that feeds on land.

Those same, the shepherd told me, were the fields
In which Dame Cynthia *herd* *land-herds* feed. *Spenser.*

Landholder (land'-höld-ér), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

Land-ice (land'-is), *n.* A field or floe of ice stretching along the land which lies between two headlands.

Landing (land'-ing), *a.* Connected with or pertaining to the process of bringing to land, or of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.—*Landing charges* or *landing rates*, charges or fees paid on goods landed from a vessel.—*Landing net*, a small bag-shaped net used in fly-fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked.—*Landing surveyor*, an officer of the customs who appoints and superintends the *landing-waiters*.—*Landing waiter*, an officer of the customs whose duty is to oversee the landing of goods, to ex-

amine, weigh, measure, take account of them, and the like.

Landing (land'-ing), *n.* 1. The act of going or setting on land, especially from a vessel. 2. A place on the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.—3. In arch. the first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps; also, a resting-place in a series of flight of steps. 4. A platform at a railway-station.

Landing-place (land'-ing-plás), *n.* Same as *Landing*, 2, 3, and 4.

Landjobber (land'-job-ér), *n.* A man who makes a business of buying and selling land, whether on his own account or for others.

Landjobbing (land'-job-ing), *n.* The practice of buying land for the purpose of speculation.

Landlady (land'-lá-di), *n.* (See **LANDLORD**.) 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.—2. The mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house.

Landleaper (land'-lép-ér), *n.* Same as *Landluper*.

Landless (land'-les), *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land.

A *landless* knight makes thee a *landed* squire. *Shak.*

Landlook (land'-lok), *v. t.* To inclose or encompass by land. '*Few natural parts better landlooked.*' *Addison.*

Landloper (land'-lop-ér), *n.* (*Land*, and O.E. *lope*, to run; Sc. or Northern E. *landlooper*, D. *landlooper*, a rambler, a vagabond.—Sc. *loup*, D. *loopen*, to run. See **LEAP**.) A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation, and frequently removes from one place or country to another; one who runs his country.

He (Perkin Warbeck) had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or, as the king called him, such a *landloper*. *Bacon.*

Landloping (land'-lop-ing), *a.* Wandering; travelling; vagrant. '*His landloping legates.*' *Motinaud.*

Landlord (land'-lord), *n.* 1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him; the holder of a tenement, to whom a rent is paid.—2. The master of an inn, tavern, or lodging-house; a host. '*The jolly landlord.*' *Addison.*

Landlordry (land'-lord-ri), *n.* The state or condition of a landlord.

Such piffing slips of petty *landlordry*. *Rp. Hall.*

Landluper (land'-loup-ér), *n.* Scotch or Northern English form of *Landloper*.

Bands of *landlopers* had been employed . . . to set fire to villages and towns in every direction. *Molloy.*

Landloup (land'-loup-ing), *a.* Wandering about; vagrant; vagabond. [Scotch.]

I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a *landloup* scoundrel. *Sir W. Scott.*

Landlubber (land'-lub-ér), *n.* [*Land*, and *lubber*, a lazy fellow.] A term of reproach among seamen for one who passes his life on land.

A navy which is not manned is no navy. A navy which is recruited mainly from *landlubbers* is hardly better. *Saturday Rev.*

Land-lurch (land'-lêrch), *v. t.* To steal land from.

Hence country louts *land-lurch* their lords. *Homer.*

Landman (land'-man), *n.* A man who lives or serves on land; opposed to *seaman*.

Landman (land'-man), *n.* In *law*, a *tenant*.

Landmark (land'-mârk), *n.* 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object, as a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones, by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's *landmark*. *Deut. xix. 14.*

2. Trees, houses, or other prominent features of a locality by which it is known. . . .

3. *Naut.* any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.—4. That which marks the stage of advancement at which anything capable of development has arrived at any given period; any phenomenon or striking event; anything which marks the end of one system or state of things and the introduction of a new system or state; thus, the battle of Hastings and the abolition of trials for witchcraft are *landmarks* in the history of England; the invention of the steam-engine and of the telegraph are *landmarks* in the progress of the arts; the appearance and disappearance of particular fossils are *landmarks* in geology.

Land-measure (land'mezh-ür), *n.* Measurement of land; also the name of a table of square measure by which land is measured.
Land-measurer (land'mezh-ür-er), *n.* A person whose employment is to ascertain by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of land, as fields, farms, &c.

Land-measuring (land'mezh-ür-ing), *n.* The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of lands in acres, roods, &c., as fields, farms, &c. It is properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are sometimes used synonymously.

Land-office (land'of-fis), *n.* An office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. [United States and colonial.]

Landowner (land'on-er), *n.* A proprietor of land.

Land-pilot (land'pi-lot), *n.* A guide in travelling by land.

Would overtake the best *land-pilot's* art. *Milton.*

Land-pirate (land'pi-rät), *n.* A highway robber.

Landrall (land'räl), *n.* The corncrake. See CORNCRAKE and CRAKE.

Landreeve (land'rëv), *n.* [Land, and reeve, a bailiff or steward.] A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land-steward.

Land-rent (land'rent), *n.* Rent paid for the use of land; income from land.

Land-roll (land'röl), *n.* In *agri.* a heavy roller used for crushing clods and rendering the land friable and smooth; a clod-crusher.

Landscape (land'skáp), *n.* [Originally *land-skip.* A Sax. *landscipe*, landscape—*land*, and *scape*, shape, form; *D. landschap*, Dan. *landskab*, G. *landschaft*.] 1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all the objects it contains.

New scenes arise, new *landscapes* strike the eye.
 And all th' enliven'd country beauty. *Thomson.*

2. A picture representing a tract of country with the various objects it contains; such pictures in general, or the painting of such pictures.

The prettiest *landscape* I ever saw was one drawn on the walls of a dark room. *Addison.*

Landscape (land'skáp), *v.t.* To represent or delineate in landscape.

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,
 Looks back, sits down, and oft, if hand have skill,
Landscape the vale with pencil. *Holday.*

Landscape-gardener (land'skáp-gär-dn-er), *n.* One who is employed in landscape-gardening.

Landscape-gardening (land'skáp-gär-dning), *n.* The art of laying out grounds, arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., so as to produce the effect of natural landscape.

Landscape-painter (land'skáp-pänt-er), *n.* A painter of landscapes or rural scenery.

Landscape-painter (land'skáp-ist), *n.* A landscape-painter.

Landscrip (land'skrip), *n.* A certificate given to a person who has purchased public land in America that he has paid his purchase-money to the proper officer.

Land-scurvy (land'skär-vi), *n.* An affection which consists in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk.

Land-shark (land'shärk), *n.* A sailor's term for a sharper; generally applied to a lawyer.

Land-skip (land'skip), *n.* Same as *Land-scape*.

Many a famous man and woman, town,
 And *landskip*, have I heard of. *Tennyson.*

Landslip, Landslide (land'alip, land'alid), *n.* The sliding down of a considerable tract of land or earth from a higher to a lower level; also, the land or earth which so slides or slips.

Like some great *landslip*, tree by tree,
 The country side descended. *Tennyson.*

Landsman (landz'man), *n.* 1. One who lives on the land; opposed to *seaman*.—2. *Naut.* a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.

Landspout (land'spout), *n.* A heavy fall of water, generally occurring during a tornado, and differing from a waterspout in that it is on land instead of at sea.

Landspring (land'spring), *n.* A spring of water which comes only into action after heavy rains.

Land-steward (land'stū-ërd), *n.* A person who has the care of a landed estate.

Landstreight, Landstrait (land'strät), *n.* A narrow slip of land.

Landsturm (lant'störm), *n.* [G., lit. land-storm.] A local militia of Germany, which is never called from its own district but in case of actual invasion. It comprises that portion of the reserve too old for the landwehr. Other continental nations have a force of the same nature.

Land-surveying (land'sér-vä-ing), *n.* The art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land, as estates, or parts of an estate, by the aid of proper instruments, and of laying down an accurate map of the whole.

Land-surveyor (land'sér-vä-er), *n.* One whose employment is to determine the boundaries and superficial contents of portions of land, as estates, fields, &c., and to lay down an accurate map of the whole.

Land-tax (land'taks), *n.* A tax assessed upon land and houses.

Land-tortoise (land'tor-tois), *n.* A genus of tortoises or turtles (*Testudo*) inhabiting the land. The legs are thick, toes short and united to thick conical nails, five being on the fore and four on the hind foot. They are widely distributed in warm climates, and feed on vegetables. See TORTOISE.

Land-turn (land'tërn), *n.* A land-breeze.

Land-turtle (land'tër-tl), *n.* A land-tortoise (which see).

Land-urchin (land'ër-chin), *n.* A hedgehog.

Land-waiter (land'wät-ër), *n.* An officer of the customs; a landing-waiter. See LANDING, *a.*

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of a hundred. *Swift.*

Landward (land'wërd), *adv.* Toward the land.

Landward (land'wërd), *a.* 1. Lying toward the land, or toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast.—2. Situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town; rural.

Land-warrant (land'wo-rant), *n.* An American government security or title authorizing a person to enter on a tract of public land.

Landwehr (lant'vär), *n.* [G.—*land*, country, and *wehr*, defence; the latter word is seen in *E. ware, beware.*] That portion of the military force of some continental nations which in time of peace follow their ordinary occupations, excepting when called out for occasional training. The landwehr in some respects resembles our militia, with this important difference that all the soldiers of the landwehr have served in the regular army. This system has received its fullest development in Germany, in which country it adds enormously, and at comparatively little cost, to the military power of the state.

Land-wind (land'wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

Landworker (land'wërk-ër), *n.* One who tills the ground.

Lane (län), *n.* [Sc. *loan*, a lane, a walk; *D. laan*, an alley, an avenue; *Icel. lön*, a row of houses; *Fris. lona*, *lana*, a lane or path between houses or fields.] 1. A narrow way or passage, as between hedges or buildings; a narrow street; an alley; a narrow pass. 'The leafy *lanes* behind the down.' *Tennyson*.—2. Any opening resembling such a passage, as between lines of men or people standing on each side; a navigable opening in ice.

He was led into the house, all the lords standing up out of respect, and making a *lane* for him to pass to the earl's bench. *Bretzham.*

Lane (län), *a.* Alone.—*My, thy, his (or him), lane*, myself, thyself, himself alone.—*Our, your, their lanes*, ourselves, yourselves, themselves alone. *Lane* is shortened for *alone*, alone, and these usages arose by corruption from the older expressions *lo lane*, *him lane*, *O.E. at him one*, &c. [Scotch.]
Lonely (län'li), *a.* Lonely. [Scotch.]
Lang (lang), *a.* Long. [Scotch.]

Langaha (lan-gä'ha), *n.* The name of two species of tree-serpents, natives of Madagascar, having a fleshy scale-covered projection on the muzzle.

Langate (lang'gät), *n.* In *stry.* a linen roller used in dressing wounds.

Langrage, Langrel (lang'grä, lang'grel), *n.* A particular kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling

an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together.

Langrett (lang'gret), *n.* A kind of false dice, so loaded that certain numbers come up more readily and frequently than others.

As for dice, he hath all kinds of sortes, fullams, *langretts*, hard quarter traics, big men, low men, some stoppt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground. *Witt's Misery.*

Lang-settle (lang'set-l), *n.* [Sc. *lang*, long, and *settle*, a seat or saddle.] A long wooden seat or bench resembling a settee. [Scotch and North of England.]

Langsyne (lang'syn), *n.* [Sc. *lang*, long, and *syne*, since.] Long since; long ago. 'A friend, in short, of the happy *langsyne*.' *Lord Lytton*. [Scotch.]

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

And never brought to min'?

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

And days o' *langsyne*.

Burns.

Langterloo (lang'tër-a-lö'), *n.* A game at cards. See LANTERLOO.

Language (lang'gwä), *n.* [O.E. *langage*, Fr. *langage*, Fr. *linguagie*, *lenguage*, *lengage*; It. *linguaggio*; from *L. lingua*, the tongue (which takes the form *lingue* in Fr.), and the *L.L.* term *aticum*; allied to *L. lingo*, Gr. *λέω*, Skr. *liḥ*, to lick.] 1. Human speech; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; as, *language* is the peculiar possession of man.—2. A particular set of articulate sounds used in the expression of thoughts; the aggregate of the words employed by any community for intercommunication; as, the English *language*; the Greek *language*.—Philologists have classified the languages of the earth on two principles; first, according to the structure of the language or the manner in which its sounds are formed or combined; and, secondly, according to their genetic connection or relationship as to origin. The first kind of classification is called the morphological, the second the genealogical. According to the morphological classification three forms of structure in languages are usually distinguished—the isolating, the agglutinating, and the inflectional. The isolating languages, of which the Chinese is an example, are composed entirely of monosyllabic unchangeable roots, which may indeed be compounded with one another in order to express their mutual relations, but as a rule retain their independence. The agglutinating languages are such as possess certain unalterable roots to which other syllables, which are capable of modification, and which do not retain an independent signification, are affixed to express relations. Of this class are the Mongolic or Turanian languages. A subdivision of this class consists of those languages, such as the American, which attach all the subordinate or less important members of a sentence to the main root as terminations, and which are called the incorporating. The inflectional languages, which are the most highly developed, are those in which all the roots are capable of being modified to express different relations or shades of meaning. Philologists believe that all languages which have reached this highest stage must previously have passed through the other two stages. When classified genealogically languages are divided into families or groups in which a community of origin is distinctly traceable. Such are the Aryan or Indo-European family (comprising Sanskrit, Persian, Slavonic, Greek, Latin, Gothic, &c.), and the Semitic family (comprising Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, &c.), which are the only two families which have reached the inflectional stage of morphological development. 3. Words or expressions appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge; as, the *language* of chemistry.—4. Style; manner of expression, either by speech or writing.

Others for *language* all their care express. *Pope.*

5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants.—6. The expression of thought in any way articulate or inarticulate, conventional or unconventional; as, the *language* of signs; the *language* of the eyes; the *language* of flowers, &c.

The *language* of the eyes frequently supplies the place of that of the tongue. *Crabb.*

7. A nation as distinguished by its speech. Dan. iii. 7.

La Valette was obliged to refuse the application of

twelve knights of the *langue* of Italy, on the ground that the complement of the garrison was full. *Prescott*.

SYN. Speech, tongue, dialect, idiom, style, diction.

Language (lang'gwāj), *v.t.* To express in language.

Others were *language*d in such doubtful expressions that they have a double sense. *Fuller*.

Languaged (lang'gwāj), *a.* 1. Having a language. 'Many-languaged nations.' *Pope*. 2. Skilled in language or learned in several languages.

The only *languaged* man in all the world. *B. Tension*.

Languageless (lang'gwāj-les), *a.* Wanting speech or language. 'He's grown . . . languageless.' *Shak.*

Language-master (lang'gwāj-mas-tēr), *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages. **Langued** (langd), *pp.* [*Fr. languis, a tongue*.] In *her*, a term applied to the tongue of beasts and birds when borne of a different tincture to that of the animal.

Langued d'oe (lān-gwā-dōk), *n.* The name given to the independent Romance dialect spoken in Provence in the middle ages, from its word for *yes* being *oe*, a form of the Latin *hoc*. It was thus distinguished from the language spoken by the natives of the north of France, which was called *Langued d'out* or *Langued d'oil*, their affirmative being a contraction of Latin *hoc illud*. The *langued d'oe* was the language of the Troubadours. Called also *Provençal*.

Langued d'oil, *Langued d'oil* (lān-gwā-dōk), *n.* The language of the north of France, so named from its word for *yes* (*oil*, *out*, *out*, being contracted from the Latin *hoc illud*). It was the language of the Troubadours. It became developed into modern French. See **LANGUE D'OIL**.

Languente (lan-gwen-tā), [*It.*] In music, a direction prefixed to a composition, denoting that it is to be performed in a languishing or soft manner.

Languet (lang'wet), *n.* [*Fr. languette, a tongue*.] Anything in the shape of the tongue.

Languid (lang'gwīd), *a.* [*L. languidus, from languis, to droop or flag, whence also languish*.] 1. Flaccid; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion; as, the body is *languid* after excessive action, which exhausts its powers. 'Languid powerless limbs.' *Armetrong*. — 2. Slow; tardy. — 3. Dull; heartless; without animation.

And are their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison*.

Studious we toil, with patient care refine,
Nor let our love protect one *languid* line. *Crabbe*.

SYN. Feeble, weak, faint, sickly, pining, exhausted, heavy, dull, weary, heartless.

Languidly (lang'gwīd-lī), *adv.* In a languid manner; weakly; feebly; slowly; without spirit or animation.

Languidness (lang'gwīd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being languid; weakness; dullness; languor; slowness; sluggishness.

Languish (lang'gwīsh), *v.t.* [*Fr. languir, languissant, L. languis, to languish*, perhaps akin to *E. lank* (which see).] 1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy; as, we *languish* under disease or after excessive exertion.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. *Jer. xv. 9*.

Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall *languish*. *Hos. iv. 3*. Rarely with *of*.

What is it . . . the king *languishes* of! *Shak.*

2. To suffer from heat, want of moisture, or other prejudicial conditions; to droop; to wither; to fade; as, the flowers *languish*.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. *Is. xvi. 8*.

3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous; as, the war *languished* for want of supplies; commerce, agriculture, manufactures *languish*. — 4. To grow with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.

Languid Love.

Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings regarding thee. *Tennyson*.

And so would *languish* evermore. *Tennyson*.

SYN. To pine, wither, fade, droop, faint.

Languish (lang'gwīsh), *v.t.* To cause to droop or pine. [*Rare*.]

That he might satisfy or *languish* that burning flame. *Florio*.

Languish (lang'gwīsh), *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance. And the blue *languish* of soft *Allia*'s eye. *Pope*.

Languisher (lang'gwīsh-ēr), *n.* One who languishes or pines. 'These unhappy *languishers* in obscurity.' *Mrs. Carter*.

Languishing (lang'gwīsh-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading. — 2. Having a soft and tender look or appearance; as, a *languishing* eye.

With *languishing* regards and bending head. *Dryden*.

Languishingly (lang'gwīsh-ing-lī), *adv.* In a languishing manner: (a) weakly; feebly; dully; slowly. (b) With tender softness.

Loose on flowery beds all *languishingly* lay. *Thomson*.

Languishment (lang'gwīsh-ment), *n.* 1. The state of pining. 'Lingering *languishment*.' *Shak.* — 2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.

Whilst sinking eyes with *languishment* profess
Follies his tongue refuses to confess. *Dr. H. King*.

Languor (lang'gwēr), *n.* [*L. languor, Fr. languor, faintness, weariness, feebleness*.] 1. Feebleness; dulness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause.

A *languor* came

Upon him, gentle sickness gradually

Weakening the man, till he could do no more. *Tennyson*.

2. Dulness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness. — 3. An agreeable listless or dreamy state; voluptuous indolence; softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, hilly-silvered vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales. *Pope*.

4. In *vegetable pathol.* that condition of plants in which, from unwholesome food, bad drainage, ungenial soil, and the like, they fall into a state of premature decrepitude. This disease is well-known in French vineyards under the name *goupissure*. — **SYN.** Feebleness, weakness, faintness, weariness, dulness, heaviness, lassitude, listlessness.

Languorous (lang'gwēr-us), *a.* Tedious; melancholy. 'Languorous hours.' *Tennyson*.

Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spenser*.

Languor, *v.i.* To languish. *Chaucer*.

Laniard (lan'yārd), *n.* Same as *Lanyard*.

Laniariform (lā'nī-ā'fōrm), *a.* [*L. lanius, to cut or tear, and forma, shape*.] Shaped like the laniaries or canine teeth of the Carnivora.

Laniary (lā'nī-ā-rī), *n.* [*L. laniarium, a butcher's shop, from lanius, to rend*.] 1. Shambles; a place of slaughter. [*Rare*.] 2. One of the canine teeth.

Laniary (lā'nī-ā-rī), *a.* [*L. lanius, a butcher*.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary* teeth, i.e. the canine teeth.

Laniate (lā'nī-āt), *v.t.* [*L. lanius, laniatum, to tear in pieces*.] To tear in pieces. [*Rare*.]

Laniation (lā'nī-ā'shon), *n.* A tearing in pieces. [*Rare*.]

Lanier (lan'yēr), *n.* [A form of *laniard*, *lan-yard*, *Fr. lanier*, a thong, a strap.] 1. A thong or strap of leather; the lash of a whip. [*Provincial*.] — 2. A strap used to fasten together parts of armour; especially, one of the leathern straps by which a shield was held on the arm.

Laniferous (la-nī'fēr-us), *a.* [*L. lanifer—lana, wool, and fero, to produce*.] Bearing or producing wool.

Lanifical (la-nī'fīk-al), *a.* Working in wool. **Lanifex** (lan'fīks), *n.* [*L. lanificium—lana, wool, and facio, to make*.] A woollen fabric. 'Cloth and other *lanifexes*.' *Bacon*. [*Rare*.]

Lanigerous (la-nī'jēr-us), *a.* [*L. laniger—lana, wool, and gero, to bear*.] Bearing or producing wool.

Lanidae (la-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [*L. lanius, a butcher, and eidos, resemblance*.] The shrikes, a family of insectivorous or perching birds, in which the bill is abruptly hooked at the end, and the notch is sometimes so deep as to form a prominent tooth at each side. They are insectivorous, but some even prey on small birds and mammals.

Lanina (lā-nī-nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the *Lanidae*, having the bill short and the tooth very prominent. It contains the typical genus *Lanius*.

Lanius (lā'nī-us), *n.* The typical genus of the *Lanidae*; the shrike or butcher-bird genus.

Lank (langk), *a.* [*A. Sax. hlanc*; comp. *D.*

slank, *G. schlank*, slender; perhaps a nasalized form of the root appearing in *E. lag* and *slack*, and *Gael. lag*, weary, *W. llac*, slack, lax; *L. laxus*, loose.] 1. Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distention; not plump; as, a *lank* bladder or purse.

The clergy's bags

Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shak.*

2. Of a thin or slender habit of body; meagre; not full and firm.

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,

And nothing left but skin and bone. *Swift*.

3. Languid; drooping.

Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head. *Milton*.

Lank (langk), *v.i.* To grow or become lank or thin. [*Rare*.]

All this

Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek

So much as *lank'd* not. *Shak.*

Lankly (langk'lī), *adv.* In a lank manner; thinly; loosely; laxly.

From my head, a scanty store,

Lankly the withered tresses flow. *Sir J. Hill*.

Lankness (langk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lank; laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

There shall be a kind of *lankness* and depression

within thy belly for very famine. *Stoker*.

Lanky (langk'l), *a.* Lank.

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates

the *lanky* pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream. *Thackeray*.

Lanner (lan'nēr), *n.* [*Fr. lanier, L. laniarius, lanius, a butcher*.] *Falco laniarius*, a species of hawk, especially the female of the species, found in the south and east of Europe. It is rather less than the buzzard.

The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard

hawks, and the very hardest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use. *Latham*.

Lanneret (lan'nār-et), *n.* [*Dim. of lanner*.] The male of the *Falco laniarius*, so called from his being smaller than the female. See **LANNER**.

Lansch (lan'se), *n.* [*Indian name*.] The fruit of *Lanum domesticum*. See **LANSIUM**.

Lansium (lan'si-um), *n.* [*From lansch*.] A genus of trees belonging to the nat. order Meliaceae. It comprises two or three species, natives of India, the most important of which is *L. domesticum*, the large yellowish fruit of which is highly esteemed, and eaten either fresh or prepared in various ways.

Lansquenet (lans'ke-net), *n.* [*G. landsknecht, a foot-soldier—land, country, knecht, a boy, a servant*.] 1. A German common soldier belonging to the infantry first raised by the Emperor Maximilian in the end of the fifteenth century; a soldier who hired himself out to whoever offered highest for his services; a soldier of fortune. — 2. A game at cards much played among or introduced by the lansquenets; vulgarly called *Lambakinnel*.

Lant (lant), *n.* The game of loo. Called also *Lanterloo*.

Lant (lant), *n.* [*See LAND, urine*.] Urine. [*Provincial English*.]

Lant (lant), *v.t.* To wet or mingle with urine. [*Provincial*.]

Lantana (lan-tā'na), *n.* [*An ancient name of Viburnum, and applied to this genus by Linnaeus by reason of its affinity*.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Verbenaceae, containing about forty or fifty species. These are mostly natives of tropical and sub-tropical America, a few occurring in Africa and Asia; two tropical American species (*L. trifolia* and *L. aculeata*) are now widely spread in the Old World. They are tall or subscandent shrubs (rarely herbs), with opposite, toothed, often rugose leaves, and dense spikes of white, orange, or red flowers on long stalks; the fruit is a small drupe. *L. macrophylla* is employed in infusions as a stimulant, and *L. pseudo-thea* as a substitute for tea.

Lantanium (lan-tā'nī-um), *n.* Same as *Lanthanum*.

Lantcha (lant'cha), *n.* A Malay boat having three masts and a bowsprit, to be met with especially in the eastern part of the Indian Archipelago. Great numbers of lantchas come to Penang and Singapore at the time of the arrival of the Chinese and Siamese junks, fetching spices and areca-nuts.

Lanterloo (lan'tēr-lō), *n.* [*D. lanterloo, lanterloo; comp. lanterfant, an idler*.] A game at cards, now called *loo*, sometimes *lant*. Written also *Langterloo*, *Langtra*.

Lantern (lan'tērni), *n.* [*Fr. lanterne, L. lanterna, laterna, from Gr. lampō, a light, a beacon, from lampō, to shine*.] 1. A case

inclosing a light and protecting it from wind and rain, sometimes portable and sometimes fixed. In war-ships and other large vessels there are poop lanterns, mast-head lanterns,



Ship's Lanterns.
a, Octagon. b, Mast-head. c, Signal.

&c., named after the places where they are carried. Signal lanterns are those employed for the purpose of directing other ships in a fleet or convoy, or for avoiding collisions at night.

Caprea, where the lantern fixed on high, shines like a moon through the benighted sky, while by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addition.* 2. In arch. (a) an erection on the top of a dome, on the roof of an apartment, or in similar situations, to give light, to promote ventilation, or to serve as a sort of ornament. (b) A tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view from the ground, and is lighted by an upper tier of windows, such as the towers

The Chinese lantern-fly (*P. candelaria*) is half that size. Some authorities, however, are sceptical regarding the emission of light by these insects. See *FULGORA*.

Lantern-jawed (lan'tern-jad), a. Having lantern-jaws; having a long thin visage.

Lantern-jaws (lan'tern-jax), n. pl. Long thin jaws or chops; hence, a thin visage. Formerly spelled also *Lanthorn-jaws*.

Being very lucky in a pair of long lantern-jaws, he wrung his face into a ludicrous grimace. *Addition.*

Lantern-light (lan'tern-lit), n. A dome-light; a lantern on the top of a dome giving light to the area below. See *LANTERN* 2 (a).

Lantern-pinion, Lantern-wheel (lan'tern-pin-yun, lan'tern-whél), n. In watch a kind of pinion having, instead of leaves, cylindrical teeth or bars called trundles, or spindles on which the teeth of the main wheel act. The ends of the trundles being fixed in two parallel circular boards or plates, the wheel has the form of a box or lantern, whence the name.



Spur and Lantern Wheels.

Lantern-tower (lan'tern-tou-ér), n. In arch. same as *Lantern*, 2 (b). *H. Walpole.*

Lanthanum, Lanthanum (lan-thá-ni-um, lan'thi-num), n. [Gr. *lanthanein*, to conceal.] Sym. La. At. wt. 92. A rare metal discovered by Mosander, associated with didymium in the oxide of cerium, and so named from its properties being concealed, as it were, by those of cerium.

Lanthorn (lan'torn), n. An old spelling of *Lantern*, due to an erroneous conception of the origin of the word, as if its termination were a corruption of horn, horn being formerly much used in the construction of lanterns.

Lantify (lan'ti-fi), v. t. To moisten with lant or urine; hence, to moisten or mix. *Nares.*

Lanuginous, Lanuginose (la-nú-jin-us, la-nú-jin-ós), a. [L. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*, down, from *lana*, wool.] Downy, covered with down or fine soft hair.

Lanyard (lan'yárd), n. [Found also in the forms *lanier*, *laniard*, from Fr. *lanière*, a thong, a strap, originally a woollen band, from L. *lanaria*, from *lana*, wool.] 1. Naut. a short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships; as, the lanyards of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cat-hook, &c., but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts by their communication with the dead-eyes, &c. 2. Milit. a piece of strong twine with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

Laocon (la-ók'-ó-on), n. In Greek myth the priest of Apollo or Neptune during the

Lantern, Boston Church, Lincolnshire.

commonly placed at the junction of the cross in a cruciform church, also a light open erection on the top of a tower.—3. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them, as in many public arcades.—4. The upper part of a lighthouse where the light is shown.—Chinese lantern, a lantern made of thin paper, usually variously coloured, much used in illuminations.—Dark lantern is one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.—Magic lantern, an optical contrivance by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic. See under *MAGIC*.

Lantern (lan'tern), v. t. 1. To furnish with a lantern; as, to lantern a lighthouse.—2. To put to death at or on the lamp-post. [American.]

Lantern-fly (lan'tern-flí), n. The English name of *Fulgora lanternaria*, a hemipterous insect of South America which emits a

Lantern-fly (*Fulgora lanternaria*).

strong light in the dark. It is more than 3 inches in length, and 5 across the wings.

The Group of the Laocon.

Trojan war, who along with his two sons was crushed to death in the folds of two enormous serpents, a subject represented by one of the most beautiful groups of sculpture in the whole history of ancient art. It was discovered at Rome among the ruins of the palace of Titus at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is now placed in the Vatican.

Laodicean (la-od'-í-sé-an), a. Like the Christians of Laodicea, lukewarm in religion. Rev. iii. 14-16.

Laodiceanism (la-od'-í-sé-an-izm), n. Lukewarmness in religion.

Laophis (lá-ó-fis), n. [Gr. *laos*, a rock, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A fossil serpent allied to the rattlesnake, whose remains are met with in the tertiary deposits. It was about 10 feet long.

Lap (lap), n. [A. Sax. *lappa*, *lappa*; D. and Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a lap, a loose flap, *lappen*, to hang loose; probably akin to E. *lap*, to lick up, and *lap*; G. *labbe*, a hanging lip, &c. See *LAP*, to flick.] 1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that hangs loosely.

At first he tells a lie with some shame and reluctance. For then, if he cuts off but a *lap* of Truth's garment, his heart suites him. *Fuller.*

2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees or upper part of the legs in this position.

Men expect that . . . happiness should drop into their laps. *Tillotson.*

3. The part of one body which lies on and covers a part of another; as, the lap of a slate in roofing.—4. A piece of brass, lead, or other soft metal, usually in the form of a wheel or disk, and which is made to revolve rapidly, used to hold a cutting or polishing powder in cutting glass, gems, and the like, or in polishing cutlery, &c.—5. A roll or aliver of cotton, wool, or the like, for feeding the cards of a carding machine.

Lap (lap), v. t. pret. & pp. *lapped*, sometimes *lap*; ppr. *lapping*. [In senses 3 and 4 comp. O.E. *slapan*, to wrap, and see *ENVELOPE*.] 1. To fold, to bend and lay over or on, as, to lap a piece of cloth.—2. To lay one thing partly above another; as, to lap boards or shingles.—3. To wrap or twist round.

About the paper . . . I lapped several times a slender thread. *Newton.*

4. To unfold; to involve. Her garment spreads, and laps him in the folds. *Dryden.*

As lapped in thought I used to lie And gaze into the summer sky. *Longfellow.*

5. To polish or cut with a lap; as, to lap a gem.

Lap (lap), v. i. To be spread or laid, to be turned over.

The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

Lap (lap), v. i. pret. & pp. *lapped*, sometimes *lap*; ppr. *lapping*. [A. Sax. *lapan*, *lappian*, Icel. *lappa*, O.D. *lappen*, I.G. *lappen*, to lap or lick up, allied to L. *lambo*, Gr. *lapto*—to lap or lick. See *LAP*, part of a coat. The Fr. *laper*, to lick, is borrowed from this stem.] 1. To take up liquor or food with the tongue, to feed or drink by licking.

The dogs by the river Nilius' side being thirsty, lap hastily as they run along the shore. *Sir A. Digby.*

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up water by the tongue.

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds, And the wild waters lapping on the crag. *Trueman.*

Lap (lap), v. t. To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up.

They'll take suggestion as a cat laps milk. *Shak.*

Lap (lap), pret. of Scotch *leap*, to leap. [Scotch.]

Lap (lap), n. 1. A lick, as with the tongue.—2. A gentle stroke, as of a ripple against the beach or any hard body, the sound produced by such a stroke: often reduplicated. See *LAP-LAP*.

Laparocoele (lap'a-ro-sé), n. [Gr. *lapara*, the lotus, and *kélé*, a tumour.] In *pathol.* a rupture through the side of the belly; a rupture in the lumbar regions.

Lapdog (lap'dog), n. A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.

Lapel, Lapelle (la-pél'), n. [Dim. from *lap*.] That part of a garment which is made to lap or fold over; as, the lapels of a coat.

Lapelled (la-pel'd'), a. Furnished with lapels.

Lapful (lap'ful), n. As much as the lap can contain.

The gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

Lapidate (lap'-í-sid), n. [L. *lapidare*, *lapidare*—*lapide*, a stone, and *caedere*, to cut.] A stone-cutter.

Lapidarian (lap-i-dá'-ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to, or inscribed on stone, as, a lapidarian record. *Croker.*

Lapidarions (lap-i-dá'-ri-on), a. [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapide*, a stone.] Consisting of stones, stony. [Rare.]

Lapidary (lap'i-da-ri), *a.* [*Fr.* *lapidaire*; *L.* *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, a stone.] 1. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones. 2. A dealer in precious stones. 3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones, a connoisseur of lapidary work.

Lapidary (lap'i-da-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to a stone or stones, pertaining to the art of polishing and engraving precious stones. *Lapidary style*, in literature, the style appropriate for monumental and other inscriptions.

Lapidate (lap'i-dat), *v. t.* [*L.* *lapida*, *lapidat*, from *lapis*, *lapid*, a stone.] To stone, to hit with stones. *Business newspaper.*

Lapidation (lap-i-da'shon), *n.* The act of hitting with stones, the act of stoning a person to death. *See* *Hill*.

Lapidator (lap'i-dat-er), *n.* One who stones. *Business newspaper.*

Lapidous (lap-i-dus), *a.* [*L.* *lapideus*, from *lapis*, a stone.] Of the nature of stone, stony, as, *lapidous matter*. [*Rare*]

Lapidescence (lap-i-dus-ens), *n.* 1. The state of being lapidaceous, the process of becoming stony, a hardening into a stony substance. 'The lapidescence of bodies.' *Boyle*. — 2. A stony concretions. *See* *T. Brown*.

Lapidescunt (lap-i-dus-ent), *a.* [*L.* *lapidescent*, *lapidescentia*, *pp.* of *lapidesco*, to become stone, from *lapis*, *lapid*, a stone.] 1. Growing or turning to stone. 2. That has the quality of petrifying bodies.

Hardened by the air, or a certain lapidescerous action, as spirit, which it means with. *Boyle*.

Lapidescunt (lap-i-dus-ent), *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.

Lapidine, **Lapidical** (lap-i-dik, lap-i-dik-al), *a.* [*L.* *lapis*, a stone, and *facis*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.

Lapidification (lap-i-dik-i-fik-a'shon), *n.* The act of lapidifying, the operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices. 'Induration or lapidification of substances.' *Boone*.

Lapidify (lap-i-dik-i-fay), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *lapidified*, *ad.* *pp.* *lapidifying*. [*L.* *lapis*, *lapid*, a stone, and *facis*, to form.] To form into stone.

Lapidify (lap-i-dik-i-fay), *v. t.* To turn into stone; to become stone.

Lapidist (lap-i-dist), *n.* A lapidary (which see).

Lapidose (lap-i-dus), *a.* [*L.* *lapis*, *lapid*, a stone.] In bot. growing in stony places.

Lapilli (lap-i-li), *n. pl.* [*L.* *lapidula*, a little stone, contr. of *lapidulus*, *dim.* of *lapis*, a stone.] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular stony or slaggy fragments or particles.

Lapis (lā'pis), *n.* [*L.*] A stone. *Mosaic* — *Lapis calcareus*, caustic potash. — *Lapis infernalis*, fused mixture of silver, or lunar caustic. — *Lapis lazuli*, azure stone, an aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. *See* *Lazuli*. — *Lapis lydium*, touchstone, hematite, a variety of siliceous stone. — *Lapis alabastrum*, scapolite or potstone or talc, a hydrated silicate of magnesia.

Lap-jointed (lap-joint-ed), *a.* Having joints formed by edges overlapping, as by the edges of plates overlapping, as in steam-boilers, iron ships, &c.

Laplander (lap-land-er), *n.* A native of Lapland a Lapp.

Laplandish (lap-land-ish), *a.* Pertaining to Lapland or the Laplanders, Lappic.

Lap-lap (lap-lap), *n.* [Reduplication of *lap*, imitative.] The sound produced by water lapping against a hard substance.

There was nothing to be heard but the loud lap-lap of the water against the pier—nothing to us save but the bright image of the moon. *Carroll Magazine*

Lapping (lap'ing), *n.* [From *lap*.] One who indulges in ease and sensual delights; a term of contempt.

You must not dream that your youth is white, and live a lapping to the city and dainties. *Harvey*

Lapp (lap), *n.* A Laplander.

Lappa (lap-pa), *n.* [*L.* *lappa*, a burr.] Same as *Arenium* (which see).

Lappaceous (lap-pa-shus), *a.* [*L.* *lappa*, a burr.] In bot. pertaining to or resembling a burr.

Lappet, *n.* A skirt or lapet of a garment.

Lapper (lap'er), *n.* One who laps; one who wraps or folds. 'Lappers of linen.' *Swift*.

Lapper (lap'er), *n.* One who laps or takes up with his tongue.

Lapper (lap'er), *v. t.* [*O. G.* *lap*, *G.* *lāp*, *ren-* *lāp*, *lāp*, to curdle milk, *D.* *lāp*, *rennet*, *lāp*, *lāp*, to curdle milk.] To coagulate, to lopper. [*Scotch*.]

Lapper (lap'er), *v. t.* To lustrate or cover with any matter which has coagulated or is likely to coagulate. [*Scotch*.]

His grievous wisdom, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they should lapper their hands to the others in their heart's blood. *See* *H. Scott*.

Lappet (lap'et), *n.* [*Dim.* of *lap*.] A little lap or flap, on a dress, especially on a head-dress, and made of muslin.

Lappet (lap'et), *v. t.* To cover as with a lappet. *Lander*

Lappet-muslin (lap'et-mus-lin), *n.* A white or coloured, striped or striped variety of muslin. *Simmonds*

Lappie (lap'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Lapland or the Laplanders.

Lappie (lap'ik), *n.* The language of the Laplanders.

Lapplier (lap'pi-er), *n.* A miner who drums the refuse ore which are left. *Simmonds*

Lapptah, **Lapptian** (lap'ish, lap-pū'an), *a.* Laplandish

Lappable (lap'a-bl), *a.* Capable of lapping, falling, or relapsing.

Lappans (lap-an-as), *n.* [*L.* *O.* *lappans*, *lappans*, charlock, or as some think *lappie*, *work*.] A genus of plants of the natural order Compositae, containing three or four species, natives of the northern hemisphere of the Old World, and extending to North America, &c. They are erect-branched herbs with alternate large-toothed leaves and small pointed heads of yellow flowers. One species, *L. communis*, is a common British weed known by the name of *lappetwort*.

Lappas (lap-a), *n.* [*L.* *lappas*, from *lappas*, to slide, to fall.] 1. The act of lapping, gilding, slipping, or gradually falling; an easy, gentle, or gradual, and almost imperceptible descent, an unobserved or very gradual advance toward a conclusion, an unnoticed passing away, as the *lappas* of a stream, the *lappas* of time. 'Liquid lappas of murmuring streams.' *Milton*.

The lappas to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Hamilton*.

With soft and silent lappas came down the glory that the wood receives, At sunset, in its bosom leaves. *Longfellow*.

No lappas of moons can cancer love. *Tennyson*.

A popular ecclesiastical historian of the last century has returned to the hypothesis that there have been certain *lappas* of the Spirit in different periods, like in their principle, though not in their outward tokens, to that of which *Whitfield* reminds us. *F. D. Maurice*.

2. A slip, an error, a fault, a falling in duty; a deviation from truth or rectitude. 'Polly errors and minor lappas not considerably injurious unto truth.' *See* *T. Brown*. 'The smallest lappas in style or propriety.' *Swift*. 3. In eccles. law, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void. In this case the benefice is said to be *lapped*, or in *lappas*. — 4. In theol. the fall or apostasy of Adam.

Lappas (lap'as), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *lapped*; *pp.* *lapping*. 1. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees, to glide; to slip; to slide; to fall, to sink.

This disposition to shorten out words by retouching the vowels, is besting also but a tendency to lappas into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended. *Swift*

Never, in his character of Vulcan and Theron, has lappas into the burlesque character. *Addison*.

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fall in duty, to deviate from rectitude, to commit a fault.

To lappas in fulness is never then to be for need. *Shel*.

3. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, &c.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it lappas to the king. *Appl*.

4. In law, to become ineffectual or void.

Lappa (lap-a), *v. t.* 1. To cause or suffer to slide, to let slip, to lose; to suffer to become vacant.

He counts the living loss to dissipate, not to make profit of. He turns more to lappa his connections than his living. *Fuller*.

2. To seize, to capture, to apprehend.

It might have since been answered in repaying what we took from them, which for traffic a cake, Most of our city did only myself stand out, For which, if I be deposed in this place, I shall pay dear. *Shel*

Lapped (lap'ed), *a.* and *a.* Having passed slowly, silently, or by degrees, fallen, sunk, as the *lapped menses*, having become ineffectual or void, or having passed from one to another. — *Lapped legacy*, in law, a legacy which falls to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator. In this case, where it is not otherwise directed in the settlement, the lapped legacy falls into and becomes part of the residue of the estate. — *Lapped driver*, in law, a device which fails or becomes void by reason of the devise's death in the testator's lifetime, or by reason of such device being contrary to law.

Lap-sided (lap'id-ed), *a.* Having one side heavier than the other, leaning or hanging heavily to one side. Written also *Lap-sided*.

Lapstone (lap'ston), *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knee.

Lap-struck (lap'strik), *n.* A clincher built, as a lap-struck boat. *See* *CLINCHER* work.

Lappus (lap'us), *n.* [*L.*] A fall or slide a slip. — *Lappus linguae*, a slip of the tongue, a mistake in uttering a word. — *Lappus penae*, a slip of the pen in writing; a mistake in manuscript.

Laputan (lap'u-tan), *a.* Pertaining to Laputa, the flying island of *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were engaged in all sorts of ridiculous projects, hence, chimerical, absurd, ridiculous, impossible.

It is plain from the context that the late Archbishop of Dublin meant to include his friend's project among those which are taken the Laputan before they are realized, and taken for granted after. *See* *CLINCHER* work.

Lap-wadded (lap'wadd-ed), *a.* Having the edges thinned down, lapped, and welded.

Lapwing (lap'wing), *n.* [*O. E.* *lappawing*, also *lappwing* (*Chaucer*), the latter a corrupt form, from *A. Sax.* *lappawing*, from *lappas*, to leap, and probably root of *swal*, from its irregular twitching mode of flight.] The popular name of a genus of birds (*Vanellus*) belonging to the family Charadriidae (plovers) and order Grallatores, differing from the plovers chiefly in having a hind toe, which, however, is small, and in the nasal grooves being prolonged over two-thirds of the beak. The common lapwing (*F. arvensis*), a well-known bird in this country, is about the size of a pigeon; it is

Lapwing (Vanellus arvensis).

often called the *pre-tail* from its particular cry. In the breeding season these birds disperse themselves over the interior of the country, and seek the marshy places of solitary moors. In winter they retire to the sea-coast. Their eggs are esteemed a great luxury, and great numbers are annually sent to the London markets from the marshy districts of England.

Lapwork (lap'werk), *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

Lappet (lap'et), *n.* Same as *Lappet*.

Lappet (lap'et), *n.* [*L.*] A calling consisting of sunk or hollowed compartments, having bands or spaces between. *See* *LACUNAE*.

Lar (lār), *n. pl.* *Lares* (lā'ras). [*L.* lit the shining one, allied to *lar*, to shine.] A household deity among the ancient Romans, regarded as the spirit of a deceased ancestor; hence, a most sacred possession.

Larboard (lar'bord), *n.* [*Lar*, a form of lower, and board, side. 'D. leaper, O. E. leor, left.' 'Clay with his hat turned up o' the lar side too.' *See* *Jonson* in *Nares*. D. leaper, head, the left hand, from *leaper*, lower, as leaper-hand, right hand, from *leaper*, high. It is, however, against this derivation that the word is written *larboard* in the 'Story

of Jonah. *Allit. Poems of aio. Cent. Wedgwood.* *Naut.* the left hand side of a ship when a person stands with his face to the stem: opposed to *starboard*. *Port* is now the term used for *larboard*.

Larboard (lär'börd), *n.* Of or pertaining to the left hand side of a ship; port; as, the *larboard* quarter.

Larcener, Larcenist (lär'sen-ér, lár'sen-ist), *n.* One who commits larceny; a thief.

Larcenous (lär'sen-us), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the character of larceny.

I would not play her larcenous tricks
To have her looks. *E. B. Browning.*

2. Guilty of or inclined to larceny. *'The larcenous and burglarious world.'* *Sidney Smith.*

Larceny (lär'se-ni), *n.* [Contr. for *latrocinium*, from *latro*, a hired servant, a mercenary soldier, a freebooter, a robber.] The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the right owner of the same.—*Simple larceny*, larceny uncombined with any circumstances of aggravation, as being committed by clerks or servants, from the person, &c.; when so combined it is called *compound*. *Grand and petty larceny* were formerly distinguished, the former being of goods above twelve pence in value.

Larch (lärch), *n.* [*L. larix*, *G. lereche*.] The trees belonging to the genus *Larix*, nat. order Coniferae, having small erect oval blunt-pointed cones, and irregularly margined scales. This genus is now usually united to *Abies*. The common larch (*L. europaea*), though a native of Italy, Switzerland, and South Germany, is one of our most frequently cultivated trees, and is remarkable for the elegance of its conical growth, and the durability of its wood, which is used for a variety of purposes. Besides the common larch, there are the Russian larch, the red larch, and the black larch (*L. americana*), a native of America. The last species has also the name of *hackmatack* or *tamarack*.

Lard (lärđ), *n.* [*Fr. lard*, *L. lardum*, *lardum*, allied to *Gr. lardos*, fatted, fat, from *laros*, dainty, sweet.] 1. The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh.—2. The flesh of swine; bacon. 'And to the table sent the smoking lard.' *Dryden.*

Lard (lärđ), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To stuff with bacon or pork.

The larded thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*

2. To fatten; to enrich.

Falstaff sweats to death,
And lards the lean earth. *Shak.*

3. To overspread with lard or something which resembles or suggests lard; to mix with something by way of improvement.

Let no alien interpose,
To lard with wit thy hungry Epos prose. *Dryden.*

Lard (lärđ), *v.i.* To grow fat. 'The unwieldy larding swine.' *Drayton.*

Lardaceous (lär-dä'shu), *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.—*Lardaceous tissues*, tissues which from cancerous disease resemble lard.—*Lardaceous disease*, a disease in which deposits of fat occur in different parts of the body, sometimes in the form of humours, and at other times replacing the natural tissues of the body.

Larder (lär'dér), *n.* A room, house, box, or the like, where meat is kept or salted.

Larderer (lär'dér-ér), *n.* One who has charge of the larder.

Lardery (lär'dér-i), *n.* A larder.

Lardizabalaceae (lär-dí-zä-bä-lä'sé-e), *n. pl.* [After Michael *Lardizabala* y Uribe.] A nat. order of often climbing exogens, having ternary symmetry, natives of South America and China. It is now regarded as a tribe of Berberidaceae, differing in having unisexual or polygamous flowers, and three (rarely six or nine) carpels, which are often large when ripe. *Lardizabala*, the type genus, consists of climbing shrubs with ternate leaves and violet or livid flowers, natives of Chili.

Lard-oil (lär'd'oil), *n.* A valuable oil made from lard, used for burning and for lubricating machinery. It is the olein separated from the greater part of the stearin of lard.

Lardon (lär'don), *n.* [*Fr.*] A strip of lard; a bit of bacon.

Lardy (lär'di), *n.* [Contr. for *lardery*.] A larder.

Lard-stone (lär'd'stön), *n.* A kind of soft stone found in China. See AGALMATOLITE.

Lardy (lär'di), *a.* Containing lard; full of lard.

Lare (lär), *n.* Pasture; feed. *Spenser.* See LAIR.

Lare (lär), *v.t.* To provide with lare or feed; to fatten. *Beau. & Fl.*

Lares, *n. pl.* See LAIR.

Large (lärj), *a.* [*Fr. large*, *L. largus*, abundant, large.] 1. Being of great size; having great dimensions; big; bulky; great; as, a large ox, tree, ship, &c.; especially: (a) wide; extensive; broad; as, a large plain, river, &c. (b) Containing or consisting of a great quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; copious; ample; numerous; as, a large supply of provisions; a large assembly.—2. Diffuse; free; full, as applied to language, style, and the like.

I might be very large on the importance and advantages of education. *Fulton.*

3. Embracing many objects; liberal; many-sided; comprehensive; as, a large mind.—4. Generous; noble; as, a large heart.—5. † Free; unembarrassed.

Of burdens all he set the Paylins large. *Fairfax.*

6. Prodigious; lavish.

But by thy life ne be no more so large;
Kepe bet my good, this yvee I thee in charge. *Chaucer.*

7. † Unrestrained; free; licentious. 'Some large jests.' *Shak.*—At large: (a) without restraint or confinement; as, to go at large; to be left at large. (b) Diffusely; fully; in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject at large.—To go or sail large (*naut.*), to have the wind crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way that the sails feel its full force and the vessel gains its highest speed.—*Syn.* Big, great, bulky, huge, extensive, wide, capacious, comprehensive, ample, abundant, plentiful, populous, copious, diffuse, liberal.

Large (lärj), *n.* Formerly a musical note equal to four breves.

Large-acre (lärj-ä-kérd), *a.* Possessing much land. *Pope.*

Large-handed (lärj-hand-ed), *a.* Having large hands; rapacious; grasping; greedy. 'Large-handed robbers.' *Shak.*

Large-hearted (lärj'härt-ed), *a.* Having a large heart or liberal disposition; generous; liberal; magnanimous.

Large-heartedness (lärj'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are large-heartedness and liberality. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Largely (lärj'li), *adv.* In a large manner; widely; extensively; copiously; diffusely; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly; as, the subject was largely discussed.

Where the author treats more largely, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts.*

How large lives and cats: *Dryden.*

They their fill of love and love's disport
Took largely. *Milton.*

Largeness (lärj'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being large; as, (a) bigness; bulk; magnitude; as, the largeness of an animal. (b) Greatness; comprehension.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Jeremy Collier.*

(c) Extent; extensiveness; as, largeness of views. (d) Extension; amplitude; liberality; as, the largeness of an offer.

If the largeness of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *Bacon.*

(e) Wideness; extent; as, the largeness of a river.

Largess (lärj'es), *n.* [*Fr. largesse*; *L. largitio*, from *largus*, large.] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed. 'Golden largess of thy praise.' *Tennyson.*

Larghetto (lär-jet'tó), [*It.*] In music, somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

Largical (lär-jif'ik-al), *a.* Generous; bountiful; ample; liberal. *Blount.*

Largifluous (lär-jif'ú-us), *a.* [*L. largus*, large, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing copiously.

Largiloquent (lär-jil'o-kwent), *a.* [*L. largus*, large, and *loquo*, to speak.] Speaking in a bombastic or boastful manner; grandiloquent.

Largish (lärj'ish), *a.* Somewhat large. [*Rare.*]

Largition (lär-jil'shon), *n.* [*L. largitio*, largitionis, from *largior*, to give largely, from *largus*, large.] The bestowment of a largess or gift.

Largo (lär'gö), [*It.*] In music, slowly. *Largo* is one degree quicker than *grave*, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*.

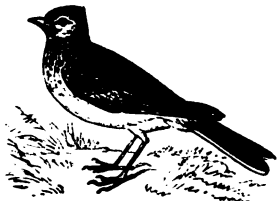
Lariat (lär-i-at), *n.* [*Sp. lariatá*.] The lasso;

a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c.

Laridae (lär-i-dé), *n. pl.* [*L. larus*, *Gr. laros*, a sea-gull, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The family of natatorial birds popularly known as *Seagulls*, *Sea-mews*, or *Gulls*. The genus *Larus* is the type. See GULL.

Larinae (lär-i-né), *n. pl.* A sub-family of birds including the common sea-gull, *Larus*. See LARIDÆ.

Lark (lärk), *n.* [*A. Sax. lawere, lawerce, lafero*, *O. and Prov. E. lawrock, lawcock, le-verock*, *Sc. lawerock, laarick*; comp. *D. leu-verik, leuwerik*, *Dan. lærke*, *Icel. lærvirk*, *G. lérche*—a lark. The original meaning of the name is doubtful; the Icel. *lærvirk* would literally mean *craft-worker*, from *læ*, craft (comp. *A. Sax. læsa*, a traitor), and *virk*, a worker; or the *la* of the name may be the same as *E. lay or lea*, meadow.] An insectorial



Sky-lark (*Alauda arvensis*).

bird of the genus *Alauda*, family *Alaudidæ*. The true larks are characterized by a long straight hind claw, almost destitute of the power of prehension, a strong bill, and by being able to raise the feathers on the back part of the head into the form of a crest. They are mostly migratory, and build on the ground. There are various species, as the sky-lark (*A. arvensis*), the wood-lark (*A. arborea*), the shore-lark (*A. alpestris*), the crested lark (*A. cristata*), &c. Of all these the sky-lark, lark, or laverock, so much celebrated for its song, is the best known. The lark is universally diffused over Europe. The female forms her nest on the ground, and lays four or five eggs of a dirty white colour spotted with brown, and she generally brings out two broods in the year. The flesh of the lark is considered a delicacy. Birds of other genera have also the name of lark, as the tit-lark (*Anthus pratensis*), the tree tit-lark (*Anthus arboreus*), &c.—To dare larks. See under DARE.

Lark (lärk), *v.t.* To catch larks.

Lark (lärk), *n.* [*O. E. larks*, play, from *A. Sax. lác*, sport, play (see KNOWLEDGE), or from *W. lereh, lerec*, a frisk, frisking.] Sport; frolic; a piece of merriment. 'What larks!' *Dickens.* [*Slang or colloq.*]

It will be a good lark though. *T. Hughes.*

Lark (lärk), *v.i.* To sport; to make sport. [*Slang or colloq.*]

Lark-bunting (lärk'bunt-ing), *n.* The snow-bunting or snow-bird (*Plectrophenax nivalis*); so called from the long claw on the hind-toe resembling that of the lark, while in other characters the bird is allied to the bunting.

Larker (lärk'ér), *n.* A catcher of larks.

Lark's-heel (lärk'shél), *n.* 1. The Indian cress (*Tropaeolum majus*), or *Nasturtium*. 2. Same as *Larkepur*.

Larkspear (lärk'spér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Delphinium*. Sometimes also called *Lark's-heel*. See DELPHINIUM.

Larmier (lär'mi-ér), [*Fr.*, from *larine*, a tear or drop.] 1. In arch. another name for the *Corona* (which see).—2. In zool. a membranous pouch which secretes a thick, blackish humour, situated at or below the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope.

Larrup (lär'up), *v.t.* [*Comp. D. larp*, a lash, *larpén*, to thresh with flails.] To beat or flog. [*Local.*]

Larry (lär'i), *n.* A coal truck on a railway; a long low wagon without sides; a lorry.

Larum (lär'um), *n.* [Contr. for *alarum*, for *alarm* (which see).] 1. Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger.—2. An alarm clock or watch.

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others, that have set their stomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Lake.*

Larum (lär'um), *v.t.* To sound an alarm. [*Pope.*] [*Rare.*]

Larus (lär'us), *n.* A genus of web-footed marine birds of several species, as *L. canus* (the common gull), *L. marinus* (the black-

hatched-gull, *L. obscurus* (the ivory-gull). See GULL.

Larva (lar'va), *n.* pl. **LARVÆ** (lar've). [*L. larva*, a mask, a ghost or specter.] The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent, thus the tadpole, the larva of the frog, is unlike the frog. It is most familiar as the term for an insect in the caterpillar or grub state, the first stage after the egg in the metamorphosis of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis and the perfect insect, the first condition of an insect at its issuing from the egg, when it is usually in the form of a grub, caterpillar, or maggot. See PUPA.

Larval (lar'val), *a.* Pertaining to a larva. 'The larval period of existence.' *Dallas*.

Larvate, **Larvated** (lar'vāt, lar'vāt-ed), *a.* Masked, clothed as with a mask.

Larve (larv), *n.* Same as **LARVA**.

Larvæ (larv), *n.* Pertaining to the larva or grub stage of an insect.

Larviform (lar'vi-form), *a.* [*Larva* and *form*.] Like a larva, grub, or caterpillar.

Larvipara (lar'vip'a-ra), *n.* pl. [*L. larva*, and *para*, to bring forth.] Insects which bring forth larvae instead of eggs, the latter being hatched in the oviduct.

Larviparous (lar'vip'a-rus), *a.* A term applied to those insects which produce their young in the state of larva: properly *Oviparous*.

Laryngeal, **Laryngean** (lar-in-jē'al, lar-in-jē'an), *a.* (See **LARYNX**.) Pertaining to the larynx, as, *laryngeal arteries*, *laryngeal nerves*.

Laryngismus (lar-in-jis-mus), *n.* [*From larynx*.] Spasm of the glottis, giving occasion to constriction or closure of the opening. *Dunglison*.

Laryngitis (lar-in-jit'is), *n.* [*Gr larynx*, the larynx, and *itis*, term, denoting inflammation.] An inflammation of the larynx of any sort.

Laryngology (lar-ing-gol'o-jī), *n.* [*Gr larynx*, *larynx*, a larynx, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the larynx and its diseases.

Laryngophony (lar-in-gol'o-fō-nī), *n.* [*Gr larynx*, and *phōnē*, the voice.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx.

Laryngoscope (lar-ing-gol'o-skop), *n.* [*Gr larynx*, *larynx*, the larynx, and *skopos*, to see.] A contrivance for examining the larynx and commencement of the trachea. It consists of a plane mirror introduced into the mouth, and placed at such an angle that the light thrown on it from a concave reflector, in the centre of which is an aperture, is made to illuminate the larynx, the image of which is again reflected through the aperture in the reflector to the eye of the observer.

Laryngoscopic (lar-ing-gol'o-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the inspection of the larynx.

Laryngotomy (lar-in-gol'o-mī), *n.* [*Larynx*, and *tomē*, to cut.] The making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed, for removing foreign bodies, or for other reasons.

Larynx (lar'ingks), *n.* [*Gr*] In anat. the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity which plays an important part in the utterance of articulate sounds.

whereupon the glottis is firmly closed by special muscles, to prevent the entrance of the noxious body into the lungs. The same action occurs as we swallow our food.

Lash, *n.* A lace; a snare. *Chaucer*.

Lasher (lar'lar or lar-lar), *n.* In the East Indies, properly, a camp follower; but by Europeans applied to a native sailor.

Lashious (lar'li-us), *a.* Lashious. 'To depict lashious wantonness.' *Holland*.

[Rare.]

Lashivious (lar-siv'li-us), *a.* Lashiviousness.

Lashivious (lar-siv'li-us), *a.* Lashivious. *Lashious*, wanton, allied to *lar-lar*, to embrace, *lash*, to desire, *Gr kleimēnē*, to desire.] 1. Wanton, lewd; lustful; as, *lashious men*; *lashious desires*; *lashious eyes*. *Milton*.—2. Roiling voluptuous emotions; luxurians.

He capers wildly in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

Lashiviously (lar-siv'li-us), *adv.* In a lashivious manner; loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

Lashiviousness (lar-siv'li-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being lashivious; (s) irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness, lasciviousness; looseness of behavior.

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves
Over unto lasciviousness. *Sp. iv. 10.*

(b) Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgence.

The reason pretended by Augustine was, the lasciviousness of his disciples and his Art of Love. *Dryden*.

Laser (lā'ser), *n.* [*L.*, the juice of the plant *lasericum*, *asafetida*.] A gum-resin obtained from the north of Africa, and greatly esteemed by the ancients as an antispasmodic doobstruent and diuretic. Dr Lindley states it is the produce of *Thapsia persicaria*, or a nearly allied species called *T. Suphium*. Called also *Asafetida*.

Laserpitium (lā'ser-pit'ium), *n.* [*L.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferae, containing about twenty species, natives of Europe, North Africa, and West Asia, the laserwort. They are tall perennial herbaceous plants, with pinnate leaves and compound many-rayed umbels of yellowish or white flowers, the fruit with eight wing-like appendages. *L. glaberrimum* is a native of mountainous districts of Europe, in dry and stony places. The root is filled with a gum-resin, which is acrid and bitter, and said to be a violent purgative. *L. officinale* is a native of the mountains of the middle and south of Europe.

Laserwort (lā'ser-wōrt), *n.* See **LASERPITUM**.

Lash (lash), *n.* [Probably more than one word are mixed up in this; in one or other of its senses it may be another form of *lash*; comp. also *G. lasche*, a flap, a thong, a latchet, also a coat joint, *laschen*, to furnish with flaps or latchets, and to *lash*, *D. lasch*, a piece joined on, a joining.] 1. The thong or cord at the point of a whip; any thong, cord, or the like for flogging; a whip; a scourge.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison*.

2. A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough. — 3. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L. Strange*.

4. A lash or string to which an animal is caught or held, hence, a snare.

Lash (lash), *v. t.* 1. To strike with a lash or anything pliant, to whip or scourge.

We *lash* the pupil and defend the word. *Dryden*.

2. To throw up with a sudden jerk.

He *lashes*, and *lashes* up his back, his rider *thrusts*. *Dryden*.

3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against.

And big waves *dash* the lighted shores. *Prior*.

4. To satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice. — 5. To tie or bind with a rope or cord, to secure or fasten by a string; as, to *lash* anything to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.

Lash (lash), *v. i.* 1. To ply the whip; to strike at something; to sin sarcastically; to hit.

To *lash* at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden*.

2. To break out; to become extravagant; to pass the limits of propriety or moderation.

We know not what rich joys we lose when first we *lash* into a new offence. *Fellows*.

Sometimes with out.

A pleasant education may lay such strong fetters, each powerful restriction upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *dash* out into those excesses and eccentricities. *South*.

To *lash* out also means to kick out, as a horse.

Lasher (lar'lar), *n.* 1. One that whips or lashes. — 2. The fatherlasher (which see). — 3. A *lash* (which see). — 4. A weir in a river; the water collected above a weir.

Macmillan's Map.

Lash-free (lar'frī), *a.* Free from the lash of satire. *B. Jonson*.

Lashing (lar'ing), *n.* A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Lashonite (lā'sh-on-ī), *n.* A mineral, which is a hydrous phosphate of alumina. It is a variety of hydrargillite or wavelite.

Lash (lash), *v. t.* *New*, to sail large, or with a quartering wind, that is, with a wind about 45° abait the beam.

Lashes (lar'k), *n.* [*Corruption*, by transposition of sounds, of *las*, a flux, from *L. lacus*, loom.] Looseness, flux, diarrhoea.

A grave and learned minister was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *lash* or loomness. *Shurton*.

Lashet (lar'ket), *n.* [*Comp. D. lasch*, a piece let in, splicing of rope ends; Dan. *lasch*, to baste.] Same as *Lash*, *S.*

Lashring (lar'spring), *n.* A young salmon.

The smelt, or young salmon, is by the fishermen of some rivers called a *lashring*. *Farwell*.

Lash (las), *n.* [*A count* for *lash*, *ten*, of *lash*, or a count of *W. Rhodes*, a *lash*. See *L.A.P.*] 1. A young woman, a girl; in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age. 2. [*Scotch*.] A female sweetheart.

Lasse, *Lass*, *t.* a comper of *little*. *Lam. Chaucer*.

Lassie (lar'ī), *n.* [*Dim. of *lash** (which see).] A young girl; a term of endearment for a young woman; also applied in homely language to any woman, especially if younger than the speaker. [*Collog. or Scotch*.]

Come lead me, *lassie*, to the shade,
Where willows grow beside the brook. *Croft*.

The *lassies* were pretty and agreeable. *Dickens*.

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Larynx internally (1) and externally (2).

Its various parts, anatomically considered, are extremely complex and intricate. Fig. 1 above shows a the larynx internally, a being the epiglottis situated above the glottis or entrance to the larynx, c the trachea, and d the oesophagus or gullet. In fig. 2 is shown the trachea, d the hyoid bone, e the thyro-hyoid membrane, f the thyro-hyoid ligament, g the thyro-cric cartilage, h the cricoid cartilage, i the crico-thyroid ligament. The sensibility of the larynx is very acute, and is immediately excited by the contact of any foreign substance or of a deleterious gas,

3. Fr. ton; ag. sing; WH. thou; th, this;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See KEY.

Final, latest, closing, ultimate, extreme, utmost, past, foregoing, preceding.
Last (last), adv. 1. The last time; the time before the present.

When saw you my father *last*? *Shak.*

2. After all others; in the end; finally.
 Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires, adores; and *last*, the thing adored desires. *Dryden.*

Last (last), v. t. [A. Sax. *lastan*, to follow, to observe or perform, to last, to endure; Goth. *laistjan*, to trace footsteps, to follow, from A. Sax. *last*, Goth. *laista*, a footstep. See **LAST**, for shoes.] 1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence.

That man may *last*, but never lives,
 Who much receives but nothing gives. *Gibbons.*

2. To hold out without being entirely consumed; as, the captain knew he had not water on board to *last* a week. 'Whilst this poor wealth *lasts*.' *Shak.*—3. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish; as, select for winter the best apples to *last*; this colour will *last*.

Last (last), n. Power of holding out; endurance; stamina.

What one has always felt about the masters is that it's a fair trial of skill and *last* between us and them. *T. Hughes.*

Last (last), n. [A. Sax. *last*, from *hladan*, to lade; D. Dan. and G. *last*; Icel. *last*, a load. The Fr. *lest*, *lestage*, ballast, are from this word.] 1. A load; hence, a certain weight or measure. A last of cod-fish, white herrings, meal, and ashes, is twelve barrels; a last of corn is 10 quarters or 80 bushels; of gunpowder, twenty-four barrels; of red herrings, twenty cades; of hides, twelve dozen; of leather, twenty cadders; of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels; of wool, twelve sacks; of flax or feathers, 1700 lbs. Generally a last is estimated at 4000 lbs.—2. The burden of a ship.

Last (last), n. [A. Sax. *last*, *last*; D. *leest*, Dan. *last*, a last; comp. Icel. *laistr*, the foot below the ankle, a short sock. See **LAST**, v. t.] A mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estrange.*

Last (last), v. t. To form on or by a last.

Last (last), n. In law, same as **Last-court**.
Lastage (last'aj), n. [See **LAST**, a load.] 1. A duty paid (a) in some markets for the right to carry things where one will; (b) on wares sold by the last; (c) for freight or transportation.—2. Ballast.—3. The lading of a ship.—4. Stowage-room for goods.

Last-court (last'kört), n. A court held by the twenty-four jurors in the marshes of Kent, and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, &c., for the preservation of the said marshes.

Lastery (last'er-i), n. A red colour. 'Fair vermilion or pure *lastery*.' *Spenser.*
Last-hair (last'här), n. In law, he to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs. In some cases the last-hair is the lord of whom the lands were held; but in others the sovereign.

Lasting (last'ing), p. and a. Continuing in time; durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure; as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* colour. *Lasting, Durable, Permanent.* *Lasting* means resisting the effects of time or other influences tending to produce decay; continuing for a long time, or for as long as the nature of the object admits. It is the proper word for abstract things; as, a *lasting* impression; sudden reformations are seldom *lasting*. *Durable* is preferable for sensible objects, and means capable of resisting wear and tear; as, *durable* material. *Permanent*, remaining to the end, abiding for ever. It applies equally to physical and abstract objects; as, a *permanent* dye; a *permanent* situation; the grave is a *permanent* resting-place.—**STR.** *Durable*, permanent, undecaying, perpetual, unending.

Lasting (last'ing), n. 1. Endurance.

If any true Briton maintains that beef and beer are essentially to develop a man in stature, or strength, or *lasting*, let him look at our camp-coverts. *W. H. Russell.*

2. A species of stiff and very durable woollen stuff, used for making shoes and other purposes.

Lastingly (last'ing-li), adv. In a *lasting* manner; durably; with continuance. '*Lastingly* stigmatised.' *Cowley.*

Lastingness (last'ing-ness), n. The state or quality of *lasting*; durability; permanence; long continuance.

Lastly (last'li), adv. 1. In the last place.—2. At last; finally.

I, for his sake, will leave
 Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
 Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die. *Milton.*

Lastrea (las-tré'a), n. A genus of ferns, belonging to the tribe Aspidieae, containing the marsh-fern, sweet mountain-fern, male-fern, &c. It is characterized by having the veins distinct after leaving the midrib, not uniting with those of the adjoining lobe. It is now more usually considered as a section of Nephrodium.

Lat, (lat), Scotch form of let.—Lat be, let alone.

Lât (lat), n. A name given to pillars common to all the styles of Indian architecture. With the Buddhists they bore inscriptions on their shafts, with emblems or animals on their capitals; with the Vaishnavas they often bore statues of Garuda or Hanuman; with the Saivas they were flagstaffs. They were always among the most original and often the most elegant productions of Indian architecture. Called also *Stambha*.

Latakia (lat-a-ké'a), n. A fine variety of Turkish tobacco, so named from *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea*), near which it is produced and from which it is shipped.

Latch (lach), n. [From A. Sax. *laccan*, O. E. *lacche*, *latch*, to seize, to take hold of; comp. Icel. *læs*, a latch, a lock, *læsbogi*, a cross-bow. (See meaning 3.) *Lash* and *lace* come pretty close to the second meaning.] 1. A simple contrivance or catch for fastening a door. 'They found the door on the *latch*.' *Dickens*.—2. *Naut.* a small line like a loop, used to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drabblers to the bonnets.—3. An old English name for the cross-bow.—4. In knitting machines, a piece which holds the needle in position while penetrating a fresh loop. Also called a *Fly*.—5. † A snare.

Latch (lach), v. t. 1. To fasten with a latch; to fasten.—2. † To lay hold of; to seize; to catch. *Shak.*

Latch (lach), v. t. [Fr. *lêcher*, to lick. See **LICK**.] To smear.

Hast thou yet *latched* the Athenian's eyes

With the love-juice? *Shak.*

Latch (lach), n. A miry place. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Latchet (lach'et), n. [From *latch*; or same as Fr. *lacet*, a lace or string.] The string or thong that fastens a shoe or sandal.

The *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unlouse. *Luke* iii. 16.

Latching (lach'ing), n. *Naut.* same as *Latch*.

Latch-key (lach'ké), n. A key used to raise the latch of a door.

Late (lât), a. [A. Sax. *læt*; D. *laat*, Icel. *lætr*, late, slow, tardy; Goth. *lats*, sluggish. (See **LAZY**, which is probably allied.) This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later*, *latest*, but it has also the compar. *latter*, while *latest* is often contracted into *last*. See **LAST**.] 1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; as, a *late* summer; the crops or harvest will be *late*.

My *late* spring no bud or blossom showeth. *Milton.*

2. Far advanced toward the end or close; as, a late hour of the day; he began at a *late* period of his life.—3. Existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; departed; last or recently in any place, office, or character; as, the *late* Bishop of London; the *late* ministry; the *late* rains.

For those of old,
 And the *late* dignities heaped up to them,

We rest your hermits. *Shak.*

Late (lât), adv. 1. After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived *late*; this year the fruits have ripened *late*.—2. Not long ago; lately.

And round them throng
 With leaps and bounds the *late* imprisoned young. *Pope.*

3. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie *late*.

So we'll go no more a roving

So *late* into the night. *Byron.*

—Of *late*, lately, in time not long past, or near the present; as, the practice is of *late* uncommon.

Latebricolæ (la-të-bri'kô-lë), n. pl. [L. *latebra*, a hiding-place, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A group of spiders belonging to the family Venantes or hunting-spiders, of which the genus *Mygale* is the type. They are the largest of the family, some of them occupying, in a state of repose, a circular space

6 or 7 inches in diameter. They form their nests under the bark of trees, in the cavities of rocks, and similar places.

Lated (lât'ed), a. [Contr. for *belated*, or formed simply from the adjective.] Belated; kept too late; obstructed; hindered.

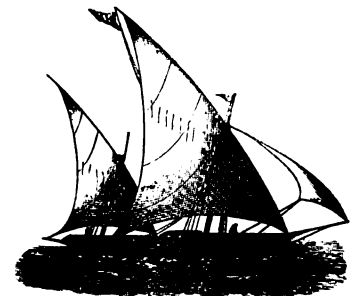
Now spurs the *lately* traveller apace

To gain the timely inn. *Shak.*

I am so *lately* in the world, that I

Have lost my way for ever. *Shak.*

Lateen (la-tën), a. [Fr. *voile latine*, lit. Latin sail.] A *lateen* sail is a triangular sail, extended by a *lateen* yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at



Felucca with Lateen Sails.

the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees: used in rebees, feluccas, &c., in the Mediterranean.

Lately (lât'li), adv. Not long ago; recently.

Laten (lâ'ten), n. Same as **LATTEN**.

Lateny (lâ'ten-ai), n. [See **LATENT**.] The

state of being latent or concealed.

To simplify the discussion, I shall distinguish three

degrees of this *latency*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Lateness (lât'nes), n. 1. The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual or appointed time; as, the *lateness* of spring or of harvest.—2. Time far advanced in any particular period; as, *lateness* of the day or night; *lateness* in the season. '*Lateness* in life.' *Swift.*

Latent (lât'ent), a. [L. *latens*, *latens*, from *latere*, to lurk; allied to Gr. *lanthanô*, *lathên*, to escape notice.] Not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not manifested; as, *latent* motives; *latent* reasons; *latent* springs of action.

These are very imperfect rudiments of 'Paradise Lost'; but it is pleasant to see great works in their seminal state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson.*

—**Latent fault**, in *Scots law*, a blemish or defect in a commodity purchased which was concealed from the purchaser, or was not manifest. This entitles the purchaser to reject the article.—**Latent heat**, concealed or hidden heat; that portion of heat which exists in any body without producing any effect upon another, or upon the thermometer: termed also *Insensible Heat*, in distinction from *sensible heat*. *Latent heat* becomes *sensible* during the conversion of vapours into liquids and of liquids into solids; and, on the other hand, a portion of sensible heat disappears or becomes *latent* when a body changes its form from the solid to the liquid, or from the liquid to the gaseous or aeriform state. See **HEAT**.

—**Latent period of a disease**, the period that elapses before the presence of the disease is manifested by any symptoms. Thus the latent period of small-pox, measles, &c., signifies the time that elapses from the moment of infection to the accession of the symptoms. Called also *Period of Incubation*.

Latently (lât'ent-li), adv. In a latent manner.

Lateral (lat'er-al), a. [Fr.; L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateralis*, a side.] Pertaining or belonging to the side; hence, (a) directed to the side; as, the *lateral* view of an object. (b) Proceeding from the side; as, the *lateral* branches of a tree; *lateral* shoots.—**Lateral operation**, in *surgery*, the name given to one mode of cutting for the stone, because the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. See **LITHOTOMY**.—**Lateral pressure** or *stress*, a pressure at right angles to the length, as of a beam.—**Lateral strength**, in *mech.* the force with which a body, as a bar or beam, placed horizontally, resists another force acting upon it in a

court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims.

That spirit moves
In the green valley, where the silver brook
From its full *laver*, pours the white cascade.

Longfellow.

2.† One who laves or washes; a washer. *Huot.*

Laver (lā'vēr), *n.* [From *L. lavo*, to wash.] A name given to two species of algae of the genus *Porphyra*, *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*. They are employed as food, salted, eaten with pepper, vinegar, and oil; and are said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular tumours. — *Green laver* is the *Uva latissima*. It also is employed as food, stewed and seasoned with lemon-juice, and is ordered for scrofulous patients. Called also *Stokes* or *Stoakan*.

Laver-bread (lā'vēr-bred), *n.* A sort of food made from green laver (*Uva latissima*); sometimes called *Oyster-green*.

Laverock (lā'vēr-ok). See **LARK**.

Laverwort (lā'vēr-wért), *n.* A species of algae, same as *Laver*.

Lavio (lā'vik), *a.* Relating to or like lava.

Lavish (lā'vish), *a.* [An irregularly formed word from *E. lave*, to pour out, to flow. See **LAVE**, to throw out water.] 1. Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; as, he was *lavish* of expense; *lavish* of praise; *lavish* of blood and treasure.

She, of her favourite place the pride and joy,
Of charms at once most *lavish* and most coy.

Crooke.

2. Expending without necessity or foolishly; liberal to a fault; wasteful; as, *lavish* of money. — 3. Wild; unrestrained. 'Curbing his *lavish* spirit.' *Shak.* — 4. Expended or bestowed with prodigality or in profusion; existing in profusion; superabundant; superfluous.

Let her have needful, but not *lavish*, means.

Shak.

See where the winding vale its *lavish* stores
Irriguous spreads.

Thomson.

SYN. Prodigious, wasteful, profuse, extravagant, exuberant, immoderate.

Lavish (lā'vish), *v. t.* 1. To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to *lavish* encomiums.

Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely entitled to all the praise which his contemporaries *lavished* on him.

Macaulay.

2. To expend without necessity or use; to waste; to squander; as, to *lavish* money on vices and amusements.

Lavisher (lā'vish-ēr), *n.* One who lavishes; one who expends or bestows profusely or excessively; a prodigal.

God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser, of his blessings.

Fatherly.

Lavishly (lā'vish-lī), *adv.* In a lavish manner; with profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully.

Tributary gifts were poured *lavishly* at his feet.

Milton.

Lavishment (lā'vish-mēt), *n.* The act of being lavish; the state of being lavish; prodigality; profuse expenditure.

Lavishness (lā'vish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lavish; profusion; prodigality.

Lavolt, **Lavolta** (lā'völt, lā'völt'a), *n.* [It. *la volta*, the turn.] An old dance in which was much turning and capering. It was popular in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was probably not unlike the modern polka.

I cannot sing.

Shak.

Nor heed the high *lavolt*.

They bid us to the English dancing schools.

And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift *corantos*. *Shak.*

Lavoltateer (lā'völt'a-tēr), *n.* One who dances the *lavolta*; a dancer. 'A *lavoltateer*, a saltatory, a dancer.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Lavours, *n. pl.* *Lavera*. *Chaucer.*

Lav (lā), *n.* [A Sax. *lagu*, from same root as *lie* and *lay* (see **LAY**, **LIE**); cogn. Sw. *lag*, Icel. *lag*, *lög*, Dan. *lov*, a law. The same root is also in *L. lex*, a law. (See also **LOW**.) The word corresponds in radical meaning to *G. geset*, law, from *setzen*, to place; *Gr. thesmos*, from root of *tithēmi*, to place, and *L. statutum*, a statute.] 1. A rule of action or conduct laid down or prescribed by authority; an edict of a ruler or a government; an expressed command; a decree; an order.

Our human *laws* are but the copies, more or less imperfect, of the eternal *laws* to far as we can read them, and either succeed and promote our welfare, or fail and bring confusion and disaster, according as the legislator's insight has detected the true principle, or has been distorted by ignorance or selfishness.

F. A. Froese.

2. In a collective sense, the appointed rules of a community or state for the control of

its inhabitants, whether unwritten, as the common law of England, or enacted by formal statute.

And sovereign *Law*, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

Sir W. Jones.

3. One of the rules or principles by which anything is regulated; as, the *laws* of the turf; the *laws* of verification. — 4. The proposition which expresses the constant or regular order according to which an energy or agent operates; the proposition expressive of the uniform methods or relations according to which material and mental forces act in producing effects, or are manifested in phenomena; a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation; as, the *law* of gravitation; a geological *law*; the *laws* of physical descent; the *law* of self-preservation. — 5. In *math.* a rule according to which anything, as the change of value of a variable, or the value of the terms of a series, proceeds; mode of sequence. — 6. In *theol.* a term variously used. In the Bible it often includes the whole of revelation, doctrinal as well as preceptive; but it is often also used, in a more restricted sense, to signify the books of Moses, the whole Jewish scriptures being comprehended under the designation 'the law and the prophets.' A very common use of the term is to denote the *preceptive* part of revelation in contradistinction to the doctrinal, the one part being called the *law*, and the other the *gospel*. When employed in Scripture with exclusive reference to the preceptive part of revelation, the term *law* sometimes signifies the Jewish code of precepts as to rites and ceremonies, called the ceremonial law, and which is regarded as having been abrogated when the Jewish dispensation gave place to the Christian. — 7. The reference of a dispute to judicial decision; the adoption of the steps necessary to bring a disputed point before a tribunal for decision; judicial process; litigation; as, to go to *law*.

Tom Toohey is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body.

Adams.

8. The whole body of legal enactments and writings pertaining to them; legal science; jurisprudence; as, to study *law*; to practise *law*. — *Law of the land*, the general, public, or common law of the land; due process of law. — *Wager of law*. See under **WAIVER**. — *Law French*, the Norman dialect, or old French, used in all legal proceedings from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward III., and still employed in certain formal state proceedings. — *Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms. — *Law Latin*, corrupt Latin used in law and legal documents. See **CANON-LAW**, and under **CIVIL**, **COMMERCIAL**, **COMMON**, **CRIMINAL**, **ECCLÉSIASTICAL**, **INTERNATIONAL**, **MARITIME**, **MARTIAL**, **MORAL**, **MOSAIC**, **MUNICIPAL**, **POSITIVE**, **STATUTE**.

Law (lā), *n.* [A Sax. *lalu*, *lalu*, a rising ground, a small hill, a grave-mound.] A hill; a hillock; a mound. [Scotch.]

Laws (lā, lāz), *interj.* [A corruption of *Lord*; or same as *la*.] An exclamation common among uneducated people, and expressing wonder or surprise.

Law, **Lawe** (lā, v. t.) [Because this cruel operation was performed in order to comply with the forest law for the protection of the king's game.] To cut off the claws and balls of, as of a dog's forefeet; to mutilate the feet of, as a dog; to expedite.

Law, **Lawe**, *a.* Low. *Chaucer.*

Law-abiding (lā'a-bid-ing), *a.* Observant of the law; obeying the law; as, *law-abiding* citizens.

Law-binding (lā'bind-ing), *n.* The style of light-brown leather binding peculiar to law books. Called also *Law-calf*.

Law-book (lā'buk), *n.* A book containing laws or relating to law.

Law-breach (lā'brēch), *n.* A violation of law.

Law-breaker (lā'brāk-ēr), *n.* One who violates the law.

Thou art a robber,

A *law-breaker*, a villain.

Shak.

Law-burrows (lā'bu-rōs), *n.* In *Scots law*, a writ or document in the name of the sovereign, commanding a person to give security against offering violence to another.

The person applying for the letters must swear to the truth of some cause of alarm, such as actual personal violence or threats of violence.

Law-calf (lā'kalf), *n.* See **LAW-BINDING**.

Law-day (lā'dā), *n.* 1. A day of open court. 2. A lot or sheriff's court.

Lawful (lā'fūl), *a.* 1. Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; competent; free from objection; as, that is deemed *lawful* which no law forbids; but many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.

By labour,

Honest and *lawful*, to deserve my food. *Milton.*

2. Constituted or supported by law; rightful; as, the *lawful* owner of lands. 'England's *lawful* king.' *Shak.* — **SYN.** Legal, constitutional, allowable, regular, rightful.

Lawfully (lā'fūl-lī), *adv.* In a lawful manner; in accordance with law; without violating law; legally; as, we may *lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid.

This bond is forfeit;

And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim

A pound of flesh. *Shak.*

Lawfulness (lā'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lawful or conformable to law; legality; as, the *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

Lawgiver (lā'giv-ēr), *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

Lawgiving (lā'giv-ing), *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,

And raising cities with their charming lutes.

Waller.

Lawin, **Lawing** (lā'in, lā'ing), *n.* [Allied to *D. gelag*, a tavern-score, and *E. lie, lay*.] A tavern bill or reckoning. [Scotch.]

Lawland (lā'land), *a.* Lowland. [Scotch.]

A Highland lad my love was born,

The *Lawland* laws he held in scorn. *Burns.*

Lawless (lā'les), *a.* 1. Not subject to law; unrestrained by the law of morality or of society; as, a *lawless* tyrant; *lawless* men. — 2. Contrary to or unauthorized by law; illegal; as, a *lawless* claim.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course. *Shak.*

3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.

He, meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void.

Pope.

Lawlessly (lā'les-lī), *adv.* In a lawless manner, or in a manner contrary to law; unlawfully.

Lawlessness (lā'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lawless, or of being unrestrained, unauthorized, or uncontrolled by law; want of legitimacy.

This controversy, concerning the degree of *lawlessness* with which the conditions of the solution may be assumed, is of consequence. *Whewell.*

Law-list (lā'list), *n.* A published list of all the persons, as judges, barristers, conveyancers, draughtsmen, special pleaders, solicitors, attorneys, connected with the profession of the law in a country.

Law-lore (lā'lor), *n.* Learning in respect to ancient laws; knowledge of law and legal history.

Law-maker (lā'māk-ēr), *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

Law-making (lā'māk-ing), *a.* Knocking laws.

Law-merchant (lā'mér-chant), *n.* Commercial law; a system of rules by which trade and commerce are regulated.

Lawmonger (lā'mung-ger), *n.* A low practitioner of law; a pettifogger.

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be bold to call it wicked.

Milton.

Lawn (lān), *n.* [O.E. *lawn*, *lawn*, a clear space in a forest, a wild shrubby or woody track (see **LAUND**), from *W. llan*, an inclosed space, or from French word of kindred origin. See **LAND**.] 1. An open space between woods; a glade in a forest. — 2. A space of ground covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, generally in front of or around a mansion. — 3. [Because from its fineness it was bleached on a *lawn* or smooth grassy sward.] A sort of fine linen or cambric. Its use in the sleeves and some other parts of the dress of bishops explains the following line and similar allusions.

A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*

Lawn (lān), *a.* Made of lawn.

Lawn'd (lānd), *a.* See **LAUND**.

Lawn-mower (lānmō-ēr), *n.* One who or that which mows a lawn; specifically, a machine for cutting sward. A usual form of lawn-mower consists of a revolving cylinder, armed with spiral knives which rotate in contact with the rectilinear edge of a stationary knife placed tangentially to them.

consisting entirely of trees and shrubs, inhabiting the warmer parts of the world, and in most cases aromatic. They have insignificant flowers, the perianth is deeply cleft, four to ten lobed, the stamens are definite, and the fruit (a berry or drupe) is indehiscent, the two or four seeded anthers open by recurved valves. Cinnamon, nutmeg, nutmeg, and nutmeg are products of the order. The best known species is the *Laureus nobilis*, or sweet-bay.

Laureate (lô-rê-âs), a. [*L. laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel.] Decked or invested with laurel. '*Laureate leaves*' Milton.

But on how long have laureate men reigned. Pope.
—**Past laureate**, (a) in the English universities, one who received an honourable degree at a university for grammar, including poetry and rhetoric, so called from his being crowned with laurel; (b) in Great Britain, an officer belonging in virtue of his office to the royal household who was formerly required to compose an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, for a great national victory, and the like—a requirement discontinued since the reign of George III., the post being now a sinecure. A throne of canary was formerly part of the emblems, but this has been changed to a money plant.

Laureate (lô-rê-âs), a. One crowned with laurel, a poet laureate.

Also a few verses worth their odor air.
They scarce can bear their laurels twice a year. Pope.

Laureate (lô-rê-âs), v. t. & p. p. laureated, ppr. laureating. 1. To honour with a degree in the university, and a wreath of laurel. — 2. To invest with the office of poet laureate. Pope.

Laureateship (lô-rê-âs-ship), n. Office of a laureate, the post of a poet laureate.

Laureation (lô-rê-âs-ion), n. The act of crowning with laurel; the act of conferring a degree in a university, together with a wreath of laurel—an honour formerly conferred for excellence in poetry and rhetoric.

On which occasion (i. e. taking degrees in grammar) a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was afterwards usually styled 'poet laureate.' These laureate laureates seem to have given rise to the application in question.

Laurel (lô-rê), n. [O.E. *laurel*, *laure*, Fr. *laurier*, Sp. *laurel*, L. *laurus*.] 1. A plant belonging to the genus *Laurus*, nat. order Lauraceae, to which it gives the name. The genus is distinguished by the leaves, which have a single midrib, and by the twelve stamens, all of which are fertile, with two-lobed anthers, and two glands, one at each side. The sweet-bay or laurel (*Laurus nobilis* Linn.) is a native of Africa and south of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens not only on account of its elegant appearance, but also for the aromatic fragrance of its evergreen leaves. The fruit, which is of a purple colour, and also the leaves, have long been used in medicine as stimulents and carminatives. The common or cherry laurel is *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, the spurge-laurel the *Daphne laureola*. In ancient times, heroes and scholars were crowned with bay leaves and berries, whence the terms *laurel wreath* and *laureate*. Hence 2. (a) a crown of laurel, and figuratively honour, fame, distinction, as, to win laurels on the field of battle.—3. A gold coin of the reign of James I., struck in 1603, so called from the head of the king being crowned with laurel. See USTER.

Laurel (lô-rê), a. Pertaining to or consisting of laurel, as, a laurel crown.

Laurelled (lô-rêld), a. Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath, laureate.

*And thus the orb of triumph,
Which with their laureled brows,
Move slowly up the changing woods.* Atterbury

Laurel-water (lô-rê-wô-ter), n. Water distilled from the leaves of the *Prunus lauro-cerasus* (the common or cherry laurel). It is

potent, the poisonous principle contained in it being prussic acid.

Laurencia (lô-rên-si-a), n. A genus of algae, having a solid cartilaginous, round or compressed, inarticulate, compound, pinnate or rarely forked frond, studded with oval apophyses opening by a terminal pore. *L. pinnatifida* is the well known pepper-drum.

Laurenciae (lô-rên-si-â-m-s), n. pl. A nat. order of mosses, belonging to the series with tufted spore-thrums. The genus *Laurencia* is the type. See LAURENCIA.

Laurentian (lô-rên-shi-an), a. In geol. a term applied to a vast series of stratified and crystalline rocks of gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, serpentines and limestones, about 60,000 feet in thickness, discovered by Sir W. E. Logan northward of the St. Lawrence in Canada. The Laurentian is the lowest fossiliferous system of rocks. Its characteristic and only fossil is the *Rensselaeria* (which see).

Laureola, n. Spurge-laurel. Chaucer.

Laureol, n. Laurel. Chaucer.

Laureoline (lô-rê-tin), n. Same as Laureoline.

Laurethron (lô-rê-têr-on), a. [*L. laureus*, laurel, and *thron*, to bear.] Producing or bringing laurel.

Laurel (lô-rê), n. (*C₁₀H₁₆O₂*). An acrid, fatty, and bitter principle contained in the berries of the laurel.

Laurea (lô-rê), n. [*L.*] A genus of plants, of which the bay-laurel is the type. See LAUREL.

Laurestine, **Laurestina** (lô-rê-tin, lô-rê-ti-na), n. A plant, *Pteris caudata*, a popular garden evergreen shrub or tree, native of the South of Europe.

Laure (lô-rê), n. (Pers. *laure*.) A band of cotton twisted and worn on the head of the lace of Pers as a badge of royalty.

Lava (lô-vâ), n. [*It.* from *L. laeo*, to wash.] The general term for all rock matter that flows in a molten state from volcanoes, and which when cooled down forms varieties of tuff, trachyte, trachytic greenstone, and basalt, according to the varying proportions of felspar, borax, and soda, &c., which enter into the composition of the mass, and according to the slowness or rapidity with which it has cooled. The more rapidly this process of cooling goes on the more compact is the rock. Lava beds are of two kinds, namely, *conspicuous* and *intrusive*. A *conspicuous lava bed* is one which has been poured out over the surface of a deposit, and covered by subsequent deposits. Such a bed is in its natural position, and usually alters only the bed beneath it. The *lava stone* associated with the limestone strata of Derbyshire is an example of conspicuous lava. *Intrusive beds* are those which have been forced up in a molten state through or between strata, altering them on both sides. The sheets of dolerite occurring on Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, are examples of intrusive lava beds. — *Lava mounds*, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine.

Laureola (lô-rê-ô-lâ), n. [*It.* from *L. laeo*, to wash.] A genus of perennial undershrubs and herbs, belonging to the nat. order Labiales, natives of dry hilly places in the Mediterranean region, the Canary Islands, Madeira, &c.

There are about twenty species, with entire or pinnatifid leaves, and long simple (or branched at the base) spikes of blue or violet nearly regular flowers, which are sometimes topped by large coloured bracts, as in *L. stoechas*. *L. spica* furnishes oil of spike, which, together with an oil from *L. stoechas*, is employed by painters on porcelain and in the preparation of varnishes for artists. *L. rosea*, the lavender of commerce, furnishes oil of lavender. *Laureola* is latin, stimulant, and carminative.

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Lavender (*Laureola* spica).

Lavaret (lô-vâ-rê), n. [*Fr.*] A fish of the salmon kind, the gymnid, *Coregonus Penninus* (C. *laureatus*, Linn.).

Lavatera (lô-vâ-têrâ), n. (Named by De Tournefort in honour of his friends the two Lavaters, famous physicians and naturalists of Zurich.) A genus containing about eighteen species of trees, shrubs, and annual and perennial herbs, natives of the temperate parts of the Old World and Australia, and belonging to the nat. order Malvaceae. It is readily distinguished from *Malva* by the three to six bracteoles, which are united at the base, forming an epicalyx. The species are tomentose or hairy plants, with lobed or angular leaves and often showy flowers, which are axillary and solitary or in terminal racemes. *L. cretensis*, or sea tree-mallow, is a native of Britain, and grows on rocks near the sea.

Lavatio (lô-vâ-ti-ô), n. Consisting of or resembling lava, lavic.

Lavation (lô-vâ-ti-ô), n. [*L. lavatio*, from *lavare*.] A washing or cleansing. Halliwell.

Lavatory (lô-vâ-tô-rî), n. A washing or cleansing by washing.

Lavatory (lô-vâ-tô-rî), n. (See LAVE.) 1. A room or place for washing. — 2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part. — 3. A place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lavatur (lô-vâ-tûr), n. A wash or lotion. Halliwell.

Lave (lô-vê), v. t. & p. p. laved; ppr. laving. [*Fr.* *laver*, L. *laeo*, to wash; to bath; akin to *Gr.* *laō*, to wash.] To wash, to bathe. — *To lave his dainty hands*. Shak. — *Whom wald thoust water-lave*. Parvill.

Lave (lô-vê), v. i. 1. To wash one's self; to bathe.

*How since I heedlessly did lave
In thy dearthful ocean.* Keats.

2. To wash, as the sea, on the beach or at the base of a rock.

These waters lave that round you lie. Byron.

Lave (lô-vê), v. t. [*A. Sax.* *laefan*, to sprinkle water, allied to *L. laeo*, to wash, and probably to *lael*, to wash.] 1. To throw up or out, as water from any receptacle; to lade out, to bale.

*A fourth with labour laves
The invading seas, and waves eject on waves.
Dryden.*

2. To pour; also to flow.

Lave (lô-vê), n. [*A. Sax.* *laef*, the remainder, from *laefan*, to leave.] The remainder; the rest, others. [Scott.]

Lave (lô-vê), v. t. (See LAVES-BARED.) To hang loosely, to flap. Sp. Hall.

Lave-sared (lô-vê-sârd), a. [*Lave* seems allied to *L. laeo*, *laef*, *laef*, the blade of an ear, the shoulder-blade. Comp. also *W. laf*, that extends or goes round.] Having large pendant ears. '*A lave-sared arm*.' Sp. Hall.

Lavet (lô-vê), v. t. [*D.* *lavare*, to wash.] To wash, to lick back and forth, to lick.

Lavement, n. (See LAVE, to wash.) 1. The act of laving, a washing or bathing. — 2. A cylinder.

Lavender, n. (See LAUNDER.) A washer-woman or landress. Chaucer.

Lavender (lô-vên-dêr), n. [*L.* *lavandula*, *lavandula*, *It.* *lavanda*, *lavanda*, Fr. *lavande*, G. *lavendel*, *lavender*, from *L. laeo*, to wash—in allusion to the use made of its distilled water.] 1. An aromatic plant of the genus *Lavandula* (which see). — 2. A pale blue colour with a slight mixture of gray. — *To lay on lavender*, to lay by carefully, as clothes, with sprigs of lavender among them, hence, to put in pledge, to pawn.

*Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a ring
More, I'd say my ladyship to lavender, if I knew
where.* Beaumont and Fletcher.

Lavender-cotton (lô-vên-dêr-kô-tôn), n. The common name of plants of the genus *Santolina*, nat. order Compositae, which possess antheimantic properties. The common lavender-cotton (*S. Chamaecyparissus*) is one of the most widely-spread species, and it has long been known in gardens. It is a most erect branching bush, 1 to 2 feet high, the stems and leaves clothed with a hoary pubescence.

Lavender-thrift (lô-vên-dêr-thrift), n. A plant of the genus *Statice*, nat. order Plumbaginaceae, the *S. monensis*.

Lavender-water (lô-vên-dêr-wô-ter), n. A liquor, used as a perfume, composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

Laver (lô-vêr), n. (From *L. laeo*, L. *laeo*, to wash.) 1. A vessel for washing, a large basin. In Sc. *laet*, a basin placed in the

court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims.

That spirit comes
In the green valley, where the stream flows,
From the hill down, past the white cascade.

1 One who loves or wishes, a wisher.
Shaker.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. (From L. *lavare*, to wash.) A name given to two species of algae of the genus *Porphyra*, *P. laminaria* and *P. vulgaris*. They are employed as food, salted, eaten with pepper, vinegar, and oil, and are said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular tumours. *Green lavyer* is the *Uva lactuca*. It also is employed as food, stewed and seasoned with lemon-juice, and is ordered for scrofulous patients. Called also *Stink* or *Stinkweed*.

LAVYER-BRAND (lā'vēr-brānd), n. A sort of food made from green lavyer (*Uva lactuca*); sometimes called *lavyer-green*.

LAVYER-ROCK (lā'vēr-rōk), n. See **LARK**.

LAVYERWART (lā'vēr-wart), n. A species of algae, same as *Lavay*.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. Relating to or like lavyer.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. (An irregularly formed word from *Lave*, to pour out, to flow. See **LAVE**, to throw out water.) 1. Expanding or bestowing with profusion, profuse, as, he was lavish of expense, lavish of praise; lavish of blood and treasure.

She, of her favours place the pride and joy,
His charms at once must lavish and bestow.

2. Expanding without necessity or profitably, liberal to a fault; wasteful, as, lavish of money. — 3. Wild uncontrolled. 'Curling his lavish spirit.' Shaks. 4. Expanded or bestowed with prodigality or in profusion, existing in profusion, superabundant, unperished.

Let him have needful, but not lavish, morn.

See where the winding vale its breast shows
Irregularly expanded.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. A species of algae, same as *Lavay*.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. 1. To expand or bestow with profusion, as, to lavish mornments.

Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely justified in all the prizes which his contemporaries lavished on him.

2. To expand without necessity or use, to waste, to squander, as, to lavish money on vice and amusements.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. One who lavishes; one who expands or bestows profusely or excessively, a prodigal.

God is not a lavisher, but a dispenser, of his blessings.

LAVYERLY (lā'vēr-lī), adv. In a lavish manner, with profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully.

Tristram's gift was passed lavishly or his feet.

LAVYERMENT (lā'vēr-mēt), n. The act of being lavish, the state of being lavish; prodigality, profuse expenditure.

LAVYERNESS (lā'vēr-nēs), n. The state or quality of being lavish, profusion, prodigality.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. (From L. *lavare*, to wash.) A sort of dance in which was much turning and capping. It was popular in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was probably not unlike the modern polka.

Mac had the high dance.

They had to the English dancing schools,
And teach dancing high, and teach capping.

LAVYERMENT (lā'vēr-mēt), n. One who lavishes the lavish, a dancer. 1. A lavisher, a military, a dancer. Shaks. 2. A lavisher, a dancer. Shaks.

LAVYER (lā'vēr), n. A sort of dance, from same root as *lavay* (see **LAVAY**), and *lavay*, *lavay*, *lavay*, a law. The same root is also in *Lave*, a law. (See also **LAVE**.) The word corresponds in radical meaning to *G. lavare*, law, from *lavare*, to place, or *lavare*, from root of *lavare*, to place, and *L. lavare*, a statute. 1. A rule of action or conduct laid down or promulgated by authority, an edict of a ruler or a government, an expressed command, a decree, an order.

Our human laws are but the copies, more or less imperfect, of the eternal law to which we are bound.

2. In a collective sense, the appointed rules of a community or state for the control of

its inhabitants, whether unwritten, as the common law of England, or enacted by formal statute.

And sovereign Law, that does not collect will,
Or choose and please itself,
But imposes, crowning good, repeating ill.

3. One of the rules or principles by which anything is regulated, as, the laws of the art; the laws of veneration. 4. The proposition which expresses the constant or regular order according to which an energy or agent operates, the proposition expressive of the uniform methods or relations according to which material and mental forces act in producing effects, or are manifested in phenomena, a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation, as, the law of gravitation, a geological law, the laws of physical descent, the law of self-preservation. 5. In moral a rule according to which anything, as the change of value of a variable, or the value of the terms of a series, proceeds, a mode of sequence. — 6. In that a term variously used. In the Bible it often includes the whole of revelation, doctrinal as well as preceptive; but it is often also used, in a more restricted sense, to signify the books of Moses, the whole Jewish scriptures being comprehended under the designation 'the law and the prophets.' A very common use of the term is to denote the preceptive part of revelation in contradistinction to the doctrinal, the one part being called the law, and the other the gospel. When employed in Scripture with exclusive reference to the preceptive part of revelation, the term law sometimes signifies the Jewish code of precepts as to rites and ceremonies, called the ceremonial law, and which is regarded as having been abrogated when the Jewish dispensation gave place to the Christian. — 7. The reference of a dispute to judicial decision, the adoption of the steps necessary to bring a disputed point before a tribunal for decision, judicial process, litigation, as, to go to law.

Tom Trenchard is a fellow lawyer for taking the law of every body.

8. The whole body of legal enactments and writings pertaining to them, legal science, jurisprudence, as, to study law; to practice law. — Law of the land, the general, public, or common law of the land, the process of law. *Wager of law*. See under **WAGER**. — *Law French*, the Norman dialect, or old French, used in all legal proceedings from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward III., and still employed in certain formal state proceedings. *Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms. — *Law Latin*, corrupt Latin used in law and legal documents. See **CAPOT-LAW**, and under **CIVIL**, **COMMERCIAL**, **COMMON**, **CRIMINAL**, **ECCLIASTICAL**, **FEUDAL**, **INTERNATIONAL**, **MARITIME**, **MARTIAL**, **MORAL**, **MORAL**, **MORITUAL**, **POSITIVE**, **STATUTE**.

LAW (lā), n. (A Sax. *lāw*, *lāw*, a rising ground, a small hill, a grave-mound.) A hill, a hillock, a mound. (Scottish.)

LAW (lā), n. (A corruption of *Lord*, or same as *lo*.) An exclamation common among uneducated people, and expressing wonder or surprise.

LAW (lā), n. (Because this oral operation was performed in order to com-

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LAW-DAY (lā' dā), n. 1. A day of open court. 2. A law or statute court.

LAWFUL (lā'fūl), a. 1. Agreeable to law; conformable to law, allowed by law, legitimate; competent, free from objection, as, that is deemed lawful which no law forbids, but many things are lawful which are not expedient.

By law,
Honest and lawful, to deserve my land.

2. Constituted or supported by law; rightful, as, the lawful owner of land. 'The land's lawful king.' Shaks. 3. Legal, constitutional, allowable, regular, rightful. **LAWFULLY** (lā'fūl-lī), adv. In a lawful manner, in accordance with law, without violating law, legally, as, we may lawfully do what the laws do not forbid.

This land is lawful;
And lawfully by this law may claim.

A pound of flesh.

LAWFULNESS (lā'fūl-nēs), n. The quality of being lawful or conformable to law; legality; as, the lawfulness of an action does not always prove its propriety or expediency. **LAWGIVER** (lā'gīv-er), n. One who makes or enacts a law, a legislator. **LAWYERING** (lā'wī-ſing), n. Making or enacting laws, legislative.

Lawyering, however, has its many uses.

And raising them with their changing laws.

Shaks.

LAWIN, **LAWING** (lā'in, lā'ing), n. (Allied to *D. lāw*, a law, and *lāw*, to flow.) 1. A law or law or reckoning. (Scottish.)

LAWLAND (lā'w-land), n. A lowland. (Scottish.)

A Highland lad my love was born,
The lowland love he held in scorn.

Shaks.

LAWLESS (lā'les), a. 1. Not subject to law; unrestrained by the law of morality or of society, as, a lawless tyrant, lawless man. — 2. Contrary to or unauthorized by law; illegal, as, a lawless claim.

He made no subject nor teacher mean.

Shaks.

3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.

Mc, never-the, stands defiance through the void.

Shaks.

LAWLESSLY (lā'les-lī), adv. In a lawless manner, or in a manner contrary to law; unlawfully.

LAWLESSNESS (lā'les-nēs), n. The condition or quality of being lawless, or of being unrestrained, uncontrolled, or uncontrolled by law, want of legitimacy.

This controversy, concerning the degree of lawlessness with which the condition of the nation may be assumed, is of consequence.

Shaks.

LAW-LET (lā'let), n. A published list of all the persons, as judges, barristers, conveyancers, draughtsmen, special pleaders, collectors, attorneys, connected with the profession of the law in a country.

LAW-LURE (lā'w-ſūr), n. Learning to respect to ancient laws; knowledge of law and legal history.

LAW-MAKER (lā'w-mā-ker), n. One who enacts or creates laws, a legislator, a lawgiver.

LAW-MAKING (lā'w-mā-king), n. Enacting laws.

LAW-MERCHANT (lā'w-mēr-chant), n. Commercial law, a system of rules by which trade and commerce are regulated.

LAW-MONGER (lā'w-mōng-ger), n. A law practitioner of law, a pedagogue.

Through this character law-monger he held to all

Shaks.

LAWN (lān), n. (OE. *lāw*, *lāw*, a clear space in a forest, a wild shrubby or woody tract (see **LAWD**), from *W. lān*, an inclosed space, or from French word of kindred origin. See **LAWN**.) 1. An open space between woods, a glade in a forest. — 2. A space of ground covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, generally in front of or around a mansion. — 3. (Because from its smoothness it was blanching on a lawn or smooth grassy ground.) A sort of fine linen or cambric. Its use in the above and some other parts of the dress of bishops explains the following line and similar allusions.

A maid to weave to weave a maid to weave.

Shaks.

LAWN (lān), n. Made of lawn.

LAWN-MOWER (lān-mō-er), n. One who or that which mows a lawn, specifically, a machine for cutting grass. A usual form of lawn-mower consists of a revolving cylinder, armed with spiral knives which rotate in contact with the rotund edge of a stationary knife placed tangentially to them.

The cylinder is rotated by gear connection to the supporting and driving wheels. The grass is slipped between the edges of the



Lawn-sleeve

spiral and stationary knives, is cut off, and delivered into a box beside the cylinder.

Lawn-sleeve (lawn-sleeve), *n.* A sleeve made of lawn, a part of a bishop's dress.

Lawn-sleeved (lawn-sleeved), *a.* Having lawn-sleeves.

Lawn-tennis (lawn-tennis), *n.* An outdoor game played on a lawn and resembling tennis. The players are separated from each other by a low netting, and strike a tennis ball towards each other by means of bats resembling tennis rackets.

Lawn (lawn), *a.* Level, as a plain, like a lawn. 'The leamy ground.' *Mr. F. Brown.*

Lawn (lawn), *a.* Made of lawn.

Law-officer (law-officer), *n.* An officer vested with legal authority.

Lawnonia (law-onia), *n.* (In honour of Isaac Lawson, M.D., author of *A Voyage to Carolina*.) A genus of plants belonging to the net order Lythraceae, containing only one species (*L. alba*), which is widely cultivated, especially in oriental regions. It is the plant from which the henna or henna is obtained with which Asiatic women dye their nails and the tips of their fingers of an orange hue. The men also dye their beards with it, the orange colour being afterward converted into a deep black by the application of indigo. It is a tall, slender shrub, with a profusion of small white fragrant flowers. It is sometimes splay, and in this state has been described under the name of *L. spinosa*; when without spinous it has been called *L. inermis*. See *HENNA*.

Law-stationer (law-stationer), *n.* A stationer who keeps on sale the articles required by lawyers, such as parchment, tape, foolscap, brief paper, &c.; one who takes in drafts or writings to be fairly copied for lawyers.

Lawsuit (lawsuit), *n.* (See *SUIT*.) A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

Law-writer (law-writer), *n.* An engrosser; a clerk employed by a law-stationer to make copies of briefs, deeds, &c., in a round legible hand.

Lawyer (lawyer), *n.* (From *law* Comp. lawyer, lawyer.) 1. One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, or to prosecute or defend the cause of clients. This is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, barristers, serjeants, and advocates. 2. A name given in America to the *Hemionopus nigrescens*, or black-necked stilt, a bird which frequents the American shores.

Lawyer-like, **lawyerly** (lawyer-like, lawyerly), *a.* Like a lawyer.

Lax (lax), *a.* [L. *laxus*, loose.] 1. Loose, flabby, soft; not tense, firm, or rigid, as, *his flesh*, a *lax fibre*. 2. Black, not tightly stretched or drawn; as, a *lax cord*. 3. Of loose texture, as, 'gravel and the like inner matter.' Woodward. 4. Sparse, not crowded, as, *his foliage*. (Rare.) 5. Not rigidly exact or precise, vague, equivocal.

The word 'laxness' itself is sometimes of a lax designation.

6. Not sufficiently strict or rigorous; loose; as, *his discipline*; *his morals*, *his principles*.

He was *lax* and *lax* in his love, and had a dangerous case in the country side among the numbers of maidens.

7. Loose in the intestines, and having too frequent discharges. — *STZ*. Loose, slack, vague, unconfined, unrestrained, dissolute, dissensions.

Lax (lax), *a.* A locomotive; diarrhoea.

Lax (lax), *n.* [A. Sax. *lax*, &c. *lool*, D. *loos*, Dan. *lax*, G. *lachs*, a salmon.] A species of fish, a salmon.

Laxative, *n.* A laxative. Chouart.

Laxation (laxation), *n.* [L. *laxatio*, loose-

sion, from *lax*, to make loose, to expand. See *LAX*.] The act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loose or slackened.

Laxative (laxative), *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*, from L. *laxo*, *laxatus*, to make loose, to expand.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.

Laxative (laxative), *n.* A medicine that relaxes the intestines and relieves from constipation; a gentle purgative.

Laxativeness (laxativeness), *n.* The quality of relaxing.

Laxator (laxator), *n.* [L. *laxo*, *laxatus*, to loose.] That which loosens. — *Laxator* *quadratus*, a muscle which relaxes the tympanic membrane by drawing forward the handle of the malleus.

Laxity (laxity), *n.* [L. *laxitas*, from *laxus*, loose.] The state or quality of being lax (loose), looseness, slackness the opposite of tension or tension. (b) Looseness of laxity. 'No great laxity and thinness.' *Bentley*. (c) Want of exactness or precision. 'Ease and laxity of expression.' *Johnson*. (d) Dissoluteness; want of due strictness, as, *laxity of morals*. (e) Looseness, as of the intestines the opposite of constipation. (f) Oppositeness of closeness. 'The laxity of the channel in which it flows.' *Dryden*. (Rare.)

Laxly (laxly), *adv.* In a lax manner, loosely; without exactness.

Laxness, *n.* Same as *Laxity*.

Lax (lax), *a.* Same as *Laxity*.

Lax (lax), *a.* Same as *Laxity*.

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Lax (lax), *a.* Same as *Laxity*.

— *To lay aside*, to put off or away; not to retain, to abandon.

Lay us lay aside every weight, and the sin which hath so easily beset us. Heb. xii. 1.

— *To lay away*, to deposit in store; to put aside for preservation. — *To lay before*, to exhibit, to show, to present, to view; as, the papers are *laid before* Parliament. — *To lay by*, (a) to reserve for future use.

Lay every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath provided him. 1 Cor. xii. 2.

(b) † *To put away*; to disclaim.

Lay brave sports not be laid by as persons un- necessary for the time. *Sham.*

(c) *To put off*.

And the scope and went away, and laid by her veil. Gen. xxviii. 19.

— *To lay by the heels*, to put in the stocks. *Shak*, hence, to confine, to put into prison. — *To lay down*, (a) to give up, to resign; to quit or relinquish, as, to *lay down* an office or commission.

I lay down my life for the sheep. Jo. x. 15.

(b) *To offer or advance*, to declare; as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle; to *lay down* the law. [The latter phrase is often used in the sense of to behave dictatorially.]

(c) *To delineate on paper*, as, to *lay down* a chart of a shore or sea; to *lay down* a plan.

(d) *To stake, or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction*. — *To lay one's self down*, to lie down. *To lay hold of*, to lay hold on, to seize to catch. — *To lay in*, (a) to store, to treasure, to provide previously, as, to *lay in* provisions. (b) *To put in*; to enter; as, to *lay in* a claim.

— *To lay off or lay down*, in ship-building, to transfer the plans of a ship from the paper to the full size on the floor of the moulding loft. — *To lay it on*, to do anything to excess, as to be lavish in expenditure, or to charge an exorbitant price.

My father hath made her mistress of the fault, and she lays it on. *Shak.*

— *To lay on*, (a) to apply with force, to inflict, as, to *lay on* blows. (b) *To supply*, as *water, gas, &c.*, to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir sometimes used figuratively in this sense.

The labours of others have raised us as an immense mountain of important facts. We merely lay them on, and communicate them in a clear and graphic stream to a world thirsting for knowledge. *Dumas*

— *To lay one's self forth*, to exert one's self vigorously or earnestly. *To lay one's self open*, to expose one's self to. — *To lay one's self out for*, to be ready to take part in, to be given to indulge in. *To lay one's hand on a thing*, to find a thing when wanted, used both literally and metaphorically. — *To lay open*, to open, to make bare, to uncover, also, to show, to expose; to reveal, as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy. — *To lay over*, to spread over; to thrust, to cover the surface, as, to *lay over* with gold or silver. *To lay out*, (a) to expend, as, to *lay out* money, or sums of money.

The blood and treasure that's laid out is thrown away. *North.*

(b) † *To display*, to show or exhibit.

He was dangerous, and taken occasion to lay out his glory and false confidence to all his colours. *Shak.*

(c) *To plan*, to dispose in order the several parts, as, to *lay out* a garden. (d) *To dress in grave-clothes and place in a decent posture*, as, to *lay out* a corpse. (Shakespeare uses to *lay forth*.) (e) *To exert*, as, to *lay out* all one's strength. — *To lay to*, (a) to apply with vigour.

Lay to your ladders, help to hoist this away. *Shak.*

(b) † *To attack or harp*. (c) *To check the motion of a ship and cause her to be stationary*. — *To lay to heart*, to consider seriously and intently, to feel deeply or keenly. — *To lay to one's charge*, to accuse a person of. — *To lay up*, (a) to store, to treasure; to deposit for future use.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. Mat. vi. 19.

(b) *To confine to the bed or chamber*, as, he is *laid up* with the gout. (c) *Ready to dismantle*, as a ship, and put in a dock or other place of security. *To lay siege to*, (a) to besiege, to encompass with an army. (b) *To importune*, to annoy with constant solicitations. *To lay wait*, to station for private attack, to lie in ambush for. — *To lay waste*, to destroy, to desolate, to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions.

—To lay the land, in seamen's language, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation. —To lay the vessel, in law, to state or allege a certain place as the venue.

Lay (lā), v. i. 1. To bring forth or produce eggs. Hence will greedily eat the herb which will make them lay the better. *Merriman.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. [Rare.] Scarce are their counsels cold, ere they are laying for a second match. *Sp. Hall.*

3. In betting, to wager; to bet; to stake money on; as, to lay on sunbeam. —To lay about one, to strike on all sides; to act with vigour. —To lay at, to strike or to endeavour to strike.

The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. *Job xli. vi.*

—To lay in for, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. *Dryden.*

—To lay on, (a) to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence. (b) To act with vehemence. —To lay out, (a) to purpose; to intend; as, he lays out to make a journey. (b) To take measures.

I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places. *Woodward.*

—To lay upon, to importune. [To lay is sometimes used, even by good writers, for to lie, but probably no person would venture to defend this usage. See under LIE.]

Lay (lā), n. 1. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward, as, a lay of wood.

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below. *Bacon.*

Different lays of black and white marble. *Addison.*

2. A bet; a wager; an obligation.

They bound themselves by a sacred lay and oath. *Hallam.*

My fortunes against any lay worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak.*

3. † Station; rank.

Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk, Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in arms. *Salimán and Persida* (1599).

4. The direction or lie in which the different strands of a rope are twisted. —5. Share of profit; specifically, the proportion of the proceeds of a whaling voyage, generally bargained for by the men when engaging; as, he agreed for four pounds a month and a certain lay. [United States.]

Lay (lā), n. [See LIA.] A meadow; a lea.

A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay. *Dryden.*

Lay (lā), n. [O. Fr. *lais*, *laie*, Fr. *lay*, *laie*, a song, a piece of poetry, from the Celtic. Comp. W. *lais*, a sound, note, tone, voice; Gael. *laoidh*, *laot*, a verse, hymn, sacred poem; the same root appears to be found in A. Sax. *leoth*, Icel. *lǫth*, O. H. G. *lōd*, G. *lied*, a lay or song; Goth. *liuthon*, to sing.] A song; as, a loud or soft lay; immortal lays. The lyric poems of the old French minstrels or troubadours were termed *lais* (lays), but the title appears in modern usage to be peculiarly appropriate to ballads, to narrative poems, or serious subjects of moderate length, in simple style and light metre. 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Used chiefly in poetry.]

Lay (lā), n. [Fr. *laï*, L. *laicus*, a layman; Gr. *laikos*, from *laos*, people.] 1. Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; as, a lay person; a lay preacher. —2. Pertaining to the laity or general mass of people as distinguished from those who are professionally or specially devoted to any pursuit; as, a lay student of law. —3. † Uneducated, unlearned, ignorant.

—Lay brother, a person received into a convent of monks, under the three vows, but not in holy orders. —Lay clerk, in the English Ch. a person not in orders who leads the people in their responses. —Lay fee, lands held in fee of a lay lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the church. —Lay investiture, investiture with the temporalities of a benefice as distinguished from investiture with the spiritualities. —Lay lord (naut.), a civil member of the admiralty board. —Lay sister, one received into a convent of nuns as a maid-servant, under the vows, but who does not perform any sacred office.

Lay (lā), n. [See LATH.] Same as *Lath*, 2.

Lay, † n. Law; religious profession. *Chaucer.*

Lay, † (lād), pp. of *lay*. Prostrated, weak; faint. *Spenser.*

Lay-day (lā-dā), n. One of a stipulated number of days allowed to a freighter or

charterer of a vessel for shipping or unshipping cargo.

Lay-down (lā-doun), n. A term applied to a style of shirt collars which fold down over the shoulders.

Laymen, pl. of *lay*. *Chaucer.*

Layer (lā-er), n. [From *lay*, the verb.] 1. One who or that which lays. —2. A stratum; a bed, a body spread over another; a coat, as, a layer of clay, sand, or paint. —3. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation. —4. In masonry and brick-laying, the same as *Course* (which see). —Woody layers, the rings of wood which surround the pith in exogenous trees, one being produced for every succession of leaves which the tree puts forth. See *EXOGEN*.

Layer (lā-er), v. t. In gardening, to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant. The figure shows the branch to be layered bent down and kept in the ground by a hooked peg, the young rootlets, and a stick supporting the extremity of the shoot in an upright position.



Layerboard, **Layerboarding** (lā-er-bōrd, lā-er-bōrd-ing), n. The boarding for sustaining the lead of gutters.

Layering (lā-er-ing), n. The operation of propagating plants by layers. See *LAYER*, v. t.

Layer-out (lā-er-out), n. One who expends money, a steward.

Layer-up (lā-er-up), n. One who reposes for future use; a treasurer. 'Old age, that ill layer-up of beauty.' *Shak.*

Layette, † n. pl. Laws. *Spenser.*

Lay-figure (lā-fig-ūr), n. A figure used by painters, made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves when clothed as a model for draperies, etc. Often used figuratively as applied to a person in real life who is represented as a mere puppet

Laystall (lā-stāl), n. [*Lay*, v. t., and *stall*.] 1. A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid. 'The common laystall of a city.' *Drayton.* —2. A place where milch-cows are kept. *Simmonds.*

Lazar (lā-zār), n. [O. Fr. *lazzare*, from *Lazarus* (Luke xvi. 30); Sp. *lazarro*.] A leper, any person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease. 'The lazar in his rags.' *Tennyson.*

Lazaret (lā-zā-ret), n. Same as *Lazaretto*. **Lazaretto** (lā-zā-ret-tō), n. [Sp. *lazaretto*, It. *lazzaretto*, Fr. *lazarret*, from *Lazarus*. See *LAZAR*.] 1. A hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers. At seaports the name is often given to a vessel used for this purpose. —2. The name given to a building or vessel where ships' crews, passengers, and goods are placed during quarantine. —3. In some large merchant ships, a place where provisions and stores for the voyage are laid up.

Lazar-house (lā-zār-hous), n. A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

A lazar-house it seemed, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseased. *Milton.*

Lazarite, **Lazarist** (lā-zār-it, lā-zār-ist), n. A member of a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, established about 1620, and deriving its name from the priory of St. *Lazarus*, which was placed at the disposal of the society in 1682. The primary object was to dispense religious instruction and assistance among the poorer inhabitants of the rural districts of France; but foreign missions are what now chiefly engage its attention.

Lazarlike, **Lazarly** (lā-zār-līk, lā-zār-lī), a. Like a lazar; full of sores; leprous.

A most instant terror bark'd about, Most Lazarlike, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth body. *Shak.*

Lazaroni (lā-zā-rō-nē), n. pl. See *LAZARONI*.

Lazarwort (lā-zār-wért), n. See *LAZAR-FITTING*.

Laze (lāz), v. i. To live in idleness.

He lay lazing and bolling upon his couch. *South.*

Sometimes used reflexively.

He that takes liberty to laze himself, and doli his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps the more he shall be drowsy. *Wheatley, sigs.*

Laze (lāz), v. t. To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness; as, to laze away one's life.

Lazily (lā-zī-lī), adv. In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

Laziness (lā-zī-nēs), n. The state or quality of being lazy. (a) Indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

Laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. *Franklin.*

Lay-figure.

in the hands of others, or to a character in fiction wanting in individuality. Called also *Layman*.

Laying (lā-ing), n. 1. The act of one who lays; the act of depositing or dropping, as eggs by a hen; the number of eggs laid. —2. In work the first coat on lath or plasterers' two-coat work, the surface whereof is roughened by sweeping it with a broom. —Laying on of hands. See *IMPOSITION*, 1.

Layland (lā-land), n. Land lying untilled; also pasture-land. See *LAT*, L. A.

Layman (lā-man), n. [*Lay*, a. and *man*.] 1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people distinct from the clergy; sometimes applied also to a man not professionally or specially devoted to some particular pursuit; as, a layman in medicine or botany.

Being a layman, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

2. Same as *Lay-figure*.

You are to have a layman almost as big as the life for every figure is particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden.*

Lay-race (lā-rās), n. [*Lay* for *lath*, and *race*.] In weaving, that part of the lay or lath on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

Lay-sermon (lā-ser-mon), n. A sermon preached or written by a layman; a sermon on secular subjects.

Layship (lā-shīp), n. The condition of being a layman. *Milton.*

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the surface of the soil and covered with earth taken out from trenches on either side. This style of planting potatoes is chiefly confined to Ireland, but was frequent in early Scottish husbandry. It is fitted only for spade husbandry.

Lazybones (lă'zi-bônz), *n.* A lazy fellow; an idler.

Lazy-tongs (lă'zi-tônz), *n. pl.* A kind of tongs or pincers consisting of a series of levers in pairs crossing one another and turning on a pin in the middle like the blades of scissors, while each pair is jointed at the extremities to the next pair or pairs, so that the impulse communicated to the



Lazy-tongs.

first pair moves the whole system, and causes the last pair to advance considerably, while at the same time its extremities approach one another. They are so named because they enable a person to lift an object at some distance without rising from his chair, couch, &c.

Lazararoni (lă'si-rô'nô), *n. pl. sing. Lazaroni* (lă'si-rô'nô). [It, from *Lazarus*, the wretched clothing of which institution they often retained after leaving it.] A name given to the poorer classes at Naples who earn their subsistence as messengers, porters, and occasional servants, or by fishing, but have no fixed habitation, and spend the most of their time in idling.

Lea, Lay (lê, lă), *n.* [O. or Prov. E. and Sc. lay, *lay*. A Sax. *leah*, untilled land, pasture; Dan. dialect *lei*, fallow; D. *leeg*, empty, fallow.] A meadow or grassy plain; land under grass or pasturage.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *lea*. *Gray*.

Lea (lê), *n.* A measure of yarn, containing in cotton 80 threads, in linen yarn 120, and in worsted 90. Called also a *Rap*.

Leach (lêch), *v. t. and i. and n.* See **LEACH**. **Leacht** (lêch), *n.* [See **LEECH**.] A physician. *Spenser*.

Leach (lêch), *n.* *Naut.* the border or edge of a sail at the sides. See **LEECH**.

Leach-crafter (lêch'krăft), *n.* The art of healing or of physic. *Spenser*.

Leach-line (lêch'lin), *n.* *Naut.* a rope for hauling up the leach of a sail.

Leach-tub. See **LEACH-TUB**.

Leachy (lêch'î), *See* **LEACHY**.

Lead (lêd), *n.* [A Sax. *lead*, *lêd*, the metal lead; allied to D. *lood*, Sw. and Dan. *lod*, G. *loth*, a weight, a plummet, the lead for taking soundings; Icel. *ledda*, a sounding line.] Syn. Pb. At. wt. 207. 1. A metal of a bluish-gray colour; when recently cut it has a strong metallic lustre, but soon tarnishes by exposure to the air owing to the formation of a coating of carbonate of lead. Its specific gravity is about 11.35. It is soft, flexible, and inelastic. It is both malleable and ductile, possessing the former property to a considerable extent, but in tenacity it is inferior to all ductile metals. It fuses at about 612°, and when slowly cooled forms octohedral crystals. There are four oxides of lead:—

(1.) The suboxide (Pb₂O), of a grayish-blue colour. (2.) The protoxide or yellow oxide (PbO), called also *massicot*. Litharge is this oxide in the form of small spangles from having undergone fusion. (3.) The red oxide (Pb₃O₄), the well-known pigment called *red-lead* or *minium*. (4.) The dioxide or brown oxide (PbO₂), obtained by putting red-lead in chlorine water or in dilute nitric acid. Of the salts formed by the action of acids on lead or on the protoxide, the carbonate or white-lead and the acetate or sugar of lead are the most important. The protoxide is also employed for glazing earthenware and porcelain. Carbonate of lead is the basis of white oil paint, and of a number of other colours. The extract of lead is a subacetate, and is used as a test and precipitant. The salts of lead are poisonous, but the carbonate is by far the most virulent poison. The lead of commerce, which commonly contains silver, iron, and copper, is extracted from the native sulphide, the *galena* of mineralogists. The other ores of importance are the selenide, native minium, plumb gomme, white-lead, vitreous lead, phosphate of lead, chloride or horn lead,

arsenate of lead. See **WHITE-LEAD**.—**Black-lead**. See **GRAPHITE**.—2. A plummet or mass of lead used in sounding at sea.—*To heave the lead*, to throw it into the sea for the purpose of taking soundings.—3. In *printing*, a thin plate of metal used to give space between lines.—4. A small stick of black-lead or plumbago used in pencils.—5. *pl.* A flat roof covered with lead.—*The tempest crackles on the leads*. *Tennyson*.

Lead (lêd), *a.* Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead; produced by lead.—*Lead poisoning*, poisoning by the introduction of various preparations of lead, as sugar of lead, white-lead, &c., into the body. The disease, if not arrested at an early stage, takes the following forms, each of which may exist alone, or may be complicated with one or more of the others, or may follow the others, there being no definite order of succession: lead colic or painters' colic, lead rheumatism, lead palsy, and disease of the brain.

Lead (lêd), *v. t.* 1. To cover with lead; to fit with lead.—2. In *printing*, to widen the space between lines by inserting a lead or thin plate of type-metal.

Lead (lêd), *v. t. pret. & pp. led*; *ppr. leading*. [A Sax. *ledan*; comp. D. *leiden*, Icel. *leiða*, Dan. *lede*, to lead. The A. Sax. *ledan* is a causative of *lithan*, to go or pass (by sea).] 1. To guide by the hand; as, to *lead* a child.

They . . . thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke iv. 29*

2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; as, the Israelites were *led* by a pillar of cloud by day and by a pillar of fire by night.

He *ledeth* me beside the still waters. *Ps. xxiii. 2.*

3. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; as, a general *leads* his troops to battle and to victory.

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, &c. *South.*

4. To precede; to introduce by going first.

As Hesperus that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. To hold the first place in rank or dignity among; as, the violins were *led* by so-and-so.—6. To show the method of attaining an object; to direct, as in an investigation; as, self-examination may *lead* us to a knowledge of ourselves.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts.*

7. In *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with; as, he *leads* hearts; he *led* the ace of trumps.—8. To draw; to entice; to allure; as, the love of pleasure *leads* men into vices which degrade and impoverish them.—9. To induce; to prevail on; to influence.

He was driven by the necessities of the times more than *led* by his own disposition to any rigid actions. *Edison Baitlike.*

10. To pass; to spend; as, to *lead* a life of gaiety, or a solitary life.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. *1 Tim. ii. 2.*

11. To cause to pass; to cause to spend; to cause to endure: in a bad sense.

You remember the . . . life he *led* his wife and daughter. *Dickens.*

—*To lead apes in hell*. See under **APE**.—*To lead astray*, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.—*To lead captive*, to carry into captivity.—*To lead one a dance* or *a fine dance*, to cause one more exertion or trouble than necessary or expected.—*To lead the dance*, to be the first to open the proceedings; to start an enterprise.—*To lead the way*, to go before and show the way.

Lead (lêd), *v. i.* 1. To go before and show the way.

I will *lead* on softly. *Gen. xxxiii. 14.*

2. To have precedence or pre-eminence; as, to *lead* in an orchestra; said of the principal first violin.—3. To have a position of authority as commander or director.—4. To conduct; to bring; to draw; to induce; as, gaming *leads* to other vices; this road *leads* to the church; your argument *leads* to this result.

That law was, it has been seen, rather *led* to by the general current of the reasoning of mathematicians than discovered by any one. *H'well.*

5. In *card-playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick.—*To lead off* or *out*, to begin.

Lead (lêd), *n.* 1. Precedence; a going be-

fore; guidance; as, let the general take the lead.

I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best *lead* to a fast thing. *Trollope.*

2. The right of playing the first card in a round or trick; the suit or card so played.

All you have got to mind is to return your partner's *lead*. *White Melville.*

3. A lane or navigable opening in a field of ice.

Under the lee of an iceberg in a comparatively open *lead*. *Kane.*

4. In *mining*, a lode (which see).—5. In *engins*, the average distance of travel requisite to remove the earth of an excavation to form an embankment. It is equivalent to the removal of the whole quantity of the material from the centre of gravity of the excavation to the centre of gravity of the embankment.—6. A lode (which see).—7. In a *steam-engine*, the width of opening of a steam-port.

Lead-arming (lêd'arm-ing), *n.* A lump of fallow pressed into the lower end of the sounding-lead, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the bottom.

Lead-ash (lêd'ash), *n.* The slag of lead.

Leaded (lêd'ed), *p. and a.* 1. Separated by thin plates of lead, as lines in printing.—2. Covered with lead; fitted with lead; set in lead; as, *leaded* windows.

Leaden (lêd'n), *a.* 1. Made of lead; as, a *leaden* ball.—2. Indisposed to action; sluggish; inert.

If he be *leaden*, icy-cold, unwilling.

Be thou so too. *Shak.*

3. Heavy; dull; gloomy; as, '*Leaden* thoughts.' *Shak.*—4. Stupid; absurd. *Fulke*, 1580.

Leaden-hearted (lêd'n-hărt-ed), *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling.

O *leaden-hearted* man, to be in love with death!

Thomson.

Leaden-heeled (lêd'n-hêld), *a.* Moving slowly. 'Comforts are *leaden-heeled*.' *Ford.*

Leaden-paced (lêd'n-păst), *a.* Slow in movement; slow in coming.

By dull and *leaden-paced* inheritance. *J. Baillie.*

Leaden-stepping (lêd'n-step-ing), *a.* Moving slowly. 'The lazy, *leaden-stepping* hours.' *Milton.*

Leader (lêd'ér), *n.* 1. One that leads or conducts; one that goes or does anything first; a guide; a conductor.—2. A chief; a commander; a captain.—3. The chief of a party or faction, or of a public organized body or a profession; as, the *leader* of the Whigs or of the Tories; a *leader* of the Jacobins; the *leader* of the House of Commons; the *leader* of the bar.—4. A performer who leads a band or choir in music; specifically, in an orchestra, the player on the principal first violin.—5. A leading article in a newspaper; i. e. an editor's own political or other disquisition.—6. One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from a *wheeler*, or horse placed next the carriage.

With four wheelers two bays and for *leaders* two grays. *R. H. Barham.*

7. The principal wheel in any kind of machinery.—8. In *mining*, a small or insignificant vein which leads to or indicates the proximity of a larger one.—9. *pl.* In *printing*, a row of dots, hyphens, and the like, in an index, table of contents, or the like, to lead the eye from any word to the words or figures at the end of the line.—*Chief*, *Commander*, *Leader*, *Head*. See under **CHIEF**.

Leadership (lêd'ér-shîp), *n.* The office of a leader; guidance.

Lead-glance (lêd'glăns), *n.* Lead-ore; galena (which see).

Lead-gray (lêd'gră), *n.* A colour resembling that of lead.

Lead-gray, **Leaden-gray** (lêd'gră, lêd'n-gră), *a.* Coloured like lead; as, a *leaden-gray* sky.

Leading (lêd'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; as, a *leading* article among shopkeepers, that is, something sold very cheap to attract custom.—2. Chief; principal; capital; most influential; as, a *leading* motive; a *leading* man in a party; a *leading* article (in a newspaper).—3. Showing the way by going first; constituting a precedent.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example. *Wotton.*

—*Leading note*, in *music*, the seventh or last note of the ascending major scale; so called from its tendency to rise or lead up

to the tank. — *Leading question*. See under *QUESTION*. — *Leading wind* (naut.), a free or fair wind, in distinction from a coast wind.

Leading (léd'ing), *n.* Lead-work, the leads, as of a house, articles of lead collectively.

Leading-hose (léd'ing-hóz), *n.* The hose from which the water of a fire-engine is discharged.

Leadingly (léd'ing-lí), *adv.* In a leading manner; by leading.

Leading-staff (léd'ing-stáf), *n.* *Milit.* The staff or baton of a field-marshal.

*Their leading-staff of steel they wield,
As marshals of the martial field.* *Dr. W. Lister*

Leading-strings (léd'ing-stríngs), *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

*Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings,
Or swim without bladder?* *Longf.*

— *To be in leading-strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence; to be a mere puppet in the hands of others.

Leading-wheel (léd'ing-whél), *n.* In locomotives, one of the wheels which are placed before the driving-wheels.

Leadless (léd'less), *a.* Having no lead; not charged with a bullet.

Little's leadless pistol met his eye. *Spens.*

Leadman (léd'mán), *n.* One who begins or leads a dance. *B. Jonson.*

Lead-mill (léd'míl), *n.* A circular plate of lead used by lapidaries for roughing or grinding.

Lead-mine (léd'mín), *n.* A mine containing lead or lead-ore.

Lead-pencil (léd'pen-síl), *n.* An instrument for drawing or making lines, usually made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (which is commonly called *black-lead*) in a casing of wood.

Lead-plant (léd'plánt), *n.* A low-growing leguminous plant of the genus *Amorpha* (*A. canescens*), supposed to indicate the presence of lead. It is a native of the north western states of America.

Lead-screw (léd'skrú), *n.* In mach. the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed-motion to the slide-rest.

Leadman (léd'mán), *n.* *Naut.* The man who heaves the lead.

Lead-spar (léd'spár), *n.* A mineral, the carbonate of lead or cerussite.

Lead-work (léd'wérk), *n.* 1. The part of a building or other structure in which lead is the principal material used. — 2. A place where lead is extracted from the ore.

Leadwort (léd'wört), *n.* (So named because the tooth acquires a lead colour by chewing its root.) The English name of *Plumbago*, a genus of plants. See *PLUMBAGO*.

Leafy (léd'í), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

*His ready lip (wore) open, and his eyes leafy and
beetle.* *See 7. Milton.*

Leaf (léf), *n. pl.* Leaves (lévz). [*A Sax. leaf, com. O Sax. lóf, Goth. lauh, lead, lauh, Dan. løv, D. loof, G. laub, a leaf, allied to lith. lapea, a leaf*] 1. In bot. the green deciduous part of a plant, usually shooting from the sides of the stem and branches, but sometimes from the root, by which the sap is supposed to be elaborated or fitted for the nourishment of the plant by being exposed to air and light on its extensive surface. When fully developed the leaf generally consists of two parts, an expanded part, called the *blade* or *limb*, and a stalk supporting that part, called the *petiole* or *leaf-stalk*. Frequently, however, the petiole is wanting, in which case the leaf is said to be sessile. Leaves are produced by an expansion of the bark at a node of the stem, and generally consist of vascular tissue in the veins or ribs, with cellular tissue or parenchyma filling up the interstices, and an epidermis over all. Some leaves, however, as those of the mosses, are entirely cellular. See *EXTRACT*.

A plant is composed of the axis and its appendages, the axis appearing above ground as the stem and branches, below ground as the root, the appendages being entirely above ground, and usually green. All organs which are not formed of the axis being modified leaves. The growth of this consists very much in the gradual transition of one organ into another. In some plants, although not in others, as of *Arum* and *Brickellia*, one of the most frequently gradual transitions of leaves into roots, or roots into leaf. The growth of many consists of organs into petals, as seen in the *Primula* and *Urtica*, *Crocus*, &c., and even of stems into joints, often exemplified in the common houseplant, *Chamædorea*. *See 7.*

2. Something resembling a leaf in any of its properties, as (a) the joint of a book or folded

sheet containing two pages. (b) A side, division, or part of a flat body, the parts of which move on hinges, as folding-doors, window-shutters, a fire-screen, &c. the part of a table which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. (c) A very thin plate of metal, as, gold-leaf. (d) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer. (e) A tooth of a piston, especially when the piston is small. (f) In arch. an ornament resembling or made in imitation of the leaves of certain plants or trees. (g) The brim of a hat, especially of a soft hat.

Harry let down the leaf of his hat and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions. *Henry Brudenell.*

(h) In weaving, the heddle attached to the same shaft and moved at the same time. — *Simple leaf*, in bot. a leaf consisting of a single piece, the limb or blade not being articulated with the petiole. — *Compound leaf*, in bot. a leaf composed of several distinct pieces or leaflets, each of which is either articulated to the petiole or connected with it by a narrow part. — *To turn over a new leaf* (*fig.*) to adopt a different and better line of conduct.

Leaf (léf), *v. t.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves, as, the trees leaf in May.

Leafage (léf'ij), *n.* Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves, foliage.

Soft green and wandering leafage have coated themselves in the roots, but they are not allowed to grow in their own soil and gentle way, for the place is a wet habitation. *Keats.*

Leaf-bridge (léf'bríj), *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side which rises and falls.

Leaf-bud (léf'bud), *n.* A bud from which leaves only are produced; they are called normal when produced at the axilla, adventitious when they occur in places not axillary, and latent when they are undiscernable by the naked eye. *Term. of Botany.*

Leaf-crowned (léf'króund), *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage. *More.*

Leaf-cutter (léf'kút-er), *n.* A name given to certain species of solitary bees, from their lining their nests with fragments of leaves and petals of plants cut out by their mandibles.

Leafed (léf't), *a.* Having leaves; used frequently in composition, as, broad-leafed; thin-leafed, &c.

Leaf-lark, **Leaf-lard** (léf'st, léf'lard), *n.* Fat or lard which lies in the leaves or layers within the body of an animal.

Leaf-gold (léf'göld), *n.* Gold-leaf. *See ADDITION.*

Leaf-hopper (léf'hóp-er), *n.* A name common to the hemipterous insects of the genus *Tettigonia*, from their living mostly on leaves. Their wings are very destructive to vines.

Leafiness (léf'í-nés), *n.* State of being leafy or full of leaves. 'The side-long view of swelling leafiness.' *Keats.*

Leaf-insect (léf'in-sékt), *n.* The popular name of insects of the genus *Phyllium*, from their wings resembling or mimicking leaves. Called also *Wandering-leaf*. See *PHYLLOPHAGUS*.

Leaf-lard (léf'lard), *n.* Lard from the fleshy animal fat of the hog.

Leafless (léf'less), *a.* Destitute of leaves; as, a leafless tree.

Leaflessness (léf'less-nés), *n.* The state of being leafless, destitution of leaves.

Leaflet (léf'let), *n.* (Dim. of leaf) A little leaf, in bot. one of the divisions of a compound leaf, a foliole.

Leaf-lice (léf'lí-s), *n.* A name common to various insects of the family *Aphidina*, from their infesting the leaves of plants; a plant-lice.

Leaf-metal (léf'mét-ál), *n.* Brass in the form of thin leaves, used for giving a cheap and brilliant surface to metal and other substances.

Leaf-mould (léf'móuld), *n.* Leaves decayed and reduced to the state of mould, used alone or mixed with soil or other substances as manure for plants.

Leaf-stalk (léf'stá-k), *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.

Leaf-tobacco (léf'tók-ák-hó), *n.* Tobacco in the form of leaves.

Leafy (léf'í), *a.* Full of leaves; abounding with leaves, as, the leafy forest. 'The leafy month of June.' *Coleridge.*

Leagus (lég), *n.* [*Fr. leque, lit. leque, from L. ago, to bind*] 1. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

Twist us and then we leagus too easily. *Dehane.*
2. An alliance or confederacy between princes

or states for their mutual aid or defence, a national contract or compact. A leagus may be offensive or defensive, or both. It is offensive when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy, defensive, when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy. — *Salutary Leagus and Covenant*. See under *COVENANT*. — *Anti-commercial Leagus*. See under *ANTI-COMMERCIAL LEAGUE*. — *Syn. Alliance, confederacy, coalition, combination, compact*.

Leagus (lég), *v. t.* pret. & pp. leagued, *ppr.* leaguing. To unite, as princes or states, in a leagus or confederacy; to combine for mutual support, to confederate.

*Where blood and shattered swords smother,
The head proudly broken, and men are put to a law
where to leagus and to listen their dependance on.* *South.*

Leagus (lég), *n.* [*Sp. leque, Fr. leque, leque, from L. ago, to bind, leque, leque, &c., and that from Gaul. leque, a ring, a flat stone. W. fleck, a tablet, a flat stone*] 1. Originally, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern milestones. Hence — 2. A measure of length varying in different countries. The English land leagus is 3 statute miles, and the nautical leagus 3 equatorial miles, or 3.08575 statute miles. The Italian leagus is reckoned as equal to 2 miles, each of 3000 feet. The Spanish leagus varies very much according to the locality. On the modern Spanish roads the leagus is estimated at 7419 English yards. The Portuguese leagus is equal to 8.64 English miles. In the old French measures the length of the leagus was different in every district, but the three principal leagus were the legal or posting leagus, equal to rather less than 24 English miles, the marine leagus, somewhat more than 24 English miles, and the astronomical leagus, equal to about 24 English miles. The metric leagus is reckoned as equal to 4 kilometres or 2.49 miles.

Leagus-long (lég'long), *n.* The length of a leagus. 'Leagus-long of rolling and heaving
and brightening heather.' *Swinsford.*

Leaguer (lég'ér), *n.* One who unites in a leagus, a confederate. 'Royalists and leaguers.' *Bacon.*

Leaguer (lég'ér), *n.* (*D. leger, G. leger, a bed, a couch, a camp, allied to lair, lit. lay. See BILACETER.*) 1. Investment of a town or fort by an army, siege. [*Rare.*]

*I'll tell you, gentlemen, it was the first, but the best
leaguer that ever I beheld with these eyes.* *See 7. Milton.*

2. The camp of a besieging army; a camp. 'Your father's wife in the leaguer.' *B. Jonson.*

*I have it in charge to go to the camp or leaguer
of our army.* *See 7. Milton.*

Leak (lék), *v. i.* [*A Sax. leakan, to wet, to moisten, leok, leka, to leak, to drip or dribble, Dan. lække, D. lekken, to leak, allied to G. lecken, to open in cracks through dryness, and also to L. leak, See the noun.*]

1. To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel, as, a ship leak, when she admits water through her seams or an aperture in her bottom or sides, into the hull, a pull or a cork leak, when it admits liquor to pass out through a hole or crevice. — 2. To ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel.

The vessel, which will perhaps by degrees sink into several parts, may be repaired and again. *See 7. Milton.*

3. To void water or urine. *Shak.* — *To leak out*, to find vent, to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way; to escape from confinement or secrecy, as, the story leaked out.

Leak (lék), *v. t.* To let out.

Leak † **Leake**† (lêk), *a.* [See **LEAK**, *n.* and *v.*] **Leaky**.

Yet is the bottle *leaky*, and bag so torn,
That all which I put in falls out anon. *Spenser.*

Leakage (lêk'j), *n.* 1. A leaking; also, the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking.—2. In *com.* an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.

Leakiness (lêk'i-ness), *n.* State of being leaky.

Leaky (lêk'i), *a.* 1. Admitting water or other liquid to pass in or out; as, a *leaky* vessel; a *leaky* ship or barrel.—2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Loyal (lêl), *a.* [O. Fr. *leal*. See **LOYAL**.] Loyal; true; faithful; honest; upright.

Yea, by the honour of the Table Round,
I will be *leal* to thee and work thy work. *Tennyson.*

Lealness (lêl'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being leal; loyalty; faithfulness.

Leam † **Lemet** (lêm), *a.* [A. Sax. *leoma*, a ray or beam of light.] A flash; a gleam. *Holland.*

Leam (lêm), *n.* [Fr. *lien*, a band, from L. *ligamen*, from *ligo*, to bind.] A cord or string to lead a dog.

A large blood-hound tied in a *leam* or band. *Sir W. Scott.*

Leamer (lêm'ér), *n.* A dog led by a leam.

Lean (lên), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *lînan*, *lîmian*; O. Sax. *lînon*, O. H. G. *lînen*, G. *lînen*, D. *leunen*, to lean. Cog. with Gr. *klînô*, to make to bend, and L. *clinô*, *clinôno*, to bend, to incline.] 1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular position or line; to be in a position thus deviating; as, the column *leans* to the north or to the east; it *leans* to the right or left.—2. To incline in feeling, inclination, or opinion; to tend toward; to conform, as in conduct; as, he *leans* toward Popery.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs. *Spenser.*

3. To depend, as for support, comfort, and the like; to trust: usually with *against*, *on*, or *upon*; as, to *lean against* a wall; to *lean on* one's arm.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding. *Prov. iii. 5.*

4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

His arms rested carelessly on his knees as he *leaned* forward. *Dickens.*

Lean (lên), *v. t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest.

See, how she *leans* her cheek upon her hand! *Shak.*

Lean † (lên), *v. t.* [Icel. *leyna*, to conceal.] To conceal.

Lean (lên), *a.* [A. Sax. *læne* or *læne*; M. H. G. *lîn*, L. G. *leên*, lean; allied to L. *lenis*, mild, smooth, or to E. *lean*, *v.*] 1. Wanting flesh; meagre; not fat; having little or no fat; as, a *lean* body; a *lean* man or animal; *lean* meat.—2. Destitute of or deficient in good qualities; not rich, fertile, or productive; bare; barren; as, *lean* earth.

What the land is, whether it be fat or *lean*. *Num. xiii. 20.*

3. Low; poor: in opposition to *rich* or *great*; as, a *lean* action. *Shak.*—4. Destitute of or deficient in that which improves or entertains; barren of thought, suggestiveness, or the like; jejune; as, a *lean* discourse or dissertation.—5. Among *printers*, a term applied to work that is not well paid.—SYN. Slender, spare, thin, meagre, lank, skinny, gaunt.

Lean (lên), *n.* 1. That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

The fat was so white and the *lean* was so ruddy. *Goldsmith.*

2. Among *printers*, ill-paid work.

Lean-faced (lên'fâst), *a.* 1. Having a thin face. '*Lean-faced* villain.' *Shak.*—2. In *printing*, applied to a letter whose strokes and stems have not their full width; also, said of any letter slender in proportion to its height.

Leanly (lên'li), *adv.* In a lean manner or condition; meagrely; without fat or plumpness.

Leanness (lên'ness), *n.* The condition or quality of being lean; want of fat or plumpness; meagreness; also, unproductiveness; poverty; emptiness. '*The leanness* of his purse.' *Shak.*

Lean-to (lên'tô), *n.* In *arch* a building whose rafters pitch against or lean on to another building or against a wall.

Lean-to (lên'tô), *a.* Having rafters pitched against or leaning on another building or wall; as, a *lean-to* roof.

Lean-witted (lên'wit-ed), *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness. '*Lean-witted* fool.' *Shak.*

Leany † (lên'i), *a.* Lean.

They have fat kernes and *leany* knives
Their fasting flocks to keep. *Spenser.*

Leap (lêp), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *leaped*, rarely *leapt* (both pronounced *lept* or *lept*). [A. Sax. *hleapan*, to leap, to bound, to run, pret. *hleap*; O. E. *lepe*, *lepen*, pret. *leop*, *lope*; Sc. *loup*, pret. *lap*; D. *loopen*, to run (comp. E. *elope*, *interlope*); Icel. *hlaupa*, to leap, and later to run; Dan. *løbe*, to run; Goth. *us-hlaupan*, to spring up; G. *laufen*, to run. Allied to Gr. *kraipnos*, *karpalimos*, swift, rushing along; L. *carpentum*, a carriage, a chariot.] To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as a man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to move with springs or bounds; to jump; to vault; to bound; to skip; as, a man *leaps* over a fence, or *leaps* upon a horse; to *leap* for joy.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon.*

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leaped from his eyes. *Shak.*

My heart *leaps* up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

All the white walls of my cell were dyed
With rosy colours *leaping* on the wall. *Tennyson.*

Leap (lêp), *v. t.* 1. To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other of; as, to *leap* a wall, a gate, or a gulf; to *leap* a stream.—2. To copulate with; to cover: said of the male of certain beasts.—3. To cause to take a leap; to make to pass by leaping.

He had *leaped* his horse across a deep nullah, and got off in safety. *W. H. Russell.*

Leap (lêp), *n.* 1. The act of leaping; also, the space passed over or cleared in leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*
Sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*

2. The act of copulating with or covering a female, as of certain beasts.—3. Fig. a hazardous or venturesome act; especially, an act the consequences of which cannot be foreseen; as, he made a *leap* in the dark.—4. In *mining*, an abrupt shift in the position of a lode.—5. In *music*, a passing from one note to another by an interval, especially by a long one, or by one including several other and intermediate intervals.

Leap (lêp), *n.* [A. Sax. a basket; a weel; Icel. *laupr*, a basket, a box.] 1. † A basket. 2. A weel or snare for fish. [Local.]

Leaper (lêp'ér), *n.* One who or that which leaps; as, a horse may be called a good *leaper*.

Leap-frog (lêp'frog), *n.* A game in which one player, by placing his hands on the back or shoulders of another in a stooping posture, leaps over his head.

Leapful (lêp'fûl), *n.* A basketful. '*Seven leapful*.' *Wicksiell.*

Leaping-fish (lêp'ing-fish), *n.* *Salarias tridactylus*, a small fish of the blenny family, having the power of leaving the water for a time. It displays great agility in moving on the damp shore by means of its gill-covers and paired fins. It is abundant on the coast of Ceylon.

Leaping-house† (lêp'ing-hous), *n.* A house of ill-fame; a brothel. *Shak.*

Leapingly (lêp'ing-li), *adv.* In a leaping manner; by leaps.

Leap-weel (lêp'wêl), *n.* A weel or snare for fish. *Holland.*

Leap-year (lêp'yêr), [Icel. *Alaup-dr.*] Bisextile; a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year. Thus in common years, if the first day of March is on Monday the present year, it will the next year fall on Tuesday, but in leap-year it will leap to Wednesday, for leap-year contains a day more than a common year, a day being added to the month of February.

Lear, **Leare** (lêr), *n.* [A. Sax. *lær*, *lîr*, learning, lore. See **LEARN**, **LORE**.] Learning; lore; lesson. [Old English and Scotch.] She turns herself back to her wicked *lears*. *Spenser.*

Thou clears the head o' dotted *Lear*. *Burns.*

Lear † (lêr), *v. t.* To learn.

On that sad book his shame and loss he *learned*. *Spenser.*

Lear (lêr), *a.* Empty; hollow. See **LEER**.

Lear-board (lêr'bôrd), *n.* Same as *Lay-board* (which see).

Learn (lêrn), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *leornian*, *leornigan*, to learn, to teach, *lærnan*, to teach, *lær*, *lîr*, doctrine, learning, lore; comp. G. *lernen*, to learn, *lehren*, to teach; D. *leren*, to teach

or learn; Icel. *læra*, to teach, to learn; Goth. *læran*, to teach; allied to A. Sax. *leasan*, Icel. *lesa*, to gather.] 1. To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; as, we *learn* the use of letters, the meaning of words, and the principles of science.

One lesson from one book we *learned*. *Tennyson.*

2. To communicate knowledge to; to teach.

Hast thou not *learned* me how
To make perfumes? *Shak.*

[*Learn* is hardly used by good writers in this sense now.]

Learn (lêrn), *v. i.* To gain or receive knowledge, information, or intelligence; to receive instruction; to take pattern; to be taught; as, to *learn* to read Greek or speak French; to *learn* to play the flute.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. *Mat. xi. 29.*

Learnable (lêrn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being learned.

Learned (lêrn'ed), *a.* 1. Possessing knowledge acquired from books, as distinguished from practical knowledge or natural shrewdness; having a great store of information obtained by study; as, a *learned* man.

Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Lack.*

2. Well acquainted with arts; having much experience; skillful: often with *in*; as, *learned in* martial arts.

Not *learned*, save in gracious household ways. *Tennyson.*

3. Containing or indicative of learning; as, a *learned* treatise or publication.—4. † Derived from or characteristic of great knowledge or experience; wise; prudent.

How *learned* a thing it is to beware of the humblest enemy! *B. Jonson.*

Learnedish (lêrn'ed-ish), *a.* Somewhat learned. [Rare.]

And some more *learnedish* than those
That in a greater charge compose. *Hudibras.*

Learnedly (lêrn'ed-li), *adv.* In a learned manner; with learning or erudition; with skill; as, to discuss a question *learnedly*.
Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

Learnedness (lêrn'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being learned; erudition. '*The learnedness* of the age.' *Laud.*

Learner (lêrn'ér), *n.* A person who learns; one who is taught; a scholar; a pupil.

Learning (lêrn'ing), *n.* 1. Acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; more especially knowledge acquired by the study of literary productions; erudition; as, a man of *learning*.—2. Skill in anything good or bad.—*Literature, Learning, Erudition.* See under **LITERATURE**.

Leary (lêr'i), *n.* [Prov. E. *leary*, G. *leer*, empty.] In *mining*, an empty place or old working.

Leasable (lêsa-bl), *a.* That may be leased.
Lease (lês), *n.* (Norm. *lees*, *leez*, a lease; L. L. *lessa*, from Fr. *laisser*, to leave, to let out—It. *lasciare*, to leave, from L. *laxare*, to slacken, to relax, from *laxus*, loose, lax, from a root seen also in *languid*.) 1. A demise, conveyance, or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a specified rent or compensation.—2. The written contract for such letting.—3. Any tenure by grant or permission.—4. The time for which such a tenure holds good.

Thou to give the world increase,
Shortened hast thy own life's *lease*. *Milton.*

Lease (lês), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *leased*; ppr. *leasing*. [See the noun.] 1. To grant the temporary possession of, as lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a specified rent; to let; to demise; as, A. *leased* to B. his land in Derbyshire for the annual rent of a pepper-corn.—2. To occupy, as lands, tenements, &c., in terms of a lease; as, he *leased* the farm from the proprietor.

Lease † (lês), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *leased*; ppr. *leasing*. [A. Sax. *lesan*, to collect; Icel. *lesa*, to glean; D. *lezen*, G. *lesen*, to gather, to read, like L. *lego*.] To glean; to gather what harvestmen have left. 'She in harvest used to *lease*.' *Dryden.*

Leasehold (lês'hôld), *a.* Held by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement.

Leasehold (lês'hôld), *n.* A tenure by lease.

Leaseholder (lês'hôld-ér), *n.* A tenant under a lease.

Leasemonger (lês'mung-ér), *n.* One who deals in leases. '*Landlords and leasemongers*.' *Stow.*

Leaser † (lês'ér), *n.* [See **LEASING**.] A liar.

Lecanora (lek-a-nó'ra), n. (From Gr *lekma*, a basin—alluding to the form of the shield.) A genus of lichens of the order Parmeliaceae, resembling *Lecidea*, but distinguished by the border being formed from the thallus. Several of the species furnish dyes. *L. tartarea* gives ochraceous. *L. parvula* yields a purple dye, equal to that of archil. *L. scutellaria* and *L. affinis* grow in Armenia and Algeria in such profusion that they are often found drifted into heaps by the wind. They are eaten in times of famine, but are unwholesome.

Lecanorine (lek-a-nó'rín), n. A crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from *Lecanora tartarea* and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.

Lech (lech), s. (Fr *lécher*) To lick.

Leche, i. n. A leech or physician. **Chewer**. **Lecher** (lech'ér), n. (O. Fr *lecherre*, *lecher*, *lecher*, gourmand, parasite, libertine; Fr *lécher*, to lick, from the German *lecken*, O. H. G. *lecken*, to lick. See LICK, also LICK-BRUSH.) A man given to lewdness, one addicted, in an exorbitant degree, to the indulgence of the animal appetite, and an illicit commerce with females.

Lecher (lech'ér), s. c. To practice lewdness, to indulge just.

Lecherous (lech'ér-us), a. 1. Addicted to lewdness, prone to indulge just, lustful, lewd. 2. Provoking just. *Lecherous drink*. *Pierre Ploumon*.

Lecherously (lech'ér-us-lí), adv. In a lecherous manner, lustfully, lewdly.

Lecherousness (lech'ér-us-us), n. The state or quality of being lecherous.

Lechery (lech'ér-í), n. (O. Fr *lecherie*. See LICHEN.) 1. Lewdness, free indulgence of just; practice of indulging the animal appetite. 2. Pleasure, delight.

What *lecherous lechery* it is to enter an ordinary, cap-a-pie, trimmed like a gallant. *Mazurque*.

Lechour, i. n. A lecher. **Chewer**. **Lecidina**, **Lecidinæ** (lek-sí-dín-á-í, lek-sí-dín-á-í), n. pl. A natural order of gymnocarpous lichens, in which the open orbicular disc of the fruit is contained in a distinct receptacle. It contains some of the most obscure but, at the same time, some of the most beautiful of lichens.

Lecithone (lek'sí-tón), n. A granular variety of trap rock, originally volcanic ash, quarried among the carboniferous strata of Pitt and the Lothians for the bottom slabs of cranes.

Lectin (lek'térn), n. (O. Fr *lectrin*; L. L. *lectrinum*, from L. *lego*, *lectum*, to read.)

same manner as the hangings of the altar in Scotland the same name is given to the preacher's desk in front of the pulpit.

Lectum (lek'túm), n. (L.) In ancient Rome, a kind of couch or litter in which persons were carried. They were of two classes, viz. those for the living, and those for conveying the dead to the grave. The latter were used also by the Greeks.

Lectio (lek'thí-on), n. (L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read.) 1. The act of reading. 2. A discourse or variety in copies of a manuscript or book, a reading.

We ourselves are offended by the obscenity of the new *lectio* into the text. *De Quincey*.

3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Lectiary (lek'thí-on-á-í), n. A book for use in religious worship, containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days.

Lectisternium (lek-tí-stér-ní-um), n. (L. *lectus*, a couch, and *sternus*, to spread out.) In classical antiquity a sacrifice in the nature of a feast, in which the Greeks and Romans placed the images of their gods reclining on couches round tables furnished with viands, as if they were about to partake of them.

Lector (lek'tér), n. (L.) In the early Church, a person set apart for the purpose of reading parts of the Bible and other writings of a religious character to the people.

Lecturna, i. n. A lectern (which see). **Chewer**.

Lectural (lek'tér-ál), a. (L. *lectus*, a bed.) In wood, confining to the bed, as, a lectural disease.

Lecture (lek'tér), n. (Fr *lecture*, from L. *lectura*, from *lego*, to read.) 1. The act or practice of reading. 2. In the lecture of Holy Scripture. *Sir T. Browne*. 3. A discourse on some subject whether read or not, especially, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction, as, a lecture on morals, &c. 4. A reprimand, as from a superior; a formal reproof.

Monks will be bored by Cate's lectures. *A delusion*.

4. In universities, the going over of a piece of work with a professor or tutor; a professorial or tutorial disquisition.

Lecture (lek'tér), s. c. pret. & pp. *lectured*, *ppr* *lecturing*. 1. To instruct by discourses. 2. To speak to dogmatically or authoritatively, to reprimand, to reprove; as, to lecture one for his faults. 3. To influence by means of a lecture or formal reprimand, as, he was lectured into doing that.

Lecture (lek'tér), s. c. 1. To read or deliver a formal discourse. 2. To deliver lectures for instruction, as, the professor lectures on geometry or on chemistry.

Lecturer (lek'tér-ér), n. 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or any instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others. 2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish or vestry to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

Lectureship (lek'tér-shíp), n. The office of a lecturer.

He got a lectureship to town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift*.

Lecturn (lek'térn), n. A reading-desk. See LECTERN.

Lecythidaceæ (lé-á-thí-dé-té-s), n. pl. (See LECYTHUM.) A natural order of South American azogues, consisting of large trees with stipulate leaves and showy flowers, and closely allied to Myrtaceæ, of which it is now usually regarded as a sub-order. The fruit is a woody capsule often opening with a lid, and the seed-vessels are used as cups. *Brasilnuta* and *Bapucianuta* are the seeds of trees of this order. There are seven genera, of which *Lecythis* may be regarded as the type. See LECYTHIS.

Lecythis (lé-sí-thí), n. (Fr *Or Lecythis*, an oil-fer, in allusion to the form of the seed-vessels.) A genus of American trees belonging to the nat. order Lecythidaceæ (by some included in the nat. order Myrtaceæ). The species yield eatable seeds. *L. Odora* is the most gigantic tree in the ancient forests of Brazil; the fruit is a hard capsule, furnished with a lid like a pot, containing large seeds in its interior, of which monkeys are fond, for which reason the capsules are often called monkey-pots and the tree the monkey-pot tree. The seeds of this and other species are frequently sold in our shops under the name of *Bapucian-nuts*.

Led (led), pret. & pp. of *lead*.

Led (led), a. A term applied to a landed possession not occupied by the owner or the

tenant who rents it, or a district ruled over by deputy, as, a led farm, &c.

He transferred the Markgratzen in Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands. *Albion* is henceforth the led Markgratzen or March, and some folk out of notice in the world. *Corvée*.

Leda (lé'da), n. 1. In classical myth the mother by Jupiter of Helen, Castor, and Pollux. 2. A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Chacornac, 18th Jan 1860.

Led-captain (led'háp-tán or led'háp-tín), n. An obsequious attendant, a favourite that follows as if led by a string.

They will never want some creditable led-captain to attend them at a soirée's evening to gossip, play, &c. *Chatterbox*.

Ledden, **Leden** (led'en), n. [A. Sax. *ledon*, *ledon*, language, a corruption of *ledion*.] Language, dialect.

There he was caught in prophetic, And could the ledon of his gods unfold. *Spenser*.

Ledge, s. c. To allege. **Chewer**.

Ledge (lej), n. (From A. Sax. *leagan*, to lay; comp. Sc. *leagan*, *leat* *leg*, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a creek.) 1. A shelf on which articles may be placed, anything which resembles such a shelf.

The lowest ledge or row should be merely of stone. *Watson*.

2. A prominent part; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest, a ridge, as, a ledge of rocks.

Planes that planned the craggy ledge. *Tennyson*.

3. In arch. a small moulding; also, a string course. 4. In joinery, a piece against which something rests, as the side of a rebate, against which a door or shutter is stopped, or a projecting fillet serving the same purpose as the stop of a door, or the fillet which confines a window-frame in its place. 5. *New*, a small piece of timber placed athwart ships under the deck, between the beams. 6. A bar for fastening a gate. [Provincial.]

Ledgement (lej'ment), n. In arch. (a) a horizontal course of mouldings, as the hammerings of a building. (b) The development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that its dimensions may be readily obtained.

Ledger (lej'ér), n. (*Ledger* may be simply a book that runs on a ledge or shelf, in any case from the same root. Comp. *leger*, *leiger*, *leider*, formerly an ambassador resident at a foreign court, and so used by Shakespeare, and the adjective *ledger*, *leper*, resting in a place, whence *ledger-book*, which is fixed or made to rest in a certain place when you shall be absent from it, *Wotton*, and *leger-book*, a cartulary or register, so called from lying permanently in the place to which it relates.) 1. The principal book of accounts among merchants and others who have to keep an accurate record of money transactions, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums at the debit of the accounts and on the other all those at the credit.

The *ledger* contains an abstract of all the entries made in the journal classified under the heads of their respective accounts. It is no index to the information contained in the journal, and also a complete abstract of the actual state of all accounts. *As Eury*.

2. In arch. a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave, the covering-slab of an altar tomb. 3. In building, a piece of timber used in forming a scaffolding. *Ledgers* are fastened to the vertical bars or uprights, and support the patios which lie at right angles to the wall, and carry the boards on which the workmen stand.

Ledger-book (lej'ér-bók), n. Same as *Ledger*.

Ledger-line (lej'ér-lín), n.

1. In music, a short line added above or below the staff for the reception of a note too high or too low to be placed on the staff.

2. A kind of tackle used in fishing for halibut and bream.

Ledgment (lej'ment), n. Same as *Ledgement*.

Ledy (lej'), a. Abounding in ledges.

Led-horse (led'hórs), n. A horse that is led, a spare horse led by a groom or servant, to be used in case of emergency, a sumpter-horse, a pack horse.

Ledum (lé'dum), n. (Gr *ledon*, the name for a plant now known as the *Oxalis ledum*.) A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. The species are low shrubs with alternate entire leaves, clothed with rusty wool underneath and small white flowers in terminal clusters.

Lectum, Yewell, Somersetshire.

The desk or stand on which the larger books used in the services of the Roman Catholic and similar churches are placed. Since the Reformation they have been seldom used in this country, but are occasionally employed to hold the Bible. The principal lectern stood in the middle of the choir, there being sometimes others in different places. It was usually of wood or brass and movable, but sometimes of stone or marble and fixed. It was often covered with costly hangings, embroidered in the

Lee (lê), *n.* [A. Sax. *lêd*, a shade, a shelter, refuge, asylum; the Icel. *lêd* (Dan. *lê*, G. *lee*) coincides, however, more closely with the modern usage of the word; comp. *sigla* d. *lêd*, to sail to leeward, *lêd-borth*, G. *leebord*, lee-board; connected with Goth. *lêija*, a tent; comp. Sc. *lythe*, sheltered, or a spot sheltered from the wind, also W. *clwyd*, sheltering, warm.] The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds; the shelter caused by an object interposed, and keeping off the wind; almost exclusively a nautical term.—*Under the lee of (naut.)*, on that side which is sheltered from the wind; on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows; protected from the wind by; as, *under the lee of a ship or of the land*—*To lay a ship by the lee*, to bring her so that all her sails may lie flat against the masts and shrouds, and the wind come right upon her broadside.

Lee (lê), *n.* *Naut.* of or pertaining to the part or side towards which the wind blows; opposite to *weather*; as, the *lee* side of a vessel.—*Lee shore*, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—*Lee tide*, a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing.

Lee (lê), *n.* [See **LEES**.] The coarser part of a liquid which settles at the bottom; sediment; mostly used in the plural form, but frequently with a singular sense.

The woman, Henry, shall put off her pride
For thee; my cloaths, my sex, exchange'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*. *Prior*.

Lee (lê), *n.* Same as **Lee**.

Lee (lê), *v. i.* To lie. See **LIE**.

Lee-board (lê'bôrd), *n.* A long flat piece of



Dutch Galliot, with Lee-boards.

wood attached to each side of a flat-bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galliot) by a bolt on which it traverses. When close-hauled the one on the lee side is let down, and reaching below the keel, when the ship is listed over by the wind, it prevents her from drifting fast to leeward.

Leech (lêch), *n.* [A. Sax. *leas*, *lece*, a physician, a leech; Goth. *leithis*, *lehtis*, O. H. G. *lêht*, Icel. *lêkmar*, *lêkmar*, Sw. *lêkare*, a physician; Sw. *lêka*, Dan. *lêge*, Icel. *lêkna*, A. Sax. *lêdonian*, *lêdonian*, to heal, to cure. Allied to Gael. *leighis*, to heal.] 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. 'With the hie Godde that is our soules *leech*.' *Chaucer*. [Antiquated.]

Thither came

The king's own *leech* to look into his hurt.

Tennyson.

2. The common name of several genera of discophorous hermaphrodite blood-sucking worms of the order Suctoriora, forming the family Hirudinidae. Leeches chiefly inhabit fresh-water ponds, though some live among moist grass, and some are marine. The body is composed of many rings, and is provided with two suckers, one at either extremity. By adhering with these suckers alternately the animal can draw itself backward or forward. Aquatic leeches can also swim with considerable rapidity. The mouth is situated in the middle of the anterior suckers, and is furnished with three small white teeth, serrated along the edges, and provided with muscles powerful enough to enable the animal to inflict its peculiar tridactylate wound. The species generally employed for medical purposes belong to the genus *Sanguisuga*, of which genus there are two species employed in Europe, *S. officinalis* (the Hungarian or green leech), used in the south of Europe, and *S. medicinalis* (the brown,

speckled, or English leech), used in the north of Europe. The latter variety is now rare in this country by reason of the draining of bogs and ponds where it formerly abounded. The horse-leech is *Hæmopsis sanguisuga*, a common native of Britain.

Leech (lêch), *n.* [L. G. *leik*, Icel. *lêk*, Sw. *lêk*, Dan. *lêg*, leech-line, bolt-rope.] *Naut.* the border or edge of a sail which is sloping or perpendicular; as, the fore-leech, the after-leech, &c.

Leech (lêch), *v. t.* 1. To treat with medicaments; to heal.

Let those *leech* his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. *Str IV. Scott*.

2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

Leech (lêch), *n.* Same as **LEECH**.

Leech (lêch), *v. t.* See **LEECH**.

Leech-craft (lêch'kraft), *n.* The art of healing.

We *leech-craft* learn, but others cure by it.

Sir F. Davies.

Leeches, *Litchi* (lê-chê), *n.* A Chinese fruit having a sweet sub-acid pulp, the product of a tree, *Nephelium Litchi*. It is occasionally presented at table in Britain.

Leech-line (lêch'lin), *n.* *Naut.* a rope fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail, serving to truss them up to the yards.

Leech-rope (lêch'rôp), *n.* That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed.

Leaf (lêf), *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. See **LIEF**.

For love of that is to thee most *leaf*. *Spenser*.

Leeftange (lê'fanj), *n.* *Naut.* an iron bar across a ship's deck for the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail to slip on during tacking.

Lee-gage (lê'gaj), *n.* *Naut.* a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.

Leek (lêk), *n.* [A. Sax. *lêc*, an herb in general, and specifically a leek, an onion, garlic; it is the term seen in hemlock, garlic; L. G. and D. *look*, Icel. *laukr*, Sw. *lök*, Dan. *løg*, O. H. G. *lauh*, G. *lauch*, Rus. *luk*, O. Slav. *lukû*. Root meaning doubtful.] A plant of the genus *Allium*, the *A. Porrum*. (See **ALLIUM**.) It is a well-known culinary vegetable with a bulbous root. The leek has long been the national badge of the Welsh.

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Gay*.

—*To eat the leek*, to be compelled to withdraw one's statements; to have to retract one's words. See *Shakespeare's Henry V. v. 1*.

Leek (lêk), *a.* Like.

The true man and the thief are *leeks*.

For sword doth serve them both at need,

Save one by it doth safety seek,

And th' other of the spoil to speed. *Turberville*.

Leek-green (lêk'grên), *n.* A green colour resembling that of a leek.

Leelane, **Leelflâne** (lê'lân, lê'fô-lân), *adv.* [*Lee* or *le*, formerly peace, quietness, and *lane*, that is *lone*.] All alone; quite solitary. [Scotch.]

Leelang (lê'lang), *a.* Livelong. [Scotch.]

The thresher's weary fling-tree

The *leelang* day had tried me.

Burns.

Leelite (lê'lîit), *n.* [After Dr. *Lee*, St. John's College, Cambridge, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of orthocline felspar occurring at Gryphytan in Sweden, having a peculiar waxy lustre and deep red colour.

Lee-lurch (lê'lêrch), *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

Leer (lêr), *v. i.* [See the noun, and comp. O. D. *leeren*, to look obliquely.] To look obliquely; to look archly; to cast a look expressive of some feeling, as contempt, malignity, &c., especially a sly or amorous look. '*Leering* at his neighbour's wife.' *Tennyson*.

Leer (lêr), *v. t.* 1. To allure with arch or enticing looks.
To glid a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden*.

2. To give an oblique glance with. '*Leering* his eye at his father.' *Maryat*.

Leer (lêr), *n.* [A. Sax. *leor*, O. E. *lers*, *lîre*, O. Sax. *leor*, Icel. *lêr*, face, cheek.] 1. † The cheek. 'Tears trilling down his *leers*.' *Holinshead*.—2. † Complexion; hue; face.

It pleases him to call you so; but he hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.

Shak.

3. A side glance expressive of malignity, amorosness, or the like; an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance.

With jealous *leer* malign

Eyed them askance.

Milton.

Dams with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*. *Pope*.

Leert (lêr), *a.* [A. Sax. *lêr*, G. *leer*, empty.]

1. Empty; as, 'a *leer* stomach.' *Gifford*.—

2. A term applied to a horse without a rider.

But at the first encounter down he lay,

The horse runs *leer* away without the man.

Harrington.

3. Uncontrolled; applied to a drunkard.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep.

And dream away the vapour of love, if the house

And your *leer* drunkards let me.

B. Jonson.

4. Devoid of sense; trifling; frivolous; as, *leer* words.

Leer (lêr), *a.* [See **LARBOARD**.] Left.

His hat turned up with a silver clasp on his *leer* side.

R. Johnson.

Leer (lêr), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Icel. *lerka*, to lace tight.] A kind of tape or braid. [Obsolete or local.]

Leeringly (lê'ring-lî), *adv.* In a leering manner; with an arch oblique look or smile.

Lees (lêz), *n.* [Fr. *lie*, Walloon *lie*, L. L. *lias*, lea, sediment of wine. Origin doubtful. Some suggest the stem of *E. lie*.] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment; as, the *lees* of wine; properly the plural of *lee*, but often used as a singular.

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere *lees*

Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak*.

Leest (lêz), *n.* [Fr. *laisse*, *lesse*. See **LEASH**.] A leash by which dogs are held.

Lees, † *n.* [See **LEASING**.] Falsehood; lying.

—*Withouten lees*, without lying; truly.

Chaucer.

Leeset (lêz), *v. t.* To lose. See **LOSE**.

They think not then which side the cause shall *leeset*,

Nor how to get the lawyer's fees. *B. Jonson*.

Leeset (lêz), *v. t.* [L. *lendo*, *lassum*, to hurt.] To hurt.

The princes of the people sought to *leese* him.

Wicliff.

Leesome (lê'sum), *a.* [Leaf or leaf, dear, and term *soma*.] Pleasant; desirable. 'The tender heart o' *leesome* luv.' *Burns*.—*Leesome-lane*, dear self alone. [Scotch.]

Leet (lêt), *n.* [A. Sax. *leith*, *leith*, a territorial division, a lathe; Icel. *leith*, a public assembly.] 1. A kind of court. See **COURT-LEET**. 2. The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

Leet (lêt), *n.* [A. Sax. *llet*, a lot; Icel. *leiti*, a share or part.] [Scotch.] 1. One portion; a lot.—2. A list of candidates for any office.

—*Short leet*, a list of persons selected from the candidates for any office in order that their claims may be more specially considered in nominating to the office.

Leet (lêt), *n.* A name for the whitening used in the neighbourhood of Scarborough. *Yarrell*.

Leet-ale (lê'tâl), *n.* A feast or merry-making at the holding of a court-leet.

Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants.

T. Watson.

Lee-tide (lê'tîd), *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.

Leet-man (lê'tman), *n.* One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

Leeward (lê'wêrd or lî'wêrd), *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows; as, a *leeward* ship. 'By change of wind to *leeward* side.' *Swift*.—*Leeward tide*, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and directly contrary to a tide under the lee, which implies a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

Leeward (lê'wêrd or lî'wêrd), *adv.* Toward the lee or that part toward which the wind blows; opposed to *windward*; as, fall to *leeward*.

Leewardly (lê'wêrd-lî or lî'wêrd-lî), *a.* A ship is said to be *leewardly* which, when sailing close-hauled, makes a great deal of leeway. It is opposed to *weatherly*.

Leeway (lê'wâ), *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle formed between the line of the ship's keel and the line which she actually describes through the water; the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward.—*To make up leeway*, to make up for time lost; to overtake work which has fallen behind.

Leese (lêz). This word is used only in the phrase *leese me*, a phrase implying a strong affection or liking for something, and is supposed to be a contraction for *lieve is (me)*, that is, dear is (to me); pleasure comes to me. [Scotch.]

O *leese* me on my spinnin' wheel.

O *leese* me on my rock and reel.

Burns.

Lefe, † *a.* [See **LIEF**.] Pleasing; agreeable;

dear; beloved; sometimes also willing or pleased.

They brought the monk to the lodge door.
Whether he were loath or *left*. *Old ballad.*

Left, *l*. n. One loved or beloved; a friend.
Chaucer.

Left (*left*), *pret.* & *pp.* of *leave*.

Left (*left*), *a.* [Not found in A. Sax.; O.E. *lyft*, *lyft*, O.D. *lycht*, *lyft*, *left*; probably allied to A. Sax. *lef*, O. Sax. *lef*, weak, infirm; Pol. and Bohem. *levy*, left; L. *laevus*, Gr. *laos*, left.] Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body; as, the *left* hand, arm, or side.—*The left bank of a river*, that which would be on the left hand of a person whose face is turned down stream: always applied to the same bank.

Left (*left*), *n.* 1. The side opposite to the right; that part of anything which is on the left side.—2. In politics, that section of a legislative assembly which sits on the left side of the president; the opposition: so used only in speaking of the legislative assemblies of the continent of Europe, and since the opposition is there usually the liberal or advanced party, the *left* has come to be synonymous with the advanced party.—*Over the left*, a common colloquial expression indicating negation, doubt of the truth of or disbelief in any statement, or the like: often used sarcastically; as, he's a very clever fellow—*over the left*.

Left (*left*), *pret.* *Lifted*.

She *left* her percing lance,
And towards gan a deadly shaft advance.

Left-handed (*left-hand-ed*), *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm stronger and more capable of being used with facility than the right; using the left hand and arm with more facility than the right.—2. Characterized by direction or position towards the left hand; moving from right to left.

Herschel found that the right-handed or *left-handed* character of the circular polarization corresponded, in all cases, to that of the crystal.

3. Insinuere; sinister; malicious.

The commendations of this people are not always *left-handed* and dettractive.

4. Clumy; awkward; inexpert; unskilful. 5. † Unlucky; inauspicious.—*Left-handed marriage*. See MORGANATIC.

Left-handedness (*left-hand-ed-ness*), *n.* The state or quality of being left-handed; habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right; awkwardness; want of sincerity.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand.

Left-handiness (*left-hand-i-ness*), *n.* Awkwardness. [Rare.]

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education.

Left-off (*left-of*), *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn; as, *left-off* clothes.

Leftward (*left-wér'd*), *adv.* Towards the left; on the left hand or side.

Rightward and *leftward* rise the rocks. *Southey.*

Left-witted (*left-wít-ed*), *a.* Dull; stupid; foolish. [Rare.]

Lefty, *a.* Lawful. *Chaucer.*

Leg (*leg*), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *legg*, a leg, a hollow bone, a stem or trunk; Dan. *læg*, the calf or shin.] 1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running; in a narrower sense, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot. Annexed we give a figure showing the bones of the human leg.—2. Anything resembling a leg; as, (a) a long slender support, as the leg of a chair or table; (b) one of the sides of a triangle as opposed to the base.—3. The part of a stocking or other article of dress that covers the leg.—4. † A bow or act of obeisance: usually in the phrase to *make a leg*.

He was a quarter of an hour in his *legs* and reverences to the company. *Sir R. L'Esrange.*

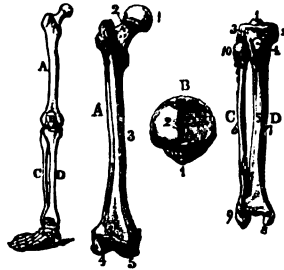
He that cannot *make a leg*, put off a cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shak.*

5. In cricket, (a) the part of the field that lies to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler; as, to strike a ball to *leg*. (b) The fielder who acts in that part of the field.—6. A blackleg; a disreputable sporting character; a betting man.—7. *Naut.* a small rope put through one of the bolt-ropes of the main or fore sail.—*To change the leg*, to change the step: said of a horse.—

To fall on one's legs, to meet with a piece of good fortune; to make a lucky hit.

He has *fallen on his legs*, has Dan. *Dickens.*

—*To feel one's legs*, to begin to walk: said of children.—*To give a leg to*, to assist, especially in mounting a horse and the like.—*To have the legs of one*, to be quicker in



Bones of the Human Leg.

A, Femur: 1, Head; 2, Neck; 3, Shaft; 4, External condyle; 5, Internal do. B, Patella: 1, Apex of the bone; 2, Surface of articulation with external condyle of the femur; 3, Do. with internal condyle. C, Fibula: 6, Shaft; 7, Lower extremity, the external malleolus; 10, Upper extremity. D, Tibia: 1, Spinous process; 2, Inner tuberosity; 3, Outer do.; 4, Tubercle; 5, Shaft; 7, Internal surface of shaft; the sharp border between 5 and 7 the crest of tibia; 8, Internal malleolus.

running. [Slang.]—*To put one's best leg foremost*, to take the best means to advance one's cause.—*To shake a loose leg*, to lead an independent and generally licentious life. [Vulgar slang.]—*To have not a leg left*, to have not a leg to stand on, to have exhausted all one's strength or resources.—*On one's last legs*. See under LAST, a.—*On one's legs*, standing, especially to speak.

Meanwhile the convention had assembled. Mackenzie was on his *legs*, and was pathetically lamenting the hard condition of the Estates. *Macaulay.*

Legable (*leg'a-bl*), *a.* [L. *legabilis*, from L. *lego*, to send, to bequeath.] Capable of being bequeathed.

Legacy (*leg'a-si*), *n.* [An irregularly formed word from L. *legatum*, a legacy, from *lego*, to bequeath.] 1. A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament. Legacies are of two kinds, *general* and *specific* or *special*. A *general legacy* is that where a certain sum of money or a certain amount of property of any kind is bequeathed in general terms, and this is payable out of the movable estate of the testator. A legacy is said to be *specific* or *specific* where particular subject or debt, or a specific part of the testator's estate, is bequeathed to the legatee.—*Demonstrative legacy*, one that partakes somewhat of the nature of both a general and a specific legacy, as a gift of so much money with reference to a particular fund for payment.—*Vested legacy*. See VESTED.—*Lapsed legacy*. See LAPSED.—*Legacy duty*, a duty to which legacies, for purposes of revenue, are subject, the rate of which rises according to the remoteness of the relationship of the legatee, and reaches its maximum where he is not related to the testator.—2. *Fig.* anything bequeathed or handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child.

Leaving great *legacies* of thought. *Tennyson.*

3. † A business which one has received from another to execute; a commission.

He came and told his *legacy*. *Chapman.*

Legacy-hunter (*leg'a-si-hunt-ér*), *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

The *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in ancient Rome, by the sonorous titles of 'captator' and 'heredidictus.'

Johnson.

Legacy-hunting (*leg'a-si-hunt-ing*), *n.* An eager pursuit of legacies.

Legal (*lég'al*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] 1. According to law; in conformity with law; as, a *legal* standard or test; a *legal* procedure.—2. Lawful; permitted by law; as, a *legal* trade; anything is *legal* which the laws do not forbid.—3. Pertaining to law; created by law.

The exception must be confined to *legal* crimes.

4. In theol. (a) according to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace. (b) Ac-

cording to the Mosaic dispensation, as distinguished from the Christian.—*Legal debts*, debts that are recoverable in a court of common law, as a bill of exchange, a bond, a simple contract debt.—*Legal estate*, an estate in land fully recognized as such in a court of common law. See ESTATE.—*Legal fiction*. See FICTION.—*Legal reversion*, in *Scots law*, the period within which a debtor, whose heritage has been adjudged, is entitled to redeem the subject, that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication by paying the debt adjudged for.—*SYN.* Lawful, constitutional, legitimate, licit, authorized, allowable, permissible.

Legal (*lég'al*), *n.* In *Scots law*, same as *Legal Reversion* (which see under the adjective).

Legalism (*lég'al-izm*), *n.* Strict adherence to law or prescription; legal doctrine.

Leave, therefore, . . . mysticism and symbolism on the one side; cast away with utter scorn geometry and legalism on the other. *Ruskin.*

Legalist (*lég'al-ist*), *n.* A stickler for adherence to law or prescription; specifically, in theol. one who relies for salvation upon the works of the law or on good works.

Legality (*lég'al-i-ti*), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being legal; lawfulness; conformity to law.

The *legality* was clear, the morality doubtful.

2. In theol. a reliance on works for salvation; a resting on the mere letter of the law without sufficient regard to its spirit.

Legalization (*lég'al-iz-a'shon*), *n.* The act of legalizing.

Legalise, *Legalize* (*lég'al-iz*), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *legalized*; *ppr.* *legalizing*. 1. To make lawful; to render conformable to law, either by previous authorization or by giving the sanction of law to what has already been done; to authorize; to sanction; to justify; as, what can *legalize* revenge?

But I cannot *legalize* the judgment for which I plead, nor insist upon it if refused. *Ruskin.*

2. In theol. to interpret or apply in the spirit of the law of works, or the spirit of the Mosaic dispensation.

Legally (*lég'al-ly*), *adv.* In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

Legalsness (*lég'al-ness*), *n.* Same as *Legality*.

Legantine (*leg'an-tin*), *a.* A term applied to certain ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods under the presidency of legates from the pope in the reign of Henry III.

Legatary (*leg'a-ta-ri*), *n.* [Fr. *legataire*, L. *legatarius*, from *lego*, to bequeath.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; a legatee. [Rare.]

Legate (*leg'ät*), *n.* [L. *legatus*, from *lego*, to send; Fr. *legat*.] 1. An ambassador.

The *legate* from the Ætolian prince return;

Sad news they bring. *Dryden.*

Especially.—2. The pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince. Legates are of three kinds: *legates à latere*, or counsellors and assistants of his holiness, who possess the highest degree of authority, being sent on the most important missions to foreign courts or to the Roman provinces as governors; *legates de latere*, next in rank to the former; and *legati nati*, or legates by office, who enjoy the titular distinction of legate by virtue of their dignity and rank in the church, but have no special mission. See NUNCIO.

Legatee (*leg-a-té*), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Legateship (*leg'ät-ship*), *n.* The office of a legate.

Legatine (*leg'ät-in*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a legate. 'Your power *legatine* within this kingdom.' *Shak.*—2. Made by or proceeding from a legate. 'A *legatine* constitution.' *Ayliffe.*

Legation (*lég-gä'shon*), *n.* [L. *legatio*, from *lego*, to depute, to send as an ambassador.] 1. A sending forth; a commissioning one or more persons to act at a distance for another or for others. 'The divine *legation* of Moses.' *Warburton.*—2. The person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors to a foreign court; an embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite; as, the *legation* of the United States at Paris.—3. A district ruled by a papal legate.

The pope began his government of Ferrara, now became a *legation* like Bologna. *Brougham.*

Legato (*le-gä'tö*). [It., tied.] In music, a term used to signify that the passage over which it is placed is to be played and sung in an even, smooth, gliding manner. Groups

Fäte, fär, fat, fäll; më, met, hér; pine, plin; nôte, not, möve; tübe, tub, byll;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

of notes meant to be played or sung in this manner are often tied or joined by the marks (—) above or below them.

Legator (leg-a-tor'), *n.* [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

Legatura (leg-a-to'-ra), *n.* [It.] In music, a bind or ligature.

Leg-ball (leg-bāl), *n.* Escape from custody; flight.—To give or take *leg-bail*, to escape from custody or from apprehension and run away. It is also said of one who in any case provides for his safety by flight. [Colloq.]

Legel (lej'), *v. t.* 1. To allege.—2. To lighten; to allay.

Legement. In arch. same as *Ledgement*.

Legend (lej'end), *n.* [Fr. *légende*, from *L. legenda*, lit. things to be read, from *lego*, to read, the term being originally applied to narratives of lives of the saints that had to be read as a religious duty.] 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins and at the refectories of religious houses. See *Golden Legend* under *GOLDEN*.—2. A story generally of a marvelous character told respecting a saint; hence, any remarkable story handed down from early times; a tradition; a non-historical narrative; an incredible unauthentic narrative of any kind.

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the Christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction. Addison.

3. An inscription of any kind, especially the inscription or motto on a shield or coat of arms; specifically, in *numismatics*, the words round the field of a medal or coin, as distinguished from the inscription which is across it.

The new inscription, Peffer and Snagsby, displacing the time-honoured and not easily to be deciphered legend, Peffer, only. Dickens.

Legend (lej'end), *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. [Rare.]

Legendary (lej'end-a-ri), *a.* Consisting of legends; like a legend; strange; fabulous.

Legendary (lej'end-a-ri), *n.* 1. A book of legends.

Read the Countess of Pembroke's 'Arcadia,' a gallant *legendary*, full of pleasurable accidents. James VI.

2. A relation of legends.

Leger (lej'ér), *n.* [Connected with *lay*, *v. t.* See *LEDGER*.] 1. Same as *Ledger*.—2. Same as *Leiger*.

Leger (lej'ér), *a.* Resident; as, a *leger* ambassador. Written also *Leiger*.

Leger (lej'ér), *a.* [Fr. *léger*, light, nimble; *it. leggiero*, from a *L. L. form levianus*, from *levis*, light.] Light; slight; unimportant; trivial. 'Leger performances.' Bacon. [Rare.]

Leger-book (lej'ér-buk), *n.* 1. Same as *Ledger*.—2. A cartulary; a register-book of a church or monastery.

Legerdmain (lej'ér-dé-mán'), *n.* [Fr. *léger de main*, light of hand.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness that the manner or art eludes observation; trickery or deception generally.

To make it ground of accusation against a class of men, that they are not patriotic, is the most vulgar *legerdmain* of sophistry. Macaulay.

Legerdmainist (lej'ér-dé-mán-'tist), *n.* One who practises legerdmain; a juggler; a conjuror.

Legerity (lej-er'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *légereté*, from *léger*, light, nimble. See *LEGER*.] Lightness; nimbleness. [Rare.] 'With casted alough and fresh *legerity*.' Shak.

Leger-line (lej'ér-lin). Same as *Ledger-line*.

Legge (leg), *v. t.* [O.E. *leggen*. See *LAY*.] To lay.

Legge, *v. t.* [See *ALLAY*.] To ease; to alleviate; to allay. Chaucer.

Legged (legd), *a.* 1. Having legs: used in composition; as, a *two-legged* animal; a *handy-legged* person.—2. In *her.* same as *Membered*.

Legger (leg'ér), *n.* A man employed in propelling barges through low tunnels on canals, by pushing with his legs against the side walls.

Legget (leg'et), *n.* A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. [Local.]

Leggiadro (lej-já'dró), [It.] In music, a direction that the music to which the word is appended is to be performed gaily or briskly.

Leggiadrous (lej-lá'drus), *a.* [It. *leggiadro*, graceful.] Graceful; pleasing. 'Beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy.' Beaumont.

Legging, **Leggin** (leg'ing, leg'in), *n.* [From *leg*.] A long gaiter; a covering for the leg,

usually worn over the trousers and reaching up to the knee or higher.

Leggism (leg'izm), *n.* The character or practices of a blackleg. *Blackwood's Mag.* [Slang.]

Leggy (leg'i), *a.* Long-legged; having legs of a length disproportionate to the rest of the body; run to legs; lanky. 'Slapper's long-tailed *leggy* mare.' Thackeray.

Leghorn (leg'horn), *n.* 1. A kind of plait for bonnets and hats made from the straw of bearded wheat cut green and bleached; so named from being imported from Leghorn.—2. A hat made of that material.

Legibility (lej-jí-bl'i-ti), *n.* Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible.

His (C. Lamb's) hadinage on his sister's handwriting was in jest. It was remarkable for its perfect *legibility*. Talfourd.

Legible (lej-jí-bl), *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read.] 1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as, a fair *legible* manuscript.—2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Jeremy Collier.

Legibleness (lej-jí-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being legible.

Legibly (lej-jí-bl), *adv.* In a legible manner; in such a manner as may be read; as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

Legerdmaine, *n.* See *LEGERDEMAIN*.

Legion (lej'on), *n.* [L. *legio*, from *lego*, to collect.] 1. In *Rom. milit. antig.* a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from 3000 to above 6000, often with a complement of cavalry. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each manipule into two centuries.—2. Any military force.

I myself beheld the king Charge at the head of all his Table Round, And all his *legions* crying Christ and him. Tennyson.

3. A great number.

Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. Rogers.

My name is *Legion*: for we are many. Mark v. 9.

4. In *scientific classification*, a term occasionally used to express an assemblage of objects intermediate between an order and a class. *Page*.—*Legion of honour*, an honour instituted in France by Napoleon when first consul, as a reward for merit, both civil and military. The order consisted, under the empire, of grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers, and legionaries, but has since been so thoroughly remodelled as to have lost much of its original character.

Legionary (lej'on-a-ri), *a.* 1. Relating to a legion or to legions.—2. Consisting of a legion or of legions; as, a *legionary* force.—3. Containing a great number. 'Legionary body of error.' Sir T. Browne.

Legionary (lej'on-a-ri), *n.* One of a legion; a Roman soldier belonging to a legion.

Legionry (lej'on-ri), *n.* Legions collectively.

Legislate (lej-is-lát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *legislated*; ppr. *legislating*. [L. *lex*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass, or enact.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them. Bp. Watson.

Legislation (lej-is-lá'shon), *n.* The act of legislating or enacting laws.

But there is nevertheless a science of *legislation*. Dugald Stewart.

Legislative (lej-is-lát-iv), *a.* [Fr. *législatif*. See *LEGISLATE*.] 1. Giving or enacting laws; having power or authority to enact laws; as, a *legislative* body.—2. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to the promulgation of laws.

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. Dryden.

3. Done by enacting; as, a *legislative* act.

Legislatively (lej-is-lát-iv-lí), *adv.* In a legislative manner.

Legislator (lej-is-lát-ér), *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who frames or establishes the laws and polity of a state or kingdom; a member of a national or supreme legislative assembly, as our Houses of Lords or Commons.

Legislatorial (lej-is-lá-tó'-ri-al), *a.* Relating to a legislature or legislator.

Legislators (lej-is-lát-ér-ship), *n.* The office of a legislator.

There ought to be a difference made between coming out of pupilage, and leaping into *legislators*hip. Halifax.

Legistress, **Legiatatrix** (lej'is-lát-tes, lej'is-lát-riks), *n.* A woman who makes laws. 'The wholesome laws of this *legistress*.' Shaftesbury.

Legislature (lej'is-lát-úr), *n.* [Sp. *legislatura*. See *LEGISLATE*.] The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state, in this country consisting of the Houses of Lords and Commons with the sovereign.

Legist (lej'ist), *n.* One skilled in the laws. 'Such bold and eloquent *legists* as Thaddeus of Suessa.' Milman.

Legitim (lej'it-im), *n.* [L. *legitimus*, according to law, legal.] In *Scots law*, the share of a father's movable property to which on his death his children are entitled. This amounts to one-third where the father has left a widow, and one-half where there is no widow. The legitim cannot be diminished or affected by any testamentary or other deed. By a statute passed in 1881 legitim is also made payable on the mother's movable estate. Called also *Bairns' Part of Gear*.

Legitimacy (lej-jit'-ma-si), *n.* The state of being legitimate; specifically, (a) in *politics*, the accordance of an action or of an institution with the municipal law of the land; in a narrower sense, accordance with the doctrine of divine right. (b) In *law*, lawfulness of birth; opposed to *bastardy*. (c) *Genuineness*; opposed to *spuriousness*.

The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies. Woodward.

(d) Correct logical sequence or deduction; conformity with correct reasoning; as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion.

Legitimate (lej-jit'-mát), *a.* [L. *legitimus*, from *legitimare*, to legitimate, from *L. legitimus*, lawful, from *lex*, law.] 1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; as, *legitimate* heirs or children.—2. Genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source; not false or spurious.—3. In *politics*, according to law or established usage; in a narrower sense, according to the doctrine of divine right.—4. Following by logical or natural sequence; as, a *legitimate* result; *legitimate* arguments or inferences.—5. Recognized as in accordance with or conforming to a particular rule or standard.

Tillotson still keeps his place as a *legitimate* English classic. Macaulay.

—*Legitimate fertilization* (bot.), in dimorphic plants, the fertilization of a female plant of one form by the pollen from a male plant of the other form, as in the case of a long-styled primrose fertilizing a short-styled one, this union being most fertile. Darwin.

Legitimate (lej-jit'-mát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *legitimated*; ppr. *legitimating*. [L. *legitimo*, *legitimatum*, from *L. legitimus*, lawful, from *lex*, law, law.] 1. To make lawful. 'To *legitimate* vice.' Milton.—2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir.

Legitimately (lej-jit'-mát-lí), *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; according to law; genuinely; not falsely.

Difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. Dryden.

Legitimateness (lej-jit'-mát-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being legitimate; legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

Legitimation (lej-jit'-má'shon), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of making legal or giving anything the recognition of law. 'The coinage or *legitimation* of money.' East.—2. The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock.—3. Lawful birth. [Rare.]

I have disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land; *Legitimation*, name, and all is gone: Then, good my mother, let me know my father. Shak.

—*Letters of legitimation*, in *Scots law*, letters from the sovereign empowering a bastard where he has no lawful children to dispose of his heritage or movables at any time during his life, and to make a testament. These privileges, however, he can now enjoy without letters of legitimation.

Legitimatist (lej-jit'-ma-tist), *n.* Same as *Legitimist*.

Legitimative (lej-jit'-ma-tiz), *v. t.* To make legitimate.

Legitism (lej-jit'-im-izm), *n.* The principles of the legitimists.

Legitimist (lê-jit'-mîst), *n.* 1. One who supports legitimate authority: one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchical government; a favourer of the doctrine of divine right. Specifically—2. In France, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830.

Legitimise (lê-jit'-mîz), *v.t. pret. & pp. legitimized*; *ppr. legitimizing*. To legitimate. She legitimized the issue of two persons who had exchanged wives. *Brougham.*

Legless (leg'-les), *a.* Having no legs.

Leglin (leg'-lin), *n.* [*Ice. leglin*, *G. lägel*, a small cask; perhaps from *L. lagena*, a wine jar.] A wooden milk-pail.—*Leglin girth* or *gird*, the hoop of a milk-pail. [*Scotch.*]

Leg-lock (leg'-lok), *n.* A lock for the leg.

Legnotides (leg-nô-tid'-ê), *n. pl.* [*Gr. legnotos*, having a coloured border, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A tribe of tropical trees or shrubs of the nat. order Rhizophoraceæ, and sometimes regarded as a distinct order.

Lego-literary (lê-gô-lit'-er-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the literature of law. 'An essay on this *lego-literary* subject.' *Lord Campbell.*

Leguleian (lê-gû-lê-yan), *n.* [*L. leguleus*, a lawyer, from *lex*, law.] A lawyer. *Milton.*

Leguleian (lê-gû-lê-yan), *a.* Like a lawyer; legal. 'In the classical English sense, or in the sense of *leguleian* barbarism.' *De Quincy.* [*Rare.*]

Legume (leg'-um or leg'-um), *n.* [*L. legumen*, pulse—said to be from *lego*, to gather, because gathered by the hand.] 1. In *bot.* a dehiscent pericarp or seed-vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to the ventral suture only. In the latter circumstance it differs from a siliqua, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In popular use, a legume is called a pod or a cod; as, *pea-pod* or *pease-cod*. See **LEGUMINOSÆ**.—2. *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

Legumen (lê-gû-men), *n.* Same as **Legume**.

Legumin, **Legumine** (lê-gû-min), *n.* A nitrogenous substance resembling casein obtained from *pease*. Called also *Vegetable Casein*.

Leguminosæ (lê-gû-mi-nô-sê), *n. pl.* One of the largest and most important natural orders of plants, including about seven thou-

lary or terminal one or many flowered peduncles of often showy flowers, which are succeeded by a leguminous fruit. Four sub-orders are recognized: Papilionaceæ, Swartziaceæ, Cæsalpinieæ, and Mimoseæ. It contains a great variety of useful and beautiful species, as *peas*, *beans*, *lentils*, *clover*, *lucerne*, *sainfoin*, *vetches*, *indigo*, *logwood*, and many other dyeing plants, *acacias*, *senna*, *tamarinds*, &c.

Leguminosite (lê-gû-min-ô-sit), *n.* [*L. legumen*, a pod.] A name of a genus of fossil plants apparently pod-bearing. They occur in the tertiary strata.

Leguminous (lê-gû-min-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.—2. In *bot.* bearing legumes as seed-vessels; related to plants bearing legumes, as *peas*.

Leiacanthus (li-â-kan'-thus), *n.* [*Gr. leios*, smooth, and *akantha*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes whose fin spines occur in the muschelkalk.

Leia, *t. v.t.* To lay. *Chaucer.*

Leiger (lê-jêr), *n.* A resident ambassador. See **LEDGER** and **LEGER**.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador.
Where you shall be an everlasting leiger. *Shak.*

—*Leiger-book*, a *leger-book*.

Leigh (lê). [*A form of lea*, pasture.] A common suffix in English place-names, especially in Devon; as, *Chudleigh*, *Chumleigh*, *Saterleigh*. Written often *Lea*, *Ley*.

Leiodon (lê-ô-don), *n.* [*Gr. leios*, smooth, and *odon*, a tooth.] A fossil marine lizard closely allied to the *Mosasauros*, whose teeth have been found in the chalk, especially of Norfolk.

Leiothrix (lê-ô-thrix), *n.* [*Gr. leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, hair.] A genus of birds known by the name of silky chattering, family *Amphispizæ*, so called from their soft feathers.

Leiotrichi (lê-ô-tri-ki), *n. pl.* [*Gr. leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, trichos, hair.] Smooth-haired people. One of the two divisions into which Huxley has classified man, characterized by the smoothness of the hair, the other division being *Ulotrichi*, crisp or woolly haired people. The *Leiotrichi* comprise the *Australoid*, *Mongoloid*, *Xanthochroic*, and *Melanochroic* groups. See separate entries.

Leiotrichous (lê-ô-tri-kus), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired people.

Leipoa (lê-pô-a), *n.* [*Gr. leipo*, I leave, and *oon*, an egg, from its supposed habits.] A genus of gallinaceous birds. *L. ocellata*, the only known species, is the native pheasant of the colonists of Western Australia, which in its habits is very like the domestic fowl. It does not sit on its eggs, but leaves them to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

Leipothymia, **Leipothymy** (lê-pô-thim'-i, lî-pô-thî-mi), *n.* Fainting; syncope.

Leipothymic, **Leipothymous** (lê-pô-thim'-ik, lî-pô-thî-mus), *a.* [*Gr. leipothymikos*—*leipo*, to leave, to lack, and *thymos*, soul, life.] Pertaining to or given to swooning; fainting.

Leiser, *n.* **Leisure**. *Chaucer.*

Leister (lê-sêr), *n.* [*Ice. ljóstr*, Sw. *ljustra*, a leister.] A spear, generally three-pronged and barbed for striking and taking fish; a salmon-spear. 'A three-taed leister.' *Burns*. [*Scotch.*]

Leisurable (lê-zhûr-a-bl), *a.* Given up to or spent in leisure; not occupied; as, *leisurable hours*. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare.*]

Leisurably (lê-zhûr-a-bli), *adv.* In a leisurable manner; at leisure; without hurry. 'Leisurably listen.' *Barnes*. [*Rare.*]

Leisure (lê-zhûr), *n.* [*O. E. leisere*, *leiser*, *laser*, &c., Fr. *loisir*, from *O. Fr. loisir*, *leisir*, *loisir*, to be allowed, to be lawful, from *L. licere*, to be permitted or allowed, to be lawful. Comp. *pleasure*, which is similarly formed.] 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment.

The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Sir H. Temple.*
I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his leisure. *Locke.*

2. Time which may be appropriated to any specific object; convenient opportunity; hence, convenience; ease.

He sigh'd and had no leisure more to say. *Dryden.*

—At *leisure*, free from occupation; not engaged.—At *one's leisure*, at one's ease or convenience; as, do it at your leisure.

Leisure (lê-zhûr), *a.* Free from business; idle; vacant; as, *leisure time*. 'The leisure hour.' *Beattie.*

Leisured (lê-zhûrd), *a.* Having leisure or much unoccupied time; unemployed.

The court (of Queen Victoria) exhibited to the nation and the world a pattern of personal conduct, in all the points most slippery and dangerous for a wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurious age. *Contemporary Rev.*

Leisurely (lê-zhûr-lî), *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

We descended very leisurely, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

Leisurely (lê-zhûr-lî), *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as, a *leisurely* walk or march.

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten entire arches. *Addison.*

Leite, *t. n.* **Light**.—*Thunder-leite*, lightning. *Chaucer.*

Leke, *t. n.* A leak; sometimes used proverbially for a thing of small value. *Chaucer.*

Lake (lêk), *a.* Leaky. *Spenser.*

Leman (lê-man), *n.* [*Contr. from lefman*, *leman*, A. Sax. *leof*, loved, and *man*. See **LOVE** and **LIEF**.] A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: usually in a bad sense.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did pour into his leman's lap so fast. *Spenser.*

Lemanias (lê-mâ-nî-ê-ê), *n. pl.* A family of coniferous fresh-water algae, with fronds branched, hollow, and bearing within whorls of wart-like bodies, consisting of tufted necklace-shaped filaments.

Lemet (lêm), *n.* [*A. Sax. leoma*, a ray of light.] A ray of light; a gleam.

Lemet (lêm), *v.t.* To shine.

Lemna (lêm'-ma), *n.* [*Gr. lemna*, from *lambanô*, to receive.] In *math.* a preliminary or preparatory proposition laid down and demonstrated for the purpose of facilitating or rendering more perspicuous the demonstration of some other proposition or propositions, or the construction of a problem.

Whatever is—so much I conceive to have been a fundamental *lemna* for Hazlitt—is wrong. *De Quincy.*

Lemman, *t. n.* Same as **Leman**. *Chaucer.*

Lemming, **Leming** (lêm'-ing), *n.* [*Dan. and N.; Sw. lemel*.] An English name applied to a group of rodent mammals, very nearly allied to the mouse and rat, and constituting the genus *Myodes* of some naturalists, *Lemmus* of others. There are several species, varying in size and colour according to the regions they inhabit. They are found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, and the northern parts of America. Those of Norway are about the size of a water-rat, while those



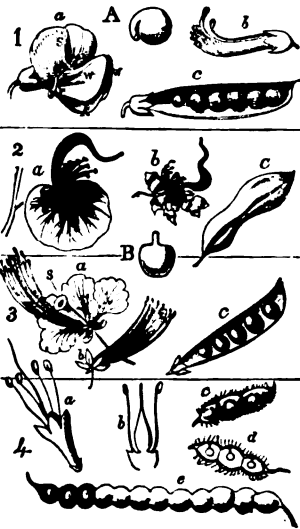
Common Lemming (*Myodes Lemmus*).

of Lapland and Siberia are scarcely larger than a field-mouse. The most noted species is the common or European lemming (*M. Lemmus*). It is very prolific, and vast hordes periodically migrate towards the Atlantic and the Gulf of Bothnia, destroying all vegetation in their path. Vast numbers of wild animals—bears, wolves, foxes—hang upon them in their march, making them their prey, thus tending to keep their numbers in some degree in check. Such migrations are said to portend a hard winter.

Lemmus (lêm'-us), *n.* See **LEMMING**.

Lemna (lêm'-na), *n.* [*Gr. lemna*, a water-plant.] A genus of well known aquatic annuals, belonging to the nat. order *Lemnaceæ* or duck-weed tribe. They consist of small or minute floating fronds, with simple roots or rootless, usually propagated by budding, and almost destitute of vascular tissue. The very minute flowers are produced from the edge or the middle of the frond. Four species are natives of Britain, and are known by the common name of *Duck-meal*, *Duck's-meal*, or *Duck-weed*. See **DUCK-WEED**.

Lemnaceæ (lêm-nâ-sê-ê), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monocotyledons. They are floating plants, with lenticular or lobed leaves or fronds, bearing one or two monœcious flowers, in-



Leguminosæ.

1. Papilionaceæ: a, Flower of the pea; s, Standard; w, Wings; k, Keel; s, Stamina, nine connected, one free; c, Legume, seeds fixed to the upper suture in one row. 2. Swartziaceæ: a, Flower of *Swartzia grandiflora*, with its single petal and hypogynous stamens; c, Calyx; e, Legume. 3. Cæsalpinieæ: a, Flower of *Poinciana pulcherrima*, showing its difform interior upper petal; c, Calyx; e, Legume. 4. Mimoseæ: a, One flower of common sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), showing its regular corolla; b, Stamina, hypogynous; c, Legume exterior; d, Legume interior; e, Legume of *Acacia arabica*. A, Curved radicle, as in Papilionaceæ; B, Straight radicle, as in Swartziaceæ and Cæsalpinieæ.

sand species, which are dispersed throughout the world. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, differing widely in habit, with stipulate, alternate (rarely opposite), pinnate, digitately compound or simple leaves, and axil-

closed in a spathe, but so perianth. The typical genus is *Lemna* (which see). The order is also called Pistaceae, from Pistia, another of the principal genera. The genera are few in number, the order comprising in all only about two dozen species. Those belonging to the genus *Pistia* are found floating in ponds in warm climates. *P. Stratiotes*, from its appearance called in the West Indian water lettuce, propagates itself with great rapidity and frequently covers ponds and tanks with a close mantle of verdure.

Lemnian (lem'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Aegean Sea. **Lemnian earth**, a kind of subliming medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour, used in the same cases as bole. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. It resembles lapidary like soap. It was originally found in Lemnos, but occurs also in Siberia, Russia, and India, resulting from decay of felspathic rocks, like kaolin, to which it is related. Called also *Spilargide*.

Lemniscate, **Lemniscate** (lem-nis-kat', lem-nis-kat'), *n.* [*L. lemna*, a ribbon. *lemniscatus*, adorned with ribbons.] In geometry, the name given to a curve of the fourth degree, having the form of the figure 8, with both parts symmetrical, generated by the point to which a tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular on it drawn from the centre.

Lemniscate (lem-nis-kat'), *n.* (*L.*, a ribbon.) 1 In one costume, a various-coloured wool len fillet or ribbon pendant at the back part of the head, from diadem, crown, &c. It was likewise attached to the hair as a mark of additional honour. 2 A term applied to the minute ribbon shaped appendages of the generative parts in *Scimenhydrichia*.



Ancient Lemniscate.

Lemnipedes. Same as *Lemnipedes* (which see).

Lemon (lem'on), *n.* (*Sp. Limón*, *It. limone*, *Ar. laymon*, *Hind. limu*, *lembu*.) 1 The fruit of *Citrus limonum*, which grows in warm climates. It resembles the orange, but has a much more acid pulp, and furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors. 2 The tree that produces lemon, the *Citrus limonum*, belonging to the nat. order Aurantaceae. It is a native of India, but has been introduced into Southern Europe. It is a knotty wooded tree, of rather irregular growth, about 4 feet high, having pale foliage and white fragrant flowers. Essential oil of lemon, the binazolate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid, used for removing iron-moulds and ink stains from linen. Sweet lemon, the *Citrus limon*, cultivated in the south of Europe.

Lemon (lem'on), *a.* Belonging to or impregnated with lemon.

Lemonade (lem-on-ade'), *n.* [*Fr. limonade*, *Sp. limonada*, from *limon*, lemon.] 1 A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

A Persian's heaven is only made.

'Tis but black eyes and lemonade. *Heave.*

2 An effervescent drink made of water and sugar flavoured with the juice or essence of lemon.

Lemon-grass (lem'on-gras), *a.* A name given to various species of the genus *Andropogon*, as *A. Nerivus*, *A. odoratus*, and *A. Schimanthus*. These grasses yield a fragrant oil, hence the name.

Lemon-juice (lem-on-juis), *n.* The juice of the lemon. It is somewhat opaque and extremely sour, owing its acidity to citric and malic acids. It is much used, especially in the navy, as an antiscorbutic, and with bicarbonate of potash forms a pleasant effervescent drink.

Lemon-kali (lem-on-kali), *n.* A name sometimes given to the effervescent beverage formed by mixing lemon-juice with dissolved bicarbonate of potash.

Lemon-peel (lem-on-peel), *n.* The rind or skin of a lemon. When dried, preserved, and candied, it is used as a dessert, and as a flavouring ingredient by cooks and confectioners. It is reputed stomachic.

Lemon-yellow (lem-on-yel-lo), *n.* A beautiful, vivid, light yellow colour.

Lemur (le-mur), *n.* (*L.*, a cynocephalus, so called

from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step.) A genus of nocturnal mammals, family Lemuridae, of a small size, and somewhat re-

Red Lemur (*Lemur ruber*).

sembling the sea in their elongated pointed head and sharp projecting muzzle. They inhabit Madagascar and the East Indian Islands.

Lemures (lem'ur-ee), in quotation from Milton pronounced lem'ur), *n. pl.* (*L.*) Spirits of the departed, ghosts, spectres.

The Lark and *Lemures* dance with midnight gleams. *Milton.*

Lemuridae (le-mu-ri-ade'), *n. pl.* A family of quadrumanous animals distinct from the monkeys and approaching the insectivores and rodents, the lemurs. The species have the nostrils curved or twisted, a claw instead of a nail upon the first finger of the foot, which, like the thumb, is opposable to the other digits. They are natives of Eastern Asia, Madagascar, and Africa, and live chiefly in forests, most of them climbing trees with the agility of monkeys. — *Flying-lemur*. See *FLYING-LEMUR* and *GALEOPHYRUS*.

Lena (le-na), *n.* (*L.*, a procurator.) A procurator. "My last Lena." *J. Webster.*

Leud (lend), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *lent*, *ppr. lending*. [*A. Sax. letan*, to lend, from *leita*, a loan (from *A. Sax. lithan*, Goth. *lithan*, O. H. G. *lithan*, to lend) U. R. *leita*, *leita*, Prov. E. and S. *leita*, the *d* has intruded itself into the word, comp. D. *lenen*, Dan. *leene*, *leita*, *leita*, Sw. *leana*, to lend. See *LOAN*.] 1 To grant to another for temporary use; to furnish on condition of the thing or its equivalent in kind being returned, as, to *lend* a book, to *lend* a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. 2 To afford, to grant or furnish, in general, as, to *lend* assistance; to *lend* an ear to a discourse.

Care, and my for a while thy patience. *Addison.*

God in his mercy lend her grace. *Tenison.*

3 To let for hire or compensation, as, to *lend* a horse or gig. — 4 To give, as a loan.

I bid them get up and move, as I'd *lent* them a kick of the gig whip. *C. Smith.*

5 With the reflexive pronoun, (a) to accommodate, to suit.

She wove a blue cloth dress, which *lent* itself to her capacious figure. *Shirley Brooks.*

(b) To devote, to give up so as to be of assistance, as, he *lent* himself to the scheme.

To *lend* a hand, to assist.

Lendable (lend-a-ble), *a.* Capable of being lent.

Lender (lend'er), *n.* One who lends, especially one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

The borrower is servant to the lender. *Prov. xiii. 7.*

Lendee, **Lende**, *a. pl.* [*See LOAN*.] The loan. *Chaucer.*

Lending (lend-ing), *n.* 1 The act of making a loan. — 2 That which is lent or furnished, outward trappings not essential to the thing itself.

Oh, off, you lendings! come, unbutton here. *Shakspeare.*

Lene, *a. Len.* *Chaucer.*

Lene, *v. t.* To lend, to grant. *Chaucer.*

He is our lady's messenger,

God send that he be true. *Old ballad.*

Lene (lene), *a.* [*L. lenis*, smooth.] In palatal smooth: said of certain mute or explosive consonants, as *b*, *p*, &c.

Lene (lene), *a.* A smooth mute or explosive consonant, as *b*, *p*, &c. and the like.

Lenior, *a. compar.* Longer. *Chaucer.*

Length (length), *n.* [*A. Sax. length*, from *lang*, long. *See LONG*.] 1 The longest measure of any object, in distinction from depth, thickness, breadth, or width; the extent of anything material from end to end; the

greatest extension of a body, the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides, as, the length of a church or of a ship, the length of a rope or line, a geometrical line is length without breadth. 2 A certain extent, a portion of space considered as measured in the direction of its length or longest measurement. with a plural. "Large lengths of seas and shores." *Milton.* — 3 Long continuance, indefinite duration.

May heaven, great unsearch, but augment your bliss With length of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

4 Detail or amplification, extension or enlargement, as, to pursue a subject to a great length. 5 Distance.

He had marched to the length of Europe. *Chambers.*

At length, (a) at or in the full extent, as, let the name be inserted at length. (b) At last, after a long period; at the end or conclusion.

Length (length), *v. t.* To extend; to lengthen.

When your eyes have done their part,

Thoughts must lengthen it in the heart. *De Witt.*

Lengthen (length'n), *v. t.* To make long or longer, to extend in length, as, (a) to extend linearly, to elongate, as, to lengthen a line. (b) To extend in time, to prolong; to continue in duration, as, to lengthen life.

What if I please to lengthen out his date? *Dryden.*

(c) To extend as regards verbal matter; to expand, to prolong, as, to lengthen a discourse or a dissertation. (d) To draw out in pronunciation, as, to lengthen a sound or a syllable. [This verb is often followed by out, which may be sometimes emphatical, but is general in use.]

Lengthen (length'n), *v. i.* To grow longer, to extend in length, as, a hempen rope contracts when wet, and lengthens when dry.

Drugs at each remove a lengthening chain. *Goldsmith.*

Lengthful (length'ful), *a.* Of great length in measure, long.

The driver whisks his lengthful thing. *Pope.*

Lengthily (length'ly), *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent.

Lengthiness (length'i-ness), *n.* The state of being lengthy, prolixity.

Lengthways, **Lengthwise** (length'wize, length'wize), *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

Lengthy (length'y), *a.* Having length; long or moderately long, sometimes with the idea of tediousness attached, not short, not brief; applied chiefly to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, &c., as, a lengthy sermon, a lengthy dissertation.

Happy has that ear will send a double copy of the *British* and *Continental* — in the last one seems lengthy additions — you accept them according to old custom. *Rymer.*

These would be double ten lengthy. *J. Gifford.*

Lentness (lent-ness), *n.* Same as *Lentness*.

Lentness (lent-ness), *n.* The quality of being lenient, mildness, gentleness, lenity.

Lentness (lent-ness), *n.* [*L. lenis*, from *lenis*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft, mild.] 1 Softening; mitigating, assuasive. "Lentness of grief." *Milton.*

Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand,

Yet takes not this. *Pope.*

2 Relaxing; assuaging.

Oh, relax the stress, and *lenient*, *lenient*.

3 Acting without rigour or severity, mild; gentle, merciful, clement; as, to be *lenient* towards an offender.

Lentness (lent-ness), *n.* That which softens or assuages, an assuative.

Lentness (lent-ness), *adv.* In a lenient manner; mitigatingly, assuagingly.

Lentness (lent-ness), *v. t.* [*L. lenis*, soft, mild, and *lenis*, to make.] To assuage, to soften; to mitigate. "To *lentness* the pain." *Dryden* (*Barre*).

Lentness (lent-ness), *n.* [*L. lenimentum*, from *lenis*, to soften.] An assuative.

Lentness (lent-ness), *a.* [*Fr. lenitif*, from *L. lenis*, to soften, *lenis*, mild.] Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuative; emollient.

Lentness (lent-ness), *n.* 1 A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain, that which softens or mitigates. — 2 That which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

There is one great *lenitive* of heat the eye, which Nature bids not, so I wash it kindly or by hands and fat asleep. *Shakspeare.*

Lenitiveness (len'it-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being lenitive or emollient.

Lenitude (len'i-tüd), *n.* Lenity. *Blount.*
Lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* [L. *lenitas*, from *lenis*, mild, soft.] Mildness of temper; gentleness; softness; tenderness; mercy; as, young offenders may be treated with lenity.

His exceeding lenity disposes us to be somewhat severe. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, softness, humanity, clemency, mercy.

Leno (lě'nō), *n.* A kind of cotton gauze thinner and clearer than book-muslin, used for window-blinds.

Lenocinant (lě-nō-sin'ant), *a.* [L. *lenocinans*, *lenocinantis*, ppr. of *lenocinor*, to pander. See LENOINIUM.] Given to lewdness.

Lenocinium (lě-nō-sin'um), [L. from *leno*, a pander.] In *Scots law*, the connivance of the husband at his wife's adultery, and his participation in the profits of her prostitution, or his lending himself in any way, directly or indirectly, to his own and her disgrace.

Lens (lenz), *n.* pl. **Lenses** (lenz'es). [L. *lens*, a lentil.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, or plano-concave, that is, with one side plane and the other convex or concave, or convex on one side and concave on the other. If the convexity be greater



Lenses.
a. Plano-concave. b. Double-concave.
c. Plano-convex. d. Double-convex.
e. Meniscus. f. Concavo-convex.

than the cavity, or if the two surfaces would meet if produced, the lens is called a *meniscus*; and if the concavity be greater than the convexity, the lens is termed *concavo-convex*.—*Crystalline lens* or *humour*, the middle humour of the eye, which is shaped like a double-convex lens. See CRYSTALLINE and EYE.—*Coddington lens*, or grooved sphere, a lens which consists of a sphere of glass divided into two portions by a deeply cut circular groove, which is filled up with opaque matter.—*Stanhope lens*, a lens of small diameter with two convex faces of different radii, and inclosed in a metallic tube.—*Multiplying lens*, a lens one side of which is plane and the other convex, but made up of a number of plane faces inclined to one another, each of which presents a separate image of the object viewed through it, so that the object is, as it were, multiplied.—*Polyzonal lens*. See POLYZONAL.

Lent (lent), pp. of *lend*.

Lent (lent), *a.* [L. *lentus*, slow, gentle.] Slow; gentle; mild.

Lent (lent), *n.* [A. Sax. *lencten*, *lengten*, spring, *lencten-fæsten*, spring fast, Lent; D. *lente*, G. *lens*, spring; perhaps from A. Sax. *lang*, *leng*, long, longer, because the days become longer in spring.] A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed by some Christian churches in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ.

Lent (lent). Same as *Lento*.

Lentando (len-tan'dō), [It.] In music, slackening; retarding: a direction to sing or play the notes over which it is written with increasing slowness.

Lentement, Lentamente (lěnt-měh, len-ta-men'tă), *adv.* [Fr. and It., slowly.] In music, an instruction prefixed to a movement showing that it is to be performed in slow time.

Lenten (len'ten), *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; spare; plain; not abundant or ostentatious; as, a *lenten* salad. '*Lenten* entertainment.' *Shak.*

Who can read
In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others? *Beau. & Ft.*

Lenticulariæ (len-tib'ū-lă'rĭ-ă-ē), *n.* pl. A small nat. order of monopteralous exogens, growing in water or in marshy places, some-

times epiphytes, with rosulate root-leaves (which are sometimes reduced to very small scales), and erect one-flowered scapes, or simple (rarely branched) racemes. The flowers (which are often large and handsome) are usually yellow, violet, or blue. There are four genera, of which *Utricularia* and *Pinguicula* are the best known, and about 180 species, natives of moist, warm, and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Lenticel, Lenticelle (len'ti-sel), *n.* [Fr. *lenticelle*, L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, lentis, a lentil.] 1. In bot. (a) one of the small oval spots found on the surface of young stems, especially of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees, and erroneously supposed by some to be root-buds, and by others to be breathing pores. Microscopic examination shows that they are mere hypertrophied productions from the epiphloeum or outer layer of the bark, and have no connection with the liber or cambium. (b) A small lens-shaped gland on the underside of some leaves.—2. In anat. a lenticular gland.

Lenticellate (len'ti-sel-ăt), *a.* Pertaining to or having lenticels.

Lenticula (len-tik'ū-lă), *n.* [See LENTICELS.] 1. In optics, a small lens.—2. In bot. a lenticel. See LENTICEL.—3. In med. a freckle; lentigo.

Lenticular (len-tik'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *lenticularis*, from *lens*, a lentil.] 1. Resembling a lentil in size or form.—2. Having the form of a double-convex lens, as the seeds of *Amaranthus*.—*Lenticular gland*, in anat. a mucous follicle having the shape of a lentil, observed especially toward the base of the tongue.—*Lenticular ganglion*, the ophthalmic ganglion, a reddish-gray body near the bottom of the orbit of the eye at the outer side of the optic nerve.—*Lenticular fever*, fever attended with an eruption of small pimples.—*Lenticular bed*, in geol. a deposit in a shallow limited basin.

Lenticularly (len-tik'ū-lăr-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

Lenticule (len'ti-kūl), *n.* Same as *Lenticula*.

Lenticulite (len-tik'ū-lit), *n.* In geol. a fossil of a lenticular shape.

Lentiform (len'ti-form), *a.* [L. *lens*, and *forma*, form.] Of the form of a lens; lenticular.

Lentiginose (len-tij'in-ōs), *a.* In bot. covered with minute dots as if dusted.

Lentiginous (len-tij'in-us), *a.* [L. *lentigo*, a freckle, from L. *lens*, lentis, a lentil.] Pertaining to lentigo; freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

Lentigo (len-tij'ō), *n.* [L.] In med. a freckly eruption on the skin.

Lentil (len'til), *n.* [Fr. *lentille*, from L. *lens*, lentis, a lentil.] A plant and its seed of the genus *Ervum* (*E. lens*, Linn.), belonging to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about 18 inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for fodder and for its seeds, from which *revalenta arabica* is prepared.

Lentiscus, Lentisk (len-tis'kus, len'tisk), *n.* [L. the mastich-tree.] A tree of the genus *Pistacia*, *P. lentiscus* (the mastich-tree), a native of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and the south of Europe. It belongs to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. The wood is of a pale brown, and resinous and fragrant. See MASTICH.

Lentitude (len'ti-tüd), *n.* [L. *lentus*, slow.] Slowness.

Lentner, Lentiner (len'tnēr, len'ti-nēr), *n.* [From *Lent*, because taken during that season.] A kind of hawk. *Iz. Walton.*

Lento (len'tō), [It.] In music, a direction indicating that the music to which the word is prefixed is to be performed slowly.

Lenton, *n.* The season of Lent. *Chaucer.*

Lentor (len'tēr), *n.* [L. from *lentus*, slow, tough, clammy; Fr. *lenteur*.] 1. Tenacity; viscosity; viscosity, as of fluids. 'Their clamminess and *lentor*.' *Evelyn*.—2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. 'The *lentor* of eruptions not inflammatory.' *Arbuthnot*.

Lentous (len'tūs), *a.* [L. *lentus*, slow, thick.] Viscid; viscous; tenacious. 'This spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body.' *Sir T. Browne*.

L'envoy, L'envoy (lăh-vvā), *n.* [Fr. See ENVOY.] 1. A sort of postscript appended to literary compositions, and serving either to recommend them to the attention of some particular person, or to enforce what we call the moral of them; an explanatory or commendatory postscript.

Moth. Is not *l'envoy* a salve?
Arm. No, page: it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been
said. *Shak.*

2. A conclusion; a result.

Long since

I looked for this *l'envoy*. *Massey.*

Lenzinite (len'zin-it), *n.* [From *Lenz*, a German mineralogist.] A variety of halloysite, a mineral of two kinds, the opaline and argillaceous. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina, and occurs usually in small masses of the size of a nut.

Leo (lě'ō), *n.* [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. It contains ninety-five stars: one of them, of the first magnitude, in the breast of the Lion, is called *Regulus*, and *Cor Leonis* or *Lion's Heart*. It is marked thus ♌.—*Leo Minor*, the Little Lion, a constellation of the northern hemisphere containing fifty-three stars.

Leod, Leoda, Leoda, *n.* [A. Sax. *leod*, *leoda*, a man, a countryman, *leode*, people.] A man; a countryman; people; a nation.

Leon, *n.* A lion. *Chaucer.*

Leonese (lě-o-nēr), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Leon in Spain; in the plural, the inhabitants of Leon.

Leonese (lě-o-nēr), *a.* Of or pertaining to Leon in Spain, or its inhabitants.

Leonhardt (lě-on-hărd't), *n.* [After Professor von Leonhardt.] A mineral, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, found in Hungary.

Leonides (lě-on'ī-dēs), *n.* *pl.* A name given to the group of meteors observed in the month of November each year, but occurring with extreme profusion about three times in a century: so called because they seem to radiate from the constellation *Leo*.

Leonine (lě'o-nĭn), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, from *leo*, lion.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion or partaking of his qualities; as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.

Leonina (lě'o-nĭn), *n.* A counterfeit copper coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and smuggled into England: so called from bearing the figure of a lion.

Leonine (lě'o-nĭn), *n.* [From *Leon* or *Leoninus*, a canon of the order of St. Benedict in Paris in the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure.] A term applied to a certain Latin measure popular in the middle ages, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end. The following Latin version of 'The devil was sick,' &c., is a leonine couplet:—
Dremom languēbat, monachus tunc esse volēbat,
Ast ubi convalescit, mansit ut ante *Dut.*

Ovid practised this sort of versification, especially in his epistles; for example—
Cultaque Orestes Taurica terra *Dea.*

Lines having a similar character are not rare in English poetry:—
From my wings are shaken the dews that waken
The sweet birds every one
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances about the sun. *Shelley.*

Leoninely (lě'o-nĭn-lĭ), *adv.* In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Leontodon (lě-on'tō-don), *n.* [Gr. *leōn*, *leontos*, a lion, and *odontos*, *odontos*, a tooth—in reference to the tooth-like divisions of the leaves.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ; lion's-tooth. As now defined it includes about forty species, several of which were formerly placed in separate genera. They are perennial (rarely annual) herbs, with entire or pinnate leafless leaves, simple or sparingly branched leafless scapes, and yellow flowers. They are natives of Europe, Central and Western Asia, and Northern Africa, one (*L. autumnale*) being naturalized in North America.

Leonurus (lě-o-nū-rus), *n.* [Gr. *leōn*, a lion, and *oura*, a tail—in allusion to the appearance of the spike of flowers.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Labiata. It includes about ten species, natives of Europe and extra-tropical Asia, one (*L. Carduica*) having spread throughout the world. They are erect herbs, with cut or lobed leaves, which are longer than the dense axillary whorls of sessile red or whitish flowers. *L. Carduica* (the common motherwort) is more or less naturalized in Britain, growing in hedges and waste places.

Leopard (lep'ărd), *n.* [L. *leo*, lion, and *pardus*, a panther.] A carnivorous digitigrade mammal belonging to the genus *Felis*. It inhabits Central Africa, Persia, China, and India. The general colour of the leopard

is yellowish brown, which grows paler in the sides till it merges into the white of the under part of the body. Over the head, neck, back, and flanks are scattered black spots of various sizes, while the sides are

Leopard (*Felis leopardus*).

covered with numerous rose-shaped spots. The common leopard is the *Felis leopardus*; the hunting leopard or cheetah, the *Felis jubata*, a useful and docile species which inhabits the greater part both of Asia and Africa. (See CHEETAH.) Some naturalists regard the panther and leopard as varieties of the same species; others, following Cuvier, regard them as different species, designating the panther *Felis pardus*.

Leopard's-bane (*leopard's-ban*), *n.* The English popular name of *Doronicum pinnatifidum*, nat. order Compositae. It is a robust plant, with large roughish leaves and conspicuous yellow flower heads. It is said to have been used formerly to destroy leopards, wolves, and other wild animals.

Leopard-wood (*leopard wood*), *n.* The wood of *Bromelia Aubletia*. Also said to be applied to a fancy wood of the palm tribe.

Leopard, 'Leopard, 'a. A leopard. *Chamaeleon*.

Lepididae (*le-pid'-id*), *n. pl.* The barnacles or goose-muscles, a family of cirriped crustaceans, free-swimming when in the larva state, but when adult attached by the anlagen to submarine bodies. The antennae become developed into a long flexible muscular peduncle, bearing at its free end a calcareous shell, usually of five valves, which protects the principal organs and opens at will to admit of the protrusion of jointed and ciliated rudimentary limbs or tentacles, having near the base slender processes homologous with the gills of higher crustaceans. The Lepididae are mostly hermaphrodites, but in some species the animal of the normal form is strictly female, having one or more males of minute size and more simple organization lodged inside its shell. In others which, though hermaphrodites, have the male organs less developed than the female, similar males are met with, and are termed complementary males.

Lepidite (*lep'-id-ite*), *n.* [*L. lepus*, Gr. *lepus*, a kind of shell-fish.] The barnacle, one of the Lepididae (which see).

Lepidogaster (*lep'-id-og-as-ter*), *n.* [*Gr. lepus*, *lepus*, a limpet, and *gaster*, the belly.] A genus of small acanthopterygian fishes which have the power of attaching themselves to rocks and other hard substances by means of a disk or sucker formed by the modification of the pectoral fins.

Lepal (*lep'al*), *n.* In bot. a barren transformed stamen.

Lepus (*lep-us*), *n.* [*L.* and *Gr.* a limpet.] A genus of cirripedes, of which the barnacle (*L. gaster*) is an example. They adhere in clusters to rocks, shells, floating wood, &c. See LEPAIDIDE.

Lepus (*lep-us*), *n.* Originally and properly *lepus*, from *Fr. lepre*, *lepreux*, *L. lepro*, from *Gr. lepro*, *leprosy*, from *lepro*, scaly, *lepro*, a hump. A person affected with leprosy. Lev. xiii. 45.

Leprosy (*lep'-er-ee*), *a.* Affected with leprosy.

Leprosus (*lep'-er-us*), *a.* Leprosus, coming leprosy.

In the position of my ears did pass
The leprosy distillations. *Shaks.*

Lepid (*lep'id*), *a.* [*L. lepidus*, pleasant.] Pleasant, jocund.

Lepidoderm (*le-pid'-id-erm*), *n.* [*L.* or *lepidon*, from *lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale.] An extensive genus of herbs or underbrush of the nat. order Cruciferae. They are simple or usually branched, of varied habit, with small recumbent or white (very rarely yellow) flowers. About sixty to eighty species are recognized, natives of warm and temperate regions throughout the world, none being alpine or

arctic. *L. sativum* is the common garden-cress.

Lepidodendron (*lep'id-od-en-dron*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, a shell, rind, or scale, and *dendron*, a tree.] An extinct genus of fossil plants of very frequent occurrence in the coal formation. The species are sometimes found of enormous size, fragments of stems occurring upwards of 40 feet in length. Their internal structure is intermediate between Conifers and Lycopodiaceae. They preserve throughout the whole extent of the trunk the scars formed by the attachment of the petioles or leaf stalks.

Lepidoganoide (*lep'id-og-an-oid*), *n.* A fish of the sub-order Lepidoganoidei.

Lepidoganoidei (*lep'id-og-an-oid-ee*), *a.* Of or belonging to the Lepidoganoidei.

Lepidoganoidei (*lep'id-og-an-oid-ee*), *n. pl.* [*Gr. lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, genus, splendour, and *gano*, resemblance.] A sub-order of ganoid fishes, distinguished from the placoganoide fishes by their external covering consisting of scales, and not, as in the latter, of plates. The best known living fishes belonging to the Lepidoganoidei are the bony pike and the polypterus. The fossil lepidoganoide begin to appear in the old red sandstone epoch, and are largely represented in the upper palaeozoic strata.

Lepidogaster (*lep'id-og-as-ter*), *n.* Same as *Lepidogaster*.

Lepidoid (*lep'id-oid*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, a scale, and *oides*, form, shape, appearance.] One of the Lepidoidae, a family of extinct fossil fishes.

Lepidoidae (*lep'id-oid-ee*), *n. pl.* A family of extinct fossil fishes, found in the oolitic series, as also in the trias and carboniferous. The family was remarkable for its large rhomboidal bony ganoid scales, of great thickness, and covered with enamel.

Lepidolite (*lep'id-ol-ite*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral found in acly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac colour, allied to mica. *Lepidolite* is of a peach-blossom red colour, sometimes gray, massive and in small concretions.

Lepidoptera (*lep'id-op-ter-ee*), *n. pl.* [*Gr. lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing.] The most beautiful of all the orders of insects,



Lepidoptera.

a. Butterfly—Hesperia gaudetia, marked white butterfly. b. Hawk moth or sphinx—Xanthopan stricklandi, burning bird hawk moth. c. Moth—Drimys griseodactyla, magpie moth. d. Night and day moth of butterfly. e. Anemone—f. Butterfly, a. Sphinx's, c. Moth's, d. Portion of wing of cabbage-butterfly, with part of the scales removed. 7. Scales of do. magnified.

comprising the butterflies and moths. From the former being active by day, and the latter mostly towards twilight or at night, the butterflies are known as the diurnal, the moths as the *eryctuscular* or nocturnal divisions. All have four membranous wings, covered more or less completely with modified hairs or scales. The mouth is entirely suctorial, the maxilla being converted into a tube, and the mandibles rudimentary. The metamorphosis is complete. The larvae are termed caterpillars, and are provided with masticatory organs fitted for dividing solid substances. They possess three legs in addition to the three pairs proper to the adult, and have attached to the upper lip a tubular organ or spinneret, by which silken threads can be manufactured.

Lepidopteral, **Lepidopterous** (*lep'id-op-ter-al*, *lep'id-op-ter-us*), *a.* Of or belonging to the Lepidoptera.

Lepidoderm (*lep'id-od-er-m*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, and *derma*, a skin.] A

genus of fishes forming the order Dipnoi: the mud-fish. There are two species, the *L. paradoxus* and the *L. annectans*, the former found in the large intertropical rivers of Western Africa, the latter in the Amazon and other rivers of South America. During the dry season they lie packed in



Lepidosteus annectans.

the mud of their native rivers, the peculiar nature of their respiratory organs enabling them to support this mode of existence. See DIPODI.

Lepidoste (*lep-id-oste*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale.] A word. An effluorescence of scales over different parts of the body. Called also *Scale-obs*.

Lepidosteidae (*lep'id-ost-ee-id-ee*), *n. pl.* [*See Lepidosteidae*.] A small family of ganoid fishes containing few species and only one genus, *Lepidosteus* (which see).

Lepidosteus (*lep-id-ost-ee-us*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, and *steos*, a bone.] A genus of fishes with bony polished or ganoid scales, and hence known by the name of bony-pikes. This genus belongs to the family Lepidosteidae and order Ganoidae, of which it is one of the few living representatives. They are only found in North America, and resemble many of the ancient fossil genera more than any other living fishes.

Lepidote, **Lepidote** (*lep-id-ote*, *lep-id-ote*), *n.* [*Gr. lepidon*, scaly, from *lepis*, a scale.] In bot. covered with scurfy rusty spots, leprosy.

Lepidoteum (*lep-id-ote-um*), *n. pl.* [*From Lepidoteum*.] A synonym of *Lepidoteum*.

Lepidotus (*lep-id-ot-us*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale.] A fossil fish of the Waiden formation, characterized by large, thick, rhomboidal, enamelled scales, and hemispherical or obtusely conical teeth.

Lepus (*lep-us*), *n.* [*Gr. lepis*, a scale.] In bot. a thin flat membranous process or scale, attached by its middle, and having a inserted irregular margin, such as covers the foliage of the cleaster.

Lepismidae (*le-pis-mid-ee*), *n. pl.* [*Gr. lepis*, a hump, and *oides*, resemblance.] A family of wingless insects, belonging to the order Thysanura, having the abdomen fringed with a series of movable appendages, which assist the legs in locomotion, and furnished at its extremity with three caudal bristles, which are used in leaping. It includes the genera *Lepisma* proper and *Macchia*. *Brands*.

Leposid (*lep-id-ee*), *n. pl.* [*L. lepus*, *lepus*, a hare and *Gr. oides*, resemblance.] The hare tribe, or the family of rodents of which the genus *Lepus* is the type. The dentition is very peculiar, there being four upper incisors, two of these being small ones, situated immediately behind the normal pair.

Leposine (*lep'-er-in* or *lep'-ur-in*), *a.* [*L. leporinus*, from *lepus*, a hare.] Pertaining to a hare, having the nature or qualities of the hare.

Leprosy (*lep'-er-ee*), *pp.* Leaped. *Spenser*.

Leprosia (*le-pri-ee*), *n.* [*L. lepro*, *leprosy*, the plants on which the species grow appearing as if affected with leprosy.] A former generic term for lichens in which the crust is broken up into a dusty mass, occasionally mixed with a few threads. The yellow powdery and white patches on the oak are examples.

Leprosus (*lep'-er-us*), *a.* In bot. having a scurfy appearance.

Leprosy (*lep'-er-ee*), *n.* The state of being leprosy.

Leprosy (*lep'-er-ee*), *n.* [*O. Fr. leprose*, *See Leprosy*.] A name given to several different diseases. Elephantiasis is sometimes called Arabic leprosy. Regarding the leprosy of the Jews nothing certain is known. The term was probably applied to various inveterate cutaneous diseases, especially those of a chronic or contagious order. The name is now frequently restricted by medical writers to the Greek or tubercular leprosy which

prevailed during the middle ages, and is still met with in Iceland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Norway and Sweden, as well as in Africa, the East and West Indies, and many tropical islands. The disease is characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles of various sizes on the face, ears, and extremities; thickened or rugose state of the skin, with loss of its sensibility, falling off of the hair, excepting that of the scalp; hoarse, nasal, or lost voice; ozena, ulcerations of the surface, and extreme fetor; while in some severe cases the fingers and toes drop off. The causes of this disease are uncertain, but poor living, uncleanness, disease of salt, and exposure to cold and damp are its constant attendants. Its cure is always uncertain, and, in advanced cases, improbable.

Leprous (lep'rus), *a.* [*L. leprosus*; *Fr. lépreux*. See **LEPER**.] 1. Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

His hand was leprous as snow. Ex. iv. 6.

2. In bot. covered with a sort of scurfiness, as crustaceous lichens; lepidote.

Leproully (lep'rus-ly), *adv.* In a leprous manner.

Leprouness (lep'rus-ness), *n.* The state of being leprous.

Leptocardii (lep'to-kär-di-i), *n. pl.* [*Gr. leptos*, slender, and *kardia*, the heart.] The name given by Müller to the order of fishes comprising the lancelet, now called *Pharyngobranchii*.

Leptodactyl, **Leptodactyle** (lep-tō-dak'til), *n.* [*Gr. leptos*, slender, and *daktylos*, a toe.] A bird or other animal having slender toes.

Leptodactylous (lep-tō-dak'til-us), *a.* [*Gr. leptos*, slender, and *daktylos*, a finger.] Having slender toes.

Leptolepis (lep-to-le-pis), *n.* [*Gr. leptos*, smooth, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of small saurians fossil fishes found in the lias and oolite.

Leptology (lep-to-lo-jī), *n.* [*Gr. leptologia*—*leptos*, small, and *logos*, discourse.] A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.

Leptospermum (lep-tō-spēr-mum), *n.* [*Gr. leptos*, smooth, and *sperma*, seed.] A large genus of New Zealand and Australian trees and shrubs of the nat. order Myrtaceæ. They have small leathery dotted leaves and white flowers. Captain Cook's crew used the leaves of *L. lanigerum* for tea, and they are said to improve the flavour of beer.

Lepus (lē'pus), *n.* [*L.*, a hare.] 1. A genus of rodents, comprising the hare and rabbit. See **HARE**, **RABBIT**.—2. In *astron.* the Hare, a southern constellation containing nineteen stars. It is situated directly under Orion.

Leret (lér), *a.* Empty. See **LEER**.

Lernæadæ (lér-né-a-dé), *n. pl.* A group of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, of the order Ichthyophthira or fish-lice, having the mouth armed with piercing mandibles, and the feet, jaws, and true legs undeveloped, found attached to fishes. Some species penetrate the skin, and feed on the viscera. The typical genus is *Lernæa*.

Lernæan, **Lernæan** (lér-né-an), *n.* An individual of the genus *Lernæa*.

Lerot (lér-ot), *n.* [*Fr.* dim. from *loir*, a dormouse, from *L. glis*, *gliris*, a dormouse.] A name of the garden dormouse (*Myoxus nictela*), a little rodent which makes great havoc among fruit. It hibernates in winter, six or seven crowding into one cell.

Lese, *t. n.* A leash. *Chaucer*.

Lese, *t. a.* [*A. Sax. lēas*, false.] False; lying. *Chaucer*.

Lese, *t. v. t.* To lose. *Chaucer*.

Lese Majesty (lēz' maj'es-ti), *n.* See **LEZE MAJESTY**.

Lesion (lē'zhon), *n.* [*L. læsio*, from *lædo*, to hurt.] 1. A hurting; hurt; wound; injury. 2. In *Scots law*, the degree of harm or injury done to the interests of a minor, or of a person of weak capacity, necessary to entitle him to reduce or set aside the deed by which he has suffered.—3. In *pathol.* derangement; disorder; any morbid change, either in the exercise of functions or in the texture of organs.

Less (les). For **Unless**. *R. Jonson*.

-Less (les). A terminating syllable appended to many nouns, and thus forming adjectives, is the *A. Sax. -læsa*, *Goth. -laus*, *Icel. -laus*, *O. Sax. -lōs*, *O. H. G. -lōs*, *-lōs*, signifying literally loose from, and allied to the *A. Sax. lȳsan*, *lōsan*, *E. lose*. It forms adjectives denoting destitute of, void of, wanting; as, a witless man, a man destitute of wit; child-

less, without children; fatherless; faithless; penniless; lawless; &c.

Less (les), *a.* [*O. E. lesse*, *læsa*, *A. Sax. læs*, *læssa* (for *læstra*). Allied to *Goth. laivos*, weak (comp. *lazy*); the superl. *least* is a contracted form of *A. Sax. læstist*, *læsest*. *Little*, which serves as the positive, is from a different root.] Smaller; not so large or great; as, a less quantity or number; a horse of less size or value; we are all destined to suffer affliction in a greater or less degree.

Less (les), *adv.* In a smaller or lower degree; as, less bright or loud; less beautiful; less obliging; less careful; the less a man praises himself the more disposed are others to praise him.

Less (les), *n.* 1. Not so much; a quantity not so great as another quantity; anything below a certain standard; as, he said he would have all his rights and honours, and would not be contented with less.

And the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some less. Ex. xvi. 17.

2. A younger; an inferior.

The less is blessed of the better. Heb. vii. 7.

—No less, nothing of inferior consequence or moment; nothing else.

He is no less than what we say he is. *Shak.*

Look for no less than death. *Shak.*

Less (les), *v. t.* To make less. *Gower*.

Lessee (les-sé), *n.* [*From lease*.] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease.

Lessen (les'n), *v. t.* 1. To make less; to diminish; to reduce in size, number, degree, state, or quality; as, to lessen a kingdom or its population; awkward manners tend to lessen our respect for men of merit.—2. To degrade; to reduce in dignity; to depreciate; to disparage.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury*.

Lessen (les'n), *v. i.* To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to become less in degree; to decrease; to diminish. 'Listen to the lessening music.' *Tennyson*.

Lesser (les'ér), *a.* [*A. double compar. from less*.] Less; smaller.

By the same reason may a man in the state of nature punish the lesser branches of that law. *Locke*.

God made . . . the lesser light to rule the night. Gen. i. 16.

[The use of this form of the comparative of *little* is not so common as that of the form *less*, but it is almost uniform after the definite article, and in antithesis to *greater* as well as in certain special instances; as, in *Lesser Asia*.]

Lesser (les'ér), *adv.* Less.

Some say he's mad; others that lesser hate him. Do call it valiant fury. *Shak.*

Lessee (les'éz), *n.* [*Fr. laissées*, lit. leaveings, from *laisser*, to leave.] In *hunting*, the ordure or excrement of the boar, wolf, and bear.

Lesson (les'n), *n.* [*Fr. leçon*; *L. lectio*, *lectionis*, from *L. lego*, *lectum*, to pick up, gather, or collect, to read.] 1. Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner, or such a portion of a book as is assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learned at one time; something to be learned.—2. Instruction conveyed to a pupil at one time; as, to receive twelve lessons in music; a half-hour lesson on the piano.—3. Anything learned or that may be learned from experience.

O learn to love; the lesson is but plain. *Shak.*

4. A portion of Scripture read in divine service; as, here endeth the first lesson.—5. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil lesson against herself. Eccus. ix. 1.

6. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late. *Sir J. Sidney*.

7. A musical composition written as an exercise for an instrument.

Those good laws were like good lessons set for a flute out of tune. *Sir J. Davies*.

Lesson (les'n), *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

Children should be seasoned betimes, and lessened into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *Sir R. E. Estrange*.

Lessor (les-sor), *n.* [*From lease*.] One who leases; the person who lets to a tenant for a term of years, or gives a lease.

Least (lest), *conj.* [*O. E. lēste*, *lēste*, for *les* the, shortened from *A. Sax. thys* *lēst* the, the less that, lest—*thys*, by that—the in the more.

&c., *less=less*, the, indeclinable relative.] For fear that; in case; that . . . not.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. Gen. iii. 3.

Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee. Jn. v. 14.

Lest (lest), *v. i.* To listen. *Spenser*.

Lest, *t. n.* [*A form of lust*.] Pleasure. *Chaucer*.

Leste, *t. v. i.* To list; to please; generally used as an impersonal.

Leste, *t. a.* Last. *Chaucer*.

Leste, *t. a. superl.* Least. *Chaucer*.

Lestris (les'tris), *n.* [*Gr. læstris*, piratical, from *læstēs*, a robber, pirate.] A genus of palmed birds, distinguished from the true gulls by their membranous nostrils being larger, and opening nearer to the point and edge of the beak; the tail is also pointed. The *L. parasiticus* is the arctic gull, and the *L. catarrhactes* the skua gull, the most formidable of all the gull kind. They both force gulls and other sea-birds to give up their prey; hence their name.

Let (let), *v. t. pret. & pp. let*; *ppr. letting*. [Common to the Teutonic languages, and originally with reduplicated preterite. *A. Sax. lētan*, *lētan*, *pret. lēot*, *lēot*, for *lēiōt* (*Goth. lailōt*); *D. laeten*, *Icel. lēta*, *Goth. lēitan*, *lēitan*, *G. lassen*, to let, to permit, to let go, set free; allied to *E. late*, and probably to *L. lassus*, weary, exhausted.] 1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or negatively to withhold restraint; not to prevent; as, a leaky ship *lets* water enter into the hold. *Let* is now always followed by the infinitive without the sign *to*; and the examples of its use with the infinitive preceded by *to* are rare even in older English.

Pharaoh said, I will let you go. Ex. viii. 28.

When the ship was caught and could not bear up into the wind, we let her drive. Acts xxvii. 15.

2. To cause; to make.

There's a letter for you, sir . . . if your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. *Shak.*

[In this sense the word *let* is pretty common in Old English with the infinitive not preceded by *to*, in constructions similar to those in which *do* is used with the infinitive in modern English. Thus *Chaucer* has—

For which this noble Thebes anon

Let senden after noble Palamon;

where *let senden* is equivalent to *did send*. See *Abbott's Shakespearean Grammar*, § 303.]

3. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; as, to let an estate for a year; to let a house to a tenant; to let a room to lodgers; often followed by *out*; but the *out* is unnecessary.—4. To give out, as any work to be performed at a fixed rate; as, to let the works on a railway.—5. In the imperative mood, *let* has the following uses. (a) Followed by the first and third persons it expresses desire or wish; hence it is used in prayer and entreaty to superiors, and to those who have us in their power; as, *let me* not wander from thy commandments. Ps. cxix. 10. (b) Followed by the first person plural, *let* expresses exhortation or entreaty; as, *rise, let us go*. (c) Followed by the third person, it implies permission, desire, command, or concession, addressed to an inferior; as, *let him go*; *let them remain*.

Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear. Gen. i. 9.

O'er golden sands let rich Pactolus flow. *Pope*.

—To let alone, to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling; as, *let alone* this idle project; *let me alone*. Adverbially used in the sense of not to take into account; not to mention. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

He's worth a shilling a day; let alone the arrands. *Dickens*.

I wouldn't turn out a badger to you, let alone a man. *Dickens*.

—To let be, to suffer to be as at present; to suffer to go or to cease; to let alone.—To let blood, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.—To let down, (a) to permit to sink or fall; to lower.

She let them down by a cord through the window. Josh. ii. 15.

(b) To soften in tempering, as tools, cutlery, &c.—To let drive or let fly, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow, stone, &c.—To let go, to allow or suffer to go; to release from confinement; to relax hold of anything; often, by a vulgar corruption, with *of*.

'Don't,' cried Oliver, struggling. 'Let go of me.' *Dickens*.

—To let in or into, (a) to permit or suffer to enter; to admit; as, open the door, let in

try friend, we are not let into the secrets of the cabinet. (b) To place in as an insertion. (c) To cheat. *Halfhearted*. To let loose, to free from restraint to permit to wander at large. To let off, (a) to allow to escape, to release, as from a penalty or an engagement. (b) To discharge, as an arrow, to fire, as a gun. To let out, (a) to suffer to escape. (b) To loosen, to extend, to enlarge, as, to let out a rope (by allowing it to slip), to let out a sail or a garment. (c) To lease or let to hire. (d) To give on contract. See above def. 4. To let slide, to let alone, not to mind, to pay no more attention to.

Let the world slide away! *Shak.*

-To let slip, to let go, to let loose, to omit, to lose by negligence. -Let that free stick to the wall, let that alone, say nothing about that. [*Scotch*] -To let well alone, to forbear trying to improve that which is already in a satisfactory condition, to leave matters as they are.

Let (let), v. i. 1. To forbear, to leave off.

Thar can be bounden to his observance.

For Cuthbert wold be doted on his will. *Chaucer.*

We hope a whittier anxiety did not stir

To praise the clear unclouded red and white. *Shak.*

2. To be offered for hire, as, a house to let. To yield a certain rent by being hired out, as, this house lets for \$20 a year. To let in, to leak; to admit water. To let out, to make a disclosure, to betray knowledge, as, don't let on about that, that is, don't mention it. [*Scotch and American*].

Let (let), n. A letting for hire.

The two couch house gets a better let, we like here cheap.

Let (let), v. i. pret. & pp. *letted*; *pp. letting* [*A. Sax. lettan*, to delay, to hinder, from *let*, late, comp. *hindere*, from *hind*] To retard, to hinder, to impede, to interpose obstructions to.

Many secret wounds be hardly whole.

And let the team the middle. *Trappam.*

Let (let), n. A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment, delay.

And hath out

Us young innocents, without any let,

To watch his slumber through. *Kent.*

-Let (let), A diminutive termination of nouns, as, hamlet, a little house, rivulet, a small stream. It is from French *let*, with *i* interposed, which is also recognized as a diminutive, hence *let* is properly a double diminutive.

Let-alone (let-a-bye), n. Let alone, forbearance used chiefly in the phrase *let-alone* for *let-alone* forbearance for forbearance, mutual forbearance. [*Scotch*].

Letch (lech), n. [See following verb.] An almost stagnant ditch. [*Provincial*].

Letch (lech), v. t. [*A. Sax. lecan*, to wet, to moisten. See *LEAK*.] To wash as ashes, by percolation, or coming water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *leach*. Written also *Leach*.

Letch (lech), v. t. To pass through by percolation. Written also *Leach*.

Letch (lech), n. 1. A quantity of wood taken through which water leches or passes, and thus imbibes the alkali. 2. A leach-tub.

Letch (lech), n. [See *LECH*, *LECHER*.] Strong desire, passion.

Some people have a leech for unwholesome importers,

And for averting the wrongs of others. *The Quarterly*

Letch-cub (lech'chub), n. A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. Sometimes written *Leach-cub*.

Letchy (lech'y), n. A allowing water to percolate through sand of gravelly and sandy soils.

Let's! n. The river *Lethe*. *Chaucer*

Let'samp, n. [*Let*, hindrance, and *game*, sport, play.] A hinderer of pleasure. *Chaucer*

Letthal (let'hul), n. [*L. lethalis*, *letalis*, mortal, from *letum*, death.] Deadly, mortal, fatal.

Could not your heavenly charm, your youthful voice,

Have won'd the rage of mortal love, and stay'd

The lethal blow! *Sp. Richardson.*

Letality (let'al-ti), n. Mortality.

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful letality of the French. *Alfred*

Letargic, Letargical (le-thar'jik, le-thar'jik), n. [*L. lethargicus*, or *lethargicus* from *lethargos*, drowsiness. See *LETHARGY*.] 1. Affected with lethargy, morbidly inclined to sleep; extremely drowsy; dull, heavy.

Scarcely, Scarcely, why is slumberous

Letargic dost thou lie? *Spencer.*

2. Pertaining to, constituting, or caused by lethargy, as, *lethargic sleep*.

Letargically (le-thar'jik-al-ly), adv. In a lethargic manner.

Mr. Maury was not only unsteady, but so lethargically stupid, that he fell asleep even in martial assemblies. *Lord Lytton*

Letargism, Letargismos (le-thar'jik-al-izm, le-thar'jik-al-izm), n. The state or quality of being lethargic, morbid or unnatural drowsiness, or drowsiness.

Letargias (le-thar'jik), v. t. pret. & pp. *lethargized*, *lethargizing*. To render lethargic.

All letters are poems, and set by affix, and depriving, and *delethargizing* the brevity. *Leitner*

Letargy (le-thar'jik), n. [*L. lethargia*, or *lethargia* - *leth*, oblivion, and *argos*, idle, or more probably *allos* pain, morbid affection, the *i* being dissimilated to *r* on account of the *i* in the previous part of the word.] 1. Unnatural drowsiness, morbid drowsiness, continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awakened.

2. Dulness, inaction, listlessness.

Escape by them under a deep letargy. *Alfred*

Letargy (le-thar'jik), v. t. To make lethargic or dull. [*Rare*].

His mother weathers his drowsings

As a lethargy - His! waking? To not so. *Shak.*

Lethe (le-thé), n. [*Or lethe*, forgetfulness. *A. L. lethe*, to be hid.] 1. In Greek myth, the river of oblivion; one of the streams of the infernal regions. Its waters possessed the quality of causing those who drank them to forget the whole of their former existence. 2. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath stamp'd our senses

In soft and delicate lethe. *Shak.*

Lethe (le-thé), n. [*L. letum*, death.] Death.

Now did it there fall, and have thy honors stand,

Ripe'd in thy spot, and crimson'd in thy lethe. *Shak.*

Lethean (le-thé-an), n. Pertaining to the river *Lethe*; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion. "If Death so taste lethean springs."

Trappam.

Letheon (le-thé-on), n. [*A. word coined by Shakespeare from Lethe, the river of oblivion.*] Oblivious, lethean. "A letheon dullest."

Letheon (le-thé-on), n. [*Or lethe*, forgetfulness.] A name sometimes applied to sulphuric ether when used as an anesthetic.

Letheonine (le-thé-on-in), v. t. To subject to the influence of letheon, to render unconscious or forgetful.

Letheonous (le-thé-on-us), n. [*L. letum*, death, and *fero*, to bring.] Deadly; mortal, bringing death or destruction.

Those that are really letheonous are but exterminators of sin. *Dr. Johnson*

Lethe (le-thé), n. Causing oblivion or forgetfulness, lethean. [*Rare*].

Leti (let-i), n. A native or inhabitant of the Russian Baltic province of Livonia.

Letter (let'er), n. One who lets or permits.

-Letter-go, one who lets go a spendthrift, a squanderer.

A provider also

For his own good, a careless letter-go. *Spencer*

Letter (let'er), n. One who lets, retards, or hinders.

Letter (let'er), n. [*Fr. lettre*, *L. littera*, from *lino*, *linum*, to banner, an early mode of writing being by graving the characters upon tablets smeared over with wax. See *LETTUR*.] 1. A mark or character written, printed, engraved, or painted, used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the organs of speech. 2. A written or printed message, an epistle, a communication made by visible characters from one person to another at a distance.

I have a letter from her

Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shak.*

3. Neither more nor less than what words literally express. Literal or verbal meaning.

We must observe the letter of the law without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the business of the legislator. *For Taylor*

Break the letter of it to keep the sense. *Trappam*

4. In printing a single type or character, also types collectively, as, plenty of letter, scarcity of letter. 5. *pl.* Learning; erudition, as, a man of letters. 6. In the flowery walk of letters. *Trappam*. -Letter of attorney. See *ATTORNEY*. -Letter of credence. See *CREDENCE*. 7. -Letter of credit. See *CREDIT*. -Letter of Marque. See *MANQUE*. -Signal letter. See *SIGNAL*. -Dead letter. See *DEAD LETTER*. -Letter de course, in law, close letters, being usually closed or sealed up with the

royal signet or privy seal. -Letter patent or seal, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right. To run one's letters, in *Saxo* law, to apply, as a prisoner, for trial at the Court of Justiciary, in cases when such trial could be brought on in that court before the circuit court sits in the locality in which he is imprisoned.

Letter (let'er), v. t. To impress or form letters on; as, to letter a book; a book gilt and lettered.

Letter-board (let'er bôrd), n. In printing, a board on which pages of types are placed for distribution, and also when they are not immediately wanted.

Letter-book (let'er buk), n. A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him.

Letter-box (let'er boks), n. A box for receiving letters, a post-office box.

Letter-carrier (let'er-kar-i-er), n. A man who carries about and delivers letters; a postman.

Letter-case (let'er-kâs), n. 1. A case for containing letters or epistles. 2. In printing, a case of letters or types.

Letter-clip (let'er klip), n. A contrivance, generally in the form of a spring-clip, for keeping letters or papers fast together.

Letter-cutter (let'er-kut-er), n. One who cuts types.

Lettered (let'er-d), a. 1. Litterate, educated, versed in literature or sciences. "Lettered Rabbins." *Prose* 2. Belonging to learning; containing letters; as, a lettered retirement.

Lettered case, n. A furnished, marked, or designated with letters, as, a lettered suit or illustration.

Letter-founder (let'er found-er), n. One who casts letters, a type-founder.

Letter-foundry (let'er found-ry), n. A place where types are cast.

Lettering (let'er-ing), n. 1. The act of impressing letters. 2. The letters impressed or formed upon anything.

write letters or

void of letters,

good. "A new

Wetshower

little letter.

A lock whose

of rings having

set of studs on

he lock can be

opened. These notches are so arranged as

to prevent the passage of the bolt except

when certain letters on a series of exterior

rings are brought into line with each other

so as to form a particular word or combina-

tion on which the lock has been set.

Letters (let'erz), n. See *LETTERS*.

Letter-office (let'er-of-is), n. A place where letters are deposited and from which they are distributed.

Letter-paper (let'er-pâ-pér), n. Paper for writing letters on.

Letterpress (let'er-pres), n. 1. Letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types, print. 2. Same as *Copping-machine*.

Letterpress (let'er-pres), a. Consisting of, relating to, or employed in, type-printing; as, a letterpress printer; letterpress printing.

Letter-sorter (let'er-sort-er), n. An assistant in a post-office who is engaged in arranging letters.

Letter-wood (let'er-wud), n. The heart-wood of a tree of the genus *Broomum* (*B. dubia*), belonging to the broad fruit family (*Artocarpacae*), and a native of Otaheite. It is extremely hard, of a beautiful brown colour with black spots, which have been compared to hieroglyphics, hence the name. It is used in cabinet-work for veneering only, its scarcity and costliness making it an article of rare and limited application.

Letter-writer (let'er-rit-er), n. One who writes letters a book which teaches the proper modes of writing letters, an instrument for copying letters.

Letting (let'ing), n. Same as *Letting*.

Letting-cap (let'ing-kap), n. [Probably a form of *letting-cap*, lettings being a mild euphoric and analgesic.] A euphoric in which lettuce was probably a leading ingredient.

Bring in the lettuce, you must be shaved, etc.

And then how suddenly we'd make you sleep. *Don & Pl.*

Lettice-cap (let'is-kap), n. [Comp. *O. Fr. letice*, a gray fur.] A kind of cap.

A lettuce-cap is worn and heard not about.

Shakespeare (*1598*)

Lettish, Lettic (let'ish, let'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts, or natives or inhabitants of Livonia.

Lettish, Lettic (let'ish, let'ik), *n.* The language spoken by the people of Livonia, originally a Slavonian branch of the Aryan family of tongues.

Lettre-de-cachet (let-r-de-ka-shä), *See* CACHET.

Lettuce (let'is), *n.* [A Sax. *lactuce*, G. *lattich*, D. *lattus*, Fr. *laitue*, from L. *lactuca*, a lettuce, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] The English popular name of several species of *Lactuca*, some of which are used as salads. *See* LACTUCA.

Leucadendron (lü-ka-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *dendron*, a tree—in allusion to the white leaves.] A genus containing between forty and fifty species of trees and shrubs, with handsome silky silvery entire, mostly sessile leaves, and heads of yellowish dioecious flowers, nat. order Proteaceae, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. *L. argenteum* is the silver-tree, the silvery leaves of which are much used in Christmas decorations.

Leucin, Leucine (lü'sin), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white.] (C₆H₁₂NO₃) A white pulverulent substance obtained by treating muscular fibre with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alcohol. It crystallizes in shining scales.

Leuciscus (lü-sis'kus), *n.* [Gr. *leukiskos*, the white mullet.] A genus of fishes of the family Cyprinidae. It contains numerous species, of which the roach, dace, and bleak afford familiar examples.

Leucite (lü'sit), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white.] A mineral, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic products in Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas in crystals or in irregular masses. It is a silicate of alumina and potassium.

Leucitic (lü-sit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, containing, or resembling leucite.

Leucitoid (lü'si-toid), *a.* In crystal, the trapezohedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leucite.

Leucobryaces (lü-kö-bri-ä'sé-ö), *n. pl.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *bryon*, an alga.] A family of operculate mosses arranged among the Acrocarpi, but exhibiting also lateral fruit-stalks. There is only one British genus.

Leucocythæmia, Leucocythemia (lü-kö-si-thé-mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, *kytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood.] In med. a disease in which the blood presents a great increase of the white corpuscles, the spleen and lymphatic glands being at the same time increased.

Leucothiopic (lü-ké-thi-op'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a leucothiops or albino; pertaining to leucopathy.

Leuco-ethiopic (lü-kö-é-thi-op'ik), *a.* Same as *Leucothiopic*.

Leucothiops (lü-ké-thi-op-s), *n. pl.* **Leucothiopes** (lü-ké-thi-op-éz), [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *aitiops*, an Ethiop or black.] An albino or individual affected with a want of colouring matter in the skin and cuticular appendages.

Leucojum, Leucoum (lü-kö'jum, lö-kö'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *ion*, a violet, in reference to the colour of the flower, whence the English name snowflake.] A genus of European bulbous plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceae. They are very like snowdrops, but the six perianth-segments are nearly equal. *L. æstivum* is a British species commonly known by the name of snowflake.

Leucol, Lencoline (lü-kol, lö-kol-in), *n.* (C₂H₃N.) An organic base obtained from coal-tar, isomeric with chinoline.

Leucoma (lü-kö'ma), *n.* [L. from *leukos*, white.] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of acute inflammation. Called also *Albugo*.

Leucopathy, Lencopathia (lü-kop'a-thi, lö-kö-path'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *pathos*, affection.] The condition of an albino; albinism.

Leucophane (lü-kö-fän), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *phaino*, to appear.] A mineral occurring imperfectly crystallized, of a pale greenish or wine-yellow colour, consisting of silica, fluoric acid, glucina, lime, and sodium. It is found in Norway.

Leucophasia (lü-kö-fä-si-a), *n.* A genus of white butterflies. *L. sinapis*, or wood-white butterfly, is a native of Britain.

Leucophlegmacy (lü-kö-fleg'ma-si), *n.* [Gr. *leukophlegmatia*—*leukos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm.] A tendency to a dropi-

cal state known by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

Leucophlegmatic (lü-kö-fleg-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to leucophlegmacy; having a dropical habit of body with an unnaturally pale complexion.

Leucopetrian (lü-kop-té-ri-an), *n.* In eccles. hist. one of a sect of the Greek Church charged with the errors of the Origenists, and with corrupting the text of the Gospel.

Leucopyrite (lü-kop'i-rit), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *E. pyrites*.] A mineral of a colour between white and steel-gray, of a metallic lustre, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron.

Leucorrhœa (lü-ko-ré'a), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, and *rhœo*, to flow.] In med. a morbid discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus from the female genital organs; fluor albus; the whites.

Leucosiada (lü-kö-si-a-dé), *n. pl.* A family of short-tailed decapodous crustaceans, containing many pretty, round, porcellane, exotic crabs.

Leucostine (lü-kos'tin), *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white.] A variety of trachyte.

Leucous (lü'kus), *a.* [Fr. *leukos*, white.] White: applied specifically to albinos.

Leugh, Leuch (lyuch or lyöch), pret. of *lauch*. Laughed. [Scotch.]

How graceless Ham leugh at his dad,
Which made Canaan a nigr. Burns.

Levant (lev'ant), *a.* [Fr. *levant*, rising, sunrise, from *lever*, L. *levo*, to make light, to raise. In the extract below, Milton, using *levant* and *ponent* as correlative terms, directly borrows from the It. *levante*, east, east wind, and *ponente*, west, west wind.] 1. † Eastern; coming from the direction in which the sun rises.

Forth rush the *levant* and the *ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. Milton.

2. In geol. the name ('sunrise') given by Professor H. Rogers to the fourth of his fifteen divisions of the paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds to a certain extent with our lower Silurians.—*Levant* and *couchant*, in *lavo*, see COUCHANT.

Levant (lé-vant'), *n.* [It. *levante*, the east, the east wind. See the adjective.] 1. A name given somewhat loosely to the countries, or more especially the maritime parts of the countries, lying on the eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters, as Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c.—2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a *levanter*. **Levant** (lé-vant'), *v. i.* [Sp. *levantar*, to raise, to move, to remove; *levantar la casa*, means to break up house; *levantar el campo*, to break up camp; to decamp—from L. *levare*, to raise.] To run away; to decamp.

Her unfortunate affliction precluded her from all hope of *levanting* with a lover. Trollope.

Levant (lé-vant'), *n.* A land-spring. [Local.] 'Landsprings which we call *levants*.' Gilbert White.

Levanter (lé-vant'ér), *n.* The name given to an easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.

Violent *Levanters* which the learned among us say ought to be the Euroclydon which drove St. Paul to Malta. W. H. Russell.

Levanter (lé-vant'ér), *n.* One who levants; one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost; any one who runs away disgracefully. [Slang.]

Levantine (lé-vant'in or lev'an-tin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Levant. 'The *Levantine* churches.' Spencer.—2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

Levantine (lé-vant'in or lev'an-tin), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of the Levant.—2. A vessel belonging to the Levant.—3. A particular kind of silk cloth.

Levari facias (lé-vä'ri fä'shi-as), *n.* [L. that you cause to be levied.] In *lavo*, a writ of execution executed by the sheriff for levying money upon the goods and lands of another. It issues from the county court and other inferior courts, except when money due for taxes, upon recognizances, &c., is to be levied, in which case it issues from the exchequer. This writ, except in the case of outlawry, has been completely superseded by the writ of *elegit*.

Levation (lé-vä'shon), *n.* [L. *levatio*, *levationis*, from *levo*, to raise.] The act of raising; elevation. Sir T. More.

Levator (lé-vä'tér), *n.* [L. from *levo*, to raise.] 1. In anat. a name applied to many

muscles, such as raise the lips, eyelids, eye, soft palate, shoulder-blade, &c.—2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Leve (lév), *v. t.* To believe.

Leve (lév), *v. i.* To live.

Leve, † *a.* [See LIEVE.] Dear; beloved.

Levecel, Levesell, † *n.* [Written also *Lefesal*, *Lefale*, &c., from A. Sax. *leaf*, a leaf, and *sal*, *sel*, a hall, a room; comp. Dan. *lövæl*, Sw. *löfsal*, a hut of green branches.] 1. A lattice.—2. A pent-house or projecting roof over a door, window, &c.—3. An open shed.

He looketh up and down til he hath found
The clerke's hors, there as he stood ybound
Behind the mille under a *levecell*. Chaucer.

Levee (lev'é), *n.* [Fr. *levée*, a gathering or levying, a levy, the breaking up of a meeting, an embankment, from *lever*, to raise. L. *levo*. The French word does not appear ever to have had the meaning which *levee* commonly has in English, *levee* being the proper French word for this meaning.] 1. A morning reception held by a prince or great personage; a morning assembly. The term is chiefly applied in this country to the stated public occasions on which the sovereign receives visits from such persons as are entitled by rank or fortune to the honour. It is distinguished from a *drawing-room* in this respect, that while at the former gentlemen alone appear (with the exception of the chief ladies of the court), both ladies and gentlemen are admitted to the latter. In the United States, the term is applied to any general or miscellaneous assemblage of guests, usually in the evening; as, the president's *levee*.—2. The act or time of rising. *Johnston*.—3. [Borrowed from the use of the word by the French settlers.] In America, an embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel; as, the *levees* on the banks of the Mississippi.—*Levee en masse*. See LEVEE.

Levee (lev'é), *v. t.* 1. To attend the levee of; to hunt or pursue at levees. [Rare.]

Warm in pursuit, he *levees* all the great. Young.

2. To embark; as, to *levee* a river.

Level (lev'el), *n.* [A. Sax. *læfel*, from L. *libella*, a line or other appliance for testing whether a surface is level, from *libra*, a balance, a plummet, a level. The A. Sax. *læfel* no doubt merged in the O. Fr. *level* (now *niveau*), also from L. *libella*.] 1. An instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon, and by this means to determine the true level or the difference of ascent or descent between several places, for various purposes in architecture, agriculture, engineering, hydraulics, surveying, &c. There is a great variety of instruments for this purpose, differently constructed and of different materials, according to the particular purposes to which they are applied, as the carpenter's level, mason's level, gunner's level, balance level, water level, mercurial level, spirit level, surveying level, &c. All such instruments, however, may be reduced to three classes:—(1) Those in which the vertical line is determined by a suspended plumb line or balance weight, and the horizontal indicated by a line perpendicular to it. Such are the carpenter's and mason's levels. (2) Those which determine a horizontal line by the surface of a fluid at rest, as water and mercurial levels. (3) Those which point out the direction of a horizontal line by a bubble of air floating in a fluid contained in a glass tube. Such are spirit-levels, which are by far the most convenient and accurate. All levels depend on the same principle, namely, the action of terrestrial gravity.—2. A line or surface every point of which is equally distant from the centre of the earth: called a *true level*.—3. A line or surface which coincides with or is parallel to the plane of the horizon: called an *apparent level*.—4. A surface without inequalities.—5. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary height; as, the ordinary *level* of the world.—6. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality.

Providence, for the most part, sets us upon a *level*. Addison.

7. The line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed. 'The *level* of mine aim.' Shak.

I stood if the *level*
Of a full-charged confederacy, and give thanks
To you that choked it. Shak.

8. Rule; plan; scheme.

Be the fair level of thy actions laid. *Prior.*

9. Fixed or settled position; natural position; position to which anything is entitled. 'When merit shall find its level.' *F. W. Robertson.*—10. In mining, an excavation or cutting in a lode; a horizontal gallery in a mine; levels are generally ten, twenty, thirty fathoms below the adit, in which case they are called the ten fathoms, twenty fathoms, &c., level.

Level (lev'el), *a.* 1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon, or parallel to it; as, to be perfectly level is to be exactly horizontal.—2. Not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; even; flat; having no inequalities of magnitude; as, a level plain or field; level ground; a level floor or pavement.—3. Even with anything else; of the same height; on the same line or plane.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars Up to the very concave towering high. *Milton.*

The setting sun now beams more mildly bright, The shadows lengthening with the level light. *Bentley.*

4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

Be level in preferences, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley.*

Level (lev'el), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *levelled*; ppr. *levelling*. 1. To make horizontal; to reduce to a horizontal plane.—2. To make smooth or even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in anything; as, to level a road or walk.—3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane.

And their proud structures level with the ground. *Sandys.*

He levels mountains, and he raises plains. *Dryden.*

4. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; as, to level all ranks and degrees of men.

The consequence has been (in too many physical systems), to level the study of nature, in point of moral interest, with the investigations of the algebraist. *Stewart.*

5. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim; as, to level a cannon or musket.

The setting sun . . . Against the eastern gate of Paradise Levelled his evening rays. *Milton.*

Hence—6. To aim; to direct; as, severe remarks levelled at the vices and follies of the age.—7. To adapt; to suit; to proportion; as, to level observations to the capacity of children.—To level up, to raise something that is low to the level of anything higher; specifically, to raise a lower person or class to the level of a higher.—To level down, to lower to the same level or status.

Level (lev'el), *v. i.* 1. To accord; to agree; to suit. [Rare.]

Such accommodation and besort As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*

2. To be in the same direction with something; to be aimed.

He near to his engine flew, Plac'd his ear to hand in open view, And rais'd it till it level'd right, Against the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras.*

3. To point a gun or an arrow to the mark; as, he immediately levelled and fired.—4. To direct the view or purpose; to make attempts; to aim.

The glory of God and the good of his church . . . ought to be the mark whereto we also level. *Hooker.*

Ambitious York did level at thy crown. *Shak.* 5. † To conjecture; to attempt to guess. 'He levelled at our purposes.' *Shak.*

Level-coil (lev'el-kōil), *n.* An old Christmas game in which each hunted the other from his seat, the loser giving up his seat to the winner; hence, riotous sport of any kind.

Young Justice Bramble has kept level-coil Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. *B. Tensen.*

Levelless, † *a.* Without leave. *Chaucer.* **Levelism** (lev'el-izm), *n.* The act or principles of levelling distinctions in society. [Rare.]

Leveller (lev'el-ēr), *n.* 1. One who levels or makes even.—2. One who destroys or attempts to destroy social distinctions and reduce all men to equality.

You are an everlasting leveller; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier.*

Its structure strongly proves the truth of the maxim that princes are true levellers—real republicans—among themselves. *Brougham.*

[The term *Levellers* was particularly given to a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about the year 1647. They professed a determination to level all ranks and establish an equality in titles and estates throughout the kingdom. They were put down by Fairfax.]

Levelling (lev'el-ing), *n.* 1. The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane.—

2. The art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; the art or practice of finding how much any assigned point on the earth's surface included in a survey is higher or lower than another assigned point. It is a branch of surveying of great importance in making roads, determining the proper lines for railways, conducting water, draining low grounds, rendering rivers navigable, forming canals, and the like. In ordinary cases of levelling (for example, for canals, railways, &c.) the instruments commonly employed are a spirit-level with a telescope attached to it, and a stand for mounting them on, and a pair of levelling staves.

Levelling-pole, Levelling-rod (lev'el-ing-pōl, lev'el-ing-rod), *n.* Same as *Levelling-staff*.

Levelling-staff (lev'el-ing-staf), *n.* An instrument used in levelling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope. It is variously constructed, but consists essentially of a graduated pole with a cone sliding upon it so as to mark the height at any particular distance above the ground. In levelling two of them are used together, and being set up at any required distance the surveyor, by means of a telescope placed between them perfectly horizontally, is enabled to compare the relative heights of the two places. Called also *Levelling-pole, Levelling-rod, Station-pole, or Station-staff*.

Levelly (lev'el-li), *adv.* In a level manner; evenly.

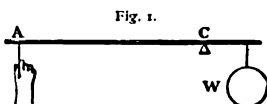
Levelness (lev'el-nēs), *n.* The condition of being level; evenness; equality.

Leven (lev'n). See LEAVEN.

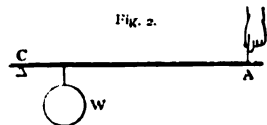
Levent (lev'en), *n.* Lightning. See LEVIN.

Leven (lev'en), *n.* A lawn; an open space between woods. [Scottish.]

Lever (lê'vēr), *n.* [Fr. *levier*, from *lever*, *L. levo*, to raise.] 1. In mech. a bar of metal, wood, or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, and used to overcome a certain resistance (called the weight) encountered at one part of the bar by means of a force (called the power) applied at another part. It is one of the mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, viz.: (1) When the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in the handspike, crow-bar, &c. In this case the parts of the lever on each side of the fulcrum are called the arms, and these arms may either be equal as in the balance, or unequal as in the steelyard. (2) When the weight is between

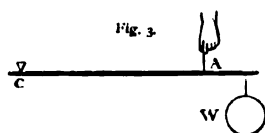


the power and the fulcrum, as in rowing a boat, where the fulcrum is the water. (3) When the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in raising a ladder from the ground by applying the hands to one of the lower rounds, the fulcrum in this case being the foot of the ladder. The bones of animals are levers of the third kind. Fig. 1 represents a lever of the first kind, the



power of acting at A, the weight or resistance at W, C being the fulcrum or prop. Fig. 2 is a lever of the second kind, fig. 3 a lever of the third kind. In all levers the power and weight are inversely proportional to the perpendicular lines drawn from the fulcrum to the directions in which the two forces act.—2. A watch with a lever escapement; a lever watch.—3. In *argy.* one of the

arms of an obstatrical forceps.—4. In *dentistry*, an instrument used in extracting the stumps of teeth.—Compound lever, a machine consisting of several simple levers



combined together and acting on each other.

Lever escapement, in a watch, an escapement in which the pallets are affixed to a bar or lever vibrating on its centre and having at one end a notch or fork which catches a pin connected with the balance-wheel and drives this pin backwards and forwards so as to give the balance-wheel its reciprocal motion.—**Lever watch**, a watch with a lever escapement.—**Universal lever**, a contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotatory motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel.

Lever (lê'vēr), *a.* compar. of *leve*, *lieve*, or *levee*. [See LIEVE.] More agreeable.

Lever (lê'vēr), *adv.* Rather; more gladly; more willingly.

Shalt thou never eat nor drink, said the steward, Till my lord be come to town?

I make mine avow to God, said Little John, I had lever to crack thy crown. *Old ballad.*

Leverage (lê'vēr-āj), *n.* 1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever power is gained. 'The fulcrum of the leverage.' 1. Taylor.—2. Lever power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

Lever-board (lê'vēr-bōrd), *n.* See LOUVRE.

Leveret (lev'ér-et), *n.* [Fr. *levrette*, dim. of *O. Fr. leure* (now *lièvre*), a hare, from *L. lepus, leporis*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of its age.

Leverhook (lê'vēr-ok), *n.* A lark. See LARK.

Lever-valve (lê'vēr-valv), *n.* A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of an adjustable weight. In locomotives a spring is substituted for the weight, and the pressure is regulated by a screw and indicated on a brass plate.

Levesall, † *n.* See LÉVECEIL.

Leveret (lê'vēr), † *n.* [Fr. *lever*, to raise, to call up.] The morning call on the trumpet by which soldiers are summoned to rise; a reveille.

Come, sir, a quaint lever To waken our brave general. *Beau. & Fl.*

Leveth, † *v. t.* Imper. second pers. pl. *Leveth* me, believe me. *Chaucer.*

Leviable (lev'i-a-bl), *a.* That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected; as, sums leviable by law.

Leviathan (lê'vī'a-than), *n.* [Heb. *lwyāthān*, a term which etymologically seems to mean a long jointed monster.] 1. An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, ch. xli, and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. In Isaiah it is called the crooked serpent. It is not known what animal is intended by the writers, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent. 2. A fabulous sea-monster of immense size.

Levier (lev'i-ēr), *n.* One who levies.

Levigable (lev'i-ga-bl), *a.* That can be rubbed or ground down to fine powder.

Levigate (lev'i-gät), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *levigated*; ppr. *levigating*. [L. *levigo*, from *levis*, smooth.] 1. In *phar.* and *chem.* to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth.—2. To plane; to polish. 'When use hath levigated the organs.' *Barrow.*

Levigate (lev'i-gät), *a.* 1. Made smooth, as if by polishing.—2. Made less harsh or burdensome; alleviated. 'His labours being levigated, and made more tolerable.' *Sir T. Elyot.* [Rare.]

Levigation (lev-i-gä'shon), *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

Levin (lev'in), *n.* [O. E. *levene*, *levene*, &c., from or allied to *A. Sax. lig, lige*, flame, *ligen*, flaming, *E. leme, leam*, flame. The connection between *levin* and *A. Sax. lig, ligen*, is similar to that between *icel. loy* and *Dan. lov, law*, *icel. skóg*, *Dan. skov*, a wood, *E. laugh*, and its present pronunciation *luf*; the connection between *it* and *leme*

again is paralleled by Icel. *himinn* and *hinn*, E. *heaven*, Sw. *hann*, Icel. *höfn*, E. *haven*.] **Lightning.** *Spenser*.

To him, as to the burning *levin*.
Short, bright, resistless course was given.
Sir W. Scott.

Levin-brand (lev'in-brand), *n.* A thunder-bolt. *Spenser*.

Levine (lé'vin), *n.* See **LEVYNE**.

Leviner (lev'in-ér), *n.* A swift species of hound.

Levirate, **Leviratical** (lé-vi-rát, lé-vi-rát'-ik-ál), *a.* [*L. levir*, a husband's brother.] In *Jewish antiqu.* (a) a term applied to the law according to which a woman whose husband died without issue was to be married to the husband's brother. Deut. xxv. 5. (b) Made in accordance with the levirate law.

The first-born son of a *leviratical* marriage was reckoned and registered as the son of the deceased brother. *Dean Alford*.

Leviration (lé-vi-rá'shon), *n.* The act or custom among the Jews of a man's marrying the widow of a brother who died without issue. The same custom or law prevails in some parts of India.

Levitation (lev-i-tá'shon), *n.* [From *L. levitas*, lightness, from *levis*, light.] 1. The act of making light; lightness; buoyancy.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of *levitation*. *Paley*.

2. Among *Spiritualists*, the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being by spiritual means rendered buoyant in the atmosphere.

Levite (lé'vit), *n.* [From *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] 1. In *Jewish history*, one of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, one of those persons who were employed in various duties connected with the tabernacle, or afterwards with the temple, as in bringing wood and other necessities for the sacrifices, singing and playing in connection with the services, &c. They were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi.—2. A priest: so used in contempt or ridicule.

A young *Levite* . . . might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pence a year. *Macaulay*.

Levitic, **Levitical** (lé-vi'tik, lé-vi'tik-ál), *a.* 1. Belonging to or connected with the Levites.—2. Priestly. 'Certain theological, or rather *levitical*, questions.' *Milton*.—*Levitical degrees*, degrees of kindred within which persons are prohibited to marry. They are set forth in Lev. xviii. 6-18.

Leviticall (lé-vi'tik-ál), *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

Leviticus (lé-vi'tik-us), *n.* [From *Levi*, *Levite*.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to offerings; the body of the ceremonial law.

Levity (lé-vi'ti), *n.* [*L. levitas*, from *levis*, light.] 1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body compared with another that is heavier; as, the ascent of a balloon in the air is owing to its *levity*.—2. Lightness of temper or conduct; want of due consideration; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; fickleness; capriciousness; volatility; as, the *levity* of youth.

The *levity* that is fatigued and disgusted with everything of which it is in possession. *Burke*.

Levoglucose, **Levoglucoose** (lé-vó-glú-kóe), *n.* In *chem.*, a sugar isomeric with dextroglucose, but distinguished from it by turning the plane of polarization to the left, and always occurring along with it in honey, in many fruits, and in other sacchariferous vegetable organs. The mixture of these two sugars in equal numbers of molecules constitutes fruit-sugar or inverted sugar, which itself turns the plane of polarization to the left, the specific rotatory power of levoglucoose being greater than that of dextroglucose.

Levogyrate (lé-vó-jí-rát), *a.* [*L. levius*, left, and *gyrus*, a circle.] Causing to turn towards the left hand; as, a *levogyrate* crystal, that is, one that turns the rays to the right in the polarization of light. See **DEX-TRYGYRATE**, and extract below.

If the analyzer (a slice of quartz) has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called *right-handed*, or *dextrogyrate*. If, however, the analyzer has to be turned from right to left to

obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called *left-handed* or *levogyrate*, the two kinds of polarization respectively called right-handed circular polarization and left-handed circular polarization. *Haydn*.

Levorotatory (lé-vó-ró'ta-to-ri), *a.* [*L. levius*, left, and *rota*, a wheel.] Same as *Levogyrate*.

Levulose, **Levulose** (lé-vú-lóe), *n.* One of the constituents of fruit-sugar or inverted sugar.

Under the influence of dilute acids, or long boiling with water, cane-sugar is converted into what is called inverted sugar, a mixture of dextrose and *levulose*. It is called inverted, because the left-handed rotation of the *levulose* is greater than the right-handed rotation of the dextrose. *Haydn*.

Levy (lev'i), *n.* [Fr. *levée*, a raising or levying, a levy of troops or taxes, &c., from *lever*, *L. levo*, to raise.] 1. The act of levying or collecting, especially for public service; as, a *levy* of troops was then made.—2. That which is levied, as a body of troops, or the amount accruing from a tax.

And king Solomon raised a *levy* out of all Israel; and the *levy* was thirty thousand men. 1 Ki. v. 13.

And this is the reason of the *levy* which king Solomon raised; for to build the house of the Lord, and his own house, &c. 1 Ki. ix. 15.

3. In *law*, the act of collecting on execution.—*Levy in mass* [Fr. *levée en masse*], the act of levying for military service all the able-bodied men of a country.

Levy (lev'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *levied*; ppr. *levying*. [From the noun, and perhaps partly directly from the Fr. *lever*.] 1. To raise; to collect; as, to *levy* troops; to *levy* taxes.

Edward the First covenanted in express terms for himself and his heirs, that they would never again *levy* any aid without the assent and good-will of the estates of the realm. *Macaulay*.

2. In *law*, (a) to erect or construct; as, to *levy* a mill; to *levy* a ditch. (b) To take or seize on execution or by seizure or distress.—3. To raise or desist from, as a siege.

Euphranor having *levied* the siege from this one city, forthwith led his army to Demetrias. *Holland*.

—To *levy war* is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.—To *levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

Levyne (lev'in), *n.* [So called from *Levy* the crystallographer.] A mineral found in Ireland, Faroe, and some other places. It occurs crystallized, the primary form being an acute rhomboid. It is a hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminum.

Lew (lá), *a.* [Allied to *D. lauw*, G. *lau*, lukewarm; comp. also A. Sax. *hleowan*, to be warm.] Tepid; lukewarm. [Old and provincial.]

Lewd (lúd), *a.* [O. E. *lewed*, *lewd*, *lay*, ignorant; A. Sax. *lewed*, *lewd*, &c., lay, laic, pp. of *lewan*, to weaken, enfeeble. *Skeat*.] 1. Lay; laic; not clerical; unlearned; ignorant; simple.

So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Sir J. Davies*.

2. Vile; despicable; profligate; wicked. But the Jews which believed not, . . . took unto them certain *lewd* fellows of the baser sort, . . . and assaulted the house of Jason. Acts xvii. 5.

Great numbers of men were trained up in an idle and dissolute way and then, if not ashamed to beg, too *lewd* to work, and ready for any kind of mischief. *Southey*.

3. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous.—4. Proceeding from unlawful lust; as, *lewd* actions.—**SYN.** Lustful, libidinous, licentious, profligate, dissolute, sensual, unchaste, impure, lascivious, lecherous.

Lewdly (lúd'li), *adv.* In a lewd manner: (a) Ignorantly; foolishly. *Spenser*. (b) Grossly; coarsely; wantonly; wickedly.

Whom she with leasings *lewdly* did niscall
And wickedly backbite. *Spenser*.

Yet *lewdly* darest our ministering upbraid. *Milton*.
(c) With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.

Lewdness (lúd'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lewd: (a) Ignorance; folly. (b) Wickedness. (c) The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication or adultery; lasciviousness. **SYN.** Lasciviousness, impurity, unchastity, debauchery, lechery, licentiousness, sensuality, profligacy.

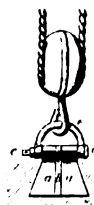
Lewdsby (lúd'sbi), *n.* A lewd or lecherous person.

Lewdster (lúd'stér), *n.* One given to criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shak*.

Lewd, *a.* Ignorant; unlearned; lascivious. *Chaucer*.

Lewis, Lewisson (lé'is, lé'is-son), *n.* 1. The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.—2. An instrument of iron used in raising large stones to the upper part of a building. It operates by the dovetailing of one of its ends into an opening in the stone, so formed that no vertical force can detach it. In the figure *a c* are two movable parts, perforated at their heads to admit the pin or bolt *e d*. These are inserted by hand into the cavity formed in the stone, and between them the part *b* is introduced, which pushes their points out to the sides of the stone, thus filling the cavity; *e* is a half-ring bolt with a perforation at each end, to this the tackle above is attached by a hook. The fastening pin passes horizontally through all the holes, entering at the right side *d*, and forelocking on the other end *e*.



Lewis.

zontally through all the holes, entering at the right side *d*, and forelocking on the other end *e*.

Lex (leks), *n.* [*L.* from same root as *E. to lie*.] *Law*: a word used in various law phrases; as, *lex loci contractus*, the law of the place where the contract is made; *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation directing the punishment to be analogous to the crime, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.; *lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law; *lex scripta*, the written or statute law; *lex mercatoria*, mercantile law.

Lexical (leks'ik-ál), *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.

Lexically (leks'ik-ál), *adv.* By means of a lexicon; according to lexicography or a lexicon.

By modifying a root *lexically* is here meant varying its signification. *Sir J. Stoddart*.

Lexicographer (leks-i-kog'ra-fér), *n.* [See **LEXICOGRAPHY**.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lexicographer, *n.* a writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of words. *Johnson*.

Lexicographic, **Lexicographical** (leks'í-kog'ra-fík, leks'í-kog'ra-fík-ál), *a.* Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary.

Lexicography (leks-i-kog'ra-fí), *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the occupation of composing dictionaries.—2. The principles on which dictionaries are, or should be, constructed; the art of compiling a dictionary.

Lexicologist (leks-i-kol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in lexicology; one who makes dictionaries or lexicons; a lexicographer.

Lexicology (leks-i-kol'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of words, their derivation and signification; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

Lexicon (leks'í-kon), *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, from *lexis*, a speaking, speech, a word, from *legō*, to say, to speak.] A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each, or an explanation of its meaning. The term *lexicon* was originally and is still usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues.

Lexiconist (leks'í-kon-ist), *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [Rare.]

Lexigraphic, **Lexigraphical** (leks-i-gráf'ík, leks-i-gráf'ík-ál), *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

Lexigraphy (leks-i-gráf'í), *n.* [Gr. *lexis*, a word, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or practice of defining words.

Lexiphanic (leks-i-fan'ík), *a.* [From Gr. *lexiphanes*, grandiloquent, from *lexis*, a word, especially a rare or foreign word, and *phainō*, to show.] Relating to lexicaphancy; bombastic; turgid; inflated. *Campbell*.

Lexiphantism (leks-i-fan'í-sizm), *n.* The habit of using an inflated, pompous style in speaking or writing. *Campbell*.

Lexipharmic (leks-i-farm'ík), *n.* A medicine which counteracts the effect of poison. See **ALEXIPHARMIC**.

Ley, *n.* Law.

Ley (lé), *n.* A different orthography of *Lay* and *Lea*, a meadow or field. (See **LEA**.)

Libken, *lib'kin* (lib'ken, lib'kin), *n.* [*Lib*, *A. lib*, *libra*, and *ken*, a haunt of low characters.] A house, lodgings. 'To their libkens at the crackman's' *S. Jenson*. [Old slang.]

Libra (lib'ra), *n.* [*L.*] In astronomy, the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September. It is marked thus ♎.

Libral (lib'ral), *a.* [*L. libralis*, *libra* a *libra*, the Roman pound of 12 ounces.] Weighing 1 lb. *Johnson*.

Librarian (lib'ri-ri-an), *n.* [Its meaning 1 from *libra*, in 2 from *L. librarius*, a transcriber of books.] 1 The keeper or one who has the care of a library or collection of books. 2 One who transcribes or copies books.

Librarianship (lib'ri-ri-an-ship), *n.* The office of a librarian.

Library (lib'ra-ri), *n.* [*L. librarium*, a bookcase, *libra*, a bookseller's shop, from *liber*, a book. See *LIBET*.] 1 A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company. 'A list of his majesty's library.' *Walpole*.—2 An apartment or suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of a collection of books.

Librate (lib'rat), *v. t. pret. & pp. librated*; *ppr. librating* [*L. libra*, *librum*, from *libra*, a balance, a level—whence *libra*, level.] To hold in equipoise; to poise, to balance.

Librate (lib'rat), *v. i.* To move, as a balance, to be poised.

Their parts all librate on two nice beams. *Clifton*.

Libration (lib'ra-shen), *n.* 1 The act of librating or balancing, or state of being librated or balanced, a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides. 'The libration and frequent weighing of his wings.' *Jer Taylor*.—2 In astronomy, a real or apparent libratory motion like that of a balance before coming to rest. Libration of the moon, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible, indicating, as it were, a sort of vibratory motion of the lunar globe. The libration of the moon is of three kinds: (a) *libration in longitude*, or a seeming vibratory motion according to the order of the signs, owing to this circumstance, that the motion of the moon about her axis is not always precisely equal to the angular velocity in her orbit. (b) *libration in latitude*, in consequence of her axis being inclined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one of her poles and sometimes the other declines as it waxes or dips towards the earth. (c) *diurnal libration*, which is simply a consequence of the lunar parallax. In this case as the observer at the surface of the earth perceives points near the upper edge of the moon's disc, at the time of her rising, which disappear as her elevation is increased, while new ones on the opposite or lower edge, that were before invisible, come into view as she descends towards the horizon. If the observer were placed at the earth's centre he would perceive no diurnal libration. Libration of the earth, a term applied by some of the older astronomers to that feature of the earth's motion by which while revolving in its orbit its axis constantly continues parallel to itself.

Libratory (lib'ra-to-ri), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equilibrium or level, oscillating.

Libretto (lib'bre-to), *n.* [*It.*, a little book.] 1 A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera, oratorio, and the like. 2 The words themselves.

Libra (lib'ra), *n.* [*Gr* Mt. Libanus.] The west-north-west wind. *Shakespeare*.

Libyan (lib'yan), *a.* A name given to a group of tongues, otherwise called *Berber* (which see).

Libyan (lib'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large portion of North Africa, and sometimes applied to all Africa.

Lice (li), *n. pl.* of *louse*.

Licenable (li'cen-a-bil), *a.* Capable of being licensed or permitted by legal grant.

Licence, **Licence** (li'sens), *n.* [*Fr* *licence*, from *L. licentia*, from *licet*, it is permitted, one is at liberty.] 1 Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act, the admission of an individual, by proper authority, to the right of doing particular acts, practicing in professions, conducting certain

trades; as, a *licence* to preach, practice medicine, sell spirits, receive goods in pawn, &c., a grant of permission.—2 A written document containing such authority.—3 Exercise of liberty; undue freedom, freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

Licence they mean when they cry Liberty. *Milton*.

4 The liberty which an artist takes in deviating from the rules of his art, as in poetry, painting, music, deviation from an artistic standard. *Leave, Liberty, Licence*. See under *LEAVE*.

Licence (li'sens), *v. t. pret. & pp. licensed*; *ppr. licensing* 1 To permit by grant of authority, to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission; to authorize to act in a particular character, as, to *license* a man to keep an inn, to *license* a physician or a lawyer. 2 To dissuade. *Weller*.

Licensed (li'sens), *p. p.* and *a.* Having a licence, permitted by authority. *Licensed* vintner, an innkeeper or keeper of a public-house who is licensed to sell spirits, wine, beer, &c.

All public discourse . . . from the Sheriff's to the *Licensed* /*innkeepers*, are running scenes. *Dickens*.

Licencee (li-sen-si), *n.* One to whom a licence is granted.

Licensor (li'sens-er), *n.* One who licenses or grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others; as, a *licensor* of the press.

Licensure (li'sens-er), *n.* A licensing.

Licentiate (li-sen-shi-ai), *n.* [*From L. licentia*, *licence*.] 1 One who behaves in a licentious manner, one who transgresses the bounds of due restraint and decorum. 'Licentiate of disorder' *By Hall*.—2 One who has licence to practice any art or faculty, or to exercise any profession.—3 On the Continent, an academical dignity between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, and the obtaining of which is necessary to taking the doctor's degree also, the person who has received the degree.

Licentiate (li-sen-shi-ai), *v. t.* To give licence or permission to, to encourage by licence.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of anything that is coarse. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Licentiation (li-sen-shi-ai-shen), *n.* The act of licentiating or permitting. [*Rare*.]

Licentious (li-sen-shus), *a.* [*L. licentiosus*, from *licentia*, *licence*.] 1 Characterized by or using licence, indulging too great freedom; overpassing due bounds or limits; excessive.

Where shall we find a parallel to the whole compass of the Bible for such a *licentious* abuse of punishment? *R. Hall*.

Specifically—2 Unrestrained by law, religion, or morality; wanton; loose; dissolute; libidinous; as, a *licentious* person; *licentious* desires. *Syn* Unrestrained, uncurbed, uncontrolled, unruly, riotous, ungovernable, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, lascivious, immoral. **Licentiously** (li-sen-shus-li), *adv.* In a licentious manner, in contempt of law and morality, lasciviously, loosely, dissolutely. **Licentiousness** (li-sen-shus-ness), *n.* The state of being licentious, licentious conduct; want of due restraint, dissoluteness; profligacy, as, his *licentiousness* is notorious.

Immoderate assurance is perfect *licentiousness*. *Shakespeare*.

Licht (lich), *a.* [*See* *LIKE*.] Like, even, equal.

For both to be and seem to him was *licht*. *Spenser*.

Licht (lich), *n.* [*A Sax* *lite*, a dead body; *G* *leiche*, a corpse, *Goth* *leik*, *Icel* *lit*, *D* *licht*, the body. Hence *lichtwater*, *lychwater*, watching with the dead, *licht-gate*, a shed at the church-gate to rest the corpse under; *licht-feld*, the field of corpses.] A dead body; a corpse.

Lichens (li'ken or lich'en), *n.* [*Gr* *lichēn*.] 1 In bot. one of an order of cellular cryptogamic plants without stem and leaves, and consisting mainly of a thallus. Lichens, like algae, are nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they live, which in the case of the former is air. Reproduction generally takes place by spores, but in circumstances unfavourable to the production or development of these and spores they are propagated by gemmules. They appear in the form of thin flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees, or growing upon the ground, or in foliaceous expansions, or branched like a shrub in miniature, or sometimes only as a gelatinous mass

or a powdery substance. They are called rock-moss and tree-moss, and some of the liverworts are of this order. They also include the ice land-moss and reindeer moss; but they are entirely distinct from the true mosses (*Musci*). Lichens abound in the cold and temperate parts of the world. The greater part are of no known use except in preparing the surface of the earth for the re-ception of larger vegetables, but some are used as tonic medicines, as *Parietaria faginea*, and Iceland-moss (*Cetraria islandica*), when deprived of its bitterness by boiling becomes a diet recommended to invalids. Their principal use is to furnish the dyer with brilliant colours—archil, cudbear, and several others are thus employed.—2 In med. an eruption of papules, of a red or white colour, either clustered together or disseminated over the surface of the skin, with or without fever, or derangement of the digestive organs, usually terminating in slight desquamation, and very liable to

Reindeer-moss (*Cetraria faginea*)
ring (ferrug).

Lichenographic, **Lichenographical** (li'ken-og'ra-fik or lich'en-og'ra-fik, li'ken-og'ra-fik-al or lich'en-og'ra-fik-al), *a.* Pertaining to lichenography.

Lichenographer, **Lichenographist** (li'ken-og'ra-fist or lich'en-og'ra-fist, li'ken-og'ra-fist or lich'en-og'ra-fist), *n.* One who describes the lichens; one versed in lichen-

Lich-owl
Lich-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* [*See* *LIKE*.] 1 A

Lich-gate, *Chilren Hampton, Oxfordshire*

church-yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory

The metamorphosis is incomplete, and the larvæ aquatic. See DRAGON-FLY.

Liber (lî'bër), *n.* [L.] In bot. the inner lining of the bark of exogenous trees; the innermost layer of the bark; endophloem; bast.

Liberal (lîb'ër-äl), *a.* [L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free. Akin to *libet*, *libet*, it pleases, it is agreeable, *Skrl. lubh*, to desire.] 1. Befitting a freeman or one well-born; not mean or low; gentlemanlike; refined; as, the *liberal arts*; a *liberal education*.—2. Of a free heart; ready to give or bestow; munificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely; as, a *liberal donor*; the *liberal* founders of a college or hospital.—3. Generous; ample; large; as, a *liberal donation*; a *liberal allowance*; hence, abundant; profuse; as, a *liberal outflow of water*.

His wealth does warrant a *liberal* dower. *Shak.*

4. Not having or not characterized by selfish, narrow, or contracted ideas or feelings; favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty; favourable to reform or progress; not bound by orthodox or established tenets in politics or religion; not conservative; friendly to great freedom in the forms of administration of government; as, a *liberal thinker*; a *liberal Christian*; *liberal sentiments or views*; a *liberal mind*; *liberal policy*; *liberal institutions*; the *Liberal party*.—5. Free; open; candid; as, a *liberal communication of thoughts*.—6. Not too literal or strict; free as a *liberal construction of a statute*.—7. Licentious; free to excess; unrestrained; uncontrolled; loose; lax; 'A *liberal villain*.' *Shak.* 'Liberal jests.' *Beau. & Fl. Liberal arts*. See under ART. [Liberal has of or with before the thing bestowed and to before the person or object on which anything is bestowed; as, to be *liberal* of praise or censure; he was *liberal* with his money; *liberal* to the poor.] *Liberal* is often used in compounds which are self-explanatory; as, *liberal-hearted*; *liberal-minded*; *liberal-souled*.

Liberal (lîb'ër-äl), *n.* An advocate of freedom from restraint, especially in politics and religion; a member of that party which advocates progressive reform, especially in the direction of conferring more power on the people.

Liberalism (lîb'ër-äl-izm), *n.* Liberal principles; the principles or practice of Liberals; freedom from narrowness or bigotry, especially in matters of religion or politics.

They show that our forefathers had not learned our modern affection of a *liberalism*, so cosmopolitan as to shrink from celebrating in the loftiest strains, the greatness, the glory, and the happiness of England. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Liberalist (lîb'ër-äl-ist), *n.* A Liberal.

Liberalistic (lîb'ër-äl-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by liberalism; conforming to liberal principles.

Liberality (lîb'ër-äl'it-i), *n.* [L. *liberalitas*; Fr. *libéralité*. See LIBERAL.] 1. The quality of being liberal: (a) disposition to give largely; the habit of giving largely; munificence; bounty; generosity.

That *liberality* is but cast away
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

(b) Largeness of mind; catholicity; that comprehensiveness of mind which includes other interests besides its own, and duly estimates in its decisions the value or importance of each; impartiality; as, it is evidence of a noble mind to judge of men and things with *liberality*.

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity: in this sense it has the plural number; as, a prudent man is not impoverished by his *liberalities*.

Liberalize (lîb'ër-äl-iz), *v.t. pret. & pp. liberalized*; *ppr. liberalizing*. To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

Grand, swelling sentiments of liberty I am sure I do not despise. They warm the heart, they enlarge and *liberalize* our minds; they animate our courage in a time of conflict. *Burke.*

Liberally (lîb'ër-äl-li), *adv.* In a liberal manner: (a) bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberality*, and upbraideth not. *Jam. i. 5.*

(b) With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness; as,

to think or judge *liberally* of men and their actions. (c) Freely; not strictly; not literally; as, he construes the words of the act *liberally*.

Liberate (lîb'ër-rät), *v.t. pret. & pp. liberated*; *ppr. liberating*. [L. *libero*, *liberatum*, from *liber*, free.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; to deliver; to disengage; as, to *liberate a slave*; to *liberate* one from duress or imprisonment; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.

By what means a man may *liberate* himself from those fears. *Johnson.*

Liberation (lîb'ër-rä'shon), *n.* [L. *liberatio*, *liberationis*, from *libero*, to free. See LIBERATE.] The act of delivering, or the state of being delivered from restraint, confinement, slavery, debt, and the like.

Liberator (lîb'ër-rä-ër), *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

He (Luther) was the great reformer and *liberator* of the European intellect. *Buckle.*

Liberatory (lîb'ër-ra-tö-ri), *a.* Tending to liberate or set free.

Libero-motor (lîb'ër-o-mö-tor), *a.* Letting out or liberating nerve-force.

Each ganglion is a *libero-motor* agent. *Herbert Spencer.*

Libertarian (lîb'ër-tä-ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

Libertarian (lîb'ër-tä-ri-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of moral freedom, or the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

It retorts against himself the very objection of incomprehensibility by which the fatalist had thought to triumph over the *libertarian*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

I believe he (Dr. Crombie) may claim the merit of adding the word '*libertarian*' to the English language as Priestley added that of '*necessarian*.' *Reid.*

Libertarianism (lîb'ër-tä-ri-an-izm), *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

Liberticide (lîb'ër-ti-äid), *n.* [Liberty, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] 1. Destruction of liberty. 2. A destroyer of liberty.

Libertinage (lîb'ër-tin-äj), *n.* Undue freedom of opinions or conduct; license.

A growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian faith. *Warburton.*

Libertine (lîb'ër-tin), *n.* [L. *libertinus*, from *liber*, free.] 1. Among the Romans, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.—2. One unconfined; one free from restraint.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still. *Shak.*

3. One who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.—4. † One who holds loose views with regard to the laws of religion or morality; an irreligious person.

5. One of a sect of heretics in Holland, who maintained that nothing is sinful but to those who think it sinful, and that perfect innocence is to live without doubt. They rejected all the customs and decencies of life, and advocated a community of goods and of women.

That the Scriptures do not contain in them all things necessary to salvation is the fountain of many great and capital errors: 1 instance in the whole doctrine of the *libertines*, familists, quakers, and other enthusiasts, which issue in the corrupted fountain. *Sir Taylor.*

6. † A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an inmate in a town,
That no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown. *Chapman.*

Libertine (lîb'ër-tin), *a.* [Fr. *libertin*, licentious; L. *libertinus*, from *libertus*, one made free, from *liber*, free.] Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as, *libertine principles*. 'A *libertine* life.' *Bacon.*

Libertinism (lîb'ër-tin-izm), *n.* 1. State or condition of being a libertine or freedman. [Rare.]

Dignified with the title of freeman, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it. *Hammond.*

2. The state or conduct of a libertine or rake; licentiousness; unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.—3. † Irreligiousness; carelessness for the dictates of morality.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

Liberty (lîb'ër-ti), *n.* [L. *libertas*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberté*.] 1. The state or condition of one who is free; exemption from restraint; power of acting as one pleases; freedom.

'Tis *liberty* alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume. *Couper.*

2. Permission granted, as by a superior, to do something that one might not otherwise do; leave; as, *liberty* given to a child to play, or to a witness to leave a court.—3. Immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; exemption; franchise; as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.—4. A place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised; a place of exclusive jurisdiction; as, within the city *liberty*.—5. A certain amount of freedom; permission to go about freely within certain limits, as in a place of confinement; also, the place or limits within which such freedom or privilege is exercised; as, the *liberties* of a prison.—6. Action or speech of one person to another hardly warranted by their relative positions; freedom not specially granted; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; as, may I take the *liberty* of calling on you?

He was repeatedly provoked into striking those who had taken *liberties* with him. *Macaulay.*

7. The power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other; freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.—8. Freedom from occupation or engagements; disengagement.—9. In the *manège*, a curve or arch in that part of the bit placed in the mouth of a horse in order to afford room for the tongue of the animal.—*Natural liberty*, the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws and the institutions of social life. This liberty is abridged by the establishment of government.—*Civil liberty*, the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. Civil liberty is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to civil liberty.—*Political liberty*, a term sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty*. But it more properly designates the liberty of a nation, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we often speak of the political liberties of Europe, or the nations of Europe.—*Religious liberty*, the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.—*Liberty of the press*, freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books; the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for abusing the privilege, or publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.—*Cap of liberty*, a cap or hat used as a symbol of liberty. In ancient times the manumitted slaves put on what was termed the Phrygian cap, in token of their freedom. In modern times, a red cap worn by French revolutionaries.—*Leave, Liberty, License*. See under LEAVE.

Libethenite (lî-beth'en-it), *n.* The hydrous phosphate of copper, a mineral first found at Libethen in Hungary, having an olive-green colour, and consisting of phosphoric acid, oxide of copper, and water.

Libidinal (lî-bid'in-äl), *n.* One given to lewdness. [Rare.]

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinalists*. *Junius.*

Libidinosity (lî-bid'in-os'it-i), *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous; libidinousness.

Libidinous (lî-bid'in-us), *a.* [L. *libidinosis*, from *libido*, *libido*, lust, from *libet*, *libet*, it pleases.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having an eager appetite for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire; lustful; lewd. 'Wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts.' *Bentley*.—SYN. *Lewd*, lustful, lascivious, unchaste, impure, sensual, licentious, lecherous.

Libidiously (lî-bid'in-us-li), *adv.* In a libidinous manner; with lewd desire; lustfully; lewdly.

Libidinousness (lî-bid'in-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous; lustfulness; lewdness.

Libbman, Libbman (līb'man, līb'mān), n. (*Libb*, A. Sax. *libban*, and *man*, a house of low character.) A house, lodgings. 'To their libbman at the crackman's.' *A. J. Jones*. (Old slang.)

Libra (līb'ra), n. [*L.*] In astronomy the balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September. It is marked thus ♎.

Libral (līb'ral), a. [*L.* *liberalis*, from *libra*, the Roman pound of 12 ounces.] Weighing 1 lb. *Johnson*.

Librarian (līb'rā-ri-ān), n. [*Lib* meaning 1 from *libra*, in 2 from *L.* *liberarius*, a transcriber of books.] 1 The keeper or one who has the care of a library or collection of books. 2 One who transcribes or copies books.

Librarianship (līb'rā-ri-ān-shīp), n. The office of a librarian.

Library (līb'rā-ri), n. [*L.* *librarium*, a bookcase *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, from *libra* a book. See **LIBEL**.] 1 A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company. 'A list of his majesty's library.' *Walpole*.—2 An apartment or suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of a collection of books.

Librate (līb'rat), v. t. pret. & pp. *librated*, pp. *librating*. [*L.* *libro*, *librarium*, from *libra*, a balance, a level—whence *E.* *level*.] To hold in equilibrium, to poise, to balance.

Librate (līb'rat), v. i. To move, as a balance, to be poised.

These parts all *librate* on two nice beams. *Cydon*.

Libration (līb'rā-shən), n. 1 The act of vibrating or balancing, or state of being vibrated or balanced, a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides. 'The libration and frequent weighing of his wings.' *Jer. Taylor*. 2 In astronomy, a real or apparent libratory motion like that of a balance before coming to rest. *Libration* of the moon, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible, indicating, as it were, a sort of vibratory motion of the lunar globe. The libration of the moon is of three kinds: (a) *libration in longitude*, or a seeming vibratory motion according to the order of the signs, owing to this circumstance, that the motion of the moon about her axis is not always precisely equal to the angular velocity in her orbit. (b) *libration in latitude*, in consequence of her axis being inclined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one of her poles and sometimes the other declines as it were, or dips towards the earth. (c) *durnal libration*, which is simply a consequence of the lunar parallax. In this case an observer at the surface of the earth perceives points near the upper edge of the moon's disc, at the time of her rising, which disappear as her elevation is increased; while new ones on the opposite or lower edge, that were before invisible, come into view as she descends towards the horizon. If the observer were placed at the earth's centre he would perceive no diurnal libration. *Libration* of the earth, a term applied by some of the older astronomers to that feature of the earth's motion by which while revolving in its orbit its axis constantly continues parallel to itself.

Libratory (līb'rā-tō-ri), a. Balancing, moving like a balance, as it tends to an equilibrium or level oscillating.

Libretto (līb'bre-tō), n. [*It.*, a little book.] 1 A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera, oratorio, and the like. 2 The words themselves.

Libra (līb'ra), n. [*Gr.* *lit* *Libra*.] The west-wind west wind. *Shakespeare*.

Libyan (līb'yān), a. A name given to a group of tongues, otherwise called *Berber* (which see).

Libyan (līb'yān), a. Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large portion of North Africa, and sometimes applied to all Africa.

Liby (līb'), n. pl. of *libra*.

Licenseable (līb'sens-a-bil), a. Capable of being licensed or permitted by legal grant.

Licensee, **Licensee** (līb'sens), n. [*Fr.* *licence*, from *L.* *licentia*, from *liber*, it is permitted, one is at liberty.] 1 Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act the admission of an individual, by proper authority, to the right of doing particular acts, practicing in professions, conducting certain

trades; as, a license to preach, practice medicine, sell spirits, receive goods in pawn, &c., a grant of permission. 2 A written document containing such authority. 3 Exemption of liberty, undue freedom, freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

Licensee they mean when they cry *liberty*. *Alston*.

4 The liberty which an artist takes in deviating from the rules of his art, as in poetry, painting, music, deviation from an artistic standard. *Levy*, *Liberty*, *License*. See under **LEAVE**.

License (līb'sens), v. t. pret. & pp. *licensed*, pp. *licensing*. 1 To permit by grant of authority, to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission, to authorize to act in a particular character, as, to license a man to keep an inn, to license a physician or a lawyer. 2 To dismiss. *Webster*.

Licensed (līb'sens), p. and a. Having a license, permitted by authority. *Licensed* constable, an innkeeper or keeper of a public-house who is licensed to sell spirits, wine, beer, &c.

All public houses, from the *Shroth*, to the *Licensed* *Vintners*, see *antient* *antient*. *Darwin*.

Licensee (līb'sens), n. One to whom a license is granted.

Licensor (līb'sens-er), n. One who licenses or grants permission, a person authorized to grant permission to others, as, a licensor of the press.

Licentiate (līb'sens-er), n. A licensing.

Licentiate (līb'sens-er), n. (From *L.* *licentia*, license.) 1 One who behaves in a licentious manner, one who transcends the bounds of due restraint and decorum. *Licentiate* of disorder. *By Hall*. 2 One who has license to practice any art or faculty, or to exercise any profession. 3 On the Continent, an academical dignity between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, and the obtaining of which is necessary to taking the doctor's degree also, the person who has received the degree.

Licentiate (līb'sens-er), v. t. To give license or permission to, to encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the writing of generous inclinations, or the forbidding of anything that is *licentiate*. *See* *L.* *Licentiate*.

Licentiation (līb'sens-er-shən), n. The act of licensing or permitting. (Rare.)

Licentious (līb'sens-us), a. [*L.* *licentia*, from *licentia*, license.] 1 Characterized by or using license, indulging too great freedom, overpassing due bounds or limits, excessive.

Where shall we find a parallel in the whole compass of the Bible for such a *licentious* abuse of our combinations? *See* *L.* *Licentious*.

Specifically 2 Unrestrained by law, religion, or morality, wanton, loose, dissolute, libidinous, as, a *licentious* person, *licentious* desires. 3 Unrestrained, uncured, uncontrolled, unruly, riotous, ungovernable, wanton, prodigal, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, lascivious, immoral. **Licentiously** (līb'sens-us-ly), adv. In a licentious manner, in contempt of law and morality, lasciviously, loosely, dissolutely. **Licentiousness** (līb'sens-us-ness), n. The state of being licentious, licentious conduct, want of due restraint, dissoluteness, profligacy, as, his *licentiousness* is notorious.

Licentiousness awareness in perfect *licentiousness*. *Shakespeare*.

Lich (lich), a. (See **LIKE**.) Like, even; equal.

For both to be and seem to him was *lich* *lich*. *Shakespeare*.

Lich (lich), n. [*A.* *lix*, *lix*, a dead body, *lix* *lix* a corpse, *Goth.* *leib*, *leib* *leib*, *D.* *leib*, the body. Hence *lich*, *lich*, *lich*, watching with the dead, *lich-gate*, a shed at the church gate to rest the corpse under, *lich-field*, the field of corpses.] A dead body, a corpse.

Lichen (līb'sens or līb'sens), n. [*Gr.* *lichēn*.] 1 Is bot. one of an order of cellular cryptogamic plants without stem and leaves, and consisting mainly of a thallus. Lichens, like algae, are nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they live, which in the case of the former is air. Reproduction generally takes place by spores, but in circumstances unfavorable to the production or development of these and spores they are propagated by gemmules. They appear in the form of thin flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees, or growing upon the ground, or in foliaceous expansions, or branched like a shrub in miniature, or sometimes only as gelatinous masses

or a powdery substance. They are called rock-moss and tree-moss, and some of the liverworts are of this order. They also include the Iceland-moss and reindeer moss, but they are entirely distinct from the true mosses (*Musci*). Lichens abound in the cold and temperate parts of the world. The greater part are of no known use except in preparing the surface of the earth for the reception of larger vegetables, but some are used as tonic medicines, as *Veridarius faginus*, and Iceland-moss (*Cetraria islandica*), when deprived of its bitterness by boiling becomes a diet recommended to invalids. Their principal use is to furnish the dye with brilliant colours archil, cudbear, and several others are thus employed.—2 In med. an eruption of papules of a red or white colour, either clustered together or disseminated over the surface of the skin, with or without fever, or derangement of the digestive organs, usually terminating in slight desquamation, and very liable to recur.

Lichened (līb'sens or līb'sens), a. Relating to or covered with lichens.

Lichenic (līb'sens or līb'sens), a. Relating to or derived from lichens, as, *lichenic acid*.

Licheniform (līb'sens or līb'sens), a. Resembling lichen, as, *licheniform*.

Lichenin, **Lichenine** (līb'sens or līb'sens), n. (*C₂₄H₃₆O₁₁*) A peculiar vegetable product, isomeric with starch, sometimes called *Lichen Starch*. It is obtained from liverwort and Iceland-moss, and is stated to possess the alkaline property of combining with acids.

Lichenographic, **Lichenographical** (līb'sens or līb'sens or līb'sens), a. Relating to lichenography.

Lichenographist, **Lichenographer** (līb'sens or līb'sens or līb'sens), n. One who describes the lichens, one versed in lichenography.

Lich-fowl (lich'foul), n. A bird of night, a lich-eat.

Lich-gate (lich'gate), n. (See **LIKE**.) 1 A

church-yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory

part of the service was read before proceeding to the church. Called also a *Corse-gate*.
2. A term applied in some parts of the country to the path by which a corpse is conveyed to the church.

Lichi (lich'i), *n.* The fruit of *Nephelium litchi*. See **LEPHEER**.

Lich-owl (lich'ou), *n.* [*Lich*, a dead body, and *owl*.] An owl, so called because vulgarly supposed to foretell death.

Lichroad (lich'rôd), *n.* Same as *Lichway*.

Licht (licht), *n.* The Scotch form of the English word *Light* in its various meanings.

Lightly (licht'i), *v.t.* To make light of; to undervalue; to slight; to despise; to slight in love. [Scotch.]

Lichwake, Lichewake (lich'wâk), *n.* [See **LICH**.] The custom of watching with the dead. Written also *Latewake, Lykwoke, &c.*

Lichway (lich'wâ), *n.* [*Lich*, a dead body, and *way*.] The path by which the dead are carried to the grave.

Licit (lis'it), *a.* [*Licitus*, lawful, permitted, from *liceo*, to be permitted.] Lawful. '*Licit* establishments.' Carlyle.

Licitation (lis'i-tâ'shon), *n.* [*L. licitatio*, from *licitor*, to bid for a thing, from *liceo*, to set a price for sale.] The act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder. [Rare.]

Licitly (lis'it-li), *adv.* In a licit manner; lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.

Licitness (lis'it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being licit; lawfulness.

Lick (lik), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *liccian*, D. *likken*, Dan. *likke*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *laigon*, in *bilai-gon*, represented in the kindred tongues by Ir. *lighim*, L. *lingo*, Gr. *leicho*, Skr. *lîh*, Slav. *lisati*, *lokati*, Lith. *laizyti*, to lick; allied also to L. *lygurio*, to lick, to feast by stealth. Hence, according to Diez, It. *leccare* (from O. H. G. *leccon*), Fr. *liquar*, *licher*, Fr. *lécher*. Comp. *lecher*, *lickerish*, which are also from this stem. Some forms beginning with *s* seem closely allied, as D. *slikken*, to swallow; Dan. *slikke*, Icel. *slækja*, Prov. E. and Sc. *slake*, *slak*, to lick, to smear. With regard to *lick*, Gr. *leicho*, and similar forms, Pott remarks—'It would be useless for any one to say that in the conjunction of *l*, the most mobile of the linguals, with a following guttural (*l-k*, *l-g*) there is not present—I do not say a conscious, but certainly a kind of instinctive intentionality. By the *l* is sensuously represented the contact of the lips with an article of food or drink, while the guttural calls up the act of swallowing that follows.' 1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface; as, a dog *licks* a wound.—2. To lap; to take in by the tongue; as, a dog or cat *licks* milk.—3. [See under noun, 5.] To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows; to beat; to conquer. [Colloq.]

It is not so sure that he *licked* the François.

—To *lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass of the field.

Num. xxii. 4.

—To *lick the dust*, (a) to be slain; to perish in battle.

His enemies shall *lick the dust*.

Ps. lxxii. 9.

(b) To act abjectly and servilely.

Wit that can creep, and pride that *licks the dust*.

Pope.

—To *lick into shape*, to give form or method to, from the notion that the young bear is born shapeless and its mother licks it into shape.

A bear's a savage beast, of all
Most ugly and unnatural;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd it into shape* and frame. *Hudibras*.

—To *lick the spittle of*, to fawn upon with servility; to court by flattery or attentions; to be meanly servile to. 'Need not herd themselves with the rabble, nor *lick the spittle of* great ones.' South.

Lick (lik), *n.* 1. A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over anything.—2. A slight smear or coat, as of paint. 'A *lick* of court whitewash.' Gray.—3. [Scotch.] A small quantity; as much as can be taken up by the tongue; as, a *lick* of sugar, of oatmeal.—4. In America, a place where salt is deposited at salt springs, and where animals come to lick it.—5. [In this sense Wedgwood derives the word from W. *lach*, a slap; but it is probably the same as in the preceding senses with an extended meaning.] A blow; a stroke.—6. pl. [Scotch.] A beating.

An 'monie a fallow gat his *licks*. Burns.

Licker (lik'ér), *n.* One that licks or laps up; one that beats.

Lickerish (lik'ér-ish), *a.* [Written also *lickerous, licorous, liquorish, &c.*, and ultimately from the stem *lick*, probably through A. Sax. *licera*, a glutton, or through the allied *lecher, lecherous*. See **LICHER**, and comp. G. *lecker*, *lickerish*, dainty, delicate, and as noun a dainty person.] 1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty; as, a *lickerish* palate. 2. Eager or greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish.

It is never tongue-tied when fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. Sir P. Sidney.

3. Tempting the appetite; dainty.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here

With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute?

Milton.

4. Lecherous; salacious. R. Browne.
Lickerishly (lik'ér-ish-li), *adv.* In a *lickerous* manner; daintily.

Lickerishness (lik'ér-ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *lickerous*; niceness of palate; daintiness.

Lickerous (lik'ér-us), *a.* *Lickerish*.

Lickerously (lik'ér-us-li), *adv.* *Lickerishly*.

Lickerousness (lik'ér-us-nes), *n.* *Lickerishness*.

Lick-penny (lik'pen-ni), *n.* A greedy covetous person. [Scotch.]

Lick-platter (lik'plat-ér), *n.* A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle. 'No *lick-platter*, no parasite.' Lord Lytton.

Lick-spigot (lik'spig-ot), *n.* A tapster or drawer. 'Fill, *lick-spigot*.' Massinger.

Lickspittle (lik'spit-li), *n.* One who licks or is prepared to lick another's spittle; a flatterer or parasite of the most abject character.

Lick-trencher (lik'trensh-ér), *n.* Same as *Lick-platter*. Cornhill Mag.

Licorice (lik'or-is), *n.* Same as *Liquorice*.

Licorons (lik'or-us), *a.* Same as *Lickerish*.

Licoronsness (lik'or-us-nes), *n.* Same as *Lickerishness*.

Lictor (lik'tér), *n.* [L.; from obs. L. *liceo*, to summon.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an axe and fasces or rods as ensigns of his office. The duty of a lictor was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way for them, and cause due respect to be paid them, also to apprehend and punish criminals.

Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power. Milton.

Lid (lid), *n.* [A. Sax. *hlid*, *gehlid*, *hlith*, *lid*, cover, protection; D. *lid*, O. Fris. *hlid*, *lid*, O. H. G. *hlit*, G. *lid*, *lied*, as in *augen-lied*, an eyelid; Icel. *hlith*, a gate or gateway, an interval. Allied to L. *claudo*, to shut, Gr. *kleis*, a key; Skr. *lud*, to cover.] A cover; as, (a) that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box; as, the *lid* of a chest or trunk. (b) The cover of the eye, the membrane which is drawn over the eyeball of an animal at pleasure, and is intended for its protection; the eyelid (which see). (c) In bot. the operculum or cover of the spore-cases of mosses; also, a calyx that falls off from the flower in a single piece.

Lidger (lij), *n.* Same as *Ledge*. Spenser.

Lidless (lid'les), *a.* Having no lid; uncovered, as the eye, with the lids; hence, sleepless, vigilant. 'A *lidless* watcher of the public weal.' Tennyson.

Lie (li), *n.* [A. Sax. *lige*, *lyge*, a lie, from *ledagan*, to lie; Icel. *lygi*, D. *logen*, *leugen*, G. *lüge*, a lie. See the verb.] 1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth.

It is wilful deceit that makes a *lie*. A man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveller inquires of him his road. Paley.

2. A fiction.

The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*. Dryden.

3. Anything that misleads or disappoints one, as false doctrine and the like.

Wishing this *lie* of life were o'er. Trench.

—To *give the lie* to, to charge with falsehood; to prove to be false; as, he gave him *the lie* direct; a man's actions may *give the lie* to his words.

Men will give their own experience the *lie*. Locke.

Syn. Falsehood, untruth, fiction, deception.

Lie (li), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lied*; ppr. *lying*. [A. Sax. *ledagan*, D. *liegen*, Goth. *liagan*, Icel. *luga*, O. H. G. *liagan*, G. *lügen*, to lie; comp. Gael. *leag*, idle talk.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to say or do that which deceives another when he has a

right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

Inform us, will the emper' treat?

Or do the prints and papers *lie*? Swift.

Lie (li), *v.i.* pret. *lay*; pp. *lain* (*lién*); ppr. *lying*. [A. Sax. *ligan*, to lie, of which *leagan*, to lay, is a causative; O. and Northern E. and Sc. *ligge*, *lig*; Goth. *ligan*, D. *liggen*, Dan. *ligge*, Icel. *luggja*, G. *liegen*, to lie. See **LAW**.] 1. To occupy a horizontal or nearly horizontal position; to rest lengthwise, or to be flat upon the surface of anything; to be placed and remain without motion; as, he is *lying* in bed; the book *lies* on the table; to this meaning the sense of being dead often attaches.

Her lily hand her rosy cheek *lies* under. Shak.

To *lie* in cold obstruction and to rot. Shak.

2. To lay or place one's self in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position; often with down.

Lie down; lay thine ear close to the ground and list if thou canst hear the tread of travellers. Shak.

3. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean; to recline; as, he is *lying* against the wall of the house.—4. To be at rest; not to stir.

The wind is loud and will not *lie*. Shak.

5. To be situated; to have place or position; as, Ireland *lies* west of England.—6. To be posted or encamped, as an army; as, the troops *lying* before Sebastopol.

The English *lie* within fifteen hundred paces. Shak.

Somewhat similar is the meaning to take up a posture of defence.

Here I *lay* and thus I bore my point. Shak.

7. To reside; to dwell; to sojourn; to lodge; to sleep.

The virtuous lady, Countess of Auvergne, . . . By me entreats, great lord, thou wouldst vouchsafe To visit her poor castle where she *lies*. Shak.

Mr. Quinion *lay* at our house that night. Dickens.

8. To be confined as in prison.

I will deliver you or else *lie* for you. Shak.

9. To remain or be in some condition; to continue; followed by some word or phrase denoting the particular condition; as, to *lie* waste; to *lie* fallow; to *lie* open; to *lie* hid; to *lie* pining or grieving; to *lie* under one's displeasure; to *lie* at the mercy of a creditor, or at the mercy of the waves.—10. To be present or contained; to be found; to exist: often followed by *in*.

In my loyal bosom *lies* his power. Shak.

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. Jeremy Collier.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early rising of the huntsman. Locke.

11. To depend; to have results determined by; followed by *in*; as, our success *lies* in vigilance.—12. To weigh; to press.

His faults *lie* gently on him. Shak.

13. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained; as, an action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. Ch. J. Parsons.

—To *lie along*, to lean over with a side wind, as a ship.—To *lie along the land*, to keep a course nearly parallel to the land.—To *lie at one's heart*, to be an object of affection, desire, or anxiety.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lied* at their hearts. Sir W. Temple.

—To *lie by*, (a) to be reported or remaining with; as, he has the manuscript *lying by* him. (b) To rest; to intermit labour; as, we *lay by* during the heat of the day. (c) *Naut.* To remain near, as one ship to another at sea.—To *lie hard or heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.

Thy wrath *lieth hard* upon me. Ps. lxxviii. 7.

He that commits a sin shall find

The pressing guilt *lie heavy* on his mind. Creech.

[Shakspeare has to *lie heavy* to.

It would unclog my heart

Of what *lies heavy* to 't.]

—To *lie in*, to be in childbed.—To *lie in* a person, to be in the power of; to belong to. As much as *lieth in* you, live peaceably with all men. Rom. xii. 18.

—To *lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment; as, remove the objections that *lie in the way* of an amicable adjustment.—To *lie in wait*, to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.—To *lie on* or upon: (a) to be a matter of obligation or duty; as, it *lies* on the plaintiff to maintain his action. (b) To depend on. 'As if his life *lay* on it.'

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mê, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ú, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

with shavings soaked in tar, used to light up a trench or breach.

Light-boat (lit'boat), *n.* See **LIGHT-SHIP**.
Light-brain (lit'brin), *n.* An empty brain; a light-headed or weak-minded person.

Being as some were, light-brained, runagates, woflites, and riotous. *Martin* (1554).

Light-due (lit'dū), *n.* A duty or toll levied on ships navigating certain waters for the maintenance of the lights shown for their guidance or warning.

Lighten (lit'n), *v. i.* [From *light*, *n.*, with suffix *-en*.] 1. To exhibit the phenomenon of lightning; to give out flashes, to flash.

This dreadful night,
That chunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shak.*

2. To become more light; to become less dark or gloomy; to clear, as, the sky *lightens*.

Lighten (lit'n), *v. t.* 1. To make light or clear; to dissipate darkness from; to fill with light; to illuminate; to enlighten, as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gas; to *lighten* the streets.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To illuminate with knowledge; to enlighten.

Now the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool. *Shak.*

3. To emit or send forth, as lightning or something resembling lightning, to flash.

Behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*

Lighten (lit'n), *v. t.* 1. To make lighter or less heavy; to reduce in weight; to relieve of a certain amount of weight; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* a load or burden.

2. To make less burdensome or oppressive; to alleviate, as, to *lighten* the cause of life, to *lighten* the burden of grief.

3. To cheer, to exhilarate.

A trusty villain, sir, that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests. *Shak.*

—To *lighten* upon, to alight or descend upon.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us as our trust is in thee. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Lightening (lit'ning), *n.* Same as **Lightning**.

Lighter (lit'er), *n.* One who or that which lights, as, a lighter of lamps.

Lighter (lit'er), *n.* A large open flat-bottomed barge, often used in lightening or unloading and loading ships, raising ballast from the bottom of a harbour, &c.

Lighter (lit'er), *v. t.* To convey by a boat called a lighter. *Bryant.*

Lighterage (lit'ar-ij), *n.* 1. The act of unloading into lighters or boats. — 2. The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats.

Lighterman (lit'er-man), *n.* A man who manages a lighter; one employed on a lighter.

Light-fingered (lit'fing-gerd), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts, a term often particularly applied to pickpockets.

Light-foot, Light-footed (lit'fut, lit'fut-ed), *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Light-foot Iris brought it yesterday. *Tennyson.*

Wood-symphs mixed with her *light-footed* Fauns. *Dryden.*

Light-foot (lit'fut), *n.* Venison. *Johnson.* [A cant word.]

Lightful (lit'ful), *a.* Full of light, bright; 'lightful' presence. *Martineau.* [Rare.]

Light-handed (lit'handed), *a.* Naïve; applied to a vessel when she is short of her complement of men.

Light-headed (lit'hed-ed), *a.* (See **HEAD**.)

1. Disordered in the head; dilly; delirious.

When Belvidera talks of 'lust, lechery, seas of milk, and ships of amber,' she is not mad, but *light-headed*. *Walpole.*

2. Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.

Light-headedness (lit'hed-ed-ness), *n.* State or quality of being light-headed; disorder of the head; dizziness; giddiness; deliriousness.

Light-hearted (lit'hart-ed), *a.* Having a light heart; free from grief or anxiety, gay; cheerful, merry.

He whistles as he goes, *light-hearted* wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful. *Comper.*

Light-heartedly (lit'hart-ed-ly), *adv.* In a light-hearted manner, with a light heart.

Light-heartedness (lit'hart-ed-ness), *n.* The state of being light-hearted or free from care or grief, cheerfulness.

Light-heeled (lit'hild), *a.* Lively or expeditious in walking; brisk.

The villain is much *lighter-heeled* than I. *Shak.*

Light-horse (lit'hore), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Light-horseman (lit'hore-man), *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.

Lighthouse (lit'house), *n.* A tower or other lofty structure with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port or at some important point on a coast, and serving as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night; a pharos. The old method of illuminating lighthouses was simply by means of a fire. Reflectors and lenses were not used till near the close of last century. The apparatus for illumination now consists of an elaborate arrangement of glass lenses and prisms, with which reflectors may or may not be combined. The source of the light is gas, oil, or sometimes electricity.

Light-infantry (lit'in-fant-ri), *n.* *Milit.* A body of armed men, selected and trained for rapid evolutions, often employed to cover and assist other troops.

Light-legged (lit'legd), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Sidney.*

Lightless (lit'les), *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not giving out light.

The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire. *Shak.*

Lightly (lit'li), *adv.* In a light manner: (a) with little weight; as, to tread *lightly*; to press *lightly*. (b) Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

(c) Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.

They come *lightly* by the mask, and need not spare it. *Sir W. Scott.*

(d) Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Jer. Taylor.*

(e) Without defection; cheerfully.

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shak.*

(f) Not chastely; wantonly; loosely; as, to behave *lightly*. (g) Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily; as, he led me *lightly* over the stream.

Watch what thou seest, and *lightly* bring me word. *Tennyson.*

(h) Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

Matrimony is not to be taken in hand unadvisedly, *lightly*, or wantonly. *Book of Common Prayer.*

(i) Commonly; usually. 'Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.' *Shak.*

The great thieves of a state or *lightly* the officers of the crown. *B. Jonson.*

Lightly (lit'li), *v. t.* To make light of, to alight; to disparage; to despise. [Scotch.]

Aye vow and protest that ye care na for me,
And whiles ye may *lightly* my beauty a wee. *Burns.*

Light-maker (lit'mak-er), *n.* That which yields light, as a heavenly body. *Wieland.*

Light-minded (lit'mind-ed), *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

He that is hasty to give credit is *light-minded*. *Eccles. xiv. 4.*

Lightness (lit'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being light: (a) want of weight; levity: the contrary to heaviness, as, the *lightness* of air compared with water. (b) Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations.

Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shak.*

(c) Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity.

That modesty may more betray our sense
Than woman's *lightness*. *Shak.*

(d) Agility; nimbleness. (e) In the *anc. arts*,

a quality indicating freedom from weight or clumsiness. — *Syn.* Levity, inconstancy, unsteadiness, volatility, instability, giddiness, flightiness, airiness, uprightness, briskness, wantonness, agility, nimbleness, swiftness, ease, facility.

Lightness (lit'nes), *n.* Want of darkness or intensity; clearness; as, the greater or less *lightness* of colours; the *lightness* of the night.

Lightning (lit'ning), *n.* [From verb to *lighten*.] 1. A flash of light the result of a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth. — 2. A flashing or brightening up of the mind or spirits. [Rare.]

How oft when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry! which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shak.*

Lightning-conductor (lit'ning-kon-duk-ter), *n.* Same as **Lightning-rod**.

Lightning-glance (lit'ning-glan), *n.* A glance or darting of lightning; a glance or flash of the eye like lightning.

Lightning-print (lit'ning-print), *n.* An appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning or in the neighbourhood of the stroke, and popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects. That this is the case is highly improbable, and the few well-authenticated instances yet remain to be accounted for.

Lightning-proof (lit'ning-pruf), *n.* Safe or protected from lightning.

Lightning-rod (lit'ning-rod), *n.* A pointed, insulated metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning; a lightning-conductor. In buildings the lightning-rod rises from 8 to 30 feet above the highest part of the structure, and is carried down into the earth to a depth of about 2 feet, then deflected from the wall of the building through a charcoal drain, and then led into water where possible, or into moist earth or a hole packed with charcoal. In ships a rod is frequently placed on every mast, and their connection with the sea is established by strips of copper inlaid in the masts, and attached below to the metal of or about the keel. In the figures given below a shows a lightning-rod consisting of a tube formed of metallic strips joined together; b is a lightning-rod of copper-wire ropes intertwined with iron rods; c consists of a metallic strip forming a tube with spiral flanges; d shows the metallic

strands of which the rod is composed, spread out to form several tips; e is a tip formed of several metals inclosed the one within the other, the most fusible being outside, f, a series of points formed of spiral coils combined with a tubular portion forming the tip, the conductor being a flat strip; g, sections coupled by an interior cylinder, with a tapering plug projecting from each of its ends; A shows how sections of a square tubular rod are secured to each other by square plugs fastened by indenting the tubes into suitable depressions formed in them; i, sections connected by interior short pieces fastened to each other by pins.

Light-o'-love (lit'o-luv), *n.* 1. An old dance tune, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. 'Best sing it to the tune of *light-o'-love*.' *Shak.* — 2. A light or wanton woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

So, my queen, you and I must part sooner than
perhaps a *light-o'-love* such as you expected to part
with a likely young fellow. *Sir W. Scott.*

Light-room (lit'rum), *n.* A small apartment in a ship of war having double glass windows

Lightning-rod.

a & c, Various forms of Rods. c & f, Various forms of Tips. g & h, Various forms of Attachments.

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2. Resemblance; likeness; similarity.

There is no *likeness* between pure light and black darkness, as between righteousness and iniquity. *Raleigh.*

Likeness (lĭk'ĕ-nĕs), *n.* The condition or quality of being like; (a) probability. (b) Resemblance; agreeableness.

Likely (lĭk'ĕ-lĭ), *a.* 1. Having the appearance of truth; worthy of belief, credible, probable; as, a *likely* story. — 2. So situated as probably to adopt some line of action, or the like; as, I am *likely* to be from home to-morrow. [*Likely* in such expressions may also be considered an adverb.] — 3. Suitable, well-adapted; convenient. A *likely* person is one that probably may suit or serve such and such a purpose. — 4. Similar; alike; congenial.

Lovers are a celestial harmony. *Spranger.*

A (More directly from the verbal stem.) Such as may be liked, pleasing; agreeable; good-looking.

I have not seen

So *likely* an ambassador of love. *Shak.*

[In the United States this word is often applied to account of mental endowments or pleasing accomplishments. With the Americans a *likely* man is a man of good character and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him respectable or promising.]

Likely (lĭk'ĕ-lĭ), *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought; so as to give probable expectation.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Greenwell.*

Likely-minded (lĭk'ĕ-mĭnd'ed), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose.

For I by my joy, that ye be *like-minded*. *Phil. ii. 2.*

Likeness (lĭk'ĕ-nĕs), *v.t.* (From *like*, the adjective.) 1. To make like, to cause to resemble.

It is remarkable how exactly the occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, *liken* it to the worst despotism. *Brougham.*

2. To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

Whoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him unto a wise man, which buildeth his house upon a rock. *Mat. vii. 24.*

Likeness (lĭk'ĕ-nĕs), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being like; similarity, resemblance. — 2. That which resembles or copies something else; especially, a portrait of a person, or the picture of an animal or other object.

Likeness, *a.* [See **LICKENESS**.] Glitterous, lacustrine. *Chaucer.*

Likewise (lĭk'ĕ-wĭz), *n.* [Another form of *Likewise*.] The watching of a corpse before interment, a *likewise*.

Likewise (lĭk'ĕ-wĭz), *conj.* and *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

For he saith that who must die, *likewise* the soul and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. *Ps. xix. 20.*

He is a poet, and *likewise* a musician. *Wotton.*

Liking (lĭk'ĭng), *a.* Having a certain appearance; featured or favoured.

Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort? *Dem. i. 2.*

Liking (lĭk'ĭng), *n.* 1. Bodily condition, more especially good or sound condition.

Their young ones are in good *liking*. *Job xxix. 4.*

2. State of trial, in order to decide whether that which is tried will be liked or not, approval. [*Rare.*]

Forced with regret to leave her native sphere, *Came* but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; pleasure; desire; satisfaction, as, this is an amusement to your *liking* often with for or to.

A person who cannot build a house or a carriage will decide for himself whether a house or a carriage is built to his *liking*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

He who had no *liking* to the whole, ought to be excused from consuming the parts. *Dryden.*

Lilac (lĭ-lak), *n.* [*Sp. lilac, Ar. lilak, lilak, lilac; Per. lilaj, lilan, lilang, lilak, lilak*, the indigo-plant, from *nil*, indigo. *Sir nila*, blue, *nilam*, indigo.] A plant of the genus *Syringa*, of the *V. vulgaris*, nat. order Oleaceae, a beautiful and fragrant-flowered shrub, a native of Persia, but now completely acclimatized in this country. There are several varieties with flowers of different colours.

Lilacine (lĭ-lak'ĭn), *n.* In *chem.* the bitter principle of the lilac.

Liliaceae (lĭ-lĭ-sĕ-ĕ), *n. pl.* [*L. lilium, a lily.*] A large natural order of endogenous plants,

many of which are the most beautiful of the vegetable world. They are stemless herbs, or shrubs with a simple or branched trunk, with bulbous or fasciated roots. They have six hypogynous or perigynous stamens, with usually introrse anthers, a three-celled ovary, each cell being usually many-ovuled, an entire style, and a capsular fruit. They are much more abundant in temperate climates than in the tropics, where they chiefly exist in an arborescent state. The lily, fritillary, hyacinth, star of Bethlehem, tulip, dragon-tree, squill, aloe, onion, garlic, &c., belong to this order. The Smilacaceae, Colchicaceae, and Asparagaceae are by modern writers united with the Liliaceae.

Liliaceous (lĭ-lĭ-sĕ-shus), *a.* [*L. lilium, a lily.*] Pertaining to the order of plants Liliaceae or to lilies; lily-like.

Lilied (lĭ-lĭd), *a.* Abounding in or embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

Liliput, **Liliput** (lĭ-lĭ-pūt), *a.* Of or pertaining to Liliput, an imaginary country of pygmies visited by Gulliver in his travels; hence, small, pigmy.

Liliputian, **Liliputian** (lĭ-lĭ-pūt'ian), *n.* 1. One belonging to a diminutive race, described in Swift's imaginary kingdom of Liliput. — 2. A person of a very small size.

Liliputian, **Liliputian** (lĭ-lĭ-pūt'ian), *a.* Very small, pigmy.

Lilium (lĭ-lĭ-um), *n.* [*L.*] A genus of bulbous plants. See **LILY**.

Lilith (lĭ-lĭth), *v. i. or t.* [*Form of lail.*] To loil.

Curled with thousand adders venomous, *And lilted* forth his bloody flaming tongue. *Spranger.*

Lilt (lĭl), *n.* One of the holes of a wind-instrument. *Sir W. Scott.* [*Scotch.*]

Lillibullero (lĭ-lĭ-bul-lĕ-rō), *n.* Originally, it is said, a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641; afterwards, the refrain and name of a political song popular during and after the reign of James II.

Lilt (lĭl), *v. t.* 1. To do anything with dexterity or quickness; to jerk; to spring; to hop. [*Local.*]

Whether the bird ran here or there.

Or table *lilt*, or perch on chair. *Wordsworth.*

2. To sing or play, especially in a cheerful manner; to sing with animation and gaiety. [*Scotch.*]

Lilt (lĭl), *v. t.* To sing, especially to sing cheerfully; to play on an instrument; to give animated utterance to; as, to *lilt* a song or a tune. [*Properly a Scotch word.*]

A classic lecture, rich in sentiment.

With scraps of thunderous epic *lilted* out.

By violet-headed doctors. *Tennyson.*

Lilt (lĭl), *n.* Something played or sung; a song, a tune; an air.

Lily (lĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*A. Sax. lile, lile, L. lilium, Gr. leirion.*] 1. The English popular name

of a genus of plants (*Lilium*), nat. order Liliaceae. There are many species, as the white lily, orange lily, tiger-lily, scarlet lily, &c., all herbaceous perennials with a scaly bulb, whence arise tall slender stems, furnished with alternate or somewhat whorled leaves, and bearing upon their summit a number of erect or drooping flowers of great beauty and variety of colours, having a perianth of six distinct or slightly coherent segments. Many foreign species have been introduced into this country, some of which are quite hardy, while others require to be cultivated in greenhouses. The Japanese lily (*L. auratum*) grows out of doors, but is better under glass. It is one of the noblest flowering plants in existence, and highly fragrant. *L. giganteum* grows to the height of 12 ft. —

White Lily (*Lilium candidum*).

Lily of the valley, a plant of the genus *Convallaria*, with monopetalous, bell-shaped flowers, divided at the top into six segments. See **CONVALLARIA**. — 2. The end of a compass which points to the north so called from being frequently ornamented with a lily or fleur-de-lis.



Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*). **Lily-beetle** (lĭ-lĭ-bĕ-tĭ), *n.* A small tetramorous beetle (*Crioceris asperipennis*), of the family Crioceridae, found on the white lily. The larva of this species covers its back with its excrement, which serves to protect it, hence its specific name of 'ordure-bearing.'

Lily-enamite (lĭ-lĭ-en-ā-mĭt), *n.* Same as *Enamite*.

Lily-faced (lĭ-lĭ-fĕt), *a.* Pale-faced; affectively modest or sensitive.

Like a squamish dame, *Shrink and look lily-faced.* *J. Barilla.*

Lily-handed (lĭ-lĭ-hand'ed), *a.* Having white delicate hands.

No little *lily-handed* baronet he, *A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman.* *Tennyson.*

Lily-hyacinth (lĭ-lĭ-hĭ-ā-sĭnth), *n.* A bulbous perennial plant with blue flowers, *Sedilla lilio-hyacinthus*.

Lily-livered (lĭ-lĭ-lĭv'erd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear, *Thou lily-livered boy.* *Shak.*

Lily-white (lĭ-lĭ-whĭt), *a.* White as a lily. "A lily-white doe." *Tennyson.*

Lima (lĭ-mā), *n.* A genus of conchiferous mollusca, of the scallop family (Pectinidae), inhabiting a longitudinal shell, almost always white, and nearly equilateral. Two or three species are found on our coasts.

Limacaceae (lĭ-mā-sĕ-ĕ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Limax* or slug.

Limacina (lĭ-mā-sĭ-nā), *n.* A genus of mollusca, belonging to the order Pteropoda, found in the northern seas.

Limacina (lĭ-mā-sĭ-nā), *n. pl.* [*L. limax, limax*, a slug, a snail.] A sub-family of palmiferous gasteropodous mollusca, of which the genus *Limax* is the type. The slugs. It consists of terrestrial animals, which have either no shell or a rudimentary one concealed in the back. They all feed on vegetable substances. They are diffused throughout all climates, particular species being restricted to each, and they are everywhere regarded as inveterate destroyers of garden produce.

Limella (lĭ-mĕ-lĕ), *n.* [*Pr. limella.*] Filings of any metal. *Chaucer.*

Limation (lĭ-mā-shĕn), *n.* [*L. lime, limation, to file, from lima, a file.*] The act of filing or polishing.

Limature (lĭ-mā-tūr), *n.* (From *L. lime, to file.*) 1. The act of filing. — 2. That which is filed off; particles rubbed off by filing; filings.

Lima-wood (lĭ-mā-wud), *n.* A fine South American dyewood, used in dyeing red and peach colour. It is the heart-wood of *Campesia echinata*. Called also *Pernambuco-wood*, *Avonvaga-wood*, *Peach-wood*, and *Brazil* or *Brazil-wood*. See **BRAZIL**.

Limax (lĭ-maks), *n.* [*L.*, a slug, a snail.] A genus of naked gasteropodous mollusca (the slugs), the type of the family Limacinae (which see).

Limb (lĭm), *n.* [*A. Sax. lim, leom, Icel. limr, Dan. and Sw. lem, a limb.*] Perhaps allied to *limb, leom*; by some connected with *limb*. The *l* is added as in *crumb, thumb*, &c.] 1. One of the members or extremities of the human body or of any animal, an arm or leg, more especially the latter; an articulated part attached to the trunk.

Of courage haughty, and of *limb* *Heroic built.* *Shak.*

2. The branch of a tree: applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.

3. A thing or person regarded as a part of something else. "Limbs of the law." *Landor.*

That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gulliver. *Sir R. Scott.*

Limb (lim), *n.* [*L. limbus, a border, edging, or fringe*] 1. In astronomy the border or outermost edge of the sun or moon. 2. The graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument. 3. — *3* In bot the border or upper spreading part of a petal or sepal. 4. — *4* In anatomy, a part of a bone or joint.

Limb (lim), *v. t.* 1. To supply with limbs.

As they please

*They limb themselves, and others, ships, or else
Limbs, as limbs these trees, conditions or men.*
Shakespeare

2. To dismember, to tear off the limbs.
Limb (lim), *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the isle of Cyprus, blowing from the north west from eight o'clock A.M. to the middle of the day or later.

Limb (lim), *n.* [*L. limbus, from limbo, border, edge*] See **Limb**, a border. In bot bordered; when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.

Limb, **Limb** (lim), *n.* [*Contr. from limb*] 1. A still — *2* In her one limb.

Limb, **Limb** (lim), *n.* [*Contr. from limb*] 1. A still — *2* In her one limb.

Limb, **Limb** (lim), *n.* [*Contr. from limb*] 1. A still — *2* In her one limb.

Limb (lim), *n.* Having limbs and mostly in composition with adjectives, as, well-limbed, large-limbed, short-limbed.

*Limbsome young creatures, perfect form,
Limbed and tall grown.*
Shakespeare

Limb (lim), *n.* [*Chastely allied to limp, plant, basid*] 1. A small, fleshy, plant, yielding, as, a limber root, a limber joint.

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Limb of Gun-carriage.

consisting of two wheels and an axle, with a framework and shafts for the horses. On the top of the frame are two ammunition-boxes, which serve also as seats for two artificers. The limb is connected with the gun carriage properly so called, by an iron hook, called the pivot, hinged into an eye in the trail or wooden block which supports the cannon. When the gun is brought into action it is unlimbered by the block being unscrewed from the pivot, and laid on the ground, or carried round to right or left so as to make the pivot point in the desired direction. — *3* At the shafts of a carriage — *4* A hole cut through the four limbs as a passage for water to the pump-well.

Limb (lim), *v. t.* To attach the limb to, as a gun often with up.

Limb (lim), *n.* [*Contr. from limb*] 1. A small, fleshy, plant, yielding, as, a limber root, a limber joint.

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of such regions are sometimes mentioned, more especially a limbus pectus and a limbus splanchnicus, the former of which designates that place referred to in 1 Pet. iii. 12, where our Saviour speaks to the spirits in prison, and where the souls of good men before the coming of our Saviour were confined. The latter of which designates the place or condition of infants who die without baptism. 2. Any similar region apart from this world. Shakespeare seems to apply the term to hell itself. Aristotle makes it the place of all lost things.

As far from help as Limbo is from bliss. *Shakespeare*

*A limbo large and bound, since called
The Paradise of Fools.* *Shakespeare*

3. A prison or other place of confinement. [*lim* or *lim*]

*As which appearing on the wall
To find the length in Limbo past.* *Shakespeare*

Limb (lim), *n.* [*L. Limbus, a border*] 1. A small, fleshy, plant, yielding, as, a limber root, a limber joint.

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*O limbo soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged!* *Shakespeare*

2. To measure with limbs.

*Land may be measured by doubling, casting, and
measuring.* *Shakespeare*

3. To content.

*Who gave his blood to buy the times together? Shall
limbs be content?* *Shakespeare*

Limb (lim), *n.* A thing or thing to lead a dog a leam (which one).

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ch. chain; ch. ch. look; g. go; j. job;

k. Pr. km; ag. ding; vi. then; th. thin;

w. why; wh. why; th. there; — the. X.

power or authority. 'Limitary king.' Pitt. 'The limitary ocean.' Trench.

The poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world.

Limitary (lim'it-ā-rī), *n.* A district lying at the limits of a larger country; a country lying on the confines or frontier of another; a borderland.

In the time of the Romans this country, because a limitary, did abound with fortifications. Fuller.

Limitation (lim-it-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *limitatio*, *limitationis*, from *limito*, to inclose within boundaries, from *limes*, *limitis*, a limit.]

1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.—2. The condition of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed; restriction.

Am I myself

But as it were in sort and limitation. Shak.

3. That which limits; the means of limiting or circumscribing, qualifying or restricting; restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception; as, limitations of thought.

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to limitations, he becomes immediately king *de jure*. Swift.

4.† The act of begging or exhorting their functions by friars within a certain specified district.

A limiter of the Grey Friars, in the course of his limitation, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times. Latimer.

5. In law, a certain time assigned by statute within which an action must be brought.

Limited (lim'it-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed; as, our views of nature are very limited.—2.† Appointed. 'Tis my limited service. Shak.—Limited liability company, a company or corporation whose partners or shareholders are liable only for a fixed amount, generally the amount of the shares subscribed.—Limited monarchy, a form of government in which the monarch shares the supreme power with a class of nobles, with a popular body, or with both.—Limited problem, in math. a problem that has but one solution, or some determinate number of solutions.

Limitedly (lim'it-ed-ly), *adv.* In a limited manner or degree; with limitation.

Limitedness (lim'it-ed-ness), *n.* State of being limited.

Limiter (lim'it-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which limits or confines.—2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.

Limitless (lim'it-less), *a.* Having no limits; unbounded. 'Limitless perfection.' Dr. Caird.

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,

Limitless London, am I come obscured.

Sir T. Davies.

SYN. Boundless, unlimited, unbounded, illimitable, infinite, immense, vast.

Limitour, *n.* Same as **Limiter**. 2.

Limma (lim'mā), *n.* [Gr. *leimma*, what is left, from *leipo*, to leave.] In music, (a) the diatonic semitone. (b) An interval which, on account of its exceeding smallness, does not appear in the practice of modern music, but is of great account in the mathematical calculation of the proportion of different intervals. Chambers's Enzy.

Limmer (lim'ēr), *n.* [Fr. *limier*, O. Fr. *limier*, a large hound; lit. a dog held in a leash. See **LEAKER** and **LINEHOUND**.] 1. A limehound (which see).—2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff; a mongrel.

3. A scoundrel; a low, base, or worthless fellow. 'Thieves, limmers, and broken men of the Highlands.' Sir W. Scott.—4. [Scotch.] A woman of loose manners; a jade.

Except for breaking of their limmer,

Or speaking lightly o' their limmer. Burns.

Limmet (lim'met), *n.* [A form of *limber*, a thill.] 1. A thill or shaft. [Local.]—2. A thill-horse. [Local.]

Limmer (lim'met), *a.* Limber.

They have their feet and legs limmer, wherewith they crawl. Holland.

Limn (lim), *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, L. *illuminare*, to illuminate. See **ILLUMINATE**, **LUMINOUS**, &c.] To draw or paint; specifically, to paint in water colours; to illuminate, as a book or parchment with figures, ornamental letters, and the like.

Let a painter limn out a million of faces and you shall find them all different. Sir T. Browne.

Limnæa, **Limnæa** (lim-nē-ā), *n.* [Gr. *limnæos*, marshy, from *limnē*, a marsh, pool, or fen.] A genus of pulmoniferous fresh-water univalves. The shell is ovato-conical or tur-reted. See **LIMNÆADÆ**.

Limnæadæ, **Limnæadæ** (lim-nē-ā-dē, lim-nē-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [See **LIMNÆA**.] The pond-snails, a family of fresh-water, univalve, inoperculate, gasteropodous molluscs, having a lung sac instead of gills. The shell is spiral, elongated, thin, translucent, the body whorl large, the aperture rounded in front, and the columella obliquely twisted. They have the power of floating on their back, the foot forming a kind of boat. They are found in all parts of the world, and occur fossil, especially in the Wealden. The genus *Limnæa* is the type.

Limner (lim'nēr), *n.* One who limns; the old term for an artist or delineator, but chiefly restricted to one who painted portraits or miniatures.

Limnite (lim'nīt), *n.* 1. A fossil species of the genus *Limnæa*.—2. Yellow ochre or brown iron ore, containing more water than limonite. Composition: oxide of iron 74.8, water 25.2.

Limnoria (lim-nō-rī-ā), *n.* A genus of isopodous crustaceans which feed on wood, and are most destructive to piers, dock-gates, ships, and other wood-work immersed in water.

Limonia, **Limonia** (lī'mon-in), *n.* (C₂H₂O₂) A bitter crystallizable matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c.

Limonite (lī'mon-īt), *n.* [Gr. *leimōn*, a meadow.] An iron ore which is found earthy, concretionary, or mamillary, and fibrous, the fibres radiating in the prisms. Its brownish-yellow streak distinguishes it from the hematite. It is found in mesozoic and tertiary deposits, as well as forming the bog-iron of existing marshes. Its colour varies from dark brown to ochre yellow. It consists of sesquioxide of iron 86.6, water 14.4.

Limosa (lī-mō-sā), *n.* [L. *limus*, slime.] A genus of wading birds, frequenting marshes and the sea-shore; the godwits. See **GODWIT**.

Limose (lī-mō-sē), *a.* Same as **Limous**.

Limosella (lī-mō-sel-lā), *n.* [From L. *limus*, mud; in allusion to the habitation of the species.] A genus of humble aquatic annual plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ.

L. aquatica, or mudwort, is a British plant which is widely spread throughout the world. It has creeping stems, with clusters of narrow leaves and small pink flowers, and grows in muddy places.

Limosine (lī-mō-sī-nē), *n. pl.* [L. *limosus*, slimy, from *limus*, slime.] A sub-family of gallatorial birds of the family Scolopaciæ; the godwits.

Limosis (lī-mō-sīs), *n.* [Gr. *limos*, hunger.] In med. a ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limoust (lī'mus), *a.* [L. *limosus*, from *limus*, slime.] Muddy; slimy; thick. Sir T. Browne.

Limp (limp), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *limp-halt*, *lemp-halt*, limping-halt, lame; L. G. *lumpen*, to limp; Icel. *limpa*, limppness, weakness; allied to the E. adjectives *limp*, *limber*, and probably to *lame*.] To halt; to walk lamely.

Pluck the lined crutch from thy old limping sire. Shak.

Limp (limp), *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Limp (limp), *a.* (See the verb, also **LIMBER**.) 1.† Vapid; weak. Iz. Walton.—2. Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lacking stiffness; flaccid.

His looks were starchy, but his white neckerchief was not; and its long limp ends struggled over his closely-buttoned waistcoat in a very uncouth and unpicturesque fashion. Dickens.

Limper (limp'ēr), *n.* One who limps.

Limpet (limp'et), *n.* [O. Fr. *limpîne*, a limpet; comp. Gr. *lepas*, *lepasos*, a limpet.] A cyclobranchiate gasteropodous mollusc of the genus *Patella*, adhering to rocks. This adhesion is effected partly by the suctional powers of its broad disc-like foot, and partly by a strong glutinous secretion given off by the mucous follicles and canals of the foot. Most commonly the limpet is found ensconced in a shallow pit excavated out of the rock, and which it has made or rasped out by the siliceous particles embedded in its foot. From this pit the limpet, when covered by the tide, makes short journeys in quest of its food, which consists of algae, and which it eats by means of a long ribbon-like tongue covered with numerous rows of hard teeth. The common species (*Patella vulgata*) is used as bait, and is eaten by the poorer classes of Scotland and Ireland. In tropical seas they attain an immense size, one species having a shell about a foot wide.

Limpid (limp'id), *a.* [L. *limpidus*; allied to

Gr. *lampō*, to shine.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; as, a *limpid* stream.—**SYN.** Clear, transparent, pellucid, lucid, pure, crystal, translucent.

Limpidity (lim-pid'it-ē), *n.* The state of being limpid; clearness; pureness; brightness; transparency.

Limpidness (lim'pid-ness), *n.* Limpidity (which see).

Limpingly (limp'ing-ly), *adv.* In a limping or halting manner; lamely.

Limpitude (limp'it-ūd), *n.* The quality of being limpid; limpidity.

Limulus (lim'ū-lus), *n.* [Dim. from *limus*, askew, sidelong.] A genus of large crustaceans; the king-crabs. See **KING-CRAB**.

Limy (lim'i), *a.* 1. Smeared with lime; viscous; glutinous.

In *limy* snares the subtle loops among. Spenser.

2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.—3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

Lint (lin), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *linnan*, *linnan* (prefix *lin*), Sc. *leen*, Icel. *linna*, Dan. *linne*, to cease.] 1. To yield.—2. To cease; to stop.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* 'till he be a gallop. B. Jonson.

Lint (lin), *v.t.* To cease from. Milton.

Lin, **linn** (lin), *n.* [Probably from the Celtic; Gael. *linne*, Ir. *linn*, W. *lyn*, a pool; with which may have blended A. Sax. *linna*, a brook, Icel. *lind*, a well, spring, or brook.] [Old and provincial.] 1. A spring or source; a pond or mere; a pool or collection of water, particularly the one below a fall of water.—2. A cataract or waterfall.—3. The face of a precipice; a shrubby ravine.

Linacææ (lī-nā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small natural order of exogenous plants, scattered more or less over most parts of the globe, those in temperate and southern regions being herbs, while the tropical representatives are trees or shrubs. They are principally characterized by their regular flowers, with imbricate glandular sepals having a disc of five glands outside the staminal tube; the ovary is three to five celled, with two ovules in each cell; the albumen is fleshy; the leaves are simple, usually stipulate, rarely opposite. The tenacity of the fibre and the mucilage of the diuretic seeds of certain species of *Linum*, such as the common flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), are well known. See **FLAX**.

Linage, *n.* Lineage; family. Chaucer.

Linament (lin'a-ment), *n.* [L. *linamentum*, from *linum*, flax.] In *surg.* lint; a tent for a wound.

Linaria (lī-nā-rī-ā), *n.* [From Gr. *linon*, flax—referring to the resemblance of the leaves.] A genus of monoptalous, dicotyledonous plants, of the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Seven or eight species inhabit Britain, where they are popularly known as *Toad-flax*.

Linch (linch), *n.* [A. Sax. *līne*, a ridge of land left unploughed, a balk.] A ledge; a right-angled projection.

Linch-pin (linch-pin), *n.* [A. Sax. *lynte*, an axle-tree; D. *luns*, *lens*, G. *lünne*, a linch-pin.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage or other wheeled vehicle from sliding off the axle-tree.

Lincoln Green (ling'kon grēn), *n.* A colour of cloth formerly made in Lincoln; the cloth itself. 'His hunting suit of Lincoln green.' Sir W. Scott.

Lincture, **Linctus** (lingk'tūr, lingk'tūs), *n.* [L. *lingo*, *linctus*, to lick.] A medicine to be taken by licking; a substance of the consistence of honey, used for coughs, &c.

Lind (lind), *n.* The linden.

Lindabrides (līn-dāl'rī-dēz), *n.* The name of a heroine in the romance called *The Mirror of Knighthood*, subsequently a synonym for mistress or concubine. B. Jonson; Sir W. Scott.

Linden (līn'den), *n.* [A. Sax. Icel. *Sw.* and Dan. *lind*, D. and G. *linde*, O. G. *linda*, the linden. See **LIME**, the tree.] 1. A handsome tree, *Tilia europæa*; the lime (which see).—2. In America, bass-wood; the American lime.

Line (lin), *n.* [A. Sax. *line*, a rope or line, from L. *linea*, a linen thread, a string, a line or stroke, from *linum*, flax; Fr. *ligne*, G. *linie*, a line. See **LINEN**.] 1. A linen thread or string; a small rope or cord made of any material; a measuring-cord; as, the angler uses a line and hook.

We steal by line and level. Shak.

2. Anything which resembles such a thread or string in tenacity and extension; that which is mainly characterized by longitu-

dinal extension; as, (a) a thread-like marking, as with a pen, pencil, or engraving tool; a mark having length with little or no appreciable breadth; a stroke; a score. (b) A marking or furrow upon the hands or face. 'Though on his brow were graven lines austere.' *Byron*. (c) In geog., a circle of latitude or of longitude, as on a map; a mark traced or imagined to show temperature or the like. 'The line specifically, the equator.' 'When the sun below the line descends.' *Crescent*. (d) In music, one of the straight, horizontal, and parallel prolonged strokes upon and between which the notes are placed. (e) In math, that which has length but is without breadth or thickness. (f) A row, a continued series or rank; particularly (1) a straight row of soldiers drawn up with an extended front; (2) a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement; (3) a straight row of letters and words between two margins; as, a page of thirty lines; also, in poetry, the words which form a certain number of feet; a verse. (g) Outline; contour; lineament; as, a ship of fine lines.

The lines of my body are as well drawn as his.

3. A short letter, one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; a note; as, I received a line from my friend. — 4. Course of thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object; aim toward which or course in which one directs one's life; speciality. 'No line of policy adopted for the public good.' *Brougham*.

He is uncommonly powerful in his own line, but is not the line of a first-rate man.

5. A continuous or connected series, as of progeny or relations descending from a common progenitor; as, a line of kings; the male line. — 6. A series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity; as, a line of ships to New Zealand; the Conard Line; the State Line. — 7. The infantry of an army, as distinguished from cavalry, artillery, militia, guards, volunteer corps, &c.; in some cases line is also applied to the ordinary regiments of cavalry. — 8. In fort. (a) a trench or rampart. (b) pl. Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy. — 9. The twelfth part of an inch. 10. In math, the proper position or adjustment of parts, not as to design or proportion, but with reference to smooth working; as, the engine is out of line. — 11. In com. (a) an order given to a traveller for goods. (b) The goods received upon each order. (c) Any class of goods. — Line or curve of steepest descent. See CYCLOID. — Line of direction. See under DIRECTION. — Line of the nodes, the line which joins the nodes of the orbit of a planet. See NODE. — Hour lines, in dialling, the common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial. — Visual line, the line or ray conceived to pass from an object to the eye. — Line of dip, in geol. a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane; the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. See DIP. — Equinoctial line, (a) in geog. the equator, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90° distance from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part. (b) in astron. the circle which the sun seems to describe in March and September, when the days and nights are of equal length. — Meridian line, a meridian (which see). — A ship of the line, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle, formerly a ship with not less than two decks or two tiers of guns. — Line of beauty, a fanciful sort of line to which different artists have given different forms. It is frequently represented in the form of a very slender elongated letter S.

Line (lin), v. t. [Directly from the noun above.] 1. To draw lines upon; to mark with lines or lineal structures.

He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of misery.

2. To delineate; to draw; to paint.

All the pictures I have seen
Are but black to be seen.

3. To place in a line by the side of; to arrange along the side of for security or defence; as, to line works with soldiers. [In this sense the word blends with the next.]

Line and new repair one town of war
With men of courage.

4. To read out or repeat line by line, as a psalm or hymn, before singing.

This custom of reading or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'decanting' the hymn or psalm in the church, was brought about partly from necessity.

5. To measure, as land with a line; to fix the boundaries of. [Scotch.] — To line bees, to track wild bees to their nests by following them in the line of their flight. — To line men (militia), to dress any given body of men so that they shall all collectively form an even line or lines.

Line (lin), v. t. pret. & pp. lined; ppr. lining. [O.E. *līn*, *līn*, the original meaning being to double a garment with linen. The ultimate origin of the word is of course the same as that of the preceding.] 1. To cover on the inside; to put in the inside of; as, to line a garment with silk or fur; to line a purse with money.

If I do line one of their hands?

Hence — 2. To cover; as, to line a crutch. — 3. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals.

Line (lin), n. [L. *linum*, *lin*. See LINEN.]

Line or flax; linen.

Not sans weaver, which his works doth boast,
In diaper, in damask, or in flax.

Lineage (lin'-a-je), n. [Fr. *linage*, from *lign*, L. *linus*, a line.] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

Perhaps, too, this noble sympathy may have been in some degree prompted by the ancient blood in his veins, an accident of lineage rather rare with the English nobility.

Lineal (lin'-al), n. [L. *linealis*, from *linus*, *lin*.] 1. Composed of lines; delineated; as, lineal designs. — 2. In a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors; as, lineal descent; lineal succession. 'Lineal royalties.' *Shak*.

And for the same his lineal race
In darkness found a dwelling-place.

3. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are lineal to the throne.

4. In the direction of a line; pertaining to or by a line or lines; as, lineal measure; lineal magnitude.

Lineality (lin'-a-li-ti), n. The state of being lineal, or in the form of a line.

Lineally (lin'-a-li-ti), adv. In a lineal manner; in a direct line; as, the prince is lineally descended from the Conqueror.

From whose race of old
She heard that she was lineally extract.

Lineament (lin'-a-ment), n. [Fr. *linement*; L. *linamentum*, from *linus*, a line.] The outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature; form; make. 'The lineaments of the body.' *Locke*. 'Lineaments of a character.' *Swift*.

Man he seems
In all his lineaments.

Linear (lin'-ar), n. [L. *linearis*.] 1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in the direction of a line; lineal. — 2. In bot. like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities, as, a linear leaf. — Linear equation, in math. an equation of the first degree between two variables; so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line. — Linear numbers, in math. such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square the linear side is called a root. — Linear perspective, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated; distinguished from *airs* also exhibits the *va* shade, and colour of their different distan light which fall on th that which may be s linear-ensake (lin'-a-s-ak), n. having the form of a linear ensake.

Linearity (lin'-a-ri-ti), n. In a linear manner, with lines.

Lineary (lin'-a-ri), c. Linear. *Holland*.

Lineate, lineated (lin'-at, lin'-at-ed), c. In bot. marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as, a lineate leaf.

Lineation (lin'-a-shon), n. Draught; delineation (which see).

Lineman (lin'-man), n. 1. A man employed on the railway to see that the rails are in proper condition. — 2. One who carries the line in surveying, &c.

Linen (lin'-en), n. [A. Sax. *līn*, *flax*, *linen*, made of flax, linen, from L. *linum*, *lin*.] Flax, as are also G. *lein*, Icel. *lin*, Fr. *lin*, and probably Ir. *lin*, *lin*, *lin*, W. *lin*, *flax*.] 1. Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp, including shirting, sheeting, damask, cambric, &c.; often used in the plural; as, *linens* are largely made in Scotland. — 2. Underclothing, because chiefly made of linen or similar materials, as cotton. — *Forest linen*, a kind of amianth, with soft, parallel, flexible fibres.

Linen (lin'-en), n. [A. Sax. *līn*, *flax*, *linen*, made of flax.] 1. Made of flax or hemp; as, linen cloth; a linen stocking. — 2. Assembling linen cloth; white; pale.

These linen checks of thine
Are comelier to me.

Linen-draper (lin'-en-dra-per), n. A person who deals in linen goods.

Linen-er, linen-er? (lin'-en-er, lin'-en-man), n. A linen-draper. *Massinger*.

If the love good clothes or dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French tailor, barber, linen-er, &c.

Linen-eroll (lin'-en-eroll), n. In arch. an ornament employed to fill panels; so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin. It belongs peculiarly to the latter part of the sixteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The figure shows the scroll from a

Linen-eroll.
Fancy the sensation of a man fighting his frigate desperately against overwhelming odds, when he sees the outside of a huge river, with English colours at the main, towing slowly through the smoke.

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Ling (Lata matri).

and when salted and dried forms a considerable article of commerce.

Ling (ling), n. [Icel. and Dan. *lyng*, heather.] Common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). It makes excellent and durable thatch, forms excellent brooms, and furnishes a fine yellow dye. See HEATH.

Ling (ling), A Saxon termination consisting of a double diminutive composed of *el* and *ing*; as, *darling*, *duckling*, *goatling*, *strutting*, *stripling*.

Lingam (ling'-gam), n. [Skt., a mark, a token; especially, the characteristic male generative organ.] In *Hind* myth the male organ of generation, worshipped as being representative of God or of the fertility of nature.

Lingal, lingale (ling'-gi), n. [Fr. *linguel*, a lingel-dim. of *ling*, a line. In second meaning perhaps from L. *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.] A shoe-latchet; a shoe-maker's thread. [Old English and Scotch.]

Where string, I say'd a lovely dame,

ch, chain; ch, so, look; g, go; j, job;

s, Fr. son; ng, sing; vr, ven; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, assure. — See KEY.

Whose master wrought with *linget*, and with aul,
And under ground he vamped many a boot. *Beau. & F.*

2. A little tongue or thong of leather.

Lingence (lin'jens), *n.* [*L. lingo, to lick*.]
A liquid medicated confection taken by
licking; a linctus. *Fuller.*

Linger (ling'jer), *v.t.* [Probably from *A.*
Sax. lengra, compar. of *lang*, long, as *G.*
verlängern, to protract, from *lang*, in any
case from same root. Comp. the verb *lower*,
from compar. of *low*.] 1. To delay; to
loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.
Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. *Gray.*

2. To be slow in deciding; to be in suspense;
to hesitate.

Perhaps thou *linger'st*, in deep thoughts detained. *Milton.*

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne
Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall
have our answer. *Shak.*

3. To remain long in any state; as, the
patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness. —
SVN. To delay, loiter, lag, tarry, stay, stop,
hesitate.

Linger (ling'jer), *v.t.* 1. To delay the gra-
tification of; to put off; to defer; to pro-
tract.

She *lingers* my desires. *Shak.*

2. To spend in a wearisome manner: with
out, and sometimes away.

Now live secure, and *linger* out your days. *Dryden.*
Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe. *Pope.*

Lingerer (ling'jer-er), *n.* One who *lingers*.
Lingering (ling'jer-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Draw-
ing out in time; remaining long; protracted;
as, a *lingering* disease.

To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering*
anguish is generally his folly. *Rambler.*

2. Slow in producing an effect; as, *lingering*
poisons.

Lingeringly (ling'jer-ing-ly), *adv.* In a
lingering manner; with delay; slowly;
tediously.

To dwell *lingeringly* over those passages which
excite pain without satisfying curiosity. *Lord Lytton.*

Linget, Lingot (ling'get, ling'got), *n.* [*Fr.*
lingot, See *INGOT*.] A small mass of metal
having the form of the mould in which it is
cast, and often tongue-shaped: an ingot.

Lingism (ling'izm), *n.* [From *Ling*, a Swede,
its proposer.] *In therapeutics*, kineisopathy
(which see).

Lingle, *n.* See *LINGEL*.

Lingo (ling'gō), *n.* [*L. lingua*, a tongue.]
Language; speech. [Vulgar.]

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*
before I cross the seas. *Longfellow.*

Linguacious (ling-gw'ashus), *a.* [*L. lingua*,
linguacis, loquacious, from *lingua*, a tongue.]
Given to the use of the tongue; talkative;
loquacious.

Lingudental (ling-gwa-den'tal), *a.* [*L.*
lingua, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed
or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and
teeth, as the letters *d* and *t*.

Linguadental (ling-gwa-den'tal), *n.* An
articulation produced by aid or use of the
tongue and teeth.

Lingual (ling'gw'al), *a.* [*L. lingua*, the
tongue.] 1. Pertaining to the tongue; as,
the *lingual* nerves, the ninth pair, which
go to the tongue; the *lingual* muscle, or
muscle of the tongue. — 2. Pronounced chiefly
by means of the tongue; as, a *lingual* letter.

Lingual (ling'gw'al), *n.* A letter pronounced
chiefly by means of the tongue, as *l*, *r*.

Linguatulidæ (ling-gwa-tūl'i-dē), *n. pl.*
[*L. lingua*, a tongue, and *Gr. eidōs*, resem-
blance.] A family of parasitic vermiform

arachnidans, found in the young state in the
lungs and liver, in the adult state in the
frontal sinuses and pharynx of various mam-
mals, man included; the tongue-worms. In
the young condition they possess four arti-
culated legs, but in the adult they have no
external organs except two pairs of hooks,
representing limbs, placed near the mouth.

Linguliform, Linguaform (ling'gw'i-form,
ling'gwa-form), *n.* [*L. lingua*, and *forma*,
shape.] Having the form or shape of a
tongue.

Lingulist (ling'gwist), *n.* [*L. lingua*, the
tongue.] 1. A person skilled in languages;
one who knows several languages. — 2. A
master of language or tongue-fence; a ready
conversationalist.

I'll dispute with him,
He's a rare *linguist*. *J. Webster.*

Linguist (ling'gwist-ter), *n.* A dabbler in
linguistics; a student of philology; a lin-
guist.

Though he (Chaucer) did not and could not create
our language (for he who writes to be read does not
write for *linguists*), yet it is true that he first made
it easy, and to that extent modern. *J. R. Lowell.*

Linguistic, Linguistical (ling-gwis'tik,
ling-gwis'tik-al), *a.* Relating to language
or to the affinities of language. "*Lin-
guistic* knowledge." *Wedgwood.*

Linguistics (ling-gwis'tiks), *n.* The science
of languages, or of the origin, significations,
affinities, and application of words; also
called *Comparative Philology*. "The modern
science of *linguistics*, or comparative gram-
mar and etymology." *G. P. Marsh.*

A work containing a complete chronological ac-
count of English lexicography and lexicographers
would be a most acceptable addition to *linguistics*
and literary history. *S. W. Singer.*

Lingula (ling'gū-la), *n.* [Dim. of *lingua*,
a tongue.] A genus of molluscs of the class
Brachiopoda and family Lingulidæ, a family
that has survived with but little change
since the early Silurian period. These
molluscs are one of the few examples of pe-
dunculated bivalve shells. It has two long
ciliated arms, which are curled up during
repose. The members of the genus inhabit
the Indian Archipelago and the Australa-
sian seas.

Lingulate (ling'gū-lāt), *a.* [*L. lingulatus*,
from *lingua*, tongue.] Shaped like the
tongue or a strap; ligulate.

Lingy (lin'jī), *a.* [In first sense perhaps
allied to *long*. In second sense comp. Prov.
E. lingie, to work hard.] 1. Tall; limber;
flexible. — 2. Active; strong; able to bear
fatigue. [A provincial word.]

Lingerous (lin'jēr-us), *a.* [*L. linum*, flax,
and *gero*, to bear or carry.] Bearing flax;
producing linen.

Liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* [*L. linimentum*,
from *lino* or *linio*, to besmear, to anoint.]
In med. a species of soft ointment; a com-
position of a consistence somewhat thinner
than an unguent, but thicker than oil. The
term is also applied to spirituous and
other stimulating applications for external
use.

Linin, Linine (lī'nin), *n.* The crystallizable
bitter principle of *Linum catharticum*, or
purging-flax.

Lining (lin'ing), *n.* 1. The act of covering
on the inside. — 2. The covering of the inner
surface of anything, as of a garment, a box,
a wall, or the like; as, the pleura is the
lining of the thorax.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night? *Milton.*

3. That which is within; contents.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers. *Shak.*

Lining (lin'ing), *n.* The act of measuring,
as of land with a line; a fixing of boundaries;
specifically, permission granted by a deed
of guild to erect or alter a building accord-
ing to specified conditions. [Scotch.]

Link (link), *n.* [*A. Sax. Alenke*, Sw. *länk*,
Dan. *lænke*, Icei. *lækkir*, a link, a chain;
allied to *G. gelenk*, a joint or joining, a
link, from *lenken*, to bend, *gelenk*, supple-
pliable.] 1. A single ring or division of a
chain. — 2. Anything doubled and closed
together like a link. "A link of horsehair."
Mortimer. — 3. Anything which serves to connect
one thing or one part of a thing with
another; any constituent part of a con-
nected series; as, *links* in a train of evi-
dence. "Love, the common *link*." *Dryden*.
"To burst all *links* of habit." *Tennyson*.

The thread and train of consequences in intel-
lectual ratiocination is often long, and chained to-
gether by divers *links*. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. In *land-measuring*, a division of Gunter's
chain, having a length of 7.92 inches. The
chain is divided into 100 links, and is 66 feet
in length. 100,000 square links make an
imperial acre. — 5. A sausage: so called from
sausages being made in a continuous chain.
[Provincial English.] — 6. In *mach.* any
straight rod connecting two rotating pieces
by flexible joints. — 7. In a *steam-engine*, the
link-motion. — 8. A crook or winding of a
river; the ground lying along such a wind-
ing; as, the *links* of the Forth. [Scotch.]

Link (link), *v.t.* To unite or connect by,
or as if by, a link or links; to unite by some-
thing intervening; to unite in any way; to
couple; to join. "To a radiant angel *linked*."
Shak. "Link towns to towns with avenues
of oak." *Pope.* "And creature *link'd* to crea-
ture, man to man." *Pope.*

They're so *linked* in friendship,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's
daughter. *Shak.*

Link (link), *v.i.* To be connected; to be
joined in marriage; to ally one's self.

Now, Warwick, tell me, even upon thy conscience,
Is Edward your true king? for I were loath
To *link* with him that were not lawful chosen. *Shak.*
All the productions of the earth *link* in with each
other. *Burke.*

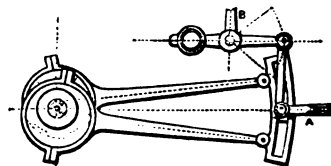
Link (link), *n.* [Origin quite uncertain.
Some connect it with *Gr. lychnos*, a light, a
lamp; Wedgwood connects it with *D. tonse*,
tonpe, a gunner's match of twisted tow
(See *LURT*); others connect it with *link*, from
the parts being doubled or *linked* together.]
A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch.
The fact that such links were used to restore
the colour of hats by smoking them explains
the following passage in *The Taming of the*
Shrew. —

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,
And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd if the heel;
There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat.

Link (link), *v.i.* To walk smartly; to trip;
to do anything smartly and quickly. [Old and
Northern English or Scotch.]

Linkboy, Linkman (link'boy, link'man),
n. A boy or man that carries a link or
torch to light passengers.

Link-motion (link'mō-shon), *n.* Motion
communicated by links, applied especially



Link-motion.

to a system of gearing for working the valves
of a locomotive-engine. In the accompany-
ing cut A is the rod by which the slide-valve
is worked, and by which, accordingly, the
admission of steam to the cylinder is regu-
lated; B, the reversing rod, which is fixed
to a cross-bar, one end of which is jointed
by means of another rod to a runner, which
slides up and down in the slit of the curved
piece, and which is also jointed to the rod
A. The curved piece is the link, and is
jointed near the extremities to the rods of
two eccentrics, an inner and an outer.
When the driver of the engine pushes for-
ward the rod B the runner is raised to the
top of the link, and therefore follows the
motions of the upper end of the link, and
places the slide-valve rod under the control
of the inner eccentric. When he pushes it
back he similarly places the rod under the
control of the outer eccentric, which re-
verses the engine.

Links (links), *n. pl.* [*A. Sax. hlinc*, high land,
a ridge of land left unploughed, a balk; the
south of England form is *linch*, a balk, a
bank forming a boundary, &c.] A stretch
of flat or slightly undulating ground on
the sea-shore, often in part sandy and
covered with bent-grass, furze, &c.; often
with a good sward of grass on part of it at
least. [Scotch.]

Link-work (link'wërk), *n.* Mechanism in
which links, or intermediate connecting
pieces, are used to transmit motion from
one part to another.

Linn (lin), *n.* See *LIN*.

Linnaea (lin-nē'a), *n.* A genus of plants of
the nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. It contains
but one species (*L. borealis*), a creeping
evergreen plant found in woods and in
mountainous places in Scotland and other
northern countries, as well as in North
America. Its trailing stems bear small dark-
green leaves in pairs, and send up erect
flower-stalks which divide into two at the
top, each branch bearing a beautiful droop-
ing fragrant pink flower. The plant was an
especial favourite with *Linnaeus*, and was
named in honour of him by Gronovius.

Linnean, Linnean (lin-nē'an), *a.* Pertain-
ing to Linnaeus, the celebrated botanist. —
Linnean system, *in bot.* the system of classi-
fication introduced by Linnaeus, in which
the classes are founded upon the stamens,
and the orders upon the pistils.

Linnet (lin'net), *n.* [*A. Sax. līnet*; *Fr. linot*,
linotte, from *L. linum*, flax.] A small sing-
ing bird of the genus *Fringilla*. It is one of
the commonest of British birds, everywhere
frequenting open heaths and commons, and
breeding in the furze and other bushes.
They are cheerful and lively birds, and very

Liparocele (li-par'ô-sel), *n.* [Gr. *liparos*, fat, and *kêle*, tumour.] A tumour consisting chiefly or wholly of fat.

Lip-devotion (lip'dé-vô-shon), *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. It is indeed the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered in what it begs. South.

Lip-good (lip'gud), *a.* Good in profession only.

His grace is merely but *lip-good*. B. Jonson.

Lip-laborious† (lip/la-bô-ri-us), *a.* Uttering words without sentiments; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and *lip-laborious*. Lord.

Lip-labour (lip/lâ-bér), *n.* Labour or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind or heart; words without sentiments. 'Much babbling and *lip-labour*.' Bate.

Lip-language (lip/lang-gwâ), *n.* In the instruction of the deaf and dumb, oral or articulate language, in contradistinction to the language of signs or of the fingers.

Liplet (lip/let), *n.* A little lip.

Lipogram (lip/pô-gram), *n.* [Gr. *leipô*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

Lipogrammatic (lip/pô-gram-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the writing of lipograms, a term applied to compositions in which a particular letter is omitted throughout, as in the *Odyssey* of Tryphiodorus, in which there was no A in the first book, no B in the second, and so on.

Lipogrammatism (lip/pô-gram-mat-izm), *n.* The art or practice of writing lipograms or pieces with a particular letter omitted throughout.

Lipogrammatist (lip/pô-gram-mat-ist), *n.* One who writes lipograms or pieces throughout which a particular letter is omitted.

Lipothymia, **Lipothymy** (lip-pô-thim'î-a, lip-pô-thim'î), *n.* Same as *Leipothymia*.

Lipothymic, **Lipothymous** (lip-pô-thim'ik, lip-pô-thim'us), *a.* Leipothymic (which see).

Lipped (lip't), *a.* Having lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling the lip; often used in composition.—*Lipped and harled*, in Scotland, an epithet applied to a wall built of stones without mortar, but which has the joints afterwards filled with mortar, and the whole wall plastered over with what is called rough-cast or harling.

Lippen (lip'en), *v.t.* [Allied to Goth. *laubjan*, to trust; *G. glauben*, to believe, to trust.] To intrust; to trust; as, he *lippened* it to me. [Scotch.]

Lippen (lip'en), *v.i.* To rely upon; to trust to; to depend upon. [Old English and Scotch.]

Lippening (lip'en-ing), *a.* Occasional; accidental. [Scotch.]

I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he taks the tout at every bit *lippening* word. Sir W. Scott.

Lippia (lip'i-a), *n.* [In honour of M. Lippi, a French physician and traveller in Abyssinia.] A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceae, containing numerous species of shrubs or undershrubs (rarely herbs) with small flowers in dense heads or slender spikes. They are natives of the warmer regions of both hemispheres, especially of America. *L. pseudo-thea*, a native of Brazil, is aromatic and fragrant, and when dried forms an agreeable tea.

Lippie, **Lippy** (lip'i), *n.* [A Sax. *leap*, a basket. See *LRAP*.] The fourth part of a peck. [Scotch.]

Lippitude (lip'i-tûd), *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleared-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

Lip-reading (lip/rêd-ing), *n.* Reading or understanding what one says by the movement of the lips: used in regard to the deaf and dumb.

Lip-wisdom (lip/wis-dom), *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience. Sir P. Sidney.

Lip-work† (lip/wêrk), *n.* 1. Lip-labour. Milton. —2. The act of kissing. B. Jonson.

Lip-working† (lip/wêrk-ing), *p. and a.* Professing with the lips without corresponding practice; lip-laborious. Milton.

Liquable (lik'wa-bl), *a.* Capable of being liquated or melted.

Liquate (lik'wât), *v.t.* [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*, to make liquid, to melt. See *LIQUID*.] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved.

Liquate (lik'wât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquated*; ppr. *liquating*. To melt; to liquefy; specifically, in metal, to separate, as one metal from another less fusible, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable, so that it can be run off from the other.

Liquation (lik-kwâ'shon), *n.* [L. *liquatio*, *liquationis*, from *liquo*. See *LIQUATE*.] 1. The act or operation of liquating or melting. —2. The condition or capacity of being melted; as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation*. —3. The process of separating by a regulated heat an easily fusible metal from an alloy in which is a metal difficult of fusion.

Liquefacent (lik-wê-fâ'shi-ent), *n.* That which liquefies or serves to liquefy; in med. an agent which augments the secretions and promotes the liquefying processes of the animal economy.

Liquefaction (lik-wê-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *liquefactio*, from *liquefacio*, to make liquid, to melt—*liquo*, to be fluid, and *facio*, to make.] 1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric; sometimes specially applied to the melting of substances which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c. —2. The state of being melted.

Liquefiable (lik-wê-fî-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being liquefied, melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

Liquefier (lik-wê-fî-er), *n.* One who or that which liquefies or melts.

Liquefy (lik-wê-fî), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquefied*; ppr. *liquefying*. [Fr. *liquefier*, from L. *liquefacio*. See *LIQUOR*.] To convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid, and technically to melt by the sole agency of heat; to melt; to dissolve.

Liquefy (lik-wê-fî), *v.i.* To be melted; to become liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head. Addison.

Liquescency (lik-kwes'sen-sî), *n.* The condition of being liquescent; aptness to melt.

Liquescent (lik-kwes'sent), *a.* [L. *liquecens*, *liquecentis*, ppr. of *liqueco*, to become fluid, inchoative from *liquo*, to be liquid.] Melting; becoming fluid.

Liqueur (lik-kûr), *n.* [Fr.] A spirituous compound of water, alcohol, sugar, and some infusion or extract from fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

Liqueurs may be distinguished as of three qualities: first, the ratafias, or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substances are in small quantities; such are anise-water, noyau, the apricot, cherry, &c., ratafias. The second are the oils or fine liqueurs, with more saccharine and spirituous matter, as the anisette, curaçoa, &c. The third are the creams or superfluous liqueurs, as rosoglio, maraschino, Danzig water, &c. Pap. Ency.

Liquid (lik'wid), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liquo*, to melt. See *LIQUOR*.] 1. Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. 'Liquid air.' Milton.

The fields of *liquid* air, enclosing all, Surround the compass of this earthly ball. Dryden.

2. Flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably or smoothly to the ear; devoid of harshness; as, *liquid* melody. —3. Pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation; smooth; as, a *liquid* letter.—*Liquid debt*, in Scots law, a term applied to a debt, the amount of which is ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court.

Liquid (lik'wid), *n.* 1. A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which therefore retains no definite form, except what is determined by the receptacle in which it is contained, as water, wine, milk, &c.; a non-elastic fluid. See *FLUID*. —2. In gram., a letter or sound pronounced with a slight contact of the organs and with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r* in *blat*, *brat*.

Liquidable (lik'wid-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being liquated.

Liquidambar, **Liquidamber** (lik'wid-am-bar, lik'wid-am-bér), *n.* [That is *liquid* amber, from the fragrant resin.] A genus of trees of the nat. order Hamamelidaceae. They are handsome trees, with lobed shining leaves and catkins or globular heads of monocious flowers. The fragrant liquid resin called oil of liquidambar and copal balsam is ob-

tained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, found in Mexico and the United States. *L. orientale* (oriental liquidambar tree) yields common storax, which is used as a stimulant expectorant.

Liquidate (lik'wid-ât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquidated*; ppr. *liquidating*. [Fr. *liquider*, L. *liquido*.] 1. To make liquid. —2. To clear from all obcurity.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. Hamilton.

3. To ascertain or reduce to precision in amount; to adjust.

The clerk of the commons' house of assembly in 1774 gave certificates to the public creditors that their demands were *liquidated* and should be provided for in the next tax-bill. Ramsay.

4. To dissolve or clear off; to pay, as a debt.

Fryburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. Cax.

5. Specifically, in com., to wind up, as a firm or company, by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of profit and loss of each partner or shareholder, &c. 6. To make less harsh and offensive; as, to *liquidate* the harshness of sound.

Liquidation (lik'wid-â'shon), *n.* The act of liquidating; the act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance of them due; specifically, in com., the act or operation of winding up the affairs of a firm or company by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of each partner's or shareholder's profit and loss, &c.

Liquidator (lik'wid-ât-er), *n.* One who or that which liquidates or settles; specifically, in com., an officer appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company, to bring and defend actions and suits in its name, and to do all necessary acts on behalf of the firm or company.

Liquidity (lik'wid-î-tî), *n.* [Fr. *liquidité*, fluidness.] 1. The state or quality of being fluid or liquid; that condition of a material substance in which the particles have a perfect freedom of motion without any sensible tendency to approach or recede from one another except by the action of some external power; fluidity. —2. The quality of being smooth, flowing, and agreeable: said of sound, music, &c. the like.

Liquidise (lik'wid-î-zî), *v.t.* To make liquid.

Liquidly (lik'wid-î-lî), *adv.* In a liquid or flowing manner; smoothly; flowingly.

Liquidness (lik'wid-î-nes), *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

Liquor (lik'ér), *n.* [L. *liquor*, from *liquo*, to melt. From a root *li*, to flow, seen also in L. *lino*, to smear, *oblivio*, forgetfulness, Gr. *limen*, a harbour, *limné*, a marsh; Slav. *lijati*, to pour; Skr. *li*, to liquefy.] 1. A liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice, and the like. Especially—2. Alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented.—*In liquor*, intoxicated.

Liquor (lik'ér), *v.t.* To moisten; to drench; also, to rub with oil or grease so as to render impervious to water.

If it should come to the ear of the court . . . they would melt me out of my mind drop by drop, and *liquor* fishermen's boots with me. Shaw.

Liquor (lik'ér), *v.i.* To drink; especially, to drink spirits; frequently with *up*. [Originally, United States.]

Liquorice (lik'ér-is), *n.* [It. *liquirizia*, L. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. *glycyrrhiza*—*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.] A plant of the genus



Liquorice Plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*)

Glycyrrhiza (*G. glabra*), belonging to the nat. order Leguminosae. It is a perennial plant with herbaceous stalks, and bluish

papilionaceous flowers. The well-known liquorice juice, black sugar, or Spanish juice, is extracted from the root. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

Liquorish (lik'ér-ish), *a.* Same as *Lickerish*.

Lira (lî'ra), *n. pl.* Lire (lî'râ). [From *L. libra*, a pound, whence also *Fr. livre*.] An Italian silver coin containing 100 centesimi or centimes, and in value equivalent to a franc, or 10d. nearly.

Lirella (lî-re'lla), *n.* In bot. a term used in describing lichens to denote a linear shield with a channel along its middle as found in *Opegrapha*.

Lirion-fancy; **Liricumphancy** (lîr'i-kon-fan'si, lîr'i-kum-fan'si), *n.* A flower: supposed to be lily of the valley.

The tufted dairy violet.

Hearse, for lovers hard to get;

The honey-suckle, rosemary.

Liricumphancy, rose-parley. *Poor Robin.*

Liriodendron (lîr'i-o-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *lirion*, a lily, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of North American trees belonging to the nat. order Magnoliaceae, and containing only one species, the tulip-tree (*L. tulipifera*). It is a large and beautiful tree, with large smooth lobed leaves, which are abruptly notched at the apex, and large greenish-yellow flowers marked with orange. The bark of the root is used as a tonic and febrifuge. It has been long cultivated in Britain.

Liripoop (lîr'i-pôp), *n.* [O. Fr. *liripipion*, *L. L. liripipium*, probably a corruption of *L. cleri epipipium*, the caparison of a cleric.] 1. An ancient piece of dress proper to a clergyman: in early times probably a hood or tippet, later a scarf or an appendage to the ancient hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, passing round the neck, and hanging down to the feet, and often jagged. It may be simply the stole.

These *liripippies* reach to their heels, all jagged.

That they do not pass for all their miters, staves,

hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *liripippies*. *Bachter.*

2. A degree of learning or knowledge worthy the wearer of a liripoop; acuteness; smartness; a smart trick.

Thou must be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *liripoop*.

Sage & Phao.

3. A silly person. 'A young *lirypoop*.' *Beau.*

& *Pl.*

Liroone (lîr'o-kôn), *a.* [Gr. *liros*, pale, and *kôn*, powder.] In mineral. resembling a whitish powder.

Lisbon (lîr-bôn), *n.* 1. A kind of white or light-coloured wine produced in the province of Estremadura: so called from being shipped at *Lisbon*.—2. A kind of soft sugar.

Lish (lîsh), *a.* [Written also *Leash*. Sc. *leish*, vigorous, active; perhaps allied to *lush*, fresh, juicy, vigorous.] Stout; active. [Local.]

Lisk (lîsk), *n.* [O. E. *leske*, *liake*, Dan. *lyske*, the groin or flank.] The flank or groin. (Old and Provincial English and Scotch.)

Lissa, *f. n.* [Prov. E. *lissen*, and *lisse*, a cleft in a rock.] A cavity or hollow.

Lisp (lîsp), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *slîpan*, *slîpan*, *slîpan*; O. H. G. *lîp*, Sw. and Dan. *lîp*, *lîp*; O. H. G. *lîpian*, G. *lîpeln*, to whisper, to *lîp*.] 1. To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* or *h*.—2. To speak imperfectly: to utter in a hesitating modest way; to make feeble, imperfect, or tentative efforts at speaking.

I *lisp*d in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

Lisp (lîsp), *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.

Another gift of God.

Which, maybe, shall have learned to *lisp* you thanks.

Tennyson.

Lisp (lîsp), *n.* The habit or act of *lisp*ing, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*, *th* for *z*.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*.

O Strephon, you are a dangerous creature.

Taiter.

Lisper (lîs'pér), *n.* One who *lisp*s; one who speaks with an affected lisp or imperfectly.

The pretty *lisper*

Feels her heart swell to hear all whisper,

'How beautiful!'

Longfellow.

Lispingly (lîs'pîng-lî), *adv.* In a *lisp*ing manner; with a *lisp*.

Lispund (lîs'pund), *n.* [Dan. Sw. *lispund*, Icel. *lîspund*.] A Scandinavian weight varying in different countries from 14 lbs. to 18 lbs. avoirdupois.

Liss, *f. n.* [A. Sax. *lîs*, forgiveness, grace, favour. See the verb.] Remission; abatement. 'Of penance had a *liss*.' *Chaucer.*

Liss, *f. n.* [Probably from the noun, which may be from A. Sax. *lîthe*, gentle; comp. *bliss*, *blîthe*.] To remit; to abate. '*Liss*ed of his care.' *Chaucer.*

Liss, *f. v. i.* To grow easy; to obtain relief.

Chaucer.

Lissencephala (lîs-en-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lissos*, smooth, and *encephalos*, brain.] A primary division of mammalia, according to Owen characterized by the fact that the cerebral hemispheres are smooth, and are provided with few folds, and leave the cerebellum and part of the olfactory lobes exposed. A corpus callosum is present. The division comprises the Chiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Edentata.

Lissom, **Lissome** (lîs'sum), *a.* [For *lithesome*.] Limber; supple; flexible; lithe; lithesome; light; nimble; active.

And *lissome* Vivien, holding by his heel,

Withed towards him, sidled up his knee and sat.

Tennyson.

Lissomeness (lîs'sum-ness), *n.* State of being lithesome; flexibility; agility; lightness.

List (lîst), *n.* [A. Sax. *list*, a list of cloth; Sw. and Dan. *liste*, a fillet, a selvage; G. *leiste*, a strip, a border; D. *lijst*, border, margin, catalogue. The *Fr. liste*, Sp. and It. *lista*, are from the Teutonic.] 1. The border, edge, or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it; a strip of cloth; a fillet. 'Gartered with a red and blue *list*.' *Shak.*—2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground or field of combat; hence, in the plural, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat.—3. The outside or edge of anything; a limit or boundary; a border.

The very *list*, the very utmost bound

Of all our fortunes.

Made her right (hand) a comb of pearl to part

The *lists* of such a beard as youth goes out

Had left in ashes.

Tennyson.

4. In arch. a little square moulding; a fillet. Called also a *Listel*.—5. A roll or catalogue; as, a *list* of names; a *list* of books; a *list* of articles; a *list* of notable estate.—*Civil list*, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c.; also, a yearly sum of money for which the sovereign surrenders the hereditary revenue of the crown for life, which sum is to be devoted solely to the support of the royal household and the honour and dignity of the crown.—*Catalogue, List*. See under CATALOGUE.

List (lîst), *v. t.* 1. To enrol; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist; specifically, to engage in the public service as soldiers.

They may be *listed* among the upper serving-men

Of some great household.

Milton.

These in my name are *listed*.

Dryden.

2. To unite firmly to a cause; to enlist.—3. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field. 'The *listed* plain.' *Sir W. Scott*.—4. To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party-coloured show, or to form a border.—5. To cover with a list or with strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door; hence, to mark as if with list; to streak. 'The tree that stood white-listed through the gloom.' *Tennyson*.—*To list* a board, to reduce in breadth by cutting off the sapwood from the edge.

List (lîst), *v. i.* [See ENLIST.] To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

List (lîst), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *lystan*, to wish, to desire, to covet, from *lyst*, a desire; G. *lusten*, to desire, from *lust*, pleasure. See LUST.] To desire or choose; to be disposed; to please.

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. *Jn. iii. 8.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*.

W. H. W.

O maiden, if indeed you list to sing,

Sing, and subdue my heart that I may weep.

Tennyson.

It may be used with a clause as subject and one of the personal pronouns, as *me*, *him*, &c., as an object.

A wizard of such dreaded fame,

That when in Salamanca's cave,

He *listed* his magic wand to wave,

The bells would ring in Notre Dame.

Sir W. Scott.

List (lîst), *n.* [A. Sax. *lyst*, desire. See LUST.]

1. Wish; choice; desire; inclination.

Liberty, *list*, and leisure to begin . . . this violent

schism.

Fuller.

2. Naut. an inclination to one side; as, the ship has a *list* to port.

List (lîst), *v. i.* [Shorter form of *listen* (which see).] To hearken; to attend; to listen.

List to a tale of love in Acadie, home of the happy.

Longfellow.

List (lîst), *v. t.* To listen or hearken to.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,

If with too credent ears you *list* his songs. *Shak.*

Listel (lîst'el), *n.* [Fr. *listel*, *listeau*, from

liste, a roll, a fillet.] In arch. a list or fillet.

Listen (lîs'n), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *hlýstan*, *lystan*, to listen; *hlýst*, *gehlyst*, hearing, the ear; Icel. *hlusta*, to listen, *hlust*, an ear; allied to O. H. G. *hlosen*, G. *lauschen*, to listen, A. Sax. *Alcosen*, to hear, W. *chust*, Ir. *chus*, an ear; L. *incolutus*, famous, *cluo*, Gr. *klud*, to hear, and to *K. loud* (which see).] To attend closely with a view to hear; to give ear; to hearken.

On the green bank I sat, and *listened* long. *Dryden.*

—*To listen after*, to be eager to hear or get information regarding; to inquire after.

Soldiers note forts, armouries, and magazines; scholars *listen after* libraries, disputations, and professors.

Fuller.

Here comes my servant Travers, whom I sent

On Tuesday last to *listen after* news. *Shak.*

Listen (lîs'n), *v. t.* To hear; to attend to.

He that no more must say is *listen'd* more

Than they whom youth and ease have taught to

glaze. *Shak.*

And now, Octavius,

Listen great things. *Shak.*

Listener (lîs'n-ér), *n.* One who listens; a

hearkener.

Lister (lîst'ér), *n.* One who makes a list or

roll.

Listera (lîst'ér-a), *n.* [After Martin *Listera*, an English physician and naturalist.] A genus of insignificant terrestrial orchids, with two nearly opposite leaves, and slender racemes of small greenish flowers; natives of Europe, north Asia, and North America. One species, the twayblade (*L. ovata*), is a common British plant.

Listful (lîst'fûl), *a.* Attentive. '*Listful*

cares.' *Spenser.*

Listing (lîst'îng), *n.* In corp. the cutting away of the sapwood from the edge of a board; also, the edge thus cut away.

Listless (lîst'les), *a.* [A. Sax. *lyst*, O. E. *list*, desire, pleasure. See the verb LIST, to desire.] Indifferent to or taking no pleasure in what is passing; languid and indifferent; as, a *listless* hearer or spectator.

His *listless* length at noontide would he stretch.

Gray.

SYN. Heedless, careless, thoughtless, inattentive, indifferent, vacant, uninterested, languid, weary, supine.

Listlessly (lîst'les-lî), *adv.* In a listless

manner; without attention; heedlessly.

Listlessness (lîst'les-ness), *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; inattention; heedlessness.

Lit (lît), *pret. of light*, to come upon by chance, to alight. 'Here we *lit* on Aunt Elizabeth.' *Tennyson.*

Lit (lît), *pret. & pp. of light*, to kindle.

I *lit* my pipe with the paper.

Addison.

How the *lit* lake shines! a phosphoric seal! *Byron.*

Litany (lî'tan-î), *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. *litaneia*, from *litanein*, to pray or entreat, *lîte*, a prayer.] 1. A solemn form of supplication used in public worship.

Supplications, with solemnity, for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek Church, termed *litany*, and rogations of the Latins.

Specifically.—2. A collection of short prayers or supplications in the Book of Common Prayer, in the morning service, which are said or chanted, the priest uttering one and the people responding with another alternately.—3. A parody of the litany, with satirical allusions, recited by street patrollers upon the occasion of some political or religious demonstration. [Slang.]

Litany (lî'tan-î), *v. t.* To repeat or chant a

litany. *Carlyle.*

Litharge (lî'thârg), *n.* Litharge.

Litchi, *n.* See LECHEE.

Lit-de-justice (lî-de-zhûs-têss), *n.* [Fr.]

Bed of justice. See under BED.

Lite (lît), *a.* Little.

From this exploit he say'd not great nor *lit*.

The aged men, and boys of tender age. *Fairfax.*

Lite (lît), *n.* A little; a small portion.

Liter (lî'tér), *n.* Same as *Litre*.

Literàl (lî'tér-al), *a.* [L. *literalis*, from *littera*, a letter.] 1. According to the letter or verbal expression; formally expressed; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as, the *literal* meaning of a phrase.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers we see that the words which were to continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use.

Hooker.

2. Following the letter or exact words; not

ch, châin; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

â, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, wâig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

free; as, a *literal* translation.—3. Consisting of or expressed by letters.

The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

—*Literal equation*, in *alg.* an equation in which not only the unknown quantities, but also the known quantities, are represented by letters. Thus $x^2 + ax = b$ is a *literal equation*.

Literal (lit'ér-al), *n.* *Literal meaning.*

What absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Literalism (lit'ér-al-izm), *n.* The act of adhering to the letter; that which accords with the letter; a mode of interpreting literally.

Literalist (lit'ér-al-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.

Literality (lit'ér-al-í-ti), *n.* The quality of being literal; verbal or literal meaning.

Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*. *Milton.*

Literalization (lit'ér-al-iz-á'shon), *n.* The act of literalizing or rendering literal; the act of reducing to a literal meaning.

Literalize (lit'ér-al-iz), *v. t.* To render literal; to conform or adhere to the letter of; to interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words.

Literal (lit'ér-al-lí), *adv.* In a literal manner or sense: (a) according to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively; as, a man and his wife cannot be *literally* one flesh. (b) With close adherence to words; word by word; exactly; as, the prophecy has been *literally* accomplished.

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*. *Dryden.*

Literalness (lit'ér-al-nes), *n.* The state of being literal; literal import; the quality of giving to everything a literal or matter-of-fact interpretation; want of imaginativeness or ideality.

The short, fair, dignified, but well-meaning woman, whose excessive *literalness* had almost driven her step-daughter crazy. *W. Black.*

Literary (lit'ér-á-ri), *a.* [L. *literarius*, from *littera*, a letter.] 1. Pertaining to letters or literature; treating of or dealing with learning or learned men; as, *literary* fame; a *literary* history. 'Literary conversation.' *Johnson.* — 2. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters; engaged in literature.

He liked those *literary* cooks
Who skim the cream of others' books. *Ham. Mer.*

3. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions; as, *literary* property.

Literate (lit'ér-áb), *a.* [L. *litteratus*, from *littera*, a letter.] Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered. 'Literate nations.' *Johnson.*

This is the proper function of *literate* elegance. *Montague.*

Literate (lit'ér-áb), *n.* 1. One who has received an education in a university or college, but has not graduated. — 2. A literary man.

Literatim (lit'ér-á-tim), *adv.* [L.] Letter for letter.

Literato (lit'ér-á-tó), *n.* pl. **Literati** (lit'ér-á-ti). [It. *litterato*.] A literary man; a litterateur. [Rare in singular.]

Literator (lit'ér-á-tér), *n.* [L.] 1. A petty schoolmaster; a dabbler in learning. *Burke.* — 2. A man of literary culture; a man of letters; a literary man.

Eobanus was the Poet of the Reformation, and, with Melancthon and Camerarius, its chief *literatur*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

[*Literator*, modified from *litterateur*, is much nearer being anglicized. This word, but not in the sense attached to it by Burke, we have long desiderated; and the countenance it has received from Southey, Landor, Lockhart, Mr. De Quincey, and Mr. Carlyle has already availed to take off something of its strangeness of aspect. *Fitz-Edward Hall.*]

Literature (lit'ér-á-tür), *n.* [L. *litteratura*, from *littera*, a letter.] 1. Learning; acquaintance with letters or books; skill in letters; as, a man of *literature*. — 2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; also, the whole collection of literary productions upon a given subject, or relative to a particular science or branch of knowledge; the collective writings of a country or period; as, the *literature* of geology; the *literature* of chess; Elizabethan *literature*; English *literature*.

3. The class of writings in which beauty of style or expression is a characteristic feature, as poetry, romance, history, biography, essays; in contradistinction to scientific works, or those written expressly to impart knowledge; belles-lettres. — 4. The literary profession; the calling of authors of books or other written matter, &c.

Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking-stick. *Lamb.*

—*Literature, Learning, Erudition.* *Literature*, the more polished or artistic class of written compositions, or the critical knowledge and appreciation of such; *learning*, knowledge, that is, a store of facts acquired by study, especially in the literature of the past; *erudition*, scholastic or the more recondite sort of knowledge obtained by profound research.

Literature is the thought of thinking souls. *Carlyle.*
As *learning* advanced, new words were adopted into our language. *Johnson.*

Two of the French clergy with whom I passed my evenings were men of deep *erudition*. *Burke.*

Literatus (lit'ér-á-tus), *n.* pl. **Literati** (lit'ér-á-ti). [L.] A man of letters or erudition.

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literatus* may chance to be malmed. *De Quincey.*

Lith (lith), *n.* [A. Sax. *lith*, D. *lid*, Dan. *lid*, Icel. *lithr*, G. *glied*, Goth. *lithus*, member, limb, joint; allied to A. Sax. *lithan*, Goth. *leithan*, to go.] A member; a limb; a joint; a symmetrical part or division; as, sound in *lith* and limb.

The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each *lith* is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. *Prof. Nichol.*

Lithagogue (lith-a-gog), *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *ago*, to bring away.] In *med.* having the power of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

Lithagogue (lith-a-gog), *n.* A medicine formerly supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

Lithanthrax (li-than'thraks), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *anthrax*, a coal.] Stone-coal, a black, compact, brittle, inflammable substance, of laminated texture, more or less shining; in distinction from *xyanthrax*, or wood-coal.

Litharge (lith'árj), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *lithargyros* — *lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver, from *argos*, shining, bright.] The yellow or reddish protoxide of lead partially fused (PbO). On cooling it passes into a mass, consisting of small six-sided plates of a reddish-yellow colour, and semitransparent. It is much used in assaying as a flux, and enters largely into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware. — *Litharge plaster*, in *med.* lead plaster, prepared by boiling oxide of lead in very fine powder with olive-oil and water, until the oil and litharge unite.

Lithate (lith'át), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A salt of lithic acid. See URATE.

Lithe (lith), *a.* [A. Sax. *lithe*, lithe, mild, gentle; O. Sax. *litha*, O. H. G. *lindi*, G. *linde*, *geling*, Dan. *lind*, Icel. *linr*, soft, mild; allied to L. *lenis*, soft, mild, calm. In A. Sax. and E. the *n* has been dropped, and the vowel lengthened, as in *goose*, *sooth*, *tooth*, &c.] 1. Soft; tender; mild; calm; agreeable. 'As *lithe* a day without appearance of any tempest.' *Holmes.* — 2. That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

The unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreathed
His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton.*

Lithet (lith), *v. t.* [From the adjective.] To smooth; to soften; to palliate.

Lithet (lith), *v. i.* [Icel. *litha*, to listen, from *lytha*, a hearing or listening, and also silence, Goth. *lihiw*, quietness. Allied to *loud*, *lay* (a song), &c.] To give ear; to attend; to listen.

Lithe and listen, gentlemen,
All that now be here. *Old ballad.*

Litheness (lith'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

Lither (lith'ér), *a.* Soft; pliant; yielding.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky. *Shak.*

Lither (lith'ér), *a.* [A. Sax. *lyther*, bad, wicked; allied to D. *loder*, a sensualist, G. *liederlich*, loose in morals.] Bad; corrupt; wicked.

Litherlie, **Litherly** (lith'ér-lí), *a.* 1. Mischievous; wicked. [Old English and Scotch.] He (the robin) was waspish, arch, and *litherlie*. But well Lord Cranston served he. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Idle; lazy.

Litherly (lith'ér-lí), *adv.* Softly; pliantly; yieldingly.

Litherly, *adv.* Badly; wickedly; corruptly. *Chaucer.*

Lithernest (lith'ér-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lither.

Lithesome (lith'sum), *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble; pliant.

Lithia (lith'í-a), *n.* [From Gr. *lithos*, a stone, in allusion to the existence of the earth in a stony mineral.] (LiO.) 1. The only known oxide of the metal lithium, which was at first found in a mineral called petalite. It is of a white colour, very soluble in water, acrid, caustic, and acts on colours like other alkalies. — 2. In *med.* the formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body. Also an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, stone-like concretions.

Lithiasis (li-thí-a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] In *med.* the formation of a calculus or stone in any part of the body, especially the urinary passages.

Lithate (lith'át), *n.* Same as *Lithate*.

Lithic (lith'ík), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of stone.

When we first meet the Buddhist style (of architecture) it is in its infancy—a wooden style painfully struggling into *lithic* forms. *James Ferguson.*

2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric. — *Lithic acid*, an acid obtained from urinary or gouty calculus. See under URIC.

Lithium (lith'í-um), *n.* Sym. Li. At. wt. 7. The metallic base of lithia, which base was obtained by Sir H. Davy in the electrolysis of fused lithium chloride; it is of a silver-white lustre, but quickly tarnishes in the air. Lithium may be cut with a knife, but it is scarcely so soft as potassium or sodium; it fuses at 180° C., and takes fire at a somewhat higher temperature. Lithium floats upon rock-oil; it is the lightest of all known solid bodies; sp. gr. 0.5336. It forms salts analogous to those of potassium and sodium.

Lithobiblion (lith-o-bib'lí-on), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *biblion*, a book.] Bibliolite (which see).

Lithocarp (lith-o-kárp), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *karpós*, fruit.] Fossil fruit; carpollite (which see).

Lithochromatics, **Lithochromics** (lith-o-kró-mat'iks, lith-o-kró'miks), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *chróna*, colour.] The art of painting in oil upon stone, and of taking impressions on canvas.

Lithocyst (lith'ó-sist), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *kystis*, a cyst.] In *zool.* one of the sense-organs or marginal bodies of the Lucernaria or steganophthalmae Medusae.

No certain evidence of the existence of a nervous system in the Hydrozoa has yet been observed, but there can be little doubt that the *lithocysts*, or sacs containing mineral particles, which are so frequently found in the Medusoids and Medusae, are of the nature of auditory organs; while the masses of pigment, with embedded refracting bodies, which occur often associated with the *lithocysts*, are doubtless rudimentary eyes. *Huxley.*

Lithodendron (lith-o-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *dendron*, tree.] A genus of carboniferous corals, so called from their resemblance to a petrified branch.

Lithodome (lith'ó-dóm), *n.* One of several species of molluscous animals, which make holes in rocks, shells, &c., in which they lodge; one of the genus *Lithodomus*.

Lithodomus (li-thod'o-mus), *a.* Relating to a genus of molluscs which perforate stones, &c.

Lithodomus (li-thod'o-mus), *n.* pl. **Lithodomi** (li-thod'o-mi). [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *domos*, house.] A genus of Lamellibranchiata, belonging to the mussel family, which perforate stones, shells, &c. The mode in which the perforations are made is a subject of dispute.

Lithogenesi (lith-o-jen'e-sí), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

Lithogenous (li-tho'jen-us), *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *gennáo*, to produce.] Stone-producing; pertaining to the class of animals which form coral.

Lithoglyph (lith'ó-gliif), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *glyphe*, to engrave or sculpture.] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

Lithoglyphart (li-thog'liif-ér), *n.* One who cuts or engraves precious stones.

Lithoglyphic (lith-o-gliif'ík), *a.* Relating to the art of cutting or engraving precious stones.

ronage, and present several clerks to the ordinary, which fact excuses him from admitting any until the right of presentation is decided.

If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become *litigious*; and, if nothing further be done, the bishop may suspend the admission of either, and suffer a lapse to incur.

Litigiously (li-tij'-us-ly), *adv.* In a litigious or contentious manner.

Litigiousness (li-tij'-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being litigious; a disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

Litisocontestation (li-tis-kon-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [From *L. lis*, *litis*, and *E. contestation*.] In *Scots law*, the appearance of parties in court to contest their rights.

Litispence (li-tis-pen'dens), *n.* [*L. lis*, *litis*, a lawsuit, and *E. pence*.] The time during which a lawsuit is going on.

Litling, *a.* Very little. *Chaucer*.

Litmus (lit'mus), *n.* [*G. lackmus*, *D. lakmos*—*lack*, lacker, and *mus*, *moes*, a semi-liquid preparation, pap.] A peculiar colouring matter procured from *Rocella tinctoria* and some other lichens. Paper tinged blue by litmus is reddened by the feeblest acids, and hence is used as a test for the presence of acids; and litmus paper which has been reddened by an acid has its blue colour restored by an alkali.

Litorn (lit'orn), *n.* [*Fr. litorne*. Origin unknown.] A European bird, a species of thrush.

Litotes (li'tō-tēz), *n.* [*Gr. litotēs*, plainness, simplicity.] In *rhet.* a figure, according to the Greek and Latin rhetoricians, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. It expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed to the mind of the reader or hearer. Thus, 'a citizen of no mean city,' means, 'of an illustrious city.' It is a figure constantly employed to soften what might otherwise appear obnoxious in self-commendation.

Litrameter (li-tram-et-ēr), *n.* [*Gr. litra*, a weight, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

Litre (lē'tr), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.L. litra*, from *Gr. litra*, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. The litre is a cubic decimetre; that is, a cube, each of the sides of which is 3.937 English inches; it contains 61.028 English cubic inches; the English imperial gallon is equal to fully 4½ litres, or more exactly 4.54546797 litres.

Litter (lit'tēr), *n.* [*Fr. littère*, *Fr. littiera*, from *L.L. lectaria*, and that from *L. lectus*, a bed or couch, from *lego*, *lectum*, to gather, to lay.] 1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter it is called a *horse-litter*.—2. Straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and other animals; also, a covering of straw for plants.—3. Waste matters, shreds, fragments, and the like, scattered on a floor or other place; scattered rubbish; things scattered about or over in careless or slovenly manner.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift*.

4. A condition of disorder or confusion; as, the room is in a *litter*.

Litter (lit'tēr), *v.t.* 1. To scatter straw, hay, or other similar substance on or over for bedding.

He found a stall where oxen stood,
But for his ease well *littered* was the floor. *Dryden*.

2. To spread a bed for; to supply with litter; as, to *litter* a horse.—3. To make litter of; to use for litter. 'Old leaves and *littered* straw.' *Dodley*.—4. To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner.

They found

The room with volumes *littered* round. *Swift*.

Litter (lit'tēr), *v.i.* To be supplied with litter for bedding; to sleep in litter; as, he *littered* in the straw.

Litter (lit'tēr), *n.* [Comp. *leol. litr*, the place where animals lay their young, from *lag*, a layer, a laying.] 1. The young produced at a birth by a quadruped, especially by a quadruped which brings forth a number at a birth, as the sow, the rabbit, the cat, the bitch, &c.—2. A birth or bringing forth, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, &c. 'The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrowed.' *Dryden*.

Litter (lit'tēr), *v.t.* To bring forth; to give birth to: said of quadrupeds, especially of such as produce a number at a birth, as the sow, cat, rabbit, bitch, &c., or of human beings in contempt.

My father named me Autolycus; who being, as I am, *littered* under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*

Litter (lit'tēr), *v.i.* To bring forth a litter or young.

A horrible desert, . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*. *Macaulay*.

Litterateur (li-tēr-a-tēr), *n.* [*Fr. littérateur*.] A literary man; one engaged in literary work; one who adopts literature as a profession.

Refracted by one and another kind-hearted *litterateur* after another. *C. Kingsley*.

Littery (lit'tēr-ī), *a.* Consisting of litter; encumbered or covered with litter.

Little (lit'l), *a.* [The regular comparative and superlative of the word are wanting, and are supplied from a different root. The comparative used is *less*, or more rarely *lesser*. For the superlative *least* is used, the regular form *littlest* occurring very rarely except as a provincialism, and occasionally in colloquial language. It is used, however, by *Shakspere*. See **LITTIEST**.] [*A. Sax. lytel*, *O.E. litell*, *lyttyle*, &c., also *lyte*, *lite*, *lile*, *lille*, *D. luttel*, *Iscl. lüttl*, *Sw. liten*, *Dan. liden*, *lille*, *Goth. leitila*, *lille*; *O.H.G. luzzi*; farther alliances doubtful.] 1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; as, a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* table; a *little* book; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.—2. Short in duration; as, a *little* time or season; a *little* sleep.—3. Small in quantity or amount; as, a *little* hay or grass; a *little* food; a *little* sum; a *little* light; a *little* air or water.—4. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel? *1 Sam. xv. 17.*

5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconspicuous; as, *little* attention or exertions; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence; *little* weight. 6. Small in generosity; not liberal; mean; narrow; insignificant; paltry; selfish.

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the qualification of *little*, ungenerous tempers. *Addison*.
However we brave it out we men are a *little* breed. *Tennyson*.

7. In the *fine arts*, a term denoting that a work is devoid of those qualities that tend to raise the mind of the spectator.—*SYN.* Diminutive, brief, insignificant, contemptible, weak, slight, inconsiderable.

Little (lit'l), *n.* 1. That which is little; a small quantity, amount, space, and the like.

A *little* that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked. *Ps. xxxvii. 16.*

I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain. *Prior*.

2. Small degree or scale; miniature. 'His picture in *little*.' *Shak.*—A *little*, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time. 'The painter flattered her a *little*.' *Shak.*—Sub-acid substances are proper, though they are a *little* astringent. *Arbuthnot*. 'Stay a *little*.' *Shak.*—By *little* and *little*, by slow degrees; gradually.

Little (lit'l), *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly; as, he is *little* changed. 'The poor sleep *little*.' *Otway*.

Little-ease (lit'l-ēz), *n.* An old name for any kind of peculiarly uneasy punishment, as the stocks, pillory, or some especially uncomfortable part of a prison.

Was not this fellow's preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardio or *little-ease*? *Ep. Latimer*.

Little-go (lit'l-gō), *n.* In the English universities, a cant term for a public examination about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final one, has received this appellation.

Little-gude (lit'l-güd), *n.* The devil. [*Scotch*.]

The *Little-gude* was surely busy that night, for I thought the apparition was the widow. *Gail*.

Littleness (lit'l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity; as, the *littleness* of the body or of an animal; *littleness* of conception.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pomposity of the whole phrase to wear off any *littleness* that appears in the particular parts. *Addison*.

The angelic grandeur, by being concealed, does

not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so much as if it was always displayed. *Jer. Collier*.

Littlest (lit'l-est), *a.* The regular but seldom used superlative of *little*.

Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are feared. *Shak.*

Littleworth (lit'l-wérth), *a.* Worthless: a term often applied to a person who has a bad character, and is viewed as destitute of moral principle.

He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger. He defended himself by saying, 'He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a *littleworth* person.' *Barwell*.

Littleworth (lit'l-wérth), *n.* A person of little personal character, or of actually bad character; a blackguard.

Littoral (lit'tō-ral), *a.* [*L. littoralis*, from *litus*, shore.] Of or pertaining to a shore, as of the sea or a great lake; inhabiting the sea-shore.—*Littoral zone*, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark.

Littorella (lit'tō-rel'la), *n.* [From *L. litus*, *littoria*, the shore, in allusion to its place of growth.] A genus of plants, nat. order Plantaginaceae, containing one species, *L. lacustris*. It is an insignificant plant with grass-like leaves and small white monococious flowers, the females sessile, the males on long stalks, with conspicuous anthers. It grows on the margins of lakes and ponds throughout the continent of Europe, as well as in Britain, where it is known under the name of *shoreweed*.

Littorina (lit'tō-rī'na), *n.* [*L. litus*, *littoria*, the sea-shore.] A genus of pectinibranchiate mollusks, found on the sea-shores in all parts of the world, and which feed on seaweed. They inhabit a thick turbinated shell, of which the aperture presents a small angle, and is without a ridge. The common periwinkle is a specimen of this genus.

Littorinidae (lit-tor-in'ī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous mollusks, of which the genus *Littorina* is the type. See **LITTORINA**.

Lituate (lit'ū-āt), *a.* [*L. lituus*, a staff used by the augurs in taking omens, also a trumpet slightly bent at the end.] In bot. forked, with the points a little turned outwards.

Lituiform (li-tū'ī-form), *a.* [*L. lituus*, see **LITUATE**, and *forma*, shape.] Curved like a *lituus*.

Lituite (lit'ū-it), *n.* [See **LITUATE**.] A fossil cephalopod shell found in the Silurian formation. It is a chambered shell partially coiled up into a spiral form at its smaller extremity, its larger end being continued into a straight tube of considerable length.

Lituolida (li-tū-ol'ī-da), *n. pl.* [*L. lituola*, from *lituus*, and *Gr. eidos*, resemblance.] A family of Foraminifera whose walls are not perforated by apertures for the pseudopodia which are emitted from the single or multiple aperture of the shell. They are distinguished from the other families of the order by the test being arenaceous.

Lituolite (li-tū-ol'ī-t), *n.* [*L. lituola*, dim. of *lituus*, a trumpet slightly bent at the end, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A genus of microscopic fossil foraminifera, chiefly of the chalk. They have their name from their spiral form and straight prolonged outer horn.

Liturate (lit'ū-rāt), *a.* [*L. litura*, an erasure, from *lino*, *litum*, to rub.] In bot. applied to a plant on which spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

Liturgic, **Liturgical** (li-tér'jik, li-tér'jik-al), *a.* [See **LITURGY**.] Pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship. 'Liturgic hymns.' *Warton*. 'A tedious number of liturgical tautologies.' *Milton*.

Liturgics (li-tér'jiks), *n.* The doctrine or theory of liturgics.

Liturgology (lit'ér-ji-ol'-ō-jī), *n.* The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies and of what is symbolized in them.

Liturgist (lit'ér-jist), *n.* One who favours or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

Manuals and handmaids of devotion, the lip-work of every prelatial *liturgist*, clapped together and quilted out of Scripture phrase. *Milton*.

Liturgy (lit'ér-jī), *n.* [*Gr. leitourgia*—*leitō*, public, from *laos*, *laós*, the people, and *ergon*, work, service.] The established formulas for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship, in those churches which use prescribed forms; in the *R. Cath.* *Ch.* the mass.

Lituus (lit'ū-us), *n.* [*L.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* (a) a curved staff used by the augurs in quattering the heavens. (b) An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet of a

somewhat curved form and shrill note.—2. A spiral, of which the characteristic property is that the squares of any two radii vectors are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line given in position, and which is an asymptote to the spiral.

Live (liv), *v.t. pret. & pp. lived*; *ppr. living*. [A. Sax. *līfan*, *lībban*, *leofan*, O.E. *līfe*, *leofa*, *libbe*, O.Fris. *libba*, *liba*, *lewa*, L.G. and D. *leben*, Icel. *lifa*, Dan. *leve*, G. *leben*, Goth. *līban*, to live; from the same root as *E. leave*, the original meaning being to be left, to survive, a sense which the Icel. *lifa* still retains in some phrases; it is also allied to O. Sax. *līf*, O.G. *līp*, G. *leib*, body.] 1. To have life; to be capable of performing the vital functions: said of animals and plants, but more especially the former.

1 am Joseph; doth my father yet *live*? Gen. xiv. 3.
2. To continue in existence; to remain undestroyed; to be permanent; not to perish. Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues We write in water. *Shak.*
Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea. *Dryden.*

3. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition; to conduct one's self in life; to regulate one's life.

We should *live* soberly, righteously, and godly. *Tit. ii. 12.*

The man who will *live* above his present circumstances is in great danger of *living*, in a little time, much beneath them. *Addison.*

4. To make one's abiding place or home; to abide; to dwell; to reside.

Jacob *lived* in the land of Egypt. Gen. xlvii. 27.

5. To enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies:
Lord, in my views let both united be;
I *live* to pleasure when I *live* to thee. *Doddridge.*

6. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported: generally with on or upon, sometimes by or with; as, horses *live* on grass or grain; fowls *live* on seeds or insects.

Animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkaliescent than those that *live* upon vegetables. *Agassiz.*

As I do *live* by food. *Shak.*

I had rather *live*
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates and have him talk to me
In any summer-house in Christendom. *Shak.*

7. To be maintained in life; to acquire a livelihood.

Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should *live* of the gospel. *1 Cor. ix. 14.*

8. In *Scrip.* (a) to be exempt from spiritual death.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes, and my judgments; which if a man do, he shall *live* in them. *Lev. xviii. 5.*

(b) To be inwardly quickened, nourished, and actuated by divine influence or faith.

Thee shall *live* by faith. *Gal. iii. 11.*

Live (liv), *v.t.* 1. To continue in constantly or habitually; to pass; to spend; as, to *live* a life of ease.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . . To scorn delights and *live* laborious days. *Milton.*

2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. *Parker.*

—To *live* down, (a) to live so as to subdue or give the lie to; to live till subdued or proved false; to prove false by the course of one's life; as, to *live* down a calumny.

Don't suppose that any mere scribbling and typewriting will suffice to answer the scribbling and typewriting set at work to demolish you—write down that rubbish you can't—*live* it down you may. *Lord Lytton.*

Leaving her husband to ponder how she and he had each *lived* their sorrows down. *Tafferson.*

(b) To obliterate the remembrance of by one's after conduct; as, he has *lived* down that mistake of his.

Live (liv), *a.* 1. Having life; having the organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; as, a *live* ox; a *live* plant.—2. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as, a *live* coal.

A spy who, with several others, were hiding in a room from which they were only driven by *live* shells. *W. H. Russell.*

3. Vivid, as colour.

Now from the virgin's cheek a crimson bloom
Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round. *Thomson.*

4. In *engin.* under pressure and imparting power, as steam; communicating motion, as

a spindle of a lathe.—*Live* box, a cell in which living objects are confined for microscopic observation.—*Live* feathers, feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are therefore more strong and elastic.—*Live* hair, hair from a living animal.—*Live* salesman, a person whose business it is to sell live stock.—*Live* stock, the quadrupeds and other animals kept on a farm for the purpose of being employed in farm labour, for breeding, for being fattened, or for other purposes of profit. In the farming of Britain and similar climates the principal description of live stock are horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but to these are generally added poultry, and sometimes goats, rabbits, fish, and bees.

Live, *n.* Life.—On *live*, in life; alive.—*Lives* creature, a living creature. *Chaucer.*

Lived (livd), *a.* Having a life; existing: used in composition; as, long-lived, short-lived.

Lifeless† (liv'les), *a.* Same as *Lifeless*.

Livelihood† (liv'li-hed), *n.* Same as *Livelihood*. *Spenser.*

Livelihood (liv'li-hud), *n.* [A. Sax. *līf-lode*, O.E. *līfode*, *līvelode*, sustenance, maintenance, livelihood; *līf*, lead or course of life. The termination therefore is not the ordinary suffix *-hood* but the word *lode*—the same element as in *lodestone* or *loadstone*, &c.] Means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance; as, trade furnishes many people with an honest livelihood.—SYN. Maintenance, support, subsistence, sustenance.

Livelihood† (liv'li-hud), *n.* [Lively, and suffix *-hood*.] Liveliness; cheerfulness.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her heart but the tyranny of her sorrows takes all livelihood from her cheek. *Shak.*

Livelly (liv'li-li), *adv.* In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously.

Liveliness (liv'li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; briskness; activity; effervescence; as, the liveliness of youth contrasted with the gravity of age; the liveliness of beer; the liveliness of the eye or countenance in a portrait.

Livelode†, *n.* Same as *Livelihood*, in sense of maintenance. *Spenser.*

Livelong (liv'long), *a.* That lives or endures long; lasting; durable.

Thou hast built thyself a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

—*Livelong* day, day throughout its whole length; entire day.

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

Livelong (liv'long), *n.* A plant, *Sedum Telephium*, nat. order *Crasulaceae*.

Lively (liv'li), *a.* 1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active; as, a *lively* youth.

But nine enemies are *lively*, and they are strong. *Ps. xxxviii. 10.*

2. Gay; airy; animated; spirited; as, a *lively* strain of eloquence; a *lively* description.

From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Endowed with or manifesting life; representing life; living; lifelike; vivid; as, a *lively* imitation of nature. "Chaplets of gold and silver, resembling *lively* flowers and leaves." *Holland.*

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have maddened me; what shall I do
Now I behold thy *lively* body so? *Shak.*

Such perplexity of mind
As dreams too *lively* leave behind. *Coleridge.*

4. Strong; energetic; keen; as, a *lively* faith or hope; a *lively* persuasion.

The gratitude of place-expectants is a *lively* sense of future favours. *Sir R. II. Alfons.*

5. Fresh; vivid; bright: said of colours and tints.

In the spring a *livelier* iris changes on the burnished dove. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Brisk, vigorous, vivacious, blithe, gleeful, airy, gay, jocund, quick, nimble, smart, active, alert, sprightly, animated, spirited, keen, strong, energetic, vivid, fresh, bright.

Lively (liv'li), *adv.* In a lively manner; (a) briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

(b) With strong resemblance of life. [Rare.] That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions. *Dryden.*

Live-oak (liv'ok), *n.* A species of oak (*Quercus virens*) which grows in the southern states of North America. It is of great durability, and is highly esteemed for ship-timber.

Liver (liv'ér), *n.* One who lives: (a) one who has life.

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

(b) One who resides; a resident; a dweller; as, a *liver* in Glasgow. (c) One who lives in a certain manner, the manner being expressed by an adjective; as, an evil *liver*; a fast *liver*; a loose *liver*; that is, a person of evil, fast, loose, or immoral habits; a good *liver*; a hearty *liver*, one addicted to good living or high feeding.

Liver (liv'ér), *n.* [A. Sax. *līfer*, D. and Dan. *lever*, Icel. *lifr*, G. *leber*; probably allied to G. *lab*, *rennet*, *E. lopper*, *Sc. lapper*, to coagulate, from its resemblance to a mass of clotted blood.] The glandular structure which in animals secretes the bile. In man it forms the largest gland of the body, weighing from 50 to 60 oz. The liver is not confined to vertebrates, all of which, with the exception of the Amphioxus or lancelet, possess a well-developed liver, but is found in many invertebrates. In the vertebrates the liver is a bilateral organ, and in early life it exhibits a perfect two-sided symmetry, extending to either side of the body; but as development advances the left lobe decreases in size, leaving the right lobe to form the larger half of the organ. The under surface of the liver shows a further subdivision of its parts into five lobes, separated by four fissures or clefts. The longitudinal fissure forms a deep groove dividing the liver into right and left lobes. The fissure for the gall-bladder forms a second cleft on the under surface of the organ. The third is the fissure of the inferior vena cava, lying in the same line as the fissure of the gall-bladder. The fourth is known as the transverse or portal fissure, which in a manner unites the other fissures, and runs at right angles into the longitudinal fissure. The transverse fissure transmits three vessels—the hepatic artery, the portal vein, and the hepatic duct—all of importance in the structure and functions of the liver. The two former vessels enter the organ and supply it with blood; the latter duct leaves the liver by the fissure, and carries the biliary secretion from the gland. In man the liver occupies a position in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity. The liver is of a reddish-brown colour.—*Liver* of antimony, an oxy-sulphuret of antimony.—*Liver* of sulphur, fused sulphuret of potassium: so called from its liver-colour.

Liver (liv'ér), *v.t.* To deliver. [Old and provincial English.]

Liver-colour (liv'ér-kul-ér), *a.* Of the colour of the liver; reddish-brown.

Liver-coloured (liv'ér-kul-ér-d), *a.* Of the colour of the liver; as, a *liver-coloured* dog.

Liver-complaint (liv'ér-kom-plānt), *n.* Disease of the liver.

Livered (liv'ér-d), *a.* Having a liver: used in composition; as, white-livered.

But I am pigeon-livered and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Shak.*

Liver-fluke (liv'ér-flūk), *n.* *Distoma hepaticum*. See *DISTOMA*.

Livergrown (liv'ér-grōn), *a.* Having a large liver.

Livered (liv'ér-id), *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

A thousand *livered* angels lackey her. *Milton.*

Livering (liv'ér-ing), *n.* A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or pork.

Liverings, white-skinned as ladies. *Chapman.*

Liver-spots (liv'ér-spōts), *n. pl.* A popular term for the disease properly called *pruritus versicolor*, which chiefly affects the arms, breast, and abdomen. See *FITTYRIASIS*.

Liverstone (liv'ér-stōn), *n.* [G. *lebertstein*, *liverstone*.] A stone or species of earth, of a gray or brown colour, which, when rubbed

on heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret.

Liverwort (liv'ér-wört), *n.* [From the appearance of the plants.] One of a nat. order (Hepaticæ) of cryptogamic plants, differing from mosses, to which they are

closely allied, in their capsule never having a distinct lid, and consequently in the total absence of a peristome.

Livery (liv'ér-i), *n.* [Fr. *livrée*, from *livrer*, pp. of *liver*, to deliver, because the *livrée*



Hemispherical Liverwort (*Reboulia hemispherica*).

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yn, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

was originally a thing remitted or given, and particularly clothes for dependants or provender for horses. *Fr. livrer* is *L. libero*, to liberate.] 1. In *law*, (a) the act of giving possession of property: chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seisin*, that is, the putting a person in corporal possession of a freehold by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; or, if land, by delivering him a turf or twig; or, in either case, doing any act before witnesses which clearly places the party in possession. It formerly accompanied all conveyances of land, but is now confined to that conveyance called a feoffment. (b) The writ by which possession is given.—2. Release from wardship; deliverance.

Death fewer liveries gives

Than life.
It concerned them first to sue out their livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative.

3. An allowance of food at a certain rate; an allowance of food stately given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.; hence, the state of being kept at a certain rate and regularly fed and tended; as, to keep horses at livery.

What livery is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meat, as they commonly use the word in stabling; as to keep horses at livery, the which word, I guess, is derived of livering or delivering forth their nightly food.

4. (a) The badge or uniform clothing given by barons and others to their retainers when in military service; and hence, sometimes a division of an army distinguished from another division by such badge or uniform. (b) The peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished; as, a claret-coloured livery. (c) The peculiar dress or garb assumed by any class or association of persons to their own use; as, the livery of the tradesmen of London, of a priest, of a charity-school, and the like; also, the whole body or association of persons wearing such a garb; as, the whole livery of London.

From the periodical deliveries of these characteristic articles of servile costume (blue coats) came our word livery.

(d) Any characteristic dress, or a dress assumed for or worn upon a particular occasion; hence, characteristic covering or outward appearance; as, the livery of May or of autumn.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.

Livery (liv'ér-í), v. t. To clothe in, or as in, livery.

His rudeness so with his authorized youth
Did livery falseness in a pride of truth.

Livery (liv'ér-í), a. Resembling the liver; as, a livery colour, texture, &c.

Livery-coat (liv'ér-í-kōt), n. A coat worn by servants in livery.

Livery-company (liv'ér-í-kum-pa-ní), n. The company of London livermen.

Livery-gown (liv'ér-í-goun), n. The robe worn by a London liverman.

Liverman (liv'ér-í-man), n. One who wears a livery; specifically, a freeman of the city of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the characteristic dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right to vote in the election of the lord-mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c.

Livery-man (liv'ér-í-man), n. A person who keeps a livery-stable.

Livery-servant (liv'ér-í-sér-vant), n. A servant who wears a livery.

Livery-stable (liv'ér-í-stá-bl), n. A stable where horses are kept, or kept and maintained for hire.

Livid (liv'íd), a. [L. *lividus*, from *liveo*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss.

Lividity, Lividness (liv'íd-í-tí, liv'íd-nēs), n. The state of being livid; a dark colour, like that of bruised flesh.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or lividity of the countenance.

Living (liv'ing), p. and a. 1. Having life, or the vital functions in operation; not dead. 2. Having the appearance of animation; in motion; flowing; running; as, a living spring or fountain: opposed to *stagnant*.—3. Producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening; as, a living principle; a living faith.—Living force [L. *vis viva*], in physics, the

force of a body in motion, estimated by the distance to which the body goes.—Living rock, rock in its native or original state or location.

I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were cut out of the living rock.

—The living, one who is or those who are alive: usually with a plural signification; as, in the land of the living.

The living will lay it to his heart.

Living (liv'ing), n. 1. Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood.

He divided unto them his living.

She of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.

Thus earn'd a scanty living for himself.

2. Power of continuing life; the act of living, or of living comfortably.

There is no living without trusting somebody or other in some cases.

3. The benefice of a clergyman; an ecclesiastical charge which a minister receives.

Rather than grant to the civil magistrate the absolute power of nominating spiritual pastors, the ministers of the Church of Scotland in our own time resigned their livings by hundreds.

4. Manner of life.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their living, that they went near to touch him for his life.

Liv'ingly (liv'ing-lí), adv. In a living state. Livingness (liv'ing-nēs), n. State of being alive; quickness; possession of energy or vigour; animation; as, the livingness of his faith.

Livonian (li-vō'ní-an), a. Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

Livonian (li-vō'ní-an), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Livonia.—2. The language spoken by the Livonians.

Livor (liv'ér), n. [L.] Malignity. 'The utmost that livor and malice can invent.'

Livraison (liv'rā-zōh), n. [Fr. from *livrer*, to deliver.] A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered before the work is completed.

Livre (liv'r), n. [Fr.; L. *libra*.] An old French money of account, not now in use, having been superseded by the franc. The *livre tournois* was worth 20 sous, about 10d. sterling; the *livre parisais*, 25 sous, about 1s.

Lixivial, Lixivious (líks-iv'í-ál, líks-iv'í-us), a. [L. *lixivium*, from *lix*, ashes.] 1. Obtained by lixivation; impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes.—2. Containing or consisting of salt extracted from the ashes of wood.—3. Of the colour of lye; resembling lye.—4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.—Lixivial salts, in chem. salts obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.

Lixivate (líks-iv'í-át), v. t. [L. *lixivium* (which see).] To subject to the process of lixivation; to form into lye; to impregnate with salts from wood-ashes; as, water is *lixivated* by passing through ashes.

Lixivate, Lixivated (líks-iv'í-át, líks-iv'í-át-ed), a. 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.—2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

Lixivation (líks-iv'í-át-shon), n. The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them taking up the salts.

Lixivious, a. See LIXIVIAL.

Lixivium (líks-iv'í-um), n. [L., from *lix*, wood-ashes, lye.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts taken up from wood-ashes: sometimes applied to other extracts.

Lizard (liz'árd), n. [Fr. *lézard*, from L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard.] 1. The popular English name of all the lacertilian reptiles, but specifically restricted to the members of the family Lacertidae. The true lizards have four legs, with five toes each, a scaly exoskeleton, a slender bifid protrusible tongue, and a heart with two auricles and one ventricle. The only true British lizards are the sand-lizard and the viviparous lizard. The graceful little green lizard of the Continent is the *Lacerta viridis*. It occurs also in Jersey. The *Megalosaurus* and other large fossil saurians are lizard-like, though in several points they resemble the crocodile. The monitors, iguanas, geckos, and chameleons are also commonly included under this term. See SAURIA, LACERTIDÆ.—2. Naut. a piece of rope, sometimes with two legs, and one or more iron thimbles or blocks spliced into it: used in a vessel for various purposes.

Lizard-seeker (liz'árd-sék-ér), n. One of a genus of exotic cuckoos (*Saurothera*), so called because the birds live much on lizards, which they seek on the ground.

Lizard-stone (liz'árd-stón), n. A name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point. It is worked up into chimney-pieces, ornaments, &c.

Lizard-tail (liz'árd-tál), n. A plant of the genus *Saururus* (*S. cernuus*), having a terminal spike of white flowers somewhat resembling a lizard's tail in form. It grows in marshes in North America, and is the type of a small order, *Saururaceæ*, allied to the pepper family.

Llama (lí'má or lyá'má), n. [A Peruvian word.] An ungulate ruminating quadruped of the genus *Auchenia* (*A. lama*), closely allied to the camel, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the absence of a hump, by being smaller, by the separation of the toes, and by having claws. It was the only beast of burden in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, and is still used as such in the Andes, the conformation of its feet enabling it to walk on slopes too rough or steep for any other animal. It is about 3 feet high at the shoulder, and has a longish neck. It is so closely allied to the alpaca that the latter is sometimes regarded as a finer-wooled variety of it.

Llan (W., an inclosure, and hence, a church.) A very frequent element in place-names in Wales, and occurring also in England and Scotland; as, *Llandaff*; *Llangollen*; *Llanddloes*; *Lanlivery*; *Lanark*; *Lanrick*; *Llanbryde*; &c. Llandello Beds (lan-d'él'ó beds), n. pl. In geol. the name of one of the lower Silurian rock groups, consisting of calcareous, dark-coloured flags, with sandstone, and containing molluscs, trilobites, and many graptolites. It is so named from the town of Llandello-Fawr, in Caermarthen, near which it occurs. It is 5000 feet thick in North Wales.

Llandovery Rocks (lan-d'ó-vér-í rocks), n. pl. [From *Llandovery*, where these rocks are best developed.] In geol. certain beds of sandstones and shales in Wales, the upper series of which belongs to the upper Silurian, being unconformable on the lower, which goes with the lower Silurian. Both series are sandy.

Llanero (lyan-ér'ó), n. [Sp., from *Uano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally converted Indians or descendants of Indians and whites, and are distinguished for activity, ferocity, ignorance, and semi-barbarous habits. They are almost all shepherds or cattle herds.

Llanos (lan'óz or lyá'nóz), n. pl. [Sp., from L. *planus*, level.] Vast and almost entirely level steppes or plains in the northern part of South America. Many portions of them are covered with little or no vegetation, except on the banks of rivers and during the seasons of inundation; others again, as the plains of Venezuela, furnish pasture for large herds of cattle; while others are covered with forests.

Lloyd's (loidz), n. [Because the headquarters of the underwriters was originally Lloyd's coffee-house from 1716.] 1. A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of marine intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping. They have agents in various quarters of the world.—2. Rooms in the Royal Exchange, London, for the use of underwriters, &c.—*Lloyd's List*, a London daily publication, containing full and early information as to shipping matters.—*Lloyd's Register*, a register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly. The names of the vessels are alphabetically arranged, and ranked in different classes (as A1, &c.) according to their qualifications, their title to be in any class being determined by the report of surveyors, and by certain rules as to their construction, the nature of the materials, their state of repairs, age, &c.

Lloyd's Bond (loidz' bond), n. [After John Horatio Lloyd, a barrister, who first introduced them.] A species of security devised for the purpose of enabling corporate bodies, as railway companies, whose powers of borrowing money are regulated and limited by statute, to incur greater money liabilities than statutory enactment permits them to do by

Loathness (lôth'nes), *n.* The state of being loath; unwillingness; reluctance.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and loathness to speak. *Bacon.*

Loathsome (lôth'sum), *a.* [Loath, and term. *some.* See LOTH.] 1. Causing to loathe; exciting disgust; disgusting. 'The most loathsome and deadly forms of infection.' *Macaulay.*—2. Exciting hatred or abhorrence; odious; detestable. 'Loath-some sloth.' *Spenser.*

Loathsome (lôth'sum-li), *adv.* In a loath-some manner.

Loathsomeness (lôth'sum-ness), *n.* The quality of being loathsome, or of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence.

Loathy (lôth'i), *a.* Loathsome.

Her face most foul and filthy was to see,
With squinted eyes contrary ways intended,
And loathy mouth, unmeet a mouth to be. *Spenser.*

Loaves, *n. pl. of loaf.*

Lob (lob), *n.* [W. *lob*, a dull, unwieldy fellow; allied to *looby*, *lubber*.] 1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person; a lout.

This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country lobs. *Bp. Gauden.*

2. Something thick and heavy.—S. A lob-worm.

Lob (lob), *v.t.* To hang languidly; to allow to droop.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

Lobate, Lobated (lôb'ât, lôb'ât-ed), *a.* [From *lobe*.] 1. Consisting of or having lobes.—2. A term applied by Linnaeus to the feet of those birds which, as the grebe, are furnished at their sides with broad-lobed membranes.



Lobate Foot of Grebe
(Podiceps).

Lobby (lob'bi), *n.* [L. *lobbia*, *laubia*, *lobium*, &c., a covered portico, cloisters, from O. H.G. *lauba*, *G. laube*, an arbour, from *laub*, a leaf, foliage. (See LEAF.) *Lodge* is really another form of this word.] 1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room, or the entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between this apartment and a portico or vestibule. *Gwilt.*—2. That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; hence, the men who frequent such a place for the sake of business with the legislators. [United States].—3. *Naut.* the name sometimes given to an apartment close before the captain's cabin.—4. In *agri.* a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing near the farmyard.

Lobby (lob'bi), *v.t.* To frequent the lobby of a house of legislation for the purpose of addressing members with a view to influence their votes; to solicit members for their votes in any place away from the house. [United States.]

A committee has gone to Albany to lobby for a new bank charter. *American newspaper.*

Lobby (lob'bi), *v.t.* 1. To address or solicit, as a member of a house of legislature, in the lobby of the house or elsewhere than in the house, with the view of influencing his vote in favour of some measure.—2. To carry through a house of legislation, as a measure or bill, by addressing or soliciting members in the lobby of the house, or elsewhere than in the house, for their votes in favour of the measure. [United States.]

Lobbyist (lob'bi-ist), *n.* One who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation, with the view of influencing the votes of the members; a lobby-member. [United States.]

On my arrival I found the state legislature in session. . . . Senators, and members from the town and rural districts, Americans, Dutch, English, and Irish settlers, *lobbyists* in the interest of railway monopolies, . . . politicians representing municipal 'rings' . . . were mingled in the corridor. *Edwin James.*

Lobby-member (lob'bi-mem-bër), *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation; a lobbyist. [United States.]

Lobcock (lob'kok), *n.* A stupid, sluggish, inactive person; a lob.

I am not one of those heavy lobcocks that are good for nothing but to hang at the tail of a coach. *Caryl.*

Lobe (lob), *n.* [Fr.; L. *lobus*, from Gr. *lobos*, a lobe, the lobe of the ear.] Any pro-

jection or division, especially of a rounded form; as, (a) in *anat.* a round projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, &c.; also the lower soft part of the ear. (b) In *bot.* a rounded projection or division of a leaf. (c) In *mach.* the larger or most prominent and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

Lobed (lobd), *a.* Lobate (which see).
Lobe-foot (lob'füt), *n.* A lobe-footed bird; a lobiped.

Lobe-footed (lob'füt-ed), *n.* Having the toes lobate or bordered with membranes, as the grebes. See LOBIPEDIDÆ.

Lobelet (lob'let), *n.* In *bot.* a small lobe.

Lobelia (lô-bê-li-ä), *n.* [In honour of Matthew Lobel, physician and botanist to James I.] A very extensive genus of beautiful herbs, natives of almost all parts of the world, especially of the warmer parts of America, tribe Lobeliaceae, nat. order Campanulaceae. *L. inflata* is the Indian tobacco, which is cultivated in North America, and is employed in medicine. The small blue Lobelia so popular in gardens is *L. Erinus*, a Cape species. A brilliantly scarlet-flowered species, *L. cardinalis*, is the cardinal-flower. (See CARDINAL-FLOWER.) *L. siphilitica*, an American species, possesses emetic, cathartic, and diuretic properties. Two species are found wild in Britain.

Lobeliaceae (lô-bê-li-ä'sê-ë), *n. pl.* A tribe of Campanulaceae, differing from Campanulaceae proper in having irregular flowers, and like the Composite syngenesious anthers, but otherwise resembling them very nearly. The species principally inhabit the warmer parts of the world. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which sometimes proves dangerous when taken inwardly. Some species, however, have proved valuable curative agents, especially *Lobelia inflata*.

Lobelin (lô-bê-lin), *n.* A peculiar principle procured from *Lobelia inflata*, and said to resemble nicotine.

Lobiolo (lô-bi-ôl), *n.* In *bot.* one of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

Lobiped (lob'î-ped), *n.* [L. *lobus*, a lobe, and *L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A bird of the family Lobipedidae; a lobe-foot.

Lobipedidae (lob'î-ped'î-dê), *n. pl.* A family of aquatic grallatorial birds, with lateral expansions on the toes, not united into webs. They are nearly allied to the rails, and connect them by the form of their feet with the palmipeds or web-footed birds. In general appearance also they approach the Anatidae. The family includes the coots and phalaropes.

Loblolly (lob'lol-li), *n.* [*Lolly*, or spoon-meat, for *lobs* or lubbers. Comp. *lollipop*.] Water-gruel or spoon-meat: so called among seamen.

On board the ships of war water-gruel is *loblolly*, and the surgeon's servant or mate the *loblolly-boy*. *Graze.*

Loblolly-bay (lob'lol-li-bä), *n.* The popular name of *Gordonia Lasianthus*, nat. order Linaceae, an elegant ornamental evergreen tree of the maritime parts of the southern United States, having large and showy white flowers on axillary peduncles. It grows to the height of 60 or 80 feet. Its bark is useful for tanning, but its wood is of little value.

Loblolly-boy (lob'lol-li-boi), *n.* An attendant on the surgeon on board ships who compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties.

Loboite (lô-bô-î), *n.* In *mineral.* a magnesian idocrase occurring in Norway.

Lobscouse (lob'skous), *n.* [Written also *lob-course*, *laps-course*, from *lob* and *course*, that is, course or dish for lubbers.] *Naut.* a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

Lob-sided (lob'sîd-ed), *a.* Hanging heavily on one side; lop-sided.

Lobspound (lob'spound), *n.* A pound for lobes or louts; a prison.

Crowder, whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely thrust'st into lobspound. *Hudibras.*

Lobster (lob'stër), *n.* [A Sax. *loppestere*, *lopystre*, *lopystre*, corrupted from L. *locusta*, a kind of lobster or crayfish, also a locust.] The common name of the macrurus, decapodous, stalk-eyed crustaceans belonging to the genus *Homarus*. They have two pairs of antennae, the outer pair remarkably long. The mouth, as in all crustaceans, is vertical, and furnished with jaws and foot-jaws. The first pair of ambulatory

limbs bear the well-known and formidable lobster-claws. The fifth ring of the thorax is soldered to the carapace. The abdomen has rudimentary limbs on its under side, among which are lodged the newly excluded spawn. The tail consists of several flat shelly plates capable of being spread like a fan, and used as a swimming organ. When one of the limbs is broken off it will be reproduced in a few weeks, but the new one is never quite as large as the old one. They change their shell periodically. They inhabit the clearest water, living in the crevices of a rocky bottom. The common lobster (*H. vulgaris*) is found in great abundance on many of the European shores. Lobsters are esteemed a very rich and nourishing aliment, but dangerous unless fresh and in good condition. They are generally in their best season from the middle of October till the beginning of May. A species allied to ours is found on the coasts of North America. The sea crayfish, or spring lobster, is the *Palinurus vulgaris* of zoologists. The fresh-water lobster (*Astacus fluviatilis*) is called crawfish or crayfish, and is chiefly distinguished by having the fifth thoracic ring movable.

Lobster-moth (lob'stër-moth), *n.* See STAU-ROBUS.

Lobular (lob'û-lër), *a.* Having the character, nature, or form of a lobule or small lobe.

Lobulated (lob'û-lät-ed), *a.* Consisting of lobules or small lobes; having small lobed divisions.

The liver of the crab . . . is a lobulated granular mass. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Lobule (lob'ûl), *n.* [Dim. of *lobe*.] A small lobe.

Lobworm (lob'wër-m), *n.* The lugworm (which see).

Local (lô'kal), *a.* [L. *localis*, from *locus*, a place.] 1. Pertaining to a particular place or to a fixed or limited portion of space; as, *local* nearness; *local* circumstances.—2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; as, a *local* custom; a *local* word.—3. Being or situated in a particular place; having place or position.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton.*

4. In *math.* related to or concerning a locus.—*Local actions*, in *law*, actions which must be brought in a particular country where the cause arises: distinguished from *transitory actions*.—*Local affection*, in *med.* a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system.—*Local allegiance*, such as is due from an alien or stranger born so long as he continues within the sovereign's dominions and protection.—*Local attraction*, in *magnetism*, attraction causing a compass-needle to deviate from its proper direction, exerted by objects in its immediate neighbourhood, especially on ship-board.—*Local colours*. See under COLOUR.—*Local militia*, a temporary armed force, embodied for the defence of the country, and serving within certain limits.—*Local problem*, in *math.* one that is capable of an infinite number of solutions.—*Local taxes*, those assessments which are limited to certain districts, as poor rates, parochial taxes, county rates, &c.

Local (lô'kal), *n.* An item or paragraph of news in a newspaper which has reference to a particular place or locality.

Locale (lô-käl'e), *n.* [Fr. *local*, a locality. *Locale* as a noun is a spurious form.] A place, spot, or locality.

Localism (lô'kal-izm), *n.* 1. The state of being local; affection for a place.—2. A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to a place; a local idiom or phrase.

Locality (lô-käl'i-ti), *n.* 1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser locality. *Glanville.*

2. Limitation to a county, district, or place; as, *locality* of trial.—3. Position; situation; place; particularly, geographical place or situation, as of a mineral, plant, or animal. 4. In *Scots law*, the adjustment or apportionment of the aggregate stipend to a minister from the tithes of a parish among the several heritors liable to pay it. The decree of the Teind Court modifying the stipend is called a decree of *modification*.—5. In *phren.* ability to recognize and remember the distinctive features of a place.—*Locality of*

a widow, in *Scots law*, the lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.
Localization (lō'kal-i-zā'shun), n. The act of localizing.

Localize (lō'kal-iz), v. t. pret. & pp. *localized*; ppr. *localizing*. 1. To make local; to fix in or assign to a particular place. 2. To discover or detect the place of; as, to *localize* a fault in a telegraph wire or cable.

Locally (lō'kal-i), adv. With respect to place; in place; as, to be *locally* separated or distant.

We may discern a certain analogy between the perpetration of a particular form of Christianity and the perpetration of a particular language. Both prevail locally, and are transmitted by a faithful tradition from father to son.
Sir G. C. Lewis

Locate (lō'kāt), v. t. pret. & pp. *located*; ppr. *locating*. [L. *loco*, *locatum*, from *loco*, a place.] 1. To set in a particular spot or position; to place, to settle.

She was already 'of a certain age,' and, despairing of a lover, accepted the good old country squire, and was located for the rest of her life as mistress of Linstead Abbey.
Farrar

2. To select, survey, and settle the bounds of, as a particular tract of land; to designate by limits, as a portion of land; as, to *locate* a tract of a hundred acres in a particular township. [United States.] 3. To designate and determine the place of, as, a committee was appointed to *locate* a church or a court-house. [United States.]

Locate (lō'kāt), v. i. To reside, to place one's self or to be placed; to adopt or form a fixed residence.

Between whatever roof they *locate*, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some coexisting female.
De Quincey

Location (lō'kā'shun), n. 1. The act of placing or settling. 2. Situation with respect to place; place.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not location.
Locke

3. In *American law*, the marking out of the boundaries or identifying the place or site of a piece of land according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, and the like. 4. In the United States, that which is located; a tract of land designated or marked out in place. 5. In *civil law*, a leasing on rent. 6. *Contract of location*, in *Scots law*, that by which the use of any movable subject is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person gives his work or services on the same condition.

Locomotive (lō'ka-tiv), n. In *grams*, indicating place or the place where or whence; as, a *locative* adjective, a *locative* case.

Locator (lō'kāt-er), n. In *Scots law*, the hirer in a contract of location.

Loch (loch), n. [Gael, allied to E. *lake*.] 1. A lake; a pond. 2. An arm of the sea running into the land, especially if narrow or to some extent land-locked.

Loch (loch), n. [Fr. *loch*, Ar. *lo'at*, an electrolyte or any medicine that may be licked, from *lo'at*, to lick.] A medicine to be licked with the tongue; a lambic; a linature.

Lochaber-axe (loch-ā-bēr-aks), n. [From *Lochaber*, a district in Inverness-shire.] A warlike weapon, consisting of a pole bearing an axe at its upper end, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Lochman (lō'kām), n. [Gr. *lochagos*—*lochos*, a body of soldiers, and *ago*, to lead.] In Greek *enagis* an officer who commanded a cohort, the number of men in which is not certainly known.
Mitford

Lochan (lō'chan), n. [Dim. of *loch*.] A small loch, a pond. 'A pond or lochan, rather than a lake.' *H. Miller* [Scottish.]

Lochs. See *Lochs*.

Lochia (lō'kī-ā), n. [Gr. *lochia*.] In med., the evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

Lochial (lō'kī-āl), n. Pertaining to the lochia.

Lock (lok), n. [A Sax. *leo*, a lock or fastening of a door, an inclosure; *lecan*, *locon*, to lock, to fasten; *loel*, *loet*, a cover, shutter; *leim*, to close; *laba*, to shut, to bring to an end; *lyta*, to lock, to shut in, Dan. *lukke*, D. *lukken*, to shut or close. Perhaps from root of L. *legere*, to bind.] 1. Anything that fastens, specifically, an appliance used for fastening doors, chests, drawers, &c. A good lock is the masterpiece in smithery, and requires much art and delicacy in contriving and varying the wards, springs, bolts, and other parts of which it is composed, so as to adjust them to places where they are serviceable, and to the various

occasions of their use. The principle upon which all locks depend is the application of a lever to an interior bolt, by means of a communication from without, so that by means of the latter the lever acts upon the bolt, and moves it in such a manner as to secure the door or lid from being opened by any pull or push from without. The security of locks in general, therefore, depends on the number of impediments that can be interposed between the lever (the key) and the bolt which secures the door, and these impediments are known by the name of wards (which slip into corresponding grooves of the key), the number and intricacy of which are supposed to distinguish a good lock from a bad one. 2. In *Arms*, as a rifle, musket, &c., the mechanism, or the portion comprising the mechanism, by which the piece is discharged. 3. A fastening together, a closing of one thing upon another, a state of being fixed or immovable, also, a grapple in wrestling; a hug. 'All Albemarle Street closed by a lock of carriages.' *De Quincey*

They must be practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, so as to be able to fight to tug or grapple, and to close.
Milton

4. A place shut in or locked up; an inclosure; a lock-up.

Shut up th' unwelcome contents in the lock.
Dryden

5. A barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal, an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. When a vessel is descending, water is let into the chambers of the locks till it is on a level with the higher water, and thus permits the vessel to enter; the upper gates

D. and Dan. *lok*, *loal*, *loeth*, G. *loech*, a curl or ringlet of hair. The further connections of the word are doubtful. 1. A tuft of hair or wool; a tress; a ringlet.

A lock of hair will draw more than a cable rope.
Green

2. A tuft or small quantity of hay or other like substance. 3. A small quantity of anything; a handful; specifically, in *Scots law*, the perquisite of the servant in a mill, consisting of a small quantity of meal, regulated by the custom of the mill.

Lockage (lō'kāj), n. 1. Materials for locks in a canal, works which form a lock on a canal. 2. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal. 3. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

The entire *lockage* will be about fifty feet on each side of the summit level.
Chetwin

Lock-band, **Lock-bond** (lō'k-band, lō'k-bond), n. A course of bond stones.

Lock-chamber (lō'k-chām-bēr), n. In *canals*, the area of a lock inclosed by the side walls and gates.

Lock-down (lō'k-down), n. A contrivance used by lumberers in America for fastening logs together in rafting.

Locked-jaw (lō'k-jā), n. See *LOCK-JAW*.

Locker (lō'k-er), n. A close receptacle, as a drawer or a compartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock; a small cupboard; the recess or niche frequently observed near an altar in a Catholic church, and intended as a depository for water, oil, &c. — *Boatsman's locker* (*naut.*), a chest in which are kept tools and small stuff for rigging. — *Davy Jones' locker*. See *DAVY JONES*. — A *shot-locker* (*naut.*), a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited. — Not a shot in the locker (*naut.*), not a penny in the pocket.

Locker-up (lō'k-er-up), n. One that locks up, specifically, a jailer or turnkey.

Locket (lō'k-et), n. [Either a dim. from E. *lock*, or from Fr. *loquet*, a latch, dim. of O. Fr. *loque*, *loc*, a lock, which itself is from A. Sax. *leo*, E. *lock*.] 1. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. 2. A little case worn as an ornament, often pendant to a necklace or watchguard. 3. That part of a sword scabbard where the hilt is fastened.

Lockfast (lō'k-fast), n. In *Scots law*, moured or fastened by a lock, as a door, chest, press, &c.

Lock-gate (lō'k-gāt), n. A gate employed on rivers and canals for penning back the water and forming locks.

Locking-plate (lō'k-ing-plāt), n. In *gunn.* a thin flat piece of iron nailed on the sides of a field carriage to prevent the wood from wearing away.

Lockist (lō'k-ist), n. An adherent of Locke the philosopher.

Lock-jaw (lō'k-jā), n. In med. a form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, due to spinal disturbance resulting from cold or a wound. It usually proves fatal. See *TETANUS*.

Lock-keeper (lō'k-kep-er), n. One who attends the locks of a canal.

Lockless (lō'k-less), n. Destitute of a lock.

Lockman (lō'k-man), n. 1. An executioner; so called because one of his dues was a lock or ladleful of meal from every cauldron exposed for sale in the market. 2. An officer in the Isle of Man who executes the orders of the governor; much like an under-sheriff.

Lock-paddle (lō'k-pād-ī), n. A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

Lock-piece (lō'k-pēs), n. In *mining*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings.

Lockram (lō'k-ram), n. [From *Loxram*, a town in *Briegues* where the fabric was manufactured.] A sort of coarse linen.

Lockrand (lō'k-rand), n. In *arck*, a course of bondstones.

Lock-sill (lō'k-sil), n. An angular piece of timber at the bottom of the lock of a canal, against which the gates shut.

Locksmith (lō'k-smith), n. An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

Lock-split (lō'k-split), n. In *fort.* and *red.* a small trench opened with a spade or plough to mark out the line of any work; supposed to be derived from *lock-split*.

Lock-step (lō'k-step), n. *Milit.* a mode of marching performed by a body of men arranged in as close file as possible, in which the lag of each person moves at the same time, and follows close on the movements of the corresponding lag of the person marching before him.

Lock-stitch (lok'stich), *n.* A peculiar stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, so that it cannot be easily undone.

Lock-stitch (lok'stich), *a.* A term applied to a sewing-machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together.

Lock-up (lok'up), *n.* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Lock-wear, Lock-weir (lok'wér), *n.* A wear having a lock-chamber and gates.

Locky (lok'y), *a.* Having locks or tufts.

Sherwood. [Rare.]

Loco (lò'kò), *In music*, a direction that the notes are to be played exactly as they are written.

Lococession (lò-kò-sesh'on), *n.* [*L. locus*, a place, and *cedo, cessum*, to yield.] The act of giving place. [Rare.]

Locodescriptive (lò'kò-dè-akrip'tiv), *a.* [*L. locus*, a place, and *E. descriptive*.] Describing a particular place or places. *Maunder*. [Rare.]

Locofoco (lò-kò-fò'kò), *n.* [A word intended to mean self-lighting (*L. focus*, a fire), and modelled after *locomotive* on the supposition that the latter word meant self-moving.] A self-igniting cigar or match. This term was sportively applied to the extreme portion of the Democratic party in the United States, because, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, at which there was a great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting; when those who were in favour of extreme measures produced *locofoco* matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their immediate object. Hence, the American radicals are called *locofocos*, or the *locofoco* party.

You would find a *locofoco* majority as much addicted to class legislation as a factitious aristocracy. *Disraeli*.

Locomotion (lò-kò-mò'shon), *n.* [*L. locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.] 1. The act of moving from place to place.

An excursion to London, upon the footing that locomotion then was, when an hundred miles was a journey of three days, was a matter of some importance. *Graves*.

A clock, a mill, a lathe moves; but as no change of place of the machine is produced, such motion is not locomotion. *Brande & Cox*.

2. The power of moving from place to place; as, most animals possess locomotion; plants have life but not locomotion.

Locomotive (lò-kò-mò'tiv), *a.* 1. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a locomotive animal.

2. Having the power to produce motion, or to move from place to place; as, a locomotive organ of the body; a locomotive engine.

— *Locomotive power*, any kind of moving power, but especially steam, applied to the transport of loads on land. See RAILWAY.

Locomotive-engine (lò-kò-mò'tiv-en-jin), *n.* Any engine which, being employed to draw loads from one place to another, travels with the load which it draws; especially, a movable steam-engine used for the traction of carriages on a railway, or a movable steam-carriage for passengers or goods, either upon a common road or on a railway.

Locomotive-car (lò-kò-mò'tiv-kär), *n.* A locomotive and a railway carriage combined in one. [United States.]

Locomotiveness, Locomotivity (lò-kò-mò'tiv-nès, lò'kò-mò'tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power of changing place. [Rare.]

Loculament (lok'ù-là-ment), [*L. locula-mentum*, from *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In bot. the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, &c.

Locular (lok'ù-lér), *a.* In bot. having one or more cells, as a pericarp.

Loculicidal (lok'ù-lì-sid'al), *a.* [*L. loculus*, a cell, and *cedo*, to cut.] In bot. a term applied to that mode of dehiscence which consists in ripened carpels splitting or dehiscing through their backs. *Lindley*.

Loculicidal Dehiscence, *v.* Valves, *d.* Dissepiments, *c.* Axis.

Loculose, Loculosity (lok'ù-lòs, lok'ù-lus), *a.* In bot. divided by internal partitions into cells.



Loculicidal Dehiscence. *v.* Valves, *d.* Dissepiments, *c.* Axis.

Loculus (lok'ù-lus), *n.* [Dim. of *L. locus*, a place.] In nat. hist. one of a series of little separate chambers divided from each other by septa, as in the test of some Foraminifera and the cylindrical tube of some corals.

Locum-tenens (lò'kum-tè'nènz), *n.* [*L.*] One who holds the place of another; a deputy or substitute.

Locus (lò'kus), *n.* pl. *Loc* (lò's), [*L.*] A place; specifically, (a) in geom. the line or surface traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions; thus, the locus of a point which must preserve the same uniform distance from a fixed point is the surface of a sphere, but if the motion be at the same time confined to a plane, the locus will be a circle. (b) In optics, the figure formed by all the pencils of converging or diverging rays emanating from an object. — *Locus delicti*, a term in Scots law signifying the place where an offence is committed. — *Locus penitentiae*, time of repentance before a probative writing is executed. — *Locus sigilli*, indicating the place of the seal, usually appended, with a party's signature, to a public document: usually abbreviated into *L.S.* — *Locus standi*, recognized place or position; the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before any tribunal.

Locust (lò'kust), *n.* [*L. locusta*. Origin unknown.] 1. The common name of several insects belonging to the section Saltatoria, of the order Orthoptera, of which the genus *Locusta* is a type. They are allied to the grasshoppers and crickets, but differ from them in their antennae being shorter, and their bodies and limbs being more robust. Their hind-legs are large and powerful, which gives them a great power of leaping. Their mandibles and maxillae are strong,



Locust (*Locusta migratoria*).

sharp, and jagged, and their food consists of the leaves and green stalks of plants. They have coloured elytra and large wings disposed when at rest in straight folds. They fly well, but are often conveyed by winds where their inherent power could not have carried them. Their ravages are well known. Locusts are eaten in many countries roasted or fried. They are often preserved in lime or dried in the sun. The most celebrated species is the migratory locust (*L. migratoria*). It is about 2½ inches in length, greenish, with brown wing-covers marked with black. Migratory locusts are most usually found in Asia and Africa, where they frequently swarm in countless numbers, darkening the air in their excursions, and devouring every blade of the vegetation of the land they light on. In the United States the harvest-fly (*Cicada*) is called a locust. — 2. See LOCUST-TREE.

Locusta (lò-kus'tà), *n.* [*L.*] In bot. (a) a term sometimes applied to the spikelet of grasses. (b) An inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile, and arranged upon a lengthened axis which is permanent.

Locustelle (lò-kus-tel'), *n.* A name given to some of the birds of the family Sylviidae, from their note resembling that of the grasshopper (the *Locusta* of some naturalists). Called also *Grasshopper Warbler*.

Locustids (lò-kus'ti-dè), *n.* pl. The locust family, a group of orthopterous insects belonging to the class Saltatoria. See LOCUST.

Locust-tree (lò'kust-trè), *n.* A tree, the *Robinia pseud-acacia*; also, *Ceratonia Siliqua* and *Ceratonia Hymenaea* Courbaril. The honey locust-tree is *Gleditsia triacanthos*: so called from the sweet pulp found between the seeds in the pod. See GLEDITSCHIA and HYMENEA.

Locution (lò-kù'shon), *n.* [*L. locutio, locutionis*, a speaking, from *loquor*, to speak.] Discourse; mode of speech; phrase.

I cite an erroneous locution. *Breen*.

Locutory (lok'ù-to-ri), *n.* A room for conversation; especially, an apartment in a monastery, in which the monks were allowed to converse when silence was enjoined elsewhere.

Lodam (lò'dam), *n.* An old game at cards.

She and I will take you at lodam. *Old play*.

Lode (lòd), *n.* [*A. Sax. lād*, a way, a course,

from *lithan*, to go by sea, intransitive corresponding to *lōdan*, to lead. This word appears in composition in *lodeman*, *loadman*, *loadstone*, *lodehood*, &c.] 1. In mining, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein. The lodes containing metallic ores are said to be *alive*; others, which merely contain lapideous matters, are called *dead lodes*. — 2. A reach of water; an open ditch for carrying off water from a fen.

Down that dark long lode . . . he and his brother skated home in triumph. *Kingsley*.

Lodeman, Loadman (lòd'man), *n.* [See LOADSMAN, LODR.] A pilot; a loadman.

Lodemanager (lòd'man-āj), *n.* The hire of a lodeman or pilot for conducting a vessel from one place to another; pilotage.

Courts of lodemanager are held at Dover for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots. *Dr. R. Morris*.

Lode-ship (lòd'ship), *n.* A small fishing-vessel.

Lodesman, n. See LODEMAN.

Lodestar (lòd'etär), *n.* Same as *Loadstar*.

Lodestone (lòd'stòn), *n.* 1. Same as *Loadstone*. — 2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stone, called also *Tinstone*; a compound of stone and sand, of different kinds and colours.

Lodge (lòj), *n.* [*Fr. loge*; *It. loggia*, from *L. laubia*, *lobia*, &c., a cloister, from *O.H.G. lauba*, *G. laube*, an arbour. See LOBBY, which is really the same word in another form.] 1. A small house in a park, forest, or domain; a house of less pretensions and accommodation than a mansion; a temporary habitation, as that of the North American Indians; a hut.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness! *Cowper*.

2. A small house or cottage connected with a larger; as, a porter's lodge. — 3. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells. *Smart*. — 4. A place where a society or branch of a society, as freemasons, holds its meetings; hence, the body of members themselves who meet at such a place. — 5. A collection of objects situated close to each other.

The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands. *Dyce*.

Lodge (lòj), *v.* pret. & pp. *lodged*; ppr. *lodging*. [*Fr. loger*, to lodge. See the noun.]

1. To set, lay, or deposit for keeping or preservation for a longer or shorter time; as, to lodge money in a bank; the men lodged their arms in the arsenal. — 2. To plant; to infix; to fix or settle; as, to lodge an arrow in one's breast.

So can I give no reason
More than a lodged hate. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a temporary habitation; to provide with a transient or temporary place of abode; to harbour; to cover. 'The deer is lodged.' *Addison*.

I've often wished that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A handsome house to lodge a friend,
A river at my garden's end. *Swift*.

4. To beat down; to lay flat.

Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads. *Shak.*

Lodge (lòj), *v.* 1. To be deposited or fixed; to settle; as, a falling stone lodged on the roof. — 2. To reside; to dwell; to have a fixed position.

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And lodge such daring souls in little men? *Pope*.

3. To have a temporary abode; to dwell at some one else's house; as, we lodged a night at the Golden Ball.

He lodgeth with one Simon a tanner. *Acts x. 6.*

4. To be beaten down or laid flat, as grain; as, wheat and oats on strong land are apt to lodge.

Its straw makes it not subject to lodge, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer*.

Lodgeable (lòj'a-bl), *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode.

'The lodgeable area of the earth.' *Jeffrey*. [Rare.]

Lodged (lòjd), *p.* and *a.* In her, a term used for the buck, hart, hind, &c., when at rest and lying on the ground.

Lodgement (lòj'mènt), *n.* Same as *Lodgment*.

Lodger (lòj'ér), *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.

Lodged.

one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.

radiants at the same angle, and this angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms which the particular spiral represents. Its involute and evolute are the same curve with itself.

Logarithmically (log-a-rith'mi-kal-ly), *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

Log-board (log'bôrd), *n.* *Naut.* Two boards, shutting like a book and divided into columns, in which for all the hours of the day and night are written down the direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., those entries being afterwards transferred to the log-book. The entries on the log board are made with chalk and rubbed out every day at noon. A slate is now, however, commonly used instead.

Log-book (log'bûk), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board or log-date with any other particulars relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered, such as the misconduct of any of the crew, assistance lent to a vessel in distress, or the like. Often simply *Log*. — 2. A book for memoranda kept by a public teacher.

Log-cabin (log'kab-in), *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other, such as are often constructed in

the front of the building and open on one side to the air, on which side are a series of pillars or slender piers. Bush galleries at

Loggia, Palazzo or Montepulciano.

feet an airy and sheltered resting-place or outlook. They are very characteristic of Italian palaces. Among famous *loggie* are those of the Vatican, decorated by Raffael and his scholars, and the *Loggia de' Lanzi* at Florence. The name is also given to a balcony. (b) A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall, as seen in old Venetian palaces.

Logging, *v.* A logging. **Log-saw** (log'sô), *n.* *Naut.* The saw-glass used in heaving the log to obtain the rate of sailing. It is commonly a half-minute or a 25-second glass for slow sailing, and 14-second for fast sailing.

Log-heap (log'hêp), *n.* A pile of logs for burning in clearing land.

Log-house, **Log-hut** (log'hôus, log'hut), *n.* Same as *Log-cabin*.

Logic (loj'ik), *n.* 1. *Fr.* *logique*, *L.* *logica*, *Gr.* *logikê* from *logos*, reason. 1. The science of reasoning, the science of the operations of the understanding subservient to the estimation of evidence, including both the process itself of advancing from known truths or admitted propositions to unknown truths or propositions not previously admitted, and all intellectual operations, such as classifying and judging, subsidiary to this, the science whose chief end is to ascertain the principles on which all valid reasoning depends, and which may be applied as tests of the legitimacy of every conclusion that is drawn from premises.

Logic is the science of the laws of thought, so thought, that is, of the necessary conditions to which thought, considered in itself, is subject.

By *logic* has generally been meant a system which teaches us so to arrange our reasonings that their truth or falsehood shall be evident to their hearers.

Logic is not the science of belief, but the science of proof or evidence. In so far as belief pretends to be founded on proof, the office of *logic* is to supply a test for ascertaining whether or not the belief is well grounded.

2. Reasoning, the practice of reasoning, as the author is guilty of much bad *logic*. *De ductive logic*, the science which treats of deductive reasoning. See under DEDUCTIVE. — *Inductive logic*, the science which treats of inductive reasoning. See INDUCTION. — *Pure logic* the science of logic proper, as distinguished from applied logic, which is the science of logic as applied to some special branch of inquiry or field of investigation, or from *medley logic* which treats of the practice of reasoning as modified by the mental constitution of man generally or particular individuals, or the practice of reasoning in relation to those circumstances which are likely to lead men into error in reasoning.

Logical (loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to logic used in logic taught in logic, as, *logical* sublimity. — 2. According to the rules or principles of logic, as, a *logical* argument or inference, this reasoning is strictly *logical*. A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. *Sermon.*

3. Skilled in logic, furnished with logic, discriminating, as, a *logical* mind. **Logically** (loj'ik-al-ly), *adv.* According to the rules or principles of logic; as, to argue *logically*.

Logician (loj'ik-yan), *n.* A person skilled in logic, a teacher or professor of logic, an able arguer.

Each *logic* / *logician* still expelling *Logic*. *Agon.*

Logistics (loj'ik-sis), *a.* 1. To exercise one's logical powers.

Logistics is not speaking and *Agonizing*: it is seeing and not reasoning.

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Logist (loj'ik-sis), *n.* Used for *Logist*.

Logist (loj'ik-sis), *n.* A bit of hollowed-out paper polished in various concavities and used as theatrical jewelry. [Theatrical slang.]

Logistic (loj'ik-sis), *a.* 1. *Math.* Relating to logic, *arithmetic*; as, *logistic arithmetic*. *Logistic* or *proportional* *logistics*, certain logarithms of sexagesimal fractions useful in astronomical calculations. They are constructed for the purpose of simplifying the process of finding a fourth proportional where the first term is always the same. By the ordinary logarithmic tables it would be necessary in such a case first to find the logarithms of the second and third terms and add them together and then to subtract the logarithm of the first, by which the logarithm of the fourth is determined. But in tables of *logistic* logarithms the figures given are the excesses of the logarithm of the first term over the logarithms of the numbers that may form the second and third terms, so that the process is reduced to adding the *logistic* logarithms of the second and third terms, which gives the *logistic* logarithm of the fourth. Tables of *logistic* logarithms were formerly used in connection with the old *Nautical Almanac* for simplifying astronomical calculations at sea, but they are now almost entirely disused, tables being now compiled that make it quite as convenient to use the common logarithms.

Logistics (loj'ik-sis), *n.* 1. A name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations. Called also *Logistical Arithmetic*. 2. *Naut.* that branch of military science which takes cognizance of the comparative warlike resources and capabilities of countries between which war is likely to arise, as well as of all the conditions under which it is likely to be conducted, as the geographical features, climate, means of transit, food resources, &c., of the probable cost of war.

Log-line (loj'lin), *n.* *Naut.* A line or cord about 150 fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two logs, and wound on a reel, called the *log-reef*. See *Log*.

Logman (log'man), *n.* 1. A man who carries logs. *Shak*. — 2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [United States.]

Logocracy (loj'ok-ro-si), *n.* [*Gr.* *logos*, a word, and *kratos*, to rule.] Government by the power of words.

Logodically (loj'ok-dik-ly), *a.* [*Or* *logos*, a word, and *dokein*, to think or curiously wrought.] Verbal logodically; a playing with words, as by passing from one meaning of them to another. [Rare.]

For one instance of *logodically* I could bring ten instances of *logodically* or verbal logodically.

Logogram (loj'ok-gram), *n.* [*Or* *logos*, a word, and *gramma*, a letter, from *graphein*, to write.] 1. In photography, a word letter, a phonogram that, for the sake of brevity,

represents a word, as, that is, t, for it. — 2. A set of verses forming a puzzle. The verses contain words synonymous with certain others formed from the transposition of the letters of an original word, which last it is the object to find out. Thus out of the word certain many shorter words may be formed, as cur, curt, cut, tin, turn, &c., of which *dog*, *short*, *shell*, *fruit*, *whitened*, *mountain-lake*, &c., may be regarded as synonyms. These latter synonyms then are introduced into the poem, and from these the primary synonyms (*cur*, *cut*, &c.) are to be guessed, and from them again certain words.

Logographer (loj'ok-gra-fer), *n.* One skilled in logography.

Logographic, **Logographical** (loj'ok-graf-ik loj'ok-graf-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to logography.

Logography (loj'ok-gra-fi), *n.* [*Or* *logos*, a word, and *graphein*, a writing.] 1. A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter. — 2. A system, formerly attempted of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand, a number of reporters acting at once, each of whom in succession took down a few words.

Logorhaphy, **Logoraphy** (loj'ok-graf-ik), *n.* [*Or* *logos*, a word, and *graphein*, a writing, -ness, anything intricate.] A sort of riddle.

Log-ship

new-settled regions where timber is plentiful.

Log-ship (log'ship), *n.* A canoe hollowed out of a single log. See *CANOE*.

Log-ship, **Log-ship** (log'ship, log'ship), *n.* The board, in the form of a quadrant, attached to the log-line. See *LOG*.

Log, *v.* [*Fr.*] A lodge, habitation. *Chaucer*.

Logan (log'an), *n.* Same as *Logan*.

Logan (log'an), *n.* [*Dim.* from *log*] 1. A small log or piece of wood. 2. *Johnson*. — 3. *pl.* The name of an ancient English game, played by fixing a stake in the ground and striking small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrower winning. It was prohibited by stat. 25 Henry VIII. ix.

I have seen it (*logan*) played in different sections of the sheep-shearing team, where the winner was entitled to a thick slice, which he afterwards presented to the man to spin, for the purpose of making a pillow, and on condition that the loom down on the fence to be lined by all the rustic persons.

Logged, *pp.* **Lodged**. *Chaucer*.

Logged (log'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Fastened with logs. [*North American*]. — 2. *Naut.* water-logged (which see).

Logger (log'ar), *n.* In the United States, a person employed to procure logs or timber.

Loggerhead (log'er-head), *n.* [*Log* and *head*] 1. A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt, a thick-skull. 2. A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used to beat tar. — 3. A species of turtle found in the south seas (the *Caretta caretta*). It is a large fierce animal, biting furiously when attacked. — 4. A timber-head in a whale-boat for veering out lines when tied to a whale. — 5. In the West Indies, the name given to two or three species of fly-catchers. To fall to *loggerheads* or to go to *loggerheads*, to come to blows. — To be at *loggerheads*, to be engaged in a fight, to be involved in a dispute.

Loggerheaded (log'er-head-ed), *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish.

You *loggerheaded* and unpolished groans! What, be attentive? *Shak.*

Loggia (loj'ia), *a.* *pl.* **Loggia** (loj'ia) [*It.* *loggia*] In Italian arch. (a) a terrace applied to a gallery or arcade in a building sometimes on the level of the ground, at other times at the height of one or more stories, running along the front or part of

Logomachist (lō-gō-mă-kist), *n.* One who contends about words.

Logomachy (lō-gō-mă-kī), *n.* [*Gr.* *logos*, word, and *machē*, contest, altercation.] Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words, a war of words.

How is (genius or originality) discerned in society, through the trivial course of its conversation, possess the methodical propriety of a poet.

Macmillan's Mag.

Logomania (lō-gō-mă-nī-a), *n.* [*Gr.* *logos*, a word, and *mania*, madness.] A disease of the faculty of language generally associated with organic disease of the nervous structure, as in paralysis. In this disease, while conceptions and ideas remain clear, the power of associating these with the words by which they are expressed is lost, and the patient can either not give any names to his conceptions at all or expresses them erroneously. Sometimes one class of words is lost and others retained. Thus a patient may forget his own name, or nouns only, and remember all other words. Sometimes he forgets only parts of the word, as terminations, and not unfrequently in another form of the disease he inverts his phrases.

Logometer (lō-gō-mē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *logos*, ratio, and *metron*, a measure.] A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

Logometric, Logometrical (lō-gō-mē-trik, lō-gō-mē-trī-āl), *a.* Used to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents; pertaining to a logometer, as, a logometric scale.

Logos (lō-gōs), *n.* [*Gr.* *logos*, word, speech, reason, from *legō*, to speak.] The Word; the Divine Word, Christ.

Logothete (lō-gō-thēt), *n.* [*Gr.* *logos*, a word, account, and *thētēs*, to place.] Property, an accountant, hence, an officer of the Byzantine Empire, who might be either (a) the public treasurer, (b) the head of any administrative department; or (c) the chancellor of the empire. *Gibbon*.

Logotype (lō-gō-tīp), *n.* [*Gr.* *logos*, a word, and *typos*, impression.] A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *f*, *fl*, *a*, *o*, *u*, *de*.

Log-roll (lō-gō-rōl), *n.* A reel on which the log-line is wound. See *Log*.

Log-roll (lō-gō-rōl), *v. t.* (United States.) 1. To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence—2. To give mutual assistance in carrying measures, especially legislative measures.

Log-ship (lō-gō-ship). See *LOG-SHIP*.

Log-slats. See *LOG-SLATS*.

Logthing (lō-gō-ting), *n.* [*Icel.* *log*, law, and *thing*, assembly.] The legislative portion of the Norwegian *storting* or diet, consisting of one-fourth of the members of the *storting*, who sit apart from the other three-fourths constituting the *adelsorting* or representatives of landed property. The members of the *logthing* form, together with the highest judicial authorities, the supreme court of the kingdom.

Logwood (lō-gō-wūd), *n.* [From being imported in *logs*.] The popular English name of *Hæmatostylon campechianum*, a tree found very commonly in many parts of the West Indies, where it has been introduced from the adjoining continent, especially

texture and a red colour, and so heavy as to sink in water. It is much used in dyeing, and its colouring matter is derived from a principle called *hæmatine* or *hæmatophthine*. Logwood contains, besides resin, oil, acetic acid, salts of potash, a little sulphate of lime, alumina, peroxide of iron, and manganese. It is employed in calico-printing to give a black or brown colour, and also in the preparation of some lakes. An extract of logwood is used in medicine as an astringent.

Lohoch, Lohock (lō-hōk), *n.* A medicine of a middle constance between a soft electuary and a styptic. See *LOCH*.

Lolmis (lōlm'ik), *n.* [*Gr.* *lolmis*, contagious matter.] Relating to the plague or contagious disorders.

Loin (lōin), *n.* [*O. Fr.* *loigne*, *Fr.* *longe*, a loin, as of veal, lambs, the loin, from *L. lombus*, the loin. The O.E. *lend*, *A. Sax.* *lend*, *lenda* (*G.* and *D.* *lende*, *Icel.* and *Dan.* *lend*), the loin, has disappeared in favour of this word, the more readily probably from a certain similarity of form.] The part of an animal which lies between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the ossa flum or haunch bone, or one of the lateral portions of the lumbar region. The loins are also called the *Reins*.

under, and led with a finger, as long as loud in morning and time
of the

Lolter (lō-lēr), *v. t.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly, used with *sans*; as, he loltered away most of his leisure.

Lolterer (lō-lēr-ēr), *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion, an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

How tedious answers, that offend
We cannot, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope*

Lotteringly (lō-lēr-ing-lī), *adv.* In a loltering manner.

Lok, Lok (lōk, lōk'), *n.* [*Icel.*, signifying originally a deceiver, from *leka*, *O. Icel.* *leka*, to lure, to entice.] In the *Somnabulian* myth the evil deity, the author of all calamities. He is said to be the father of *Hela*, goddess of the lower regions.

Lok (lōk), *n.* [*Allied to lok*, *A. Sax.* *leona*, to shut.] [*Provincial*] 1. A wicket or hatch. 2. A private road or path. *Hall'sell*.—3. A close narrow lane.

Lok, *n.* A lock of hair or wool. *Dryden*.
Loka, *v. t.* To see, to look upon. *Chaucer*.
Lok, *n.* *Loka*, *v. p.* of *lock* or *loka*. *Looked*; shut close. *Chaucer*.

Loligide (lō-lī-gīd), *n.* [*See* *LOLIGO*.] Carpenter's name for the family *Teuthidae*, comprising the calamaries or squids. See *TEUTHIDA*.

Loligo (lō-lī-gō), *n.* [*L.*, a cuttle-fish.] A genus of cuttle-fishes. See *CALAMARY*.

Lolium (lō-lī-um), *n.* [*L.*] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Poaceæ*, containing a few species common in many parts of the northern hemisphere. One species (*L. perenne*) is the common rye-grass of the farmer, one of the most valuable of our pasture grasses; another species is *L. temulentum*, or darnel, which was long believed to have poisonous narcotic qualities, these, however, are now shown to have no existence in fact.

Loll (lōl), *v. t.* [*Icel.* *lolla*, to loll, *lolla*, to toddle as a child beginning to walk. *Wedg.* wood thinks the original idea is that of *loll-ing* or *lolling* out the tongue, whence the idea of imperfect speech (as in *Pavarian loll*, to speak thick), and lastly of imperfect action.] 1. To lie at ease; to lie in a careless attitude; to recline; to lean.

Vain of care, he lolles supine in state. *Dryden*.
2. To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog when heated with labour or exertion.

The triple power of the Brython east,
With lolling tongue lay flaring at thy feet. *Dryden*.

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth: said of the animal that does so.

Loll (lōl), *v. i.* To suffer to hang out, as the tongue.

Flowers figures coughed around, and lolled their flowing tresses. *Dryden*.

Lollard (lōl'ārd), *n.* [Either from *loll*, and meaning originally a lary fellow, a sluggard, or from *L.O. lollen, lullen*, to sling, to sling, from the practice of the original Lollards of singing dirges at funerals. Others derive the term from an early German reformer of the name of *Lollard* or *Leihard*, who was burned at Cologne in 1381.] 1. One of a semi-monastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, originating at Antwerp about 1300, and not quite extinct yet. They were blamed for holding heretical opinions, and hence perhaps the application of the term in the following sense.—2. One of the followers of *Wickliffe* in England, who were persecuted in the reigns of Henry IV and Henry V.

Dr. Wickliffe dying at Lutterworth, Dec. 31, 1384, his followers were soon after dispersed, or rather approached, by the sickness of Lollards. *Lewis*.

Lollardism, Lollardy (lōl'ārd-izm, lōl'ārd-iz), *n.* The principles or doctrines of the Lollards.

The spirit of Popery, not Christianity, was to be seen in the zeal of the enemies to Lollardy. *Young*.

Loller, *n.* A Lollard. *Chaucer*.

Lollingly (lōl-ing-lī), *adv.* In a lolling manner.

She (Desire) has four arms, with one of which she carries the shield of a giant, her tongue protrudes, and hangs lollingly from the mouth. *Boswell*.

Lollipop (lōl'pōp), *n.* [Explained by *Wedgwood* as meaning a dainty for sucking, from *stem* of *L. loll*, *lull*, to protrude the tongue, and *pop*, *pops*, 'the infantine expression for sucking. Comp. *L.O. ruckerpopp*, sweetmeats. *Lolly* seems to mean a soft kind of food, as in *lolly*, and *pop* is probably the same as *pop*, infants' food.] A kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth.

Lollop (lō-lōp), *v. t.* [From *loll*.] To move heavily; to lounge. [*Low*]

Lomaria (lō-mă-rī-a), *n.* [*Gr.* *lōma*, a hem, fringe, or border.] A genus of ferns closely allied to the *blechnum*, from which it is distinguished by having the sori situated along the margin of the fronds, while in the *blechnum* they are situated within the margin.

Lombard (lōm'bārd), *n.* [*L.L.* *Lombardus*, severally translated as *Long beard*, being regarded as a latinized form of the German words for long and beard. Another etymology is *G. lang* or *L. longus*, long, and *O.E.* *burg*, part, a battle-axe. Comp. *Adhart*, *partisan*. But see the following extract.

*Passus Diacorus, who was a Lombard by birth, derives their name of Lombards from their long beards, but modern critics reject this etymology, and suppose the name to have reference to their dwelling on the banks of the Elbe, whence as *Schöer* explains in *Low German* a fertile plain on the bank of a river, and there still a district in *Mecklenburg* called the *langa Elbe*. *Smith's Chæst. Diet.**

1. A native of Lombardy in Italy.—2. A banker or money-lender: so called because this profession was first exercised in London by natives of Lombardy. 2. *1844*, a kind of mansion formerly used—*Lombard Street*, a street in London where a large number of the principal bankers, money-brokers, and bullion-dealers have their offices; hence, the money market or the moneyed interest of London.

Lombard, Lombard-house (lōm'bārd, lōm'bārd-hōus), *n.* A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest upon articles deposited and pledged. Called also *Mont-de-piété*.

Lombard (lōm'bārd), *n.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.—*Lombard architecture*, the form which the Romanesque style of architecture assumed under the hands of the Gothic invaders and colonists of the north of Italy, comprising the buildings erected from about the beginning of the ninth to the beginning of the thirteenth century. It forms a connecting link between the romanized architecture of Italy and the Gothic of more northern countries. The most characteristic feature of the churches built in this style is the general introduction and artistic development of the vault, that feature which afterwards became the formative principle of the whole Gothic style. In the Lombard architecture also pillars consisting of several shafts arranged round



Darnel (L. temulentum).

Logwood (Hæmatostylon campechianum).

Honduras, on which account it has been called *Campechany-wood*. It belongs to the nat. order *Leguminosæ*, sub-order *Cassip.* This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of 30 to 40 feet, with crooked irregular branches armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm

a, fr. ten; ng, sing; FR, fem; th, (Alu;

w, wlg; wh, whig; sh, assure.—See KEY.

sh, chain; th, de, look; g, go; j, job;

a central mass, and buttresses of small proportion, appear to have been first employed. The tendency to the prevalence of vertical lines throughout the design, instead of the horizontal lines of the classic architecture, is also characteristic, as well as the use of the dome to surmount the intersection of the choir nave and transepta. See also extract below.

Generally speaking the most beautiful part of a Lombard church is its eastern end. The apse with its gallery, the transepts, and, above all, the dome that almost invariably surmounts their intersection with the choir, constitute a group which always has a pleasing effect, and is very often highly artistic and beautiful.

Lombardeer (lom'bård-ēr), *n.* A Lombard or pawbroker. *Hovell.*

Lombardic (lom'bård'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards — **Lombardic alphabet**, an alphabet derived from the Roman, and employed in the manuscripts of Italy.

Loment, Lomentum (lō'ment, lō-men'tum), *n.* In bot. an indehiscent legume which separates spontaneously by a transverse articulation between each seed.

Lomentaceæ (lō-men-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *lomentum* (which see).] A sub-order of Cruciferae, the allique of which resembles a lomentum in having each seed divided from its neighbour by a transverse dissepiment. The common British plants jointed-charlock (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*) and purple sea-rocket (*Oakle maritima*) belong to this sub-order.

Lomentaceous (lō-men-tā'shūs), *a.* Bearing lomenta; like a loment; pertaining to a loment.

Lomonite (lom'on-it), *n.* Laumonite or di-prismatic zeolite.

Lomp (lump), *n.* Same as *Lumpfish*.

Lomplish (lompl'ish), *a.* Lumpish; heavy. 'His lomplish head.' *Spenser.*

Londe, *n.* Land.

Londenoy, *n.* A Londoner; one born in London. *Chaucer.*

Londinium (lon-din'ium), *n.* Roman name for London.

London-clay (lun'dun-klā), *n.* The most considerable of the eocene tertiary formations of Great Britain is thus designated from its development in the valley of the Thames under and around the metropolis. This formation consists of a bluish or blackish clay lying immediately over the plastic clay and sand, and rests unconformably on the chalk. It contains layers of ovate or flatish masses of argillaceous nodular limestone called septaria limestone or cement-stone. The shells of the London-clay mostly belong to genera now inhabiting warmer seas than those of Britain.

Londoner (lun'dun-ēr), *n.* A native or citizen of London.

Londenism (lun'dun-izm), *n.* A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to London.

Londenize (lun'dun-iz), *v. t.* To invest with some attribute characteristic of London or the people of London.

Londenize (lun'dun-iz), *v. i.* To imitate the manner or fashions of Londoners.

London-pride (lun'dun-prid), *n.* A British plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, the *S. umbrosa*. It is a plant common in every cottage-garden; also known by the name of *None-so-pretty*.

London-rocket (lun'dun-rok-et), *n.* *Sisymbrium Irio*, a plant which grows in waste places throughout Europe, and was formerly common in the neighbourhood of London, first appearing just after the great fire.

London-white (lun'dun-whit), *n.* White-lead.

Lone (lōn), *a.* [Probably a contr. from *alone*, so that it consists of one preceded by the *l* of O.E. *al*, Mod. E. *all*; comp. however, *icel. laun*, secrecy (from *ljuga*, to tell a lie), Dan. *lōn*, secretly, Goth. *ga-launa*, concealed.] 1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; not often visited by men; having few or no inhabitants.

See Boos
Rode to the lonest tract of all the realm.

2. Without any companion or fellow; single; not having others near; as, a lone house; a lone traveller. — 3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

A hundred mark is a lone one for a poor lone woman to bear.

Lone (lōn), *n.* A lane. [Local.] See **LOAN**.
Lone, *n.* A loan; anything lent. *Chaucer.*
Loneliness (lōn'lī-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being lonely; solitude; retirement; seclusion from company; as, he was weary of the loneliness of his habitation. — 2. Sadness for want of company or sympathy.

Uphold me, Father, in my loneliness. *Tennyson.*

3. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Now I see
The mystery of your loneliness. *Shak.*

Lonely (lōn'lī), *a.* 1. Unfrequented by men; solitary; retired; sequestered; as, a lonely situation. — 2. Not having others near; apart from fellows or companions; as, the lonely traveller. — 3. Sad from want of companionship or sympathy.

Right through his manful breast darted the pang
That makes a man, in the sweet face of her
Whom he loves most, lonely and miserable. *Tennyson.*

4. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company.

When, fairest princess,
You lonely thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rome.*

SYN. Solitary, lone, lonesome, retired, unfrequented, sequestered, secluded.

Loneness (lōn'nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion.
Lonesome (lōn'sum), *a.* Solitary; secluded from society; dreary from want of company or animation.

How horrid will these lonesome seats appear!

Blackmore.

Lonesomely (lōn'sum-lī), *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

Lonesomeness (lōn'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lonesome; solitude.

Long (long), *a.* [A Sax. *lang*, *long*, found in closely similar forms in all the Teutonic languages, into which it may have been borrowed at a very early period from the Latin *longus*, long, which is the only Indo-European word that can with certainty be connected with it.] 1. Drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to short, and contradistinguished from broad or wide. *Long* is a relative term; for a thing may be long in respect to one thing, and short with respect to another. We apply long to things greatly extended, and to things which exceed the common measure. We say, a long way, a long distance, a long line, and long hair, long arms. By the latter terms we mean *hair* and *arms* exceeding the usual length. — 2. Drawn out or extended in time; lasting during a considerable time; as, a long time; a long period of time; a long while; a long sickness or confinement; a long session; a long debate. — 3. Extended to any specified measure; as, a span long; a yard long; a mile long, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, &c. — 4. Happening or occurring after a protracted interval.

Death will not be long in coming. *Eccles. xiv. 12.*
That we may us reserve both fresh and strong
Against the tournament which is not long.

5. Containing a great quantity of verbal matter; as, the book is far too long.

A tale should never be too long. *Prior.*

6. Continued in a series to a great extent; as, a long succession of princes; a long line of ancestors. — 7. Continued in sound; protracted; as, a long note; a long syllable. — 8. Lingering and longing.

Praying for him, and casting a long look that way,
He saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. Extending far in prospect or into futurity; far-seeing.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes are things particularly suited to a man who has long views. *Burke.*

— *Long home*, the grave or death. *Eccles. xii. 5.*

— *In the long run*, the whole course of things taken together; hence, in the ultimate result. — *Long cloth*, a kind of fine cotton or calico fabric made milled and plain.

— *Long clothes*, a baby's dress, which descends much below the feet. — *Long firm*. See under **FIRM**. — *Long vacation*, in English law courts, the recess extending from the 10th August till the 24th October inclusive. — *To have a long head*, to be far-seeing.

Long (long), *n.* Anything that is long; specifically: (a) in *prose*, a long syllable or foot; as, mind your *longs* and *shorts*. (b) Formerly, a musical note whose length in common time was equal to four semibreves. — *The long and the short*, or *the short and the long*, the sum of a matter in a few words; the whole.

Long (long), *adv.* 1. To a great extent in

space; as, a long extended line. — 2. To a great extent in time; as, they that tarry long at the wine. *Prov. xxiii. 30.*

When the trumpet soundeth long. *Ex. xix. 13.*

So in composition we say, *long-expected*, *long-forgotten*. — 3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, not long before; not long after; long before the foundation of Rome; long after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Caesar. — 4. Through the whole extent or duration of.

The God which fed me all my life long unto this day.

Gen. xlviii. 15.

The bird of dawn singeth all night long.

Spenser.

Long (long), *prep.* [Abbrev. from *along of*; A Sax. *gelang*, along of, owing to, in consequence of.] By means of; by the fault of; owing to: with of.

Mistress, all this coil is long of you. *Shak.*

And when I lay in dungeon dark
Of Naworth Castle, long months three,
Till ransom'd for a thousand mark,
Dark Musgrave, it was long of thee.

Sir W. Scott.

Long (long), *v. t.* To belong.

Long (long), *v. i.* [A Sax. *langian*, to lengthen, to long, to crave, from *lang*, long; *icel. langa*, G. *verlangen*, to wish for.] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly; usually followed by the infinitive, or *for* or *after*.

I long to see you. *Rom. i. 11.*

I have longed after thy precepts. *Ps. cxix. 40.*

I have longed for thy salvation. *Ps. cxix. 174.*

2. To have an eager appetite; to have a morbid craving; usually followed by *for*.

Nicomedes, longing for herrings, was supplied with fresh ones . . . at a great distance from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Long-ago (long'a-go), *n.* A time long or far past. [Poetical.]

The old man may weep for his to-morrow
Which is in the long-ago. *E. B. Browning.*

Longan (long'an), *n.* 1. An evergreen eastern tree (*Nephelium Longanum*), yielding one of the most delicious fruits. It is of the same genus with the tree which yields the leeches, but its fruit is reckoned superior. It is much cultivated in China and as far west as Bengal, and has been grown in hot-houses in Britain. — 2. The fruit itself, which is imported into Britain in a dried state.

Longanimity (long-ga-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*L. longanimitas* — *longus*, long, and *animus*, mind.] Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offences.

Christ gave us his spirit to enable us to suffer injuries, and made that the parts of suffering evils should be the matter of three or four Christian graces — of patience, of fortitude, of longanimity, and perseverance. *Sir Taylor.*

Longboat (long'bōt), *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

Long-bow (long'bō), *n.* A weapon of offence; the favourite national weapon of the English from the time of Edward I. down to the period when firearms were introduced. It was made of yew, ash, &c., and of the height of the archer; the arrow was usually half the length of the bow. See **Bow**. — *To draw the long-bow*, to exaggerate; to tell improbable stories.

Long-breathed (long'bretht), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; having good breath; long-winded.

Long-dozen (long'du-zn), *n.* Thirteen.

Longe (lunj), *n.* A pass or thrust with a sword; a lunge. See **ALLONGE**.

Longe (lunj), *v. i.* To make a pass with a rapier; to lunge.

Longer (long'ēr), *n.* One who longs or desires.

Longers (long'ērs), *n. pl.* *Naut.* the casks stored next the keelson.

Longeval (lon-jē'val), *a.* [*L. longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.] Long-lived.

Longevity (lon-jēv'i-ti), *n.* [*L. longævitæ* — *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

The instances of longevity are chiefly among the abstemious. *Arbuthnot.*

Longevous (lon-jē'vus), *a.* [*L. longævus*. See **LONGEVITY**.] Living a long time; of great age.

Long-field-off (long-fēld-of), *n.* One of the fielders at the game of cricket, standing behind and to the left hand of the bowler.

Long-field-on (long-fēld-on), *n.* One of the fielders at the game of cricket, standing behind and to the right hand of the bowler.

Longhand (long'hānd), *n.* Ordinary written characters, as contradistinguished from *shorthand*, *phonography*, or *stenography*.

Long-headed (long'head-ed), *a.* 1. Having a long head, specifically, a term applied to the nose of men having skulls in which the diameter from side to side bears a less proportion to the diameter from back to front than 3 to 10. See DOLICHOCERHALUS. 2. Shrewed, far-seeing, discerning, as, a long-headed man. See *Society*.

Long-hid (long'hid), *a.* Long concealed. But now be thrown that shallow habit by, Whence deep power did him descend, And own'd his long-hid wit admirably. To check the heart in Coleridge's eyes. *Shelley*.

Long-horned (long'horn-ed), *a.* Having long horns, as, the long-horned breed of cattle.

Long-hundred (long'hun-dred), *a.* One hundred and twenty.

Longicorn (lon'ji-korn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Longicorns.

Longicorn (lon'ji-korn), *n.* A member of the family Longicorinae.

Longicorinae (lon'ji-kor'inae), *n. pl.* [*L. longus*, long, and *cornea*, a horn or antenna.] A family belonging to the tetramerous section of the coleoptera or beetles. It includes a vast number of large and beautiful beetles, all remarkable for the length of their antennae, which, in the males of some of the species, are several times longer than their bodies. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees by means of a long, tubular, horny ovipositor, with which the abdomen is terminated. The larvae are very destructive to wood, boring it very deeply, and often making their burrows in every direction. Some of them attack the roots of plants. The longicorn beetles are very generally dispersed, but the greatest number of species and the largest forms are found in South America and Western Africa. A certain number of these beetles inhabit Britain, but some of them are supposed not to be really

Longirostral (lon'ji-ro'stral), *a.* Having a long bill; applied to certain birds, as the snipe, crane, &c.

Longirostris (lon'ji-ro'stris), *n. pl.* [*L. longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak or bill.] A



Longirostris.

a. Head of Black-tailed Godwit. *A.* Do. Stiff. *Flower.* *a.* Do. Gull-wing.

group of wading birds (Grallatorae), characterized by the possession of long, slender, soft bills, grooved for the perforations of the nostrils. The legs are sometimes rather short, sometimes of great length, the toes are of moderate length, and the hallux is usually short and sometimes absent. The bill in these birds serves as an organ of touch, being used as a kind of probe to feel for food in mud or marshy soil. To fulfill this purpose the tip of the bill is furnished with numerous filaments of the 8th nerve. They feed mostly upon insects and worms, and are not strictly aquatic in their habits, mostly frequenting marshy districts, moors, fens, the banks of rivers or lakes, or the shores of the sea. This group comprises the snipes, sandpipers, curlews, rails, godwits, turnstones, avocets, &c.

Longish (long'ish), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

Longitude (lon'ji-tid), *n.* [*L. longitudo*, from *longus*, long.] 1. Length; measure along the longest line.

The ancient did determine the longitude of all rivers which were longer than bread by the double of their latitude. *Pliny*.

2. Is any distance on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or a parallel of latitude, or, as more commonly defined, the arc or portion of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a place and some meridian selected as a starting-point in calculating longitude, and called the first meridian; otherwise, the angle between the meridian plane of one place and the meridian plane of another. In this country longitudes are reckoned from the meridian of the royal observatory at Greenwich, which is that most commonly adopted in the construction of maps, though the meridians of Paris, Ferro, and Washington are also employed. Longitude is either expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time, for since any point of the earth's surface passes through 360° of longitude in twenty-four hours, 15° are equivalent to one hour. It is reckoned to 180° eastward or westward; thus Vienna is in lon. 16° 23' E. When the latitude and longitude of a place are known, its precise situation on the globe is known, and hence it is of great importance to mariners to be able to determine their latitude and longitude at any time. There are various ways of finding longitude at sea. One of the most common is by means of a chronometer which gives the Greenwich time at any place, while the local time at that place is found by observation of the sun, the difference giving the longitude in time. See LATITUDE. 3. In astronomy, the distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated. — *Observer's longitude*, in astronomy, the longitude of a heavenly body as reckoned on or referred to a circle, of which the centre is the same as that of the earth. — *Heliocentric longitude*, the longitude of a heavenly body as reckoned on or referred to a circle, of which the centre coincides with the sun's centre.

Longitudinal (lon'ji-tid-in-al), *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length, as, longitudinal distance, specifically, running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across; as, the longitudinal diameter of a body.

Longitudinal (lon'ji-tid-in-al), *n.* A rail-

way sleeper lying parallel with the rail. *Goodrich*.

Longitudinally (lon'ji-tid-in-al-ly), *adv.* In a longitudinal manner, in the direction of length.

Longitudinated (lon'ji-tid-in-al-ed), *a.* Extended in length. *Goldsmith*. (*Rare*.)

Long-leg (long'leg), *n.* One of the felders at the game of cricket.

Long-legs (long'legs), *n.* An insect having long legs, such as the *Tripods* *eleonora* or *crane-fly* and its congeners. See DADBY-LOOK-LOOK.

Long-lived (long'liv-ed), *a.* Having a long life or existence, living long; lasting long.

Longly (long'ly), *adv.* 1. With longing desire; longingly.

Master, you look'd so longly on the maid, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pitch of all. Shakspeare.

2. For a long time, hence, tediously or wearisomely.

Long-measure (long'mesh-ur), *n.* Measure of length, linear measure.

Long-necked (long'neck-ed), *a.* Having a long neck.

Long-necked (long'neck-ed), *n.* A

Long-necked (long'neck-ed), *n.* A

Long-necked (long'neck-ed), *n.* A

Long-necked (long'neck-ed), *n.* A

Long-necked (long'neck-ed), *n.* A

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sh. chain; sh. Sa. look; g. go; j. job;

a. Fr. ton; ag. sing; wa. then; th. chain;

w. wig; wa. waist; sh. shawl—See KEY

said of a dress.—*S. Naut.* applied to a ship having a long waist. See **WAIST**.
Longways (long'wāz), *adv.* Longwise; lengthwise.

A vast mole which lies *longways*. *Addison*.
Long-winded (long'wind-ed), *a.* 1. Long-breathed.—2. Tediuous in speaking, argument, or narration; wearisome from length; as, a *long-winded* advocate; a *long-winded* discourse.

Longwise (long'wīz), *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise. [Rare.]

Long-yearned (long'yērn-ed), *a.* Troubled for a long time. 'His *long-yearned* life.' *B. Johnson*.

Loniceira (lō-nī-sē'ra), *n.* [Named after Adam Lonicer, a German botanist, who died in 1586.] A genus of exogenous plants, of the nat. order Caprifoliaceae, many species of which are called *honeysuckle*. (See **HONEY-SUCKLE**.) They are erect or climbing shrubs, with opposite sessile or petiolate leaves, and often large flowers in cymes or pedunculate heads, the corolla limb being irregular or two-lipped; the fruit is a berry. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere, and are rare in the tropics.

Lonish (lōn'ish), *a.* Somewhat lone or solitary.

Loo (lō), *n.* [The terminating syllable of *Lanterloo* (which see). The game is sometimes called *lant*.] A game at cards, formerly played with five cards, but now commonly played with three. A full pack of fifty-two cards is used, and as many as seventeen persons may play. The cards rank as at whist.

Loo (lō), *v.t.* To beat in the game of loo by winning every trick.

Loo (lō), *n.* Love. [Scotch.]

Loobly (lō'bī-lī), *adv.* [See **LOOBY**.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

Loobly (lō'bī-lī), *a.* Looby-like; lubberly; awkward; clumsy. 'A *loobly* . . . fellow.' *L'Estrange*.

Lobs (lōbz), *n.* In mining, tin slime or sludge containing ore.

Looby (lō'bī), *n.* [Allied to *lob*, *lubber*; *W. lub*, a looby, a lubber, a clumsy fellow; *lob*, a blockhead, an unwieldy lump.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Who could give the *looby* such airs? *Swift*.

Looch (lōk), *n.* A species of medicine. Same as *Loch*.

Loof (lōf), *n.* [D. *loef*, weather-gauge, and also in composition applied to various portions of a vessel. See **LUFF**.] The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurved as they approach the stem.

Loof (lōf), *v.i.* [See **LUFF**.] *Naut.* to luff.

She once being *loof'd*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Shak.*

Loof, Lufe (lūf), *n.* [Icel. *loft*, Goth. *lofa*, the palm of the hand.] The palm of the hand. [Scotch.]

Loof-hook (lūf'hōk), *n.* Same as *Luff-hook*.

Look (lūk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lōcian*; Prov. G. *lügen*, *lügen*, O.H.G. *luogen*, *luoken*, to look. Akin to G. *loch*, a hole, Icel. *gluggur*, a window.] 1. To direct the eye toward an object with the intention of seeing it; to gaze: with the prepositions *at*, *on*, *after*, *for*, and *toward* before the object.—*To look on* implies more of dignity or deliberation in the act of looking than *to look at* or *to look to*.—*To look after* or *for* implies that the object is not present to the eye, but is to be sought for.—*To look toward* is rather to look in the direction of an object than at the object itself.—2. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine.

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillingfleet*.

3. To have expectation or anticipation of something; to expect.

He must *look to* fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon*.

4. To take heed or care; to watch; to mind. *Look that you bind them fast.* *Shak.*

5. To be directed; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.

The door of the inner gate that *looketh* toward the north. *Ezek. viii. 3.*

Let thine eyes *look right on*. *Prov. iv. 25.*

6. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance; to give certain indications; as, the patient *looks* better than he did; the clouds *look* rainy.

I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison*.

Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *Watts*.

7. To have or assume any air, mien, or manner, with the purpose of impressing a beholder.

Nay, *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret; I will be master of what is mine own. *Shak.*

—*To look about*, to look on all sides or in different directions.—*To look about one*, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.—*To look after*, (a) to attend; to take care of; as, to *look after* children. (b) To expect; to be in a state of expectation.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke xxi. 26.*

(c) To seek; to search for.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated. *Woodward*.

—*To look down upon*, to regard as an inferior; to regard with contempt; to despise.

—*To look for*, (a) to expect; as, to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship.

Look now for no enchanting voice. *Millon*.

(b) To seek; to search; as, to *look for* lost money or lost cattle.—*To look into*, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to *look into* the works of nature; to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.—*To look on*, (a) to regard; to esteem.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior*.

(b) To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer. *Dryden*.

(c) To be a mere spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder and *look on*. *Shak.*

—*To look over*, to examine one by one; as, to *look over* a catalogue of books; to *look over* accounts.—*To look out*, to be on the watch; as, the seaman *looks out* for breakers.—*To look to*, or *unto*, (a) to watch; to take care of.

Look well to thy herds. *Prov. xxvii. 23.*

(b) To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from; as, the creditor may *look to* the surety for payment.

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. *Is. xlv. 22.*

—*To look through*, (a) to see through; to penetrate with the eye or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly. (b) To take a view of the contents of; as, to *look through* a book of engravings or a museum.

Look (lūk), *v.t.* 1. To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Spenser*.

2. To influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden*.

—*To look down*, to quell by an exhibition of superior force or power; to cause to quail by a formidable appearance; to frown down.

Most of them recommended that he should go in such force as to *look down* opposition, and crush the rebellion in its birth. *Prescott*.

3. To express or manifest by a look.

Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes that spake again. *Byron*.

—*To look out*, to search for and discover; to choose; to select; as, *look out* associates of good reputation.—*To look in the face*, to face or meet with boldness; hence, sometimes, to meet for combat. 2 *KL. xiv. 8.*—*To look up*, (a) to search for till found; as, I do not know where the book is, I must *look it up*. (b) To pay a visit to; as, I must *look you up* some of these nights. [Colloq.]

Look (lūk), *n.* 1. Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high *look* is an index of pride; a downcast *look* indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind. Pain, disgrace, and poverty have frightful *looks*. *Locke*.

2. The act of looking or seeing; as, every look filled him with anguish.

Sweet is the smile of home, the mutual *look*.
When hearts are of each other sure. *Kelble*.

SYN. Sight, glance, aspect, appearance, air, mien, manner.

Looker (lūk'ēr), *n.* One who looks.—*A looker on*, a mere spectator.

Looking (lūk'ing), *n.* Search or searching.

—*Looking-for*, anticipation; expectation.

'A certain fearful *looking-for* of judgment.'

Heb. x. 27.

Looking-glass (lūk'ing-glas), *n.* A glass

silvered on the back and intended to show by reflection the person looking on it; a mirror.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South*.

Look-out (lūk'out), *n.* 1. A careful looking or watching for any object or event.—2. A place from which such observation is made.

3. The person or party engaged in watching.

Lookout-man (lūk'out-man), *n.* A man engaged in keeping watch.

Lool (lōl), *n.* [Perhaps from *L. locus*, a coffin, a receptacle, through the French.] In *metal*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.

Loom (lōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *lōma*, O.E. *lome*, tool, utensil, vessel. 'The weaving-machine being one of the most important pieces of furniture in old English houses, the word *loom* received the special meaning which it now has.' *Dr. R. Morris*. In Scotland the word still to some extent retains the old meaning of article, implement.] 1. A utensil; a tool; an article in general; used in composition, as in *heirloom*, *work-loom*, &c. See **HEIRLOOM**.

2. A frame or machine of wood or other material in which a weaver works thread into cloth. Looms are of various constructions, accommodated to the various kinds of materials to be woven and the modes of weaving them. They are divided into the two great classes of *hand-looms* and *power-looms*, the former driven by the person weaving, the latter driven and worked by steam or other motive-power.

Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the *loom* and the distaff. *Rambler*.

3. That part of an oar which is within the rowlock.

Loom (lōm), *v.t.* [Icel. *ljóma*, to shine; A. Sax. *lōmian*, from *lōma*, a ray of light, later form *leme* or *leam*.] 1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly: said of distant objects; as, the ship *looms* large, or the land *looms* high.

The peak
Haze-hidden, and thereon a phantom king,
Now *looming* and now lost. *Tennyson*.

2. To be eminent; to be elevated or ennobled, in a moral sense; to rise.

On no occasion does he (Paul) *loom* so high and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason*.

3. To appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely, or as it were, in the distance; as, the truth begins to *loom* before me.

Loom (lōm), *n.* The indistinct appearance of anything, as land, seen at a distance or through a fog.

Loom (lōm), *n.* In *ornith.* same as *Loon*.

Loomed (lōmd), *a.* That is woven in a loom.

Or with *loomed* wool the native robe suits. *Savage*.

Loom-gale (lōm'gāl), *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

Looming (lōm'ing), *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere. See **MIRAGE**.

Loon (lōn), *n.* [Perhaps same word as O.D. *loen*, a stupid man. Comp. Ir. *lúan*, sluggish, slothful.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal; a worthless person.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd *loon*!
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shak.*

Loon (lōn), *n.* [Corrupted from O.E. *loom*, Dan. *loom*, Icel. *lómur*, G. *lohme*, *lomme*, a loon.] A name given to the great northern diver or ember-geese (*Colymbus glacialis*), from its awkwardness in walking. See **DIVER**, **EMBER-GOOSE**.

Loop (lōp), *n.* [Probably from Ir. *lup* or Gael. *lúb*, *luid*, loop, noose, thong, &c.] 1. A folding or doubling of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose; a doubled cord or the like through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; a bight.—2. Anything resembling a loop; as, the bend of a river; a link; a crook.—3. In *gun*, a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.—4. A hinge of a door. [Provincial.]—5. A length of palling. [Provincial.]

Loop (lōp), *v.t.* To form into a loop or loops; to fasten or secure with a loop or loops; to furnish with a loop or loops.

Loop (lōp), *n.* [D. *luipen*, to peep.] In ancient castles, a small aperture to spy the enemy or to fire arrows or ordnance from, or to admit light; a loophole; an aperture in general.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce out peep. *Fairfax*.

Loop (lōp), *n.* [G. *luppe*, a bloom, a loop, a bundle of hay; *lupp*, *lab*, rennet; allied to

R. looper, looper, du. — perhaps ultimately of some root as *loopy*, *D. loopen*, to run; comp. run, in sense of melting. A mass of half-melted iron taken from the furnace in a pasty state for the forge or hammer.

Loop (lop), n. In model to run together, as the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.

Looped (lopt), a. Full of loops or loop-holes. 'Looped and windowed raggedness.' *Shak.*

Looper (lop'er), n. The larva of certain species of moths, which forms a loop when crawling, having no legs near the middle of its body. When resting the loopers stretch their body out, holding on to the branch by the hind pair of feet. They look then like a piece of the branch, and being often coloured like it must frequently escape the notice of birds.

Loop-hole (lop'hôl), n. (See *Loop*, an opening or loop-hole.) 1. A slit or small aperture in the walls of a fortification or in the bulk-head and other parts of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are fired at an enemy. — 2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage or the means of escape, often used figuratively, and especially of an underground or unfair method of escape or evasion.

Loop-holed (lop'hôld), a. Full of holes or openings for escape.

Loopy, Loopy (lop'y), a. [Perhaps lit. one who elope out as loop-holes, or allied to *loopy*, *eloop*, *D. loopen*, to run.] Decoitful; crafty. [*Scottish*.]

Looping-mat (lop'ing-mat), a. pl. The species of Truncatella are so called, from the animal walking by contracting the space between the lips and foot.

Loop-line (lop'lin), n. A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again, thus forming a loop.

Loose (lô), n. [Fr. *loose*, heavy, stupid; *it loose*, dirty, from *L. luridus*, yellow, lurid.] A dull, stupid fellow; a low, degraded, worthless person; a drone.

Loose, Loo, n. (Fr. *lo*, *L. laus*, praise.) Praise. *Chaucer*.

Besides the sense of so much *loose* and *loose*, as through the world thereby should *loose* his name.

Loose (lô), v. t. pret. & pp. loosed; comp. loosing. [From the adjective *loose*, *comp. D. loosen*, *loos*, *loosen*, *loos*, *Goth. loosan*, to loose. See the adjective and also the allied *LOOSE*.] 1. To untie or unbind, to free from any fastening; to set free.

Canst thou loose the hands of Orion? *Job* xiv. 18.

Ye shall find an anvil, and a coil with her: loose them, and bring them unto me. *Mat. xii. 10.*

2. To relax; to loosen; as, to loose one's hold. The joints of his bones were loosed. *Dan. v. 4.*

3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate.

The captive calls bounteous that he may be loosed. *In. ii. 14.*

4. To free from obligation, burden, or the like; to discharge.

Weapons, then, are loosed from thine utility. *Luke xlii. 10.*

5. To unfasten; to undo; to unloose.

Who is worthy to open the book, and to loose the seals thereof? *Rev. vi. 1.*

6. To remit; to absolve.

Whosoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. *Mat. xvi. 19.*

7. To solve, to explain. *Spenser*

Loose (lô), v. t. To set sail; to leave a port or harbour.

Now when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Paphos. *Acts xxi. 13.*

Loose (lô), a. [A. Sax. *lôda*, *Goth. lōda*, *loos*, *Dan. lōd*, *loot*, and *Goth. lōda*, *loos*. This word appears also as the term *loos*, *loos*, *loos*, are closely allied.] 1. Not attached together or to something fixed; untied, unsecured, not fastened or confined. *Ap. free from ties*, as, the loose sheets of a book. 'Unfortunate foundlings, deprived of their natural rights, cast loose upon the world.' *Dickens*. 2. Not tight or close; as, a loose garment. — 3. Not dense, close, or compact, as, a cloth or food of loose texture.

With horse and chariot ranked in loose array. *Spenser*

4. Not concise; not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate, as, a loose and diffused style, a loose way of reasoning. — 5. Not morally strict or rigid; lax; careless; as, a loose observance of rites. 'The loose morality which

he had learned.' *Sir W. Scott*. — 6. Unconstrained; rambling; as, a loose indignant play

Variety speaks while moving in running over loose and unconstrained pages. *W. Hall*

7. Having lax bowels. — 8. Not attached or unloosed; disengaged; free from obligation; with *from* or *of*.

Loose of my own; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison*

Their prevailing principle is, to sit at ease from pleasure, and to be moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Montaigne*

9. Unrestrained in behaviour; dissolute; unchaste, as, a loose man or woman. — 10. Containing unchaste language; as, a loose epistle. — To break loose, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence. *Ap. to cast off moral restraint*. — To set loose, to set at liberty, to free from restraint or confinement.

Loose (lô), n. 1. Freedom from restraint, liberty.

He runs with an unbounded loose. *Prior*

2. The act of letting go or discharging; discharge, shot.

In throwing a dart or javelin we force back our arms, to make our loose the stronger. *B. Jonson*

— On the loose, (a) obtaining one's living by prostitution, said of women. (b) On the spree; said of men. — To give a loose, to give free vent.

They give a loose to their feelings on proper occasions. *Theobald*

But with a sigh, a tear for human frailty, We may return, and once more give a loose To the deluged spirit. *Rogers*

Loose-box, Loose-house (lô'box, lô'hôus), n. A stable or part of a stable without stalls, for the accommodation of such horses as are considered to be better not stall.

Loosey (lô'si), adv. In a loose manner: (a) not fast, not firmly, that may be easily disengaged, as, things loosely tied or connected. (b) Without confinement.

Her golden locks for battle were loosely shed About her ears. *Spenser*

(c) Without order, union, or connection.

Part loosely wing the region. *Milton*

(d) In a manner not controlled by moral restraints; wantonly, dissolutely; unchaste.

A bishop, living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostle's lives. *Camden*

(e) Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly; as, a mind loosely employed. (f) Meantly; slightly.

A prince should not be so loosely studied as to remember on week a competition. *Shak.*

Loosen (lô'sen), v. t. [From the adjective *loose*.] To make loose. (a) To free from tightness, tension, firmness, or firmness; as, to loosen a string when tied, or a knot, to loosen a joint, to loosen a rock in the earth. (b) To render less dense or compact; as, to loosen the earth about the roots of a tree. (c) To free from restraint.

It loosens his hands, and evades his understanding. *Dryden*

(d) To remove confinement from; to facilitate or increase the active discharges of.

Fear loosens the belly. *Shak.*

Loosen (lô'sen), v. t. To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

Loosener (lô'sen-er), n. 1. One who loosens. 2. That which loosens; a laxative. 'As an antiragist or as a loosener.' *Berne*

Looseness (lô'sen-ness), n. The state of being loose or relaxed (a) a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, firm, or compact; as, the looseness of a cord; the looseness of a robe; the looseness of the skin, the looseness of earth or of the texture of cloth. (b) The state opposite to rigour or rigidity, laxity, levity, as, looseness of morals or of principles. (c) Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules; as, looseness of life.

(d) Flux

(e) lo'se

(f) the

(g) the

(h) the

(i) the

(j) the

(k) the

(l) the

(m) the

sacked city 'Our lost consists of some attic and rice.' *W. H. Russell* [Anglo-Indian.]

It is a very curious fact that while the word *loot* is unquestionably Anglo-Indian, and only a recent importation into our English language, it has always been at the same time English-Loot, although it never rose to the surface. *C. G. Leland*

Loot (lô), v. t. To plunder, as a sacked city or a house, to ransack in search of plunder. 'Looting parties . . . ransacking the houses.' *Alphand* [Anglo-Indian.]

Loo-table (lô'ta-bl), n. A round table for a sitting room so named from this form being convenient and often used by a circle of persons for playing at loo.

Looter (lô'ter), n. One who loots, a plunderer [Anglo-Indian.] See *LOOT*.

These invaluable looters, men, women, and children, all are at it. *W. H. Russell*

Looty (lô'ti), n. In the East India, a plunderer. The name is *Pindary*.

Loover (lô'v'er), n. See *LOUVER*.

Lop (lop), v. t. pret. & pp. lopped; pres. looping [Origin doubtful. The *L. L. looping* has the same meaning, but it may be from the English word, *Ed. Müller*, however, inclines to derive *lop* from *loppere*, and the latter from the stem of *L. lap*, *G. loppen*, a patch, &c. The *Fr. lopein*, a moral, a fragment, is probably allied.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; to shorten by cutting off the extremities, to cut off, as superfluous parts, to trim by cutting; as, to lop a tree or its branches.

Like to pliers meet they seem'd, Or hollow'd bodies made of oak or be With branches lopped, in wood or mountain self'd. *Milton*

Expunge the whole, or lop the extraneous parts. *Page*

2. To cut partly off and bend down, as, to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge.

Lop (lop), n. That which is cut from trees. Also both body and leg will be of this value. *Harriker*

He lays claim also to *lop* and *top*. *Collier's Whim.*

Lo, v. t. (Allied to *lap*. See *LAP*, to let fall, to allow to hang

Lo, n. as, a horse laps his ears.

Lo, v. t. To hang downwards or pendulous, as the ears of some of rabbits.

Lo, p. pret. of *lopp*.

Lo, n. [See *LEAP*.] A leap; a long

Lo, p. u. t. To leap; to move or run

Lo, n. — by step, as a dog.

Lop-eared (lop'êr), a. Having ears which lop or hang downwards; having pendulous ears.

Lopeman (lop'man), n. A leaping man.

God what a cry is in this! Methinks it goes like a Dutchy leaper. *Shak. Dr. Fa.*

Lope-staff (lop'staf), n. A leaping-pole.

Lophidae (lô'fî-dê), n. pl. A family of teleostean fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, distinguished by the bones of the carpus being elongated, and forming a kind of arm, which supports the pectoral fin. The angler or fishing frog belongs to this family. See *Lophura*.

Lophodon (lô'fô-don), n. [Or *lophas*, a crest or eminence, and *odon*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals allied to the tiger and rhinoceros, as named from certain points or eminences on the teeth. They are found in tertiary formations.

Lophodont (lô'fô-dont), a. Relating or pertaining to the lophodon.

Lophina (lô'fî-nâ), n. [Or *lophas*, a crest or eminence.] A genus of acanthiaptery-

gious fishes, belonging to the family Lophidae. The head is very wide, depressed, with protuberances, and bearing long spines.

Fishing-frog (*Lophis fimbriatus*).

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sh, chain; ch, ch. look; g, go; j, job;

o, fr. tom; ug, sing; wh, thou; th, thin;

w, w; wh, whig; zh, amre. — See *KAT*.

2. To forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest, or as a penalty; not to gain or win; to miss obtaining; as, to *lose* money in gaming; to *lose* a prize; to *lose* a competition or battle; to *lose* favour.

Few, alas! the casual blessing boast,
So hard to gain, so easy to be lost! *Pope.*

3. Not to make use of; not to employ or enjoy; to throw away; to squander; to mispend; to waste.

The happy have whole days, and these they use;
The unhappy have but hours, and these they lose. *Dryden.*

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often lost upon great men. *Pope.*

4. To ruin or destroy, either physically or morally. (Perhaps only in pp. See *LOST*.)

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is lost. *Addison.*

5. To deprive or dispossess of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion? *Sir W. Temple.*

6. To be freed from; as, to *lose* a fever.

His seely back the bunch has got
Which Edwin lost before. *Parnell.*

7. To displace; to dislodge.

A still-soliciting eye, and such a tongue
As I am glad I have not, though not to have it
Hath lost me in your liking. *Shak.*

8. To wander from and not be able to find; to miss; as, to *lose* one's way.—9. To perplex; to bewilder; to confuse. '*Lost* in the maze of words.' *Pope*.—10. To cease or fail to perceive; to cease or fail to see or hear; as, we *lost* the land at noon; I *lost* my friend in the crowd; the indistinctness of his utterance made me *lose* the half of his discourse.

Oft in the passion's wild rotation tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*

—To *lose* one's self, to lose one's way; to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.—To *lose* one's temper, to become angry.—To *lose* sight of, (a) to cease to see; as, we shortly *lost* sight of land; I *lost* sight of my friend for many years. (b) To overlook; to omit to take into calculation; as, you *lose* sight of my last argument.—To be *lost* at sea, to be drowned, or to be wrecked at sea.

Loss (lŏs), v. i. 1. To forfeit anything in contest; not to win.

We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shak.*

2. To succumb; to decline; to fail; to suffer by comparison.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows. *Milton.*

Loss (lŏs), v. t. [O.E. *lose*, *loos*, praise. See *LOOS*.] To praise; to flatter.

Loss (lŏs), pp. *Loosed*. *Chaucer.*

Loss (lŏs), n. [From stem *lose*. Otherwise written *lorel*. See *LOREL*.] A wasteful fellow; one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person; a *lorel*.

One sad *lorel* soils a name for aye. *Byron.*

Loss (lŏs), a. Wasteful; slothful.

Loss (lŏs), n. Same as *Lozenge*.

Lossengour, *Lossengert* (lŏs'enj-er), n. [O.Fr. *lozengier*, Fr. *lozengier*, It. *lozengiere*, a deceiver, flatterer; from O.Fr. *lozeng*, Fr. *lozengue*, flattery, deceit, from L. *laudo*, to praise, from *laus*, *laude*, praise.] A flatterer; a deceiver.

Lower (lŏr), n. One who loses, or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like; the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*.

Loah (lŏh), exclam. [Corruption of *Lord*.] An interjection implying astonishment, and sometimes employed as an introduction to a supplication. [Scotch.]

Loah, man! hae mercy wi' your aitch,
Four boyns' baid. *Burns.*

Loosing (lŏs'ing), a. Causing or incurring loss; as, a *loosing* game or business.

Loosing (lŏs'ing), a. [From *lose*, to flatter.] Given to flattery; fawning; cozening; deceitful.

Among the many simoniacal prelates that swarmed in the land, Herbert, Bishop of Thetford, must not be forgotten; nicknamed *Loring*, that is, the Flatterer. Our old English word '*loosing*,' for '*lying*,' retains some affinity thereto; and, at this day, we call an insinuating fellow a '*glazing* companion.' *Fowler.*

Loosingly (lŏs'ing-ly), adv. In a losing manner; in a manner to incur loss.

Loss (lŏs), n. [A. Sax. *loos*, damage.] 1. Privation; deprivation; forfeiture; the misfortune of having something taken away from us; as, the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation; *loss* of children. '*Loss* of Eden.' *Milton*. The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms. *Shak.*

2. Failure to win or gain; as, the *loss* of a prize or battle.—3. That which is lost; that from which one has been parted; as, the *loss* by leakage amounted to 20 gallons.—4. Defeat; overthrow; ruin. 'Our hap is *loss*.' *Shak*.—5. The state of being cast off or discarded; exposure. 'Poor thing, condemned to *loss*.' *Shak*.—6. The state of not enjoying or having the benefit of. 'For *loss* of Nestor's golden words.' *Shak*.—7. The state of being at fault; the state of having lost the trace and scent of game.

He cried upon it at the merest loss,
And twice to-day picked out the dullest scent. *Shak.*

—To *bear* a *loss*, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.—To *be* at a *loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.—SYN. Privation, deprivation, forfeiture, detriment, injury, damage, disadvantage.

Lossful (lŏs'ful), a. Detrimental.

Lossless (lŏs'les), a. Free from loss.

Lost (lŏst), p. and a. 1. Parted with; not to be found; no longer held or possessed; missing; as, a *lost* book or sheep; a *lost* limb; *lost* honour.—2. Forfeited, as in an unsuccessful contest or as a penalty; as, a *lost* prize; a *lost* battle.—3. Not employed or enjoyed; employed ineffectually; not taken advantage; thrown away; mispent; squandered; wasted; as, a *lost* day; a *lost* opportunity.—4. Having wandered from the way; bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a child *lost* in the woods; a stranger *lost* in London.—5. Ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally; as, a *lost* ship; a *lost* woman.—6. Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; alienated; as, a profligate *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honour.—7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as, an isle *lost* in a fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.—The *lost*, in *theol.* those who are doomed to misery in a future state.

Lost (lŏst), For *Loose*, t. pp. of *loose*. *Loosed*; loosened; dissolved. *Spenser.*

Lozenge, t. n. *Lozenge*. *Chaucer.*

Lot (lot), n. [A. Sax. *hlŏt*, *hlŏt*, *hlŏte*; D. *lot*, Dan. *lod*, Icel. *hlut*, G. *loos*, Goth. *hlauts*, lot; from A. Sax. *hleotan*, O. Sax. *hlŏtan*, O. H. G. *hlŏzan*, to cast lots, to obtain by lot. The word passed into the Romance languages, as in Fr. *lot* (whence *loterie*, and E. *lottery*), It. *lotto*.] 1. That which happens without human forethought or provision; chance; hazard; fortune.

But save my life, which *lot* before your foot doth lay. *Spenser.*

2. A contrivance by which a person allows his fate, portion, or conduct to be determined; that by which an event is committed to chance. 'If we draw *lots*, he speeds.' *Shak.*

The *lot* is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. *Prov. xvi. 33.*

The second *lot* came forth to Simeon. *Josh. xix. 1.*

3. The part, fate, or fortune which falls to one by chance, or without his own provision.

He was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

So sing that other song I made
Half-angered with my happy *lot*. *Tennyson.*

4. A distinct portion or parcel; as, a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of boards.—5. In mining, a certain portion of the ore reserved for the lord of the mine for protecting the miners' privilege.—6. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay *scot* and *lot*.—7. A prize in a lottery.

In the lottery . . . Sir R. Haddock had the largest *lot*. *Evelyn.*

8. A game of chance. *Burton*.—9. A piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing lots, but now any portion, piece, or division; as, a *lot* in the plain; a house-*lot*; a wood-*lot*.

The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York. *Kent.*

10. A large or considerable number; as, a *lot* of people; often used in the plural; as, he has *lots* of money. (Colloq.)—To *cast* in one's *lot* with, to connect one's fortunes with.

Essex quitted the board of treasury and *cast* in his *lot* with the opposition. *Macaulay.*

—To *cast* *lots*, to use or throw a die, or some other contrivance, by the unforeseen turn or position of which an event is by previous agreement determined.—To *draw* *lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer.

Lot (lot), v. t. pret. & pp. *lotted*; ppr. *lotting*.

To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

Lote (lŏt), n. See *LOTUS*.

Lote (lŏt), n. [Fr. *lote*, *lotte*, L. L. *lota*.] A fish, the eel-pout.

Loteby, t. n. (Written also *ludby*, and probably another form of *lewdaby*.) A private companion or bed-fellow; a concubine.

Lote-tree (lŏt'rē), n. See *LOTUS*.

Loth (lŏth), a. [O.E. *lath*, *lathe*, *looth*, *lothe*, *loth*, loathsome; A. Sax. *lath*, hateful, evil; also enmity, injury; Icel. *leithr*, loathed, hated, *leithr*, irksomeness; G. *leid*, D. *leed*, injury.] 1. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant. 'To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*.' *Waller*.

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land. *Sir F. Davies.*

To a shady bank,
Thick overhead with verdant roof embower'd,
He led her nothing *loth*. *Milton.*

2. Disagreeable; odious.

Lothario (lŏ-thŏr'ŏ), n. [From *Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*.] A gay libertine; a seducer of female virtue; a gay deceiver.

Lothful (lŏth'ful), a. Same as *Loathful*.

Lothly, adv. Loathsome. *Chaucer.*

Lothion (lŏ'shon), n. [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, to wash.] 1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair.—2. A fluid preparation, wash, or cosmetic applied to certain parts of the body, as the face, for improving the complexion, &c.—3. In *phar.* a fluid, generally distilled or filtered soft water, holding in solution various medical substances, and applied externally in cutaneous diseases to stimulate action, to relieve pain, and the like.

Loto (lŏ'tŏ), n. [Hind.] A polished brass pot, used for cooking, drinking, and drawing water.

Each man carries his bamboo lathee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing *loto* . . . at the other. *W. H. Russell.*

Lotophagi (lŏ-tof'a-jŏ), n. pl. [Gr. *lotus*, eaters.] In ancient Greek legends, the name of a people who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree. They received Ulysses and his followers hospitably, but the sweetness of the fruit induced such a feeling of happy languor that they forgot their native land and ceased to desire to return to it, their sole object being to live in delicious dreamy idleness in *Lotus-land*.

Lotos (lŏ'tŏs). Same as *Lotus* (which see).

Lottery (lŏt'er-ŏ), n. [Fr. *loterie*. See *LOT*.] 1. Allotment or distribution of anything by fate or chance; a procedure or scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot; the drawing of lots. In general, lotteries consist of a certain number of tickets drawn at the same time, some of which entitle the holders to prizes, while the rest are blanks. This species of gaming has been resorted to at different periods by most of the European governments as a means of raising money for public purposes. Both state and private lotteries were rendered illegal in this country in 1826, except in the case of art-unions, where the distribution by lottery of works of art was legalized.

So let high-sighted tyranny rage on,
Till each man drop by lottery. *Shak.*

2. The lot or portion falling to one's share. *Octavia* is
A blessed lottery to him. *Shak.*

Lotus (lŏ'tus), n. [Gr. *lŏtos*.] 1. A name vaguely applied to a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition. One of these is the *Zizyphus Lotus*, a native of Northern Africa and Southern Europe, belonging to the nat. order Rhamnaceæ. It is a shrub of 2 or 3 feet high, bearing a fruit, the jujube, which is a drupe of the size of a wild plum. This was probably the food of the *Lotophagi* of Homer, though some consider it was more probably the delicious berry of the *Rhamnus Lotus*, another North African shrub, while others refer it to the still better flavoured intoxicating berry of the *Nitraria tridentata*, still greatly prized by the Berbera. The name *lotus* was also given to several species of water-lily, as the blue water-lily (*Nymphaea carulea*), the Egyptian water-lily (*N. Lotus*), and to the nelumbo (*Nelumbium speciosum*), which grow in stagnant or slowly running waters. *Nymphaea carulea* and *N. Lotus* are often found figured on Egyptian buildings, columns, &c., and the nelumbo, or Hindu and Chinese *lotus*, bears a prominent part in the mythology of these countries.—

2 A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosae, consisting of creeping herbs and undershrubs, chiefly natives of temperate regions throughout the world. They have yellow, red, or white flowers, growing in umbels on axillary peduncles, and compound leaves of four or five leaflets. Four or five species are found in Britain, where they are known as bird's-foot trefoil. They resemble the clovers in their general properties.—3 In arch. an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily (*Nymphaea Lotus*) frequently figured in the architecture of ancient nations, especially on the capitals of Egyptian columns.

Lotus-eater, Lotus-eater (lō'tus-ē-ter, lō'tos-ē-ter), n. One of the Lotophagi. 'The mild-eyed melancholy lotus-eaters.' *Tennyson*. See LOTOPHAGI.

Lotus-land, Lotus-land (lō'tus-land, lō'tos-land), n. The country of the lotus-eaters. See LOTOPHAGI.

to be coined till 1796. It ranged in value from about 16s. 7d. to 18s. 0d. sterling. **Louis-Quatorze** (lō-s-ka-tor-z), a. (Fr. Louis XIV.) The name given to a style of architecture and internal ornamentation prevalent in France in the reign of Louis XIV., especially applied to palaces and large mansions. Externally the forms are classical, freely treated, and rustication is much employed; the windows are larger and the rooms more lofty and spacious than in buildings of the period immediately preceding, and there is generally an effort at sumptuous elegance. The palaces of Versailles and the east front of the Louvre are prominent examples of the style. The most characteristic features of the Louis-Quatorze style, however, are seen in the internal ornamental decoration, the great medium of which was gilt stucco-work, and its most striking characteristics are an infinite play of light and shade, and a certain disregard of symmetry of parts and of symmetrical arrangement. The characteristic details are the scroll and shell. The classical ornaments, and all the elements of the Cinque-cento, from which the Louis-Quatorze proceeded, are admitted under peculiar treatment, or as accessories; the panels are formed by chains of scrolls, the concave and convex alternately, some clothed with an acanthus foliation, others plain.—*Louis-Quinze* (lō-s-ka-z) is the name for the variety of this style of ornament which prevailed in France during the reign of Louis XV. In it the want of symmetry in the details, and of symmetrical arrangement, which characterize the Louis XIV. style, are carried to an extreme. An utter disregard of symmetry, a want of attention to masses, and an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, together with a species of crimped conventional shell-work, are characteristics of this style.



Table, Louis-Quatorze style.

Lourd (lōrd), a. See LOWER.

from O. Fr. *longe, longin*, an awkward dawdling fellow, from *long, L. longus*, long. *Akin long, linger, lunge*.] 1. To loiter or dawdle; to live lazily; to spend the time in idly moving about.

We lounge over the sciences, dawdle through literature. *Hamner.*

2. To recline in a lazy manner; to loiter; as, to lounge on a sofa.

Lounge (lōnj), n. 1. A sauntering or strolling.—2 The act of reclining at ease or loitering.

3. A place which idlers frequent. 4. A kind of couch or sofa for reclining on.

Lounge (lōnj), n. In fencing, a lunge (which see).

Lounger (lōnj'er), n. One who lounges; an idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence. *Guardian.*

Lounging (lōnj'ing), a. Pertaining to a lounger; loitering; as, a lounging manner, gait, chair, &c.

Loup (lōp), v. t. or i. pret. *loup*; pp. *loup*. [*Scotch* form of *leap*.] 1. To leap; to spring; to run or move with celerity. 2. To give way; applied to frost when it melts away.

Louper (lōp), n. Same as *Loop*. *Spenser.*

Louping-ill (lōup'ing-il), n. Leaping-svill; a disease among sheep which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward. [*Scotch*.]

Louping-on-stane (lōup-in-on'stān), n. A step-stone, or a flight of stone steps for assisting one to get on horseback. [*Scotch*.]

Loup-the-dyke (lōup'thi-dyk), a. Giddy; unsettled; runaway. [*Scotch*.]

Now I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dyke loon. *Sir W. Scott.*

Lourdane, Lourdan (lōrdān, lōrdēn), n. Same as *Lurdane*.

Louse (lōus), n. pl. *Lice* (līz). [*A. Sax. lās, pl. lās, D. luis, Dan. lūs, Icel. lās, O. H. G. lās, G. laus*, derived by some from root of *laos*, by others from a root meaning to creep, seen in Slav. *lāu*, to creep; W. *lāu*, creepers, lice. The plural is formed by *umlaut*, as in *mouse, vice; foot, feet; man, men*, an original *i* in the termination having modified the stem-vowel.] The common name of a genus (*Pediculus*) of apterous insects, parasitic on man and other animals. The common louse is furnished with a simple eye or ocellus, on each side of a distinctly differentiated head, the under surface of which bears a suctorial mouth. There is little distinction between the thorax and abdomen, but the segments of the former carry three pairs of legs. The legs are short, with short claws or with two opposing hooks, affording a very firm hold. The body is flattened and nearly transparent, composed

She is loud and stubborn. Prov. vii. 11.

4. † High; boisterous; stormy; turbulent. 'My arrows, too slightly timbered for so loud a wind.' *Shak.* 'If the French be lords of this loud day.' *Shak.*

'Tis like to be loud weather. *Shak.*

5. † Urgent or pressing; crying. For, I do know, the state Cannot with safety cast him, for he's embarr'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus wars. *Shak.*

6. † Ostentatious; pompos; boastful, pretentious. Many men by great labours and efforts, many indignities and crimes, labour only for a pompous epitaph, and a loud title upon their marble.

7. Flashy; showy; applied to dress or manner; as, a loud pattern; he is decidedly loud. [*Colloq.*]—*STW. Noy*, boisterous, vociferous, clamorous, emphatic, positive, vehement, flashy, showy.

Loud (lōd), adv. Loudly; so as to sound with force; with much sound, noise, or voice. Who knocks so loud at doot? *Shak.* My griefs cry louder than advertisement. *Shak.*

Loudful (lōd'fūl), a. Loud. 'Loudful music.' *Martens.*

Loud-lunged (lōd'lūngd), a. Having lungs enabling one to speak loudly; uttered with strong lungs; vociferous; noisy. 'Loud-lung'd antilabylonianisms.' *Tennyson.*

Loudly (lōd'li), adv. In a loud manner: (a) with great sound or noise; noisily. 'Who long and loudly in the schools declaimed.' *Danham.*

The soldiers' music and the rites of war Speak loudly for him. *Shak.*

(b) Clamorously; with vehement words or importunity; as, he loudly complained of intolerance. (c) Ostentatiously; pompously; showily, as, he was very loudly dressed. [*Colloq.*]

Loud-mouthed (lōd'mūv'd), a. Having a loud clamorous voice; talking loudly or clamorously.

Loudness (lōd'nes), n. The state or quality of being loud: (a) great sound or noise; as, the loudness of a voice or of thunder. (b) Clamour; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar. (c) Ostentation; pomposness; flashiness; showiness; as, loudness of dress. [*Colloq.*]

Loud-voiced (lōd'vōid), a. Having a loud voice. *Byron.*

Lough (lōk), n. The Irish form of *Loch* (which see).

Lough, i. pret. of *laugh* (Sc. *laugh* or *leugh*). Laughed. *Chambers.*

Louis d'or (lō-s-dor), n. (Fr. a Louis of gold.) A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., and continuing

Panel in the Louis-Quatorze style.

Panel in the Louis-Quinze style.

riety of this style of ornament which prevailed in France during the reign of Louis XV. In it the want of symmetry in the details, and of symmetrical arrangement, which characterize the Louis XIV. style, are carried to an extreme. An utter disregard of symmetry, a want of attention to masses, and an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, together with a species of crimped conventional shell-work, are characteristics of this style.

Loun, Lound (lōun, lōund), a. [*Icel. lōgn, Sw. lugn, calm, tranquil; said of weather.*] Calm; low and sheltered; still; serene; tranquil; as, a loun place. [*Scotch*.]

Loun (lōn), n. See *LOON*.

Lounder (lōund'er), v. t. [*Icel. lōunna, the buttock.*] To beat with severe strokes. [*Scotch*.]

Lounder (lōund'ér), n. A severe stunning blow. [*Scotch*.]

Loundering (lōund'ér-ing), n. A drubbing; a beating. [*Scotch*.] *Sir W. Scott.*

Lounge (lōnj), v. i. pret. & pp. *lounge*; ppr. *lounging*. [*O. E. lūngan, an awkward, slow-moving fellow, dial. lūngous, awkward,*

He fair the knight saluted, *lounging* low. *Spenser.* Them, *lounging* low with rustic courtesy, He welcomed in. *Southey.*

Lout (lōut), n. (From the verb. See above.) A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin, a clown. **Lout, Lowt** (lōut), v. t. To treat as a lout; to make a fool of; to leave in the lurch. I am *louted* by a traitor villain. *Shak.*

Loutish (lout'ish), *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.

Loutishly (lout'ish-ly), *adv.* In a loutish manner.

Loutishness (lout'ish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being loutish, clownishness.

Louvre, Loover, Lover (lū'vēr), *n.* [Fr. *l'ouvert*, the opening, pp. of *ouvrir*, from *L. aperire*, to open.] A dome or turret

3. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase to make love, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.—4. Strong attachment; devotion; fondness; liking; inclination; as, love of country, love of home, love of art.—5. The object beloved; a sweetheart.

She bears no tidings of her love. *Shak.*
Often used in address as a word of endearment. 'Trust me, love.' *Dryden.*—6. A picturesque representation or personification of love, a Cupid.

Such was his form, as painter, when they show
Their utmost art, on painted lover bestow. *Dryden.*

Used of Cupid or Kros, the god of love.

Love made those hollows, if himself were slain.
He might be buried in a tomb so simple. *Shak.*

Used of Venus or Aphrodite, the goddess of love.

She's Love, she loves, and yet she is not loved. *Shak.*

7 A kindness; something done in token of love.

What good love may I perform for you? *Shak.*

8 Lewdness.

He is not lying on a lewd love-bed. *Shak.*

9.† A thin silk stuff.—10. In some games, a term expressing no points scored; as, the game was two, love, that is, two points on one side and nothing on the other.—Love in science, a kind of violet (*Viola tricolor*).—Free love. See under FREE.—Free-of-love, a plant of the genus *Cercia*.—Labour of love, any work done or task performed with eager willingness, either from fondness for the work itself or from the regard one has for the person for whom it is done. *Of all loves,†* by all means; without fail. 'Mrs. Arden desired him of all loves to come back again.' *Holmes.*—To make love to. See above under def. 3.—To play for love, to play a game, as at cards, without stakes.—There's no love lost between two persons, they have no liking for each other.

There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister. *Thackeray.*

Love is the first element in a great number of compound words of obvious signification, such as, love-charmed, love-darting, love-killing, love-laboured, love-language, love-learned, love-love, love-loyal, love-poem, love-secret, love-sigh, love-song, love-taught, love-token, &c.—SYN Affection, friendship, kindness, tenderness, fondness, delight.

Loveable (lū'v-ə-ble), *a.* Same as **Lovable**.

Eloise the fair, Elaine the lovable,
Eloise the shy maid of Astolat. *Tennyson.*

Love-apple (lū'v-ə-pl), *n.* A plant (*Solanum Lycopersicum* or *L. esculentum*) belonging to the nat. order Solanaceae. Called also *Tomato*. See LYCOPERSICUM.

Love-bed (lū'v-bed), *n.* An immodest bed.

Love-bird (lū'v-bird), *n.* A member of a genus of birds (*Falliculidae*) belonging to the Falliculidae. They are a beautiful group, consisting of very diminutive species; they are

and usually Julia to ask that question of her servant? Has she not money, youth, and loveliness? Are they not love-charms enough to dispose with magic? *Lord Lytton.*

Love-child (lū'v-child), *n.* An illegitimate child. *Dickens.*

Loved (lū'v-d), *a.* Beloved.

Love-day (lū'v-dē), *n.* A day in old times appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbours.

This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora. *Shak.*

Love-drink (lū'v-drink), *n.* A drink to excite love, a philtre or love-potion.

Love-favour (lū'v-fā-vēr), *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. 'Deck'd with love-favours.' *Sp. Hall.*

Love-feast (lū'v-fēst), *n.* 1. A feast or banquet (in Gr. *agape*) in the primitive church, at which rich and poor feasted together, and the former made a contribution for the latter. See AGAPE.—2. A species of religious ordinance held at intervals by some religious denominations, as the Moravians and the Methodists, to which members of their church alone are admitted, a kind of imitation of the agape held by the early Christians.

Love-feat (lū'v-fē), *n.* A deed of gallantry.

Love-grass (lū'v-grās), *n.* A name given to grasses of the genus *Eragrostis*.

Love-in-idleness (lū'v-in-id-les-ness), *n.* A plant, the heart's-ease (*Viola tricolor*).

A little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with Love's wound,
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*. *Shak.*

Love-juice (lū'v-jūs), *n.* A juice producing love. *Shak.*

Love-knot (lū'v-not), *n.* Any complicated kind of knot, or a figure representing such: so called from being used as a token of love or as representing mutual affection.

Loveliness (lū'v-līs), *n.* [From the hero of Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe*.] A pleasant and likeable man of the world, but loose in his relations with the other sex.

Love-lass (lū'v-lās), *n.* A sweetheart.

So soon as Tybalt's love-lass glances
If she opal colours in her eastern throng. *Mir. for Mags.*

Loveless (lū'v-less), *a.* 1. Void of love, void of tenderness or kindness.—2. Not loved.—3. Not attracting love; unattractive. [Rare.]

These are ill-favoured to see to; and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicable virtues. *Holland.*

Love-letter (lū'v-let-er), *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

Love-lice-bleeding (lū'v-līs-blēd-ing), *n.* A plant, *Amaranthus caudatus*. See AMARANTH.

Lovely (lū'v-lī), *adv.* In a lovely manner; amiably, in a manner to excite love. *Olney* [Rare.]

Loveliness (lū'v-līs-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being lovely. (a) amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how resistless is their power when they are on the side of truth! *Addison.*

(b) Beauty; beautifulness.

Lovelling (lū'v-ling), *n.* A little love; a lovable being. *Chapman.*

Love-lock (lū'v-lok), *n.* A particular curl or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., a curl or lock of hair hanging by itself or so as to appear prominently.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? . . . your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders? *Lily.*

Love-love (lū'v-lūv), *n.* [Love and love.] Forsaken by one's love; forlorn, pining, or suffering from love.

The *love-love* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. *Milman.*

Lovely (lū'v-lī), *a.* [to attract or excite] that may invite affective. [Obsolete]

Saul and Jonathan's
their lives.
O! he's a *lovely*

2. Exciting admiration.
beautiful. 'So *lovely*
Milton. 'Indeed I
Tennyson.

Alive, the crooked has
Those *lovely* features v

I must instance a, n
epithet *lovely* can fitly
ble of exciting, by their

Louvre, Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury.

rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment in our ancient domestic edifices, formerly open at the sides, but now generally glazed. They were originally intended to allow the smoke to escape when the fire was kindled in the middle of the room.—**Louvre-board.** See below under **Louvre-window**.—**Louvre-window,** the name given to a window in a church tower, partially closed by slabs or eloping boards or bars called *louvre-boards* (corrupted into *luffer* or *laver* boards), which are placed across to exclude the rain, while allowing the sound of the bell to pass.

Lovable (lū'v-ə-ble), *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. *Miss Edgeworth; Tennyson.*

Lovage, Lovage (lū'v-ā), *n.* [Formerly *lovace*, *lovish*, from O Fr *lesceche*, *L. ligusticum*.] A plant of the genus *Ligusticum* (*L. acotium*), nat. order Umbelliferae, sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant. See LIGUSTICUM.

Love (lū'v), *v.t.* pret. & pp. loved; ppr. loving. [A. Sax. *lufian*, from *lufe*, *lufe*, love; D. *lieven*, G. *lieben*, O.H.G. *liubān*, *liupān*, to love. Allied to E. *luf*, dear, *leave*, permission, believe, *furiough*; A. Sax. *luf*, G. *lob*, praise; Goth. *liuba*, beloved, *galaubs*, dear, valuable, *galaubjan*, to approve of, to believe, Bohem. *lubiti*, to love; Lith. *lūbiu*, to long; L. *libido*, longing, desire, *libeo*, to please, Skt. *lubh*, to desire, to yearn, *lobhis*, covetousness.] 1. To regard with a strong feeling of affection; to have a devoted attachment to.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. *Mat. xxi. 37.*

Thou shalt *love* thy neighbour as thyself. *Mat. xxi. 37.*

2. To regard with the feelings of one sex towards the other; to be tenderly affected towards, to be in love with.—3. To like; to be pleased with; to delight in; with things for the object.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *love*. *Country.*

Love (lū'v), *s.i.* 1. To be tenderly affected towards a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

But since thou *lovest*, *love* still and thrive therein.
Even as I would when I to *love* begin. *Shak.*

2. To love each other; to be tenderly attached to each other.

Never two ladies *loved* as they do. *Shak.*

Love (lū'v), *n.* 1. A strong feeling of affection, devoted attachment to a person. Especially—2. Devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex, as, to be in love with a person.

Hunting he loved, but *love* he laughed to scorn. *Shak.*

Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life. *Translation of La Fontaine.*

Art is much, but *Love* is more!
O Art, my Art, thou'rt much, but *Love* is more!
Art symbolizes heaven, but *Love* is God
And makes heaven. *E. B. Browning.*

Swindern's Love-bird (*Psalittacus swindernianus*),

found in America, Africa, and Australia, and are remarkable for having no furcula. They receive their name from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female birds. Swindern's love-bird is barely 6 inches in length.

Love-broker (lū'v-brō-kēr), *n.* One who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*

Love-cause (lū'v-kāz), *n.* A love-affair. *Shak.*

Love-charm (lū'v-chārm), *n.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philtre.

'But what, said Nydia, 'can induce the beautiful

tion, the passion of love, and at the same time of reciprocating it. That only is *lovely* which is both lovable and loving. In the affection and exclamation which so often characterizes the phraseology of polite society, this unhappy word was seized upon and generalized in its application, and it soon became the one epithet of commendation in young ladies' seminaries and similar circles, where it was and is applied indiscriminately to all pleasing material objects, from a piece of plumcake to a Gothic cathedral. Ruskin unobscurely adopted this school-girl triviality, and, by the popularity of his writings, has made it almost universal. G. P. Marsh.

[There is no doubt that *lovely*, like other words, is often misapplied, but Mr. Marsh in the above extract would limit its meaning too much; it was certainly applied to inanimate objects long before Mr. Ruskin's day, as the extracts show.]—3. † Loving; tender. 'Seal the title with a lovely kiss.' Shak. **Lovely** (lŭv'ly), *adv.* So as to induce or excite love; very beautifully or pleasantly. 'Lovely fair.' Shak. 'Earth . . . lovely smiled.' Milton.

Love-making (lŭv'māk-ing), *n.* Courtship; paying one's addresses to a lady.

The inquiry of truth, which is the *love-making* or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it,—is the sovereign good of human nature. Bacon.

Love-match (lŭv'mach), *n.* A marriage entered into for love alone.

Love-monger (lŭv'mung-ger), *n.* One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *love-monger*, and speakest skilfully. Shak.

Love-pined (lŭv'pind), *a.* Wasted by love.

Lover (lŭv'ér), *n.* 1. One who loves or is attached or kindly disposed to another. 'How dear a lover of my lord your husband.' Shak. 2. One who is enamoured; a person in love: now used in the singular almost exclusively of the man, though formerly also of the woman, while the plural is still commonly used of an amorous couple.

Your brother and his *lover* have embraced. Shak.

3. One who likes or is pleased with anything; as, a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine; a *lover* of religion.

Lover (lŭv'ér), *n.* See **LOVER**.

Lowered (lŭv'ér'd), *a.* Having a lover. 'So lowered.' Shak.

Lovely (lŭv'ér-ly), *n.* The same as **LOVER**.

And ruined house, where holy things were said, . . . Whose shrill saint's bell hangs in his *lovely*. Sp. Hall.

Love-scene (lŭv'sēn), *n.* A somewhat demonstrative exhibition of mutual love; a passage in a play or novel, the subject of which is a meeting between lovers.

'Mind your own work, my dear,' said her husband, gently. Circe resumed a *love-scene* between Adèle and the tender forger. Hemans.

Love-shaft (lŭv'shaft), *n.* A shaft or dart of love; specifically, Cupid's arrow.

A certain aim he took At a fair vestal throned by the west, And loosed his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow. Shak.

Love-sick (lŭv'sik), *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as, a *love-sick* maid.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind. Dryden.

2. Composed by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. Dryden.

Love-sickness (lŭv'sik-nes), *n.* Sickness caused by love; languishing caused by amorous desire.

Lovesome (lŭv'sum), *a.* Lovely. Dryden.

Love-spell (lŭv'spel), *n.* A spell to induce love.

But talking of Glauco and his attachment to this Neapolitan, reminded me of the influence of *love-spells*, which he, for aught I know or care, may have had exercised on him. Lord Lytton.

Love-suit (lŭv'sŭt), *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

(His *love-suit* hath been to me. Shak.

Love-toy (lŭv'toi), *n.* A small present from a lover. Arbuthnot.

Loving (lŭv-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Entertaining a strong affection; having tender regard; fond; affectionate; as, a *loving* friend. 2. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

Loving-cup (lŭv-ing-kup), *n.* A large cup containing wine or other liquor passed round the table from guest to guest at banquets, especially those of a ceremonious or imposing character.

Loving-kindness (lŭv-ing-kind-nes), *n.* A tender regard; mercy; favour; a scriptural word.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him. Ps. lxxxix. 33.

Lovingly (lŭv-ing-ly), *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek persons. Jer. Taylor.

Lovingness (lŭv-ing-nes), *n.* Affection; kind regard.

The only two heads of good-will, *loveliness* and *lovingness*. Sir P. Sidney.

Low (lŭ), *a.* [O. E. *law*, *laws*, *lagh*, &c.; not in A. Sax.; D. *laag*, *lchal* *lāgr*; Dan. *lav*; akin perhaps to *lie*, and perhaps to *law*. For the softening of *g* to *w* comp. *law*, *saw*, *dawn*, &c.] 1. Depressed below any given or imagined surface or place. *Low* is opposed to *high*, and both are relative terms. That which is *low* with respect to one thing may be *high* with respect to another. A low house would be a *high* fence; a *low* fight for an eagle would be a *high* fight for a partridge; the sun is *low* when it is not far above the horizon. 2. Not rising to the usual height; as, a man of *low* stature; a *low* tide, that is, a tide which, when full, does not rise to the usual height: different from *low tide* (see def. 4). 3. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as, a *low* valley.

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus. Milton.

4. At or near the furthest point to which the sea recedes by the fall of the tide; as, *low* water; *low* tide. [When intended to be used with precision these phrases always signify the very lowest point of the tide.] 5. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; below the probable amount; moderate; as, a *low* price of corn; *low* wages; a *low* estimate. 6. Not loud; as, a *low* voice. 7. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as, a *low* note. 8. As applied to numbers, not expressing many units; indicative of a small number. Hence—9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as, a *low* latitude, such latitudes being expressed by low numbers. 10. Dejected; depressed in vigour; wanting strength or animation; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits; to be a *cup* too *low*, that is, not to have drunk enough to be in good spirits. 11. Depressed in condition; in a state of humiliation and subjection.

Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? Milton.

12. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as, men of high and *low* condition; the *lower* walks of life; a *low* class of people. 13. Mean; subject; vulgar; grovelling; base; dishonourable; as, a person of *low* mind; a *low* trick or stratagem. 14. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison; a *low* metaphor; *low* language.

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wis of the heathen world are *low* and dull. Fellen.

15. Submissive. And pay thee fealty With *low* subjection. Milton.

16. Feeble; weak; having little vital energy; as, a *low* pulse; he is in a *low* state of health. 17. Moderate; not excessive or intense; not violent; as, a *low* heat; a *low* temperature; a *low* fever. 18. Plain; simple; not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing; as, a *low* diet. 19. Inclined to the Low Church.—**Low Church**. See **HIGH CHURCH** under **HIGH**.

—**Low Countries**, the Netherlands.—**Low Dutch** or **Low German**. See **DUTCH** and **LOW GERMAN**.—**Low Latin**, the Latin of the middle ages.—**Low steam**, steam having a low pressure or expansive force. See **LOW-PRESSURE**.

Low Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter: so called because it was the practice of the early Christians to repeat some part of the Easter-day services on the octave of Easter. The day was a feast-day, but the contrast between the lesser rites of this day and the higher solemnities of Easter conferred on it this name.—**Low water**, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—**Low wine**, a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.—**Lower chalk**, in geol. the name given to a member of the chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints, and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—**Lower Empire**, a name sometimes given to the Roman Empire from the time of the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople.—**Lower greensand**, the lowest member of the chalk series. Called also *Shankin-sand* and *Iron-sand*.

Low (lŭ), *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not on high; near the ground; as, the bird flies very *low*. 2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price; as, he sold his wheat *low*. 3. In a

mean condition: in composition; as, a *low-born* fellow; a *low-born* lass.—4. Late, or in time approaching our own.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. Locke.

5. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, *speak low*.—6. On a low key: in composition; as, a *low-set* voice; a *low-pitched* instrument.—7. In *astron.* in a path near the equator, or so that the declination is small: said of the heavenly bodies with reference to the diurnal revolution; as, the moon runs *low*, that is, is comparatively near the horizon when on or near the meridian.

Low (lŭ), *v. t.* To sink; to depress. *Surft*. **Low** (lŭ), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *lōwan*, D. *loei*en, Icel. *lōa*, O. H. G. *lōjan*, to *low*.] To bel-low, as an ox or cow.

The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea. Gray.

Low (lŭ), *n.* The sound uttered by a bovine animal, as a bull, ox, cow; a moo. 'Talking voices and the *low* of herds.' Wordsworth.

Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low*. Shak.

Low (lŭ), *n.* [Icel. *log*, *logi*, a flame, *logs*, to blaze; Dan. *løg*, G. *lohe*, a flame. Allied to A. Sax. *lig*, *lige*, a flame. For softening of *g* to *w*, see **LOW**.] 1. Flame; fire. [Scotch or northern English.]

There sat a bottle in a bole Beyond the ingle *low*. Burns.

Low (lŭ), *v. i.* To flame; to blaze. [Old English and Scotch.]

A vast, unbottomed, boundless pit, Filled low o' *lowin'* brasserie. Burns.

Lowbell (lŭ'bel), *n.* [Low, a flame, and bell.] 1. A bell used in a certain kind of fowling by night, the birds being made to lie close by the sound of the bell and blinded by a light, so as to be easily taken by a net which is thrown over them. 2. A bell to be hung on the necks of sheep or other animals. This is the bell probably alluded to in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Peace, gentle *lowbell*,' which probably means 'Peace, gentle sheep.' **Lowbell** (lŭ'bel), *v. t.* To scare, as with a lowbell.

Low-born (lŭ'born), *a.* Of mean or low birth.

Low-caste (lŭ'kast), *a.* Of a low race or caste; as, a *low-caste* Hindu. See **CASTE**.

Low-churchism (lŭ'chérch-izm), *n.* Low-church principles. See **HIGH CHURCH** under **HIGH**.

Low-churchman (lŭ'chérch-man), *n.* One who maintains Low-church principles. See **HIGH CHURCH** under **HIGH**.

Lower (lŭ'ér), *v. t.* [From *lower*, compar. of *low*. Comp. Icel. *lagga*, to lower, from *lāgr*, low, and also E. *linger*.] 1. To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to *lower* the mainsail of a sloop. 2. To reduce or humble; to make less high or haughty; as, to *lower* the pride of man. 3. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to *lower* the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.—*Lower cheerily*! (*naut.*) the order to lower expeditiously.—*Lower handsomely*! (*naut.*) the order to lower gradually.—*To lower spirits*, among distillers, to reduce the strength of spirits by mixing with water.—**SYN.** To depress, sink, reduce, lessen, diminish, decrease, humble, humiliate, abase.

Lower (lŭ'ér), *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less.

Lower (lŭ'ér), *v. i.* [Same word as D. *loeren*, to frown; L. G. *luren*, to look sullen; comp. also G. *lauern*, to lurk; E. *leer*; perhaps also *gloover*.] 1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm. 'And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house.' Shak. 'The *lowering* spring.' Dryden. 2. To frown; to look sullen.

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. Dryden.

Lower (lŭ'ér), *n.* 1. Cloudiness; gloominess. 2. A frowning; sullenness. Sidney.

Lower-case (lŭ'ér-kās), *n.* In printing, (a) the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type. Hence, (b) small letters of printing-type.

Lower-case (lŭ'ér-kās), *a.* In printing, applied to small letters, in distinction from capitals. See the noun.

Lower-class (lŭ'ér-klas), *a.* Pertaining or having relation to persons of the poorer and humbler rank of society.

My firm belief likewise is, what I now speak of will prove to be a middle-class rather than a *lower-class* enfranchisement. Gladstone.

Lowered (lŭ'ér'd), *p.* and *a.* Brought down; lowered.

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Loutish (lout'ish), a. Clownish; rude; awkward.

Loutishly (lout'ish-ly), adv. In a loutish manner.

Loutishness (lout'ish-ness), n. The state or quality of being loutish, clownishness.

Louvre, Loober, Lover (lû'vër), n. [Fr. *louvre*, the opening, pp. of *ouvrir*, from *L. aperire*, to open.] A dome or turret

1. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase to make love, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.—4. Strong attachment; devotion; fondness, liking; inclination; as, love of country; love of home; love of art.—5. The object beloved; a sweetheart.

She hears no tidings of her love. *Shak.*
Often used in address as a word of endearment. 'Trust me, love.' *Dryden*.—6. A picturesque representation or personification of love, a Cupid.

Such was his form, as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked loaves bestow. *Dryden*.

Used of Cupid or Eros, the god of love.

Love made those hollows, if himself were slain,
He might be buried in a tomb so simple. *Shak.*

Used of Venus or Aphrodite, the goddess of love.

She's Love, she loves, and yet she is not loved. *Shak.*

7. A kindness; something done in token of love.

What good love may I perform for you? *Shak.*

8. Lewdness.

He is not rolling on a lewd love-bed. *Shak.*

9. A thin silk stuff.—10. In some games, a term expressing no points scored; as, the game was two, love, that is, two points on one side and nothing on the other.—*Love in idleness*, a kind of violet (*Viola tricolor*).—*Free love*. See under FREE.—*Free-of-love*, a plant of the genus *Cercia*.—*Labour of love*, any work done or task performed with eager willingness, either from fondness for the work itself or from the regard one has for the person for whom it is done.—*Of all loves*, by all means; without fail. 'Mra. Arden desired him of all loves to come back again.' *Holinshead*. To make love to. See above under def. 3.—*To play for love*, to play a game, as at cards, without stakes.—*There's no love lost between two persons*, they have no liking for each other.

There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister. *Thackeray*.

Love is the first element in a great number of compound words of obvious signification, such as, love-charmed, love-darting, love-killing, love-laboured, love-language, love-learned, love-love, love-loyal, love-poem, love-secret, love-sigh, love-song, love-taught, love-token, &c.—SYN. Affection, friendship, kindness, tenderness, fondness, delight.

Loveable (luv'a-bl), a. Same as *Lovable*.

Elahe the fair, Elahe the loveable,
Elahe the lily maid of Astolat. *Tennyson*.

Love-apple (luv'ap-pl), n. A plant (*Solanum Lycopersicum* or *L. esculentum*) belonging to the nat. order Solanaceae. Called also *Tomato*. See LYCOPERSICUM.

Love-bed (luv'bed), n. An immodest bed.

Love-bird (luv'berd), n. A member of a genus of birds (*Pittacula*) belonging to the Pittacidæ. They are a beautiful group, consisting of very diminutive species; they are

and weakly Julia to ask that question of her servant? Has she not money, youth, and loveliness? Are they not love-charms enough to dispense with magic? *Lord Lytton*.

Love-child (luv'child), n. An illegitimate child. *Dickens*.

Loved (lûvd), a. Beloved.

Love-day (lûv'dâ), n. A day in old times appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbours.

This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamem. *Shak.*

Love-drink (lûv'dringk), n. A drink to excite love; a philtre or love-potion.

Love-favour (lûv'fâ-vër), n. Something given to be worn in token of love. 'Deck'd with love-favours.' *Sp. Hall*.

Love-feast (lûv'fêst), n. 1. A feast or banquet (in Gr. *agape*) in the primitive church, at which rich and poor feasted together, and the former made a contribution for the latter. See AGAPE.—2. A species of religious ordinance held at intervals by some religious denominations, as the Moravians and the Methodists, to which members of their church alone are admitted, a kind of imitation of the agape held by the early Christians.

Love-feat (lûv'fêt), n. A deed of gallantry. *Shak.*

Love-grass (lûv'gras), n. A name given to grasses of the genus *Eragrostis*.

Love-in-idleness (lûv'in-id-lens), n. A plant, the heart's-ease (*Viola tricolor*).

A little western flower
Before milk-white, now purple with Love's wound,
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*. *Shak.*

Love-juice (lûv'jûs), n. A juice producing love. *Shak.*

Love-knot (lûv'not), n. Any complicated kind of knot, or a figure representing such; so called from being used as a token of love or as representing mutual affection.

Loveless (lûv'les), n. [From the hero of Richardson's *Charles Lennox*.] A pleasant and illustrious man of the world, but loose in his relations with the other sex.

Love-lass (lûv'las), n. A sweetheart.

So soon as Tybalt's love-lasser gun display
Her opal corners in her eastern throat. *Mir. for Mags*

Loveless (lûv'les), a. 1. Void of love, void of tenderness or kindness.—2. Not loved.—3. Not attracting love; unattractive. (Rare.)

These are ill-favoured to see to, and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicinal virtues. *Holland*.

Love-letter (lûv'let-er), n. A letter professing love, a letter of courtship.

Love-lies-bleeding (lûv'li-iz-blêd'ing), n. A plant, *Amaranthus caudatus*. See AMARANTH.

Lovely (lûv'li), adv. In a lovely manner; amably, in a manner to excite love. *Olway*.

[Rare.]

Loveliness (lûv'li-ness), n. The state or quality of being lovely; (a) amiable; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how restless is their power when they are on the side of truth! *Addison*.

(b) Beauty; beautifulness.

Lovelling (lûv'ling), n. A little love; a loveable being. *Chapman*.

Love-lock (lûv'lok), n. A particular curl or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., a curl or lock of hair hanging by itself or so as to appear prominently.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? . . . your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders! *Lily*.

Love-love (lûv'lûv), a. [Love and love.] Forsaken by one's love; forlorn, pining, or suffering from love.

The *love-love* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. *Milton*.

Lovely (lûv'li), a. [A. Sax. *lufte*.] 1. Fitted to attract or excite love; possessing qualities that may invite affection; lovable; amiable; attractive. (Obsolete or obsolescent.)

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives. *Sam. I. 23*.

O! he's a *lovely* gentleman! *Shak.*

2. Exciting admiration through beauty; beautiful. 'So *lovely* seem'd that landskip.' *Milton*. 'Indeed these fields are *lovely*.' *Tennyson*.

Alive, the crooked hand of death had marr'd
Those *lovely* features which cold death hath spar'd. *Waller*.

I must instance a more unfortunate case. The epithet *lovely* can fitly be used only of beings capable of exciting, by their moral and physical perfections.

Louvre, Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury.

rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment in our ancient domestic edifices, formerly open at the sides, but now generally glazed. They were originally intended to allow the smoke to escape when the fire was kindled in the middle of the room.—*Louvre-board*. See below under *Louvre-window*.—*Louvre-window*, the name given to a window in a church tower, partially closed by slabs or sloping boards or bars called *louvre-boards* (corrupted into *luffer* or *luser boards*), which are placed across to exclude the rain, while allowing the sound of the bell to pass.

Lovable (lûv'a-bl), a. Worthy of love, amiable. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Tennyson*.

Lovage, Loveage (lûv'âs), n. [Formerly *love-ach*, *lûsch*, from O Fr. *lesesche*, *L. ligusticum*.] A plant of the genus *Ligusticum* (*L. scoticum*), nat. order Umbelliferae, sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant. See *LIGUSTICUM*.

Love (lûv), v.t. pret. & pp. *loved*, ppr. *loving*. [A. Sax. *lufan*, from *lufe*, *lufe*, love; D. *liefen*, O. H. G. *lûban*, *lûpan*, to love. Allied to E. *lief*, dear, leave, permission, believe, furlough; A. Sax. *lof*, O. lob, praise; Goth. *lûbs*, beloved, galaubs, dear, valuable, galaubyan, to approve of, to believe; Bohem. *lûbiti*, to love, Lith. *lûbti*, to long; L. *libido*, longing, desire, *libeo*, *libeo*, to please; Rkr. *lubb*, to desire, to yearn, *lobba*, covetousness.] 1. To regard with a strong feeling of affection; to have a devoted attachment to.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. *Mat. xii. 37*.

Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Mat. xii. 37*.

2. To regard with the feelings of one sex towards the other, to be tenderly affected towards; to be in love with.—3. To like; to be pleased with, to delight in: with things for the object.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry. *Country*.
Arts which I *love*. *Mat. xii. 37*.

Love (lûv), v.i. 1. To be tenderly affected towards a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

Not since thou *lovest*, *love* still and thrive therein. *Shak.*
Even as I would when I to *love* begin. *Shak.*

2. To love each other; to be tenderly attached to each other.

Never two ladies *loved* as they do. *Shak.*

Love (lûv), n. 1. A strong feeling of affection, devoted attachment to a person. Especially—2. Devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex; as, to be in love with a person.

Hunting he loved, but *love* he laughed to scorn. *Shak.*

Love is the shadow of the morning, which creeps as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life. *Translation of La Fontaine*.

Art is much, but *Love* is more!
Art symbolizes heaven, but *Love* is God
And makes heaven. *E. B. Browning*

Swindern's Love-bird (*Pittacula swinderniana*).

found in America, Africa, and Australia, and are remarkable for having no foreclaw. They receive their name from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female birds. Swindern's love-bird is barely 6 inches in length.

Love-broker (lûv'brô-kër), n. One who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*

Love-cause (lûv'kâz), n. A love-affair. *Shak.*

Love-charm (lûv'chärm), n. A charm by which love was supposed to be excited, a philtre.

'But what,' said Nydia, 'can induce the beautiful

Fâte, fâ, fat, fall; mê, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tâbe, tab, bpl;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. above; ý, Sc. fly.

deals, the passion of love, and at the same time of reciprocating it. That only is lovely which is both lovable and loving. In the affection and exaltation which so often characterizes the phraseology of polite society, this unhappy word was seized upon and generalized in its application, and it soon became the one epithet of commendation in young ladies' seminaries and similar circles, where it was and is applied indiscriminately to all pleasing material objects, from a piece of plumcake to a Gothic cathedral. Ruskin unluckily adopted this school-girl triviality, and, by the popularity of his writings, has made it almost universal. G. P. Marsh.

[There is no doubt that lovely, like other words, is often misapplied, but Mr. Marsh in the above extract would limit its meaning too much; it was certainly applied to inanimate objects long before Mr. Ruskin's day, as the extracts show.]—3. † Loving; tender. 'Seal the title with a lovely kiss.' Shak.

Lovely (lū'vli), *adv.* So as to induce or excite love; very beautifully or pleasantly. 'Lovely fair.' Shak. 'Earth . . . lovely smiled.' Milton.

Love-making (lū'v-māk-ing), *n.* Courtship; paying one's addresses to a lady.

The inquiry of truth, which is the *love-making* or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it,—is the sovereign good of human nature. Bacon.

Love-match (lū'v-mach), *n.* A marriage entered into for love alone.

Lovemonger (lū'v-mung-gér), *n.* One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and speakest skillfully. Shak.

Love-pined (lū'v-pind), *a.* Wasted by love.

Lover (lū'vér), *n.* 1. One who loves or is attached or kindly disposed to another. 'How dear a *lover* of my lord your husband.' Shak. 2. One who is enamoured; a person in love: now used in the singular almost exclusively of the man, though formerly also of the woman, while the plural is still commonly used of an amorous couple.

Your brother and his *lover* have embraced. Shak.

3. One who likes or is pleased with anything; as, a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine; a *lover* of religion.

Lover! (lū'vér), *n.* See LOUVER.

Lovered (lū'vèrd), *a.* Having a lover. 'So *lovered*.' Shak.

Lovely! (lū'vèr-l), *n.* The same as *Louvre*.

And ruined house, where holy things were said, . . . Whose shrill saint's bell hangs in his *lovely*. Sp. Hall.

Love-scene (lū'v-sén), *n.* A somewhat demonstrative exhibition of mutual love; a passage in a play or novel, the subject of which is a meeting between lovers.

'Mind your own work, my dear,' said her husband, gently. Circé resumed a *love-scene* between Adèle and the tender forger. Hannay.

Love-shaft (lū'v-shaft), *n.* A shaft or dart of love; specifically, Cupid's arrow.

A certain aim he took At a fair vessel thronged by the west, And loosed his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow. Shak.

Love-sick (lū'v-sik), *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as, a *love-sick* maid.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind. Dryden.

2. Composed by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. Dryden.

Love-sickness (lū'v-sik-nes), *n.* Sickness caused by love; languishing caused by amorous desire.

Lovesome (lū'v-sūm), *a.* Lovely. Dryden.

Love-spell (lū'v-spel), *n.* A spell to induce love.

But talking of Glaucus and his attachment to this Neapolitan, reminded me of the influence of *love-spells*, which he, for aught I know or care, may have had exercised on him. Lord Lytton.

Love-suit (lū'v-sūt), *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

(His *love-suit* hath been to me As fearful as a siege. Shak.

Love-toy (lū'v-tōi), *n.* A small present from a lover. Arbuthnot.

Loving (lū'v-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Entertaining a strong affection; having tender regard; fond; affectionate; as, a *loving* friend.

2. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

Loving-cup (lū'v-ing-kup), *n.* A large cup containing wine or other liquor passed round the table from guest to guest at banquets, especially those of a ceremonious or imposing character.

Lovingkindness (lū'v-ing-kind-nes), *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour: a scriptural word.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him. Ps. lxxxix. 33.

Lovingly (lū'v-ing-li), *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek persons. Fer. Taylor.

Lovingness (lū'v-ing-nes), *n.* Affection; kind regard.

The only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and *lovingness*. Sir P. Sidney.

Low (lō), *a.* [O.E. *law*, *laue*, *lagh*, &c.; not in A. Sax.; D. *laag*, Icel. *lagr*, Dan. *lav*; akin perhaps to *lie*, and perhaps to *law*. For the softening of *g* to *w* comp. *law*, *saw*, *dawn*, &c.] 1. Depressed below any given or imagined surface or place. *Low* is opposed to *high*, and both are relative terms. That which is *low* with respect to one thing may be *high* with respect to another. A *low* house would be a *high* fence; a *low* flight for an eagle would be a *high* flight for a partridge; the sun is *low* when it is not far above the horizon. 2. Not rising to the usual height; as, a man of *low* stature; a *low* tide, that is, a tide which, when full, does not rise to the usual height: different from *low tide* (see def. 4).—3. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as, a *low* valley.

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus. Milton.

4. At or near the furthest point to which the sea recedes by the fall of the tide; as, *low* water; *low* tide. [When intended to be used with precision these phrases always signify the very lowest point of the tide.]—5. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; below the probable amount; moderate; as, a *low* price of corn; *low* wages; a *low* estimate.—6. Not loud; as, a *low* voice.—7. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as, a *low* note.—8. As applied to numbers, not expressing many units; indicative of a small number. Hence.—9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as, a *low* latitude, such latitudes being expressed by low numbers.—10. Dejected; depressed in vigour; wanting strength or animation; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits; to be a cup too *low*, that is, not to have drunk enough to be in good spirits.—11. Depressed in condition; in a state of humiliation and subjection.

Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? Milton.

12. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as, men of high and *low* condition; the *lower* walks of life; a *low* class of people.—13. Mean; abject; vulgar; grovelling; base; dishonourable; as, a person of *low* mind; a *low* trick or stratagem.—14. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison; a *low* metaphor; *low* language.

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. Felton.

15. Submissive.

And pay thee fealty With *low* subjection. Milton.

16. Feeble; weak; having little vital energy; as, a *low* pulse; he is in a *low* state of health. 17. Moderate; not excessive or intense; not violent; as, a *low* heat; a *low* temperature; a *low* fever.—18. Plain; simple; not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing; as, a *low* diet.

19. Inclined to the Low Church.—*Low Church*. See *High Church* under *HIGH*, *a.*

—*Low Countries*, the Netherlands.—*Low Dutch* or *Low German*. See *DUTCH* and *LOW-GERMAN*.—*Low Latin*, the Latin of the middle ages.—*Low steam*, steam having a low pressure or expansive force. See *LOW-PRESSURE*, *a.*—*Low Sunday*, the Sunday next after Easter: so called because it was the practice of the early Christians to repeat some part of the Easter-day services on the octave of Easter. The day was a feast-day, but the contrast between the lesser rites of this day and the higher solemnities of Easter conferred on it this name.—*Low water*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—

Low wine, a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.—*Lower chalk*, in *geol.* the name given to a member of the chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints, and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—*Lower Empire*, a name sometimes given to the Roman Empire from the time of the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople.—

Lower greensand, the lowest member of the chalk series. Called also *Shanklin-sand* and *Iron-sand*.

Low (lō), *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not on high; near the ground; as, the bird flies very *low*.

2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price; as, he sold his wheat *low*.—3. In a

mean condition: in composition; as, a *low-born* fellow; a *low-born* lass.—4. Late, or in time approaching our own.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. Locke.

5. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, speak *low*.—6. On a low key: in composition; as, a *low-set* voice; a *low-pitched* instrument.—7. In *astron.* in a path near the equator, or so that the declination is small: said of the heavenly bodies with reference to the diurnal revolution; as, the moon runs *low*, that is, is comparatively near the horizon when on or near the meridian.

Low (lō), *v. t.* To sink; to depress. Swift. **Low** (lō), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *hlōwan*, D. *loeiwen*, Icel. *hlóa*, O.H.G. *hlojan*, to *low*.] To bel-low, as an ox or cow.

The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea. Gray.

Low (lō), *n.* The sound uttered by a bovine animal, as a bull, ox, cow; a moo. 'Talking voices and the *low* of herds.' Wordsworth.

Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low*. Shak.

Low (lou), *n.* [Icel. *log*, *logi*, a flame, *loga*, to blaze; Dan. *lue*, G. *lohe*, a flame. Allied to A. Sax. *līg*, *līge*, a flame. For softening of *g* to *w*, see *Low*, *a.*] Flame; fire. [Scotch or northern English.]

There sat a bottle in a bole Beyond the ingle *low*. Burns.

Low (lou), *v. i.* To flame; to blaze. [Old English and Scotch.]

A vast, unbottomed, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' *lowin'* brunstane. Burns.

Lowbell (lō'bel), *n.* [*Low*, a flame, and *bell*.] 1. A bell used in a certain kind of fowling by night, the birds being made to lie close by the sound of the bell and blinded by a light, so as to be easily taken by a net which is thrown over them.—2. A bell to be hung on the necks of sheep or other animals. This is the bell probably alluded to in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Peace, gentle *lowbell*,' which probably means 'Peace, gentle sheep.' **Lowbell** (lō'bel), *v. t.* To scare, as with a lowbell.

Low-born (lō'born), *a.* Of mean or low birth.

Low-caste (lō'kast), *a.* Of a low race or caste; as, a *low-caste* Hindu. See *CASTE*.

Low-churchism (lō'cherch-izm), *n.* Low-church principles. See *High Church* under *HIGH*.

Low-churchman (lō'cherch-man), *n.* One who maintains Low-church principles. See *High Church* under *HIGH*.

Lower (lō'ér), *v. t.* [From *lower*, compar. of *low*. Comp. Icel. *leggja*, to lower, from *lagr*, *low*, and also E. *linger*.] 1. To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to *lower* the mainsail of a sloop.—2. To reduce or humble; to make less high or haughty; as, to *lower* the pride of man.—3. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to *lower* the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.—*Lower cheerily!* (*naut.*) the order to lower expeditiously.—

Lower handsomely! (*naut.*) the order to lower gradually.—To *lower* spirits, among distillers, to reduce the strength of spirits by mixing with water.—SYN. To depress, sink, reduce, lessen, diminish, decrease, humble, humiliate, abase.

Lower (lō'ér), *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less.

Lower (lou'ér), *v. i.* [Same word as D. *loeren*, to frown; L.G. *luren*, to look sullen; comp. also G. *lauern*, to lurk; E. *leer*; perhaps also *glower*.] 1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm. 'And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house.' Shak. 'The *lowering* spring.' Dryden.—2. To frown; to look sullen.

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. Dryden.

Lower (lou'ér), *n.* 1. Cloudiness; gloominess.—2. A frowning; sullenness. Sidney.

Lower-case (lō'ér-kās), *n.* In *printing*, (a) the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type. Hence, (b) small letters of printing-type.

Lower-class (lō'ér-kās), *a.* In *printing*, applied to small letters, in distinction from capitals. See the noun.

Lower-class (lō'ér-kās), *a.* Pertaining or having relation to persons of the poorer and humbler rank of society.

My firm belief likewise is, what I now speak of will prove to be a middle-class rather than a *lower-class* enfranchisement. Gladstone.

Lowered (lō'èrd), *p.* and *a.* Brought down;

reduced; lessened. In *her.* applied to ordinary abated from their common situation.

Lowering (lou'ér-ing), *n.* and *a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast; as, a *lowering sky*.

Loweringly (lou'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a lowering manner; with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

Lowmest (lô'ér-môst), *a.* [Irregular superl. of *low*.] Lowest.

Lowery (lou'ér-i), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Low-German (lô-jér'man), *n.* The language spoken by the dwellers in the northern and flatter parts of Germany, and in many respects nearer to Dutch or Frisian than to High German.

Low-German (lô-jér'man), *a.* Of or pertaining to the language known as Low-German; also in *philol.* applied to that class of tongues of which Low-German is a member, and which includes in addition Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, Old Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and English. The ancient Gothic or Mæso-Gothic is also generally classed with the Low-German tongue.

Lowing (lô'ing), *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Lowland (lô'land), *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country.—*The Lowlands*, Belgium and Holland; the Netherlands; also, the southern parts of Scotland.

Lowlander (lô'land-ér), *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland: opposed to *Highlander*.

Low-life (lô'li), *n.* Mean or vulgar state, condition, or social position; persons of a mean or vulgar state, condition, or social position; as, all the characters are taken from *low-life*.

Lowliness (lô'li-hud, lô'li-hed), *n.* A humble state; meekness; humility. [Antiquated or poetical.]

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect widowhood, and pure *lowliness*. *Tennyson*.

Lowly (lô'li-li), *adv.* In a lowly manner; humbly.

Lowliness (lô'li-ness), *n.* The state of being lowly: (a) freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind.

Walk . . . with all *lowliness* and meekness. Eph. iv. 2.

(b) Want of dignity; abject state; meanness. [Rare.]

Low-lived (lô'livd), *a.* Leading a mean life.

Lowly (lô'li), *a.* 1. Not high; not elevated in place. 'The *lowly* lands.' *Dryden*.—2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope*.

3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.

These rural poems and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden*.

4. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. Mat. xi. 29.

Lowly (lô'li), *adv.* In a low manner or condition: (a) humbly; meekly; modestly. 'Be *lowly* wise.' *Milton*. (b) Without grandeur or dignity; meanly.

I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

Lowlyhede, *n.* Humility. *Chaucer*.

Low-men (lô'men), *n. pl.* A kind of dice so loaded as always to throw up low numbers. See **FULLAM**.

Low (loun), *n.* [See **LOON**.] A low fellow; a scoundrel; a loon.

We should have both lord and *low*. *Shak.*

Lown, Lownd (loun, lound), *a.* [See **LOUN**.] Sheltered. *Prof. Wilson*. [Scotch.]

Lowness (lô'nes), *n.* The state of being low: (a) the state of being less elevated than something else; as, the *lowness* of the ground or of the water after the ebb-tide. (b) Meanness of condition; low birth; humbleness of position. (c) Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity; as, haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind. (d) Want of sublimity in style or sentiment: the contrary to *loftiness*. (e) Submissiveness; as, the *lowness* of obedience. (f) Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as, *lowness* of spirits. (g) Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as, the *lowness* of circumstances. (h) Depression in strength or intensity; as, the *lowness* of heat or temperature; *lowness* of zeal. (i) Depression in price or worth; as, the *lowness* of price or value; the *lowness* of the funds or of the markets. (j) Graveness of sound; as, the *lowness* of notes. (k) Softness of sound; mildness or gentleness of utterance; as, the *lowness* of the voice.

Low-pressure (lô'pre-shûr), *a.* Having a low degree of expansive force, and consequently exerting a low degree of pressure: often applied to steam, but not with very much precision.—*Low-pressure engine*, an engine in which steam of a low pressure is employed, or in which the pressure on the piston is never much more than two atmospheres. Formerly low-pressure engines were all condensing, and this latter property formed the distinction between high-pressure and low-pressure engines, but many high-pressure engines are now condensing.

Until a short time ago all condensing engines were *low-pressure*, now the most efficient engines constructed are certain marine engines (designed for vessels which make long voyages), which are high-pressure and condensing. *Pop. Ency.*

Low-spirited (lô'spir-it-ed), *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.

Low-spiritedness (lô'spir-it-ed-ness), *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits.

Low-studded (lô'stud-ed), *a.* Furnished or built with short studs; as, a *low-studded* house or room. *Goodrich*.

Lowt. See **LOUT**.

Low-water (lô'w-ter), *a.* Relating to the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide; as, the *low-water* mark. See **WATER-MARK**.

Low-worm (lô'wérn), *n.* In *farriery*, a disease in horses like the shingles.

Loxa-bark (lôks'a-bârk), *n.* A kind of Peruvian or cinchona bark, the produce of *Cinchona Condaminia*.

Loxarthrus (lôks'âr-thrus), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, twisted, and *arthron*, a joint.] In *med.* an obliquity of a joint without dislocation or spasm, as in the case of club-foot.

Loxia (lôks'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, twisted.] 1. In *med.* a distortion of the head toward one side; wry-neck.—2. A genus of conirostral insectorial birds, characterized by having a compressed beak, and the two mandibles so much curved that their points cross each other. The cross-bill (*Loxia curvirostra*) is the type of this genus.

Loxiadae, Loxidae (lôks'a-dê, lôks'i-dê), *n. pl.* The cross-bills, a family of conirostral birds, of which the genus *Loxia* is the type.

Loxodon, Loxodonta (lôks'o-don, lôks'o-don'ta), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *odous*, a tooth.] A sub-genus of elephants, living and fossil, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars.

Loxodromic (lôks-o-drom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb; as, *loxodromic* tables.—*Loxodromic curve*, or *line*, or *spiral*, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly towards the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles. It is a kind of logarithmic spiral, having properties analogous to those of the common logarithmic spiral. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it; so that a ship, by following always the same oblique course, would continually approach nearer and nearer to the pole of the earth without ever arriving at it. See **RHUMB**.

Loxodromics (lôks-o-drom'iks), *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic or rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

Loxodromism (lôks-o-drom'izm), *n.* The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line; the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve.

Loxodromy (lôks-o-drom'i), *n.* Loxodromics.

Loxomma (lôks-om'ma), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *omma*, the eye.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, distinguished from the other genera of labyrinthodonts by the very oblique disposition of the long axes of the eye-orbits.

Loxonema (lôks-o-nêma), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *nema*, a thread.] A genus of paleozoic fossil gasteropods, with pyramidal shells, so named from the striae by which the surface of many of the species are marked.

Loxosoma (lôks-o-sô'ma), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *soma*, body.] A marine polyzoon-like animal, a connecting form between the worms, the Polyzoa, and the Brachiopoda.

Loy (loi), *n.* In *agri* a long narrow spade used in stony lands. *Farmer's Ency.*

Loyal (loi'al), *a.* [Fr. *loyal*, O. Fr. *loial*, *leial*, *leal*, from L. *legalis*, pertaining to law, from *lex*, *legis*, a law. *Leal* is another form.]

True or faithful in allegiance; devoted to the maintenance of law and order; faithful to the lawful government; faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; constant; as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* wife.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden*.

There sat the lifelong creature of the house,
Loyal, the dumb old servant, on deck,
Winking his eyes, and twisted all his face. *Tennyson*.

Loyalism (loi'al-izm), *n.* Loyalty.

Loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.

Loyally (loi'al-i), *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

Loyallness (loi'al-ness), *n.* Loyalty. [Rare.]

Loyalty (loi'al-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being loyal; faithfulness to a prince or superior, or to duty, love, &c.; constancy.

He had . . . such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon*.

Lozel (lôz'el), *n.* Same as *Lozel*.

Lozange (lôz'anj), *n.* [Fr. *lozange*, probably the same as *lozange* (O. Fr. *loange*, *loange*, *loange*, L. L. *laudamia*, L. *laus*, praise: see **LOUGEBOUR**), praise; inscriptions or devices on heraldic shields, monumental alabs, &c., may have been called *lozanges* or *lozanges*, from their tending to the exaltation of the personages they belonged to, and hence the term may have come to signify the objects themselves. Wedgwood suggests Sp. *losa*, Lang. *laouzo*, a slate or flat stone for paving.] 1. In *geom.* a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, called popularly a *Diamond*; a rhomb.—2. Something resembling such a figure in form: as, (a) in *her.* a bearing of such a shape, appropriate to the arms of spinsters and widows. (b) A small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a rhomb, but now variously shaped. (c) A small rhomb-shaped pane of glass, set in a leaden frame for a church window or house-lattice.—*Lozange mould-*



ing, a kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, of many different forms, all of which are characterized by lozange-shaped compartments or ornaments.

Lozenged (lôz'enjd), *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.

Lozenge-shaped (lôz'enj-shâpt), *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.

Lozengy, Lozengee (lôz'en-ji, lôz'en-jê), *a.* In *her.* a term used to express the field or any armorial charge which is divided by diagonal lines transversely into equal parts or lozenges of different tinctures.



Lozenge Moulding.

Lozengy argent and gules.

Lubbar (lub'ard), *n.* A lubber. *Sir W. Scott*.

Lubber (lub'er), *n.* [Allied to *looby*, *lob*, *W. lob*, an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow, *Ulabi*, a clumsy fellow, a lubber.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown; specifically, a term applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship.

And lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny. *Tusser*.

—*Lubber's point* (*naut.*), a black vertical line drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass. This line, and the pin on which the card turns, are in the same vertical plane with the keel of the ship, and hence the rhumb opposite to the lubber's point shows the course of the ship at any time. The lubber's point, however, deviates from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, hence seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed its name implies.

—*Lubber's hole* (*naut.*), the vacant space

success; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour.

Dryden.

Lucklessly (luk'les-ly), *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

Lucklessness (luk'les-nes), *n.* State of being unlucky or unfortunate.

Luck-penny (luk'pen-ni), *n.* A small sum given back for luck to the payer by the person who receives money under a contract or bargain. [Scotch.]

Lucky (luk'i), *a.* 1. Favoured by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success; as, a *lucky* adventurer. — 2. Producing good by chance or unexpectedly; favourable; auspicious; as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast. — 3. Bulky; full; superabundant; as, *lucky* measure. [Scotch.] — SYN. Successful, fortunate, prosperous, auspicious.

Lucky (luk'i), *adv.* Somewhat excessively; too; as, *lucky* severe; *lucky* long. [Scotch.]

Lucky, Luckie (luk'i), *n.* [Probably the adjective. Comp. *goody, goodwife, lucky-dad, lucky-minnie*, and *Fr. belle-mère, beau-père*, &c.] An elderly woman; a grandam; *goody*: prefixed to a person's name; as, *Lucky M'Laren*. [Scotch.]

Lucky-dad, Lucky-daddie (luk'i-dad, luk'i-dad-di), *n.* A grandfather. [Scotch.]

Lucky-minnie (luk'i-min-ni), *n.* A grandmother. [Scotch.]

Lucrative (lū'kra-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *lucratis*; L. *lucratus*, from *lucror*, to gain profit, from *lucrum*, gain.] Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* trade; *lucrative* business or office. — *Lucrative succession*, in *Scots law*, a passive title whereby an heir-apparent who accepts gratuitously of a grant from his ancestor of any part, however small, of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir, is thereby subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant.

Lucratively (lū'kra-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

Lucre (lū'kér), *n.* [Fr. *lucre*, L. *lucrum*, gain.] Gain in money or goods; profit: often in a bad sense, or with the sense of base or unworthy gain.

The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

Lucriferos (lū'krif-ér-us), *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, to produce.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Lucrifit (lū'krif'it), *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *facio*, to make.] Producing profit; gainful.

Lucrous (lū'krus), *a.* Pertaining to lucre or gain. *Cowper.*

Luctation (luk-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *luctatio*, from *luctor*, to wrestle or strive.] Effort to overcome in contest; struggle; contest. [Rare.]

Luctual (luk-tū-ál), *a.* [L. *luctus*, grief, from *lugo*, *luctum*, to mourn.] Producing grief.

Lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* [L. *lucubro*, to study by candle-light, from obs. adj. *lucuber*, bringing light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

Lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. t.* To elaborate, as by laborious night-study.

Lucubration (lū'kū-brā'shon), *n.* [L. *lucubratio*. See LUCUBRATE.] 1. Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study. — 2. That which is composed, or is supposed to be composed, by night; a literary composition of any kind.

The most trifling *lucubration* was denominated 'a work.' *W. Irving.*

Lucubrator (lū'kū-brāt-ér), *n.* One who makes lucubrations.

Lucubratory (lū'kū-brā-to-ri), *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night; pertaining to nocturnal studies.

You must have a dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

Lucule (lū'kū-l), *n.* [From a fictive L. *lucula*, formed on type of *macula* from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] In *astron.* a luminous spot on the sun.

Luculent (lū'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *lucere*, to shine.] 1. Lucid; clear; transparent; bright; luminous; as, *luculent* rivers. 2. Clear; evident; unmistakable.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

Luculently (lū'kū-lent-ly), *adv.* In a luculent manner; lucidly; clearly; luminously. *Max Müller.*

Lucullite (lū'kul'it), *n.* [From the Roman

consul *Lucullus*, who so much admired its compact variety as to honour it with his name.] A sub-species of limestone, of which there are three kinds, the compact, the prismatic, and the foliated. It is often polished for ornamental purposes.

Lucuma (lū'kū'ma), *n.* [The native Peruvian name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sapotaceae. The species are shrubs or large trees yielding a milky juice. They have leathery entire leaves, and flowers growing in clusters on the sides of the branches. *L. mammosum* is the common or mammee sapota. See MAMMEE-SAPOTA.

Lucy (lū'si), *n.* In *her.* same as *Luce*.

Ludibrious (lū'dib-ri-us), *a.* [L. *ludibriosus*, from *ludibrium*, mockery, derision, from *ludo*, to sport.] Ridiculous; sportive; wanton. *Tooker.*

Ludibundness (lū'di-bund-nes), *n.* [L. *ludibundus*, sportive, playful, from *ludo*, to sport.] Sportiveness; playfulness. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Ludicrous (lū'dik-rus), *a.* [L. *ludicrous*, from *ludo*, to play, to jest, *ludus*, a sport or game.] Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *W. Broom.*

A chapter upon German rhetoric would be in the same ludicrous predicament as Van Troil's chapter on the snakes of Iceland, which delivers its business in one summary sentence, announcing that snakes in Iceland—there are none. *De Quincey.*

SYN. Laughable, sportive, burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous.

Ludicrously (lū'dik-rus-ly), *adv.* In a ludicrous manner; sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

Ludicrousness (lū'dik-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ludicrous; sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt.

Ludification (lū'di-fikā'shon), *n.* [L. *ludificor*, to make sport of—*ludus*, play, sport, and *facio*, to make.] The act of deriding.

Ludificatory (lū'di-fikā-to-ri), *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision.

In the sacraments of the Church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory*, but all thoroughly true. *Barnes.*

Ludlow Rocks (lud'lō roks), *n. pl.* In *geol.* a portion of the upper Silurian rocks, 2000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the lower Ludlow rock or mudstone, the Aymestry limestone, and the upper Ludlow rock. They have their name from *Ludlow* in Shropshire, where they are characteristically developed.

Lulus Helmontii (lū'dus hel-mon'ti-l), *n.* [From Jan Baptista Van Helmont, an eminent Belgian chemist and physician in the seventeenth century, who believed in the efficacy of such stones.] 1. A calcareous stone, the precise nature not known, which was used by the ancients in calculous affections. — 2. An old mineralogical term for a variety of septarium in which the sparry veins were frequent and anastomosing. 3. A term formerly applied to every species of calculous concretion occurring in the animal body.

Lues (lū'ez), *n.* [L.] A poison or pestilence; a plague.—*Lues venerea*, the venereal disease.

Luff (luf), *n.* [Goth. *lofa*, the palm of the hand. See LOOF.] The palm of the hand.

Luff (luf), *n.* [D. *loef*, G. *luff*, weather-gauge; akin to A. Sax. *luff*, Sc. *luff*, G. *luff*, the air, the heavens, and E. *loft*.] *Naut.* (a) The air or wind. (b) The weather-gauge or part of a ship toward the wind. (c) The sailing of a ship close to the wind. (d) The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached. (e) The fullest and broadest part of a vessel's bow; the loof. (f) A luff-tackle (which see). — To *spring her luff*, to yield to the helm by sailing nearer the wind: said of a ship. — *Luff upon luff*, one luff-tackle applied to the fall of another to afford an increase of purchase.

Luff (luf), *v. i.* [D. *loeven*, to luff.] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail near the wind. Hence, in the imperative, *luff* is an order to put the tiller on the lee side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round*, or *luff a-lee*, is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind.

Luffer (luf-ér), *a.* A form of *Louvre*.

Luff-hook (luf'hök), *n.* *Naut.* one of the hooks of a luff-tackle.

Luff-tackle (luf'tak-l), *n.* *Naut.* a purchase composed of a double and single block, the

standing end of the rope being fastened to the single block, and the fall coming from the double; variously used as occasion may require.

Lug (lug), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *lugged*; ppr. *lugging*. [A. Sax. *geluggan*, to pull, to lug; originally perhaps to pull by the *lug*, ear or handle; Sw. *lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, a forelock, a lock of wool. The noun, however, may be from the verbal stem of which the sense of dragging or hanging loose was perhaps the original; A. Sax. *lycan*, *lucan*, Dan. *luge*, to pluck, and E. *lag* may be allied.] 1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty. 'Will *lug* your priests.' *Shak.*

Jowler *lugs* him still

Through hedges. *Dryden.*

2. To tear the ears of.

Thy bear is safe and out of peril,

Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*

3. To carry or convey with labour.

They must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Jeremy Collier.*

— To *lug out*, to draw a sword: in burlesque.

Their cause they to an easier issue put,

They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden.*

Lug (lug), *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,

Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along.

As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

Lug (lug), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The ear. [Provincial English and Scotch.] — 2. A projecting part of an object resembling the human ear; as, (a) the handle of a vessel. (b) A projecting piece in machinery, to communicate motion; specifically, a short flange by or to which something is fastened. (c) A projecting piece upon a founder's flask or mould. — 3. A pliable rod or twig; a pole. Hence—4. A measure of length of 16½ feet; a pole or perch.

Lug (lug), *n.* A lugworm (which see).

Luggage (lug'j), *n.* [From the verb *lug*.]

1. Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried.

What do you mean

To dote thus on such *luggage*? *Shak.*

2. A traveller's packages or baggage.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

Luggage-van (lug'j-van), *n.* A waggon or carriage for lugging luggage.

Lugged, Lugget (lug'ged, lug'get), *a.* Having ears or appendages resembling ears. 'The *lugget* caup.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Lugger (lug'ér), *n.* [A vessel having *lug-sails*; D. *logger*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts with a running bowsprit



Lugger.

and *lug-sails*. On the bowsprit are set two or three jibs, and the *lug-sails* hang obliquely to the masts.

Luggie (lug'i), *n.* A little wooden dish having lugs or ears. [Scotch.]

In order, on the clean hearthstone,

The *luggies* three are ranged. *Burns.*

Lugmark (lug'märk), *n.* A mark out in the ear of an animal, as a sheep or dog, to identify it.

Lug-sail (lug'säl), *n.* [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*.] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one-third of its length.

Lugubriousity (lū-gū'brī-ös'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Lugubriousness*.

Lugubrious (lū-gū'brī-us), *a.* [L. *lugubris*,

strong sucker, by means of which it adheres with great force to any substance to which it applies itself. Before the spawning season it is of a brilliant crimson colour, mingled with orange, purple, and blue, but afterwards changes to a dull blue or lead colour. It sometimes weighs 7 lbs., and its flesh is very fine at some seasons, though insipid at others. It frequents the northern seas, and is often brought to the Edinburgh and London markets. In the former it bears the name of *Cool-paddle* or *Cool-paddle*. Called also *Lump-sucker* from its power of adhesion, and *Sea-suck* from its smooth appearance.

Lumping (lump'ing), *s.* and *a.* Bulky; heavy. *Archaism.*

Lumpish (lump'ish), *a.* 1. Like a lump; heavy, gross, bulky. 2. Dull; inactive. 'That lumpish idiot.' *Crabbe.*

Lumpishly (lump'ish-ly), *adv.* In a lumpish manner, heavily, with dullness or stupidity.

Lumpishness (lump'ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being lumpish, heaviness; dullness; stupidity.

Lump-sucker (lump'suck-er), *n.* See *LUMP-SUCKER*.

Lump-sugar (lump'shu-gar), *n.* Loaf-sugar broken into small pieces.

Lumpy (lump'y), *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

LUNA (lū'na), *n.* [L. for *luna*, from *lūno*, to shine.] 1. The moon. 2. In old chem. silver. *Luna cornua*, fused chloride of silver, so called from its horn-like appearance.

Lunacy (lū'nā-si), *n.* [From L. *lunaticus*, lunatic, moon-struck, from *luna*, the moon.] A species of insanity or madness; properly, the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon, madness in general, lunacy, or any unsoundness of mind. *Commission of lunacy.* See under *COMMISSION*.

Lunacy, a commissioner appointed by statute to visit and superintend asylums and grant licenses to persons who wish to open houses for the reception of patients. *SYN* Insanity, derangement, craziness, mania.

Lunar (lū'nar), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.] 1. Pertaining to the moon, as, *lunar observations*. 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon, as, *lunar days* or *years*. 3. Resembling the moon, round.

In the right hand a pointed dart they wield,
The left, her ward, contains a *Lunar shield*. *Dryden.*

4. Influenced by the moon.

They have designated some herbs *lunar* and some *lunar*, and such like toys put great worth on them. *Bacon.*

—*Lunar bone*, one of the bones of the wrist. —*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver. —*Lunar cycle*, the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year. See *CYCLE*. —*Lunar distance* (*navi astron.*), a term denoting the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea is found. —*Lunar method* (*navi astron.*), the method of determining the longitude of a place or ship from the observation of lunar distances. —*Lunar month*. See *MONTH*. —*Lunar observation* generally means an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude. —*Lunar tables* (a) In *astron.* tables of the moon's motions arranged for computing the moon's true place at any time past or future. (b) In *navigation*, logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star on account of refraction and parallax. —*Lunar theory* the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. —*Lunar year*. See *YEAR*.

Lunar (lū'nar), *n.* In navigation, *lunar distance*.

Lunaria (lū'nā-ri-a), *n.* [From L. *luna*, the moon.] A genus of biennial and perennial cruciferous herbs, natives of central and southern Europe, so called from the broad silvery dissepiments of the pod resembling a full moon. One of the species (*L. biennis*) is known by the English names of *honesty* or *white flower*. It is a tall erect biennial, with large cordate leaves and terminal racemes of purple or white flowers.

Lunarian (lū'nā-ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

Lunary (lū'nā-ri), *n.* Same as *Lunar*. *Poet.*

Lunary (lū'nā-ri), *n.* A plant, moonwort (which see).

Lunate, **Lunated** (lū'nāt, lū'nāt-ed), *a.* Having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped, as, a *lunate leaf*.

Lunatic (lū'nāt-ik), *a.* [L. *lunaticus*. See *LUNACY*.] 1. Affected by lunacy, med. insane, as, a *lunatic person*. 2. Indicating or exhibiting lunacy. 'Bedlam beggars, from low farms, sometimes with *lunatic* bans, sometimes with prayers.' *Shak.*

Lunatic (lū'nāt-ik), *n.* A person affected by lunacy, an insane person, properly, one who has lucid intervals; a person of unsound mind, a madman. —*Lunatic asylum*, a house or hospital established for the reception of lunatics.

Lunation (lū'nā-shun), *n.* [L. *lunatio*, *lunaticus*, from L. *luna*, *lunatum*, to bend like a half-moon or crescent, from *luna*, a moon.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the following.

Lunch (lunsh), *n.* [Prov. E., a lump or piece, probably a form of *lump*, as *lunch* of *lump*, *burnt* of *lump*, *dunch* (Sc.) of *lump*.] The use of the word to mean food taken between meals is paralleled by the common Scotch use of *piece* in this sense. A *luncheon* (which see).

Lunch (lunsh), *v. t.* To take a lunch.

Luncheon (lunsh'on), *n.* [A longer form of *lunch*, perhaps for *lunching*, or the termination may be borrowed from *supper*, which seems to be really a word of different origin altogether. See *NUCHERON*.] 1. A lump of bread, a slice.

I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley-bread. *Gay.* 2. A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner—formerly between dinner and supper, food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Luncheon (lunsh'on), *v. t.* To take lunch or luncheon.

While ladies are *luncheoning* on Portland pie, or courting in whirling broken, performing all the singular ceremonies of a London morning in the heart of the season. *Dryden.*

Luncheon-bar (lunsh'on-bar), *n.* A part of an inn or public-house where luncheon can be had.

Lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon.] 1. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon. [Rare.] 2. In geom. a figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles which inclose a space.

The *lune* of Hippocrates is famous as being the first curvilinear space whose area was exactly determined. *Davies.*

3. A fit of lunacy or madness, a freak; a crocheting, a whim. 'Those dangerous *lunes* of the king.' *Shak.*

Lune (lūn), *n.* [Probably another form of *lune*.] A *lune*, as, the *lune* of a hawk.

Lunet (lū'net), *n.* [See *LUNETTE*.] A little moon, a satellite. *Sp. Hall.*

Lunette (lū'net), *n.* [Fr. *lunette*, dim. of L. *luna*, the moon.] 1. In fort. a work in the form of a redan with flanks, used as an advanced work. 2. In ferrurgy, a half horse-shoe, which wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs toward the quarters of the foot. 3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse. 4. In arch. an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling, such as the upper lights to the nave of St. Peter's at Rome and of St. Paul's in London. 5. A kind of watch-glass, flattened in the centre; also, a kind of convex-con-



Lunette.

cave lens for spectacles. 6. In architecture a crescent-shaped pedimental concave plate of metal, apparently worn as an ornament about the neck.

Lunette, St. Paul's, London.

Lung (lung), *n.* [A Sax. *lunga*, pl. *lungas*, local *lunga*, *lunga*, D. *lung*, Dan. and G. *lunga*.] Wedge-shaped may be right in tracing the root-meaning to lightness or sponginess, seen in Sax. *lung*, *lung*, light. Comp. *light*.] 1. Is one of the two organs of respiration in air breathing animals. They are situated one on each side of the chest, and separated from each other by the heart and larger blood vessels. Each is inclosed in its own serous membrane, called the *pleura*. The general form of the lung is pyramidal, the base resting on the diaphragm, the apex extending to the base of the neck. Each lung is divided into two lobes by a deep transverse fissure near its middle, the upper lobe of the right lung being again partially

Human Lungs, Heart, and great Vessels.

A. Lungs with the anterior vena turned back to show the heart and bronchia. B. Heart. C. Aorta. D. Pulmonary artery. E. Ascending vena cava. F. Trachea. G. G. Bronchia. H. H. Caudal aorta. I. I. Jugular vena. J. J. Subclavian arteries. K. K. Subclavian veins. P. P. Caudal cartilages. Q. Q. Anterior cardiac artery. N. N. Right auricle.

divided. The left lung is narrower than the right, but is somewhat longer. Their substance is light and spongy, and being filled with air cells floats readily on water. When the chest is expanded, the air, passing down the wind pipe into the capillary ramifications of the bronchi, acts on the blood that has been vitiated by circulation, exchanging gases with it through the walls of the air-vessels. Thus purified the blood returns to the left auricle of the heart, and the air, laden with carbonic acid, is expelled by the collapse of the chest. Among birds the lungs do not hang free in the cavity of the thorax, but are attached to the ribs and backbone, the bronchi opening into the air canals of the body. In reptiles the lungs are much more simple, but differ little from the mammal type. In serpents only one lung is fully developed, the other being rudimentary. In amphibians partially, and in fishes wholly, the lungs are replaced by gills. 2. pl. (a) A person having a strong voice. (b) A servant who blew the fire of an alchemist.

That is his fire-drake.

His *lungs*, his *apophyses*, he that puffeth his canals.

J. Young.

Lunge (lunf), *n.* [Contr. from *lunge* (which see).] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword. Formerly written *Lunge*.

Lunge (lunf), *v. t.* To make a thrust or pass, as with a sword or rapier; as, he instantly *lunged* at him.

Lunge (lunf), *v. t.* In the manege, to exercise (a horse) by running round in a ring while held by a long rein. *Thackeray.*

Lunged (lung'ed), *s.* 1 Having lunged. 2 Drawing in and expelling air like the lungs. 'The *lunged* bellows.' *Dryden.*

Lungous (lung'us), *s.* [O Fr. *longie*, a lout, from *long*, long.] Awkward, rough, crust, quarrelsome. [Provincial.]

Lung-grown (lung'grōn), *s.* Is med. having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

Lungle (lung'le), *n.* The gallinot. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Lungie, *s.* [O Fr. *longie*. See *LOUNGE*.] A lingerer, a dull, drowsy fellow. *Beau & F.*

Lungless (lung'less), *s.* Having no lungs.

Lungwort (lung'wōrt), *n.* 1 A plant of the genus *Pulmonaria* (*P. officinalis*), nat. order Boraginaceae. It is a common garden flower, having red and purple tubular blossoms, and leaves speckled like human lungs, and on account of this resemblance has been used in pulmonary diseases. 2 A lichen (*Stictis pulmonacea*) growing abundantly on trunks of trees in moist alpine countries. It is occasionally used like Iceland-moss in diseases of the lungs.

Luni-current (lū'nī-ku-runt), *s.* Having

relation to phases in currents, depending on the changes of the moon.

Luniform (lū'ni-form), *a.* [*L. luna*, the moon, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling the moon.

Lunisolar (lū-ni-sō-lār), *a.* [*L. luna*, moon, and *solaris*, from *sol*, sun.] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon; resulting from the united action of the sun and moon. — *Lunisolar precession*, in *astron.* that portion of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon. — *Lunisolar period*, that after which the eclipses again return in the same order. — *Lunisolar year*, a period of time consisting of 532 common years, found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon.

Lunistice (lū'nis-tis), *n.* [*L. luna*, the moon, and *stet*, or *sisto*, to stand.] In *astron.* the farthest point of the moon's northing and southing in its monthly revolution.

Luni-tidal (lū-ni-ti-dal), *a.* Relating to tidal motions dependent on the moon.

Lunt (lunt), *n.* [*D. lunt*, Dan. and *G. lunte*, a match.] 1. The match-cord used for firing cannon. — 2. A burning match; a light, as of a pipe; a flame; a column of flame and smoke; a column of smoke, as that arising from a tobacco-pipe vigorously puffed. [Scotch.]

She fufft her pipe wif sic a lunt. Burns.

Lunt (lunt), *v. t.* To emit smoke; to flame; to be on fire. [Scotch.]

The luntin pipe, an' sneeshin mill,
Are handed round wif right guid-will. Burns.

Lunula (lū'nū-lā), *n.* [*Dim. of L. luna*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent; specifically, in *anat.* the small white semilunar mark at the base of the nails.

Lunular (lū'nū-lēr), *a.* [From *L. lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.

Lunulate, Lunulated (lū'nū-lāt, lū'nū-lāt-ed), *a.* [From *L. lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] Resembling a small crescent; as, a lunulate leaf.

Lunule (lū'nūl), *n.* [*L. lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent; as, (a) a crescent-like mark or spot on some bivalve shells. (b) In *geom.* a lune. See **LUNE**.

Lunulet (lū'nū-let), *n.* [*L. lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] In *entom.* a small spot in insects shaped like a half-moon, and differing in colour from the rest of the body.

Lunulite (lū'nū-lit), *n.* [*L. luna*, the moon, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A small fossil coral: so called from its shape.

Lupercal (lū-pēr-kal or lū-pēr-kāl), *a.* [From *Lupercal*, a grove in the Palatine Hill sacred to *Lupercus*, identified by the Romans with the Lycæan Pan: so called because he ward off the wolves, from *lupus*, a wolf.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honour of *Lupercus* or Pan.

Lupercal (lū-pēr-kal or lū-pēr-kāl), *n.* pl. *Lupercalia* (lū-pēr-kāl'i-a). One of the most ancient of the Roman feasts, celebrated every year in the middle of February in honour of *Lupercus*.

You all did see, that on the Lupercal
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse. Shak.

Lupiform (lū'pi-form), *a.* [*L. lupus*, a wolf, and *forma*, likeness.] Wolf-like: a characteristic designation of a form of syphilis, in which the clustered tubercles form patches of disorganized skin, and the surface is perforated by deep ulcerated pits.

Lupine (lū'pin), *a.* Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.

Lupine (lū'pin), *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; *L. lupinus*. See **LUPINUS**.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Lupinus* (which see).

Lupinine, Lupinite (lū'pin-in, lū'pin-it), *n.* A peculiar bitter substance extracted from the leaves of the *Lupinus albus*.

Lupinus (lū'pī-nus), *n.* [*L.*, from *lupus*, a wolf, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] A very extensive genus of hardy annual, perennial, and half-shrubby plants, some of which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their gaily-coloured flowers; the lupines. They belong to the natural Leguminosæ, and inhabit Europe, the temperate parts of North and South America, a few annual species being found in the Mediterranean region. The leaves are simple, digitate, or composed of many leaflets; the flowers are usually blue, violet, or varie-

gated, more rarely pink, yellow, or white, in terminal racemes. *L. albus* is much grown in Italy and Sicily for forage, as well as for the seeds, which are used as food.

Lupous (lū'pus), *a.* Wolfish; like a wolf. [Rare.]

Lupulin, Lupuline (lū'pū-lin), *n.* [*L. lupulus*, hops.] 1. The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop. Called also *Lupulite*. — 2. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle. It consists of little round glands, which are found upon the stipules and fruit, and is obtained by drying, heating, and then sifting the hops. It is largely used in medicine.

Lupulite (lū'pū-lit), *n.* See **LUPULIN**, 1.

Lupus (lū'pus), *n.* [*L.*, a wolf.] 1. In *astron.* one of the southern constellations, situated on the south of Scorpio. — 2. In *med.* a slow non-contagious tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face, and commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips. It is so termed from its eating away the flesh. It is also called *Noli-me-tangere*. — *Lupus metallorum*, the alchemical name of stibnite or sulphide of antimony.

Lurch (lērch), *n.* [O. Fr. *lourche*, *ourche*, It. *lurcio*, *G. lurz*, *lurtsch*, a lurch at cribbage.] A term at the game of cribbage, denoting the position of a player who has not made his thirty-first hole when his opponent has pegged his sixty-first. The loser in such a case is said to be *left in the lurch*, in French expressed by *il demeure lourche* (Colgrave). Hence, to leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help. Colgrave.

Lurch (lērch), *v. t.* [A form of *lurk*, as *church* of *kirk*, *birch* of *birk*, *bench* of *bank*, &c. See **LURK**.] 1. To withdraw to one side or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close; to lurk.

Fond of prowling and lurching out at night after their own sinful pleasures. Kingsley.

2. To shift; to play tricks.

I am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. Shak.

3. To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; to stagger to one side, as a tipsy man.

Lurch (lērch), *n.* [See **LURCH**, *v. t.*] *Naut.* a sudden roll of a ship. — *Lee lurch*, a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side.

Lurch (lērch), *v. t.* [Partly based on **LURCH**, the gaming term, partly on **LURK**, *v. t.*] 1. To anticipate or outstep in acquiring something; to deprive of by anticipating; to rob.

You have lurch'd your friends of the better half of the garland by concealing the part of the plot. B. Jonson.

2. To take or gain privily or secretly before other competitors, or when others do not or cannot; to appropriate; to steal.

The fond conceit of something like a Duke of Venice, put lately into many men's heads by some one or other subtly driving on under this notion his own ambitious ends to lurch a crown. Milton.

3. To leave in the lurch; to deceive; to disappoint.

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or lurch the sincere communicant. South.

Lurcht (lērch), *v. t.* [Comp. *L. luroo*, *lurchio*, to devour greedily. See also above.] To eat or swallow greedily; to eat up; to devour.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near lurcheth all provisions, and maketh everything dear. Bacon.

Lurcher (lērch'er), *n.* 1. One that lies in wait for larks; one that watches, as to steal, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.

Swift from his play the scudding lurcher flies. Gay.

Especially — 2. A dog that lies in wait for game, as hares, rabbits, partridges, fallow deer, &c., drives them into nets, runs them down or seizes them. This species of dog is said to be descended from the shepherd's dog and the greyhound, and is more used by poachers than sportsmen.

Lurcher (lērch'er), *n.* [See **LURCH**, to eat.] A glutton; a gourmandizer.

Lurdan, Lurdane (lēr'dan, lēr'dān), *a.* [O. Fr. *lourdin*, *lourdein*, from *lourd*, heavy, dull, thick-headed. See **LOORD**.] Blockish; stupid; clownish; lazy and useless.

In one chamber,
Red after revel, droned her lurdane knights
Slumbering. Tennyson.

Lurdan, Lurdane (lēr'dan, lēr'dān), *n.* A clown; a blockhead; a lazy useless person.

Lure (lūr), *n.* [Fr. *lurre*, from M.H.G. *luodar*, a lure, *G. luder*, carrion, a bait for

wild beasts.] 1. In *falconry*, an object somewhat resembling a bird thrown into the air to recall a hawk, often a bunch of feathers or several wings tied together and attached to a cord. The hawk being accustomed to get pieces of flesh to eat from the lure, this object comes to have a great influence on it, so that it will return when the falconer swings the lure about and whistles or calls. Hence — 2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure. 'With a smile made small account of beauty and her lures.' Milton.

Lure (lūr), *v. t.* To call an animal, especially a hawk.

Standing near one that lured loud and shrill. Bacon.
At whatsoever hour of the day the boy lured for him, and called 'Limo,' were the dolphin never so close hidden, out he would, and come abroad. Holland.

Lure (lūr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *lured*; ppr. *luring*. 1. In *falconry*, to attract by a lure, as a hawk; to attract to a lure by the voice.

O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this tassel-gentle back again! Shak.

2. To entice; to attract; to invite by anything that promises pleasure or advantage. 'Lured on by the pleasure of this bait.' Sir W. Temple.

And various science lures the learned eye. Gay.

Lurid (lūr'id), *a.* [*L. luridus*.] Pale yellow, as flame; ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

All these thoughts of love and strife
Glimmered through his lurid life. Longfellow.

2. In bot. having a dirty brown colour, a little clouded.

Lurk (lēr'k), *v. t.* [Apparently corresponding to *N. luska*, Dan. *luske*, to lurk, to alk; allied to Dan. *lur*, *G. lauer*, an ambush or watching; perhaps to *louer* (*v. t.*), *listen*, &c. See **LURCE**, *v. t.*] 1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.

Let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent. Prov. i. 11.

2. To lie concealed or unperceived.

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things human and divine might lurk in the background, but it did not obtrude itself or mar the fairness or completeness of that seemingly human life in which the spirit found satisfaction and rest. Dr. Caird.

Lurker (lēr'ēr), *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.

Lurking-hole, Lurking-place (lēr'k-ing-hōl, lēr'k-ing-plās), *n.* A place in which one lurks or lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.

Lurry (lūr'i), *n.* [W. *lurry*, precipitant; *lur*, that tends forward.] 1. A confused throng; a crowd; a heap.

A lurry and rabble of poor farthing friars, who have neither rent nor revenue. World of Wonders.

2. A confused inarticulate sound or utterance; as, a lurry of words.

We are not to leave duties for no duties, and to turn prayers into a kind of lurry. Milton.

Lurry (lūr'i), *n.* A lorry. Lord Lytton.

Luscinia (lū-sin'i-a), *n.* A genus of insectivorous birds of the thrush family (Turdidae), to which the nightingale (*L. philomela*) belongs. See **NIGHTINGALE**.

Luscious (lūsh'us), *a.* [O.E. *luscious*. Comp. *lush*.] 1. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste; pleasing; delightful.

And raisins keep their luscious native taste. Dryden.
He will bait him in with the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase. South.

2. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome.

He had a tedious, luscious way of talking, that was apt to tire the patience of his hearers. Jeffrey.

3. Smutty; obscene. [Rare.]

Lusciously (lūsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

Lusciousness (lūsh'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luscious.

Luserne (lū'sern), *n.* [Fr. *loup-cervier*, *L. lupus-cervarius*, deer-wolf — *lupus*, a wolf, and *cervus*, a stag.] A lynx.

Lush (lūsh), *a.* [Probably connected with *lich*, *Sc. leish*, vigorous, active, *lush*, *lusty*; the common derivation from *luscious*, and that from *delicious*, in O.E. sometimes written *licious*, may however be correct.] Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent.

How lush and lusty the grass looks! how green! Shak.
And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd
The red anemone. Tennyson.

Lush (lūsh), *n.* (Same origin as *lushy* (which see).) Intoxicating drink; especially beer. [Slang.]

Lushburg, Luxemburg (lūsh'bērg, lūks-embērg), *n.* A counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward III., coined at Luxembourg, and

MACAO (ma-ká'ko), n. 1. Same as *Maki*.—2. See **MACAUB**.

MACACUS (ma-ká'kus), n. A genus of Asiatic and African monkeys, belonging to the group Cercopitheciinae, characterized by short tails and prominent eyebrows. *M. sinicus* is the bonnet-macaque (which see). *M. leoninus* is the Barbary ape or magot, the only monkey found in Europe. It inhabits Egypt and Barbary and the rock of Gibraltar.

MACADAMIZATION (mak-ad'am-iz-á'shon), n. The act or art of macadamizing. Macadamization consists in covering the roadway or forming the road-crust with small broken stones to a considerable depth, and consolidating them by carriages working upon the road, or by rollers, so as to form a hard, firm, and smooth surface.

MACADAMISE (mak-ad'am-iz), v. t. pret. & pp. *macadamized*, ppr. *macadamizing*. [From *Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, way, or path, with small broken stones. See **MACADAMIZATION**.

MACADAM-ROAD (mak-ad'am-ród), n. A road or path formed by macadamization (which see).

MACAO (ma-ká'ko), n. Same as *MACAUS*.

MACAQUE (ma-ká'k), n. [Fr.] A monkey of the genus *Macacus* (which see).

MACARIZE (mak-a-riz), v. t. [Gr. *makarizō*, to bless, from *makar*, blessed.] To bless; to pronounce happy; to wish joy to; to congratulate. [Rare.]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle to supply a word wanting in our language. It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have.

MACARONI (mak-a-ró'ni), n. pl. **MACARONIS** or **MACARONES** (mak-a-ró'niz). [Fr. and Prov. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter.

The use of the word in the 3d and 4th senses (as also of *Macaroni*, 2) is illustrated by the fact that in several countries a droll or comical fellow is called by the name of a favourite article of food, thus, the English *Jack-pudding*, the German *Hanswurst* (*Jack Sausage*), and the French *Jean Farin* (*John Flour*).] 1. A dough of fine wheaten flour made into a tubular or pipe form, varying from the thickness of a goose quill to an inch in diameter, which was first prepared in Italy, and introduced into commerce under the name of Italian or Genoese paste. It is a favourite food among the Italians.—2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy.—3. A sort of droll or fool.—4. A top; a beau; an exquisite; a dandy. The short period that the macaronies led the fashion dates from 1770 to about 1775. They were distinguished by an immense knot of artificial hair, a very small cocked hat, a walking-stick with long tassels, and a jacket, waistcoat, and small-clothes cut to fit the person as closely as possible. (See fig. in next col.)

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *macaroni*; you can't ride. *Barnwell*.

Hence.—5. [American.] One of a body of Maryland troops in the revolution remarkable for their showy uniforms.

These were Haslet's Delaware and Smallwood's Maryland regiments, the latter the *Macaronies*, in scarlet and buff, who had outshone, in camp, their yeoman fellow-soldiers in homespun. *W. Irving*.

MACARONIAN (mak-a-ró'ni-an). Same as *MACARONIC*.

MACARONIC (mak-a-ró'nik), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the food macaroni.—2. Pertaining to or like a macaroni, hence, empty; trifling; vain; affected.—3. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, or expressed in words of a barbarous or burlesque coinage, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized; as, *macaronic verse*.—*Macaronic verse* or *poetry*, properly, a kind of humorous poetry in which, along with Latin, words of other languages are introduced with Latin inflections and construction. The name, however, is sometimes applied to verses which are merely a mixture of Latin and the unadulterated vernacular of the author. [The term was first employed to designate such verse by Teofilo Folengo, a Benedictine, who was born at Mantua 1494 and died 1544, and was selected with reference to the mixture of ingredients in the dish macaroni.]

MACARONIC (mak-a-ró'nik), n. 1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. 2. *Macaronic verse*.

MACARON (mak-a-rón), n. [Fr. *macaron*. See **MACARONI**.] 1. A small sweetcake, with

almonds in it.—2. † A finical fellow or macaroni; a fop.

And no way fit to speak to clouded shoon. *Dennis*.

MACARTNEY (mak-árt'ni), n. The name given to a species of pheasant (*Euplocamus ignitus*), a native of China, from having been made known in this country by Lord Macartney during his mission to China. It is a native of Sumatra.

Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1770-1775.

MACASSAR-OIL (ma-kas'á'r-oi), n. An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, so named from *Macassar*, a district in the island of Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago, from which it was originally procured. The name is very commonly given to a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

MACAW (ma-ká'), n. [The native name in the Antilles.] One of a genus (*Macrocercus*) of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe. The macaws are magnificent birds, distinguished by having their cheeks destitute of feathers, and their tail-feathers long (hence their generic name). They are all natives of the tropical regions of South America. The largest and most splendid in regard to colour is the great scarlet or red and blue macaw (*M. Araucana* or *macao*). Its colour is scarlet with blue markings on parts. The great green macaw (*M. militaris*) and the

Red and Blue Macaw (*Macrocercus Araucana*).

blue-and-yellow macaw (*M. araucana*) are somewhat smaller. Written also *Macao*.

MACAW-TREE (ma-ká'tré), n. The name given to several species of trees of the genus *Acrocomia*, natives of tropical America, as *A. Jusiformis* and *A. soterocarpa*, the fruit of which last yields an oil of a yellowish colour of the consistence of butter, with a sweetish taste and an odour of violets, used by the natives of the West Indies as an emollient in painful affections of the joints, and largely imported into Britain, where it is sometimes sold as palm-oil, to be used in the manufacture of toilet soaps. The great macaw-tree is the *A. lasiocarpa*. They belong to the same tribe as the coconut palm.

MACCABEAN (mak-ka-bé'an), a. Pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 167, and rendered it independent for about a century.

MACCABEES (mak-ka-béz), n. pl. The name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Maccabean princes, included in our Apocrypha, and accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church. There are other two books treating of the history of this period, but the third and fourth appear to have been altogether unknown to the western church.

MACCABOY (mak-kó-boi), n. Same as *MACCUBA*.

MACCUBA (mak-kó-ba), n. [From *Macouba*, a district in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff is made grows.] A kind of snuff flavoured with otto of rose. Spelled also *Macocody*, *Macubas*, and *Macouba*.

MACCUBAN (mak-kú-bá), n. Same as *MACCUBA*.

MACC (má's), n. [O Fr. *mace*, Fr. *mace*, Fr. *mace*, It. *mazza*, a club; from L. *maces*, which, however, is only found in the dim. *matoles*, a kind of mallet or beetle.] 1. A weapon of war in use in Europe as late as the sixteenth century, and still used



Ancient War-maces.

among savage tribes. It was a favourite weapon with knights, with the cavalry immediately succeeding them, and at all times with fighting priests, whom a canon of the Church forbade to wield the sword. It consisted of a staff of about 5 feet long, with a metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball. The heads, however, assumed a variety of forms, but all were constructed so as to inflict severe injury upon an opponent.—2. An ornamented staff of copper, silver, or other metal, resembling the warlike instrument, borne before magistrates and other persons in authority.—3. The heavier rod used in billiards.—4. *Fig.* a mace-bearer.

He was followed by the *maces* of the two houses. *Macaulay*.

5. A currier's mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads, used in leather-dressing to soften and supple the tanned hides and enable them to absorb the oil, &c.

MACC (má's), n. [Fr. *macis*, It. *mace*, L. *macis*, *macis*, the same with Gr. *mace*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), this covering being a fleshy net-like envelope somewhat resembling the husk of a filbert. When fresh it is of a beautiful crimson hue. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is chiefly used in cooking or in pickles. See **MYRISTICA**.

MACC-ALE (má's-ál), n. Ale spiced with mace.

MACC-BEARER (má's-bár-ér), n. A person who carries a mace before public functionaries.

MACEDONIAN (mas-e-dó'ni-an), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Macedonia. 2. A follower of *Macedonius*, bishop of Constantinople, who, in the fourth century, denied the distinct existence and godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be merely a divine energy diffused through the universe.

MACEDONIAN (mas-e-dó'ni-an), a. Belonging or relating to Macedonia.

MACC-PROOF (má's-prúf), a. Secure against arrest. *Shirley*.

MACER (má's-ér), n. A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, an officer attending on the courts of session, teinds, justiciary, and exchequer. *Macers* are, properly speaking, the servants of the courts, and the attendants on the judges on the bench, and it is their duty to preserve silence in the court, to execute the orders of the judges, to call the rolls of court, and to execute such warrants for the apprehension of delinquents, &c., as are addressed to them.

The chancellor took on himself to send the *macer* of the privy-council round to the few printers and

but with ears longer and furnished with a pencil of hair, and tail shorter. The lynxes have been long famed for their sharp sight, which character they probably owe to their habit of prowling about at night, and their brilliant eyes. The European lynx is the *F. lynx*, the Canadian lynx is the *F. canadensis*. In Asia lynxes are famed for hunting—2. One of the northern constellations, situated directly in front of Ursa Major.

Lynx-eyed (línks'íd), *a.* Having acute sight.

Lyon-court (l'íon-kórt), *n.* One of the inferior courts of Scotland, having jurisdiction in questions regarding coat-armour and precedence, and also in certain matters connected with the executive part of the law. It is presided over by the lion-king-at-arms (which see).

Lyon-king-at- (or **of**-) **arms**. In Scotland, an officer who takes his title of Lyon from the armorial bearings of the Scottish kings, the lion rampant. The officers serving under him are heralds, pursuivants, and messengers. The jurisdiction given to him empowers him to inspect the arms and ensigns of all the noblemen and gentlemen in the kingdom, to distinguish the arms of the younger branches of families, and to give proper arms to such as deserve them; to matriculate such arms, and to fine those who use arms which are not matriculated. He also appoints messengers-at-arms, superintends them in the execution of their duty, takes cognisance of complaints against them, and fines, suspends, or deposes them for malversation. Called also *Lord Lyon*.

Lyra (l'íra), *n.* [L. and Gr. *lyra*.] 1. In astron. the Lyre, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cygnus, Aquila, Hercules, and the head of Draco. Its principal star is a Lyre, of the first magnitude. 2. In anat. a portion of the brain, the medullary fibres of which are so arranged as to give it somewhat the appearance of a lyre.

Lyrate, **Lyrate** (l'írat, l'írat-ed), *a.* [From *lyra*.] In bot. shaped like a lyre, divided transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones; as, *Lyrate Leaf*, a *lyrate leaf*.

Lyre (l'íre), *n.* [Fr. *lyre*, L. and Gr. *lyra*. Etymology uncertain.] 1. One of the most ancient stringed instruments of music, differing from the others in that the neck of the former runs behind the upper part of the strings, while the strings of the latter are free on both sides. It was used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks. It is said to have had originally only three strings. The number was afterward increased to

seven, then to eleven, and finally to sixteen. 2. A constellation. See **LYRA**.



Various forms of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Greek Lyres.

Lyre (l'íre), *n.* [A. Sax. *hleor*, Icel. *hlpr*, the face, the countenance, the cheek.] The face; the countenance; the cheek; the skin, the complexion. Written also *Líre*, *Lere*, *Leer*.

Lyre-bird (l'írbérd), *n.* The *Menura superba*. See **MENURA**.

Ly (l'í), *n.* [From *lyra*.] 1. In astron. the Lyre, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cygnus, Aquila, Hercules, and the head of Draco. Its principal star is a Lyre, of the first magnitude. 2. In anat. a portion of the brain, the medullary fibres of which are so arranged as to give it somewhat the appearance of a lyre.

They must have our *lyricisms* at their fingers' ends.

Lyrie (l'íre), *n.* [Icel. *lyrie*.] A name given in Scotland to the fish more commonly known as the armed bull-head.

Lyrist (l'írist), *n.* A musician who plays on the lyre or harp.

Lydimachia (l'í-dí-má'k'í-a), *n.* [Gr., perhaps from *Lydimachus*, general of Alexander the Great, and afterwards king of Thrace,

or from a physician of this name. Pliny, however, speaks of the soothing and pacifying effects of the plant *lysimachia* upon oxen that will not draw in the same yoke, so that it may be directly from *lysis*, a loosening, and *machia*, strife, which in any case are the ultimate elements.] A genus of herbs, nat. order Primulaceae, containing about sixty species, which differ widely from each other in habit. They have entire, opposite, alternate, or whorled leaves, and axillary or terminal solitary or panicled white, yellow, or red flowers. Four species occur in Britain, known by the name of loosestrife, and one (*L. nummularia*) is called moneywort. They are chiefly natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

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M.

M is the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet, and one of the consonants of the original Indo-European alphabet. It represents a labial and nasal articulation, the compression of the lips being accompanied with the fall of the uvula so as to allow the voice to form a humming sound through the nose, which constitutes the difference between this letter and *b*. Though this sound might seem to us one of the most simple and natural that the human organs can utter, there are peoples, as the Mohawks and other tribes of North America, who never give utterance to this or any other of the labials (*Max Müller*). The sound of this letter is quite uniform, being always that heard in *man*, *time*, *rim*. It is never silent in English words proper, though in some words from foreign sources it is not sounded, *mnemonic* (from the Greek) being one of the few examples. In a good many words it represents an original *n*, as in *hemp* = A. Sax. *hænep*, *hænep*, G. *hanf*; *hamp* = *hanaper*; *tempt* = L. *tentare*, *time* (the tree) = *line* (linden). On the other hand, an original *m* is in some words changed to *n*, as in *count* (n.) = L. *comes*, *count* (v.) = L. *computare*, *ant* = *emmet* (A. Sax. *arnete*), &c. This letter is rarely doubled except in

composition and inflection, as *immortal*, *dim*, *dimmed*. After *m*, however, *b* sometimes forms a kind of doubling of the letter, as in *number* (L. *numerus*), *timber* (G. *timmer*). *Musum* is almost the only English word that ends in double *m*. — *M* as a numeral stands for 1000. With a dash or stroke over it, *M*, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or 1,000,000. — In printing, *M* is a quadrate the face or top of which is a perfect square. It is the unit or measurement for the species of type used. See **EM** — It stands in abbreviations for various words, as *A. M.* or *M. A.* stands for *Artium Magister*, *Master of Arts*; *M. D.* for *Medicine Doctor*, *Doctor of Medicine*; *A. M.* for *Anno Mundi*, the year of the world; *M.S.* for *manuscript*; *M.S.R.* for *manuscripts*; *M. P.* *Member of Parliament*; &c. — *M* was formerly a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.

Ma (má), [It.] In music, but, as in the phrase, *allegro, ma non troppo* — fast, but not too much so.

Ma (má), *n.* A childish or shorter form of *Mamma*.

Ma'am (má'm), *n.* A common colloquial contraction for *Madam*.

Maaha (ma-ah'a), *n.* An East Indian coin, a little more than the tenth part of a rupee in weight.

Mab (mab), *n.* [W. *mab*, a child.] 1. A mythical personage, often represented as the queen of the fairies, though otherwise Titania holds that position. The exquisite description of *Mab* in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is well known. — 2. A slattern. [Provincial.]

Mab (mab), *v.t.* To dress negligently; to be slatternly. [Provincial.]

Mabble (mab'l), *v.t.* To wrap up. See **MOBLE**.

Mabby (mab'bi), *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from potatoes in Barbadoes.

Mac (mak), A Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac Donald*, *Mac Grigor*, &c. It is synonymous with *Son* in names of Teutonic origin, *Fitz* in names of Norman origin, with *O* in Irish, and with *Mab* or *Map* (shortened into *Ab* or *Ap*) in Welsh names. It is allied to Goth. *magus*, a son, fem. *magath* (G. *magd*, a maid), E. *may*, to be able.

The Fillets sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the *O's* and *Mac's*, and the *O's* and *Mac's* sometimes repaid that scorn with aversion. *Maculay*.

Macaco (ma-ká'ko), *n.* 1. Same as **Maí**. — 2. See **MACAOS**.

Macacus (ma-ká'kus), *n.* A genus of Asiatic and African monkeys, belonging to the group Cercopithecoidea, characterized by short tails and prominent eyebrows. *M. sinensis* is the bonnet-macaque (which see). *M. leoninus* is the Barbary ape or magot, the only monkey found in Europe. It inhabits Egypt and Barbary and the rock of Gibraltar.

Macadamization (mak-ad'am-iz-á'shon), *n.* The act or art of macadamizing. Macadamization consists in covering the roadway or forming the road-crust with small broken stones to a considerable depth, and consolidating them by carriages working upon the road, or by rollers, so as to form a hard, firm, and smooth surface.

Macadamize (mak-ad'am-iz), *v. t. pret. & pp. macadamized; ppr. macadamizing.* [From **Macadam**, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, way, or path, with small broken stones. See **MACADAMIZATION**.

Macadam-road (mak-ad'am-ród), *n.* A road or path formed by macadamization (which see).

Macao (ma-ká'o), *n.* Same as **Macau**.

Macaque (ma-ká'k), *n.* [Fr.] A monkey of the genus **Macacus** (which see).

Macarise (mak'a-riz), *v. t.* [Gr. *makarizō*, to bless, from *makar*, blessed.] To bless, to pronounce happy, to wish joy to; to congratulate. [Rare.]

The word *macarise* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle to supply a word wanting in our language. It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarised* for what they have. *W. Hazlitt*.

Macaroni (mak-a-ró'ni), *n.* pl. **Macaronis** or **Macaronies** (mak-a-ró'niz). [Fr. and Prov. It. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter. The use of the word in the 3d and 4th senses (as also of **Macaron**, 3) is illustrated by the fact that in several countries a droll or comical fellow is called by the name of a favourite article of food, thus, the English *Jack-pudding*, the German *Hanswurst* (*Jack Sausage*), and the French *Jean Farine* (*John Flour*).] 1. A dough of fine wheat flour made into a tubular or pipe form, varying from the thickness of a goose quill to an inch in diameter, which was first prepared in Italy, and introduced into commerce under the name of Italian or Genoese paste. It is a favourite food among the Italians. — 2. A medley, something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy. — 3. A sort of droll or fool. — 4. A fop; a beau; an exquisite; a dandy. The short period that the macaronies led the fashion dates from 1770 to about 1775. They were distinguished by an immense knot of artificial hair, a very small cocked hat, a walking-stick with long tassels, and a jacket, waistcoat, and small-clothes cut to fit the person as closely as possible. (See fig. in next col.)

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a macaroni; you can't ride. *Barnett*.

Hence — 5. [American.] One of a body of Maryland troops in the revolution remarkable for their showy uniforms.

These were Hazlett's Delaware and Smallwood's Maryland regiments; the latter the *Macaronis*, in scarlet and buff, who had outshone, in camp, their yeoman fellow-soldiers in homespun. *W. Irving*.

Macaronian (mak-a-ró'ni-an), *n.* Same as **Macaronia**.

Macaronic (mak-a-ró'nik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the food macaroni. — 2. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; hence, empty, trifling; vain; affected. — 3. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, or expressed in words of a barbarous or burlesque coinage, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized; as, *macaronic verse*. — *Macaronic verse* or *poetry*, properly, a kind of humorous poetry in which, along with Latin, words of other languages are introduced with Latin inflections and construction. The name, however, is sometimes applied to verses which are merely a mixture of Latin and the unadulterated vernacular of the author. (The term was first employed to designate such verse by Teofilo Folengo, a Benedictine, who was born at Mantua 1484 and died 1544, and was selected with reference to the mixture of ingredients in the dish macaroni.)

Macaronic (mak-a-ró'nik), *n.* 1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. — 2. *Macaronic verse*.

Macaron (mak-a-rón), *n.* [Fr. *macaron*. See **MACARONI**.] 1. A small sweetcake, with

almonds in it. — 2. A finical fellow or macaroni; a fop.

And no way fit to speak to cloved shoes. *Dennis*.
Macartney (mak-ár'tni), *n.* The name given to a species of pheasant (*Euplocamus synotis*), a native of China, from having been made known in this country by Lord Macartney during his mission to China. It is a native of Sumatra.

Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1770-1775.

Macassar-oil (ma-kas'ár-oll), *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, so named from **Macassar**, a district in the island of Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago, from which it was originally procured. The name is very commonly given to a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

Macaw (ma-ká'), *n.* [The native name in the Antilles.] One of a genus (*Macrocercus*) of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe. The macaws are magnificent birds, distinguished by having their cheeks destitute of feathers, and their tail-feathers long (hence their generic name). They are all natives of the tropical regions of South America. The largest and most splendid in regard to colour is the great scarlet or red and blue macaw (*M. Araucana* or *macao*). Its colour is scarlet with blue markings on parts. The great green macaw (*M. militaris*) and the

Macabean (mak-ka-bé'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called **Macabees**, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 167, and rendered it independent for about a century.

Macabean (mak'ka-bé'an), *n. pl.* The name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Macabean princes, included in our Apocrypha, and accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church. There are other two books treating of the history of this period, but the third and fourth appear to have been altogether unknown to the western church.

Macaboy (mak'kó-bol), *n.* Same as **Macabuba**.

Macabuba (mak'kó-ba), *n.* (From **Macouta**, a district in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff is made grows.) A kind of snuff flavoured with otto of roses. Spelled also **Macaboy**, **Macouta**, and **Macabuba**.

Macabau (mak'ku-ba), *n.* Same as **Macabuba**.

Mace (máis), *n.* [O Fr. *mace*, Fr. *masse*, Fr. *masse*, It. *mazza*, a club; from L. *maces*, which, however, is only found in the dim. *mazicula*, a kind of mallet or beetle.] 1. A weapon of war in use in Europe as late as the sixteenth century, and still used



Ancient War-maces.

among savage tribes. It was a favourite weapon with knights, with the cavalry immediately succeeding them, and at all times with fighting priests, whom a canon of the Church forbade to wield the sword. It consisted of a staff of about 5 feet long, with a metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball. The heads, however, assumed a variety of forms, but all were constructed so as to inflict severe injury upon an opponent. — 2. An ornamented staff of copper, silver, or other metal, resembling the warlike instrument, borne before magistrates and other persons in authority. — 3. The heavier rod used in billiards. — 4. *Fig.* a mace-bearer.

He was followed by the maces of the two houses. *Macaulay*.

5. A currier's mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads, used in leather-dressing to soften and supple the tanned hides and enable them to absorb the oil, &c.

Mace (máis), *n.* [Fr. *mace*, It. *mace*, L. *mace*, *mace*, the same with Gr. *macer*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), this covering being a fleshy net-like envelope somewhat resembling the husk of a filbert. When fresh it is of a beautiful crimson hue. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is chiefly used in cooking or in pickles. See **MYRISTICA**.

Mace-ale (máis'al), *n.* Ale spiced with mace.

Mace-bearer (máis'bér-ér), *n.* A person who carries a mace before public functionaries.

Macedonian (mas-a-dó'ni-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Macedonia. — 2. A follower of **Macedonius**, bishop of Constantinople, who, in the fourth century, denied the distinct existence and godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be merely a divine energy diffused through the universe.

Macedonian (mas-a-dó'ni-an), *a.* Belonging or relating to Macedonia.

Mace-proof (máis'próf), *a.* Secure against arrest. *Shirley*.

Macer (máis'ér), *n.* A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, an officer attending on the courts of session, teinds, justiciary, and exchequer. *Macers* are, properly speaking, the servants of the courts, and the attendants on the judges on the bench, and it is their duty to preserve silence in the court, to execute the orders of the judges, to call the rolls of court, and to execute such warrants for the apprehension of delinquents, &c., as are addressed to them.

The chancellor took on himself to send the *macer* of the privy-council round to the few printers and

Red and Blue Macaw (*Macrocercus Araucana*).

blue-and-yellow macaw (*M. ararauna*) are somewhat smaller. Written also **Macao**.

Macaw-tree (ma-ká'tré), *n.* The name given to several species of trees of the genus *Acrocomia*, natives of tropical America, as *A. fustiformis* and *A. sclerocarpa*, the fruit of which last yields an oil of a yellowish colour of the consistence of butter, with a sweetish taste and an odour of violets, used by the natives of the West Indies as an emollient in painful affections of the joints, and largely imported into Britain, where it is sometimes sold as palm-oil, to be used in the manufacture of toilet soaps. The great macaw-tree is the *A. lasiocarpa*. They belong to the same tribe as the coconut palm.

black points. *Mackerel gale*, either a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion. — *Mackerel mint*, spearmint (*Mentha viridis*). — *Mackerel sky*, a sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirrocumulus*, that is, are broken into fleecy masses. Called also a *Mackerel-back Sky*.

Mackereil (mak'ér-el), *n.* [O.Fr. *maquerel*, *maquerel*, a mackerel, and also a pander, there being a French popular belief that the mackerel follows the female shads, called *vierges* or maids, and brings them to the males. If the sense of pander or broker is the original sense, the word is probably derived, as Mahn thinks, from D. *maker*, *make-laar*, G. *mäkler*, a broker, an agent, O.H.G. *mahhart*, an agent, from *mahhôn*, to do, to transact.] A pander or pimp.

Mackereil-guide (mak'ér-el-gid), *n.* A name of the garfish (which see).

Mackereil-midge (mak'ér-el-mij), *n.* *Motella* or *Couchia glauca*, a minute fish common round the British coasts, and little more than 1 inch in length.

Mackintosh (mak'ér-in-tosh), *n.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

Mackie (mak'í), *n.* Same as *Macule* (which see).

Macie (mak'í), *n.* [Fr.; L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] 1. In mineral. (a) A term applied to twin-crystals, which are united by simple contact of their faces by interpenetration, or by incorporation. These twin forms are often repeated so as to form groups or compound macies. (b) Chialotite, cross-stone, or hollow-spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles of different colours. (c) A tessellated appearance in other crystals. — 2. In her. same as *Macule*.

Maclurea (mak-lür-ä), *n.* [After William Maclure, a North American geologist.] A genus of fossil spiral, operculated shells, characteristic of the lower Silurian. They are of large dimensions.

Maclurite, **Maclureite** (mak-lür'it), *n.* [After William Maclure, a North American geologist.] A name common to two minerals: (a) a dark-green variety of pyroxene, a bialicite containing alumina, lime, iron, and magnesia. (b) A fluosilicate of iron and magnesia, also called *Chondrodite*, *Bruicite*, and *Humite*. Both minerals are found in metamorphic and igneous rocks.

Macmillanite (mak-mil'an-ít), *n.* One of a body, also known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, after the Rev. John Macmillan, minister of Balmaghie, who, on his deposition from his charge in the Church of Scotland, became their first ordained clergyman. See CAMERONIAN.

Macon (mä-cô), *n.* [From *Macon*, on the Seane, where the grapes grow.] A celebrated red French wine, remarkable for its strength and keeping qualities.

Macouba (mak'ô-bä), *n.* Same as *Maccouba*.

Macrauchenia (mak-rä-ké'ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *auchen*, the neck.] A genus of extinct perissodactyle mammals, occurring in the tertiary of South America, closely allied to the llamas, but of more gigantic dimensions. The dentition resembles that of the horse and rhinoceros; the skull is equine, but the neck bones are like those of the llamas and camels.

Macrobiotic (mak'ro-bi-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] Long-lived.

Macrobiotids (mak'ro-bi-ot'id-é), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *bios*, life, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of minute vermiform Aschelminths, without respiratory organs, known to microscopists as *slith* or *bear*, *animacules*, or *water-bears*. They are usually found in moss or in fresh water, and were formerly classed with the rotifers. Their form is usually an elongated oval, and they are furnished with four pairs of short legs, each of which usually bears four little claws. Little or nothing is known of their habits; and the most singular circumstance connected with them is their power of returning to life, like rotifers, when moistened, after having been for a considerable time in a dry and apparently lifeless state.

Macrocephalous (mak-ro-sel'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, large, and *kephalê*, the head.] 1. Having a large head. — 2. In bot. having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

Macrocerus (mak-ro-sér'kus), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, large, and *kerkos*, a tail.] A genus of birds belonging to the Pittacidæ or parrot family; the macaws. See MACAW.

Macrocosm (mak'ro-koz-m), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, great, and *kosmos*, world.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds: opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man.

(Paracelsus seized hold of a notion which easily seduces the imagination of those who do not ask for rational proof, that there is a constant analogy between the *macrocosm* of external nature and the *microcosm* of man. Hallam.

Macrocyttis (mak-ro-sis'tis), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *kyttis*, a bag.] A genus of marine plants, belonging to the nat. order Algæ. The *M. pyrifera* exceeds all other vegetable productions in the length of its fronds, some of which have been estimated on reasonable grounds to attain a length of 700 feet. The leaves are long and narrow, and at the base of each is placed a vesicle filled with air for the purpose of enabling the plant to support its enormous length in the water, as its stem is not thicker than the finger, and its upper branches as slender as common packthread. It is found in the southern temperate zone, and along the Pacific as far north as the arctic regions.

Macroductyl (mak-ro-dak'til), *n.* An individual of the Macroductyll (which see).

Macroductyll (mak-ro-dak'til-l), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *daktylos*, a finger.] A family of birds, of the order Grallatores, having very long toes; it comprises the coot, rail, water-hen, the jacana, &c.

Macroductylic, **Macroductylous** (mak'ro-dak'til'ik, mak-ro-dak'til-us), *a.* Having long toes: applied to a tribe of wading birds. See MACRODUCTYLL.

Macrodiagonal (mak'ro-di-ag'on-al), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *E. diagonal*.] The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

Macrodon (mak'ro-dôm), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *domos*, a house, dome.] In crystal, a dome parallel to the longer lateral axis in the trimetric system. Goodrich.

Macrology (mak-ro-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, great, and *logos*, discourse.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.

Macrometer (mak-rom-et-er), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *metron*, measure.] A mathematical instrument contrived to measure inaccessible heights and objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

Macron (mä'kron), *n.* Same as *Macrotone*.

Macropetalous (mak-ro-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *petalon*, a petal.] In bot. having large petals, as some species of Ranunculus.

Macrophyllous (mak-ro-fil'us or mak-rof'il-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. having large leaves.

Macropiper (mak-ro-pi-pér), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *piper*, pepper.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the nat. order Piperacæ, natives of the islands of the Pacific, now more usually regarded as a section of the genus *Piper*. One species, *M. methysticum*, furnishes a root called *ava* or *kava*, possessing narcotic and stimulant properties, a beverage prepared from which is the national drink of the Polynesians, and is always partaken of before entering upon any important business or religious rite. It is also drunk as a specific for rheumatism. The approved mode of manufacturing the beverage is to extract the juice by chewing, collecting the spittle for use.

Macropod (mak'ro-pôd), *n.* An individual of the family Macropodia.

Macropodal, **Macropodous** (mak-ro-pôd'al, mak-ro-pôd-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, large, and *pous*, foot.] 1. Large-footed. — 2. In bot. a term applied by Richard to the embryo of grasses, whose cotyledon was mistaken by him for an embryo.

Macropodia (mak-ro-pôd'i-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, and *pous*, a foot.] Latreille's name for a family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans (crabs), remarkable for the enormous length of their feet, which has obtained for them the name of *sea-spiders*. They generally remain at considerable depths in the sea, and are also found on oyster-banks.

Macropodian (mak-ro-pôd'i-an), *a.* Same as *Macropod*.

Macropodidæ, **Macropodii** (mak-ro-pôd'id-é, mak-ro-pôd'i-dé), *n. pl.* [See MACROPOD.] A family of non-placental mammals, of which the genus *Macropus* is the type. The family formerly comprised kangaroos, kan-

garoo-rats or potoroos, tree-kangaroos, phalangers, flying-squirrels, koalas, bandicoots, wombats, opossums, &c., animals widely varying in habit and form, some being vegetable-feeders and some carnivorous, but, with the exception of the opossums, all Australasian. Owen restricted the family to the kangaroos proper, and their close congeners belonging to the section *Poephaga* (grass-eaters) of the order Marsupialia, and his classification has generally been adopted. See KANGAROO.

Macropoma (mak'ro-pô-mä), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *pôma*, operculum.] A genus of fossil ganoids with homocerical tails, belonging to the cretaceous system: so named from the large operculum. Full-grown specimens are about 2 feet long.

Macropterous (mak-ro-p'tér-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *pteron*, a wing.] In zool. having long wings or fins.

Macropus (mak'ro-pus), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of marsupial mammals, the type of the family Macropodidæ; the kangaroos. They have elongated hinder limbs with four toes, fore-feet with five toes, and a well-developed tail. See MACROPODIDÆ, KANGAROO.

Macroscelides (mak-ro-sel'id-é), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *skelos*, the thigh.] A genus of mammals belonging to the order Insectivora, containing several species, all South African, save one found on the coast of Barbary. *M. proboscideus*, the typical species, a native of the Cape, is about 1 foot in length, and its fur of the colour of that of the hare. It has a long nose, long hind-legs, and the habits of the jerboa. It feeds on insects.

Macrotherium (mak-ro-thér-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *therion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of gigantic mammals, the oldest representatives of the Edentata, found in the miocene tertiary of France, and intermediate between the pangolin or African ant-eater and the aardvark. It appears to have been destitute of dermal armour, and the teeth are rootless and without enamel.

Macroton (mak'ro-tôn), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *tonos*, line.] In gram. a horizontal line placed over vowels to show that they have their long or name sound; as, â in âme, ê in mê, î in îne, ô in ôme, û in tûbe.

Macrotous (mak-ro'tus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *ous*, *otos*, the ear.] In zool. long-eared.

Macrotypous (mak-ro-ti'pus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *typos*, form.] In mineral. having a long form.

Macroua (mak-ro'ua), *n.* See MACRURA.

Macroual, **Macrourous** (mak-ro'ou'al, mak-ro'ou-rus), *a.* See MACRURAL.

Macrouran (mak-ro'ou-ran), *n.* See MACRURAN.

Macrura (mak-rü'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] A family of stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, including the lobster, prawn, shrimp. They are so called in contrast to the Brachyura (crabs), in which the abdomen, usually called the *apron*, is rudimentary and turns forward, lying close below the cephalothorax, while in the Macrura the flexible abdomen is as fully developed as the cephalothorax, and extends straight backward, and is used in swimming.

Macrural, **Macrurous** (mak-rü'al, mak-rü-rus), *a.* Belonging to the family Macrura.

Macruran (mak-rü-ran), *n.* An individual of the family Macrura.

Macruration (mak-tä'shon), *n.* [L. *mactatio*, from *macto*, to kill.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

Macrator (mak-tät'ér), *n.* A murderer.

Mactra (mak'tra), *n.* [L. a kneading-trough.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, the type of the family Mactridæ. They live in the sand, and are universally diffused. The genus includes many rare and beautiful species.

Mactridæ (mak'tri-dé), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, having long respiratory siphons and a sinuated pallial line. The shell is equivalent, trigonal, hinge with two diverging cardinal teeth, mantle open in front, siphons united with fringed orifices, foot compressed. See MACTRA.

Macula (mak'ü-lä), *n. pl.* **Maculæ** (mak'ü-lé), [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

Maculate (mak'ü-lät), *v. t.* [L. *maculo*,

surface and full of little cavities, in each of which an individual polype was lodged; the radiating septa of the cavities corresponding to the internal divisions of the animal. Madreporites raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with astonishing rapidity in tropical climates. The term is often applied to other branching corals than those of the genus *Madrepore*. See MADREPORARIA.

Madrepore (mad-rē-pōr-i-dē), *n. pl.* The madreporic family. See MADREPORÆ.

Madreporeiform (mad-rē-pōr-i-form), *a.* In zoöl. perforated with small holes like a coral; specifically, applied to the tubercle by which the ambulacral system of the echinoderms mostly communicate with the exterior.

Madreporeite (mad-rē-pōr-it), *n. 1.* A variety of limestone, so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the stars of madreporites. When rubbed it emits the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.—2. Fossil madreporite.

Madrier (mad-rēr or mad-rīr), *n.* [Fr.] In milit. engin. (a) a thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it was applied to everything intended to be broken down. See PETARD. (b) A plank lined with tin and covered with earth to form roofs over certain portions of military works, in order to afford protection against fires in lodgements, &c. (c) A plank used for supporting the earth in a mine, or in a moat or ditch to support a wall.

Madrigal (mad-rī-gal), *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *madrigal*; It. *madrigale*, older It. *madriale*, *mandriale*, from *ma* and Gr. *mandra*, a sheepfold, or any place for sheep and shepherds to take shelter in; and thus *madrigal* was originally applied to the shepherd's song.] 1. A little amorous poem, consisting of not less than three or four stanzas of strophes, and containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed. The strophes are generally connected together by rhymes, though this is not absolutely necessary, and indeed the term is used with a certain amount of looseness. The madrigal was first cultivated in Italy, and those of Tasso are among the finest specimens of Italian poetry. Several English poets of the time of Elizabeth and the Charleses wrote madrigals of notable grace and elegance, the chief names being Lodge, Withers, Carew, and Suckling. 2. An elaborate vocal composition now commonly of two or more movements, and in five or six parts. The musical madrigal was at first a simple song, but afterwards was suited to an instrumental accompaniment. There are a number of famous English composers of madrigals.

Madrigalist (mad-rī-gal-ist), *n.* A composer of madrigals. *Dr. Burney.*

Madriilian (mad-rī-lī-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Madrid.

Madriilian (mad-rī-lī-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madrid.

Madriisa. See MEDRISA.

Madwort (mad-wört), *n.* The common name of several plants, chiefly of the genus *Alysum*, so called because they were formerly used as a remedy in canine madness.

Mae (mä), (*A. Sax. mā, more, O.E. mœ, ma.*) More. [Scotch.]

Magbote, **Magbotes** (mag-bōt), (*A. Sax. mæcy, kinsman, and bote, compensation.*) An ancient term signifying compensation for the slaughter of a kinsman.

Maelstrom (mä'l-ström), *n.* Lit. mill-stream: a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway, near the island of Moakoa. It is very dangerous in winter, especially when the north-west wind restrains the reflux of the tide. At such times the whirlpool rages violently, so as to be heard several miles, and to engulf small vessels which approach it.

Menura, *n.* See MENURA.

Maer, **Maor**, *n.* [Gael. *maor, maor*, an under-bailiff.] Anciently in Scotland a steward of the royal lands under the mormaer or great steward. See MORMAER.

Maestoso (mä-es-tō-zō), ([It. majestic.] A direction in music to play with grandeur and strength.

Maestricht Beds (mä'strikt bedz), *n. pl.* The name given by geologists to the uppermost member of the cretaceous group of the Meuse valley, from *Maestricht*, a town of the Netherlands. These beds are marine, and composed of a soft yellowish-white limestone resembling chalk, and containing flint nodules, belemnites, hamites, hippurites, baculites, &c.

Maestro (ma-es-trō), *n.* [It.] A master of any art; specifically, a master in music; a composer.

Mafela, [O. Fr., my faith.] By my faith. *Chaucer.*

Maffet (maf'l), *v. i.* [Probably an imitative word. Comp. O.D. *mafflen, mofflen*, to move the jaws, to stammer. Prov. G. *maffeln, bafeln*, to prattle; E. *faffle*, to stammer.] To stammer. *Holland.*

Maffier (maf'lēr), *n.* A stammerer.

Magazine (mag-a-zēn), *n.* [Fr. *magasin*, a storehouse, Sp. *magacen, almagacen*, from Ar. *al-makhzen*, a storehouse, a warehouse, from *khazana*, to store.] 1. A receptacle in which anything is stored; a warehouse; a storehouse; specifically, (a) a strong building, constructed generally of brick or stone, for storing in security large quantities of gunpowder or other explosive substances, and warlike stores, either for industrial or military purposes, (b) The close room in the hold of a man-of-war where the gunpowder is kept. (c) The cartridge chamber of a magazine rifle (which see). (d) The fuel chamber of a magazine stove (see below). 'A magazine of all necessary provisions.' *Raleigh.*

2. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which was first published in 1731 by Edward Cave, under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, and which is still continued, though its character is now entirely changed.—*Magazine cartridge-box*, a cartridge-box in which the cartridges are so arranged that they can easily be got at when wanted for loading.—*Magazine rifle*, a rifle containing a supply of cartridges, which are automatically fed to the chamber at the rear end of the barrel.—*Magazine stove*, a stove containing a fuel-chamber from which the fire is automatically fed with coal as that in the grate burns away.

Magazine (mag-a-zēn), *v. t.* To store up or accumulate for future use.

Magazine (mag-a-zēn), *v. i.* To conduct or edit a magazine.

Of *magazing* chiefs, whose rival page
With monthly medley courts the curious age.
Byron.

Magazine-day (mag-a-zēn-dā), *n.* The day on which monthly and other serial publications are published and supplied to the trade.

Magasiner, **Magasinist** (mag-a-zēn'ēr, mag-a-zēn'ist), *n.* One who writes in a magazine. 'If a *magasiner* be dull.' *Goldsmith.*

Magbote (mag-bōt). See MÆGBOTE.

Magdalen (mag-da-len), *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene*, who has been supposed to be the woman mentioned in St. Luke vii. 36-60.] A reformed prostitute; an inmate of a female penitentiary.—*Magdalen hospital* or *Magdalen asylum*, a house or establishment into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation; a female penitentiary.

Magdaleon (mag-dā-lō-on), *n.* [Gr. *magdalia*, the crumb or soft part of bread, from *masō*, to knead.] In *med.* (a) a medicine, as a pill, prepared with bread crumb. (b) A roll of plaster. *Dunglison.*

Magdeburg Hemispheres (mag'dē-bērg hem-l-sfērz), *n. pl.* [From having been first constructed by Otto Guericke of *Magdeburg*.] An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of the atmospheric pressure on a given surface. It consists of two hollow brass hemispheres, furnished with handles, and so formed that when placed mouth to mouth they shall be in air-tight contact. In this state the air is exhausted from the inside by means of the air-pump, when it will be found that the hemispheres adhere together with considerable force, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on their external surfaces. If, then, the area of the section of the sphere through the centre be known, and the force required to pull the hemispheres asunder be ascertained, the pressure exerted by the atmosphere on a square inch of surface may be found, supposing the exhaustion of the hemispheres to be complete. The atmospheric pressure, however, is much more accurately ascertained by the barometer.

Mage (mā), *n.* [L. *magus*, from Gr. *magos*, a Magian, from Per. *mag*, a priest—probably from same root as L. *magus*, Gr. *megas*, great.] A magician. *Spenser.*

And there I saw *mage* Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege. *Tennyson.*

Magellanic (mag-el-lan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Magellan, the celebrated Portuguese navigator.—*Magellanic clouds*, three conspicuous whitish nebulæ, of a cloud-like appearance, near the south pole.

Magenta (ma-jen'ta), *n.* A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar. It was so named because it was discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of *Magenta*. Called also *Fuchsine*.

Magg (mag), *v. t.* [The most probable explanation of the word is that it is Gypsy slang, and allied to Hind. *mafr*, fraud, *makkar*, a cheat, a knave.] To steal; to carry off clandestinely. [Low slang.]

Magg (mag), *n.* 1. A cant word for a half-penny.—2. *pl.* The gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods. [Scotch.]

Maggimonifect (mag-gi-mon'ī-fēt), *n.* [*Maggy many feet*.] A centipede. [Scotch.]

Maggiore (maj-jō'rā), *a.* [It.] In music, major, as a scale or interval.

Maggot (mag'ot), *n.* [Probably from W. *maccat*, *pl. macciod*, *magiod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.] 1. The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a worm.—2. A whim; an odd fancy; a crotchety. 'The maggot born in an empty head.' *Tennyson.*

Maggotiness (mag'ot-i-ness), *n.* The state of being maggoty or of abounding with maggots.

Maggotish (mag'ot-ish), *a.* Maggoty; whimsical.

Maggoty (mag'ot-i), *a.* 1. Full of or infested with maggots.—2. Capricious; whimsical. 'A maggoty unsettled head.' *Norris.*

Maggoty-headed (mag'ot-i-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head full of whims.

Magi (mā'jī), *n. pl.* [L. *magus*; Gr. *magos*, a Magian. See *MAGE*.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence holy men or sages of the East.

Magian (mā'jī-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Magi. 'The magian superstition of two independent Beings.' *Dr. Watson.*

Magian (mā'jī-an), *n.* One of the caste of the Persian Magi; one of the priests of the Zoroastrian religion. Their knowledge was deemed to be supernatural.

Magianism (mā'jī-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

Magic (mā'jīk), *n.* [L. *magicus*, pertaining to sorcery, from *magia*, Gr. *magia*, the theology of the Magians, magic. See *MAGE*.]

1. The art or pretended art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science, art, or practice of producing wonderful effects by the aid of superhuman beings or of departed spirits, or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment; necromancy. 'If she in chains of magic were not bound.' *Shak.*—2. Power or influence similar to that of enchantment; as, the magic of love.—*Natural magic*, the art of applying natural causes to produce surprising effects.

The writers of *natural magic* attribute much to the virtues that come from the part of living creatures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into the part severed. *Bacon.*

—*Celestial magic* attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men.—*Superstitious* or *goetic magic* consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express covenant or agreement between them and human beings.

Magic (mā'jīk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to magic; used in magic; as, a magic wand; magic art. 'Magic verses.' *Shak.*

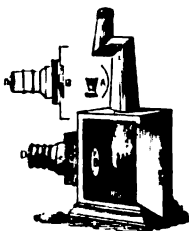
And pluck my magic garment from me. *Shak.*

2. Using or having power to use magic. 'The magic propheta.' *Waller.*—3. Working or worked by or as if by magic.—[*Magic* differs from *magical* chiefly in the fact that it is not used predicatively. Thus we do not say the effect was *magic*. Moreover we do not speak of a *magical* lantern. See *MAGICAL*.]—*Magic square*, a square figure formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks as that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally are equal.—*Magic lantern*, a kind of lantern invented by Kircher, by means of which small images are represented on the wall of a dark room or on a white sheet, magnified

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

to any size at pleasure. It consists of a closed lantern or box, in which are placed a lamp and a concave mirror (as at A), which reflects the light of the lamp through the small hole of a tube in the side of the lantern, which is made to draw out. At the end of this tube, next to the lamp, is fixed a plano-convex lens (B), and at the other a double-convex lens (D). Between the two lenses are successively placed (at C) various slips of glass, with transparent paintings, representing various subjects, which are thrown in a magnified form on the wall or screen opposite to the lantern and spectators.



Magic Lantern.

Magical (maj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to magic; proceeding from magic; having supernatural qualities; as, *magical powers* or *arts*. 'The magical shield of your Aristotle.' *Dryden*.—2. Acting or produced as if by magic; as, the effect of the restorative was *magical*. 'His name, that magical word of war.' *Shak*.—3. Having the power of using magic; said of persons. *Sir T. Herbert*.—[For distinction between *Magical* and *Magic* see *Magic*, *a.*]

Magically (maj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a magical manner; by the arts of magic. 'A ring *magically* prepared.' *Camden*.

Magician (maj-i'fahan), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Shak*.
Maglip, **Maglip** (ma-gilp', ma-gilp'), *n.* A gelatinous compound used by artists as a vehicle for colours. It is produced by mixing linseed-oil and mastic varnish together. Written also *Meglip*, *Meglip*.

Magilus (maj'il-us), *n.* A genus of gastropodous mollusca, containing only one species (*M. antiquus*), which lives in masses of coral. The shell is at first an ordinary spiral, but as the coral grows it is prolonged into a tube directed outward to the surface of the coral, so that the animal may always be in contact with the surface of the water. The tube may be 3 feet long, the lower part being filled with calcareous matter.

Magister (ma-jis'tér), *n.* [L., from *mag*, root of *magnus*, great, as *minister* from *min*, root of *minor*, less.] Master; sir; an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *Doctor*.

Magisterial (maj-is-tér-i-al), *a.* [See *MAGISTRATE*.] 1. Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative; proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

Pretenes go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

2. Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate.

The third estate consisted of 578, and of these only 32 were clerical, noble, or *magisterial*. *Brougham*.

3. In *chem.* pertaining to magistracy (which see).—*Magisterial*, *Dogmatic*, *Arrogant*. *Magisterial* applies to the manner of saying or doing a thing—assuming the tone and gesture of a superior or master. *Dogmatic* characterizes the temper and manner of saying something; we are not *dogmatic* from any exaggerated idea of our own importance, but because we have implicit faith in the truth of what we say, and imagine that others should naturally be in the same way of thinking. *Arrogant* implies the assumption of more than due authority from an over-estimate of one's importance.

He uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him. *South*.
A *dogmatic* spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neighbours. *Watts*.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states is natural to popular governments. *Sir W. Temple*.

SYN. Authoritative, lofty, imperious, proud, haughty, domineering, despotic, arrogant.

Magisterially (maj-is-tér-i-al-li), *adv.* In a magisterial manner: (a) with the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. (b) In the capacity of a magistrate.

Magisterialness (maj-is-tér-i-al-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being magisterial; the air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.

Magistry (maj'is-tér-i), *n.* [L. *magisterium*, the office of a master or guide.] 1. A magisterial injunction; a command which can be enforced. [Rare.]

This last was not a *magistry*, but a mere command. *Brougham*.

2. In *chem.* a term formerly given to various extracts or preparations, especially to certain precipitates, as that seen when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid.

3. Any kind of medicine or remedial agency claiming to be of exceptional efficacy; a *magistral*.

Magistracy (maj'is-tre-si), *n.* [See *MAGISTRATE*.] 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate.—2. The body of magistrates.

That enlightened, eloquent, sage, and profound body, the *Magistracy* of London. *Dickens*.

Magistral (maj'is-tral), *a.* 1. Suiting a magistrate; magisterial; authoritative.—2. Pertaining to a sovereign medicine or remedy. 'Some *magistral* opiate.' *Bacon*.—*Magistral* line. See *MAGISTRAL*, *n.* 2.

Magistral (maj'is-tral), *n.* 1. A sovereign medicine or remedy.—2. In *fort.* the line where the scarp of a permanent fortification, if prolonged, would intersect the top of the coping or cordon. It is the master line, which regulates the form of the work. Called also *Magistral* Line.—3. The roasted and pulverized copper of pyrites added to the ground ores of silver for the purpose of decomposing the horn-silver present.

Magistrality (maj-is-tral'i-ti), *n.* Despotical authority, as in the matter of opinion. 'Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality*.' *Bacon*.

Magistrally (maj'is-tral-li), *adv.* Authoritatively; magisterially. *Bramhall*.

Magistrand (maj-is-trand'), *n.* [L. *magistrandus*, from *magister*, signifying in medieval Latin to make a master (as in arts) of, to confer a university degree upon, from *magister*, a master.] A designation given in the University of Aberdeen to a student in arts in the last year of his curriculum.

Magistrate (maj'is-trát), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, a magistrate, from *magister*, a master. See *MAGISTER*.] A public civil officer invested with the executive government or some branch of it. In this sense a king is the highest or first magistrate in a monarchy, as is the president in a republic. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, to whom the executive power of the law is committed, either wholly or in part, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like. In England the term is usually restricted to justices of peace in the country, and to police and stipendiary magistrates in London and the larger towns; and in Scotland to the provost and bailies in burghs.

The obvious definition of a monarchy seems to be that of a state, in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a *magistrate* will soon degenerate into despotism. *Gibbon*.

Magistratic (maj-is-trat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a magistrate; having the authority of a magistrate. 'Magistratic or ecclesiastic power and order.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Magistratical (maj-is-trat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Magistratic*. *Godwin*. [Rare.]

Magistrature (maj'is-trát-ür), *n.* Magistracy. [Rare.]

Magma (mag'ma), *n.* [Gr., a mass, salve, dregs, from root *mag*, to knead.] 1. The generic name of any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin pasty state. 2. In *med.* (a) the thick residuum obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. (b) The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. (c) A salve of a certain degree of consistence.—3. A confection.

Magna Charta (mag'ná kár'ta), *n.* [L., great charter.] 1. The great charter of the liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 19, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid should be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common

council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father King John. Hence—2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

Magnality (mag-na'l'i-ti), *n.* Something great; a great or striking deed or feat. *Sir T. Browne*.

Magnanimity (mag-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *magnanimitas*. See *MAGNANIMOUS*.] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence, disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest, and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

Sir Thomas Eliot (1535) speaks of the now familiar words 'frugality,' 'temperance,' 'sobriety,' and 'magnanimity,' as being not in his day in general use; *magnanimity*, however, is in Chaucer.

Magnanimous (mag-nan'im-us), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*—*magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] 1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; brave; dauntless; heroic; as, a *magnanimous* prince or general.—2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honourable; not selfish.

There is an indissoluble union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. *Washington*.

Magnanimously (mag-nan'im-us-li), *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton*.

Magnase (mag'nás), *a.* A term applied to an excellent black colour, which dries rapidly.

Magnase black is the best of all blacks for drying in oil without addition, or preparation of the oil: it is a colour of vast body and tingeing power. *Wate*.

Magnate (mag'nát), *n.* [L. *magnates* (pl.) from *magnus*, great.] 1. A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere; as, a literary *magnate*.

More than one of the *magnates* who bore that wide-spread name. *Macanlay*.

Specifically—2. One of the nobility or persons of rank forming the House of *Magnates* in the national representation of Hungary.

Magnes, **Magnes-stone** (mag'nér, mag'néz-étón), *n.* [L., from Gr. *magnés*.] A magnet.

On another syde an hideous rocke is pight Of mightie *magnes-stone*. *Spenser*.

Magnesia (mag-né'shi-a), *n.* [From *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence also *magnet*, *L. magnés*. Pliny describes a white kind of *magnes* which did not attract iron, and which is conjectured to have been carbonate of magnesia.] Oxide of magnesium. It is a white tasteless earthy substance, possessing alkaline properties, and having a sp. gr. of 2.3. It is absorbent, antacid, and mildly cathartic. It is almost insoluble. It is found native in the state of hydrate and carbonate, and exists as a component part of several minerals. In *com.* pure *magnesia* is generally distinguished by the term *calcined magnesia*, and is readily obtained by exposing its hydrated carbonate to a red heat. The hydrated carbonate goes by the name of *magnesia*, or *magnesia alba*. The chief use of *magnesia* and its carbonate is in medicine. Sulphate of *magnesia* is known by the name of Epsom-salt, having been first obtained from a spring at Epsom. It is a useful purgative medicine, and is also employed in the preparation of *magnesia* and its carbonate.

Magnesian (mag-né'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the qualities of *magnesia*; containing or resembling *magnesia*.—*Magnesian limestone*, (a) properly, a rock composed of carbonates of lime and *magnesia*, the latter amounting in some cases to nearly a half. There are several varieties, more or less useful for building or ornamental purposes, which are included under the generic term *dolomite* (which see). (b) A name frequently given to the whole Permian for-

P. Sidney. — 2.1. Multifaceted, generous; open-handed.

Every generous person becomes liberal and magnanimous, although he had been otherwise a yielding individual.

Magnificently (mag-nif-ic-ent-ly), *adv.* In a magnificent manner, with magnificence; with splendour of appearance or pomp of show.

Magnifico (mag-nif-ic-o), *n.* 1. A grandee of Venice.

But if the pious have ceased to be magnificient, may it not also happen that the heretics may come to be so? *Dugès*

2. A rector of a German university.

Magnifier (mag-nif-ic-er), *n.* One who or that which magnifies (a) that which enlarges or increases apparent size, specifically, an optical instrument that magnifies, a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies. (b) One who extols or exalts.

Magnify (mag-nif-ic-er), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* magnified, *pp.* magnifying. [*L. magnifico* — *magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to enlarge; to augment; as, a convex lens magnifies the bulk of a body to the eye. — 2. To increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of; to extol; to exalt.

O, magnify the Lord with me, and let us exult his name together. *Ps. xcvi. 3.*

That day
They themselves magnified. *Milton.*

2. To represent as greater than reality, to exaggerate. — *SYN.* To enlarge, amplify, augment, exaggerate, exalt, extol, praise, glorify. **Magnify** (mag-nif-ic-er), *v. i.* 1. To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality, to increase the apparent dimensions of objects, as, my spectacles magnify too much. — 2. To have effect; to avail; to signify. [*Old vulgarism.*]

My governors seemed my father I had wanted the nothing, that I was almost come up with the great-sickness but this magnified but little with my father. *Spenser.*

— *Magnifying glass*, in optics, a plano-convex or double-convex lens: so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

Magniloquence (mag-nil-o-kuw-ens), *n.* [*L. magniloquens* — *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.] A lofty manner of speaking or writing, tumid, pompous words or style, language expressive of pretensions greater than realities warrant, grandiloquence, bombast.

Magniloquent (mag-nil-o-kuw-ent), *n.* Big in words, speaking loftily or pompously; expressing lofty pretensions; bombastic; tumid, grandiloquent.

Magniloquently (mag-nil-o-kuw-ent-ly), *adv.* In a magniloquent manner; with loftiness or pompousness of language.

Magniloquous (mag-nil-o-kuw-ens), *n.* Magniloquent.

Magnitude (mag-nit-ud), *n.* [*L. magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great.] 1. The comparative greatness of anything that can be said to be greater or smaller, the comparative extent, bulk, size, quantity, or amount of anything that can be measured, as, the magnitude of an object, of a surface, of a line, of an angle, of a weight or force of any kind, of an interval of time. — 2. Anything that can be measured; any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a quantity of the same kind taken as a unit; specifically, in geometry, that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. An angle is also a kind of geometrical magnitude. Time, weight, and numbers are arithmetical magnitudes. — 3. Greatness, as referred to an intellectual or moral standard; grandeur.

With plain heroic magnitudes of mind. *Milton.*

4. Importance; consequence; as, in affairs of magnitude details do not take counsel. — *Apparent magnitude* of an object, that which is measured by the optic or visual angle intercepted between lines drawn from its extremities to the centre of the pupil of the eye. This angle may be considered to be inversely as the distance of the object. (This term is chiefly used when speaking of the heavenly bodies, but is also used in many branches of optical science.) — *Magnitude of stars*. See *STAR*.

Magnolia (mag-nol-ya), *n.* [After Pierre Magnol, professor of botany at Montpellier in the seventeenth century.] A genus of

trees and shrubs, the type of the nat. order Magnoliaceae. The species, which chiefly inhabit North America, Northern India, China, Japan, and other parts of Asia, are trees much admired on account of the elegance of their flowers and foliage, and are in great request in gardens. The bark of the root of *M. planis*, or the beaver-tree, is an important tonic. (See *BEAVER-TREE*.) *M. tripetala*, or umbrella-tree, has also tonic properties. The cones of *M. acuminata* yield a spirituous liquor, employed in Virginia in rheumatic affections. *M. grandiflora*, or big laurel, and *M. speciosa* or Yulan, the yulan or Chinese magnolia, grow well in the south of England, and are perhaps the finest of our ornamental trees. The yulan is remarkable in that it flowers in spring before the leaves expand.

Magnoliaceae (mag-nol-ya-se-ae), *n. pl.* An important nat. order of albuminous polyteloneous exogens, allied to the Ranunculaceae, consisting of bushes and trees, inhabiting the temperate parts of both the Old and New World. They have alternate minutely dotted leaves, and large solitary flowers; the bark is aromatic and bitter. Several species are valuable for their timber, others for the febrifugal qualities of their bark. (See *MAGNOLIA*.) Most of them are prized for the beauty of their flowers and foliage. The bark of the tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is said to equal Peruvian bark. *Drumys Winteri* yields winter's bark. *Rhus glabra* is called star-bark from its flavour and the starlike arrangement of its coriols. See *STAR-ANISE*.

Magnum (mag-nam), *n.* [*L.*, large.] A bottle holding two English quarts.

The appreciation of much more rational temper than the S. club could have monitored over before the discussion of the first evening. *Sir W. Scott.*

Magnum-bonum (mag-nam-bon-um), *n.* [*L.*, lit. large-good.] 1. The name applied to a large-sized oval plum having a yellow skin covered with a thin whitish bloom. — 2. A kind of large-sized barrel pen.

Magot (mag-ot), *n.* [*Fr.*] The Barbary ape (*Macacus sylvester* or *Macacus caudatus*), which has a small tubercle in place of a tail. It is naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and forms the type of Cuvier's genus *Insula*. It is remarkable for docility and attachment to its young.

Magot-pie, || **Magot-pie** (mag-ot-pi), *n.* [*Magot*, *maggot*, a form of *Mariposa*, and *pie*, like *Fr. marteau*, a pie, a dim. form of *Mariposa*.] A magpie.

A magot, and undressed relations have
By magot-pie, and choughs, and cocks, brought
forth
The secret men of blood. *Shak.*

Magpie (mag-pi), *n.* [*Mag*, for *Mariposa*, and *pie*, a magpie, from *L. pica*, a pie or magpie. Called also *magot-pie*, *maggoty-pie*, *maggot-pie*. Comp. *O. E. Magpa*, *houlet*, an owl; *Jenny-wren*, *Robin-redbreast*, &c. See *MASOT-FIL*.] 1. A well-known bird, the

Magpie (*Pica pica*).

Pica pica, type of the genus *Pica*, belonging to the Corvidae or crow family. It is about 13 inches in length; the plumage is black and white, the black glossed with green and purple; the bill is stout, and the tail is very long, whence its specific name *caudata*. The magpies continue in pairs throughout the year, and prey on a variety of food, chiefly animal. They are celebrated for their crafty instincts, their power of imitating words, and their propensity to purloin and secretly glittering articles. — 2. A halfpenny. [*Slang.*]

I'm of low water-march—only one boot and a magpie. *Dehob.*

2. In volunteers' slang, a shot striking the target in the division next the outermost in a target divided into four sections: so called because the markers indicate this hit by means of a black and white disk.

Magpie-moth (mag-pi-moth), *n.* *Larva proserpinx* (Linn.) a moth belonging to the family Geometridae, and often called the *Geometrid*-moth. Its colour is white with black and orange spots, and the same colours appear on it in its larval and pupal states. The larva feeds on currant and gooseberry leaves, and where abundant is very destructive.

Magman (mag-man), *n.* A street swindler who preys on countrymen and others easily duped. [*Slang.*]

Maguary (ma-gwa' or mag-wa'), *n.* [*Mexican maguari*.] A species of Agave (*A. americana*), American also, belonging to the nat. order Amariyllidaceae. It is a native of Mexico, and furnished the natives with a material for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing, and cordage; also for preparing a spirituous liquor called *pulque*. See *AGAVE*.

Magus (ma'gus), *n.* [*L.* See *MAGE*.] A Magician, one of the Magi or ancient oriental philosophers.

Magyar (mag-yar; Hung. pron. mod-yor'), *n.* 1. One of an Asiatic race which invaded Hungary about the end of the ninth century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant race. — 2. The native tongue of Hungary. It belongs to the Ugric family of the Turanian or agglutinative class of tongues.

Magyars (ma'j-dar), *n.* [*L. magyarus* or *magyaricus*, *Gr. magyaria*.] Lesser word, a plant of the genus *Lesperidium*.

Mahabharata (ma-ha-bha're-ta), *n.* [*Sk. mahat, great, and Bharata*, the descendants of a king named Bharata. Lit. the great history of the descendants of Bharata.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the *Ramayana*. It is founded on, and contains a history of, the contest for supremacy between the two great royal families of North India—the Pandavas and Kurus or Kauravas—ending in the victory of the former, and in the establishment of their rule over the northern part of India. In reality, however, this narrative occupies but a fourth of the poem, the other three-fourths being epical and added at various times. The Mahabharata thus became a sort of encyclopaedia, embracing everything which it concerned a cultivated Hindu to know.

Mahadeva (ma-ha-de'va), *n.* [*Sk. mahat, great, and deva, god; lit. the great god.*] A name of Shiva, one of the Indian deities, from which the sacred Ganges is fabled to have sprung.

Mahaleb (ma-ha'leb), *n.* [*Ar. mahaleb*.] A species of cherry (*Cerasus Mahaleb*), nat. order Rosaceae, sub-order Drupaceae, whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor like kirch-wasser. It is found in the middle and south of Europe. Its flowers and leaves are used by perfumers, and its wood by cabinet-makers.

Maharajah (ma-ha-ra'ja or ma-ha-ra-ja), *n.* [*Sk. from mahat, great, and raja, a prince or king.*] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.

Maharam (ma-har'ma), *n.* A muslin wrapper worn over the head and across the mouth and chin by Turkish and Armenian ladies when they appear abroad. *Sinimonda*.

Mahoe (ma-ho'), *n.* [*Hind.*] The native name of the gall-out of the tamarisk tree, imported into England from India for dyeing and photographic purposes, from its richness in gallic acid. Called in Algeria, whence it is exported to France, *maehout*.

Mahl-stick (ma'hil), *n.* Same as *Mahlestick*.

Mahogany (ma-hog-an-ty), *n.* To paint wood in imitation of mahogany, or to put a veneering of mahogany over. [*American.*]

Mahogany (ma-hog-an-ty), *n.* [*Mahogany*, native American name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Swietenia*, the *S. Mahogany*, belonging to the nat. order Cedrelaceae. It grows in the West Indies and Central America. Two other species of *Swietenia* are found in the East Indies, but they are not much known in this country. The mahogany is one of the most majestic and beautiful of trees, its trunk is often 60 feet in length and 6 feet in diameter.

The plant is a small, bushy, perennial, with many small, white, tubular flowers, which are very fragrant. It is a native of the East Indies, and is now cultivated in many parts of the world.



(Illustration of the plant)

wood, of a reddish or brown colour, very hard and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this wood many of our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture, & a dinner table of this in general.

The plant is a small, bushy, perennial, with many small, white, tubular flowers, which are very fragrant. It is a native of the East Indies, and is now cultivated in many parts of the world.

Mahometan (ma-ho-met-an), *n.* *pl.* The term is here applied to the wedded and betrothed, and is in fashion during the betrothal and is often used in the plural.

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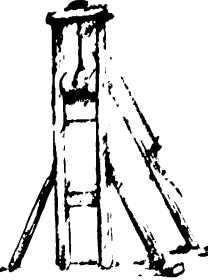
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Maiden (maiden), *n.* *Echinopspermum* *laevigatum*, nat. order *Umbelliferae*, a plant with a resembling forget-me-not.

Maiden (maiden), *n.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

Maiden (maiden), *n.* In a maidenlike manner. [Rare.]

Maiden (maiden), *n.* Meek as becomes or is natural to a maiden. 'Maiden-meek' I preyed concealment. *Templeton.*

Maiden (maiden), *n.* Meadow-pink (maiden-pink), *n.* A species of Dianthus, *D. deltoidea*.

Maiden (maiden), *n.* The name of two West Indian plants of the genus *Conocladia* (the *C. integrifolia* and *C. dentata*), belonging to the nat. order *Anacardiaceae*. They yield a milky juice which, on exposure to air, becomes an indelible black dye.

Maiden (maiden), *n.* *pl.* In ancient times, a noble paid by the tenants of some manors on their marriage. See *MEXCHETA*.

Maiden (maiden), *n.* Maidenhood. *Fuller.*

Maiden (maiden), *n.* Virginity. 'By maidenhood, honour, truth, and everything.' *Shak.*

Maid (maiden), *n.* 1. Originally the queen of May, one of the characters in the old morris-dance; but afterwards this dance degenerated into coarse buffoonery, and maid-marian was personated by a buffoon.—2. The name of a dance.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maid-marian* with a pipe and tabor. *Str. W. Temple.*

Maid (maiden), *n.* Having the delicate white complexion of a girl. *Shak.*

Maid (maiden), *n.* A female servant.

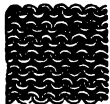
Maid (maiden), *n.* [Gr. *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery, from *maia*, a midwife.] A method pursued by Socrates in the investigation of truth, according to which he endeavoured to lead one to the truth by continual questioning.

This positive side of the Socratic method is the *maieutic* (that is, maieutic or obstetric art). Socrates likened himself, namely, to his mother Phædrette, who was a midwife, because, if no longer able to bear thoughts himself, he was still quite able to help others to bear them, as well as to distinguish those that were sound from those that were unsound. *Str. W. Temple.*

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covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds. A suit of armour comprehended a coat of *mail*, &c. This coat was merely the pre-existing buff jerkin, covered with steel *mailes* or *maills* overlapping each other; hence called *scale* armour. To this succeeded *chain* armour, and then *plate* armour, the term *mail* being common to all three. *Chain-mail* consisted of steel or iron rings



Chain-mail.



Ring-mail.

interlacing each other, and was sometimes divided into *chain-mail* and *ring-mail*; of this kind were *shirts of mail*. The third kind, *plate-mail*, was, as the name indicates, made up of plates usually of steel, but sometimes of brass, its parts riveted or bound together with thong. Hence—2. Any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster.

And strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay*.

3. *Naut.* A square machine composed of rings interwoven like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.—4. See *MAIL*, a spot.

Mail (māl), *v.t.* 1. To put on a coat of mail or armour; to arm defensively. 'The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit.' *Shak.*—2. To invest or envelop with a covering of any kind.

Methinks I should not thus be led along.

Mailed up in shame, with papers on his back. *Shak.*

Hence—3. † To pinion or fasten down, as the wings of a hawk.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circling. And mail you like a hawk. *Bacon & F.*

Mailt (māl), *n.* [A. Sax. *māl*, *mæl*, portion, share, meal; Icel. *māl*, Dan. *maal*, a measure.] An old Scotch law term signifying rent.—*Grass-mail*, the rent payable for cattle sent to graze on the pasture of another.—*Blackmail*. See *BLACKMAIL*.—*Mails and duties*, the rents of an estate whether in money or grain.

Mail (māl), *n.* [Fr. *maille*, Fr. Sp. *pg. mala*, a trunk, a mail; it seems doubtful whether the word has entered the Romance languages from the Celtic or the German; comp. Ir. and Gael. *mala*, Armor. *mal*, a bag, a budget, a sack; O.H.G. *malaha*, *malha*, a saddle-bag, a wallet; Icel. *māl*, a knapsack.] 1. Originally, a bag; a bundle; specifically, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another under public authority.

This lets me know, my pretty one, that you have not been always the bearer of your own *mail*. *Sir J. Scott*.

2. The letters, papers, &c., conveyed in such a bag.—3. The person or conveyance by which the mail is conveyed.

Mail (māl), *v.t.* To put in the mail; to send by mail; to put into the post-office for transmission by mail; to post.

Mail-t (māl), *n.* [Either same as Fr. *maille*, a spot on a bird's feathers, from L. *macula* (see *MAIL*, armour), or same as A. Sax. *mæl*, G. *mal*, a spot.] A spot; a stain; a disfigurement.

Mailable (māl'ā-bl), *a.* That may be mailed or carried in the mail.

Mail-bag (māl'bag), *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried.

Mail-boat (māl'bót), *n.* A boat which carries the public mail.

Mail-clad (māl'klad), *a.* Clad with a coat of mail.

Mail-coach (māl'kōch), *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

Maille (māl), *n.* See *MAILLE*.

Mailed (māld), *p. and a.* 1. Covered with mail or with armour.—2. In *zool.* protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substance.—3. Spotted; speckled.

Mailed, Melled (māld, mēld), *pp.* Mixed. [Scotch.]

Mailed-cheeks (māld'chēka), *n. pl.* A name given to the Sclerogenidae or Triglidae, a family of acanthopterygious fishes, from their having certain bones of the head and gill-covers enlarged to form a defence for the cheeks. Gurnards and bull-heads are members of this family.

Mail-guard (māl'gārd), *n.* An officer having charge of the mail.

Mailin, Mailling (māl'in, māl'ing), *n.* [See *MAIL*, rent.] A farm; a piece of land for which rent or feu-duty is paid. [Scotch.]

Maille (māl), *n.* [Fr., a piece of money; O. Fr. *meille*, from L. *metallum*, metal.] A term given to several coins of different denominations: as, (a) a small copper coin current in France under the kings of the third race, of the value of half a denier; (b) a silver halfpenny in the time of Henry V.—*Maille-noble*, the half noble of the reign of Edward III., a gold coin of the value of forty pence sterling.

Mail-master (māl'mas-tēr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mail.

Mail-room (māl'rōm), *n.* A room or apartment in which the letters composing the mails are sorted.

Mail-route (māl'rōt), *n.* A route by which the mails are conveyed.

Mail-stage (māl'stāj), *n.* A mail-coach. [United States.]

Mail-steamer (māl'stēm-ēr), *n.* A steamer, generally a fast sailer, for conveying the mails.

Mail-train (māl'trān), *n.* A railway train, generally a fast one, that conveys the mails.

Maim (mām), *v.t.* [In O. and Local E. *main*, to hurt or maim; O.E. *maym*, a hurt, in law language *mayhem*; O. Fr. *meahigner*, Fr. *maganhar*, It. *magnanare*, to maim; It. *magnagna*, O. Fr. *meahing*, a defect, maim; ultimate origin very doubtful. Diez conjectures as the origin an O.G. *manhamjan*—*man*, man, and *hamjan*, to mutilate.] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary; to mutilate.

By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. *Blackstone*.

2. To deprive of a necessary or constituent part; to cripple; to disable.

You *main'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*

Thy holy nun and thou have seen a sign—
A sign to *main* this order which I made. *Tennyson*.

SYN. To mutilate, mangle, cripple.

Maim (mām), *n.* [Written in law language *mayhem*.] 1. In old English law, an injury done to the body of a man by forcibly depriving him of the use of some member serviceable in fight, as a means either of defence or offence, and permanently disabling him from offering such an effectual resistance to further attacks upon his person as he otherwise might have done. It was distinguished from an injury which merely disfigured.—2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling; mutilation.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker*.

3. Injury; mischief.

Not so deep a *maim*
As to be cast forth in the common air
Have I deserved. *Shak.*

4. † Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history. *Sir J. Hayward*.

Maimedness (mām'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being maimed.

Feigned and counterfeited *maimedness* and inability. *Dr. H. More*.

Main (mān), *a.* [Icel. *megn*, *meginn*, main, strong, mighty; *megin*, might, main, the main part of a thing; A. Sax. *mægn*, *mægen*, power, strength; there seems to be no corresponding adjective in Anglo-Saxon. From a root meaning to be able or strong. (See *MAY*.) The Icel. *megin* forms the first element in a great many compound words quite analogous to those in which E. *main* forms the first part.] 1. Principal; chief; that which has most power in producing an effect, or which is mostly regarded in prospect; first in size, rank, importance, &c.; as, the *main* branch or tributary stream of a river; the *main* timbers of an edifice; a *main* object; *mainland*, &c.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson*.

2. Mighty; vast.

Nor all the chains
Heap'd on him there, nor yet the *main* abyss
Wide interrupt, can hold. *Milton*.

3. † Important; powerful.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony. *Sir J. Davies*.

4. Directly applied; sheer; pure; as, *main* strength.—5. Absolute; mere; direct. 'It's a *main* untruth.' *Sir W. Scott*.—*Main body* (*milit.*), the line or corps of an army which

marches between the advance and rear guard; in camp, the body which lies between the two wings.—*Main chance*, the chance of making gain; one's own interests generally. 'Speeches in which fashion and the *main chance* were blended together.' *Thackeray*.—*Main guard* (*milit.*), a body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army; in a garrison, it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.—**SYN.** Principal, chief, leading, cardinal, capital.

Main (mān), *n.* [A. Sax. *mægn*, *mægen*, power, strength; Icel. *megin*, might, main, the main part of a thing. See the adjective.] 1. Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, 'with might and *main*.'—2. That which is chief or principal; the chief or main portion; the gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language and an improvement in wisdom. *Locke*.

Specifically, (a) the ocean, the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds, and the like; the high sea.

He fell, and struggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands. *Dryden*.

(b) A continent, as distinguished from an island; the mainland.

In 1589, we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon*.

(c) A great duct, channel, or pipe, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it, as a water or gas pipe running along a street in a town.

Blessed if I don't think he's got a *main* in his head, as is always turned on. *Dickens*.

(d) The principal point; that which is of most importance.

Let's make haste away and look unto the *main*. *Shak.*

—For the *main*, in the *main*, for the most part; in the greatest part.—*Main of light*, mass; flood of light. *Shak.*

Main (mān), *adv.* [Comp. *mighty* in this sense, and Icel. *megin* in such compounds as *megin-fjarri*, 'main' far off, *megin-góðr*, very good, *megin-grinnmr*, very grim or fierce.] Very. [Now vulgar.]

A draught of ale, friend; for I'm *main* dry. *Foot*.

Main (mān), *n.* [L. *manus*, hand; Fr. *main*.] 1. A hand at dice.

When that statesman was in opposition I am not sure that he had not flung a *main* with him. *Thackeray*.

2. A match at cock-fighting.—3. A hamper. See *MAIN-HAMPER*.

Main-boom (mān'bōm), *n.* *Naut.* the spar of a small vessel on which the *main-sail* is extended.

Main-breadth (mān'bredth), *n.* In ship-building, the broadest part at any particular frame.

Main-couple (mān'ku-pl), *n.* In arch. the principal truss in a roof.

Main-deck (mān'dek), *n.* *Naut.* that part of the upper deck between the fore-castle and poop.

Main-port (mān'pōrt), *n.* In law, a small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners paid to the rector in lieu of small tithes.

Main-hammer (mān'ham-pēr), *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *hammer*.] A hand-basket for carrying grapes to the press; a *main*.

Main-hatch (mān'hach), *n.* *Naut.* the hatch in or near the middle of a ship. See *HATCH*.

Main-hold (mān'hōld), *n.* *Naut.* that part of a ship's hold which lies near the *main-hatch*.

Main-keel (mān'kēl), *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.

Mainland (mān'land), *n.* The continent; the principal land; opposed to *island*.

Main-link (mān'link), *n.* In *mach.* one of the links in the parallel motion which connect the piston-rod to the beam of a steam-engine. *Weale*.

Mainly (mān'lī), *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally; as, he is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.—2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily. *Bacon*.

Main-mast (mān'mast), *n.* *Naut.* the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast; in those carrying two it is the mast next the stem.

Mainour, Mainor (mān'ēr), *n.* [Norm. *mainour*, *manour*, O. Fr. *manœuvre*, *manœuvre*, work of the hand, handwork. See *MANŒUVRE*.] In old English law, a thing taken away or stolen which is found in the hands of the person taking or stealing it.—To be taken with the *mainour*, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing

wood, or in preparing so to do; or to be taken with the thing stolen in one's possession.

Main-pendant (mān'pē-dant), *n.* *Naut.* A stout piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds to the top of the mainmast, having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end and to receive the hooks of the main-tackle.

Mainpernable (mān'pēr-nā-bl), *a.* [*Fr.* *main*, hand, and *O Fr.* *pernable*, for *prénable*, that may be taken.] Capable of being admitted to give surety by mainperners: able to be mainprised.

Mainperner (mān'pēr-nēr), *n.* [*Fr.* *main*, the hand, and *perner* for *preneur*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take.] In law, formerly a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. Mainperners differed from bail, in that a man's bond may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance, mainperners could do neither; they were bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. See **MAINPRISE**.

Main-post (mān'pōst), *n.* The stern-post of a ship.

Mainprise, **Mainpris** (mān'prīz), *n.* [*Fr.* *main*, hand, and *prie*, taken, from *prendre*, to take.] In law, (a) a writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance and to let him go at large. These sureties were called *mainperners*. This writ is now superseded by bail and writ of habeas corpus. (b) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

Mainprise, **Mainpris** (mān'prīz), *v.t.* To suffer, as a prisoner, to go at large, on his finding sureties or mainperners for his appearance at a day.

Main-rigging (mān'rig-ing), *n.* *Naut.* the shrouds and ratlines of the main-mast.

Main (mān), *n.* [*From* *L.* *manus*, a dwelling, a form of *manus* (which see).] The farm attached to a mansion-house, the home-farm. [*Scotch.*]

Main-mast (mān'māst), *n.* *Naut.* the principal mast in a ship. The main-mast of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the main-mast, and that of a sloop by the boom. See **SAIL**.

Main-sheet (mān'shēt), *n.* *Naut.* the sheet of a main-sail, that is, a rope at one or both of the lower corners to keep it properly extended.

Main-spring (mān'sprīng), *n.* 1. The principal spring of any piece of mechanism; specifically, the coiled moving spring of a watch or time-piece. Hence—2. The main cause of any action; the most powerfully inciting motive.

It was no longer the savage love of plunder or the succedaneum of providing subsistence, the main-spring of the barbarian's passions, that excited men to warlike enterprises. [*Brougham.*]

Mainstay (mān'stā), *n.* 1. *Naut.* the stay extending from the main-top to the foot of the foremast. Hence—2. Chief support; that on which one principally relies; main dependence.

Main-swear (mān'swēr), *v.t.* [*A. Sax.* *swere*, *swarian*, *swān*, sin, evil, and *swarian*, to swear.] To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

Main-sworn (mān'swōrn), *a.* Foresworn.

Main-tack (mān'tāk), *n.* The tack belonging to a main-sail.

Main-tackle (mān'tāk-l), *n.* *Naut.* a large, strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main pendant, and used especially in securing the mast by setting up stays, &c.

Maintain (mān'tān), *v.t.* [*Fr.* *maintenir*, *main*, I. *manus*, the hand, and *tenir*, I. *tenere*, to hold.] 1. To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support, to sustain, not to suffer to fall or decline; as, to maintain a certain degree of heat in a furnace, to maintain the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to maintain the fertility of soil; to maintain present character or reputation. 2. To keep possession of, to hold, to keep, not to lose or surrender; as, to maintain a place or post—3. To continue; not to suffer to cease; as, to maintain a conversation. 'Maintain talk with the duke.' *Shak.*—4. To support with food, clothing, and other conveniences; to support the expenses of; to keep up; to uphold; as, to maintain a family by one's labour; to maintain state or equipage.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children. [*Franklin.*]

5. To support by intellectual powers or by force of reason; to defend, to vindicate, to justify; as, to maintain one's right or cause.

These positions being universally gotten, could not be maintained by the just and honourable law of England. [*St. J. Davies.*]

6. To assert as a tenet or opinion, to allege. Unless this general evil they maintain, All men are bad, and in their badness reign. *Shak.*

Maintainable (mān'tān-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being maintained, upheld, or kept up; sustainable, vindicable, defensible.

Maintainer (mān'tān-ēr), *n.* One who maintains, supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

The maintainers and cherishes of a singular devotion, a true and decent piety. [*South.*]

Maintainer (mān'tān-ēr), *n.* In law, one who, not being interested in the cause, maintains or seconds a cause, depending between others, by discharging or making friends for either party, &c.

Maintenance (mān'tēn-ans), *n.* 1. The act of maintaining, supporting, upholding, defending, or keeping up, sustenance; sustentation, support; defence; vindication; as, his labour contributed little to the maintenance of his family, the maintenance of right.

Whoever is granted to the church for God's honour and the maintenance of his service, is granted to God. [*South.*]

2. That which maintains or supports, means of support; that which supplies conveniences.

Those of better fortune met making towards their maintenance. [*Shak.*]

3. Maintenance; main; carriage.

See had no resident countenance, No noble port, and maintenance. [*Chaucer.*]

4. In law, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offence. A person may, however, with impunity maintain a suit in which he has any interest, actual or contingent, and also a suit of his near kinsman, servant, or poor neighbour, out of charity and compassion.

—Cap of maintenance, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation, a kind of ascot. The term is also applied to an ornament borne before the mayors of certain cities on state occasions, and to a device in heraldry.

Main-top (mān'tōp), *n.* *Naut.* a platform placed over the head of the main-mast, to—dress to spread the convenience of men.

5. *Naut.* the yard on it is extended, supported

1. [*Scotch.*]
Fr. *Main-Dir.* An
ry. *Chaucer.*
ant. [*Scotch.*]
ant. almost [*Scotch.*]
later; a skilful artist.

Maister, *n.* Principal; chief; main. 'Maister street,' 'maister tour' (that is, principal street, chief tower). [*Chaucer.*]

Maisterful, *a.* Imperious; headstrong.

Maistris (māstris), *n.* In the East Indies, a native domestic carpenter.

Maistris, *n.* Maistris; governor. [*Chaucer.*]

Maistris, *n.* Mastery, skill; skilful management; power; superiority—A maistris, a mastery operation. [*Chaucer.* In Chaucer's Prologue we find the line, 'A monk there was a fair for the maistris,' a fair for the maistris seems to mean a fair one, that is, one who might fairly claim the mastery or superiority among others.

Maistris (māstris), *n.* Mastering; superior, controlling.

And her white palfrey, having conquered The maistris reins out of her weary wrist, Perfected has carried where ever he thought best. [*Spenser.*]

Maistris, *n.* Mastery; workmanship.

Main (mān), *n.* [*Sp.* *maiz*, from *Haytian maiz*, the native name of the plant.] Indian corn, a genus of plants commonly cultivated in the warmer parts of the world, where it answers a purpose similar to that of wheat in more northern countries. The common maize or Indian corn is the *Zea*

Mays of botanists, a monocotyledonous grain, of vigorous growth, with stems not more than 2 feet high in some varieties, and reaching the height of 8 or even 10 feet in others. The grains are large, compressed, and packed closely in regular parallel rows along the sides of a receptacle many inches long. In large varieties the ear or cob is often 1 foot long and 2 or 3 inches in thickness. Maize is extensively cultivated in America, where it forms almost the only bread eaten by many of the people. Its flour, though exceedingly nourishing, is not glutinous, and must accordingly be mixed with wheat, rye, or other flour before it can be baked. In America large quantities of unripe grains are roasted till they split, and are then eaten under the name of popcorn. From the green stems a syrup is expressed, which is fermented and converted into a kind of spirits. Paper has been made from maize fibres. It is also cultivated throughout a great part of Asia and Africa, and in several countries of the south of Europe, as Spain and Italy. The green stems and leaves form nutritious food for cattle, and in this country it is sown and cut green for this purpose. 2. *Cyperus*, a smaller species, is the Chili maize or Valparaiso corn.

Main (*See May*).
Main (*See May*).
The starch prepared from maize, corn-flour.

Majestatic, *n.* [*Fr.* *majesté*, from *majesté*, majesty, and *stat*, to stand.] Of majestic appearance; having dignity. [*Poets.*]

Majestic (ma-jes'tik), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; (a) having dignity of person or appearance, august; grand; princely; as, the prince was majestic in person and appearance.

In his face Set meekness, heightened with majestic grace. [*Milton.*]

(b) Splendid; grand; sublime.

Get the start of the majestic world. *Shak.*

(c) Elevated, lofty; stately. 'The majestic pomp of the tender music of its language.' *Dr. Caird.*—*See* August, splendid, grand, sublime, magnificent, imperial, regal, royal, stately, lofty, dignified, elevated.

Majestical (ma-jes'tik-al), *a.* Majestic. [*Rare.*]

If I were to fall in love again, it would be, I think, with pretence, rather than with majestic beauty. [*Goethe.*]

Majestically (ma-jes'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In a majestic manner; with dignity, with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

So have I seen in black and white A prating thing, a magic night, Majestically walk. [*Page.*]

Majesticalness (ma-jes'tik-al-ness), *n.* State or manner of being majestic.

Majestiness (ma-jes'tik-ness), *n.* State or quality of being majestic.

Majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* [*L.* *majestas*, from *majus*, compar form of *magnus*, great. *See* MAJESTY.] 1. Grandeur or dignity of rank, character, or manner, the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder, imposing loftiness, stateliness.

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty. [*Ps. xlv. 1.*]

The voice of the Lord is full of majesty. [*Ps. xlv. 4.*]

When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honour of his excellent majesty many days. [*Rev. i. 4.*]

2. Dignity or elevation of literary style.

The first in loftiness of thought surpasses'd. The next in majesty. [*Dryden.*]

3. A title of emperors, kings, and queens: generally with a possessive pronoun, as, may it please your majesty. In this sense it admits of the plural, as, their majesties attended the concert.

Most royal majesty, I crave no more than what your highness offered. [*Shak.*]

4. In her condition of an eagle, crowned, and holding a sceptre—*Mant* Catholic Majesty, the title of the kings of Spain.—*Mant* Christian Majesty, a title



Cap of Maintenance.



An eagle in her majesty.

born by the former kings of France.—*How Patrick Majesty, the title of the kings of Portugal.*

Majolica (ma-jol'i-ka), *n.* [From *Majolica* or *Majorian*, for *Majolica*, whence the first specimens came.] A name given to a kind of earth used for making dishes, vases, &c.; afterwards applied to the ware itself, which resembles porcelain.

Major (ma-jor), *a.* [L. *magister* of *magnum*, great. See *MAJORITY*, *MAJORITY*.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the major part of the assembly, the major part of the revenue; the major part of the territory.—2. Greater in dignity; more important.

My major son has here. *Shak.*

3. In music, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones, thus C, G, D, G, E. The major mode takes a major or sharp third, and is thus distinguished from that having a minor or flat one. The major mode has always a greater third, that is, a third consisting of two tones, and the minor mode has always a minor third, that is, a third consisting of a tone and a semitone. See *MODE*.—*Major and minor* are applied to imperfect concords, which differ from each other by a semitone minor. They are used in the same sense when applied to discords.—*Major tone or interval*, an interval represented by the ratio of 8 to 9, while a minor tone is represented by the ratio of 9 to 10. Thus in the natural scale, the interval G to A is a major tone, while the interval D to E is a minor tone. The major tone surpasses the minor by a comma.—*Major term* of a syllogism, in logic, the predicate of the conclusion; the major *premiss* is that which contains the major term. See under *MAJOR*, *n.*

Major (ma-jor), *n.* 1. *Militar* an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel, the lowest field-officer. His chief duties consist in superintending the exercises of his regiment or battalion, and in putting in execution the commands of his superior officer.—2. In law, a person of full age to manage his own concerns, which both in male and female is the age of twenty-one years complete.—3. In logic, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the major term. See *SYLLOGISM*.—*Major and minor in a libel*, in Scots law, the major proposition in a criminal libel names the crime to be charged, or, if it have no proper name, describes it at large, and as a crime severely punishable. The minor proposition avers the peccator's guilt of this crime, and supports the averment by a narrative of the fact alleged to have been committed, it being necessary that the minor agree with the major. And the conclusion infers that on conviction he ought to be punished with the pains of law applicable to his offence.—*At-law major*, *brigade-major*, *drum-major*, *fy's-major*, *sergeant-major*. See under these terms.

Major (ma-jor), *v.* To look and talk big, or with a military air. *See W. Scott.*

Majors (ma-jor-s), *n.* [Fr. *L. L. majores*, from *major* (which see).] 1. The right of succession to property according to age; so called in some of the countries of Europe. 2. In French law, property handed or funded, which may be reserved by persons holding hereditary titles, and attached to the title so as to descend with it.

Majorate (ma-jor-ate), *n.* The office or rank of major.

Majoration (ma-jor-ation), *n.* [L. *L. majores*, from *major*, from *magis*, to augment, from *L. major*, greater.] Increase; enlargement.

Majors (ma-jor-s), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca.

Majors (ma-jor-s), *n.* A Of or pertaining to Majorca.

Major-domo (ma-jor-do-mo), *n.* [Fr. *major-domo*, *le major-domo*—L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, house.] A man who takes charge of the management of a household; a steward, also, a chief minister or great officer of a palace.

Let him have nothing to do with my house or family. . . above the door in major-domo, and governs all. *Shak.*

Major-general (ma-jor-jen-er-ol), *n.* A military officer who commands a division or number of regiments, the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

Major-generalship (ma-jor-jen-er-ol-ship), *n.* The office of a major-general.

Majors (ma-jor-s), *n.* [Fr. *majors*, from *major* (which see).] 1. The state of being major or greater.

It is not plurality of parts without majority of parts that maketh the total greater. *Greco.*

2. The greater number; more than half; as, a majority of mankind, a majority of votes in parliament.—3. The number by which one quantity which can be counted exceeds another, as, the measure was carried by a majority of twenty votes, he had a majority of seventy.—4. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs.

This prince (Henry III.) was no longer coming to his majority but the barons raised a cruel war against him. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. The office, rank, or commission of a major.—6. [L. *majores*.] Ancestors; ancestry.

A paterfamilias calls their majores. *Sir F. Brouncker.*

Majors (ma-jor-s), *n.* [L. *majores*, from *major*, greater.] In diplomacy, a capital letter; opposed to *minors*.—*Majors* writing, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in Latin manuscripts of the fifth century and earlier.

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They should be made to swim at their early hour. *Lucas.*

How Mary laughed, and said the cock had made her, and the cock laughed and said the lady's. *Dickens.*

4. Joined periphrastically to substantives to express action of some sort, the nature of the action being determined by the substantive, and both together being equivalent to a verb corresponding to the substantive; thus, to make complaint = to complain; to make haste = to hasten. A large number of such expressions might be quoted; Shakespeare has to make abode, answer, appeal, appearance, assault, statement, bargain, boast, challenge, confession, conquest, delay, delivery, demand, &c.—5. To raise, as profit from anything; to make acquisition of; to gain, to acquire, rarely, to have to result to one, as a loss or misfortune; to suffer; as, to make money; to make a large profit; to make a loss.

He scowled Neptune's majesty who makes ship-work a second time. *Shak.*

6. To get, as the result of computation or calculation; to ascertain by enumeration; to find the number or amount of by reckoning, weighing, measuring, and the like; as, he made the weight about a stone, he made the total to be 2800.—7. To pass over the distance of, to travel over, as, the ship makes 10 knots an hour; he made the distance in two days.—8. To get in a desired or desirable position or condition; to make the fortune of, to come to thrive; as, he is a made man.

Who makes or rules with a smile or frown. *Dryden.*

9. To put into a proper state, to prepare for use, as, to make a bed; to make a fire. 10. To compose, as parts, materials, or ingredients, united in a whole; to constitute; to form.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea, Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

11. To serve or answer for; to do the part or office of, to form, as a member of a party; as, a good daughter makes a good wife.

There would make a good fool. *Shak.*

Let the fool make a third. *Shak.*

12. To be about; to be concerned in; to be occupied or busied with; with interreg. what.

Come, what makes thee here, with a whole brotherhood of city bells? *Dryden.*

13. To complete, as by being added to a sum; as, another will make ten.

This battle makes an angel. *Shak.*

14. Next, to reach, attain, or arrive at; also, to come near so as to have within sight; to come in sight of; as, to make a port or harbour.

They that sail in the middle can make no land of either side. *Sir J. Brouncker.*

—To make away, (s) to kill; to destroy.

If a child were crooked or deformed to body or mind they would make him woe. *Burton.*

(b) To allot; to transire; as, to make away property.—To make away with, to get out of the way, to remove, also, to destroy; to kill.—To make believe, to pretend, to act as if; as, he made believe to read, as was only making believe.—To make the doors, to make fast or bar the doors.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the comment. *Shak.*

—To make free with, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony.—To make good, (a) to maintain, to defend.

I'll either die or I'll make good the place. *Dryden.*

(b) To fulfil; to accomplish; as, to make good one's word, promise, or engagement.

(c) To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to make good a loss or damage.—To make light of, to consider as of no consequence, to treat with indifference or contempt.—To make little of, to consider as of little or no value, to treat as insignificant; not to understand fully. See *TO MAKE NOTHING OF*.

—To make nothing of.—To make love to, to court, to attempt to gain the favour or affection.—To make much (more, a great deal, and the like) of, (a) to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.

Make me no more of me than of a dove! *Dryden.*

A slightly varied form of this expression is given in the following extract.

He is so much on here within as if he were one and half to Mars. *Shak.*

(d) See *TO MAKE NOTHING OF*.—To make no difference, to be a matter of indifference.—To

make no doubt, to have no doubt; to be confident.—*To make no matter*, to have no weight or importance; to make no difference; said of things.—*To make nothing for*, to have no effect in assisting, supporting, or confirming; as, mere assertions *make nothing for* an argument.—*To make nothing of*, (a) to regard or think as nothing; as, she *makes nothing* of leaping over a six-bar gate. (b) To be unable to understand; to obtain no satisfactory result from; as, I can *make nothing* of him. (c) To treat as of no value. [*Much*, *little*, &c., are used as qualifying words in the same way as *nothing* in (a), (b), and (c).]

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very little of it.

Addition.—*To make oath*, to swear in a prescribed form of law.—*To make out*, (a) to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of; to decipher; as, I cannot *make out* the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. (b) To prove; to evince; to cause to appear, or be esteemed; to establish by evidence or argument; as, the plaintiff, not being able to *make out* his case, withdrew the suit; you would *make him out* to be a fool.

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested.

Addition.—(c) To find or supply to the full; as, he promised to pay, but was not able to *make out* the money or the whole sum.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee.—*To make sail* (*naut.*), (a) to increase the quantity of sail already extended. (b) To set sail or start.—*To make sure of*, (a) to consider as certain. (b) To secure to one's possession; as, to *make sure* of the game.—*To make up*, (a) to collect into a sum or mass; as, to *make up* the amount of rent; to *make up* a bundle or package. (b) To reconcile; to compose; as, to *make up* a difference or quarrel. (c) To repair; as, to *make up* a hedge. Ezek. xlii. 6. (d) To supply what is wanting; as, £1 is wanted to *make up* the stipulated sum. (e) To compose, as ingredients or parts.

Oh, he was all *made up* of love and charms!

The parties among us are *made up* on one side of moderate Whigs, and on the other of Presbyterians.

Addition.—(f) To shape; as, to *make up* a mass into pills. (g) To assume a particular form of features; as, to *make up* a face; whence, to *make up* a lip is to pout. (h) To compensate; to make good; as, to *make up* a loss. (i) To settle; to adjust or to arrange for settlement; as, to *make up* accounts. (j) To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to *make up* one's mind. (k) To dress, &c., as an actor, so as to suit the character he is to represent.—*To make water*, (a) (*naut.*) to leak, as a ship. (b) To void the urine.—*To make way*, (a) to make progress; to advance. (b) To open a passage; to clear the way.—*To make words*, to multiply words.

Make (māk), v. i. 1. To do; to act; to be active; to interfere.

For such kind of men, the less you meddle or *make* with them, why, the more is for your honesty.

Under this heading may be classed sundry uses of the verb with adjectives, nearly in the sense of to be or assume to be; to act in the manner expressed by the adjective; as, to *make bold*; to *make merry*, &c. 'She that *makes* dainty (that is, plays the prude).' Shak.—2. To have effect; to contribute; to tend; to be of advantage; to favour; followed by *to* or *for*, now generally by *for*.

A thing may *make* to my present purpose. Boyle. Let us therefore follow after the things which *make for* peace.

3. To tend; to proceed; to move; to direct one's course; with various words expressing direction; as, he *made toward* home; he *made after* the boy as fast as he could.

Thither I *made*, and there was I disarm'd.

By maidens each as fair as any flower. Tennyson. 4. To rise; to flow toward land; as, the tide *makes fast*.—5. To invent; to compose poetry; to verify.

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot *make*, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing.

Called her song 'The Song of Love and Death; And sang it: sweetly could she *make* and sing.

—*To make against*, (a) to tend to injure; to be adverse to; as, this argument *makes against* his cause. (b) To form a proof

or argument against; to afford evidence against; to tend to disprove.

There can be no doubt that this text *makes against* Austria having been the proposer of the measure.

—*To make as if*, to show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled.

—*To make at*, to aim at; to make a hostile movement against; as, the tiger *made at* the sportsman.—*To make out*, to make a shift; to succeed and no more; to have success at last; as, he *made out* to reconcile the contending parties.—*To make to*, to make up to.

Look, how he *makes to* Caesar.

—*To make up*, to dress, &c., as an actor, for a particular part.—*To make up to*, (a) to approach; as, he *made up to* us with boldness. (b) To court; as, to *make up to* a girl. 'Young Bullock, who had been *making up to* Miss Maria the last two seasons.' Thackeray.—*To make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Have you a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone?

—*To make up with*, to settle differences; to become friends.

Make (māk), n. Structure; constitution of parts; construction; shape; form; as, a man of slender *make* or feeble *make*.

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*, As every plot can undermine and shake? Dryden.

Make (māk), n. [A. Sax. *maca*, *gemaca*, *gemacca*, a mate, a companion, a husband; Icel. *maki* (masc.), *maka* (fem.), a mate, a match; Dan. *mage*, a fellow or match, an equal. *Match* is a different form of this word, as *church of kirk*, and so perhaps is *mate*.] A companion; a mate; a fellow; a husband; a wife.

And of faire Britomart ensample take, That was as true in love, as turtle to her *make*.

Makebate (māk'bāt), n. [*Make*, and *bate*, contention.] One who excites contentions and quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whisp'ered to both sides arguments of quarrel.

Make-believe (māk'bē-lēv), n. 1. The act of making believe or pretending; the act of behaving as if a thing were what it is not.

The charm they (the creations of the imagination) once had for us is impossible when we must get ourselves into an attitude of *make-believe* in order to feel it.

2. A mere pretence or pretext; a sham; a fancied representative. 'Make-believes for Edith and herself.' Tennyson.

Make-believe (māk'bē-lēv), a. Unreal; sham; professed but not real.

Real not *make-believe* dancing was going on.

Makeless (māk'les), a. Matchless; without a mate; widowed.

The world will wait thee, like a *makeless* wife.

Makepeace (māk'pēs), n. A peacemaker; one that reconciles persons when at variance.

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age.

Maker (māk'ēr), n. 1. One who makes, shapes, forms, or moulds; a manufacturer; often, especially, the Creator.

The universal *Maker* we may praise.

2. One who composes verses; a poet. The Greeks named the poet *makers*, which name, as the most excellent, hath gone through other languages. It cometh of this word *make*; wherein, I know not whether by luck or wisdom, we Englishmen have met well the Greeks in calling him a *maker*.

3. In law, the person who signs a promissory note, who stands in the same situation, after the note is endorsed, as the acceptor of a bill of exchange.

Makeshift (māk'shift), n. That with which one makes shift; an expedient adopted to serve a present purpose or turn; a temporary substitute.

The whole plan is a *makeshift*, but will last my time.

Make-up (māk-up'), n. The manner in which one is dressed for a part in a play; the whole personal appearance.

Makeweight (māk'wāt), n. That which is thrown into a scale to make weight or to make an equipoise; that which contributes to something not sufficient of itself; a thing or person of little account made use of merely for the sake of appearance or to fill a gap.

The colonel was in conversation with somebody,

who appeared to be a *makeweight*, and was not introduced at all.

Maki (māk'ki), n. [The native name in Madagascar.] The common name of a subdivision of the Linnæan genus *Lemur*, includ-



Ring-tailed Maki (*Lemur Catta*).

ing the macaco, the mongooz, and the vari. The ring-tailed maki (*L. Catta*) is of the size of a cat.

Making (māk'ing), n. 1. The act of forming, causing, or constituting; workmanship; construction; as, this is cloth of your own *making*.—2. What has been made, especially at one time; as, the whole *making* is before you.—3. Composition; structure.—4. A poetical composition; a poem; poetry. 'And thou medlest with *makings*.' Piers Plowman.—5. Material from which anything may be made; anything capable of being developed into something more advanced: often in plural.

There was the *making* of a good rider in many of them.

Making-iron (māk'ing-ī-ern), n. A tool, somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it, used by caulkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

Making-up (māk'ing-up), n. 1. In distilling, the reducing of spirits to a standard of strength, usually called *proof*.—2. The act of becoming reconciled or friendly.

Mal-, Male- (mal, mal'ē), two prefixes denoting ill, badly, from *L. malus*, bad, *male*, badly, the former through *Fr. mal*, ill. The form *male* is properly used in words that existed in Latin, or in words modelled on such, and can hardly be regarded as a separable prefix like *mal*, which may be prefixed to already existing English words, as occasion seems to require, as *malodour*, *maladministration*, &c. The spelling *male* (with *e* silent), for *mal*, is now nearly or quite obsolete.

Malabar (mal'a-bār), a. Of or pertaining to Malabar; pertaining to the west coast of India or its inhabitants.—*Malabar plum*, a tree and its fruit, the *Eugenia Jambos*, nat. order Myrtaceæ. It grows plentifully on the Malabar coast, and its fruit is much esteemed. Called also *Rose-apple*.—*Malabar leaf*, the leaf of the *Cinnamomum malabathrum* of Malabar, formerly used in European medicine.

Malacatune (mal-a-ka-tūn'). Same as *Melocoton*.

Malacca (ma-lak'ka), a. Of or pertaining to Malacca, on the south-west coast of the Malay Peninsula.—*Malacca bean*, the fruit of the *Semecarpus Anacardium*, or marking-nut tree of India, belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. The fruit is eaten, and is reputed to stimulate the memory. It is called also *Marsh-nut*, and closely resembles the cashew-nut.—*Malacca cane*, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of a palm (*Calamus scipionum*) brought from Singapore and Malacca, but chiefly produced in Sumatra.

Malachite (mal'a-kit), n. [Fr. *malachite*, from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, so named from its colour resembling that of the leaf of a mallow.] A carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour; hence it is commonly called the *Green Carbonate of Copper*. It consists of layers in the form of nipples or needles converging towards a common centre. The finest specimens come from the Siberian mines. It is also common in Cornwall and in South Australia, and is believed to be a copper stalcite or stalagmite. It takes a good polish, and is often manufactured into toys. Blue malachite or azurite contains a larger proportion of carbonic acid.

Malachodendron (mal'a-kō-den'dron), n.

Fāto, fār, fat, fāl; mé, met, hēr; pine, pin; nôte, not, mōve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune; ŷ, Sc. fey.

[Probably from Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *dendron*, a tree, though the spelling rather recalls *malaché*, a mallow.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceae, now united with *Sturtia*. The *M. ovatum*, a native of America, is a fine ornamental plant, with large cream-coloured blossoms.

Malacissant† (mal-a-sis'sant), *a.* [L. *malacissans*, *malacissantis*, ppr. of *malacisso* = Gr. *malakizo*, to make soft.] Making soft or tender; relaxing.

Malacissation† (mal'a-sis-sa'shon), *n.* The act or process of making soft or supple. 'This malacissation, or suppling of the body.' Bacon.

Malacoderm (mal'a-kô-dêrm), *n.* An individual of the Malacoderm.

Malacodermata (mal'a-kô-dêr'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *derma*, skin.] 1. A tribe of serricorn beetles, including those with a soft and flexible body, as the glow-worm.—2. A group of Actinozoa, of which the sea-anemone is the type, whose body walls contain no continuous skeleton.

Malacolite (mal'a-kol-it), *n.* [Gr. *malachê*, a mallow, and *lithos*, a stone, from its colour.] Another name for *Diopside*, a variety of pyroxene or augite containing little or no alumina.

Malacologist (mal-a-kol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of malacology.

Malacology (mal-a-kol'o-jî), *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, including the knowledge of such animals, whether protected by shells or entirely naked, and their distribution into classes, sub-classes, orders, families, genera, and species.

Malacopteri (mal-a-kop'têr-i), *n. pl.* Same as *Malacopterygii*.

Malacopterygian (mal-a-kop'têr-i-jî-an), *n.* An individual of the Malacopterygii.

Malacopterygii (mal-a-kop'têr-i-jî-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *pterygion*, a fin, a little wing, from *pteryx*, a wing.] That order of osseous fishes, the species of which are distinguished by all the rays of the fins being soft, exhibiting minute articulations, and often divided into small fibres at their extremities. They are divided into



Fin of Malacopterygian.

three sections, *Abdominales*, *Sub-brachiales*, and *Apodes*, according to the relative position of the pectoral and the ventral fins. The *Abdominales* have the ventrals posterior to the pectorals, as in the carp, salmon, pike, and herring families; the *Sub-brachiales* or *Jugulares* have the ventrals below or before the pectorals, as in the cod and flat-fish families; the *Apodes* are destitute of ventral fins, as the eels. Later naturalists have constituted a portion of them into an order, *Anacanthi*, corresponding nearly to the *Sub-brachiales*, and having the swim-bladder closed.

Malacopterygious, **Malacopterygian** (mal-a-kop'têr-i-jî-i-us, mal-a-kop'têr-i-jî-i-an), *a.* Belonging to the order Malacopterygii, or possessing their peculiar characters; having soft fin-rays not pointed at the extremities: applied to certain fishes.

Malacosteon (mal-a-kos'tê-on), *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *osteon*, a bone.] In med. a disease of the bones, in consequence of which they become softened and capable of being bent without breaking.

Malacostomous (mal-a-kos'tom-us), *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *stoma*, mouth.] Having soft jaws without teeth, as certain fishes.

Malacostraca (mal-a-kos'tra-ka), *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] The higher division of the Crustacea, as recognized by Aristotle and after him Latreille. It includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, &c., together with the woodlice and sand-hoppers.

Malacostracan (mal-a-kos'tra-kan), *n.* An individual of the Malacostraca.

Malacostracous (mal-a-kos'tra-kan, mal-a-kos'tra-kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malacostraca.

Malacostracology (mal-a-kos'tra-kol'o-jî),

n. [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *ostrakon*, shell, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of zoology which relates to the crustaceans. Called also *Crustaceology*.

Maladjustment (mal-ad-just'ment), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *adjustment*.] An evil or wrong adjustment.

Maladministration (mal-ad-min'is-trâ'shon), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *administration*.] Faulty administration; bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law; as, the maladministration of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

Maladroït (mal-a-droït), *a.* [Fr., from *mal*, bad, and *adroït* (which see).] Not adroit or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; unhandy.

Maladroïtly (mal-a-droït'li), *adv.* In a maladroït manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

Maladroïtness (mal-a-droït'nes), *n.* The quality of being maladroït; clumsiness; awkwardness.

Malady (mal'a-di), *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from *malade*, O. Fr. *malade*, Fr. *malapte*, ill, from L. *male habitus*, in bad condition. See HABIT.] 1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; any distemper, disorder, or indisposition proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; more particularly, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition.

The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind. Buckminster.

2. Moral disorder, or corruption of moral principles; disorder of the understanding or mind; as, a moral malady; a mental malady.

Malafide (mal'a-fî-dêz), *n.* [L.] Bad faith.—*Malafide*, with bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously. In *Scots law*, a *malafide* possessor is a person who possesses a subject not his own upon a title which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground for believing to be so. It is opposed to *bonafide*.

Malaga (mal'a-ga), *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

Malaguetta-pepper (mal-a-gwet'a-pep'êr), *n.* The seeds of *Amomum Malaguetta*, plants of the nat. order Zingiberaceae. See GRAINS OF PARADISE.

Malaise (mal-âz), *n.* [Fr.] An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, often a preliminary symptom of a serious malady.

He suffers from a torpid state of the intellect, a mental malaise unlifting him for any kind or degree of cerebral work. Dr. Forbes Winslow.

Malakanes (mal-a-kâ'nêz), Same as *Molokani*.

Malambo-bark (mal-am'bô-bârk), *n.* The bark of some species of Galipes, tropical American shrubs of the nat. order Rutaceae, used as a substitute for cinchona.

Malanders (mal'an-dêrz), *n.* [Fr. *malandres*, from L. *malandria*, blisters or pustules on the neck, especially of horses.] In *farcy*, a dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee.

Malapert (mal'a-pêrt), *a.* [O. E. and O. Fr. *malapert*, ready to a fault, over-ready; prefix *mal*, badly, and O. Fr. *apert*, ready, prompt, free, from L. *apertus*, open, from *aperio*, to open. See PERT.] Having pertness or impudence; saucy; quick; impudent; bold; forward.

Untutor'd lad, thou art too malapert. Shak.

Malapert (mal'a-pêrt), *n.* A pert, saucy person.

Malapertly (mal'a-pêrt'li), *adv.* In a malapert manner; saucily; with impudence.

Malapertness (mal'a-pêrt'nes), *n.* The quality of being malapert; sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness. 'Not boldness, but malapertness.' Fotherby.

Malapropism (mal'a-prop-izm), *n.* [From Mrs. Malaprop (see MALAPROPOS), the name of a character in Sheridan's play of *The Rivals*, noted for her blunders in the use of words.] 1. The act or habit of misapplying fine words through an ambition to use fine language.—2. A word so misapplied.

The Fieldhead estate and the de Walden estate were delightfully contagious—a malapropism which rumour had not failed to repeat to Shirley. C. Brontë.

Malapropos (mal-aprô-pô'), *adv.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *apropos* (which see).] Ill to the purpose; unseasonably; unsuitably.

The French afford you as much variety on the same day; but they do it not so unseasonably, or malapropos, as we. Dryden.

Malapterurus (ma-lap'te-rû'rus), *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *pteron*, a wing, fin, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of small malacopterygious fishes belonging to the section Abdominales and family Siluridae, possessed of a high degree of electrical power. A fish only 2 inches long has been found to give a man a shock which reached to his shoulder. *M. electricus* is a native of the Nile, and has been long known.

Malar (mâl'êr), *a.* [From L. *mala*, the cheek-bone, the jaw, from *mando*, to chew. Comp. L. *scala*, a ladder, from *scando*, to climb.] Of or pertaining to the cheek or the cheek-bone.

Malar (mâl'êr), *n.* In *anat.* the bone which gives prominence to the cheek; the cheek-bone.

Malaria (ma-lâ'ri-a), *n.* [It. *mala aria*, bad air, from L. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Bad air; air tainted by deleterious emanation from animal or vegetable matter; especially, the exhalation of marshy districts which produces intermittent fevers; miasma.

Malarial (ma-lâ'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Malarian*. **Malarious** (ma-lâ'ri-an, ma-lâ'ri-us), *a.* Pertaining to or infected by malaria.

A dismal hostel in a dismal land. A flat malarian world of reed and rush. Tennyson.

Mal-assimilation (mal'a-sim'il-â'shon), *n.* In *pathol.* imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition; faulty digestion, conversion, and appropriation of nutriment; cacochymia.

Malate (mâl'ât), *n.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] A salt of malic acid.

Malax† **Malaxate**† (mal'aks, ma-laks'ât), *v. t.* [L. *malaxo*, *malaxatum*, from Gr. *malasseo*, to soften.] To soften; to knead to softness.

Malaxation (mal-aks-â'shon), *n.* The act of malaxating or moistening and softening; the act of forming ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Rare.]

Malaxis (ma-laks'is), *n.* [Gr., a softening, from *malasseo*, to soften—in allusion to the texture of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceae, consisting of one species, *M. paludosa* (the bog-orchis), found in Britain. It is a perennial, growing in boggy places, and has small and insignificant greenish-yellow flowers in a slender raceme. It occurs in Britain, throughout Northern Europe, and Asia.

Malay (ma-lâ'), *n.* 1. A native of Malacca or of the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands.—2. The language of the Malays.

Malay (ma-lâ'), *a.* Belonging or relating to the Malays or to their country.—*Malay* race, one of the five principal divisions of mankind according to Blumenbach. In this division the summit of the head is slightly narrowed, the forehead a little projecting; the nose thick, wide, and flattened; the mouth large; the upper jaw projecting; the hair black, soft, thick, and curled.

Malayan (ma-lâ'-yan), *a.* Relating to Malacca or the Malay Peninsula, or to the people called Malays.

Ran a Malayan muck against the times. Tennyson.

Malayan (ma-lâ'-yan), *n.* 1. A native of Malacca or the Malay Peninsula.—2. The Malay language.

Malconformation (mal'kon-form-â'shon), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *conformation*.] Imperfect or abnormal formation; disproportion of parts.

Malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad or badly, and *content*.] A discontented person; specifically, a discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

Malcontent, Malcontented (mal'kon-tent, mal'kon-tent-ed), *a.* Discontented with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy; discontented.

The famous malcontent earl of Leicester. Milner.

Malcontentedly (mal'kon-tent-ed-li), *adv.* In a malcontented manner; with discontent.

Malcontentedness (mal'kon-tent-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being malcontented; discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of malcontentedness. Spectator.

Male (mâi), *a.* [Fr. *mâle*, O. Fr. *masle*, L. *masculus*, male, masculine, dim. of *mas*, a male.] 1. Pertaining to the sex that pro-

creates young, as distinguished from the female, which conceives and gives birth; masculine; as, a male child; a male beast, fish, or fowl.

I would make it death
For any male thing but to peep at us. *Tennyson.*

2. In bot. having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing; as, a male plant.—3. Possessing some quality or attribute considered as characteristic of males; hence, excellent; superior; best. [Rare.]

May virgins, when they come to mourn.
Male incense burn. *Herrick.*

—Male rhymes, rhymes in which only the final syllables correspond; as, *disdain, complain*.—Male screw, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.—Male system, in bot. the part of a plant which belongs to and includes the fecundating organs.

Male (mál), *n.* 1. Among animals, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.—2. In bot. a plant or part of a plant which bears the fecundating organs.

Male, *t.* [See MAIL.] A budget or portmanteau. *Chaucer.*

Male† (mál), *a.* Bad; evil; wicked. *Marston.*
Maleadministration (mal-ad-mín'is-trá'shón), *n.* Maladministration. 'When a prince was laid aside for maleadministration.' *Swift.*

Maleconformation† (mal'kon-form-á'shón), *n.* Malconformation.

Malecontent (mal'kon-tent), *n.* Malcontent.

Thou art the Mars of malecontents. *Shak.*

The malecontents, indeed, loudly asserted that there would be no peace. *Macaulay.*

Malecontent, Malecontented (mal'kon-tent, mal'kon-tent-ed), *a.* Same as *Malcontent*, *Malecontented*.

Maleolency (mal-e-dí'sen-sí), *n.* The quality or practice of being maleolent; evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [Rare.]

We are now to have a taste of the maleolency of Luther in his book against Henry the Eighth. *Atterbury.*

Maleolent (mal-e-dí'sent), *a.* [L. *maleolens*, *maleolentis*, ppr. of *maleo*, to speak ill—*male*, ill, and *oleo*, to say, to speak.] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Rare.] 'So furious, so maleolent, and so slovenly spirits.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Maleolot† (mal-e-díkt'), *v.t.* [L. *maleolico*. See MALEDICENT.] To address with maledictions; to curse.

Maleolition (mal-e-dí'kshón), *n.* [L. *maleolitionis*, *maleolitionis*—*male*, evil, and *oleo*, to speak.] Evil speaking; a cursing; curse or execration.

My name perhaps among the circumcised . . .
With malediction mentioned. *Milton.*

SYN. Cursing, curse, execration, imprecation, anathema.

Malefaction (mal-e-fak'shón), *n.* [L. *malefactio*, from *male*, evil, and *facio*, to do.] A criminal deed; a crime; an offence against the laws. [Rare.]

They have proclaimed their malefactions. *Shak.*

Malefactor (mal-e-fak'tér), *n.* [L. *evildoer*—*male*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal.

And there were also two other, malefactors, led with him to be put to death. *Luke xxiii. 32.*

SYN. Evil-doer, criminal, culprit, felon, convict.

Malefeasance (mal-fé'sans), *n.* Same as *Malefeasance*.

Malefern (mal'fèrn), *n.* The *Nephrodium* or *Lastrea Filix-mas*, a common British fern. Its rhizome and root-stalk possess powerful anthelmintic properties.

Malefic (ma-lef'ík), *a.* [L. *maleficus*, that does ill—*male*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] Doing mischief.

Malefic† (mal-e-fís), *n.* [Fr. *malefice*, L. *maleficium*. See MALEFIC.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment.

He crammed with crumbs of benefices,
And filled their mouths with meeds of malefices. *Spenser.*

Maleficence (ma-lef'i-sens), *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The quality of being maleficent; the doing or producing of evil.

Maleficient (ma-lef'i-sent), *a.* Given to maleficence; doing evil; harmful; mischievous. 'A mischievous or maleficient nation.' *Burke.*

Maleficate† (mal-e-fí'shí-át'), *v.t.* [L. *maleficari*, from L. *maleficium*.] To bewitch.

Every person that comes near him is maleficated; every creature all intent to hurt him, seek his ruin. *Burton.*

Malefication† (mal-e-fí'shí-á'shón), *n.* A bewitching.

Irremediable impotency . . . whether by way of perpetual malefication or casualty. *Sp. Hall.*

Maleficence† (mal-e-fí'shens), *n.* Maleficence (which see).

Maleficient† (mal-e-fí'shent), *a.* Maleficient (which see).

Maleformation† (mal-form-á'shón), *n.* Malformation.

Malengin† Same as *Malengine*. *Spenser.*

Malengin† (mal-en-jín'), *n.* [O. Fr. *malengin*, fraud, guile, from L. *malus*, bad, and *ingenium*, natural disposition.] Guile; deceit.

The admiral through private malice and malengin was to lose his life. *Milten.*

Maleodour (mal-ó'dér), *n.* Same as *Malodour*.

Maleposition (mal-pó-zí'shón), *n.* Same as *Malposition*.

Malepractice† (mal-prak'tís), *n.* Same as *Malpractice*.

Maleherbiaceous (mál-zér'bí-á'sé-é), *n. pl.* [After M. De *Maleherbes*, an illustrious French agriculturist.] Crownworts, a small group of dicotyledonous herbs or half-shrubby plants, now united with *Passifloraceae*, found in Chili and Peru.

Malison† (mal'ó-en), *n.* [See MALISON.] A curse; malediction.

Male-spirited (mál-spí-rít-ed), *a.* [Male, masculine, and *spirited*.] Having the spirit of a man; masculine; bold; vigorous; manly; high-minded. 'That male-spirited dame.' *B. Jonson.*

Mal sworn†, Mal sworn† (mal'swörn), *a.* [Prefix *male*, mal, badly, and *sworn*, pp. of *swear*.] Forsworn.

Malet† (mal'et), *n.* [Fr. *mallette*, dim. of *mal*, a sack. See MAIL.] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

Male-talent, *n.* [Prefix *male*, mal, bad, and *talent* (which see).] Ill-will. *Chaucer.*

Maletolt†, *n.* [Norm. and O. Fr., from L. *male*, badly, and L. *tolito*, a participle formed from L. *tollo*, to raise; Fr. *maletôte*, an exaction.] An illegal exaction, toll, or imposition. First applied to the exaction levied under Philip le Bel in 1290 for his war against the English.

Hence several remonstrances from the commons under Edward III. against the *maletolts* or unjust exactions upon wool. *Hallam.*

Maletrat† (mal'trét), *v.t.* Same as *Maltrat*.

Maletreatment (mal-tré'tment), *n.* Same as *Malreatment*.

Malevolence (ma-lev'ó-lens), *n.* The quality of being malevolent; ill-will; personal hatred; evil disposition toward another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than malignity. 'The malevolence towards those who excel.' *Spenser.*

Malevolent (ma-lev'ó-lent), *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *malevolens*—*male*, ill, and *volens*, ppr. of *volo*, to be willing or disposed.] Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed or disposed to injure others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; malicious; hostile.

Our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

SYN. Ill-disposed, envious, mischievous, evil-minded, spiteful, resentful, malicious, malignant, rancorous.

Malevolently (ma-lev'ó-lent-lí), *adv.* In a malevolent manner; with ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

Malevolous† (ma-lev'ó-lus), *a.* [L. *malevolus*, ill-disposed—*male*, badly, ill, and *volo*, to wish.] Malevolent. 'Malevolous critics.' *Warburton.*

Malexecution (mal'ek-sé-kú'shón), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *execution*.] Evil or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster.*

Malefeasance (mal-fé'sans), *n.* [Fr. *malefaisance*, from *mal*, evil, and *faire*, to do.] In law, the doing of an act which a person ought not to do; evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.

Malformation (mal-form-á'shón), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *formation*.] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts; a deviation from the normal form or structure of an organ.

Malgracious† (mal-grá'shus), *a.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *gracious*.] Ungracious; ungrateful.

His figure,
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly and malgracious. *Genov.*

Malgre†, Maulgre†, *adv.* [See MAUGRE.] In spite of; maugre.

Malic (mál'ík), *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.—Malic acid (C₄H₄O₆), a bibasic acid found in many fruits, particularly in the apple, hence the name. It is most easily obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus Aucuparia* (mountain-ash or rowan-tree), immediately after it has turned red, but while still unripe. It is very soluble in water, and has a pleasant acid taste.

Malice (mal'is), *n.* [Fr. *malice*, L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; cog. Gr. *malos*, black; Skr. *malá*, filth; Ir. *malis*, evil; Corn. *malan*, the devil.] 1. Enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite; ill-will.

Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shak.*

2. In law, a formed design or intention of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforsought*. It is expressed when the formed design is evidenced by certain circumstances, discovering such intention; and implied when the act is done in such a deliberate manner that the law presumes malice, though no particular enmity can be proved.—3. A malicious person.

Hag-seed, hence!

Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou'rt best,
To answer our business. Shrugst thou, malice! *Shak.*

SYN. Ill-will, malevolence, enmity, hate, spite, bitterness, malignity, maliciousness, rancour.—Malice, Malevolence, Malignity. Malice is a deeper and more abiding feeling than malevolence, more characteristic of the disposition of a person, and more likely to make itself seen in action. Malevolence is of a more casual and temporary character, and may often be excited by real or fancied wrongs; it is rather characterized by the desire that evil should happen to another than with an intention to bring it about. Malignity is the spirit of malice intensified, a disposition to bring about evil and mischief from an innate love of doing harm to others.

Malice† (mal'is), *v.t.* To regard with extreme ill-will; to bear extreme ill-will to.

Offending none, and doing good to all,

Yet being malic'd both of great and small. *Spenser.*

Malicho†, Mallecho† (mal-ích'ó, mal-ech'ó), *n.* [Sp. *malhecho*, an evil action, mischief—*mal*, ill, and *hecho*, a deed, from L. *facio*, to do.] Mischief; wickedness.

Oh! What means this, my lord!

Ham. Marry, this is mitching malicho. *Shak.*

Malicious (ma-lí'shus), *a.* [L. *malitiosus*, from *malitia*, wickedness. See MALICE.] 1. Indulging or exercising malice; harbouring ill-will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice; as, a malicious report.—Malicious abandonment, in law, the desertion of a spouse without just cause.—Malicious mischief, in law, the committing of an injury to public or private property, not for the purposes of theft, but from sheer wantonness or malice. This offence is punishable with great severity. In some instances it is a felony, in others a misdemeanour; punishable in some on summary conviction. Intent is the material ingredient in offences of this nature, but as the law presumes malice in the very commission of the act, it lies on the party indicted to rebut the presumption of malice or sufficiently explain the act.—Malicious prosecution, a prosecution preferred maliciously without reasonable cause. From want of probable cause malice may be inferred.—SYN. Ill-disposed, evil-minded, mischievous, malevolent, spiteful, resentful, bitter, malignant, rancorous.

Maliciously (ma-lí'shus-lí), *adv.* In a malicious manner; with malice, enmity, or ill-will.

Proud tyrants who maliciously destroy,

And ride o'er ruins with malignant joy. *Somerville.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hér; pine, pín; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bûll;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fey.

Maliciousness (ma-lí'ah-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.
Maliferous (ma-lí'fer-us), *a.* [*L. malum*, evil, and *fero*, to bear.] Bringing evil; unwholesome; pestilential. 'The maliferous climate of China.' *W. H. Russell.* [Rare.]
Malign (ma-lín'), *a.* [*L. malignus* for *malignus*, of an evil nature—*mali*, bad, and *genus*, kind. (See MALICE.) Comp. *benign*, with exactly the opposite sense.] 1. Having a very evil disposition towards others; harbouring violent hatred or enmity; malicious. Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Unfavourable; unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure.

Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign* Of fierce opposition. *Milton.*

3. † Malignant. 'Malign ulcers.' *Bacon.*
Malign (ma-lín'), *v.t.* 1. † To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser.*

2. To speak evil of; to traduce; to defame; to vilify.

To be envied and shot at, to be *malign* standing, and to be despised falling. *South.*

Malign (ma-lín'), *v.t.* To entertain malice.

This odious fool . . . *maligning* that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness. *Milton.*

Malignance (ma-lí'nan-s), *n.* Same as *Malignancy*.

Malignancy (ma-lí'nan-s), *n.* The quality of being malignant; (a) extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart. (b) Unfavourableness; unpropitiousness; as, the *malignancy* of the aspect of planets.

The *malignancy* of my fate might perhaps distemper yours. *Shak.*

(c) In *med.* virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

Malignant (ma-lí'nant), *a.* [*L. malignans*, *malignantis*, from *maligno*, to act maliciously, from *malignus*, of an evil nature. See MALICE, *a.*] 1. Disposed to harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; malicious; as, a *malignant* heart.—2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence. 'Malignant and ill-boding stars.' *Shak.*—3. Tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue; virulent; as, a *malignant* ulcer; a *malignant* fever.—4. Extremely heinous; as, the *malignant* nature of sin.—*SYN.* Malicious, malevolent, bitter, rancorous, spiteful, resentful, envious, malign.

Malignant (ma-lí'nant), *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions; specifically, in *English history*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son in their struggle against the Parliament; a Royalist; a Cavalier: so called by the Roundheads or opposite party.

How will dissenting brethren relish it? What will *malignants* say? *Hudibras.*

Malignantly (ma-lí'nant-ly), *adv.* In a malignant manner; maliciously; with extreme malevolence; with pernicious influence.

Maligner (ma-lín'ér), *n.* One who maligns, or regards, or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call in question. *Swift.*

Malignify (ma-lí'ni-fí), *v.t.* To render malign or malignant. [Rare.]

Dreadful are the effects of a strong faith *malignified*. *Southey.*

Malignity (ma-lí'ni-tí), *n.* [*L. malignitas*, from *malignus*, of an evil nature. See MALICE.] The state or quality of being malignant; (a) extreme enmity or evil dispositions of heart toward another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep-rooted spite. (b) Virulence; destructive tendency; deadly quality; as, the *malignity* of an ulcer or disease. 'An invincible *malignity* in his disease.' *Hayward.* (c) Extreme evilness of nature; enormity or heinousness. 'This shows the high *malignity* of fraud.' *South.*—*SYN.* Malice, maliciousness, rancour, spite, malevolence, ill-will, virulence, malignancy, destructiveness, heinousness, enormity.

Malignly (ma-lín'ly), *adv.* In a malignant manner: (a) with extreme ill-will. 'Praise *malignly* art I cannot reach.' *Pope.* (b) Unpropitiously; perniciously.

Malingering (ma-lín'jér), *v.t.* [*Fr. malingre*, sickly, weakly; according to Diez from *mal*, ill, and *O.Fr. aingre*, *heingre*, languishing, feeble, a nasalized form of *L. aeger*, sick. The meaning has probably been influenced by the form of the word recalling *Fr. malin*, evil, mischievous, and *gré*, inclination.] *Milit.* to feign, produce, or protract illness in order to avoid duty.

Malingeringer (ma-lín'jér-ér), *n.* *Milit.* a soldier who feigns himself sick.

Malingery (ma-lín'jér-í), *n.* *Milit.* a feigning of illness or protracting of disease in order to avoid duty.

Malis (má'lis), *n.* [*Gr.*, a distemper in horses and asses.] A cutaneous disease produced by parasitic worms or vermin: formerly called *Dodders*.

Malison (mal'í-zn), *n.* [*O.Fr. malison*, *malison*, *malison*, contr. from *malediction*. Comp. *benison* for *benediction*. See MALLEDICTION.] Malediction; curse; execration.

O be his tomb as lead to lead,
Upon its dull destroyer's head!
A minstrel's *malison* is said. *Sir W. Scott.*
I have no sorcerer's *malison* on me. *Tennyson.*

Malin (ma'kin), *n.* [*Dim. of Mal, Mary.* From this name being regarded as representative of a kitchen wench it came to have the second meaning. In the same way as the name *jack* is given to an implement used for various homely purposes. See GRIMALKIN.] 1. A wench employed in a kitchen.

The kitchen *malin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Shak.*

2. A mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens.

3. A stuffed figure dressed up; a scarecrow.

Mail (má), *n.* [*Fr. mail*, *it. maglio*, *malleo*, *L. malleus*, a hammer.] 1. A large heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving anything with force.

Erisoon one of those villains him did rap
Upon his head-peace with his yron *mail*. *Spenser.*

2. † A blow.

And give that reverend head a *mail*,
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras.*

Mail (má), *v.t.* To beat with a mail; to beat with something heavy; to bruise. See MAUL.

Mail (má), *n.* [Originally an alley where people played with mails and balls.] 1. A public walk; a level shaded walk.

Part of the area was laid out in gravel walks and planted with elms; and these convenient and frequented walks obtained the name of the City *Mail*. *Southey.*

2. A court; a pleading-house.

Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or *mails*, ceased. *Milman.*

Mailard (mal'írd), *n.* [*O. Fr. mailard*, Prov. *Fr. mailard*, a wild drake, perhaps from *maille* (*L. macula*), a spot, a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing.] The common wild duck. See DUCK.

Malleability (mal'le-a-bí-lí-tí), *n.* The quality of being malleable or susceptible of extension by beating.

Malleable (mal'le-a-bl), *a.* [*Fr. malleable*, from *L.L. malleo*, to beat with a hammer. See MALLEATE.] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; reducible to a laminated form by beating.—*Malleable iron*, pig-iron which has been deprived of nearly the whole of its carbon, and thus freed from its brittleness by the processes of refining, puddling, hammering, rolling, &c.

Malleableise, **Malleablise** (mal'le-a-bl-íz), *v.t.* To render malleable; to render capable of extension under blows of a hammer. [Rare.]

Malleableness (mal'le-a-bl-nes), *n.* Malleability (which see).

Malleacous, **Malleoid** (mal-le-á's-ús, mal-le-í-dé), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of which the genus *Malleus* is the type. They are regarded by some as a subfamily of the *Aviculæ* or *pearl-oysters*.

Malleate (mal'le-át), *v.t. pret. & pp. malleated*; *ppr. malleating*. [*L.L. malleo*, *malleatum*, to beat with a hammer, from *L. malleus*, a hammer.] To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

Malleation (mal-le-á-shon), *n.* 1. The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.—2. In *med.* a form of chorea, in which the person affected has a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

Mallecho, *n.* See MALICE.

Mallemaroking (mal-le-mar-ok-ing), *n.* *Naut.* the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. *Sailor's Word-Book.*

Mallemock, **Mallemock** (mal'le-mok, mal-le-mók), *n.* The fulmar (which see).

Mallenders (mal'en-dérz), *n.* Same as *Mallenders*.

Malleolar (mal'le-ó-lér), *a.* [*L. malleolus*, *dim. of malleus*, a hammer.] In *anat.* of or pertaining to the ankle.

Malleolus (mal'le-ó-lus), *n.* [*L. dim. of malleus*, a hammer.] 1. One of the two projections of the leg-bones at the ankle.—2. In *bot.* a layer; a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. *Lindley.*

Mallet (mal'let), *n.* [*Dim. of mail*.] A wooden hammer of various forms, used chiefly in striking the chisel by stone-cutters, joiners, carpenters, &c.

Malleus (mal'le-us), *n.* [*L.*, a mallet.] 1. In *anat.* one of the outermost of the chain of bones in the ear, one of whose processes, called the *handle*, is fastened to the membrane of the drum. See EAR.—2. In *zool.* a hammer-shaped body forming part of the masticatory apparatus in some microscopic forms, as *Chætonotus*.—3. Lamarck's name for a genus of irregular and inequivalve shells, placed among the *Ostracea* by Cuvier. The *M. vulgaris* (hammer-headed oyster) is chiefly remarkable for its singular form; the two sides of the hinge being extended so as to resemble, in some measure, the head of a hammer, while the valves, elongated nearly at right angles to these, represent the handle. It inhabits the Indian Archipelago, attaching itself by a byssus to submarine rocks.

Mallenders, **Mallenders** (mal'in-dérz, mal'en-dérz), *n.* Same as *Mallenders*.

Mallaphaga (mal-af-a-ga), *n. pl.* [*Gr. mallos*, a fleece, and *phagô*, to eat.] An order of minute apterous insects with a mouth formed for biting, and furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, parasitic on birds; bird-lice.

Mallotus (mal-lót-us), *n.* [*Gr. mallôtos*, fleecy.] A genus of small fishes of the family Salmonidae, and of which the species *M. villosus* (*Salmo arcticus*) or caplin is the type. See CAPLIN.

Mallow, **Mallows** (mal'ló, mal'lóz), *n.* [*A. Sax. malu*, *malve*, *G. malve*, from *L. malva*, a mallow, which is allied to or derived from *Gr. malachê*, mallow, from *malakos*, soft—either from its softly downy leaves, or from its emollient and demulcent properties.] The common name of the wild species of the genus *Malva*, the type of the nat. order *Malvaceæ*. They are so named from their emollient qualities. See MALVA.—*Jew's mallow*, a plant, *Corchorus olitorius*, used as a pot-herb in Syria and Egypt. See CORCHORUS.—*Marsh-mallow*, the common name of *Althæa officinalis*, the root and leaves of which are used in medicine in decoction and syrup. See ALTHÆA.

Malm (mám), *n.* [*A. Sax. malm*, sand, *malm-stân*, sandstone; *O. Sax. malm*, dust, Goth. *malm*, sand, the *malm* in (*Sw.*) *Malmö*, &c.; allied to *Sc. mawmy*, soft, *mawm*, to soften, *E. meal*, the root being seen in *Ice. mela*, Goth. *malen*, to grind.] 1. The name given to a soil in the south-eastern counties of England resting on the upper greensand, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the growth of hops.—2. A kind of soft, brittle stone. [*Local.*]—3. Malm-rock.—4. Malmbrick.

Malm (mám), *a.* Composed of the soil malm. 'Malm lands.' *Gilbert White.*

Malmbrick (mám'brik), *n.* [*Malm* and *brick*.] A brick composed of sand, comminuted chalk, and clay, which burns to a pale brown colour more or less inclined to yellow, an indication of the presence of magnesia.

Malm-rock (mám'rok), *n.* A calcareous sandstone forming portions of the upper greensand in Surrey and Sussex. Called also *Firestone*.

Malmsey (mám'zí), *n.* [*O.E. malvesie*; *Fr. malvoisie*; *It. malvasia*, from *Napoli di Malvasia*, in the Morea, the white and red wines produced in which first received the name. 'The grape from which *Malmsey* is made is originally derived from an island, connected with the coast of Laconia by a bridge, in the bay of Epidaurus Limera, formerly a promontory called Minoa. Its modern name Monemvasia (*μὲν ἱβερία*, single entrance) was corrupted into *malvasia* by the Italians, *malvoise* by the French, and *malmsey* by the English. *Encyc. Metropolitana.*] A kind of grape; also, a

strong and fine-flavoured sweet white wine made in Madeira of grapes which have been allowed to shrivel upon the vine. 'Methuén' wort, and malmsy. *Shak.*

Malodorous (mal-ô-dô-rus), *a.* Having a bad or offensive odour.

Malodour (mal-ô-dô-r), *n.* (Prefix mal, bad, and odour.) An offensive odour.

Malope (mal-ô-pé), *n.* (L. a name applied to one of the mallows.) A small genus of malvaceous plants containing only three species, one of which (*M. malinoides*) is cultivated as a favourite hardy annual. The plants are natives of the Mediterranean region, and are annual smooth or hairy herbs, with entire or trifid leaves and large handsome violet or rose-coloured flowers, with three large cordate bracts.

Malpighia (mal-pî-gî-a), *n.* [See MALPIGHI.] A genus of plants, the type of the order Malpighiales. The species are small trees or shrubs, with opposite shortly stalked leaves and axillary and terminal fascicles or corymbs of white or red flowers. The fruit of one species (*Malpighia urens*) is the Barbados cherry of the West Indies. The bark of *M. moureauxii* and *cranioides* is a kind of febrifuge. A few kinds produce timber of a bright yellow colour.

Malpighiales (mal-pî-gî-â-les), *a. pl.* [See MALPIGHI.] A sub-order of angiospermous trees and shrubs, often climbing with polypetalous regular or irregular flowers, trigynous perita, and usually monadelphous stamens, and opposite stipulate or exstipulate leaves, inhabiting various parts of the tropics. Forty nine genera and nearly 600 species are known.

Malpighian (mal-pî-gî-ân), *a.* In bot. applied to hairs formed as in the genus *Malpighia*, which are attached by the middle and its parallel to the surface on which they grow.

Malpighian (mal-pî-gî-ân), *a.* (After Malpighi, an eminent Italian anatomist and writer on plants of the seventeenth century, who discovered the bodies mentioned in (a) and (b).) In compar. anat. (a) applied to certain small round bodies in the cortical substance of the kidney of a deep red colour, composed of a vascular tuft inclosed in a thin membranous capsule the dilated commencement of a uriniferous tubule. (b) Applied to certain minute semi-opaque whitish, conical corpuscles of gelatinous consistency in the red substance of the spleen. (c) Applied to certain small conical tubular spines, immediately behind the posterior aperture of the stomach of insects, which are generally regarded as representing the liver.

Malposition (mal-pô-zî-shun), *n.* [Prefix mal, bad, and position.] A wrong position.

Malpractice (mal-prak-tîs), *n.* [Prefix mal, bad, and practice.] Evil practice, illegal or immoral conduct, practice contrary to established rules, misbehaviour.

Fanny was almost ready to let him to cream her brother's malpractice from her name. *Farquhar.*

Malstick (mal-stîk), *n.* Same as *Maulstick* (which see).

Malt (malt), *n.* [A Sax. malt, *maln* (O Sax. *lout* and Dan. *mal*, D. *maul*, O. *maln*), from A Sax. *malian*, to melt, to dissolve, to digest, to cook.] Grains usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, the starch of the grains being thus converted into saccharine matter after which it is dried in a kiln, and then used in the brewing of porter ale, or beer and in whisky distilling. One hundred parts of barley yield about ninety two parts of air-dried malt. 2. Liqueur produced from malt, beer.

Malt (malt), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or made with malt, as, malt liquor.

Malt (malt), *v. t.* To make into malt, as, to malt barley.

Malt (malt), *v. i.* To become or be converted into malt.

To home it green will make it malt green. *Marston.*

Mal-talent (mal-tâ-lent), *n.* [Prefix mal, bad, and talent (which see).] 1. Ill-humour, ill-will, spleen.

So forth he went

With heavy look and humped pace, that plume in him between green grins and mal-content. *Spenser.*

2. Evil inclination. *Sir W. Scott.*

Malt-barn (malt-bâr), *n.* A barn in which malt is made or kept.

Malt-drink, **Malt-liquor** (malt-drînk, malt-lik-er), *n.* A liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt, as ale, porter, &c.

Malt-dust (malt-dust), *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

Malt-dust is a sort of barren land. *Marston.*

Maltose (mal-tô-sé), *n.* sing. and pl. A native or native, or inhabitant or inhabitants, of Malta.

Maltose (mal-tô-sé), *a.* Relating to Malta. *Maltose* *crum* lies under Creta. *Maltose* *dog*, a very small kind of animal with long silky generally white, hair and round muzzle.

Malt-floor (malt-flôr), *n.* A perforated iron or tile floor in the chimney of a malt-kiln through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the grain laid upon it.

Maltha (mal-tha), *n.* (Gr., a mixture of wax and pitch for caulking ships.) 1. A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch, intermediate between liquid petroleum and solid asphalt. It is saccharine to the touch, and exhales a bituminous odour. — 2. *Morlar*. *Holland.*

Malt-horse (malt-hôrs), *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; horse, a dull fellow.

You cannot swear you whorem malt-horse drudge! *Shak.*

Malt-house (malt-hôus), *n.* A house in which malt is made.

Malthusian (mal-thû-sî-an), *a.* Relating to the Rev. T. R. Malthus or to opinions similar to his. Malthus was the first to bring prominently forward the fact that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can, under the most favourable circumstances, be made to increase, and hence, that hasty and early marriages should be discouraged.

Malthusian (mal-thû-sî-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of Malthus.

Malt-kiln (malt-kîl), *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check the germination after the processes of steeping and couching have been gone through.

Malt-liquor, *n.* See MALT-DRINK.

Maltman, **Maltster** (malt-man, malt-stôr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.

Malt-mill (malt-mîl), *n.* A mill for grinding malt.

Maltose (mal-tô-sé), *n.* (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁.) Sugar produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase, and having the same composition as glucose.

Maltreat (mal-trî-t), *v. t.* [Prefix mal, bad, badly and treat.] To treat ill, to abuse, to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

Maltreatment (mal-trî-tî-mênt), *n.* The act of maltreating, or state of being maltreated, ill treatment, ill usage, abuse.

Maltster See MALTMAN.

Malt-vinegar (malt-vî-n-e-gôr), *n.* Vinegar made from an infusion of malt.

Maltworm (malt-wôr-m), *n.* A person fond of or who indulges in beer or other liquor; a tippler. 'Mad unwhisked, purple-lipped maltworms.' *Shak.*

*Thou dost also tread to me the bowl,
It on so a maltworm's shanks,
And such, sweet heart, I crush my part
Of this jolly good old ale.* *Sp. Shak.*

Malum (mal-um), *n.* [L.] An evil. — *Malum* is an evil in itself. *Malum prœdictum*, a prohibited wrong, an act wrong because forbidden by law.

Malura, *n.* [Fr. *malheur*, misfortune — *mal*, bad, and *heur* (from L. *augustus*, augury), luck.] Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

Malurina (mal-û-rî-nâ), *a. pl.* A sub-family of dentirostral insectivorous birds, of which the genus *Malurus* is the type, the so-called warblers. See MALURUS.

Malurus (ma-Mû-rus), *n.* (Gr. *malos*, evil, and *oura*, a tail.) A genus of insectivorous birds belonging to the family Sylviidae, abundantly dispersed through New South Wales. *M. spinus* is named by the colonists the *Superb Warbler* *Blue Wren*, &c. It is a very beautiful bird.

Mallow (mal-ô), *n.* [See MALLOW.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Malvaceæ, of which it is the type. The mallows. There are about sixteen species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North Africa, some of them widely spread woods of cultivation. They are hairy or smooth herbs, with lobed angular or dissected leaves, and axillary solitary or fasciated flowers; the petals are notched, purplish rose coloured or white.

M. sylvestris (the common mallow) is a common and widely diffused species, possessed of mucilaginous properties. The whole plant is used officinally in Britain in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient resmas. When fresh the flowers are reddish purple, but on drying become blue, and yield their coloring principle both to water and alcohol. The alcoholic tincture furnishes one of the most delicate of reagents for testing the presence of alkalies or acids.

Mallow (mal-ô), *a. pl.* A large natural order of vaguous plants, the distinguishing marks of which are, polypetalous flowers, monadelphous stamens, umbelular anthers, valvate calivation, and often an external only (epicalyx) or involucre. A large portion of the order consists of herbaceous or annual plants, inhabiting all the milder parts of the world, but found most plentifully in hot countries. Several species are of essential service to man. As emollients they are well known in medical practice. The hairy covering of the seeds of the various species of *Cosmosiphon* forms raw cotton. The inner bark of many species yields fibre of considerable value. Many species of *Althæa*, *Rosa*, and *Hibiscus* are splendid flowering plants. See MALVA.

Malvaceous (mal-vâ-shus), *a.* [L. *malva*, mallow.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling mallows, a term designating a group of plants of which mallows is the type.

Malversation (mal-ver-sâ-shun), *n.* (Fr. *malversation* from L. *mal*, badly, ill, and *servare*, to turn one's self about in a place, to occupy one's self from some wrong, to turn.) Evil conduct, improper or wicked behaviour, — means artifice or fraudulent tricks, especially, misbehaviour in an office or employment, as fraud, breach of trust, extortion, &c.

Malveria, *n.* Malvern-wine. *Chaucer.*

Mam (mam), *n.* [Coptic from *ma-mam*.] Mamma.

Mama, **Mamma** (ma-mâ), *n.* [A word composed of a repetition of one of the earliest articulations of the human voice, *ma*, and hence applied to the objects of earliest interest to the infant, the mother and the mother's breast.] *Bedward.*

Camp L. *mamma*, the breast, *Or mamma*, *mamma*, mother, *Pr mamma*, *Pr mamma*, *Or mamma*, *Or mamma*, *Or mamma*, and similar words in many languages. See PAPA.] Mother: a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons.

Mameluke, **Mameluka** (mam-ô-lûk, mam-ô-lûk), *n.* [Ar. *mamlûk*, that which is possessed, a slave, from *malak*, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, consisting originally of Circassian slaves of the boys, introduced in the thirteenth century. So early as 1254 they became so powerful that they made one of their own number sultan, their dynasty continuing till 1517 when it was overthrown by Selim I. Their power however remained so great that they continued to be virtual masters of the country. In 1811 the new pasha (afterwards viceroys) of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, having invited the chief Mamelukes, pretending to grace his investiture, into the citadel of Cairo, caused them to be butchered, to the number of 470, which was followed by a general massacre of them throughout Egypt. Some hundreds who escaped into Lower Nubia, built a town, and endeavoured to keep up their force by disciplining negroes. In this they did not succeed, and shortly afterwards disappeared. Written also *Mamluk*, *Mamlûk*.

Mammon (mam-môn), *n.* (Fr., a stipple, from L. *mammon*, a breast.) A small hill or mound with a round top, so called from its resemblance to a woman's breast, a hemispherical elevation. Our tents were pitched on another mammon. *W. H. Murray.*

Mamma (mam-mâ), *a. pl.* **Mammæ** (mam-mâ), [L. See MAMA.] The breast, the organ in females that secretes the milk.

man, *man*, *mand*; supposed to be from a root *man*, meaning to think, seen unchanged in *Skir man*, to think, to know, in *manas*, mind, *manushya*, a man, and also in *E. man*, to intend, mind, *G. manas*, love, *L. mens*, the mind, *memorari*, to remember, &c. In English there is only one word for man and human being (*L. vir* and *homo*), but other Teutonic languages have two, as *D. man* and *mensch*, *G. mann* and *mensch*, *Dan. mand* and *meneske*, the latter being properly adjectives. The pl. *men* is parallel to *feet*, the change of a and o to e being the result of umlaut (*manni* giving *men*, *föti*, *fet*, *feet*). 1. An individual of the human race; a human being; a person; as, no man is infallible.

A man in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible. *Dr. H. More*.

2. Particularly, a male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy.

Neither was the *man* created for the woman; but the woman for the *man*. *1 Cor. xi. 9.*

The nurse's legends are for truths received. And the *man* dreams but what the boy believed. *Dryden*.

3. The human race; mankind; the totality of human beings: used without article or plural; as, *man* is born to trouble. Blumenbach divides mankind into five varieties:—(1) Caucasian variety, having the skin white. (2) The Mongolian variety, of an olive colour. (3) The Ethiopian variety, the skin and eyes black. (4) The American variety, the skin dark, and more or less of a red tint. (5) The Malay variety, the colour varying from a light tawny to a deep brown. Professor Huxley has divided *man* into five groups: *Australoid*, *Negroid*, *Mongoloid*, and the *Xanthochroic* and *Melanochroic* (fair and dark whites). The *Australoid* group includes the indigenous non-Aryan tribes of Central and Southern India, the ancient Egyptians and their descendants the modern Fellahs. In the *Negroid*, he includes both the Negroes proper and the Bushmen of the extreme south, the Hottentots being considered a cross-breed between these. The *Mongoloid* includes the Tatar races, the Chinese and Japanese. The nations described as 'Caucasian' he breaks up into two groups—*the Xanthochroic*, or fair whites, of which the Teutonic and Scandinavian races may be regarded as the type; and the *Melanochroic*, or dark whites, which he is disposed to consider as sprung from intermixture of Xanthochroic and Australoids. The Hindus, Arabs, and the dark-haired inhabitants of Southern Europe belong to this division. In the above classification many races, as the American Indians, natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c., appear to be left out of account.—4. A male who possesses in a remarkable degree the characteristics of manhood, as manly strength or virtue.

I dare do all that may become a *man*; Who dares do more is none. *Shak.*

5. A male servant or attendant; an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction; a workman; an employee. 'Like master, like man.' *Old proverb.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride. *Cheney.*

6. A vassal, liege, subject, or tenant: with possessives.

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honour. *Blackstone*.

7. A husband.

Every wife ought to answer for her *man*. *Addison.*

8. A word of familiar address, often implying some degree of impatience and disparagement.

We speak no treason, *man*. *Shak.*

9. A piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.—*Man of straw*, a man of no substantial character, influence, or means; a puppet at the will of another; a person destitute of capital put forward by way of decoy. See *straw*.

It used to be customary for a number of worthless fellows to loiter about our law-courts, to become false-witness or surety for any one who would buy their services; their badge was a straw in their shoes. Being utterly penniless and without principle, a *man of straw* became proverbial. *Briner*.

—*Man* is used in a few compounds merely to denote the sex, as in *man-child*, *man-servant*. It is also used in a great many other compounds whose meanings are suffi-

ciently obvious; as, *man-eater*, *man-hater*, *man-pleaser*, *man-slayer*, &c.

Man (*man*), v. t. pret. & pp. *manne*; ppr. *manning*. 1. To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defence, or the like; as, to *man* the lines of a fort or fortress; to *man* a ship or a boat; to *man* the capstan.

See how the sorry Warwick *man*s the wall! *Shak.*

2. To furnish with strength for action; to strengthen; to fortify.

Theodosius having *manne*d his soul with proper reflections. *Addison*.

3. To furnish with attendants or servants.

[Rare.]—4. † To point; to aim.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast. *Shak.*

5. To accustom to man; to tame, as a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard, To make her come and know her keeper's call. *Shak.*

—To *man* the yards (*man*), to send a suffi-

cient number of men upon the yards to reef or furl the sails; also, to range men in a standing position along the tops of the yards as a mark of respect to any person, or on some memorable occasion.

Manable (*man'a-bl*), a. Of age for a husband; marriageable. 'She's *manable*, is she not?' *Beau. & Fl.*

Manage, *man'aj*, v. t. Same as *Manage*.

Manacle (*man'a-kl*), n. [*Fr. manicle*, *L. manica*, dim. of *manica*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a handcuff or manacle, from *manus*, the hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands, handcuffs; shackles, generally used in the plural.

Manacle (*man'a-kl*), v. t. pret. & pp. *manacled*; ppr. *manacled*. To put handcuffs or other fastenings upon, in order to confine the hands, to shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers of.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbutnot.*

Manage (*man'aj*), v. t. pret. & pp. *managed*; ppr. *managing*. [Under this form two words have become blended together, first, O.E. *manage*, *Fr. manage*, the training or management of a horse, also management or guidance in general, *It. maneggiare*, to handle, to manage, from *L. manus*, the hand, and second, *Fr. ménage*, a household, *man'ager*, to husband or make the most of; the latter is derived from *L. mansio*, a dwelling, through *L.L. mansuaticum*, *manuaticum*.] 1. To have under control and direction, to conduct; to carry on; to guide; to administer; to treat; to handle; as, to *manage* a farm; to *manage* the affairs of a family.

What woe I *manage*, and what woe I gain. *Prose.*

2. To train in the manage, as a horse; to train to graceful action; to train in general. 'Managed hawk.' *Sir W. Scott.*

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to control; to make tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be *managed*.

We will *manage* Bull, I'll warrant you. *Arbutnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To make subservient.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.

The less he had to lose, the less he cared To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.

It was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects. *Addison.*

SYN. To direct, govern, control, wield, order, contrive, concert, conduct, transact.

Manage (*man'aj*), v. t. To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

Manage (*man'aj*), n. [See the verb.] 1. Conduct; administration; discipline; governance; direction; treatment; as, the *manage* of the state or kingdom.

From the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

For want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange.*

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Beacon.*

2. Training of a horse; horsemanship; manage; a riding-school.

In thy faint shambles I by thee have watch'd, And heard these murrain tales of lion wars; Speak terms of *manage* to thy bounding steed. *Shak.*

Manageability (*man'aj-a-bil'i-ti*), n. State of being manageable; manageableness.

Manageable (*man'aj-a-bl*), a. 1. Capable of being managed; easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded; governable; tractable, docile, as, heavy cannon are not very *manageable*; a *manageable* horse.

I was a good child on the whole, A meek and *manageable* child. *E. B. Browning.*

2. Easily made subservient to one's views or designs.

Manageableness (*man'aj-a-bl-ness*), n. The quality of being manageable; tractableness.

Manageably (*man'aj-a-bl*), adv. In a manageable manner.

Manageless (*man'aj-less*), a. Incapable of being managed.

Management (*man'aj-ment*), n. 1. The act of managing, the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs.—2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design, or prudence; contrivance.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden.*

3. Negotiation; transaction; dealing.

He had great *management* with ecclesiastics, in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

4. The collective body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest; the board of directors or managers.

SYN. Conduct, administration, government, direction, guidance, disposal, care, charge, contrivance, intrigue.

Manager (*man'aj-er*), n. 1. One who manages or who has the conduct or direction of anything, one who uses knowledge and address in bringing about his purposes; a conductor; a director; as, the *manager* of a theatre; the *manager* of a lottery, of a ball, &c. 'A skilful *manager* of the rabble.' *South.*

An arid *manager*, that crept between His friend and shame. *Pope.*

2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts, in the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Sir W. Temple.*

Managerial (*man-a-jer'i-al*), a. Of or belonging to a manager or management; as, *managerial* tact.

Managership (*man'aj-er-ship*), n. The office of a manager; management.

Managery (*man'aj-er-i*), n. 1. Conduct; direction, administration.—2. Husbandry; economy; frugality.

Their unseasonable *managery*, in that particular, drew upon them an expense of many millions. *H. Starnet.*

3. Manner of using.—4. Moral conduct.

The fruits of whose doctrine and *managery* amount, at best, only to empty forms of godliness. *Barrow.*

Managing (*man'aj-ing*), a. Intriguing; economical; frugal; as, she was a *managing* woman.

Manakin (*man'a-kin*), n. [Dim. of *man*. The English word, like the *Fr. mannequin*, *G. bartmännchen* (bearded-manakin), was ori-

ginally applied to *Pipra Manacus*, from the beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.] 1. A little man; a manikin.

This is a dear manikin to you, Sir Toby.—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong.

2. The name given to the dentirostral insectivorous birds forming the sub-family Pipridae. They are generally small and of brilliant plumage, and with but few exceptions are natives of the hottest parts of America. They feed on vegetable and animal substances, and are lively and active in their movements. (See *PIPER*.) The typical genus is *Pipra*, which includes the bearded-manakin (*P. Manacus*), and several others. The general colour of this bird is black, the breast, neck, and tuft of feathers on the chin white. It is common and generally lives in societies. An allied species is the beautiful orange manakin or cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola aurantia*). See *RUPICOLA*.

Man-ape (man'ap), n. An ape most nearly approaching man; an anthropoid ape, as the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, and gibbon.

Man-at-arms (man'at-armz), n. A term applied to a fully equipped or heavy-armed soldier of former times, and especially of the middle ages.

Manatee, Manatin (man-a-tē', man'a-tin), n. [Haytian.] The sea-ow, a gregarious aquatic mammal of the genus *Manatus*, order Sirenia, closely allied to the Cetacea, and found on the coast of South America, on the west coast of Africa, and Australia. They generally frequent the mouths of rivers and estuaries and feed on algae and such littoral land vegetation as they can reach at high tide. Their anterior limbs or swimming paws are furnished with nails, by means of which they drag themselves along the shore. They are large seaward animals, attaining a length of 8 to 10 feet as a rule, but sometimes growing to 30 feet. Their flesh is excellent, in taste something between veal and pork, and as they are easily captured they have become somewhat rare. There are several species, the

American Manatee (*Manatus americanus*).

principal being the American manatee (*M. americanus*), which inhabits the shallow waters of the east coasts of South and North America, and the African manatee (*M. senegalensis*). The dugong (which see) belongs to the same order. Called also *Lemanatin* and *Sea-ow*.

Manatide (ma-na-tī-dē), n. pl. A family of mammals, co-extensive with the order Sirenia. See *MANATEE*, *SIRENIA*.

Manation (ma-na'shon), n. [*L. manatio*, from *maneo*, to flow.] The act of issuing or flowing out. [Rare.]

Manatus (ma-na'tus), n. A genus of aquatic animals belonging to the order Sirenia, the manatees. See *MANATEE*.

Manbote (man'bōt), n. [*Man*, and *bote*, compensation.] In old law, a compensation or recompense for homicide, particularly due to the lord for killing his man or vassal.

Manbound (man'bound), n. [*Naut.*] A term applied to a ship detained in port in consequence of being short of its complement of hands.

Manby's Apparatus (man'bis ap-pa-rē'tus), n. An apparatus by which a shot, with a line or chain attached to it, is thrown from a mortar over a stranded vessel, thereby opening a communication between the ship and the shore. The line or chain is coiled or faked in a box, so that it can run out easily and without risk of getting entangled or broken.

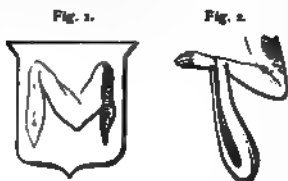
Manco (man'ka), n. The Old English (Anglo-Saxon) mark, coined both in gold and silver. The silver manco weighed about the fifth part of an ounce, and was equivalent to about one shilling. The gold manco of 80 pence was equal to about 7s. 6d. sterling. Called also *Mancus* and *Marcus*.

Manché (man-ché), n. An East Indian boat with masts raking forward, used on the Malabar coast. Its flat bottom fits it for crossing the bars at the mouths of rivers, and

Manché of Calicut.

ascending the streams, whence it fetches away heavy cargoes.

Manche, Maunch (mänsh), n. [*Fr. manche*, from *L. manica*, a long sleeve, from *manus*, the hand.] 1. An old-fashioned sleeve with



Manche or Maunch.

Fig. 1, Manche as on heraldic bearing. Fig. 2, Sleeve of the time of Henry III. from which the heraldic manche is copied.

long hanging ends to it.—2. In *Ar.* a bearing representing such a sleeve.

Manche-présent (mansh'prez-ent), n. [*Fr. manche*, a sleeve.] A present which one gets put into his sleeve; a bribe; a present from the donor's own hand.

Manchet (mansh'et), n. [Perhaps from *Fr. manchette*, a ruffe or small sleeve, from some real or fancied resemblance; comp. also *Fr. manche*, *manchette*, a manchet or small loaf.] A small loaf of fine bread; fine white bread.

Would manchetts refresh what they eat;
'Tis told that makes the manchet sweet. *Chaucer*.
And in her veil enfolded, manchet bread.

Manchet (mansh'et), n. Fine and white: said of bread or flour. 'Thyriste quarters of manchet flour.' *Bible*, 1551.

Manchineel (man-chi-nēl'), n. [*It. mancinella*, *Fr. mancinelle*, *Sp. mancinella*, from *manina*, an apple, from *L. malum* *Manina*, a kind of apple.] A lofty tree (*Hippomane Manchineel*), belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceae. It is a native of the West India Islands and Central America, and is valuable for cabinet work. It possesses poisonous properties, which however have been greatly exaggerated. The milky juice when dropped upon the skin produces a sensation of severe burning followed by a blister. It has egg-shaped shining leaves and small inconspicuous flowers in long slender spikes; the fruit is a roundish yellowish-green berry.

—*Barbadoe* *manchineel* is *Camararia latifolia*, an East Indian plant of the nat. order Apocynaceae having like poisonous qualities.

Manchoo, Mantchoo (man-chō', mant-chō'), n. 1. A native of Manchuria, a territory

Manchirel (*H. Manchineel*).

belonging to the Chinese Empire, or one of the same race; one of the reigning dynasty in China.—2. The language spoken in Manchuria; the court language of China. Written also *Manchu*.

Manchu (man-chō'), n. Same as *Manchoo*. **Manchite** (man'chin-ite), n. A brown shining mineral from *Manchoo*, near Leghorn, consisting of sesquioxide of zinc.

Mandate (man'dāt), s. l. [*L. mandsipio*, *mandipatum*, from *maneo*, one who purchases anything at a public sale—*manus capere*, to take by the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *capere*, to take.] To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [Rare.]

They voluntary mandate and sell themselves.

court.

Better it were that you tarry for the mure of our mandate at the Grange.

Manco, Manqua (man'ku, mang-rō'na), n. Same as *Manco*.

Mand (mand), n. A demand; a question. **Mandatum** (man-dā'tum), n. [*L.* first pers. pl. pres. ind. of *mando*, to command; lit. we command.] In law, a command or writ issuing from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified which appertains to their office and duty, as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, &c.

Mandant (mand'ant), n. A mandator.

Mandarin (man-da-rēn'), n. [*Fr. mandarin*, from *Mantra*, a counsellor, from *man*, to think, to know.] The general name given by Europeans to a Chinese magistrate or public official, whether civil or military. The Chinese equivalent is *hsuen*, which means literally public servant.—*Mandarin duck*, a beautiful kind of duck (*A. nas galinulata*), having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection.—*Mandarin orange*, the fruit of a variety of *Citrus Aurantium*.

Mandarin (man-da-rēn'), s. l. In dyeing, to give an orange colour to, as silk, not from a solution of colouring matter, but by producing a certain change in the fibre by the action of dilute nitric acid. The orange color is formed by the decomposition of a portion of the silk or wool by means of the acid.

Mandarinio (man-da-rēn'io), n. Pertaining or appropriate to a mandarin.

Mandarinism (man-da-rēn'izm), n. Character or spirit of mandarins; government by mandarins.

The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self-accusation for all.

Mandatory, Mandatory (man'dā-ta-rē, man'dā-to-rē), n. [*Fr. mandataire*, from *L. mando*, to command.] One to whom a command or charge is given; specifically, (a) a person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefit. (b) In law, one who is authorized and undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him.

Mandate (man'dāt), n. [*L. mandatum*, an order, from *mando*, to command.] 1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

This dream all-powerful Junc sends; I bear
Her mighty mandate, and her words I bear.

Dryden.

2. In canon law, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.—3. In law, a judicial charge, command, commission; also, a bailment of goods, without reward, to be carried from place to place, or to have some act performed about them; specifically, in *Scott's law*, a contract, by which one employs another to act for him in the management of his affairs, or in some particular department of them, of which employment the person accepts and agrees to act. The person giving it is called the *mandant* or

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; f, job;

ā, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yn, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

mandator; the person undertaking it is called the **mandatory**.

Mandator (man-dát'ér), *n.* [L.] 1. A director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and **mandator** to his proctor. *Ayliffe.*

2. In law, (a) a bailor of goods. (b) The person who delegates another to perform a mandate.

Mandator (man'dá-to-ri), *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a mandatory nomination of the bishop to be consecrated.

Abp. Ussher.

Mandatory, *n.* See MANDATORY.

Mandement, *n.* Mandate or commandment. *Chaucer.*

Mander (man'dér), *n.* Same as *Maunder*.

Manderil (man'dér-il), *n.* Same as *Mandrel*.

Mandeville (man-de-vil'), *n.* [Probably an erroneous form of *mandil*. See MANDIL.] Same as *Mandilion*.

Mandible (man'di-bl), *n.* [L. *mandibulum*, the jaw, from *mando*, to chew.] A term more especially applied to birds, both the upper and under jaws of which, with their horny coverings, it serves to designate: in the figure a ♂ show the upper and lower mandibles, or maxilla and mandibula. In mammals it is applied only to the under jaw, and in the Articulate (for example insects) to the upper or anterior pair of jaws, which are generally solid, horny, biting organs.

Mandibula (man'di-bú-lá), *n. pl.* **Mandibules** (man'di-bú-lé), [L., a jaw.] A mandible; the upper pair of jaws in insects; the lower jaw of vertebrates.

Mandibular (man'di-bú-lér), *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

Mandibulate, **Mandibulated** (man'di-bú-lát, man'di-bú-lát-ed), *a.* Provided with mandibles, as many insects: in opposition to *haustellate*.

Mandibulate (man'di-bú-lát), *n.* One of a section of insects, including all those which retain their organs of mastication in their last or perfect stage of metamorphosis.

Mandibuliform (man'di-bú-li-form), *a.* In *entom.* having the form of a mandible or mandibles; specifically, noting the under jaws of an insect when they are hard and horny and have the shape of the upper jaws.

Mandil (man'dil), *n.* [O. Fr. *mandil*, *mandille*; L. *mantellum*, *mantellum*, a tablecloth, a cloak, or mantle.] A sort of mantle.

Mandilion (man-dil'yón), [See MANDIL.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment.

Thus put he on his arming truss, fair shoes upon his feet.

About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet, Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap.

A garment that 'gainst cold in night did soldiers use to wrap. *Chapman.*

Mandioc (man'di-ok), *n.* [Brazilian *mandioca*.] 1. The *Manihot utilisima*, nat. order Euphorbiaceae, formerly known as *Jatropha Manihot*. Cassava and tapioca are prepared from it. — 2. Cassava itself. See MANIOC, CASSAVA, JATROPHA.

Mandestone (man'di-stón), *n.* [G. *mandelstein* — *mandel*, almond, and *stein*, stone.] Amygdaloid; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in a matrix.

Mandoline, **Mandolin** (man'dó-lín), *n.* [Fr. *mandoline*, *mandole*, *mandore*, from It. *mandola*, *mandora*, *pandora*, a species of lute. See BANDO.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind. There are several varieties, each with different tunings. The Neapolitan has four strings tuned like those of the violin, G, D, A, E; the Milanese has five double strings (each pair in unison) tuned G, C, A, D, E. A plectrum is used in the right hand, the fingers of the left stop the strings on the fretted finger-board.

Mandom (man'dum), *n.* [Man and term. dom.] The state of being a man; manhood; those possessed of manhood. [Rare.]

Nay, without this rule

Of *mandom*, ye would perish,—beast by beast

Devouring. *E. B. Freeman.*

Mandore (man'dór), *n.* [Fr. from It. *mandora*. See MANDOLINE.] Same as *Mandoline*.

Mandradora (man-drag'o-ra), *n.* [L. and Gr. *mandragoras*.] 1. A genus of herbaceous perennials, popularly called mandrakes,

native of the Mediterranean region, having large thick roots, with large stalked undulate root-leaves. The short flower-stalks rise often many together from among the leaves, bearing rather large pale-purple or whitish blossoms with netted veins. They have poisonous properties, and act as emetics, purgatives, and narcotics. See MANDRAKE. — 2. A medical preparation obtained from the mandrake.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'st yesterday. *Shak.*

Mandrake (man'drāk), *n.* [See MANDRAGORA.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Mandragora*. They belong to the nat. order Solanaceae, and resemble belladonna in their poisonous properties, but are more narcotic. Aphrodisiac virtues have from time immemorial been ascribed to these plants. The mandrake root, from its occasional resemblance to the lower part of the human body, was formerly supposed to possess an inferior kind of animal life, and the popular belief was that when torn from the ground it uttered such fearful groans that the person who uprooted it went mad.

And shrieks, like *mandrakes*' torn out of the earth,
That living mortals hearing them run mad. *Shak.*

Mandrel, **Mandril** (man'drel, man'dril), *n.* [Fr. *mandrin*, from Gr. *mandra*, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] In *mach.* a straight bar of iron on which an article having a hole through it is fitted to be turned. It is centred between the lathe-spindle and the spindle of the shifting head. The lathe-spindle is also sometimes called the *mandril*. The name is also given to any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded, and to a plug around which metal and glass are cast.

Mandrill (man'dril), *n.* [Sp. *mandril*, Fr. *mandrille*, from the native West African name.] A species of monkey; the great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon, the *Cynocephalus Maimon* or *Mormon*, the largest, most formidable, ferocious, and hideous of all the baboons. The mandrills are natives of the western coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops, which are the terror of the negroes, and are more than a match for the fiercest beast of prey. They often plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity. See BABOON.

Manducable (man'dú-ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being manducated or chewed; fit to be eaten.

If tangible by his fingers, why not by his teeth, that is, *manducable*! *Coleridge.*

Manducate (man'dú-kát), *v. t. pret. & pp. manducated*; *ppr. manducating*. [L. *manduco*, *manducatum*, a lengthened form of *mando*, to chew. *Manducare* becomes *manger* in Fr., whence E. *manger*.] To masticate; to chew.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant food. *Jer. Taylor.*

Manducation (man'dú-ká-shón), *n.* [L. *manducatio*, *manducationis*, from *manduco*. See MANDUCATE.] The act of manducating or chewing.

Manducatory (man'dú-ká-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or employed in chewing. 'The *manducatory* organs.' *Owen.*

Manducous (man'dú-kús), *n.* [L., from *manduco*, to chew.] In *Greek* and *Rom. antiq.* a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing, used in processions, and in comedies to create merriment.

Mane (mán), *n.* [O. D. *mane*, D. *maan*, Dan. *man*, Icel. *mön*, O. H. G. *mana*, N. H. G. *mähne*, allied to W. *mueng*, a mane, *mwn*, the neck.] The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, &c., usually hanging down on one side.

In silver shag the sovereign frown (lion) is dress'd,
A mane horrid sweeps his ample chest. *Crabbe.*

Maned (mánd), *a.* Having a mane; in *her.* applied to a unicorn, horse, or other beast, when the mane is of a different tincture to that of the body; crined.

Manefaire (mán'fár), *n.* Armour for the mane of a horse. See BARBE.

Manege (ma-názh'), *n.* [Fr. *manège*, or according to the last dictum of the Academy, *manège*, from It. *maneggio*, management, conduct, riding-school. See MANAGE.] A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship; also, the art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship.

Manege (ma-názh'), *v. t.* To train a horse for riding or to graceful motion.

Maneh (má'né), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew weight used in estimating gold and silver, and believed to contain a hundred shekels of the former and sixty of the latter.

Manequin (man'é-kin), *n.* [A corruption of *manikin*.] An artist's model fashioned of wood or wax.

Manere, **Maner**, *n.* 1. Carriage; behaviour. — 2. Kind or sort. In Old English *maner* was often used (without *of*) for kind or sort of; as, a *maner love-drinke*, a sort of love-potion. *Chaucer.*

Manerial (ma-né-ri-al), *a.* Same as *Manorial*.

Manes (má'néz), *n. pl.* [L., from O. L. *manus*, good, benevolent.] The gods of the lower world; the benevolent infernal deities; the ghosts, shades, or souls of deceased persons; the deified shades of the dead.

Hail, O ye holy *manes*! *Dryden.*

Mane-sheet (mán'shét), *n.* A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

Manetti (ma-nét'i), *n.* A variety of rose much used as a dwarf stock in budding.

Manettia (ma-nét'i-a), *n.* [After Xavier *Manetti*, professor of botany at Florence.] A genus of climbing under-shrubs, natives of tropical America, nat. order Rubiaceae. The bark of the root of *M. cordifolia* is emetic, and is regarded in Brazil as a valuable remedy in dropsy and dysentery.

Man-Friday (man-frí-dá), *n.* [From *Friday*, the servant of Robinson Crusoe.] A servile follower; a servant of all work.

Manful (man'fúl), *a.* Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous; noble; honourable.

Nor know I whether I be very base
Or very *manful*, whether very wise
Or very foolish. *Tennyson.*

Manfully (man'fúl-ly), *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; courageously; honourably. 'I slew him *manfully* in fight.' *Shak.*

Manfulness (man'fúl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manful; boldness; courageousness.

Mangaby (man-ga-bí), *n.* [So called by Buffon from *Mangaby* in Madagascar, of which he supposed it to be a native.] A name given to a monkey (*Cercopithecus fuliginosus*) of sooty colour, but with naked white eyelids, and belonging to the group of genouens; the white-eyed monkey. Another member of the group is also sometimes so called.

Manganate, **Manganate** (man'gan-át, man-gan-ér-át), *n.* A compound of manganic acid with a base.

Manganese (man'gan-éz), *n.* [Formed by metathesis from *magnesium*, the name first given to it by Gahn.] Sym. Mn. At. wt. 55. A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour, very hard and difficult to fuse. Exposed to air it speedily oxidizes; it decomposes water at all temperatures. The common ore of manganese is the dioxide, black oxide, or peroxide (MnO₂), the pyroluite of mineralogists, a substance largely employed in the preparation of chlorine, for the manufacture of bleaching-powder or chlorate of lime. It is employed in the manufacture of plate-glass, to correct the yellow colour which oxide of iron is apt to impart to the glass. It is also used in making the black enamel of pottery. One of the ores of manganese, black wadd, is remarkable for its spontaneous inflammation when mixed with oil.

Manganesian (man-gan-ér'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities.

Manganic (man-gan-ér'ik), *a.* Same as *Manganic*.

Manganesium, **Manganium** (man-gan-ér'-i-um, man-gá-ni-um), *n.* Manganese (which see).

Manganic (man-gan'ik), *a.* Obtained from manganese. — *Manganic acid*, an acid formed from manganese with oxygen. It has not hitherto been obtained in a separate state, but when the hydrate, the carbonate, or the nitrate of potassium is fused with peroxide of manganese, a dark green coloured compound is obtained, long known under the name of *chameleon mineral*, from the property of its solution to pass rapidly through several shades of colour. This substance has since been termed manganate of potassium (K₂MnO₄).

Manganite (man'gan-it), *n.* One of the ores of manganese, the hydrated sesquioxide. It is also called *Gray Manganese-ore*, and is used in the manufacture of glass.

Manganium, *n.* See **MANGANESE**.

Mangos (mang'gō), *n.* [A. Sax. *mengon*, to mix, O. or Prov. E. *meng*, ming (D. and G. *mengen*, to mix), and *gō*.] A crop of several species of grain grown together; a mixture of wheat and rye or other species of grain.

Mango (mā'ngō), *n.* [O. Fr. *mangon*, Fr. *mangon*, an itching, from *démanger*, to itch, from *manger*, I. *manduco*, to eat. See **MANDUCATE**. Comp. Sp. *comer*, to eat, from L. *comedere*, to eat.] A cutaneous disease very similar to itch in the human subject, and to which horses, cattle, dogs, and other beasts are subject.

Mangel-wurzel (mang'el-wér'zel), *n.* [G., lit. want-root, but the proper form is *mangel-wurzel*—G. *mangel*, beat, and *wurzel*, root = beat-root.] A variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris macrocarpa*, extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

Manger (mā'jér), *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, I. *manduco*, *manducare*, to eat. See **MANDUCATE**.] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for horses or cattle; the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

A church car put into a manger, and there lay growing to keep the horses from their provender.

2. *Naut.* a space at the fore end of the deck of a ship-of-war, extending abaft of the hawse-boards, and separated from the after-part of the deck by a board (called the *manger-board*), to prevent the water which enters the hawse-boards from running over the rest of the deck.

Manger-board (mā'jér-bórd), *n.* The board or bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.

Mangifera (man'jif-er-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Anacardiaceae. See **MANGO**.

Mangily (mā'jil-i), *adv.* In a mangy or foul manner; meanly.

O, this sounds mangily.

Poorly, and scurvily, in a soldier's mouth.

Ben. & F.

Manginess (mā'jil-nēs), *n.* The quality or condition of being mangy; scabbiness; infection of the mango.

Mangle (mā'ngl), *v. t. pret. & pp. mangled*; *pp. mangling*. [Etymology somewhat doubtful. By some derived from L. *manere*, maimed, through L. L. *mangulere*, to mangle. There are also sundry other words with which it might be connected, as A. Sax. *be-mænian*, to maim; L. G. *manē*, deficient, mutilated; D. *manē*, lame; G. *mangel*, a fault or defect; *mangeln*, to be wanting; *Armor* *manē*, *monē*, wanting an arm or hand.] 1. To cut by repeated blows, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; to hack, to lacerate; to disfigure by cutting or hacking. applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.

And, seized with fear, forgot his mangled meat.

2. *Fig.* to destroy the symmetry or completeness of, to take by piecemeal; to mutilate; to mar through malice or bungling; as, to mangle a passage of an author in quotation; to mangle one's reputation.

Mangle (mā'ngl), *n.* [D. and G. *mangel*, from O. Fr. *mangelon*, Gr. *manganon*, the axis of a pulley. See **MANGONEL**.] A well-known machine for smoothing table-cloths, table-napkins, sheets, and other articles of linen or cotton. As formerly made it consisted of an oblong rectangular wooden chest which rested upon two cylinders. The chest was loaded with stones to make it press with sufficient force upon the cylinders, and was moved backwards and forwards by means of a wheel and pinion, the rollers being thus made to pass over and thoroughly press the articles spread on a polished table underneath. Mangles of this construction have, however, been very much superseded by mangles which act in the manner of a calendar, the cloth to be smoothed being passed through between one or more pairs of rollers.

Mangle (mā'ngl), *v. t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calendar.

Mangler (mā'ngl-ér), *n.* One who mangles or tears in cutting; one who mars or mutilates.

Mangler (mā'ngl-ér), *n.* One who uses a mangle.

Mango (mā'ngō), *n.* [Malay.] 1. The fruit of the mango-tree (*Mangifera indica*), nat. order Anacardiaceae. The genus *Mangifera* comprises about fourteen species of trees, with alternate stalked entire leaves and

numerous small pink or yellowish flowers in much-branched panicles. They are natives of tropical Asia, but the mango-tree is widely cultivated throughout the tropics. Fine varieties produce a luscious, slightly acid fruit much prized for the dessert. The large flat kernel is nutritious, and has been cooked for food in times of scarcity.—2. A green musk-melon pickled.

Mango-bird (mā'ngō-bérd), *n.* In ornith. the Indian oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*).

Mango-fish (mā'ngō-fish), *n.* [From its beautiful yellow colour resembling that of a ripe mango, or because it appears at the same time as the mango.] A fish of the Ganges (*Polynemus Rieu*), about 15 inches long, and highly esteemed for food. It is of a beautiful yellow colour, and the pectoral fins have some of the rays extended into long threads. It ascends the Ganges in April and May, and is then sought after as a great delicacy.

Mangold-wurzel (mā'ngöld-wér'zel), *n.* Same as **Mangel-wurzel**.

Mangonel (mā'ngō-nel), *n.* [O. Fr. *mangonel*, Fr. *mangoneau*, It. *manganello*, *mangano*, from Gr. *manganon*, a machine for defending fortifications.] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

Mangonism (mā'ngō-nizm), *n.* The art of mangonizing or of setting off to advantage. *Boisj.*

Mangonist (mā'ngō-nist), *n.* 1. One who mangonizes or furnishes up worthless articles for sale. *Marston*.—2. A slave-dealer.

3. A strumpet.

Mangoniser (mā'ngō-nis-ér), *v. t.* [L. *mangonizo*, to set off, from *mango*, a dealer who sets off his wares by furnishing them up.] 1. To polish or furnish up for setting off to advantage. *B. Jonson*.—2. To latten, as slaves, for sale.

Mangosteen (mā'ngō-stēn), *n.* Same as **Mangostan**.

Mangostan (mā'ngō-stān), *n.* [Malay *mangusta*, *mangia*.] A tree of the East Indies, *Garcinia Mangostana*, nat. order Clusiaceae or Guttiferae. The tree grows to the height of 18 feet, and the fruit is about the size of an orange, and is one of the most delicious and wholesome of all known fruits. See **GARCINIA**.

Mango-tree (mā'ngō-trē), *n.* *Mangifera indica*. See **MANGO**.

Mangrove (mā'ngrōv), *n.* [Malay *manggi-manggi*.] 1. A tree of the East and West Indies, *Rhizophora Mangle*, nat. order Rhizophoraceae. The wood is dark-red, hard, and durable, and the bark is used for tanning.

The fruit is said to be sweet and edible, and the fermented juice is made into a kind of light wine. The seeds of mangrove germinate in the seed-vessel, the root growing downwards till it fixes itself in the mud. The red mangrove (*R. Corall*) is found in the West Indies, where it is used for the cure of fevers, as well as of the bites of venomous insects. The bark is used in dyeing red, and the wood is heavy and takes a fine polish. The white mangrove of Brazil is a species of *Avicennia*, *A. tomentosa*, nat. order Verbenaceae. Its bark is of great use at Rio Janeiro for tanning. The soft part of the bark of the white mangrove is formed into rope.—2. The mango-fish (which see).

Fruit of Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*).

Mangrove-hen (mā'ngrōv-hen), *n.* A West Indian bird, a species of rail (*Rallus longirostris*).

Mangy (mā'ngl), *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby.

I remember her a mangy little urchin picking weeds in the garden.

Thackeray.

Manhaden (man'hā'den), *n.* See **MINHARDEN**.

Manhater (man'hāt-ér), *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

Manheim Gold. See **MANHEIM GOLD**.

Manhole (man'hōl), *n.* A hole through

which a man may creep into a drain, cess-pool, steam-boller, parts of machinery, &c., for cleaning or repairing.

Manhood (mā'nhd), *n.* 1. The state of being a man: (a) as opposed to a spiritual being, or to one of the lower animals; human nature; humanity.

Equal to the Father as touching his godhead and inferior to the Father as touching his manhood. *Athanasian Creed* (Com. Prayer).

(b) As opposed to a woman; the opposite of womanhood. (c) As opposed to a boy or child; the state of being an adult male.

And, starting into manhood, scorn the boy. *Pope*.

2. The qualities of or becoming a man; courage; fortitude; resolution; honour.

He was spoken of but he for manhood. *Shakespeare*.

Go thy way, old Jack; die when thou wilt; if manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a shotten herring. *Shakespeare*.

Mania (mā'nī-a), *n.* [L., from Gr.; allied to Gr. *manes*, the mind; E. *mind* and *man*.]

1. A morbid state of the mind, characterized by a delusion, or by a fixed and false belief.

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ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

a, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wing; wh, whig; sh, sure.—See KEY

enters or penguins, found both in Asia and Africa. See **MANE**.
Mane, *n.* [L. *manus*. See **MARIA**] **Mane**; **Mane**.

Legendary of human anatomy. *Cheser*

Manifest (man'i-fest), *a.* [L. *manifestus*, evident, palpable, that may be laid hold of by the hand—said by some to be compounded of *manus* the hand, and *ferre* to bind, by others of *manus* the hand, and *ferre*, *open*, clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding, apparent, not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood.

That which may be known of God is manifest to them. *Rom. i. 19.*

Thus manifest to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

2. Detected, convicted: with of. [L. *manifestus*]

Catholics there stand manifest of shame. *Dryden.*

3. Open, clear, apparent, visible, conspicuous, plain, obvious, evident.

Manifest (man'i-fest), *n.* 1. A public declaration as open statement, a manifesto. 2. A document signed by the master of a vessel at the place of lading, to be exhibited at the custom-house, containing a specific description of the ship and her cargo, with the destination of the ship and of each part of the goods, &c.

Manifest (man'i-fest), *v.* [L. *manifestus*. See the adjective.] 1. To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly, to put beyond doubt or question, to display, to exhibit.

There is nothing hid, which shall not be manifest. *Mark ii. 10.*

His life did manifest how he'd set his heart. *Shak.*

2. In order to exhibit the manifest or invoice of, to declare at the custom house, as, to manifest a cargo. *AT* To reveal, show, prove, evidence, exhibit, declare, avow, make known, disclose, display.

Manifestable, **Manifestible** (man'i-fest-a-bil, man'i-fest-i-bil), *a.* Capable of being manifested.

There is no other way than this that is manifestable either by Scripture, reason, or experience. *De H. Harv.*

Manifestation (man'i-fes-ta'tion), *n.* [L. *manifestatio*, *manifestatio* from *manifestus*, to exhibit clearly. See **MANIFEST**, *a.*] The act of manifesting or disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure, a making evident to the eye or to the understanding, the exhibition of anything by clear evidence, display, revelation, as, the manifestation of God's power in creation.

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed requires that public manifestation of them at the great day. *A. Murray.*

Manifestness (man'i-fest-ness), *n.* State of being manifested.

Manifestible, *a.* See **MANIFESTABLE**.

Manifestly (man'i-fest-li), *adv.* In a manifest manner clearly, evidently, plainly.

Manifestness (man'i-fest-ness), *n.* The condition or quality of being manifest, obviousness.

Manifesto (man-i-fes-to), *a.* [It. *L. manifestus*, manifest.] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government, making known certain intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act or course of conduct done or contemplated as, a manifesto declaring an intention to begin war.

Frederick in a public manifesto, appealed to the Empire against the violent pretensions of the Pope. *W. Mason.*

Manifold (man'i-fold), *a.* [Many and fold.] 1. Numerous and various in kind or quality, many in number, numerous, multiplied.

O Lord, how manifold are thy works! Ps. cv. 1. I have your manifold transgressions. *Adam v. 10.*

2. Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics, complicated in character, involving many subjects, used with nouns in the singular number, as, the manifold wisdom of God, or his manifold grace. Eph. i. 10. 1 Pet. iv. 10. 'The manifold use of friendship.' *Shakspeare.*

Manifold (man'i-fold), *adv.* Many times, or by many means.

There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting. *Luke xviii. 29, 30.*

With unperpetrated hand,
 So many subtle tricks to contrive,
 Contrive as manifold. *Shakspeare.*

Manifold (man'i-fold), *v.* To multiply;

specifically, to multiply impressions of, as a letter, by means of a manifold-writer.

Manifold (man'i-fold), *n.* A copy made by a manifold writer.

Manifoldly (man'i-fold-li), *adv.* Having many doublings or complications.

His penman's art about his nobly breast,
 And manifoldly shined, he bound about his wrist. *Spenser.*

Manifoldly (man'i-fold-li), *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways.

The scars and the banners show that did manifoldly denounce me from believing that a vessel of the great a burden. *Shak.*

Manifoldness (man'i-fold-ness), *n.* State of being manifold, multiplicity.

Manifold-writer (man'i-fold-ri-ter), *n.* A writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or document at once by a stylus, upon thin tissue or tracing paper interleaved with black oiled sheets, the strokes of the stylus causing markings to be simultaneously transferred to each sheet of thin paper.

Maniform (man'i-form), *a.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the hand.

Manipulation (ma-nip'u-lay-shun), *n.* [It. *manipula*, a handle. See **MANIPLO**.] In gen. one of two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

Manihot, **Manihot** (man'i-hot, man'i-hok), *n.* See **MANIOT**.

Manikin (man'i-kin), *n.* [From, and dim. ending *-in*, *-in*. Comp. *homin*, *homin*, *homin*, *homin*, &c.] 1. A little man, a dwarf, a pigmy. 2. An artificial anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster &c. exhibiting all parts of the body, upon which surgeons practise the application of bandages, &c. Called also a *Phantom*.

Manila, **Manilla** (man'i-la, man'i-la), *n.* Same as **MANILA**.

Manillo (ma-ni-lo), *n.* [It. *manipula*, a bracelet, a handle. See **MANIPULUS**, *dim.* derived from *L. manus*, the hand.] 1. A ring or bracelet worn in Africa as an ornament for the arm or leg.

They were and long chained with manillos or voluntary bracelets. *Sir J. North.*

2. A piece of copper shaped like a horseshoe, passing as money among certain tribes on the west coast of Africa. *Simmonds.*

Manilla (ma-ni-la), *n.* A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

Manilla-hemp, **Manila-hemp** (ma-ni-la-hemp), *n.* [From *Manilla*, the largest of the Philippine Islands.] A fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant which grows in the Philippine Isles, &c., from which excellent ropes and cables are made. See **MUSACUM**.

Manilla-rope (ma-ni-la-rōp), *n.* Rope made from manilla hemp. See **MANILLA-HEMP**.

Maniot (man'i-ok), *n.* [Pg and Brazil *mandu*.] An American plant of the genus *Manihot*, nat. order Euphorbiaceae. The genus consists of woody or shrubby plants with fleshy tuberous roots, palmately divided leaves, and axillary or terminal panicles of dimerous flowers. From the fleshy tubers of *M. utilissima* tapioca and cassava are prepared. See **CAMAY** and **TAPIOCA**.

Manipule (man'i-pli), *n.* [L. *manipulus*, manipulus, a handful, a company of soldiers—*manus*, the hand, and *pl.* root of *plenus*, full.] 1. A handful. 2. A company of soldiers consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions, and a standard-bearer.

The very maniples foremost are to break ranks without orders. *Shakspeare.*

3. In the Roman Catholic and some other Episcopal churches, one of the sacred vestments assumed by a bishop after the Cincture in the mass, and by a priest after the stole and before the chalice. Originally, the manipule was nothing more than a strip of fine linen, attached to the left arm for the purpose of wiping the chalice previous to the first oblation. It afterwards came to be enriched with embroidery, like the stole, and finally became merely an ornament worn by the priest and his assistants above the left wrist at the celebration of the eucharist. It is now of the same width and colour as the stole and the vestment or chasuble, fringed at the ends, and generally about 1½ yard in length. See **CHASUBLE**.

Manipular (ma-nip'u-lar), *a.* Pertaining to the manipule.

Manipulate (ma-nip'u-lat), *v.* [L. *L. manipula*, *manipulationem*, to lead by the hand, from *L. manipula*. See **MANIPUL**.] 1. To

handle or operate on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations, to subject to certain processes, to treat or work up, as, the artist manipulates his colours with great dexterity, in experimenting the chemist requires to be careful in manipulating his materials and apparatus. 2. *Fig.* To operate upon skillfully, generally for the purpose of giving a false appearance to, to wrest for one's own ends, as, to manipulate accounts, to manipulate documentary evidence.

Manipulate (ma-nip'u-lat), *v.* 1. To use the hands, as in scientific experiments, artistic processes, mechanical operations, or the like, as, he manipulates neatly or successfully.

Manipulation (ma-nip'u-lay-shun), *n.* [See **MANIPULARE**, **MANIPUL**.] 1. The art of manipulating or working by hand; skillful or artistic manual management; manual and mechanical operation of any kind in science and art, specifically, in the preparation of drugs, in the preparation and employment of substances for experiments, and in animal magnetism, the motion of the hands by which the operator magnetizes those on whom he operates. 2. *Fig.* The act of operating upon skillfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to, the giving of a special turn, direction, or colour to for one's own purposes, said of figures, accounts, reports, &c.

Three too for many years before the Vatican Council, there was a gradual process of manipulation of primary religious instruction carried on, chiefly by means of the Jesuit Disputatio Catechism, working up to the full time being of Papal infallibility. *Saturday Rev.*

Manipulative (ma-nip'u-lay-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

Manipulator (ma-nip'u-lay-tor), *n.* One who manipulates.

Manipulatory (ma-nip'u-lay-tor-i), *a.* Of or pertaining to manipulation.

Manis (ma-nis), *n.* [The assumed singular of *L. manes* ghosts, from the dismal appearance of the animals, and their seeking their food by night.] A genus of edentate mammals covered with large, hard, triangular scales with sharp edges, and overlapping each other like tiles on a roof, often called *Sandy Lizards*, *Sandy Ant-eaters*, or *Pangolins*. They inhabit the warmer parts of Asia and

Four-toed or African Manis (*M. africana*).

Africa, and feed on ants, the mounds of which they break into with their claws, which in walking are turned in. They differ from the true ant-eaters of South America in little else than in being provided with a scaly integument, and constitute with them and the armadillo the family *Dasyptidae*. When attacked they roll themselves up like a hedgehog, their scales, which are capable of inflicting unpleasant wounds in the hands of man and the mouths of voracious animals, standing boldly out.

Manito, **Manitou** (man'i-to, man'i-to), *n.* Among certain of the American Indians, a name given to whatever is an object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish. Two manitos or spirits are spoken of by pre-eminence, the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil. See **TRACT**.

Like the Manito the mighty,
 He the Master of Life one galled
 As an egg with point projecting
 To the four winds of the horizon.
 If everywhere is the Great Spirit,
 Was the meaning of the symbol.
 Like the Manito the mighty,
 He, the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
 As a serpent was depicted.
 As Kneaded, the great serpent.
 Very crafty very cunning.
 He the creeping Spirit of Evil,
 Was the meaning of this symbol. *Longfellow.*

Mantrunk (man'trunk), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *truncus*, trunk.] In entom.

Site, stir, sat, still; mid, mud, hid; pine, pin; odds, not, move; tube, tub, bug;

oil, pound; u, so, alone; y, so, fog.

a term given to the anterior segment of the trunk, in which the head inscutes, or on which it turns.

Mankind (man-kind', man'kind, or man-kind), *n.* [*Man* and *kind*, in sense of race, stock, kin, the word being altered from older *mankin*, *A. Sax. mancygn*. See *KIN*.] 1. The human race; man taken collectively; man.

The proper study of mankind is man. *Pope*.

2. The males of the human race, as distinguished from the females; the male part of the human race.

Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with woman-kind. *Lev. xviii. 22.*

3. † Human feelings; humanity.

You whose minds are good,
And have not forced all mankind from your breasts. *B. Jonson.*

Mankind† (man'kind), *a.* 1. Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature; unwomanly; masculine; coarse; bold; often applied by the older poets to woman in a bad sense. 'A mankind witch! Hence with her, out of door!' *Shak.*

'Twas a sound knock she gave me,
A plaguy mankind girl, how my brains totter! *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Of virile power; ferocious. 'Terrible lions, many a mankind bear.' *Chapman.*

Manks (mangks), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Manna*.
Manless (man'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of men; not manned, as a boat. [*Rare*.]—2. Unmanly; base; cowardly; dastardly; unbecoming a man. 'Stuffed with manless cruelty.' *Chapman.*

That pusillanimity and manless subjugation.

Manlessly† (man'les-ly), *adv.* In an unmanly or inhuman manner; inhumanly. 'Manlessly dragged to the Grecian fleet.' *Chapman.*

Manlike (man'lik), *a.* 1. Resembling a man in form or nature.

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities proper to or becoming a man, as distinguished from a woman; manly.

Civil manlike exercise, which might stir up, and discipline, and ripen the strength they have. *Hammond.*

Manliness (man'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being manly or of possessing the attributes of a man, especially boldness and courage; bravery; dignity.

Whilst her fond husband strove to lend relief
In all the silent manliness of grief. *Goldsmith.*

Manling (man'ling), *n.* A little man.

Augustus often called him his witty manling, for the littleness of his stature. *B. Jonson.*

Manly (man'li), *a.* (*Man* and term. *ly* (which see).) Pertaining to or becoming a man; not boyish or womanish; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. *Shak.*

I'll ... speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*

Serene and manly, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden.*

He moves with manly grace. *Dryden.*

Manly (man'li), *adv.* With courage like a man; manfully; courageously. 'This tune goes manly.' *Shak.*

Man-mercer (man'mér-sér), *n.* One who deals by retail in cloths, &c., for male attire; a woollen draper.

Man-midwife (man'mid-wif), *n.* A man who practises obstetrics; an accoucheur.

Man-milliner (man'mil-in-ér), *n.* A male maker of millinery; hence, a man who busies himself with trifling occupations or embellishments.

Man-minded (man'mind-ed), *a.* Having the mind or qualities of a man.

When his man-minded offset (Queen Elizabeth) rose
To chase the deer at five. *Tennyson.*

Man-mountain (man'moun-tân), *n.* A man of gigantic size; a giant. *Swift.*

Manna (man'na), *n.* [Generally derived from the Heb. *man hu*, what is it?] 1. In *Script.* a substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Ex. xvi. 15.* What the substance was is unknown. *Ehrenberg*, in his *Symbols Physico*, affirms it to have been the saccharine substance called *Mount Sinai manna* yielded by the shrub *Tamariscus mannifera* of that region, a species of tamarisk. Hence—2. Divine or spiritual food. 3. In *phar.* the sweet concrete juice which is obtained by incisions made in the stem of a

species of ash, *Frazinus Ornus*, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted or exsiccated and purified by art. At the present day the manna of commerce is collected exclusively in Sicily, where the manna-ash is cultivated for the purpose in regular plantations, called *frasinetti*. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow colour, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It has a slight peculiar odour, and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habits. It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines. It consists principally of a crystallizable sugar named *mannite*, and an uncrystallizable sugar which possesses the sweet and purgative properties. Other sweetish secretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, as the *Eucalyptus mannifera* of Australia, the *Tamaris mannifera* or *gallica* of Arabia and Syria, are considered to be kinds of manna. Small quantities of manna, known under the name of *Briançon manna*, are obtained from the common larch (*Larix europæa*).

Manna-ash (man'na-ash), *n.* *Frazinus Ornus*. See *MANNA*.

Manna-croup (man'na-krop), *n.* 1. A granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran. It consists of the large hard grains of wheat-flour retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through its meshes. The French call it *semoule* or *semouline*, and the finest kind of it is said to be made in the south of France. It is used for making soups, puddings, &c.—2. The prepared seeds of a grass, *Glyceria fluitans*.

Manner (man'ér), *n.* [*O.E. manere*, from *Fr. manière*, manner, from *O. Fr. manier*, of or belonging to the hand, from *L. manus*, the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing.] 1. The mode in which anything is done; the way of performing or effecting anything; mode of action; method; style; form; fashion.

Find thou the manner, and the means prepare. *Dryden.*

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, manner. *Atterbury.*

2. Especially, customary or characteristic mode of acting, conducting one's self, and the like; peculiar or habitual way or carriage; habitual style, bearing, or conduct.

Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them. *Acts xvii. 2.*

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and manner of the army under Essex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon.*

Air and manner are more expressive than words. *Richardson.*

Specifically, (*a*) the characteristic style of writing or thought in an author, or the distinctive peculiarity of an artist. See *extract* under *MANNERISM*. (*b*) *pl.* General way of life; customary conduct; morals; habits.

Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes,
Tenets with books, and principles with times. *Pope.*

(*c*) *pl.* Carriage or behaviour, considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or unpolite, pleasing or displeasing; especially, ceremonious behaviour; decent and respectful deportment; civility.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. *Swift.*

Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidding manners. *Middleton.*

Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be manners? *South.*

3. Sort; kind: in this use having often the sense of a plural = sorts, kinds.

Ye tithe mint and rue and all manner of herbs. *Luke xi. 22.*

Blessed are ye, when men ... shall say all manner of evil against you falsely. *Mat. v. 11.*

—In a manner, in a certain degree, measure, or sense; to a certain extent; as, it is in a manner done already.

The bread is in a manner common. 1 Sam. xxi. 5. Augustinus does in a manner confess the charge. *Baker.*

SYN. Form, method, custom, habit, fashion, air, look, mien, aspect, appearance.

Manner† (man'ér), *n.* A thing stolen and found in the hands of the thief; mainour.

Mannered (man'éréd), *a.* 1. Having or possessed of manners, carriage, or conduct.

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Mannered as she is born. *Shak.*

2. In the *fine arts*, exhibiting the peculiar style of an author or artist, more particularly in its objectionable form. 'Hence inspiration plans his *manniered* lays.' *Grain-ger.*

Mannerism (man'nér-izm), *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner, especially a tasteless uniformity, without freedom or variety; excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. Few readers, for example, would be willing to part with the *mannerism* of Milton or of Burke. But a *mannerism* which does not sit easy on the mannerist, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive. And such is the *mannerism* of Johnson. *Macaulay.*

Mannerist (man'nér-ist), *n.* One addicted to mannerism; one who in action or treatment adheres to one unvaried manner, whether natural or copied; said especially of writers and artists. See *extract* under *MANNERISM*.

Mannerliness (man'nér-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behaviour; civility; complaisance.

Mannerly (man'nér-li), *a.* Showing good manners; correct in deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou think'st meet and is most mannerly. *Shak.*

Mannerly (man'nér-li), *adv.* With good manners or civility; respectfully; without rudeness.

Better it is to lap one's pottage like a dog, than to eat it mannerly with a spoon of the devil's giving. *Fuller.*

Manners-bit (man'nérz-bit), *n.* A portion of a dish left by guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. [*Local*.]

Mannheim Gold (man'him göld), *n.* [From *Mannheim*, in Baden, where it was originally made.] A brass containing 80 parts copper and 20 parts zinc, used by jewellers to imitate gold.

Mannikin (man'i-kin), *n.* Same as *Manikin*. *Beattie.*

Manner† (man'ing), *n.* A day's work of a man.

Mannish (man'ish), *a.* 1. Having the nature of man; proper to the human species; human. *Gover.* [*Rare*.]—2. Characteristic of or resembling a man as distinguished from a woman; hence, as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly. 'A woman impudent and mannish grown.' *Shak.*

She's as much too mannish as he too womanish. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Simulating manhood; having the air or appearance of manliness without the reality. [*Rare*.]

We'll have a swashing and a martial outside
As many other mannish cowards have. *Shak.*

4. Characteristic of the age of manhood. 'Though now our voices have got the mannish crack.' *Shak.*

Mannishly (man'ish-ly), *adv.* In a mannish manner; boldly.

Mannishness (man'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mannish; boldness; masculineness. 'The painted faces, the mannishness, and monstrous disguisedness of one sex.' *Bp. Hall.*

Mannite (man'tt), *n.* ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) A peculiar variety of sugar obtained from manna, of which it forms the greater part. When manna is dissolved in boiling alcohol, the solution as it cools deposits the mannite in flaky and circular crystals, often arranged in concentric groups. It is also found in the juices which exude from several species of cherry and apple, in various mushrooms, in some roots, such as that of celery, in the fermented juice of beet-root, carrots, onions, &c., and also in some sea-weeds, such as *Laminaria saccharina*. It has a faint sweetish taste. Called also *Mushroom-sugar*.

Manœuvre (ma-nü'vér or ma-nü'vér), *n.* [*Fr. manœuvre*—*main*, *L. manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, *L. opera*, work.] 1. A regulated, dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, &c., for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.

The English commander wore close round upon the enemy, and actually separated their line, placing the central ships of the French between two fires. This bold and masterly manœuvre proved decisive. *Belsham.*

2. Management with address or artful design; an adroit procedure; intrigue; stratagem.

To make them the principal, not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in Parliament. *Burke*.

3. A silly affected trick of manner to attract notice; as, he is full of *manœuvres*. [Scotch.]

Manœuvrer (ma-nū'vēr or ma-nū'vēr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manœuvred*; ppr. *manœuvring*. 1. To perform manœuvres; to move or change positions among troops or ships for the purpose of advantageous attack or defence, or in military exercise for the purpose of discipline.—2. To manage with address or art; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.

Manœuvrer (ma-nū'vēr or ma-nū'vēr), *v.t.* To change the position of, as troops or ships; to make to perform evolutions.

Sir Geo. Rodney . . . now *manœuvred* the fleet with such skill, as to gain the wind of the enemy during the night and entirely to preclude their retreat. *Betham*.

Manœuvrer (ma-nū'vēr-ēr or ma-nū'vēr-ēr), *n.* One who manœuvres.

Man-of-straw (man'ov-strā), *n.* See under **MAN**.

Man-of-war (man'ov-war), *n.* An armed ship; a government vessel, employed for the purposes of war.—*Man-of-war bird*. Same as *Frigate-bird* (which see).—*Portuguese man-of-war*, a sailor's name for the *Physalia pelagica* or *atlantica*. See **PHYSALLIA**.

Man-of-war's-man (man'ov-war'man), *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship-of-war.

Manometer, **Manoscope** (ma-nom'et-ēr, man'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *manos*, rare, not dense, and *metron*, measure, *skopos*, to view.] An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air, or to measure the rarity of any gas. As, however, the rarity of a gas is proportional to its elastic force, so long as its temperature and chemical composition remain unchanged, such instruments as measure the elastic force of gases or steam are also properly termed manometers. They are variously constructed.

Manometric, **Manometrical** (man'ō-met'rik, man'ō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer; as, *manometric* observations.

Manor (man'or), *n.* [O. Fr. *manoir*, *manoir*, *manoir*, L. L. *manerium*, a dwelling-place, a mansion, from L. *maneo*, to stay, to dwell.] 1. † Dwelling; habitation. *Chaucer*.—2. In law, a lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him; the jurisdiction appertaining to such a court.

Manor was originally a district of ground held by a lord or great personage who kept to himself such parts of it as were necessary for his own use, which were called *terre dominicale*, or demesne lands, and distributed the rest to freehold tenants. . . . *Manors* were also called baronies, as they still are lordships, and each baron or lord was empowered to hold a domestic court called the *court baron* for redressing misdemeanours and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. *Mackay & Whately*.

3. In *American law*, a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes perform certain stipulated services. *Burrill*.

Man-orchis (man'or'kis), *n.* [From a fancied resemblance between its lip and the body of a man hung by the head.] A plant, *Acoras anthrophora*, nat. order Orchidaceæ, a greenish-flowered orchid which grows in meadows and pastures in the south of England. The genus is distinguished from *orchis* by the absence of a spur, but contains no species of importance.

Manor-house, **Manor-seat** (man'or-hous, man'or-sēt), *n.* The house or mansion belonging to a manor.

Manorial, **Manerial** (ma-nō'ri-al, ma-nē'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

They have no civil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their *manorial* lord. *W. Trench*.

Manor-seat, *n.* See **MANOR-HOUSE**.

Manoscope, *n.* See **MANOMETER**.

Manoscopy (ma-nōs'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *manos*, thin, and *skopos*, to examine.] That branch of physics which concerns itself with the determination of the density of vapours and gases.

Manovary (ma-nō'vēr-i), *n.* In law, a device or manœuvring to catch game illegally.

Manpleaser (man'plēz-ēr), *n.* One who pleases men, or who exhibits servility to gain the favour of men.

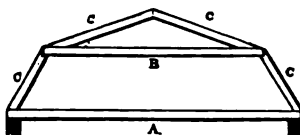
Man-queller (man'kwel-ēr), *n.* A man-killer; a manlayer; a murderer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? O thou honey-seed (homicide) rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *man-queller*, and a woman-queller. *Shak.*

Man-rent, **Manred** (man'rent, man'red), *n.* [*Man-rent* is a corruption of *manred*, O. E. *manrede*, homage; from *man*, and term. *red*, *rede* (as in kindred); it thus corresponds to *homage*, from *homo*, a man.] In *Scots law*, personal service or attendance. It was the token of a species of bondage, whereby free persons became bondmen, or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

Man-rope (man'rōp), *n.* One of the ropes suspended from stanchions on each side of a gangway used in ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, &c.

Mansard Roof (man'sārd rōf), *n.* [From François Mansard, a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1666.] A roof formed



Mansard Roof.

A, Tie-beam. B, Collar-beam. C C, Rafters.

with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set approaching more nearly to the perpendicular than the upper. Called also *Curb-roof*.

Manse (mans), *n.* [Norm. *manse*, a farm with a house attached; L. L. *manus*, *mansum*, a residence, from L. *maneo*, *mansum*, to stay, to dwell.] 1. † A house or habitation with or without land; particularly, a parsonage house.—2. In Scotland, properly the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman, the ground allotted to him being termed his *glebe*; hence, the dwelling-house reserved for the minister of any Presbyterian church.—*Capital manse*, † a manor-house or lord's court.

This lady died at her *capital manse* at Fencote near Bicester in 1112. *T. Warton*.

Manservant (man'sēr-vant), *n.* A male servant.

Mansion (man'shon), *n.* [L. *mansio*, *mansionis*, from *maneo*, to dwell.] 1. Any place of residence; a house, especially a house of considerable size and pretension; a habitation; an abode.

In my Father's house are many *mansions*. *Ja. xiv. 2.*

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam. *Milton*.
These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham*.

2. The house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

Mansion (man'shon), *v.i.* To dwell; to reside. [Rare.]

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein. *Mede*.

Mansionary (man'shon-ā-ri), *a.* Resident; residential; as, *mansionary* canons. *Wright*.
Mansion-house (man'shon-hous), *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house; a manor-house.

(A burglary) must be, according to Sir Edward Coke's definition, in a *mansion-house*, and therefore to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quaintly observes that it is *domus mansionalis Dei*. *Blackstone*.

—*The Mansion-house*, the official residence of the Lord-mayor of London.

Mansionry (man'shon-ri), *n.* Practice of building places of abode. [Rare.]

The temple-haunting *mailed* does approve,
By his lov'd *mansionry*, that the heaven's breath
Smells woefully here. *Shak.*

Manlaughter (man'slā-ter), *n.* 1. The slaughter or killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder.

To overcome in battle, and subdue Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Manlaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton*.

2. In law, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Manlaughter* differs from murder in not proceeding from malice premeditated or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from excusable homicide, being done in consequence of some unlawful act,

whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.

Manlayer (man'slā-ēr), *n.* One that has slain a human being. 'Cities of refuge for the *manlayer*.' Num. xxv. 6.

Manstealer (man'stēl-ēr), *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves. 'For liars, for *man-stealers*.' 1 Tim. 1. 10.

Manstealing (man'stēl-ing), *n.* The act of stealing a human being to sell into slavery. **Man-sty** (man'sti), *n.* A sty or dwelling unfit for human habitation; a filthy dwelling-place.

The landlord who, as too many do, neglects his cottages till they become *man-sties*, to breed pauperism and disease. *Kingley*.

Manstute (man'swēt), *a.* [L. *manstutus*, tame—*manus*, the hand, and *suetus*, suetum, to become accustomed.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. 'Domestic and *manstute* birds.' Ray. [Rare.]

Manstutude (man'swēt-tūd), *n.* [L. *manstutudo*, from *manstutus*. See **MANSTUTE**.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert*. [Rare.]

Manswear (man'swār), *v.i.* Same as *Main-swear*.

Mansworn (man'swōrn), *pp.* [A Sax. *man-swerian*, to swear wickedly, to forswear—*man*, sin, wickedness, and *swerian*, to swear.] Perjured. [Scotch.] See **MAINSWEAR**.

Manta (man'ta), *n.* [Sp. *manta*, a blanket.] A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearl-fishers.

Manthoo, *n.* See **MANCHOO**.

Manteau (mah-tō), *n.* pl. **Manteaus** or **Manteaux** (mah-tōz). [Fr.] A mantle; a cloak. 'The yellow *manteaus* of the bride.' *Hudibras*.

Mantel (man'tel), *n.* [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *mantel*. (See **MANTLE**.) Though *mantel* and *mantle* are really the same word, they are differently spelled to mark the different senses of the two forms.] The ornamental work above a fireplace; especially, a narrow shelf or slab chiefly used to support ornaments; a mantel-piece; a mantel-shelf.

Mantelet, **Mantlet** (man'tel-et, mant'let), *n.* [Dim. of *mantle*.] 1. A small cloak worn by women; also, a wide and short cloak with which knights formerly covered their shields.—2. In fort. a kind of movable parapet or penthouse, made of planks nailed one over another to the height of almost 6 feet, cased with tin and set on wheels. In a siege this is driven before pioneers to protect them from the enemy's small shot.

Manteline (man'tel-in), *n.* A little mantle used by knights at tournaments.

Mantellia (man'tel'i-a), *n.* [In honour of Dr. Mantell.] A genus of fossil cycadiform plants, chiefly found in the oolite of the Isle of Portland. The stem is cylindrical and covered with transverse impressions of leaf bases. The internal structure resembles *Cycas*.

Mantel-piece (man'tel-pēs), *n.* Popularly, the same as mantel or mantel-shelf. In arch. distinguished as the horizontal decoration in front of the mantel-tree, supported by the jambs of a chimney-piece, and itself supporting the mantel-shelf.

Mantel-shelf (man'tel-shelf), *n.* The shelf or horizontal slab of a mantel.

Mantel-tree (man'tel-trē), *n.* In arch. a beam behind the mantel-piece serving as a lintel to a fireplace, sometimes replaced by a brick arch, to which the name is also given.

Mantic (man'tik), *a.* [Gr. *mantikos*, from *mantis*, a prophet.] Relating to prophecy or divination, or to one supposed to be inspired; prophetic.

Mantichor, **Manticor**, *n.* See **MANTIGER**.

Mantids (man'ti-dē), *n.* pl. A family of orthopterous insects, named from the genus *Mantis*.

Mantiger (man'ti-jēr), rather **Mantichor**, **Manticor** (man'ti-kor), *n.* [L. *mantichora*, Gr. *mantichōras*, *martichōras*, a fabulous Indian beast with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail, from Per. *mard-khōra*, man-eater—*mard*, man, and *khaur*, an eater.] 1. In her. a monster with the face of a man, the body of a lion or tiger, long spiral horns, and the tail of a scorpion. 2. A large monkey or baboon. *Arbutnot*.

Mantilla (man'til'i-a), *n.* [Sp. same origin as *mantle* (which see).] 1. A hood; a woman's head-covering, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil: worn in Spain and the Spanish colonies.—2. A light cloak or covering thrown over the dress of a lady.

Mantis (man'tis), n. [Gr., a kind of locust, with long thin fore-legs, which are constantly in motion.] A genus of orthopteran insects, remarkable for their grotesque forms. They frequent trees and plants, and the forms and colours of their bodies and wings are so like the leaves and twigs which surround them as to give them remarkable power to elude observation. The



Praying-mantis (*Mantis religiosa*).

M. religiosa, or praying-mantis, has received its name from the peculiar position of the anterior pair of legs, resembling that of a person's hands at prayer. In their habits they are very voracious, killing insects and cutting them to pieces. They are natives chiefly of tropical regions, but are also found in France, Spain, and the warmer parts of Europe.

Mantis-crab (man'tis-krah), n. A name given to crustaceans of the genus *Squilla*, from the second pair of jaw-feet being very large, and formed very like the fore-legs of insects of the genus *Mantis*.

Mantids (man'tis), n. A genus of non-roscipous insects of small size, and widely dispersed. They chiefly reside upon trees. Their fore-legs are formed like those in the genus *Mantis*.

Mantipid (man'tis-pid), n. A family of neuropterous insects, of which the genus *Mantipia* is the type. See **MANTIPA**.

Mantion (man'tis), n. [L., addition, increase, a make weight—an Etruscan word.] A name sometimes given to the decimal part of a logarithm as connected with the integral part or characteristic. Thus in the logarithm of 999 = 2.9994 the characteristic is 2, and the mantissa is .9994.

Mantis-shrimp (man'tis-shrimp), n. *Stomatopoda*, a crustacean so-called from its resemblance to the *Mantis* insect.

Mantle (man'ti), n. [A Sax. *mantel*, *mantel*, O Fr *manche*, Fr *manche*, It *mantello*, O Dan *man* and Sw *manne*, all from L. *mantellus* or *mantellus*, a mantle.] 1. A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments.

The herald and children are clothed with mantles of state.

Mantle — 2. Fig. a cover; a covering; anything that conceals.

Wall covered with the night's black mantle. *Shak*
Their actions were disguised with mantle. *Haywood*.

3. In her the name given to the cloak or mantle which accompanies and is represented behind the mermaid. — 4. In seal. (a) the external fold of the skin in most molluscs, forming a cloak in which the viscera are protected. (b) Any free outer membrane. — 5. In arch. the same as *Mantel* (which see). — *Lady's mantle*. See **LADY'S-MANTLE**.

Mantle (man'ti), v. t. pret. & pp. *mantled*, ppr. *mantling*. To cloak; to cover; to disguise; to obscure.

Boys to chase the lightning flames that mantle
Their cloven teams. *Shak*.

Attending the mast, by Aurora's parting hand
Were shed from the water's breast. *Keats*.

Mantle (man'ti), v. i. 1. To be expanded or spread out like a mantle, to serve as a covering.

The even with arched oaks,
Between her white wings mantling proudly,
Reveals her mate with easy look. *Milton*.

He gave the mantling vine to grow,
A trophy to his love. *Spenser*.

2. In falconry, to stretch out one wing after the leg, as a hawk, by way of relief; to spread out the wings for ease: used figuratively in the following extract:—

My bell beauty led with full delight
Dish-bowls in bloom, and mantling them of moss. *Spenser*.

3. To become covered with a coating, as a liquid, to seed up froth or foam, to cream; to display superficial changes of hue.

There are a sort of man, whose visage
Do cream and mantle like a standing pool. *Shak*
And the brain dances to the mantling heart. *Spenser*
The whole sky (as a mantle) from the mantle to the

horizon becomes one mantle smothering sun of colour and fire. *Ruskin*.

Mantle-piece, **Mantel-shelf** (man'ti-ple, man'ti-shelf), n. Same as **Mantel-piece**. See **MANTLE**.

Mantler (man'ti-er), n. One wearing a mantle, in the strict, one whose only clothing is a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Sheba with a peer Irish one riding with her baby hanging about her ears and her child at her back. *A. Nelson* (1899).

Mantle, n. See **MANTLE**.

Mantle-tree (man'ti-tree), n. Same as **Mantel-tree**.

Man-trap (man'trap), n. An engine for catching trespassers. It is now unlawful, unless set in a dwelling-house between sunset and sunrise.

Mantua (man'tu-a), n. (Either a corruption of Fr *mantoue*, a mantle, or from *Mantua*, in Italy. In support of the latter, comp. *midler*, from *Mantua*.) A lady's gown. 'A new mantua of genuine French silk.' *St. W. Scott*.

Mantua-maker (man'tu-a-maker), n. One who makes dresses for females; a dress-maker.

By profession a mantua-maker; I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Spenser*.

Mantuan (man'tu-an), n. Belonging to the town of Mantua in Italy.

Mantuan (man'tu-an), n. A native or inhabitant of Mantua.

Manty (man'ti), n. A mantle; a gown. 'My cousin's silk mantle, and her good watch.' *St. W. Scott* (1804).

Manual (man'u-al), n. [L. *manuale*, pertaining to the hand, from *manus*, the hand.] 1. Performed by the hand, as manual labour or operation. — 2. Used or made by the hand, as a deed under the king's sign manual. — *Manual alphabet*, the letters made by the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb in communicating their ideas. See **DEAF-MUTE**. — *Manual exercise* in the military art, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their muskets and other arms.

Manual (man'u-al), n. (See the adjective.) 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled; as, a manual of laws. — 2. The service-book of the Romish Church. — 3. The key-board of an organ, the range of keys played by the hand, as distinguished from the pedals, those played by the feet.

Manualist (man'u-al-ist), n. An artificer; a workman. [Rare.]

Manually (man'u-al-ly), adv. By hand.

Manuary (man'u-er), n. [L. *manuarius*, from *manus*, the hand.] Done by the hand; manual. 'The acquirements of manuery skill.' *St. W. Scott* (1804).

Manubial (ma-nu-bi-al), n. [L. *manubialis*, from *manubia*, money obtained from the sale of booty, booty, from *manus*, the hand.] Belonging to spoils, taken in war. — *Manubial column*, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.

Manubrial (ma-nu-bri-al), n. In anat. pertaining to the manubrium; formed like the manubrium.

Manubrium (ma-nu-bri-um), n. [L., a handle, from *manus*, the hand.] 1. A haft or handle. — 2. In anat. the upper bone of the sternum, so called from its handle shape. 3. In anat. the polyptote which is suspended from the roof of the swimming-bell of a medusa, or from the gonocysts of a medusa-form gonophore among the Hydreae.

Manuctor (man-u-ctor), n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *ducere*, to lead.] One who leads by the hand, a manufacturer.

Manufacture (man-u-ctur), n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *ducere*, to lead.] One who leads by the hand, a manufacturer.

Manufacture (man-u-ctur), n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *ducere*, to lead.] One who leads by the hand, a manufacturer.

Manufacture (man-u-ctur), n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *ducere*, to lead.] One who leads by the hand, a manufacturer.

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Manufacture (man-u-ctur), n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *ducere*, to lead.] One who leads by the hand, a manufacturer.

lead.) Guidance by the hand; a leading; a guiding. South. [Rare.]

Manufactor (man-u-ctur), n. [L. *manus*, hand, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. An officer in the ancient Church who gave the signal.

2. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

Now could they have old time those British immortals of the land they duly manured those first practical nations and detest of right reason which the nature of man is originally furnished with. *South*.

3. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

4. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

5. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

6. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

7. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

8. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

9. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

10. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

11. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

12. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

13. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

14. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

15. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

16. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

17. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

18. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

19. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

20. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

21. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

22. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

23. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

24. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

25. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

26. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

27. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

28. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

29. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

30. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

31. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

32. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

33. To cultivate by manual labour, to till; to develop by culture. 'The manuring hand of the tiller.' *Milton*.

2 To enrich, as soils, with fertilizing substances, as dung, guano, ashes, lime, fish, or any vegetable or animal substance, to supply with manure, as, to manure a field; to manure a crop.

The crops of half bar counts
Manure the fields of Thomsby.

Manure (ma-nū'r), *n.* [From the verb.] Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops, every substance which is used to improve the natural soil, or to restore to it the fertility which is diminished by the crops annually carried away. Animal, vegetable, and mineral substances are used for this purpose. Animal substances employed as manure comprehend the putrefying carcasses of animals, ground bones, blood, the secretions of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds), the scrapings of leather, horn, and the refuse of the shambles, the hair or wool of animals. Liquid manure, consisting of town sewage, the drainings of dung heaps, stables, and cow houses, is largely employed in many districts. Although farmers generally prefer to absorb the liquid excrements of their cattle by means of straw, yet sometimes more is produced than can be absorbed. In this case it is collected in tanks and distributed, sometimes from a large barrel drawn by a horse, over the fields, sometimes by a force pump and hose, and sometimes by simple gravitation. The liquid manure of some large cities, as Edinburgh, is thus utilized, and increasing attention is being paid to this use of it, both from sanitary motives and its high value as a fertilizer. It is used chiefly to promote the growth of grass. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure. The principal mineral substances employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, various sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, &c.

Manurment (ma-nū'rment), *n.* Cultivation, improvement. 'The manurment of wits.' *Wotton* [Rare]

Manurer (ma-nū'r-er), *n.* One that manures lands.

Manurial (ma-nū'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to manures. 'The manurial value.' *S. W. Johnson*

Manuscript (man'u-skrīpt), *n.* [L. manu scriptum, written with the hand—*manu*, the hand, and *scribo*, scriptum, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen; a writing of any kind in contradistinction to what is printed. Often contracted to *MS* pl. *MS's*

Manuscript (man'u-skrīpt), *a.* Written with the hand, not printed, as, manuscript matter

Maintenance (ma-tenū's-ment), *n.* Maintenance. *Abp. Sumner* [Rare and obsolete]

Man-worship (man-wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of a man, undue reverence or extreme adulation and obsequiousness paid to a man.

Manworthy (man-wēr'th-ē), *a.* Worthy of a man becoming a man. 'Where it is in advance to a better and more manfully order of things.' *Coleridge* [Rare]

Manx (manx), *n.* 1 The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man. It belongs to the Gaelic branch of the Celtic tongue, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and Gaelic. 2 Used as a plural. Native or inhabitants of the Isle of Man. Written also *Manx*.

Manx (manx), *a.* Of or belonging to the Isle of Man or its language. Written also *Manx*.

Many (men-i), *a.* [A Sax. *manig*, *manig*, *manig*, Goth. *manig*, D. *manig*, Dan. *manig*, O.H.G. *manig*, O. *manig*, many in A. Sax. *manig* was used as an adjective (like O. *manig*) with both singular and plural, as, *manig* bura, many a city, *manig* man, many a man. *manig* men, many men. It was not till the thirteenth century that the indefinite article was used between it and the noun, as in 'many a man.' Grimm explains the word as derived from *man*, O. *mann* and the word may have originally meant any man or a number of men. Another supposition is that it contains a nasalized form of the root *man*, *man*, seen in *man*, *man*, L. *manus*, &c.] Numerous, comprising a great number of individuals.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps. 102:7

Followed by *on* or *a* before a noun is the singular number it has more of a distributive or emphatic force than with a plural noun.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean haunt. *Gray*

—The many, the great majority of people; the crowd, the common herd. 'The tilling many and the rearing few.' *Wordsworth*

The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven.

—So many, (a) the same number of, as, packed together like so many herrings.

Albany and Archway, like so many companies, disguised their offences of merit. *Durham*

(b) A certain number indefinitely; as, he took so many of those as many of those, and so many of the others. Too many, too strong, too powerful, too able, as, they are too many for us, we may also say he is too many, or one too many, for us. [Colloq.] *Many* is prefixed to a great number of adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves, as, many-coloured, many-cornered, many-eyed, &c. — Syn. Numerous, multiplied, frequent, manifold, various, diverse, sundry.

Many (men-i), *a.* [A Sax. *manig*, *manig*, a crowd from many many, Goth. *manig*, &c.] 1 A multitude. 'O thou fond many.' *Shak*

'The rank-accented many.' *Shak* — 2 A considerable number preceded by the indefinite article.

Like a many of those lying hither and yon. *Shak*

[The phrase a many (as well as a pretty many) has become obsolete in good usage, though it may be still heard among the uneducated, yet a good many and a great many are still in common use.]

Many (men-i), *n.* [See *Many*] A reliance of servants, household.

The king before their many eyes. *Farfax*

Many-fountained (men-i-fount-and), *a.* Having many fountains or streams, being the source of many streams.

O mother Ida, many-fountained Ida. *Troutman*

Many-headed (men-i-head-ed), *a.* Having many heads. The many-headed, the many-headed beast or monster, often applied to a mob or the people generally.

Who o'er the board would wish to reign
Favourite, Achis, force and valour!
Thou many-headed monster thing!
O who would wish to be thy thing! *See H. Scott*

Many-peopled (men-i-pe-plid), *a.* Having a numerous population, or inhabited by many different races, as, the many-peopled earth.

Manyplies (men-i-pli), *n.* pl. A popular name of the osman or third stomach of ruminants. *Dr Carpenter*

Many-sided (men-i-sid-ed), *a.* 1 Having many sides as, a many-sided figure, a many-sided question. — 2 Exhibiting many aspects of mental or moral character, showing mental or moral activity in many different directions, hence, open to many influences, having wide sympathies, as, a many-sided mind, a many-sided character. — 3 Derived from many sources, resulting from many influences, conversant with many subjects or branches of knowledge, exhibiting many phases.

We could say much more about this volume as evincing rare and many-sided erudition.

Saturday Rev

Many-sidedness (men-i-sid-ed-ness), *n.* 1 The quality of having many sides. — 2 The quality of having abilities that actively display themselves in many different directions, the quality of having wide sympathies, the quality of being capable of regarding a subject on all its sides or in all its aspects.

Many-ways, **Many-wise** (men-i-wis, men-i-wis), *adv.* In many different ways, multiformly, variously.

Maor (mā'r), *n.* Same as *Maor*

Maori (mā'o-ri), *n.* [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.] One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Maori (mā'o-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Maormor (mā'mō'r), *n.* [Gael. *maor*, *maor*, a royal steward, and *maor* great.] *Lit* a royal steward of high dignity and power, placed by the King of Scotland over a province instead of a thanage, and exercising the office of royal deputy, enjoying a third part of its revenues. Written also *Maormor* (which see).

Map (map), *n.* [L. *mapa*, a Punic word signifying a napkin, table-cupkin—*mapa*, *mapa*, (Fr. *mappemonde*, It. *mappamondo*),

a delineation of the earth on a cloth, a map.]

1. A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually drawn on paper or other material (See *Chart*). The surface represented being spherical, a map upon a plane surface must be laid down according to the laws of perspective, or the representation must be that of the surface of a sphere upon a plane on the principles of perspective. This is what is termed projection. There are five principal projections, the orthographic, the stereographic, the globular, the conical, and the cylindrical or Mercator's, distinguished from each other by the different positions of the projecting point in which the eye is supposed to be placed. A map of the earth, or a portion of the earth, usually exhibits merely the positions of countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, cities, &c., relatively to one another, and by means of lines of latitude and longitude relatively to every other point on the earth's surface. But a map may be so coloured or shaded as to give a variety of information for example to indicate the geological structure, the amount of rainfall, the languages spoken, &c. Hence we have geological, meteorological, linguistic, and other kinds of maps. — 2. Fig. a distinct and precise representation of anything.

Map (map), *v.* *t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *mapped*; *pres. mapping*. To draw or delineate in a chart or map, as the figure of any portion of land; hence, *fig.* to delineate or describe vividly and accurately often with *out*, as, the country has been surveyed and mapped out.

I am near to the place where they should stand, if France have mapped it truly. *Shak*

Maple (mā'pl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mapultra*, *mapultra*, a maple-tree.] A tree of the genus *Acer*, nat. order Aceraceae or Sapindaceae, peculiar to the northern and temperate parts of the globe. About fifty species are known, distributed through Europe, North America, and different parts of Asia. They are small or large trees, with a sweetish, rarely milky, sap, opposite deciduous, simple, usually lobed

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*).

leaves, and axillary and terminal racemes or corymbs of small greenish flowers. The characteristic form of the fruit is shown in the figure. Two species are common in Britain, the great maple, often misnamed sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*), and the common maple (*A. campestre*). The wood of the former is valuable for various purposes, as for musical instruments, saddlery, wooden dishes, and many other articles both of furniture and machinery. The knotted parts of the sugar maple furnish the pretty bird's eye maple of cabinet-makers. The wood of several American species is also applied to various uses. The sugar or rock maple (*A. saccharinum*) is the most important species, this yields maple-sugar, which in many parts of North America is an important article of manufacture. A tree of ordinary size will yield from 15 to 30 gallons of sap, from which are made from 1 to 4 lbs. of sugar. — *Maple-honey*, the uncrystallized portion of the sap of the rock maple from which sugar is made. — *Maple-sugar*, sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.

Map-mount (map-mount-er), *n.* A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, and fixes them on rollers, &c. *See* *Mounts*.

Mappery (map'p-ē), *n.* The art of planning and designing maps. *Shak*

Maqui (mak'wé), *n.* An evergreen or sub-evergreen shrub found in Chile, from the juice of whose fruit the Chilians make a kind of wine. It is the best known species of the genus *Aristotelia* (*A. Maga*), and is referred to the nat. order Tiliaceae. It is cultivated as an ornamental shrub in England, and its fruit ripens.

Mar (már), *n.* *cf.* *mar* & *pp.* *marred*, *pp.* *marrying*. [*A. Sax. marren, marvan, marvan*, to hinder, to obstruct, to lead astray, to spoil. O.E. *marren*, to *mar*, *lool*, *marje*, to bruise or crush. O.H.G. *marrian*, M.H.G. *marren*, to hinder, to make void, from same root as *mold* (which see). The word passed from the German into the Romance languages. O.Fr. and Fr. *marier* *sp. marir*, *L.L. marrire*, to annoy to injure.] To injure in any way, to spoil, to impair, to deface, to disfigure, to deform.

Neither break thou nor the corners of thy heart.

Let sin up.

When break thou their neck with water. *Shak.*

But sin is *marred*, and the good thing is lost. *Dryden.*

Each passion dimm'd his face.

Thrice changed with pain, ire, envy, and despair.

Which *mar'd* his borrowed stage. *Shak.*

Mar (már), *n.* A blot, a blemish, an injury.

Amhar.

Mar (már), *n.* A lake. See *MARE*.

Mara (má'ra), *n.* A rodent animal, sometimes called the *Patagonian Coon* (*Delt. chotis patagonicus*). It lives in forms like the hare, a single couple usually occupying each form.

Mara (má'ra), *n.* (Ios. *maru*, the night-mara.) In *Arabic* myth, a demon who torments men with frightful visions.

The word *maru* has an etymological connection with the name of *Brutus*, the Roman god of war and death, who the faithful devotion of *Brutus* fell after a while under the power of *Mara*, a savage demon who lures men with visions and crushes them over to death, and who still survives, though with mitigated powers, as the nightmare of modern days. *Lucas Taylor.*

Marabou-stork (má-rá-bó'stork), *n.* The name given to two species of storks, the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail of which form the marabou feathers imported to this country. One species is a native of West Africa (*Leptoptilus marabou*), another is common in India, where it is generally called the *adjuvant*, it is the *Leptoptilus Argus*.

Marabout (má-rá-bó't), *n.* In Northern Africa, among the Berbers, one of a kind of saints or sorcerers who are held in high estimation. They distribute amulets, affect to work miracles, and are thought to procure the gift of prophecy.

Maracan (már'-kan), *n.* [Brazilian *maracan*.] The name given in Brazil to several of the macaw.

Marah (má'ra), *n.* (Heb., bitterness.) The name given to a plant on the east of the Red Sea from the bitterness of its waters.

Marah-water, bitterness.

All their iron-ling with the untempered bread

And bitter herbs of cold and sin feast.

The coming famine of the heart they fed,

And slaked its thirst with *marah* of their tears. *Longfellow.*

Maral (má-rá), *n.* A sacred inclosure or temple among the Islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *c.* Same as *MARASCHINO*.

With as the smaller oaks are sometimes potted or

maraschino. *Cook.*

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* (Fr.) The Lord comes or has come, a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in excommunicating persons for great crimes, as much as to say, 'May the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crime.'

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* [After R. Maraschino, a Venetian physician and botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Maraschino*. The arrow root of commerce is obtained from the rhizomes of *M. arundinacea*, an herbaceous branching plant 4 to 6 feet high, with narrow ovate leaves and small white solitary or loosely racemose flowers. It is a native of Tropical America. See *ARROW-ROOT*.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* *pl.* A nat. order of endogenous plants found wild in tropical countries only. Called also *Omnocoma*. They are perennial herbs, with fibrous roots or fleshy creeping rhizomes, alternate simple leaves with sheathing foot-stalks, and irregular, often handsome racemose or panicled flowers. The genus *Canna* is com-

monly cultivated under the name of Indian shot. See *Indian shot* under *INDIAN*, *MARANTA*.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* (See *MARASCHINO*.) A term applied to the small black wild variety of cherry from which maraschino is distilled.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* [*It.* from *maraschino*, a kind of sour cherry, from *L. amarus*, bitter.] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries, the best is from Zara in Dalmatia, and is obtained from the maraschino cherry.

Marasmus (má-rá's-mus), *n.* (Fr. *marasmus*, from *marere*, to cause to pine or waste away.) A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease, atrophy, phthisis, consumption. *Marasmus* often depends on disease of the mesenteric glands, or some obstruction in the course of the chyle.

Pining atrophy.

Marasmus, and vide *wasting* *pneumonia*. *Walm.*

Marasmus *causa*, progressive atrophy of the aged.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* Same as *Maraschino*.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* *pl.* An order of ferns found in South America, the Eastern Pacific Islands, and South Africa, differing from Polypodiaceae in the absence of a jointing ring to the spore-cases, and from Ophioglossaceae in having the sort and the venation circinate.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* (Fr. *maraschino*, to beg, play the rogue, from *maras*, a rogue, a vagabond.) To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty, to plunder.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* Spoilation by marauders.

While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to maraud and ravage.

Fr. roving.

Maraschino (már'-shí-no), *n.* One who marauds, a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

The pirates had been a troublesome enemy, because, as flying maraschino, lurking, and watching their opportunities, they could seldom be brought to action. *De Quincey.*

Maravedi (má-rá-vé-dí), *n.* (*Sp.* so called from *Marabito*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain and Africa, lit. the standard.) A small copper coin of Spain, less than a farthing sterling. It is no longer current. The gold *maravedi*, a still older coin was worth about fourteen shillings.

Marble (már'b'l), *n.* [*Fr.* *marbre*, *L. marmor*, *marble*, *Gr.* *marmara*, any stone or rock which sparkles in the light, from *mar-mar*, to flash, to gleam.] 1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. Marble is limestone, or a stone which may be calcined to lime, a carbonate of lime, but limestone is a more general name, comprehending the calcareous stones of an inferior texture, as well as those which admit a fine polish. The term is limited by mineralogists and geologists to the several varieties of carbonate of lime which have more or less of a granular and crystalline texture. In sweep the term is applied to several compact or granular kinds of stone susceptible of a very fine polish. The varieties of marble are exceedingly numerous, and greatly diversified in colour. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimney-pieces, monuments, &c. By far the largest portion of the marble used by modern sculptors comes from the quarries of Carrara in Italy, but some is also got from Greece. Many sorts of variegated marbles of great beauty are found in Britain.—2. A little ball of marble, of other stone, or of baked clay, used by children in play. 3. A column, tablet, or the like, of marble, remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.—4. *Arundel marbles* or *Arundel marbles*, a collection of an ancient sculptured marbles, purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1696 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson presented it to the University of Oxford. The most curious and interesting portion of this collection is called the *Parian Chronicle*, from having been kept in the island of Paros. In its perfect state the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in Grecian history from the time of mythical or semi-mythical Cæcrops (1682 B.C.) to the archonship of Diogenes (384 B.C.), but part of it is now lost, and what remains is much corroded and defaced.—5. *Virgin marbles*, a splendid collection of basso-reliefs and frag-

ments of statuary brought from the Purchases at Athens to England by Lord Elgin in 1814, afterwards purchased by the government, and now lodged in the British Museum. The largest part of them (ninety-two pieces in all) were, perhaps, executed from designs by Phidias, and are considered among the finest remains of ancient art.—6. *Pow marble*, a kind of limestone in which red colours predominate.

Marble (már'b'l), *n.* 1. Composed of marble; as, a marble pillar.—2. Variegated in colour; stained or veined like marble.

The appendix shall be printed by hand, attached, and with a marble cover. *Swift.*

3. Hard, insensible, as, a marble heart.

Marble (már'b'l), *v.* *cf.* *mar* & *pp.* *marbled*; *pp.* *marbling*. To give an appearance of marble to, to stain or veils like marble, as, to marble the edges of a book.

Marble-breasted (már'b'l-breast-ed), *a.* Insensible; hard-hearted. 'Marble-breasted'

Swift.

Marble (már'b'l), *n.* *pl.* *a.*

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Marble (már'b'l), *n.* *pl.* *a.*

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Marble (már'b'l), *n.* *pl.* *a.*

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Marble (már'b'l), *n.* *pl.* *a.*

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Marble (már'b'l), *n.* *pl.* *a.*

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Marble (már'b'l), *n.* *pl.* *a.*

nt.

March (mārch), *n.* [Probably directly from the Fr. *marché*, a boundary (It. Sp. *Pr. Pr. marches*), but the word is originally Teutonic. A Sax. *meare*, a mark, sign, boundary, limit, Goth. *marra*, a border. See **MARE**.] A frontier or boundary of a territory; a border; especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions, and also to the country lying near and about such: in Scotland commonly applied to the boundaries, or the marks which determine them, of contiguous estates or lands, whether large or small. The term is most familiar to us as applied to the boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. The marches of the latter country were divided into two portions, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a kind of president or governor, who was called warden of the marches.

Geneva is situated in the *marches* of several dominions—France, Savoy, and Switzerland. Fuller.

March (mārch), *v.* 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner; to walk with a steady regular tread. Spenser.

Beyond the river we'll encamp ourselves,
And on to-morrow bid them *march* away. Shaks.

March (mārch), *v.* 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in riding majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. Prior.

Marching (mārch-ing), *a.* A colloquial term for an infantry regiment of the line: generally used in a disparaging sense. Sir W. Scott.

One was sent to college, the other put in a *marching* regiment. Lord Lytton.

March (mārch), *v.* 3. To cause to move in military order; to cause to move in a body; to cause to move in regular procession. 'To *march* a bloody host.' Shaks.

Because the distracted state of Persia rendered it a prey to the first invader, he *marched* an army, . . . and took possession of two important provinces. Brongham.

March (mārch), *v.* 4. To cause to go anywhere at one's command and under one's guidance; as, the policeman *marched* his prisoner to the police-office.

March (mārch), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The measured and uniform walk, or forward movement of a body of men, as soldiers, moving simultaneously and in order; a regular advance of a body of men, in which they keep time with each other and sometimes with music; stately and deliberate walk; steady or laboured progression; used figuratively in regard to poetry from its rhythm resembling the measured harmonious stepping of soldiery.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. Addison.

Walker was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic *march* and energy divine. Pope.

March (mārch), *n.* 2. An advance of soldiers from one halting place to another; a day's journey of soldiery; the distance passed over; as, a *march* of 20 miles.

In our third march we found an unexpected supply of food, the hills being full of herds. De For.

March (mārch), *n.* 3. Progressive development; advancement; progress. 'The *march* of intellect.' Southey.

And this happens merely because men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the *march* of affairs. Buckle.

March (mārch), *n.* 4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly. Keble.

March (mārch), *n.* 5. In music, a composition of a strongly rhythmic character, either in duple or triple time, designed to accompany and regulate the movement of troops, or other bodies of men. — To make a *march*, in the game of eucha, to take all the tricks of a single deal. Hoyle. — *March* post, a march post the reviewing officer or some high dignitary on parade.

Marchantia (mārch-an-ti-ā), *n.* [In honour of Nicholas Marchant, a French botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Hepaticæ, the type of the sub-order Marchantiaceæ (which see).

Marchantia (mārch-an-ti-ā), *n.* men who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland, and who, in times past, had their laws and regal power, until they were abolished by 27 Henry VIII.

Marchet (mārch-et), *n.* [L.L. *marceta*, a fee of a mark.] A pecuniary fine anciently paid by the tenant to his lord, for the marriage of one of the tenant's daughters. This custom prevailed both in England and Scotland. See **MERCET**.

Marchioness (mārch-i-on-ess), *n.* [L.L. *marquis*, a fee of a mark.] A title of nobility, given to the wife or widow of a marquis; a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.

March-mad (mārch-mad), *a.* Extremely foolish or excitable, rash; foolhardy. See under **MARCH**, the month. Sir W. Scott.

March-man (mārch-man), *n.* A person living near the march dividing two countries; a borderer.

New Bowden Moor the *march-man* won,
And sternly shook his plumed head,
As glanced his eye o'er Haldon. Sir W. Scott.

Marchpane (mārch-pān), *n.* [O.Fr. *marc-pain*, Fr. *masepain*, It. *marcapan*, Sp. *marapan*, G. *marcpan*, *marzpan*, perhaps from L. Gr. *massa*, a barley-cake, and *pantis*, bread, or from the names *Martius* or *Marcus* and *pantis*.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit; a spice-cake composed of sugar, nuts, pine-apple, almonds, sometimes with poppy-seeds and Indian corn; a macaroon.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marshpane*. Shaks.

March-ward (mārch-wārd), *n.* A warden of the marches; a marcher.

Marchant (mārch-ant), *a.* Martial; under the influence of Mars. Chaucer.

Marchid (mārch-id), *a.* [L. *marcidus*, from *marcere*, to pine.] 1. Withered; feeble; drooping; wasted away. 'Marchid dying herbs.' Dryden. — 2. Causing or accompanied by wasting and feebleness. 'A marchid fever.' Harvey.

Marchidity (mārch-id-i-ti), *n.* Leanness, meagreness. Perry.

Marchionite (mārch-i-on-ite), *n.* A follower of Marcion, a Gnostic of the second century, who adopted the oriental notion of the two conflicting principles of good and evil, and imagined that between these there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor wholly evil, the creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation.

Marcite (mārch-ite), *n.* Same as *Marcosia*.

Marcobrunn (mārch-kō-brun-ēr), *n.* A celebrated Rhine wine, possessing much body and aroma, from the *Marcobrunn* vineyard, between Mainz and Bingen.

Marcosian (mārch-kō-si-an), *n.* A disciple of Marcus, an Egyptian, a Judeizing Christian, about the second century. The Marcosians were a branch of the Gnostics, and possessed a large number of books which they believed to be canonical. Their opinions seem to have been similar to those of the Socinians.

Marcour (mārch-ūr), *n.* [L.] The state of

withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [Rare.]

A *marcor* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, which is incurable. Harvey.

Marcus (mārch-ūs), *n.* A large iron-headed hammer. Weale.

Mare (māre), *n.* [A. Sax. *mare*, mare, myre, a mare, mear, meark, a horse; Icel. *mar*, a horse, *marv*, a mare, G. *mähre*, a mare, O.H.G. *marah*, *marah*, a horse; allied to Ir. *marc*, W. *marok*, a horse.] The female of the horse or of other species of the genus *Equus*. — *Mare's nest*, an absurd or extremely ridiculous discovery; a discovery that is no discovery: usually a person is said to find a mare's nest when he chuckles over some discovery which he thinks he has made, but which turns out to be a hoax or self-delusion.

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found? Bacon & Ft.

— The gray *mare* is the better horse. See **GRAY-MARE**.

Maret (māre), *n.* [A. Sax. *maru*, an incubus; Icel. *maru*, the nightmare, an ogre; Prov. G. *mar*, *nachtmar*, whence Fr. *cauchemar*, nightmare (caucher, L. *causare*, to oppress); Pol. *maru*, a vision, dream, nightmare; Bohem. *maru*, an incubus.] A sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep, accompanied with sighing, suffocative panting, intercepted utterance; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound nightmare.]

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. Bacon.

Mareca (māre-ka), *n.* A genus of palmiped birds, containing the widgeon (*Mareca penelope*).

Marekanite (māre-kan-ite), *n.* A variety of obsidian, found at Marekhan in Siberia, in small spherules: it is a form of *peridot*.

Maremme (ma-rem-me), *n.* pl. *Maremme* (ma-rem-me). [It.] Tracts of country in middle Italy, which, by reason of the unhealthy exhalations of a soil abounding in sulphur and alum, cannot be inhabited in summer without danger. The word is also sometimes used to signify the malaria or unhealthy vapour exhaled from the soil.

Marema (ma-rē-ma), *n.* [G. *marina*, maritime, from Lake *Noris*, in Brandenburg, Prussia.] A name sometimes applied to one or two fishes of the genus *Coregonus*.

Marechal (māre-shal), *n.* (See **MARSHAL**.) The chief commander of an army; marshal.

O, William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *marechal* of France. Prior.

Marg (mārch), *n.* plant, Hippocrepis

Marg (mārch), *n.* 2. A name of clouds, and indicates

Margarite (mārch-ā-rit), *n.* a salt

Margarite (mārch-ā-rit), *n.* widely dis-

Margarite (mārch-ā-rit), *n.* of the oily

Margarite (mārch-ā-rit), *n.* It is found in several species of animal and vegetable fats and oils, particularly in human fat, in goose fat, and in olive-oil. It is also produced by the action of heat on tallow and on stearic acid, and by the oxidation of stearic acid. It has a fatty aspect, and is insoluble in water, but is readily soluble in hot alcohol; the latter, as it cools, deposits the acid in pearly scales: hence its name. With bases it forms two series of salts, the one neutral and the other acid.

Margarin (mārch-ā-rin), *n.* A peculiar pear-like substance extracted from hog's lard; the solid fatty matter of certain vegetable oils. The purest margarin is obtained from the concrete portion of olive-oil.

Margaritaceæ (mārch-ā-rit-ā-sē-sē), *n.* pl. A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs containing many genera of much interest; the pearl-oyster. The most important is the *Avicula*, one species of which, the *A. (Melegrina) margaritifera*, produces the most valued pearls, as well as the greatest quantity of mother-of-pearl.

Margaritaceus (mārch-ā-rit-ā-sē-sē), *a.* Pearly, or resembling pearl.

Margarite (mārch-ā-rit), *n.* [L. *margaritis*, Gr. *margaritis*, pearl, from Per. *marward*, a pearl.] 1. A pearl. 'The *margarites* or pearls.' Sp. King. — 2. A mineral of a grayish-white colour found in Tyrol. It generally occurs with *shifitum*.

Margarine (mar-gə-rī'k), *n.* Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite. — *Margaritic acid*, one of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil.

Margaritiferous (mar-gə-rī-tī'fə-rəs), *a.* Producing pearls.

Margaron, **Margarone** (mar-gə-rōn), *n.* [Fr. *margarone*. See MARGARITE.] A solid white fatty matter which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime.

Margarous (mar-gə-rəs), *a.* A term applied to a fatty acid containing less of oxygen than margaric acid.

Margay (mā'gā), *n.* A Brazilian animal of the cat kind, the *Felis Margay* or *F. tigris*. It is about the size of the domestic cat, is of a pale fawn colour, with black bands on the fore-paws, and leopard-like spots on the hind-parts and on the long bushy tail. It has been domesticated and made very useful in skin-killing.

Marge (marj), *n.* Brink, margin.

Ye whom precious change
Nibble their bit at ocean's very marge. *Keats.*

Margent (mā'jənt), *n.* (Same word as margin, but with a paracetic t, as in phosphenet, tyrent.) A margin.

A sorrow as great as brought her to the margent of her grave. *Jos. Taylor.*

Margant (mā'jənt), *n.* To note or enter on the margin; to margin.

Margin (mā'jīn), *n.* [Formerly *marge*, *margine*, or *margen*; Fr. *marge*. It *margine*, from *L. margo*, *margineus*, a brink, a margin.]

1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the margin of a river or lake; specifically, (a) the edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or partly occupied by notes. (b) In bot., the edge of a leaf. — 2. The sum or quantity reserved to meet contingencies; a certain latitude to go and come upon; specifically, (a) the difference between the prime cost of an article and its selling price, which leaves room for profit. (b) The excess of the sum set aside to execute any undertaking over the estimated cost, to provide for casualties and unforeseen expenses.

"What's that the character of the exchange says when he took himself to a man with his account, and doesn't see his way out again?" asked Allan. "He always tells his honourable friend he's quite willing to leave a something or other." — "A margin?" suggested Mr. Brock. "That's it," said Allan. "I'm quite willing to leave a margin." *H. W. Collins.*

3. In joinery, the flat part of the styles and rail of framed work. Doors which are made in two widths or leaves are called *double-margined*, in consequence of the styles being repeated in the centre, and so are also those doors which are made to imitate two-leaved doors. — *Margin draught*, in stone-hewing, the chiselled part of the edge of a stone. — *Margin of a course*, in arch, that part of the upper side of a course of stones which appears uncovered by the next superior course.

Margin (mā'jīn), *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a margin; to border. — 2. To enter in the margin of a book.

Marginal (mā'jīn-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a margin, specifically, written or printed in the margin of a page; as, a *marginal note* or gloss.

Marginalia (mā'jīn-əl-ia), *n. pl.* Notes written on the margin of books.

Marginally (mā'jīn-əl-ly), *adv.* In the margin of a book.

Such quotations of places to be marginally set down. *Adv. Newman.*

Marginate (mā'jīn-āt), *v. t.* To furnish with a margin or margins.

Marginated, **Marginate** (mā'jīn-āt-ed, mā'jīn-āt), *a.* Having a margin.

Margin-line (mā'jīn-līn), *n.* Next a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing transverse in a ship and just below it, where the butts of the after bottom planks terminate.

Margosa (mar-gō'sa), *n.* A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*. See MELIA.

Margot (mā'gōt), *n.* A fish of the perch kind found in the waters of Carolina.

Margrave, **Margraveite** (mā'grāv-āt, mā'grāv-āt), *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

Margrave (mā'grāv), *n.* [Fr. *margrave*, *D. marggraf*, *G. markgraf*, *Dan. markgræve* — compounded of *mark*, a march or border, and *graf*, or *grave*, an earl or count.] Originally, like *marquis*, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c.

Margravine (mā'grāv-in), *n.* [Fr. *mar-*

gravin, *G. markgräfin*.] The wife of a margrave.

Marian (mā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to the Virgin Mary, or to Mary, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII.

Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best-born gentleman. *Fuller.*

Marid (mā'rid), *n.* In Mohammedan myth, an evil jinnee or demon of the most powerful class.

Marid, **Mary**, *n.* Marrow.

Marist (mā'rist), *n.* [Fr. *marist*, dim. of *Maria*, *Mary*.] A plant, *Campanula urticifolia*, or bell-shaped campanula, a hardy perennial, growing 2 feet in height, and bearing a blue flower. This name is also given by some to a kind of violet, *Viola marina*.

Marigenous (mā'ri-jen-us), *a.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea.

Marigold (mā'rig-ōld), *n.* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*. Comp. *G. gold-blume*, *D. gold-blume*, gold-flower; also *Umbel. Mari* (*Mary's plant*), *marigold*.] 1. The name of several plants bearing a yellow flower, especially *Calendula officinalis*. The so-called African and French marigolds are species of *Tagetes*; the oorn-marigold is *Chrysanthemum coccineum*; the flag-marigold is a *Mesembryanthemum*; the marsh-marigold is *Calceola palustris*. — 2. A piece of gold money, from the colour.

"I'll write it, as you will, in short-hand, to despatch immediately, and presently go put five hundred marigolds in a purse for you. *Crucy.*

— *Marigold-window*, in arch. name as *Rose-window* or *Catherine-wheel Window*. See *R*.

Marine (mā'rin), *n.* [Fr., *pickled*, from *marin*, *marine*, from *L. mare*, the sea.] A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before dressing to improve their flavour.

Marinate, **Marinate** (mā'rin-āt, mā'rin-ād), *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner*, originally, to put into sea-water, from *marine*.] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar.

Marine (mā'rin), *a.* [L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea; allied to *W. mare*, the sea, *A. Sax. mere*, a lake, a marsh, and *E. mare*.] Pertaining to or in some way connected with the sea; as, (a) found or formed in the sea; inhabiting the sea, as, *marine shells*, *marine deposits*; *marine forms of life*. (b) Used at sea; suited for use at sea; as, a *marine barometer*; a *marine engine*. (c) Naval; maritime; as, a *marine officer*; *marine forces*. — *Marine acid*, a name sometimes used for hydrochloric acid. — *Marine barometer*, a barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion, being suspended by gimbals, and having a stricture in the tube to prevent oscillations of the mercury. — *Marine corps*, the corps or body of marines. See MARINE, *n.* — *Marine engine*, a form of steam-engine used in sea-going steamers, in which the working beam and other heavy parts are placed below the shaft. Also called *Side-lever Engine*. — *Marine insurance*. See INSURANCE. — *Marine soap*, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water, chiefly made of cocoanut oil. — *Marine, Maritime*. See under MARITIME.

Marine (mā'rin), *n.* 1. A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements; one of a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships and on shore under certain circumstances. They are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line. — 2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state; the collective shipping of a country; as, the *mercantile marine*. — 3. The whole economy of naval affairs, the aggregate of interests concerned in the shipping of a country.

The first National wished France diverted from the politics of the Continent, to attend solely to her marine. *Barthe.*

4. In painting, a sea-piece (which see).

On the right hand of one of the *marines* of Salvador, in the Pitti Palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunbeams. *Arncliffe.*

— *Royal marines*, troops which serve on board of her majesty's ships of war. — *Tell that to the marines*, or *that will do for the marines*, expressions signifying disbelieved in some statement made or story told. It originated in the fact that owing to their ignorance of seamanship the marines were formerly made butts of by the sailors.

Marined (mā'rin-d), *p. and a.* In Aer. a term applied to an animal with the lower parts of the body like a fish.

Marine-glass (mā'rin-glas), *n.* A cement made by dissolving shellac, coccothone, and naphtha or mineral oil, most useful in ship-building and in photography.

Mariner (mā'rin-er), *n.* [Fr. *marinier*, from *L. mare*, the sea. See MARINE.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

Heathens his busy mariners be heathens,
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*

— *Mariner's Compass*. See COMPASS.

Marine-store (mā'rin-stōr), *n.* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c. Applied also to shops where any old articles, as iron, brass, ropes, &c., are bought and sold. The keeper of the store must have his or her name with 'Dealer in Marine Stores' painted distinctly in letters not less than 6 inches long over the door. He must register his purchases, not buy from a person apparently under sixteen, nor cut up any cable or article exceeding 5 fathoms in length, without an order from justices of the peace.

[L. *mare*, *seawater*.]
[Fr., for the name he Virgin sea.]
[After Josephus, *Lav.* sort, an *V. aurea*, *HAL.* low *ader* and *a marsh.*

And far through the *marish* green and still
The tangled water-courses slept. *Tennyson.*

Marish (mā'rish), *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy. — *Marish* and unwholesome grounds. *Beaumont.*

Marital (mā'ri-tal), *a.* [L. *maritalis*, from *maritus*, pertaining to marriage, from *maris*, a male.] Pertaining to a husband. — *Marital affection*. *Apuleius.*

Maritaged (mā'ri-tāt-ed), *a.* Having a husband. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Maritimal, **Maritimalis** (mā'ri-tīt-mal), *a.* Same as *Maritime*. — *A maritimal voyage*. *Raleigh.*

Maritime (mā'ri-tīm), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea. See MARINE.] 1. Relating or pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea, connected or belonging to shipping; naval; as, *maritime pursuits*; *maritime affairs*. — *His youth and want of experience in maritime service*. *Sir H. Wotton*. — 2. Having a navy and commerce by sea; as, *maritime powers*. — 3. Bordering on the sea; situated near the sea; as, a *maritime coast*. — *A maritime town*. — 4. Characterized by numerous naval expeditions, or naval strength. — *The maritime reign of Queen Elizabeth*. *Blackstone*. [Rare.] — *Maritime law*, the law relating to harbours, ships, and seamen. It forms an important branch of the commercial law of all maritime nations. — *Maritime state*, the body which consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of parliament. — *Maritime interest*, a premium charged upon a bond of bottomry. — *Maritime, Marine*. *Maritime* refers more especially to the sea as a field of human action, to some use of the sea by man, or some human

interest connected with the sea, or to position on or near the sea. *Marine* refers rather to the sea in its merely physical aspect, and thus we always speak of a *marine* shell, a *marine* product. See MARINE.

Marjoram (măr'jō-rām), *n.* [*G. marjoran, Fr. marjolaine, It. marjorana, L.L. marjoraca, from L. amaracius, amaracum, Gr. amarakos, amarakon, marjoram.*] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species, belonging to the nat. order Labiales, or mint tribe. The sweet marjoram (*O. Majorana*) is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The common marjoram (*O. vulgare*) is a native of Britain, and is a perennial plant, with opposite leaves and small pink flowers, growing in calcareous soils.

Mark (mărk), *n.* [*A. Sax. mearc, mark, sign, limit, boundary: a word common to all the Teutonic languages; Goth. marka, a boundary; Icel. mark, a mark or sign, a landmark, merki, a boundary; mörk, a border-district; Dan. märke, a boundary, mark, a field; D. merk, a mark; G. mark, a boundary, a district, whence Fr. marque, a mark. March is another form. See MARCH, a boundary.*] 1. A visible sign or impression, as a dot, line, streak, stamp, figure, or the like, left or made by one substance on another; as, a *mark* of chalk, charcoal, ink; the *mark* of a dirty finger; a *mark* of a seal in wax; the *mark* of a whip on one's body. A *mark* may be made either by leaving a portion of one substance on another, as in the case of chalk on a black-board, or by an incision or indentation made in a softer body, as in the case of a seal in soft wax, or by a change, as discoloration, or a bruise produced in the substance of the body itself, as a wale left by a whip.

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars, The marks of Pyrrhus or the Punic wars. *Dryden.*

2. Any sign by which a thing can be distinguished; an indication, visible token, or evidence.

There are scarce any marks left of a subterraneous fire. *Addison.*

As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

3. Pre-eminence; distinction; importance; consequence; eminent position; as, a man of *mark*.

A fellow of no *mark* nor likelihood. *Shak.*

4. Observance; respectful attention or regard.

Laws for all faults, But faults so countenanced, that the strong statutes Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop, As much in mock as *mark*. *Shak.*

5. The object of respectful attention or regard; hence, an example; pattern. [Rare.] He was the *mark* and glass, copy and book, That fashioned others. *Shak.*

6. Anything to which a missile may be directed. France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Sir F. Drake.*

Hence—7. The point to be reached; the proper standard; the exact amount; as to be within the *mark*, to be moderate in one's estimate; to be below or under the *mark*, to be below the proper standard; to be up to the *mark*; and so on.

It's only a question between the larger sum and the smaller. I shall be within the *mark* any way. *Dickens.*

Feeling all the better for my little rashness, so that I am quite up to the *mark* for our march. *W. H. Russell.*

8. A character, generally in the form of a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it. + Bill Stumpa. His *mark*. *Dickens.*

9. A weight still used in some parts of Europe for various commodities, especially gold and silver. Its weight varied, but was always somewhat more than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.—

10. The name of various coins still or formerly in use in different places; as, (a) an old English coin of the value of 13s. 4d. (b) A coin used in Hamburg of the value of about 1s. 2d. (c) In the new coinage of the German Empire, a coin of nearly the same value as the English shilling.—A *mark* banco is a money of account in Hamburg equal to nearly 1s. 6d. See MERK.—11. A license of reprisals. See MARQUE.—12. In com. (a) a certain sign which a merchant puts upon his goods, or upon that which contains them, in order to distinguish them from others; a trade-mark. (b) Private *mark*, a mark made by a merchant on his goods, intelligible only to himself and his

assistants, indicative of the price at which they are to be sold.—*God bless or God save the mark!* Save the *mark!* &c., ejaculatory or parenthetical phrases expressive of irony, scorn, deprecation, surprise, or a humorous sense of the extraordinary. 'In archery when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out 'God save the mark!' that is, prevent any one coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere.' *Brewer.*

For he made me mad To see him shine so brisk and smell so sweet, And talk so like a waiting-gentlewoman Of guns and drums and wounds,—*God save the mark!* *Shak.*

(As if he had said, 'A pretty fellow this to direct his discourse to such subjects!')

To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew my master, who, *God bless the mark*, is a kind of devil. *Shak.*

My father had no more nose, my dear, *saving the mark!* than there is upon the back of my hand. *Sterne.*

—To make one's *mark*, to make one's influence felt; to gain a position of influence and distinction.—*Mark of mouth*, the indications on the teeth of a horse by which its age is known. SYN. Impress, impression, stamp, vestige, print, trace, track, characteristic, evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom.

Mark (mărk), *v. t.* [*A. Sax. mearcian. See the noun.*] 1. To make a mark on; as, to *mark* sheep; to *mark* cloth; to *mark* a handkerchief.—2. To single out; to point out; to designate; to stamp or characterize; to denote: often with *out*.

My will that *marks* thee for my earth's delight. *Shak.*

To mark what of their state he more might learn, By word or action *mark'd*. *Milton.*

3. To notice; to take particular observation of; to take note of; to regard; to observe; to heed.

Mark them which cause divisions and offences. *Rom. xvi. 17.*

No more, aghast and pale, From Ostia's walls the crowds shall *mark* The track of thy destroying bark. *Macaulay.*

—To *mark out*, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate; as, the ringleaders were *marked out* for punishment.—*Marked pawn*, in chess, a pawn on which one of the players sets a mark, undertaking to checkmate his antagonist with it.—To *mark time*, in milit. to lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching.—SYN. To note, remark, notice, observe, regard, heed, show, evince, indicate, point out, betoken, denote, characterize, stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

Mark (mărk), *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. *1 Ki. xx. 7.*

Markab (mărk'ab), *n.* A star of the second magnitude in the northern constellation Pegasus.

Markable (mărk'a-bl), *a.* Remarkable.

Sir E. Sandys.

Markes (mărk-kē), *n.* See MARQUE.

Marker (mărk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who marks; specifically, (a) one who marks the score at games, as at billiards. (b) At English schools and universities, the monitor who calls the roll at divine service. (c) Milit. the soldier who is the pivot round which a body of men wheels, or who marks the direction of an alignment.—2. A counter used in card-playing.

Market (mărk'et), *n.* [*O. Fr. markiet, It. mercato, L. mercatus, from mercor, to buy, from merz, mercis, merchandise; hence also O.H.G. mercat, D. and G. markt.*] 1. An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; the meeting together of people for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction, where the sale is public; a fair.—2. A public place in a city or town where goods are exposed for sale; a public building in which provisions or other wares are exposed to sale; a market-place; a market-house.—3. The crowd of people assembled in a market for business or pleasure; as, there was a large *market* to-day.—4. Country, region, district, or town where anything is in demand; country or place of sale; as, the British *market*; the foreign *market*; the London *market*.

There is a third thing to be considered—how a *market* can be obtained for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the *market*. *J. S. Mill.*

5. Purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale; hence, price; cost; worth; valuation;

as, to make *market*; a ready *market*; a dull *market*; the *market* is high or low; I took my wares to town, but could not find a *market*.

So of old Was blood and life at a low *market* sold. *Dryden.*

6. In law, the privilege of having a public market. Market is defined by statute to be the liberty by grant or prescription whereby a town is enabled to set up and open shops, &c., at a certain place therein, for buying and selling, and better provision of such victuals as the subject wanteth. The general rule of law is, that all sales and contracts of anything vendible in fairs or markets—overt (that is, open markets) shall not only be good between the parties, but also binding on all those that have any right or property therein. The law of Scotland differs from that of England as to the legal effect of a sale in open market. The English law recognizes the principle that property may, in some cases, be transferred by sale, although the seller has no right of property in the goods. In Scotland, no such privilege is attached to sales in open market; and the owner of goods sold by one who has stolen them, or to whom they may have been lent, may reclaim them from the purchaser.—*Market* is the first part of a considerable number of compound words of obvious signification; such as, *market-day*, *market-place*, *market-town*.

Market (mărk'et), *v. i.* To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

Market (mărk'et), *v. t.* To offer for sale in a market; to traffic in; to vend; to sell.

And rich bazaars, whither, from all the world, Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there The world's collected wealth. *Southey.*

Marketable (mărk'et-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be sold; saleable; fit for the market.

A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shak.*

2. Current in the market.

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

Markatableness (mărk'et-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being marketable.

Market-bell (mărk'et-bel), *n.* A bell giving notice that trade may begin or cease in the market. *Shak.*

Market-better, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *batteur de pavé*, 'beater of the pavement,' one that is continually walking the streets, from *battre*, to beat.] A swaggerer; one who swaggers up and down a market. *Chaucer.*

Market-crier (mărk'et-kri-ēr), *n.* One who cries or makes public proclamation in a market.

Market-cross (mărk'et-kros), *n.* A cross set up where a market is held. Most mar-



Market-cross, Leighton Buzzard.

ket towns in England and Scotland had, in early times, one of these, sometimes of a very elaborate construction.

These things indeed you have articulated. Proclaimed at *market-crosses*, read in churches. *Shak.*

Market-day (mărk'et-dā), *n.* The day on

which people go to market; specifically, the first day on which a market is held in towns under a chartered privilege.

Marketer (már-ket-er), n. One who attends a market, one who exposes anything for sale in a market.

A few marketers were returning from the town late the country.

Market-garden (már-ket-gár-dn), n. A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.

Market-gardener (már-ket-gár-dn-er), n. One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.

Market-geld (már-ket-geld), n. The toll of a market.

Marketing (már-ket-ing), n. 1. The act of going to or transacting business in a market. — 2. Goods offered for sale in a market; what is purchased at a market.

Market-over (már-ket-ó-ver), n. An open market.

Market-price (már-ket-prí), n. The price at which anything is currently sold; current value.

Market-stand (már-ket-sted), n. A market-place.

Market-town (már-ket-toun), n. A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Marking (már-king), n. 1. The act of impressing a mark upon something. — *Marking of goods*, in Scots law, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which the property of a thing sold is attempted to be transferred while the seller retains possession. Thus the property of cattle while grazing is transferred by their being marked for the buyer, if in the herd or field of a third party. — 2. A mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of natural colouring; as, the markings on a bird's eggs or of the petals of a flower.

Marking-ink (már-king-íng), n. An indelible ink used for marking lines, &c. See **INK**.

Marking-nut (már-king-nut), n. The seed or nut of the *Semecarpus Anacardium*, so called because the juice contained in its fruit stains linen of a deep and indelible black colour. The name is sometimes given also to the cashew nut (which see). Called also *Melanos-ban*.

Marquia, n. A marquess. *Chaucer*.

Marquess, n. The wife of a marquiss.

Markman (márk-man), n. Same as *Marksmen*. *Shel*.

Markman (márk-man), n. [*Mark* and *man*]. 1. One that is skilful to hit a mark; he that shoots well; specifically (*milit*), a member of a rifle corps who has passed out of the third and second into the first of the three classes into which riflemen are divided according to their efficiency in target practice, by making at least a specified minimum number of points in each class. If a volunteer, he is entitled to a badge, called a "markman's badge," from the company to which he belongs. If a regular soldier, to \$10 a year additional to his pay from government. — 2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

In the original *Soleme Language* and *Covenant*, which is now (1777) in the British Museum, there are abundance of *markmen*. *Nicolson & Burn*.

Markmanship (márk-man-ship), n. The quality of being a markman, dexterity of a markman.

Mari (má-ri), n. [O Fr. *marie*, *marie*, D. *ma*, & G. *ma*, *ma*, L. *maria*, from L. *maris*, *mar*] — a word, according to Flin, of Celtic origin, comp. W. *mar*, Ir. and Gael. *mar*, *Armor*, *mar*, *mar*.] An earthy substance found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land. It consists of calcareous and argillaceous earth in various proportions, and as the former or the latter predominates so it is beneficially employed on clays or sands. There are several distinct sorts of mari, as clay mari, shell mari, slate mari, and stone-mari. An excellent use of mari is in forming composts with dung and peat-earth. The name mari is erroneously used for soils or rocks containing no lime. Written also *Meris*.

His eyes
He walked with to support weary steps.
Over the burning mari.

Mari (má-ri), s. i. To overstep or measure with mari.

Mari (má-ri), s. i. To fasten with martine.

Martineous (már-má-nus), a. Resembling mari, partaking of the qualities of mari.

Mari (má-ri), s. i. To wonder, to marvel. [Old or Provincial English and Scotch.]

Lord us, I follow you. — I marvel, my lord,
Our Amazons appear not, with their braves. *Meteor*

Martid (má-rid), a and a. Variegated, mottled, chequered. [Scotch.]

Martine (má-ri-n), n. [D. *martijn*, *martijn* — *marven*, to tie, to moor, to fasten or secure a ship with cables or ropes, and *lin*, a line, a cord. See **MOOR**.] *Naut* a small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes and cables to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

Martine (má-ri-n), s. i. *Naut* to wind martine round, as a rope.

Martine-hole (má-ri-n-hól), n. *Naut* holes made for martining or lacing the foot-ropes and chutes in courses and topalls.

Martinespike, **Martinspike** (má-ri-n-spík), n. A small iron like a large spike, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing or in martining.

Marting-hitch (má-ri-ng-hích), n. *Naut* a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding.

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adhesive nature marble dust or powder, arranged in the form of the veins of marble, and sometimes in that of an ornamental figure.

Maroon (má-rún), n. A maroonial quadruped resembling the opossum, but less, being only about 8 inches in length exclusive of the tail; the *Didelphys murina* of

Maroon (Didelphys murina).

Cayenne, *D. dactylops* of Surinam. Instead of a bag this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young, which it has the singular habit of carrying about with it on its back. Called also *Merri's Opossum*.

Marmonet (má-mó-net), n. [Fr. *marmonet*, dim. of *marmon*, a monkey.] A small American monkey of the genus *Jaechia*, distinguished from the rest of the American monkeys by the absence of the additional molar, and by the sharpness and crookedness of their snail. They are very nimble and agile in their movements, and extremely cautious in their habits. Their ears are generally tufted. Called also *Ousseti*.

I will instruct thee how
To share the nimble marmonet. *Shak.*

Marmot (má-mót), n. [Fr. *armotte*; It. *armotta*, *armottina*, from L. *mus* (*mouse*) *musculus*, mountain mouse.] A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*, classed with the *Merula* or with the *Sciurida*. The marmots have five molar teeth above and four below, short legs, a round and rather short tail, and a flattened head. They live in communities, burrow on the sides of high mountains, and are dormant in winter. There are many species, European, Asiatic, and American. The alpine marmot is the *A. alpinus*, about the size of a rabbit; it inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. The *A. marmota* is the groundhog or woodchuck of North America.

Marmoset (má-mó-set), n. See **MARMOSET**.

Marmos (má-rún), n. [See **MAROON**, a colour.] One of a class of impure colours, composed of black and red, black and purple, or black and russet pigments, or black and any other denomination of pigments in which red predominates. *Wool*.

Maronite (má-rún-í), n. A follower of Maron, an inhabitant of the mountains of Lebanon in Syria. The sect of the Maronites originated at the end of the sixth century, and held at first the opinions of the Monothelites, though they now deny holding them. Their church constitution resembles that of the old Greek Church. Since the twelfth century they have several times submitted to the pope and joined the Roman Catholic Church, without, however, giving up their own peculiarities.

Maroon (má-rún), n. [Fr. *maroon*, applied to a runaway slave, abbrev. of *Sp. amarron*, wild, unruly, probably from *cima*, the top of a hill, *negro amarron*, and simply *amarron*, in Cuba, a fugitive or outlawed negro hidden in a wood or on a hill.] 1. A name given to fugitive slaves living on the mountains in the West Indian Islands and Guiana. 2. A bright white light used for signals in the East Indies.

Maroon (má-rún), s. i. To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, by way of punishment, as was done by the buccanniers, &c. *Falconer*. — To go marooning, to go on a party of pleasure to the country. A marooning party differs from a picnic in that several days are spent on the shore or in the country instead of only one. (Southern States of America.)

Maroon (má-rún), n. [From Fr. *maroon*, It. *maroon*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a colour resembling claret. — *Maroon hair*, a lake of a maroon colour prepared from madder.

Maroon (má-rún), n. A brownish-crimson or claret colour.

ch, chain; ch, sea, look; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. too; ng, sing; vr, then, th, this;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, nurse. — See KEY.

Maroon (ma-rûn'), *n.* A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise. *M'Cintock.*

Marplot (mâr'plot), *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

Marque (mâr'k), *n.* [Fr. *marque*. See **MARK** and **MAROH**, a limit, a frontier.] A license to make reprisals on the belongings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase *letters of marque* or *letters of marque and reprisal*, which means: (a) originally, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to pass the frontiers (*marque*) that is, enter an enemy's territories and capture the goods and persons of the enemy in return for goods or persons taken by him. (b) In present usage, a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign or the supreme power of one state to the citizens of this state to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretence of indemnification for injuries received; that is, a license to engage in privateering. Letters of *marque* were abolished among European nations by the Treaty of Paris of 1856. The United States of America were invited to accede to this agreement, but declined. Hence the term *letter of marque* is sometimes applied to a private vessel commissioned to attack and capture the vessels of an enemy: a privateer. Called also *Letters of Mark*, *Letters of Mart*.

Marquee (mâr-ké), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An officer's field tent. — 2. A large tent or wooden structure erected for a temporary purpose, such as to accommodate a large dinner party on some public occasion. Written also *Markee*.

Marquess, *n.* Same as *Marquis*.

Marquetry (mâr'ket-ri), *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay, from *marque*, a mark. See **MARK**.] Inlaid work, consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colours, or of coloured marbles, precious stones, shells, ivory, &c., arranged on a ground so as to form various figures.

Marquis, Marquess (mâr'kwis, mâr'kwes), *n.* [Fr. *marquis*, *it. marchese*, L.L. *marchio, marchio, marchensis*, a prefect of the marches or border territories. See **MARK** and **MAROH**, a boundary.] Originally, the name of an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom; now a title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, and hence the second of the five orders of English nobility. Corresponding titles exist in France, Italy, and Germany. In Britain the title is often attached to a dukedom as a second title, and held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. Marquises in Britain have this privilege above earls, that their younger sons are addressed as 'my lord.' The wife of a marquis is styled *marquess*. The coronet of a marquis consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves and four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine. — *Lady marquess* is used by Shakespeare for *marquioness*.



You shall have two noble partners with you; the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady Marquess*. *Dunct. Shak.*

Marquissate (mâr'kwis-ât), *n.* The seigniorly, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Rheinberg is a fertile and smiling spot in the midst of the sandy waste of the *marquissate* (of Brandenburg). *Macaulay.*

Marquissdom (mâr'kwis-dum), *n.* A marquissate. *Holmes.*

Marquise (mâr-kéz), *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

Marram (mâr'ram), *n.* Same as *Marum* (which see).

Marrer (mâr'ér), *n.* One that mars, hurts, or impairs. 'Marrers of all men's manners with the realm.' *Ascham.*

Marrable (mâr'i-a-bl), *For Marriageable*. *Corbridge.* [Rare.]

Marriage (ma'rij), *n.* [Fr. *marriage*, Pr. *maridatge*, *marriage*, *It. maritaggio*, L.L. *maritaticum*, marriage, from *L. maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] 1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life: the legal union of a man and woman for life; the state or condition of being married; wedlock. Marriage is regarded by the law as a civil contract binding the

parties to certain reciprocal obligations, and the general principle of law respecting this, as well as other civil contracts, is, that it is to be held valid according to the usage of the country wherein it is made. Although among Protestants marriage has ceased to be regarded as a sacrament, yet in most Protestant countries the entrance into the married state has continued to be accompanied with religious observances. These are not, however, in the eye of the law, essential to the constitution of a valid marriage, any further than the sovereign power may have seen it proper to annex them to and incorporate them with the civil contract. By the law of England marriages may be solemnized—1. According to the rites of the Church; or 2. According to the provisions of the act 6 and 7 Will. IV. lxxxv., amended by 1 Vict. xli., and various subsequent acts. Marriages, according to the rites of the Church, are celebrated or solemnized by banns; by notice in lieu of banns, which is a license dispensing with the publication of banns; or, by license from a bishop, which dispenses with both the preceding forms. Marriages of Dissenters, as of Jews, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and other sects and persuasions, may be legally and adequately solemnized in their own synagogues, tabernacles, chapels, or meeting-houses, subject to a few necessary restrictions. In accordance with the provisions of the act above cited, marriage may take place by the certificate of the superintendent-registrar for the poor-law union, parish, or place in which the parties reside, with or without license. By the law of Scotland marriages may be either regular or irregular, and irregular marriages are by mere consent without the intervention of a clergyman. A regular marriage is performed by a clergyman in presence of at least two witnesses, and is preceded by the proclamation of banns according to the rules of the Church, or by intimation to a registrar and publication outside the registrar's office. The second kind of marriage may be contracted by any form of ceremony, without the proclamation of banns or the aid of a clergyman, provided the parties on the occasion express a solemn acceptance of each other as man and wife. It is also contracted by the writing of the parties without any ceremony, provided the writing express their acceptance of each other as man and wife. A marriage may also be constituted by the verbal acceptance of each other by the parties as man and wife in the presence of witnesses, or by a promise followed by intercourse. Also when a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighbourhood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed without any evidence of a marriage having been entered into.

Marriage is honourable in all, and the bed undressed. *Heb. xli. 4.*

O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there! From me, whose love was of that dignity That it went hand in hand even with the vow I made to her in marriage. *Shak.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages. *Swift.*

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son. *Mat. xxii. 2.*

3. Intimate union. Let me not to the marriage of true minds Admit impediments. *Shak.*

—Complex marriage, that peculiar domestic relation between the sexes existing in the American sect calling themselves *Perfectionists*. See *extract*.

The central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other, and to all; a rite which is to be understood as taking place on the entrance of every new member, whether male or female, into association; and which is said to convert the whole body into one marriage circle; every man becoming the husband and brother of every woman; every woman the wife and sister of every man. *Hepworth Dixon.*

—Marriage articles or marriage contract, contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded. —Marriage favours, knots of white ribbons or bunches of white flowers worn at weddings. —Marriage portion, a portion given to a woman at her marriage. —Marriage settlement, an arrangement usu-

ally made before marriage, and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to children, in the event of the husband's death. —*Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* Marriage is the union, or the act of forming or entering into the union; wedding is rather the ceremonies celebrating the union or marriage, but not essential to it. Marriages are often constituted without a wedding. Nuptials is the Latin word for wedding, but is used in a more dignified sense—we say a village wedding, but the nuptials of a prince; matrimony is the married state, or the state into which marriage brings us; wedlock is the Anglo-Saxon or vernacular English word for matrimony, and hardly differs from it in meaning. Marriage is sometimes used for matrimony, but matrimony is never used for marriage. —SYN. Matrimony, wedlock, wedding, nuptials.

Marriageable (ma'rij-a-bl), *a.* 1. Of an age suitable for marriage. 'A young heiress whom I begin to look upon as marriageable.' *Spectator*. — 2. Suitable for close union.

They led the vice To wed her elm; she, spoused, about him twines Her marriageable arms, and with her brings Her dower. *Milton.*

Marriageableness (ma'rij-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being marriageable.

Marriage-bed (ma'rij-bed), *n.* The bed appropriated to a man and woman on their marriage.

Marriage-brokerage (ma'rij-brök-äj), *n.* A consideration paid for contriving a marriage, and illegal as contrary to public policy. *Gloss. Eccl. Terms.*

Marriage-license (ma'rij-il-sens), *n.* A license for dispensing with proclamation of banns, granted by such as have episcopal authority.

Married (ma'rid), *a.* Formed or constituted by marriage; conjugal; connubial; as, 'the married state.' *Dryden.*

Martier (ma'ri-ér), *n.* One who marries.

Marron (ma-rûn'), *a.* [Fr. See **MAROON**.] Same as *Maroon*.

Marron (ma-rûn'), *n.* 1. † A large chestnut. *Holland*. — 2. Same as *Maroon*.

Marron (ma-rûn'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Maroon*.

Marrot (mar'ot), *n.* A name of the auk, a sea-bird. See *AUK*.

Marrow (mar'ô), *n.* [O.E. *mary*, *maris*, *maru*, &c. A Sax. *meah*, *meary*, D. *mary*, *mery*, Dan. *mard*, Icel. *mergr*, G. *mark*, *marrow*; allied to Icel. *mörr*, fat, lard, and probably to A. Sax. *mearu*, D. *muur*, tender, soft, delicate.] 1. The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones. It consists of an oily fluid contained in minute vesicles, which are usually collected into bunches, and inclosed in spaces surrounded by bony walls. *Spinal marrow* and *medulla spinalis* are names sometimes applied to the spinal cord. — 2. The essence; the best part. 'Marrow of mirth and laughter.' *Tennyson.*

It takes From our achievements, though performed at height, The pith and marrow of our attribute. *Shak.*

3. A plant of the genus *Cucurbita* (*C. ovifera*), yielding an oblong fruit used as a vegetable. Commonly called *Vegetable Marrow*. — 4. The name of several varieties of peas. — *Marrou Controversy*, a famous controversy which raged in the Church of Scotland for some years after 1720, and which was the remote or primary cause of the formation of the Secession Church. It was so called from a book of extremely evangelical views called *The Marrow of Modern Divinity*, which was condemned by the General Assembly (1720) as being tainted with antinomianism, but defended by Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, Boston, and others.

Marrow (mar'ô), *n.* (Possibly a corruption of Fr. *mar*, from L. *maritus*, a husband.) One of a pair; a companion; fellow; associate; match. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

Birds of a feather, best fly together, Then like partners about your market goe; Marrows adew; God send you fayre wether. *Old play.*

Marrow (mar'ô), *v.t.* To fill, as with marrow or with fat; to glut. 'Their marrowed mouths.' *Quarles.*

Marrow (mar'ô), *v.t.* To equal; to associate with; to fit; exactly to match. [Scotch.]

Marrow-bone (mar'ô-bôn), *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow or boiled for its marrow. 2. *pl.* [Conjectured to be a burlesque corruption of *Mary-bones*, in allusion to the

plant, *Caitha palustris*, nat. order Ranunculaceae. See CALTHA.

The wild marsh-marigold shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray. *Tennyson.*

Marsh-miasma (mārsh'mī-az-mā), n. Miasma from marshes or boggy spots; the infectious vapours which arise from certain marshes and marshy soils, and which tend to the production of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Marsh-nut (mārsh'nūt), n. Same as *Malacca-bean* (which see under MALACCA, a.).

Marsh-pennywort (mārsh'pen-nī-wért), n. A creeping umbelliferous plant of the genus *Hydrocotyle*, the *H. vulgaris*. It is also termed *White-rot*. See HYDROCOOTYLE.

Marsh-rosemary (mārsh'rōz-mār), n. The North American name for *Statice Limonium*, the root of which is a strong astringent, and sometimes used in medicine.

Marsh-samphire (mārsh'sam-fīr), n. A leafless, much branched, jointed, succulent plant, *Salicornia herbacea*, found on muddy or moist sandy shores, and frequent in England and Ireland. It is eaten by cattle, and makes a good pickle. It is also named *Glasswort* and *Saltwort*.

Marsh-trefoil (mārsh'trē-fōl), n. A plant, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. See MENYANTHES.

Marshy (mārsh'ī), a. 1. Pertaining to the nature of a marsh or swamp; swampy, senny. 'Marshy grounds.' *Dryden*.—2. Produced in marshes. 'Marshy weed.' *Dryden*.

Marsileaceae (mār'sīl-ē-ā's-ē-ē), n. pl. A nat. order of acroscopic cryptogams, consisting of two distinct groups, to the first of which belong *Marsilea* and *Pilularia*, to the second *Azolla* and *Salvinia*.

Marsipobranchii (mār-sīp'ō-brang'kī-l), n. pl. [Gr. *marsipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills.] The order of fishes comprising the bag-fishes and sea-lampreys, with pouch-like gills. The organization of these fishes is of a very low grade, as indicated chiefly by the persistent notochord without ossified vertebral centra, the absence of any traces of limbs, the absence of a mandible and of ribs, and the structure of the gills, which are sac-like and not ciliated. The heart consists of one auricle and one ventricle, but the branchial artery is not furnished with a bulbus arteriosus.

Marsupial (mār-sū'pī-āl), a. [L. *marsupium*, Gr. *marsupion*, a pouch, a bag, a purse.] Pertaining to a bag or pouch, having a pouch, belonging to the order of marsupials.

Marsupial (mār-sū'pī-āl), n. One of the Marsupialia.

Marsupialia (mār-sū'pī-ā'lī-ā), n. pl. [L. *marsupium*, a pouch.] An extensive group of mammalia, differing from all others in their organization, and including genera which correspond to several orders of ordinary mammalia. The most striking peculiarity is the absence of a placenta, and the

many genera both herbivorous and carnivorous. The kangaroo and opossum are familiar examples. The Marsupialia are divided into the following sections—*Ratophaga*, including the rodent-like wombat; *Poephaga*, including the kangaroos, and kangaroo-rats or potorooes, all strictly phytophagous; the *Carpophaga*, of which the typical group is the *Phalangistidae* or phalangera, so called because the second and third digits of the hind-feet are joined together almost to their extremities; the best known of the phalangera is the Australian opossum, which must not be confounded with the true or American opossums, which belong to another section of the Marsupialia, namely, the *Entomophaga*, in which are also the bandicoots, and the banded ant-eater; *Sarcophaga*, of which the best known species are *Thylacynus cynocephalus*, a native of Tasmania, and known by the colonists as the 'hyena,' and the *Dasyurus ursinus*, also a native of Tasmania, where it is known as the 'Tasmanian devil.'

Marsupialian (mār-sū'pī-ā'lī-an), a. Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupian (mār-sū'pī-an), a. Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupiate (mār-sū'pī-ā'ta), n. pl. Marsupialia (which see).

Marsupiate (mār-sū'pī-āt), a. Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupiate (mār-sū'pī-āt), n. A marsupial; an individual of the Marsupialia.

Marsupiocrinites (mār-sū'pī-ō-kri-nī'tēs), n. A genus of Crinoides, proposed by Prof. Phillips for some remarkable fossils noticed by Sir Roderick Murchison in the strata of the Silurian system. The arms are formed of two rows of calcareous plates.

Marsupite (mār-sū'pī-t), n. A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a genus of free-floating Crinoides found in the chalk formation.

Marsupium (mār-sū'pī-um), n. [L., a pouch or bag.] 1. The pouch in which marsupial mammals and the pipe-fish and sea-horses carry their young.—2. In used a sack or bag with which any part is fomented.—3. A muscle in the eye of a hawk, the office of which is to flatten the cornea, enabling the bird to see to a great distance.

Mart (mārt), n. [Contr. from *market*.] 1. A place of sale or traffic; market.

Where has commerce such a mart *Congee*.
As London?

2. Purchase and sale; bargain.
Now I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate mart. *Shak.*

Mart (mārt), v. t. To buy and sell; to traffic.

You yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching pain;
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shak.*

Mart (mārt), v. i. To trade dishonourably.

If he shall think it fit,
A saucy stranger in his court to mart
As to a Koshish stew. *Shak.*

Mart (mārt), n. 1. Mars, the god of war.

Come, both; and with you bring triumphant Mart,
In loves and gentle jollities array'd.
After his warlike spoils. *Spenser.*

Hence—2. War; warfare; battle; contest.

My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal mart) by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive. *Mastinger*

Mart, Mairt (mārt, mairt), n. (Abbrev. of *Martinmas*, the time about which the animals are commonly killed.) A cow or ox fattened, killed, and salted for winter provision [Scotch.]

Mart (mārt), n. Form sometimes used for *marque*, in the phrase, *letters of marque*.

Martagon (mār'ta-gōn), n. [Fr. and Sp. *martagon*, It. *martagona*.] A kind of Lily, *Lilium Martagon*, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Cossacks.

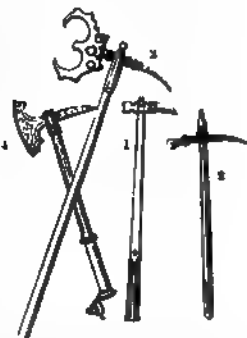
Martel (mār'tel), v. t. or t. [Fr. *marteler*, from *martel*, It. *martello*, L. *martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.] To strike.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helm martel'd so hard. *Spenser.*

Martel-de-fer (mār-tel-de-fer), n. [Fr. It. a hammer of iron.] An ancient weapon having a kind of cross-head forming at one end a pick, and at the other a hammer, axe-blade, half-moon, or other termination.

When used by horse-soldiers it was generally hung at the saddle-bow, and had a shorter handle than when used by infantry soldiers. Originally the form was that of a

simple hammer, and some weapons of this kind were of considerable weight, as much as 25 lbs. being mentioned.



Martel-de-fer.

1. Horseman's hammer of about the time of Edward IV. 2. Martel-de-fer, time of Henry VIII. 3. Martel-de-fer, time of Edward VI. 4. Martel-de-fer with hand-gun, time of Queen Elizabeth.

Martello Tower (mār-tel'ō tou-ēr), n. [The name originally given to towers erected by Charles V. on the coasts of Italy to defend them against pirates; because, on the appearance of a pirate-ship, warning was given by striking a bell with a hammer, It. *martello* (see MARTEL), others say corrupted from *Mortella* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794.] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls,

Martello Tower, Eastbourne, Sussex.

chiefly built to defend the seaboard. A number of such towers were built on the British coasts, especially in the south, in the time of Napoleon I. They are in two stages, the basement story containing store-rooms and magazine, the upper serving as a casemate for the defenders; the roof is shell-proof. The armament is a single heavy traversing gun.

Marten (mār'ten), n. Same as *Martin*.

Marten (mār'ten), n. [Older *marten*, Fr. *martre*, from D. *martier*.] A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Mustela* or *Martes*, family *Mustelidae*. The beech-marten, common marten, or stone-marten (*M. Foina*), is found in this country and in many localities on the continent of

Marsupial—Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*).

consequent premature production of the fetus, which immediately on its birth passes into a sort of second matrix. The skin of the animal is so arranged round the mammae as to form a pouch, in which not only the imperfect fetus, attached to the nipple by its mouth, remains till fully developed, but into which, long after it is able to run about, it leaps when alarmed or when wishing to conceal itself. The marsupials link the mammalia, through the *Monotremata* (which see), to the birds and reptiles. In marsupials the rectum opens in a distinct anus, but the two uteri with the ureters open into a urogenital canal. There are

Five-marten (*Mustela Martes* or *Martes americana*).

Europe. It is about 19 inches long, exclusive of tail, which is 10 inches. The female breeds in hollow trees, and has two litters of from three to seven in the year. It is

Fāte, fār, fāt, fall; mā, met, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, not, mōve; tābo, tub, bull;

oll, pound; ū, Sc. abuse; ŷ, Sc. seg.

very destructive to game, poultry, eggs, &c. but it will sometimes feed on seeds and grain. Its fur, which is dense, long, and of a dull brown colour, is used for making hats, muffa, &c. The pine marten (*Mustela Martes* or *Martes americana*) is an inhabitant of the woody districts in the northern parts of America, and is also found in Sweden, Norway, &c. Its fur is of a superior quality, and the skin forms a great article of commerce.

Marten (már'tin). See **MARTIN**.

Mart-lest (már'telst), n. A blundering or ignorant preacher.

Martial (már'shal), a. [L. *martialis*, from *Mars*, *Martin*, the god of war.] 1. Pertaining to war, suited to war; military; as, martial equipage; martial music, a martial appearance.

She is singing an air that is known to me.
A passionate belted gallant and a trumpet's call! *Toussaint*.

2. Given to war; warlike; brave; as, a martial nation or people.—3. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy opposed to civil; as, martial law; a court martial.

They proceeded in a kind of martial justice.

4. Pertaining to or resembling the planet Mars.

The names of the fixed stars are astronomically distinguished by the planets, and extended *Martial* or *Jovial*, according to the colour whereby they answer these planets. *Sir T. Browne*.

5. Having the properties of iron, called by the old chemists *maria*.—*Martial law*, an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly from the military power, and having no immediate constitutional or legislative sanction. When it is imposed upon any specified district, all the inhabitants and all their actions are brought within its dominion. It is founded on paramount necessity, extends to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction, and is proclaimed only in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency.

Martialism (már'shal-izm), n. The quality of being martial; bravery, martial ascension. *Prince*.

Martialist (már'shal-ist), n. A warrior; a fighter. 'A brave heroical worthy martialist.' *Sir T. Browne*. 'In all perfections of a martialist.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Martialise (már'shal-iz), v. t. To render martial or warlike.

Martially (már'shal-li), adv. In a martial manner.

Martialness (már'shal-nis), n. The quality of being martial or warlike.

Martin (már'tin), n. [From St. Martin, comp. Fr. *martinet*, a dim. of the name of

small line fastened to the leech of a sail to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

Martinetism (már'tin-et-izm), n. Principles or practice characteristic of a martinet, rigid or severe discipline, rigid enforcement of discipline. *Edin. Rev.*

Martingale, **Martingale** (már'tin-gal, már'tin-gál), n. [Fr. *martingale*, Sp. *martingala*, *martingala*, old kind of breeches, from *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence.] 1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the manole, passing between the fore-legs, intended to hold down the head of the horse and prevent him from rearing. 2. Next, a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, used for guying down the head-stays. Called also *Dolphin-crier*. See cut under **BOUQUET**, and comp. extract.

This is the sense in which these terms [*martingale* or *dolphin-crier*] have been generally understood in the merchant service. In the royal navy the *martingale* seems now to receive the name of the *dolphin-crier*, and the [*martingale*] stays or guys the name of the *martingale*. *Young's Nat. Dict.*

—*Martingale stays* or *guy*, ropes or small chains stretched to the jib-boom end for staying it down.

Martini-Henry rifle (már'tin-é-hen'rí-fí), n. A rifle the breech of which is the invention of *Martina*, and the barrel that of *Mr. Alex. Henry* of Edinburgh. With this arm the firing is very rapid, twenty-five shots a minute having been fired without taking aim. The bullet is only slightly affected by the wind, and its penetration is very great. This rifle was adopted by the British military authorities.

Martinnas (már'tin-mas), n. [*Martin* and *mas*] The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November, formerly often called *Martinnas*. In Scotland this day is a term-day on which rents are paid, servants hired, &c.

Martire, v. t. To torment. *Chaucer*.

Martismas (már'tin-mas), n. *Martinnas*.

Martlet (már'tel), n. [A corruption of *martinet* (See **MARTIN**).] Comp. *martinnas*, from *martinnas*. 1. Same as *Martin*. 'The temple-haunting martlet.' *Shak*. 2. In her a fanciful bird shaped like a martin or swallow, but depicted with short tufts of feathers in the place of legs. It is the difference or distinction of a fourth son.

Martnet (már'tnet), n. *Neut. name* as *Netnet*.

Mart-town (már'toun), n. Same as *Martlet-town*. *Milton*.

Martyr (már'tér), n. [Or. *martyr*, a martyr, the *Molian* and later form of *martyr*, a witness.] 1. One who by his death bears witness to the truth, one who suffers death rather than renounce his religious opinions; as, Stephen was the first Christian martyr.

To be a martyr signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South*.

2. One who suffers death or persecution in defence of any cause; as, he died a martyr to his political principles or to the cause of liberty.

Then if thou fail'st, O Cromwell, / Then fall'st a blamed martyr! *Shak*.

Martyr (már'tér), v. t. 1. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth, to sacrifice on account of faith or profession. *Sp. Pearson*.—2. To murder; to destroy.

Hark wretches how I mean to martyr you! / This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shak*.

3. To persecute as a martyr; to afflict; to torment, to torture.

The lovely Amoret, whose gentle heart / Thus martyr'd with sorrow and with smart. *Spenser*.

Martyrdom (már'tér-dom), n. The state of being a martyr; the death of a martyr, the suffering of death or persecution on account of one's adherence to what one believes to be true.

So saints, by supernatural power set free, / Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden*.

Martyrization (már'tér-iz-á-shon), n. The act of martyring or inflicting martyrdom, or the state of being martyred; torture.

J. Johnson.

Martyrize (már'tér-iz), v. t. To devote or

offer as a martyr; to cause to suffer martyrdom. 'Martyrized society.' *R. B. Browning*. [Rare.]

To let my heart nightly martyrize. *Spenser*.

Martyrly (már'tér-li), a. Relating to martyrs or martyrdom. *John Barclay*.

Martyrology (már'tér-ó-ló-jí), n. A register of and that old record from an ancient martyrology of the church of Canterbury. *Sp. Hall*.

Martyrologia, **Martyrological** (már'tér-ó-ló-jí), n. [L. *martyrologia*, a. Pertaining to martyrology; registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs. 'Martyrological hymns,' sung by dairymaids to a piteous tune. *Osborne*.

Martyrologist (már'tér-ó-ló-jíst), n. A writer of a martyrology, or an account of martyrs.

Martyrology (már'tér-ó-ló-jí), n. [Or. *martyr*, a witness, a martyr, and *logos*, a discourse.] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings, a register of martyrs. 'The martyrology of Eusebius.' *Brande*.

Martus (már'tus), n. A grass found on the sea-shore, *Amphiphila arundinacea* or *Panama armaria*. See **AMPHIPHILA**.

Mart (már't), n. In *Hind. myth.* a god of the wind.

Marvel (már'vel), n. [Fr. *merveille*; It. *meraviglia*, L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, from *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder, to look on with wonder.] 1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention and causes a person to stand or gaze or to pause.

Thou may'st deliver / Upon the witness of these gentlemen. *Shak*.

2. Wonder; admiration, astonishment.

Use lessons marvel, it is said. *Sir IV. Scott*.
—*Marvel of Peru*, the English name of the genus *Mirabilia*, nat. order *Nyctaginaceae*. They are handsome plants, with tuberos roots, smooth leaves, and fragrant, tubular, red, white, or yellow flowers. *M. dichelone* is the four-o'clock flower of the West Indies, from its blossoms expanding about that time. Another species, *M. jalapa*, was at one time supposed to yield the jalap of commerce. The large and tuberos roots, when washed and dried and reduced to powder, form a substance similar to jalap, and possessing similar purgative properties. *SW*. Wonder, admiration, astonishment, miracle, prodigy.

Marvel (már'vel), v. t. To wonder at.

Marvel (már'vel), v. i. pret. & pp. *marvelled*, *pp. marvelled*. To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration, to wonder.

The countries marvelled at thee for thy songs, / Proverbs, and parables. *Eccl. xlviii. 17*.

Marvellous (már'vel-us), a. [Fr. *merveilleux*; It. *meraviglioso*. See **MARVEL**.] 1. Exciting wonder or some degree of surprise, wonderful; strange; astonishing.

This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes. *Ps. cii. 19*.

Character, the marvellous; long / The discipline and that perished in his pride. *IV. Dryden*.

2. Surpassing credit; not to be literally believed; partaking of the character of miracle or supernatural power; incredible.

The marvellous tale includes whatever is supernatural. *Pope*.

—The marvellous, that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural, that which exceeds probably sometimes used as a euphemism for boastful hyperbolic lying, as, he is somewhat given to the marvellous.

One reason obviously presents itself why what is called a coincidence should be often asserted falsely than an ordinary combination. It excites wonder. It gratifies the love of the marvellous. *J. S. Mill*.

SVN Wonderful, astonishing, surprising, strange, improbable, incredible.

Marvellous (már'vel-us), adv. Wonderfully; exceedingly.

A mark marvellously well shot. *Shak*.

Marvellously (már'vel-us-li), adv. In a marvellous manner; wonderfully, strangely.

You look not well, witness Antonio, / Believe me you are marvellously changed. *Shak*.

Marvellousness (már'vel-us-nis), n. The condition or quality of being marvellous, wonderfulness, strangeness.

Marvel-monger (már'vel-mong-er), n. One who deals in marvels; one who writes marvellous narratives.

More than one penny-gossip had been produced from the frames of several *marvel-mongers* in York. *G. P. A. James*.

Marver (mā'vēr), n. [Probably a corruption of marble] In glass-making, a plate of stone, marble, or cast-iron, with hollows in it for shaping work when blown.

Mary, Mary, n. A vulgar oath—by Mary.

Mary-bud (mā'ri-bud), n. The marigold.

And wishing Mary-bud begin
To open their golden eyes. *Shak.*

Maryolatry (mā'ri-ō-lā'trī), n. Same as *Mariolatry*.

Mas (mas), n. Master. *R. Jonson.*

Masahib (mas'a-hib), n. In the East India, the councillor of a native prince.

Mascagnia, **Mascagnine** (mas-kā'nyā), n. A native sulphate of ammonia, found by Mascagni near the warm spring of Sasso in Tuscany. Called also *Masmin*.



Masmin.

Masque (mask), n. [O. Fr. *masque*; Fr. *masque*, from L. *masca*, a spot, the mask of a net; 1. In armor, a lozenge-shaped plate or scale. 2. In art, a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated or voided so that the solid appears through the opening.

Maskee (mas'kē), s. Exhibiting maskee. —*Maskee* armor, armor such as that worn by the Norman soldiers represented in the Bayeux Tapestry. It was composed

of small lozenge-shaped metallic plates fastened on a leather or quilted undergarment.

Maskee (mask), n. [Fr. *masque*, from Sp. and Pr. *mascara*, a mask, from Ar. *maskharat*, a buffalo, jeer, laugh, from *sakhar*, to ridicule.] 1. A cover for the face, often intended to conceal identity; a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth, a visor.

2. That which disguises, any pretence or subterfuge.

Why dost thou drive the cunningest theme to hide
By masks of eloquence, and veils of guile? *Forster.*

Come then, pure hands, and bear the hand
That sleeps or wears the mask of sleep. *Tamworth.*

3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade.

After whom marched a jolly company
In manner of a masquerade. *Spenser.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery.

This thought might lead me through the world's vain
masquerade. *Alfieri.*

5. A sort of theatrical drama, or rather histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, being in fact the favorite form of the private theatricals of the period. It probably originated in the practice of introducing on solemn or festive occasions men wearing masks and representing mythical or allegorical characters.

From a more acted pageant, it gradually developed into a regular dramatic entertainment, and in the hands of writers like Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Milton, &c. reached a rare degree of literary beauty.

Often written *masquerade*.

6. In art, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places, as in friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, &c.

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masquerade. *Alfieri.*

5. A sort of theatrical drama, or rather histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, being in fact the favorite form of the private theatricals of the period. It probably originated in the practice of introducing on solemn or festive occasions men wearing masks and representing mythical or allegorical characters.

From a more acted pageant, it gradually developed into a regular dramatic entertainment, and in the hands of writers like Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Milton, &c. reached a rare degree of literary beauty.

Often written *masquerade*.

6. In art, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places, as in friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, &c.

Masque (mask), n. [O. Fr. *masque*, from L. *masca*, a spot, the mask of a net; 1. In armor, a lozenge-shaped plate or scale. 2. In art, a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated or voided so that the solid appears through the opening.

Maskee (mas'kē), s. Exhibiting maskee. —*Maskee* armor, armor such as that worn by the Norman soldiers represented in the Bayeux Tapestry. It was composed

of small lozenge-shaped metallic plates fastened on a leather or quilted undergarment.

Maskee (mask), n. [Fr. *masque*, from Sp. and Pr. *mascara*, a mask, from Ar. *maskharat*, a buffalo, jeer, laugh, from *sakhar*, to ridicule.] 1. A cover for the face, often intended to conceal identity; a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth, a visor.

2. That which disguises, any pretence or subterfuge.

Why dost thou drive the cunningest theme to hide
By masks of eloquence, and veils of guile? *Forster.*

Come then, pure hands, and bear the hand
That sleeps or wears the mask of sleep. *Tamworth.*

3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade.

After whom marched a jolly company
In manner of a masquerade. *Spenser.*

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Mask (mask), n. 1. To cover the face for concealment or defence against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor.

They must all be masked and veiled. *Shak.*

2. To disguise; to cover; also, to hide.

Masking the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

Mask (mask), n. 1. To play a part in a masquerade, to go about in masquerade.

These ladies maskers told each of them one of the French ladies to dance, and to make. *Corneille.*

2. To be disguised in any way.

Mask (mask), n. [See MASK.] To mask; to disguise; as, to mask tea, to mask mail. [Scotch.]

Mask (mask), n. To be in a state of infatuation. [Scotch.]

Maskalongo (mask'al-lonj), n. Same as *Maskalongo*.

Masked (maskt), p and a. 1. Having the face covered, concealed, disguised. — 1. In bot. same as *Pernovate*. — *Masked battery*, a battery so situated and so constructed as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them. — *Masked ball*, a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade.

Masker (mask'er), n. [See MASK.] A kind of lace made in the fifteenth century.

Masker (mask'er), n. One that wears a mask; one that plays in a mask or masquerade.

Leeds of France is sending over maskers,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shak.*

Maskery (mask'er-ī), n. The dress or disguise of a masker, showy array. 'War's' signed maskery. *Marston.* [Rare.]

Mask-house (mask'hous), n. A place for masquerades. [Rare.]

If it were but some mask-house, wherein a glutton
should were to be presented. *Sp. Med.*

Maskin (mask'in), n. [A dim. of *mask*.] The mask or service of the eucharist.

By the maskin, methought they were no indeed.
Chapman.

Maskinonge (mask'in-onj), n. Same as *Maskalongo*.

Maskin-pat (mask'in-pat), n. (From *mask*, to infuse.) A tea-pot. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Maskach (mask'ak), n. A stimulant prepared from opium, much used in Turkey. *De Quincy.*

Maskin (mask'in), n. and s. See *MASKIN*.

Maskin (mask'in), n. [Fr. *masque*, L. *masca*, a spot, the mask of a net; 1. A builder in stone or brick; one who constructs the walls of buildings, &c. The singing *maskin* building roofs of gold. *Shak.* — 2. A member of the fraternity of freemasons. — *Maskin* lodge, a place where the members of the fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings. See *LODGE*.

Maskin (mask'in), n. To construct of masonry; to build of stone.

Maskin-bee (mask'in-bē), n. A name given to hymenopterous insects of the genera *Osmia* and *Chalcidomys*, which construct their nests with mud or gravel, aggregated together by means of a viscid saliva, and fix them on the side of walls, &c. or oval themselves of some cavity for that purpose.

Masked (maskt), n. Is *her* applied to a field or charge which is divided with lines in the nature of a wall or building of stone.

Masonic (mā-sō-nik), n. Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.

Masonry (mā-sō-nī), n. [Fr. *masonnerie*; Sp. *masoneria*. See *MASON*.] 1. The art or occupation of a mason, the art of shaping, arranging, and uniting stones or bricks to form walls and other parts of buildings; the skill shown by a mason. The various kinds of masonry employed in modern times may be divided into three principal classes: rubble work, in which the stones are not squared, but are used much as they came from the quarry, *rough* work, in which the stones are more or less squared and set in courses, and *ashlar*, in which each stone is squared and dressed to given dimensions.

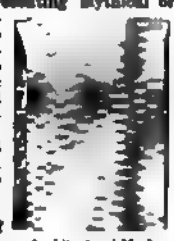
2. The work produced by a mason; *masonry*; as, the wall is good masonry.

Crushing my stone as the plain masonry. *Shak.*

3. The craft or mysteries of freemasons; the principles and practices of freemasonry.

Mason-wasp (mā-sōn-wōsp), n. A name given to hymenopterous insects of the genus *Odynerus*, from their ingenuity in excavating their habitation in the sand.

Mascula-bout, **Masculah-bout** (mā-sō-lā-bōt), n. A large East Indian boat used on



Architectural Mask.

Fate, fir, fat, fil; mā, met, hē; pīn, pīn; nōt, not, mōve; tūb, tub, hūl;

off, pound; ū, ū abun; y, ū, ū.

the Comendante coast for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore. They stand high out of the water, thus presenting a great surface to the wind—are difficult to manage, and sail slow; but they

will body; as, a mass of iron or lead, a mass of flesh, a mass of ice, a mass of dough. 2 A collective body of fluid matter, as, the ocean is a mass of water. 3 A heap, a great quantity collected, an assemblage, as, a mass of treasure, a mass of feelings, a mass of light or shade.

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the mass of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. For Mr. Raleigh

They keep their forms, and make a mass of water and charge. *Shed*—A Green body of things considered collectively; the body, sometimes, the main body, the bulk, as, the great mass of the people.

Comets have power over the green and mass of things.

2 In physics, the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body. The mass of a body is estimated by its weight, whatever be its figure, or whether its bulk or magnitude be great or small. In much the mass multiplied into the intensity of gravity at the place constitutes the weight of the body, so that the weight being denoted by W , the mass by M , and the measure of gravity by g , then

$W = g M$, and therefore $M = \frac{W}{g}$. This quantity g , which is independent of the particular nature of the body, is thus the weight of what is arbitrarily assumed to represent the unit of mass. Also, if v represent the weight of the unit of volume, and V the volume of the body, then is $W = v V$ and $M = \frac{v}{g} V$.—The mass, the great body of the

people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders, the populace.

Mass (mas), *v.t.* 1 To strengthen, as a building for the purposes of fortification. *Wayward*—2 To form into a mass, to collect into masses, to assemble in crowds.

The mass men together and they are terrible indeed. *Coleridge*.

Mass (mas), *n.* [A. Sax. *masse*, Fr. *masse*, Dan. and G. *masse*, L.L. *missa*, *missa*.] The origin of the word is generally referred to the proclamation—'Ite missa est.'—Go the assembly is dismissed' (L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send)—made in the ancient churches when the catechumens were dismissed after hearing as much of the service as was allowed to hear, whereas

the full communion service) 1. which forms an essential Roman Catholic and Greek in which the consecration of bread and wine takes place. 2. the mass consists of set introitus or preparation, a set prayer, psalms, the Gospel and the epistle and Gospel 1. crowd, etc. (2) The communion bread and wine (3) 1.

(4) The post-communion, which consists of a few more prayers, and of the blessing which the priest gives, turning towards the congregation. 5. The elaborate musical setting of certain portions of the mass, namely, the Kyrie, the Gloria, the Credo, the Sanctus, and the Agnus Dei, to which are sometimes added an Offertory and Benediction. *High-mass*, a mass performed on festivals and other solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and sub-deacon. On such occasions the mass, or parts of it, are sung by a choir, accompanied by the organ and other musical instruments. *Low-mass*, the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar-servant only. *Mass* (mas), *v.t.* To celebrate mass. *Number*

Massacre (mas'-ker), *n.* [Fr. L.L. *massacrum*, probably from such a German word as L.G. *massen*, *massen*, to cut in pieces, or G. *massen*, a butcher, *massen*, *massen*, to butcher, *massen*, to cut to pieces, allied to O.G. *massen*, *massen*, to cut down, Goth. *massen*, to cut or strike.] 1. The slaughter of numbers of human beings, the indiscriminate killing of human beings, especially without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military—1 Murder (Rare).

The tyrannous and bloody act is done. The most such deed of pitiless massacre. That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shak.*

—Massacre of the innocents. See under INNOCENT, *n.*

Massacre (mas'-ker), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* massacred, *ppr.* massacring. To kill with indiscriminate violence, and contrary to the usages of nations, to butcher, to slaughter; usually of killing human beings.

Massacre (mas'-ker), *n.* One who massacres. *Regicides, assassins, massacres*.

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Massacre (mas'-ker), *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.

A good masser and no firth; but no true gospel preacher. *Shak.*

Masseter (mas'-ter), *n.* [Gr. from *mas-* (to chew) and *eter* (to chew)] One of a pair of muscles which raise the under jaw.

Masseteria, Masseterine (mas'-ter-ia, mas'-ter-in), *n.* Belonging to the masseter applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Mass-house (mas'-house), *n.* A name sometimes given in contempt or derision to a Roman Catholic place of worship. *Hume*.

Massicot, Massicot (mas'-ikot, mas'-ikot), *n.* [Fr. *massicot*] Protioxide of lead or yellow oxide of lead, composed of one equivalent of lead and one equivalent of oxygen. Lead exposed to the air while melting is covered with a gray dusky pellicle. This pellicle carefully taken off is reduced by exposure to the joint action of heat and air to a greenish-gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxide, separated from the grains of lead by stirring, and exposed to a more intense heat, sufficient to make it red-hot, assumes a deep yellow colour. In this state it is called *massicot*. Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, takes a beautiful red colour, becomes a salt composed of two equivalents protioxide of lead and one equivalent dextrochloride, and obtains the name of *minium*. Massicot is sometimes used by painters, and it is said as a drier in the composition of enamels and plasters.

Massilia, Massilia (mas'-sil-ia, mas'-sil-ia), *n.* [From *Massilia* or *Massilia*, the ancient name of Marseilles.] A small planet or asteroid, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered September 18, 1852, by M. De Gasparis.

Massiveness (mas'-ness), *n.* The state of being massy, great weight, or weight with bulk; ponderousness.

Massive (mas'-iv), *a.* [From *mass*, Fr. *masse*,] 1. Forming or consisting of a large mass, having great size and weight, heavy; weighty; ponderous. *Massive* weapon. *Harvey*.—2. In mineral, having a crystalline form as a mass.

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Massora-test of the Comendante coast.

are well adapted for the purpose for which they are used, and sustain on the bare and shores shocks that would break up any European boat, the planks of which they are built being fastened together by coconut fibres. They are rowed sometimes with as many as sixteen oars. As the boat approaches the shore, the boatmen watch the opportunity of a coming wave to pull the vessel high on the beach, where it is soon run up out of the reach of the next rolling wave. Called also *Cheriqua*.

Massora (ma'-so-ra), *n.* [Heb. *massora*, tradition, from *masar*, to hand down.] A Hebrew word on the Hebrew Scriptures, by several rabbins. It signifies the vocal points, besides a collection of critical, grammatical, and etymological remarks. These comments, at first only handed down by tradition, or written on the margins of the different texts, do not seem to have been committed to writing in a collected form before the fifth century, and not to have been completed till the eighth or ninth century. The Massora is divided into the great and little; the former contains the whole collection in separate books, the latter is an abridgment or synopsis of the first. Written also *Massora*, *Massora*, and *Massora*.

Massoretic, Massoretical (ma'-so-ret-ik, ma'-so-ret-ik), *a.* Relating or belonging to the Massora, or the compilers of the Massora; as, massoretic points, that is, the vocal points furnished by the Massora.

Massoretic (ma'-so-ret-ik), *n.* One of the writers of the Massora, one who adheres to the traditional readings of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Massore (mask), *n.* See *MASS*.

Massorade (mas'-ker-ade), *n.* [Fr. *massorade*. See *MASS*.] 1. An assembly of persons wearing masks, and assuming themselves with various devices, as dancing, walking in procession, etc. 'In courtly balls and midnight masquerades.' *Pope*.—2. Disguise.

I was upon the bridge this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade*. *Dryden*.

And, after all, what is a life? 'Tis but The truth in *masquerade*. *Spenser*.

2 A Spanish diversion on horseback.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors, performed by squadrons of horse, coming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands, and a kind of cane in their right. *Clarendon*.

Massorade (mas'-ker-ade), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* masqueraded, *ppr.* masquerading. 1 To wear a mask, to take part in a masquerade. 2 To go in disguise. 'Masquerading up and down is a lion's skin.' *See R. L. Stevenson*.

Massorade (mas'-ker-ade), *v.t.* To put in disguise. His next shift therefore is . . . to masquerade vice. *Kilgus*.

Massorader (mas'-ker-ade), *n.* A person wearing a mask, a person taking part in a masquerade, one disguised.

The dreadful masquerader that equips. *Forney*.

Mass (mas), *n.* [Fr. *masse*, L. *massa*, a lump, from Gr. *masa*, a barley cake, from *masa*, to squeeze with the hands.] 1. A body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a lump, a lump applied to any

Mat (mat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *matted*; ppr. *matting*. 1. To cover or lay with mats. — 2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden*.

Mat (mat), *v.i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven like a mat.

Mat, **Maté** (mat), *n.* [Perhaps contr. of *mater*.] In *copper-smelting*, the alloy of copper, tin, iron, etc., otherwise called *White-mat*.

Matachin, *n.* See **MATTACHIN**.

Mataco (mat'a-kó), *n.* The three-banded armadillo; an edentate mammal of the genus *Dasypus* (*D. trilineatus* of Linn.) remarkable for its power of rolling itself into a ball when alarmed.

Matador, **Matadore** (mat'a-dór), *n.* [Sp. from *matar*, *L. matare*, to kill, to sacrifice.] 1. One who kills; the killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights. He is handsomely dressed; in his right hand he carries a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta*, a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached. When the bull is excited to fury by the annoying attacks of the picadores and banderilleros, the matador steps gravely up and plunges his sword into the animal near the left shoulder-blade, when it drops dead at his feet. — 2. One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds. These are termed *murdering cards*, because they win all other.

Matafund (mat'a-fund), *n.* [Sp. *matar*, to kill, and *L. funda*, a sling.] A kind of sling. 'That murderous sling the *matafund*.' *Southey*.

Matamata (má-tá-má'ta), *n.* A curious South American tortoise, with a small carapace and exposed head and feet. Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously fimbriated. It is the *Chelys fimbriata*.

Match (mach), *n.* [Fr. *meche*, a match, Pr. *mecha*, *It. mecia*, *L. and Gr. myxus, myxos*, the nozzle of a lamp.] Anything that catches fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire. Formerly, hemp, flax, cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur, coarse paper saturated with nitre, splints of wood tipped with sulphur, a species of dry wood called touchwood, were used as matches, but these have been almost entirely superseded for domestic purposes by lucifer or congrue matches, or varieties of them under the name of *vesuvians*, *fusées*, *vestas*, etc. — *Quick match*, a match made of threads of cotton, or cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whisky, then soaked in a paste of meal powder and gummed spirits, and afterwards strewn over with meal powder. It burns at the rate of a yard in 13 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, etc. — *Slow match*, a match made to burn very slowly, as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, etc. — *To prime a match*, is to prepare the match so as to be easily ignitable by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder, made into a sort of paste.

Match (mach), *n.* [Another form of O.E. and Sc. *make*, a mate, companion, or equal; *A. S. macc, gemacc*, a mate, a wife. See **MAKE** and also **MATE**.] 1. A person equal or similar to another in quality; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal; a mate; a companion.

Government . . . makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison*.

2. The bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of strength or skill, contest, or the like; specifically, (a) a competition for victory; a union of parties for contest, as in games or sports.

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden*.

(b) Union by marriage.

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Bayly*.

3. One to be married; one to be gained in marriage.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, . . . and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West. *Clarendon*.

Match (mach), *v.t.* 1. To be a match or mate for; to be able to compete with; to equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match* The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*

2. To show an equal to; to place in competition or comparison with.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

A discord. Dragons of the prime, That tare each other in their slime, Were mellow music *match'd* with him. *Tennyson*.

3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest.

Eternal might To *match* with their inventions they presum'd So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton*.

4. To suit; to make equal; to make to correspond or harmonize; to proportion. 'Matching of patterns and colours.' *Swift*.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Racine*.

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd, Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison*.

6. To join in any way; to combine; to couple. 'A sharp wit *match'd* with too blunt a will.' *Shak.*

Match (mach), *v.i.* 1. To be united in marriage.

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.* Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep. *Dryden*.

2. To be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to suit; to correspond.

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Sir Walter Raleigh, so far as he hath gone in the *History of the World*, is *matchable* with the best of the ancients. *Hakewill*.

2. Correspondent. [Rare.]

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of these very kinds which are found nowhere but in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward*.

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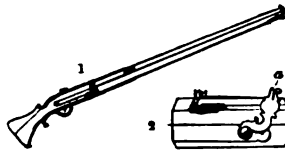
Matchless (mach'les), *a.* 1. Having no equal; unequalled; unrivalled; as, *matchless* impudence; *matchless* love or charms. 'A *matchless* queen.' *Waller*. — 2. Not paired; not alike.

As she double spake, so heard she double, With *matchless* cares deformed and distort. *Spenser*.

Matchlessly (mach'les-li), *adv.* In a matchless manner; in a degree not to be equalled.

Matchlessness (mach'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being matchless; without an equal.

Matchlock (mach'lok), *n.* Originally, the



1, Matchlock. 2, Lock. 3, Flint for the match.

lock of a musket, containing a match for firing; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Matchlockman (mach'lok-man), *n.* A soldier armed with a matchlock. *W. H. Russell*.

Match-maker (mach'mák-ér), *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

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Match-making (mach'mák-ing), *n.* The act of making matches.

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to make matches; eager to make matches or bring about marriages.

Mingled with these groups were three or four *match-making* mammas. *Dickens*.

Match-plane (mach'plán), *n.* Either of the two planes used in joining boards by grooving and tonguing, one plane, called the plough, being used to form the groove, and the other plane to form the corresponding tongue.

Match-tub (mach'tub), *n.* In *old war-vessels*, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which lighted slow matches were kept inverted, and in which there was water to extinguish sparks that might fall from the match.

Mate (mát), *n.* [In some, perhaps all, of its meanings another form of *make*, a mate. See **MAKE**, *n.*; comp. also O.D. *maat*, *D. maat*, companion, mate; perhaps from same root as *E. mete*, to measure, Goth. *mitan*, to measure.] 1. One who customarily associates with another; a companion; an associate. — 2. A husband or wife.

Mary took another *mate*. *Tennyson*.

3. One of a pair of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.

4. A suitable companion; an equal; a match.

Your pride is yet no *mate* for mine. *Tennyson*.

5. An officer in a ship whose duty it is to assist the master or commander. In a merchant ship the mate, in the absence of the master, takes command of the ship. Large ships have a first, second, and third mate. — 6. In general, a subordinate officer; an assistant; as, *master's mate*; *surgeon's mate*, &c.

Mate (mát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mated*; ppr. *mat*. 1. To marry.

The hind that would be *mated* by the lion Must die for love. *Shak.*

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For thus the mastful chestnut *mated* the skinn. *Dryden*.

Mate (mát), *n.* [A contr. of *checkmate* (which see).] In chess, the state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of check, the position by which the player whose king is so situated loses the game.

Like a stale at chess, where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon*.

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Twenty years of depression and continual failure *mated* the spirits of the cavaliers. *Hallam*.

Mate (mát), *v.i.* To be insensate.

Mate, *pp.* of *mate*. Dejected; crushed; struck dead. *Chaucer*.

Maté (má'tá), *n.* [Properly *yerba de maté*, *maté* being originally the term applied in Brazil to the vessels, usually made of gourds or calabashes, in which the herb was infused for drinking.] The Paraguay name of the *Ilex paraguayensis* of botanists, or Brazilian holly, whose leaves are used extensively in South America as a substitute for tea.

Mateless (má'tles), *a.* Having no mate or companion. 'Some *mateless* dove.' *Peachment*.

Mateote (mat'é-lót), *n.* [Fr. from *mateot*, a sailor.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

Mateology (mat'é-ol'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *mataios*, vain, and *logos*, discourse.] A vain discourse or inquiry. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Mateotchny (mat'é-o-tek'ní), *n.* [Gr. *mataios*, vain, and *techné*, art.] Any unprofitable science. [Rare.]

Mater (má'tér), *n.* [L.; one of those words that occur throughout the Indo-European or Aryan family. See **MOTHER**.] Mother. In *anat.* one of the two membranes that cover the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia*. See **DURA MATER**, **PIA MATER**. — *Mater aceti*, mother of vinegar; a fungus or mould-plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming thereon a thick leather-like coat. It belongs to the genus *Mycoderma*.

Material (ma-té'ri-ál), *a.* [L. *materialis*, material, from *materia*, matter. See **MATTER**.]

Master-sinow (mas'tér-si-nò), *n.* In *ferriery*, a large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually sealed.

Master-singer (mas'tér-sing-ér), *n.* One of a society of German poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, confined to a few imperial towns, Nuremberg being their chief seat. They met and submitted their productions to judges, who marked the faults in them, he who had the fewest faults receiving the prize.

Master-spirit (mas'tér-spi-rit), *n.* A predominant mind; a master-mind.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a *master-spirit*, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Master-spring (mas'tér-spring), *n.* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

Master-stroke (mas'tér-strók), *n.* A masterly achievement; a wonderfully clever or successful action.

How oft amazed and ravished you have seen,
The conduct, providence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanic part.

Master-touch (mas'tér-tuch), *n.* The touch or finish of a master.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece.

Master-work (mas'tér-wérk), *n.* Principal performance; master-piece; chef-d'œuvre.

Here by degrees his *master-work* arose. *Thomson.*

Master-wort (mas'tér-wért), *n.* *Imperatoria Ostruthium*. See *IMPERATORIA*.

Mastery (mas'tér-i), *n.* 1. The act of mastering.

The learning and mastery of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties.

2. Dominion; power of governing or commanding.

It divided by mountains, they will fight for the mastery of the passages of the tops. *Str W. Ralstigh.*

3. Superiority in competition; pre-eminence.

Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things.

4. Victory in war.

It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery.

5. Eminent skill; superior dexterity.

He could attain to a mastery in all languages.

6. † Contest for superiority. *Holland.*

7. † Success attained by superior skill; a triumph.

8. † The philosopher's stone.

Mastful (mas't'fúl), *a.* Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech, and other forest trees. 'The *mastful* chestnut.' *Dryden.*

Mast-head (mas't'head), *n.* The top of head of the mast of a ship.

Mast-head (mas't'head), *v. t.* In the navy, to send to the head or top of a mast, there to remain for a time, specified or unspecified, as a punishment.

Mast-hoop (mas't'hoop), *n.* *Naut.* an iron hoop on a mast or built mast.

Mast-house, **Mastin** *mas't'ing-hous*, *n.* A where masts are shaped; a building for fixing vessels' masts at the East India.

Mastic, **Mastich** (mas't'ic), *n.* *L. mastic*, from *mastic*, the jaws; so chewed in the East.

from the mastic-tree, a native of Southern and Western Asia. It is chiefly produced in the island of Chios, transverse incisions in it issues in drops. It is brittle, transparent, softens between the taste and aromatic of two resins, one solid but both soluble in oil.

used as an astringent; solution in spirits of wine varnish. Barbary mastic is the *Pistacia atlantica*, which grows in the north of Africa and the Levant.—2. The tree from which the resin is obtained, *Pistacia Lentiscus*.—3. A kind of mortar or cement for plastering walls. It is composed of

finely ground oolitic limestone mixed with sand and litharge, and is used with a considerable portion of linseed-oil; it sets hard in a few days, and is much used in works where great expedition is required.

Mastic (mas't'ik), *a.* Gummy; adhesive as gum.

Masticable (mas't'ik-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being masticated.

Masticador (mas't'ik-ká'dér), *n.* [*Sp. masticador*, from *L. mastic*, to chew.] A part of a bridle; the slaving bit.

Masticate (mas't'ikát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *masticated*; ppr. *masticating*. [*L. mastic*, *masticatus*, perhaps directly from *Gr mastic*, to gnash the teeth, and of same stem with *mastic*, to chew.] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew; as, to masticate food.

Mastication (mas't'ik-á-shon), *n.* The act or operation of masticating or chewing solid food.

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion.

Masticator (mas't'ik-át-ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which masticates; specifically, a small kind of mincing machine for cutting up meat for aged persons or others unable to chew properly. 2. A masticatory.—3. A machine for kneading up raw india-rubber or gutta-percha to render it homogeneous.

Masticatory (mas't'ik-á-to-ri), *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

Masticatory (mas't'ik-á-to-ri), *n.* In med. a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. 'Masticatories for the mouth.' *Bacon.*

Mastic-cement (mas't'ik-sé-ment), *n.* Same as *Mastic*, 3.

Mastich (mas't'ik), *n.* See *MASTIC*.

Mastich-herb (mas't'ik-érb), *n.* *Thymus mastichina*, a plant which grows in Spain. It is a low shrubby plant, and has a strong agreeable smell, like mastic.

Mastich-tree (mas't'ik-tré), *n.* *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *MASTIC*, 2.

Masticio (mas't'ik-ió), *a.* Of or pertaining to mastic.

Masticine (mas't'is-in), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{16}O_2$) A substance which remains on dissolving mastic in alcohol. It amounts to about a fifth of the mastic employed, and has while moist all the characters of caoutchouc, but becomes brittle when dried.

Mastick (mas't'ik), *a.* Masticatory. 'Mastick jaws.' *Shak.*

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Mastodon (mas'tò-don), *n.* [*Gr. mastos*,

Mat (mat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *matted*; ppr. *matting*. 1. To cover or lay with mats.—2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair.
Dryden.

Mat (mat), *v.i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven like a mat.

Mat, **Matt** (mat), *n.* [Perhaps contr. of *mater*.] In *copper-smelting*, the alloy of copper, tin, iron, &c., otherwise called *White-metal*.

Matachin, *n.* See **MATTACHIN**.

Mataco (mat'a-kó), *n.* The three-banded armadillo; an edentate mammal of the genus *Dasypus* (*D. trilineatus* of Linn.), remarkable for its power of rolling itself into a ball when alarmed.

Matador, **Matadore** (mat'a-dór), *n.* [Sp., from *matar*, *L. mactare*, to kill, to sacrifice.] 1. One who kills; the killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights. He is handsomely dressed; in his right hand he carries a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta*, a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached. When the bull is excited to fury by the annoying attacks of the picadores and banderilleros, the matador steps gravely up and plunges his sword into the animal near the left shoulder-blade, when it drops dead at his feet.—2. One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds. These are termed *murdering cards*, because they win all others.

Matafund (mat'a-fund), *n.* [Sp. *matar*, to kill, and *L. funda*, a sling.] A kind of sling. 'That murderous sling the *matafund*.'
Southey.

Matamata (má-ta-má'ta), *n.* A curious South American tortoise, with a small carapace and exposed head and feet. Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously fimbriated. It is the *Chelys fimbriata*.

Match (mach), *n.* [Fr. *mèche*, a match, *Pr. mèche*, *It. miccia*, *L. and Gr. myxus*, *myxos*, the nozzle of a lamp.] Anything that catches fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire. Formerly, hemp, flax, cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur, coarse paper saturated with nitre, splints of wood tipped with sulphur, a species of dry wood called touchwood, were used as matches, but these have been almost entirely superseded for domestic purposes by lucifer or congrue matches, or varieties of them under the name of *vesuvians*, *fuseses*, *vestas*, &c.—*Quick match*, a match made of threads of cotton, or cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whisky, then soaked in a paste of meal powder and gummed spirits, and afterwards strewn over with meal powder. It burns at the rate of a yard in 13 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, &c.—*Slow match*, a match made to burn very slowly, as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, &c.—*To prime a match*, is to prepare the match so as to be easily ignitable by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder, made into a sort of paste.

Match (mach), *n.* [Another form of O.E. and Sc. *maks*, a mate, companion, or equal; A.S. *maec*, *gemæc*, a mate, a wife. See **MAKE** and also **MATE**.] 1. A person equal or similar to another in quality; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal; a mate; a companion.

Government makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects.
Addison.

2. The bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of strength or skill, a contest, or the like; specifically, (a) a competition for victory; a union of parties for contest, as in games or sports.

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize.
Dryden.

(b) Union by marriage.

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making.
Boyle.

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Matelote (mat'é-lót), *n.* [Fr., from *matelot*, a sailor.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

Mateology (mat'é-ol'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *mataios*, vain, and *logos*, discourse.] A vain discourse or inquiry. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Mateotekny (mat'é-o-tek'ni), *n.* [Gr. *mataios*, vain, and *techné*, art.] Any unprofitable science. [Rare.]

Mater (má'tér), *n.* [L.; one of those words that occur throughout the Indo-European or Aryan family. See **MOTHER**.] Mother. In *anat.* one of the two membranes that cover the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia*. See **DURA MATER**, **PIA MATER**.—*Mater aceti*, mother of vinegar; a fungus or mould-plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming thereon a thick leather-like coat. It belongs to the genus *Mycoderma*.

Material (ma-té'ri-ál), *a.* [L. *materia*, material, from *materia*, matter. See **MATTER**.]

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, hÿll;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fey.

1. Of or pertaining to matter; consisting of matter; not spiritual; as, *material substances*, *material bodies*. 'The *material* elements of the universe.' *Whewell*.—2. Pertaining to or affecting the physical nature of man, as distinguished from the moral or religious nature, relating to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts; as, the *material well-being* of a person.—3. Important, momentous, more or less necessary; having influence or effect.

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke*.

The men of the north, for the sake of *material* interests, seemed to be averse to treatment which their more sturdy ancestors would not have endured from an English ministry. *W. Chambers*.

4. In logic, pertaining to the matter of a thing and not to the form. A. Possessing sense or ideas; not empty-headed; full of matter. 'A *material* fool!' *Shak.* [Rare.] *SYN.* Corporeal, bodily, important, weighty, momentous, essential.

Material (ma-tê'ri-al), *n.* Anything composed of matter or possessing the fundamental properties of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made, fabricated, or constructed; as, wool is the *material* of cloth, rags are the *material* of paper. The plural *materials* is often used in this sense; as, stones, bricks, timber, mortar, slates, &c., are the *materials* used in building.—*Raw material*, unmanufactured material; *material* in its natural state.

The carrier and tanner find their whole occupation in converting *raw material* into what may be termed prepared material. *J. S. Mill*.

—*Strength of materials*, that power by which any substance, as a rod, bar, beam, chain, or rope, resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts, whether by pulling or stretching, crushing, lateral or longitudinal pressure. The inquiry into the laws by which the materials employed in the construction of edifices or machines resist the strains to which they are subjected, is a branch of mechanical science of considerable importance, because upon a just adaptation of the strength at any one point to the strain there experienced (and an excess or deficiency of the former is nearly equally injurious) depends the stability of the whole.

Material (ma-tê'ri-al), *v. t.* To materialize. *Sir T. Browne*.

Materialism (ma-tê'ri-al-izm), *n.* 1. The doctrine which denies the existence of any spiritual substance, and holds that the mind is mere matter, or a product of the material organization. opposed to *spiritualism*.

The irregular fears of a future state had been supplanted by the *materialism* of Epicurus. *Buchanan*.

2. Matter, material substances in the aggregate. [Rare.]—3. The tendency to give undue attention and care to our material nature and its wants to the neglect of our spiritual.

Materialist (ma-tê'ri-al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.

He who denies spirit in man or in the universe is a perfect *materialist*. *Finney*.

Materialistic, **Materialistical** (ma-tê'ri-al-ist'ik, ma-tê'ri-al-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or pertaining to materialism.

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *Kingsley*.

Materiality (ma-tê'ri-al-ity), *n.* The quality of being material (a) material existence; corporeity; the fact of consisting of matter.

Spiritus, ever systematically consistent, pursued the doctrine to its inevitable consequence, the *materiality* of God. *J. S. Mill*.

It will be observed that Laplace's hypothesis goes entirely upon the *materiality* of heat, and is inconsistent with any vibratory theory. *Hewell*.

(b) Importance; as, the *materiality* of facts. **Materialize** (ma-tê'ri-al-iz), *v. t. pret. & pp. materialized*; *ppr. materializing*. 1. To invest with matter; to reduce to a state of matter; to make material.—2. To regard as matter, or as proceeding from or dependent on matter, to explain by the laws appropriate to matter, as, to *materialize* thought, ideas, life, and the like.

Materializing (ma-tê'ri-al-izing), *a.* Directed towards materialism.

As the perception of a spiritual Deity can only be through the mind or the spirit, the mystery might seem more profound according to this view, which, while it repudiated the *materializing* tendency of the former system, by its more clear and logical idealism kept up by the strong distinction between God and created things, between the human and divine mind, the all-pervading soul and the soul of man. *Nathan*.

Materially (ma-tê'ri-al-ly), *adv.* In a material manner: (a) In the state of matter. (b) Not formally; substantially.

An ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good. *South*.

(c) In an important manner or degree; essentially.

Whatever may be thought of the effect which the study of the law had upon the rights of a subject, it conducted *materially* to the security of good order by ascertaining the hereditary succession of the crown. *Hallam*.

Materialness (ma-tê'ri-al-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being material; importance.

Material Medicines (ma-tê'ri-a-med'i-ka), *n.* [L.] 1. The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of the nature and modes of action of those substances to which recourse is had in the cure of disease, and which are usually called *medicines*. Thus defined, it includes both pharmacology and therapeutics.—2. A general term for all the curative substances employed in medicine.

Material (ma-tê'ri-al), *n.* [L.] 1. The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of the nature and modes of action of those substances to which recourse is had in the cure of disease, and which are usually called *medicines*. Thus defined, it includes both pharmacology and therapeutics.—2. A general term for all the curative substances employed in medicine.

Materially (ma-tê'ri-al-ly), *adv.* In a material or motherly manner.

Maternity (ma-tê'ri-ty), *n.* [Fr. *maternité*, from *L. maternus*. See MATERNAL, MOTHER.] The state, character, or relation of a mother.—*Maternity hospital*, a hospital for the reception of women about to give birth to children.

Matfelon (mat'fel-on), *n.* [W. *madfelon*.] A plant, *Onoclea nigra*; knapweed.

Matgrass (mat'gras), *n.* A grass (*Nardus stricta*) which grows abundantly on moors and heaths in short tufts. It is worthless for agricultural purposes, except as a natural pasture for sheep.

Math (math), *n.* [A. Sax. *math*, *math*, from *matian*, to move. See MOW.] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing; used chiefly in composition; as, *aftermath*.

The first mowing thereof, for the king's use, is wont to be sower than the common *math*. *R. Hall*.

Mathematic (ma-thê-mat'ik), *n.* Same as *Mathematical*, but less common.

Mathematical (ma-thê-mat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *mathematicus*. See MATHEMATICS.] 1. Pertaining to mathematics; as, *mathematical* knowledge; *mathematical* instruments.—2. According to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise, very accurate; strict; rigid; as, *mathematical* exactness.

Mathematically (ma-thê-mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mathematical manner; according to the laws or principles of mathematical science, with mathematical certainty; demonstrably.

Mathematician (ma-thê-mat'ik-shan), *n.* [Fr. *mathématicien*. See MATHEMATICS.] One versed in mathematics.

Mathematics (ma-thê-mat'iks), *n.* [L. *mathematica*; Gr. *mathematikê* (*technê*, art, understood), from *math*, root of *manthôn*, *mathomai*, to learn.] The science that treats of the properties and relations of quantities; the science in which known relations between quantities are subjected to certain processes which enable other relations to be deduced. This science (or group of sciences) is divided into pure, which considers quantity abstractly, without relation to matter, and comprehends such branches as arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry,

the differential and integral calculus, and quaternions; and mixed, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations, physical subjects being investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning. This branch comprehends mechanics, astronomy, optics, &c. These are sometimes called the *physico-mathematical sciences*. The science of mathematics is also distinguished into *speculative* and *practical*. In the former, the properties and relations of numbers and magnitudes are contemplated; in the latter, the knowledge of those properties and relations is applied to the solution of problems, and to a variety of practical purposes. (Names of sciences ending in *ics*, as *mathematics*, *physics*, *metaphysics*, *mechanics*, *optics*, *acoustics*, *hermeneutics*, &c., although in appearance plural, and in some cases really formed from old singulars (*mathematicus*, *mechanicus*, *metaphysicus*, &c.), are now generally treated as singular, and connected with singular verbs and pronouns. It is probable that the plural form was introduced to indicate the complex nature of these sciences. The Germans and French still write such words in the singular, and we also have retained a number of similar words in the singular, as, *arithmetic*, *logic*, *music*, *rhétoric*, *magic*, &c. The singular *physics*, *metaphysics*, &c., are also sometimes used for the more common plural forms.)

Mathemag (math'-mag), *n.* A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's Bay.

Mathar (math'-er), *n.* Same as *Madder*.

Mathes (math'-es), *n.* An herb; a kind of chamomile.

Mathesis (ma-thê'sis), *n.* [Gr. *mathêsis*, from *mathêin*, 3 aor. inf. of *manthân*, to learn, to understand. See MATHEMATICS.] Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics. *Pope*.

Matonin, **Matonine** (mat'-in), *n.* A bitter principle obtained from the plant *matonin*.

Matteo (ma-tê'ko), *n.* The Spanish name of *Piper angustifolium*, nat. order Piperaceae. In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for its styptic properties, and it has been introduced into this country to arrest hemorrhages, to check other discharges, such as the profuse expectoration and also the night-sweats of consumptive patients. A species of *Eupatorium* (*E. glutinosum*) has the same name and similar properties. **Matin** (mat'-in), *s.* [Fr. *matin*; It. *matina*, morning, from *L. matutinus*, pertaining to the morning.] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet rang. *Milton*.

Matin (mat'-in), *s.* 1. Morning.

The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be none,
And gives to pale his watchful fire. *Shak.*

2. pl. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the *matins* and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are. *Stillingfleet*.

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins*. *Clarendon*.

The music and the sprightly scene
Invite us, shall we quit our road and join
These festive *matins*. *Wordsworth*.

3. pl. Time of morning service, the first canonical hour in the Romish Church.

Matinal (mat'-in-al), *s.* 1. Relating to the morning or to matins.—2. A term applied by Prof. H. Rogers to the third of his fifteen subdivisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds to a certain extent with our upper Cambrian.

Matin-dog (mat'-in-dog), *n.* A large kind of dog, called in the Danish dog, but now scarcely seen except in France, where it is supposed to have been introduced from the north.

Matinée (mat'-in-é), *n.* [Fr. from *matin*, morning.] An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

Matra, **Matara**, *n.* Matter. *Chaucer*.

Matras (mat'-ras), *n.* [Fr. *matras*, a matras; also, an arrow, a javelin, from *L. mater*, *matris*, *matra*, a Celtic javelin, a pike, of Celtic origin; so called from its long, straight, narrow neck.] A chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c.; a cucurbit. It is now superseded by the Florence flask.

Mat (mat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *matted*; ppr. *matting*. 1. To cover or lay with *mata*.—2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair.
Dryden.

Mat (mat), *v.i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven like a mat.

Mat, Matt (mat), *n.* (Perhaps contr. of *mattier*.) In *copper-smelting*, the alloy of copper, tin, iron, &c., otherwise called *White-metal*.

Matachin, *n.* See **MATTACHIN**.

Matacoo (mat'a-kō), *n.* The three-banded armadillo; an edentate mammal of the genus *Dasypus* (*D. trilineatus* of Linn.), remarkable for its power of rolling itself into a ball when alarmed.

Matador, Matadore (mat'a-dōr), *n.* [Sp., from *matar*, *L. mactare*, to kill, to sacrifice.] 1. One who kills; the killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights. He is handsomely dressed; in his right hand he carries a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta*, a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached. When the bull is excited to fury by the annoying attacks of the picadores and banderilleros, the matador steps gravely up and plunges his sword into the animal near the left shoulder-blade, when it drops dead at his feet.—2. One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds. These are termed *murdering cards*, because they win all others.

Matafund (mat'a-fund), *n.* [Sp. *matar*, to kill, and *L. funda*, a sling.] A kind of sling. 'That murderous sling the *matafund*.'
Southeby.

Matapata (mā-ta-mā'ta), *n.* A curious South American tortoise, with a small carapace and exposed head and feet. Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously fimbriated. It is the *Chelys fimbriata*.

Match (mach), *n.* [Fr. *mèche*, a match, Pr. *mecha*, It. *miccia*, L. and Gr. *myxus*, *myxos*, the nozzle of a lamp.] Anything that catches fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire. Formerly, hemp, flax, cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur, coarse paper saturated with nitre, splints of wood tipped with sulphur, a species of dry wood called touchwood, were used as matches, but these have been almost entirely superseded for domestic purposes by lucifer or congrue matches, or varieties of them under the name of *vesuvians*, *fuses*, *vestas*, &c.—*Quick match*, a match made of threads of cotton, or cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whisky, then soaked in a paste of meal powder and gummed spirits, and afterwards strewn over with meal powder. It burns at the rate of a yard in 13 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, &c.—*Slow match*, a match made to burn very slowly, as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, &c.—*To prime a match*, is to prepare the match so as to be easily ignitable by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder, made into a sort of paste.

Match (mach), *n.* [Another form of O.E. and Sc. *make*, a mate, companion, or equal; A.S. *maca*, *gemaca*, a mate, a wife. See **MAKE** and also **MATE**.] 1. A person equal or similar to another in quality; one equal to mate or cope with another; an equal; a mate; a companion.

Government . . . makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects.
Addison.

2. The bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of strength or skill, a contest, or the like; specifically, (a) a competition for victory; a union of parties for contest, as in games or sports.

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize.
Dryden.

(b) Union by marriage.

Love don't seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making.
Boyle.

3. One to be married; one to be gained in marriage.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, . . . and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West.
Clarendon.

Match (mach), *v.t.* 1. To be a match or mate for; (to be able to compete with; to equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match*.
The pleasure of that madness.
Shak.

2. To show an equal to; to place in competition or comparison with.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct.
South.

A monster then, a dream,
A discord. Dragons of the prime,
That take each other in their slime,
Were mellow music *match'd* with him.
Tennyson.

3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest.

To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn.
Milton.

4. To suit; to make equal; to make to correspond or harmonize; to proportion. '*Matching* of patterns and colours.'
Swift.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength.
Roscommon.

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king.
Addison.

6. To join in any way; to combine; to couple. '*A sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will*.'
Shak.

Match (mach), *v.i.* 1. To be united in marriage.

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred.
Shak.
Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep.
Dryden.

2. To be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to suit; to correspond.

Match (mach), *v.t.* To purify, as vessels, by burning a match in them.

Matchable (mach'a-bl), *a.* 1. Equal; suitable; fit to be joined; fit to be placed in competition or comparison; comparable.

Sir Walter Raleigh, so far as he hath gone in the *History of the World*, is *matchable* with the best of the ancients.
Hakewill.

2. Correspondent. [Rare.]

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found nowhere but in the deepest parts of the sea.
Woodward.

Matchableness (mach'a-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being matchable; correspondence. *E. Johnson.*

Match-boarding (mach'bōrd-ing), *n.* A term applied to wall linings, executed in wood, in which each plank has a tongue along the edge to fit into a groove in the adjoining plank. Frequently each plank is beaded in front on the edge where the groove is, and in this case the lining is properly called *matched* and *beaded boarding*.
Brande & Cox.

Match-cloth (mach'kloth), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth. [American.]

Match-coat (mach'kōt), *n.* A large loose coat made of match-cloth. [American.]

Match-cord (mach'kōrd), *n.* A line or cord prepared as a match.

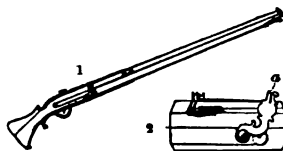
Matcher (mach'ēr), *n.* One who matches.
Matchless (mach'les), *a.* 1. Having no equal; unequalled; unrivalled; as, *matchless* impudence; *matchless* love or charms. '*A matchless queen*.' *Waller*.—2. Not paired; not alike.

As she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchless* cares deformed and distort.
Spenser.

Matchlessly (mach'les-ly), *adv.* In a matchless manner; in a degree not to be equalled.

Matchlessness (mach'les-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being matchless; without an equal.

Matchlock (mach'lok), *n.* Originally, the



lock of a musket, containing a match for firing; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Matchlockman (mach'lok-man), *n.* A soldier armed with a matchlock. *W.H. Russell.*

Match-maker (mach'māk-ēr), *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

Match-maker (mach'māk-ēr), *n.* One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.

Match-making (mach'māk-ing), *n.* The act of making matches.

Match-making (mach'māk-ing), *a.* Tending

to make matches; eager to make matches or bring about marriages.

Mingled with these groups were three or four *match-making* mamas.
Dickens.

Match-plane (mach'plān), *n.* Either of the two planes used in joining boards by grooving and tonguing, one plane, called the plough, being used to form the groove, and the other plane to form the corresponding tongue.

Match-tub (mach'tub), *n.* In *old war-vessels*, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which lighted slow matches were kept inverted, and in which there was water to extinguish sparks that might fall from the match.

Mate (māt), *n.* [In some, perhaps all, of its meanings another form of *make*, a mate. See **MAKE**, *n.*; comp. also O.D. *maet*, D. *maat*, companion, mate; perhaps from same root as E. *mete*, to measure, Goth. *mitan*, to measure.] 1. One who customarily associates with another; a companion; an associate.—2. A husband or wife.

Mary took another *mate*.
Tennyson.

3. One of a pair of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.

4. A suitable companion; an equal; a match.

Your pride is yet no *mate* for mine.
Tennyson.

5. An officer in a ship whose duty is to assist the master or commander. In a merchant ship the mate, in the absence of the master, takes command of the ship. Large ships have a first, second, and third mate.—6. In general, a subordinate officer; an assistant; as, master's mate; surgeon's mate, &c.

Mate (māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mated*; ppr. *matting*. 1. To match; to marry.

The hind that would be *mated* by the lion
Must die for love.
Shak.

2. To match one's self against; to oppose as equal; to vie with; to cope with; to equal.

For thus the matchless chestnut *mates* the skies.
Dryden.

Mate (māt), *n.* [A contr. of *checkmate* (which see).] In *chess*, the state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of check, the position by which the player whose king is so situated loses the game.

Like a stale at chess, where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stir.
Bacon.

Mate (māt), *v.t.* In *chess*, to checkmate (which see).

Mate (māt), *v.t.* [Fr. *mater*, to fatigue, enfeeble, from O.Fr. *mat*, worn out or exhausted, which is the same word as D. *mat*, G. *mat*, It. *matto*, Sp. *mate*, all from the chess term, Per. *shah mat* = E. *check-mate*, lit. the king is dead.] To stupefy; to confound; to appeal; to enervate; to subdue; to crush. 'Not mad but *mated*; how, I do not know.' *Shak.*

Audacity doth almost blind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds.
Bacon.

Twenty years of depression and continual failure *mated* the spirits of the cavaliers.
Hallam.

Mate (māt), *v.i.* To be insensate.

Mate, *pp.* of *mate*. Dejected; crushed; struck dead. *Chaucer.*

Maté (mā'tā), *n.* [Properly *yerba de maté*, *maté* being originally the term applied in Brazil to the vessels, usually made of gourds or calabashes, in which the herb was infused for drinking.] The Paraguay name of the *Ilex paraguayensis* of botanists, or Brazilian holly, whose leaves are used extensively in South America as a substitute for tea.

Mateless (mā'tles), *a.* Having no mate or companion. 'Some *mateless* dove.' *Peacocks.*

Matelote (mat'ē-lōt), *n.* [Fr., from *matelot*, a sailor.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

Mateology (mat-ē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *mataios*, vain, and *logos*, discourse.] A vain discourse or inquiry. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Mateotechny (mat'ē-o-tek'nī), *n.* [Gr. *mataios*, vain, and *techné*, art.] Any unprofitable science. [Rare.]

Mater (mā'tēr), *n.* [L.; one of those words that occur throughout the Indo-European or Aryan family. See **MOTHER**.] Mother. In *anat.* one of the two membranes that cover the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia*. See **DURA MATER**, **PIA MATER**.—*Mater aceti*, mother of vinegar; a fungus or mould-plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming thereon a thick leather-like coat. It belongs to the genus *Mycoderma*.

Material (ma-tē'ri-al), *a.* [L. *materialis*, material, from *mater*, matter. See **MATTER**.]

Matress (mat'res), *n.* Same as *Mattress*.

Matricaria (mat-ri-kä'ri-a), *n.* [From *L. matris*, *matris*, the womb.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositae. They are annual (rarely perennial), branched herbs, with much-divided leaves and yellow heads with white rays, the receptacle being conical, elongated, and flat-topped. There are about seventy species, natives of Europe, North and South Africa, and Western Asia. *M. Chamomilla*, or wild chamomile, is a British plant, resembling common chamomile in its flowers and smell, and common feverfew in its properties. It grows in cultivated and waste ground. The genus has its name from the supposed efficacy of some of its species in curing disorders of the uterus.

Matrices (mä'tris), *n.* Same as *Matris*.

Matricidal (mat'ri-sid-al), *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

Matricide (mat'ri-sid), *n.* [*L. matricidium*—*mater*, *matris*, mother, and *caedo*, to slay.] The killing or murder of one's mother.

Matricide (mat'ri-sid), *n.* [*L. matricida*.] The killer or murderer of one's mother.

Matriculate (ma-trik'ü-lät), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *matriculated*; ppr. *matriculating*. [*L. matricula*, a public register, dim. of *matris*, *matris*, a womb, a female kept for breeding, the parent stem, a public register, from *mater*, a mother.] To enter in a register; to register; to enrol; especially, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

In discovering and *matriculating* the arms of commissaries from North America. *Sir W. Scott.*

Matriculate (ma-trik'ü-lät), *v. t.* To be entered as a member of any body or society, as a college, by having one's name entered in a register.

Matriculate (ma-trik'ü-lät), *a.* Matriculated; admitted; enrolled.

Matriculate (ma-trik'ü-lät), *n.* One who is matriculated or enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.

Matriculation (ma-trik'ü-lä'shon), *n.* The act of matriculating, or of registering a name and admitting to membership.

Matrimonial (mat-ri-mö'n-i-al), *a.* [*L. matrimonialis*, pertaining to marriage. See *MATRIMONY*.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* rights or duties. 2. Derived from marriage.

If he (Henry VII.) relied upon that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon.*

—*Matrimonial causes*, in law, suits for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage. They were formerly a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the court for divorce and matrimonial causes by 20 and 21 Vict. lxxxv.—*Syn.* Connubial, conjugal, spousal, nuptial, hymeneal.

Matrimonially (mat-ri-mö'n-i-al-i), *adv.* In a matrimonial manner; according to the manner or laws of marriage.

Matrimonious (mat-ri-mö'n-i-us), *a.* Matrimonial. 'Foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business.' *Milton.* (Rare and obsolete.)

Matrimony (mat'ri-mo-ni), *n.* [*L. matrimonium*, from *mater*, *matris*, a mother.] 1. Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.

If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony, ye are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

2. *Wife.* [Compare *wedlock* in same sense.] 'Restore my matrimony undoffed.' *Beau. & Fl.* (Rare.)—3. A game with cards.—4. A name given jocularly to raisins and almonds mixed, and various other common combinations.—*Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* See under *MARRIAGE*.

Matrix (mä'triks), *n.* pl. *Matrices* (mä'tris-és) [*L. matrix*, from *mater*, mother.] 1. The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth.

All that openeth the *matrix* is mine. *Ex. xxxiv. 19.* Hence—2. That which incloses anything, or gives origin to anything, like a womb; as, (a) a mould; as, the *matrix* of a type. (b) In *mining* and *geol.* the rock or main substance in which any accidental crystal, mineral, or fossil is imbedded. In *mining*, same as *GANG*, 3. (c) In *osteology*, the formative portion of a mammalian tooth, consisting of

a pulp and capsule; the former is converted into dentine, the latter into cement.—3. In *dyeing*, one of the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, combinations of which are used to form some compound colour.—4. In *math.* any rectangular arrangement of symbols. Thus

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \end{array}$$

is a rectangular matrix consisting of four columns and three lines or rows.

Matron (mä'tron), *n.* [*Fr. matrone*; *L. matrona*, a married woman, wife, from *mater*, mother.] 1. A married woman, especially an elderly married woman, or a woman of years sufficient to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; a woman possessing the gravity suitable to a mother. 'Grave from her cradle, inasmuch that she was a *matron* before she was a mother.' *Fuller.*—2. In a special sense, a head nurse in an hospital; the female head or superintendent of any institution.—*Jury of matrons*, in law, a jury of 'discreet and lawful women' impanelled to try whether a widow, who alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, is pregnant, and if so, to ascertain the time of conception and that of the expected delivery. A jury of matrons is also summoned to inquire into the fact of pregnancy in cases where a woman convicted of treason or felony, upon sentence of death being pronounced, pleads, in stay of execution, that she is with child. **Matronage** (mä'tron-äj), *n.* 1. The state of a matron.—2. Matrons collectively.

Can a politician slight the feelings and convictions of the whole *matronage* of his country? *Hare.*

Matronal (mä'tron-al), *a.* [*L. matronalis*, from *matrona*. See *MATRON*.] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly. 'The widow of Ferdinand the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven-and-twenty.' *Bacon.*

Matronhood (mä'tron-hyd), *n.* State of a matron. *Miss Jewsbury.*

Matronize (mä'tron-iz), *v. t.* 1. To render matronlike.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits. *Richardson.*

2. To act as a mother to; to chaperon; as, she wants to *matronize* me in the streets.

Matronlike (mä'tron-lik), *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron. 'Matronlike both manners and attire.' *Sir J. Harrington.*

Matronly (mä'tron-li), *a.* Elderly; advanced in years; becoming a wife or matron. 'Painting, pollishing, and pruning, beyond a *matronly* comeliness or gravity.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Matross (mat'ros), *n.* [*D. matroos*, Dan. and Sw. *matros*, G. *matrose*, a sailor, perhaps from *D. maat*, a mate.] Formerly, one of the soldiers in a train of artillery, who were next to the gunners, and assisted them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carried firelocks, and marched with the store-waggons as guards and assistants.

Mattachin, † **Mattachin**† (mat'a-chén), *n.* [*Sp. matachin*, a dance by grotesquely dressed figures.] A dance with swords in which the performers fenced and struck at each other as in real contest, receiving the blows on their bucklers.—To dance a *mattachin*, to fight a duel.

I'd dance a *mattachin* with you, Should make you sweat your best blood for't, I would, And, it may be, I will. *Beau. & Fl.*

Mattamore (mat'ta-mör), *n.* [*Fr. matamore*, from *Ar. metmur*, a ditch, a cavern, or other subterranean place, in which corn is laid up.] In the East, a subterranean repository for wheat.

Matte (mat), *n.* [*G. matt*, dim. dull; applied to metals.] Crude black copper ore reduced but not refined from sulphur, &c.

Matte (mat'tä), *n.* Paraguay tea. See *MATE*.

Matter (mat'ér), *n.* [*O. E. mætere*, *maters*, *O. Fr. maters*, *Fr. matiere*, from *L. materia*, matter, from root of *mother*.] 1. Body; substance extended; anything perceptible by any of the senses; that of which the whole sensible universe is composed. Matter is usually divided into three kinds or classes: *solid*, *liquid*, and *aeriform* or *gaseous*. *Solid* substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone; *liquide* have free motion among their parts, and easily yield to impression, as water and wine. *Aeriform* or *gaseous* substances are

elastic fluids, called vapours and gases, as air and oxygen.—2. The content of any speech or writing; the thing said; the meaning; sense; substance.

I do not much dislike the *matter*, but The manner of his speech. *Shak.*

3. In *logic* and *metaph.* that which forms the subject of any mental operation, as distinguished from the *form*, which is that which constitutes the nature of the operation itself, as in the act of conception all that goes to form the concept 'man,' for example, is the *matter* of that concept, while the mode in which the mind works to produce that concept is the *form*; and in the act of imagination all that is united in an imaginative representation of 'a centaur' is the *matter* of that act, the form being the manner in which the mind works as often as it imagines.

The term *matter* is usually applied to whatever is given to the artist, and consequently, as given, does not come within the province of the art itself to supply. The form is that which is given in and through the proper operation of the art. In sculpture the *matter* is the marble in its rough state as given to the sculptor; the form is that which the sculptor in the exercise of his art communicates to it. The distinction between *matter* and form in any mental operation is analogous to this. The former includes all that is given to the latter all that is given by, the operation. *Denn Mansel.*

4. Good sense; substance, as opposed to empty verbosity or frivolous jesting. 'To speak all mirth and no *matter*.' *Shak.*

5. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion; as, this is *matter* of praise, of gratitude, or of astonishment.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

6. *Affair*; business; event; course of things; as, *matters* have succeeded well thus far; observe how *matters* stand; thus the *matter* rests at present; thus the *matter* ended.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*

If the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side. *Bacon.*

7. Cause or occasion of any event, as of any disturbance, or of a disease, or of a difficulty; obsolete except in the phrase, what is the *matter*?

And this is the *matter* why interpreters in that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story, that the prophet took a harlot to wife. *Milton.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry; No *matter* which, so neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

9. Thing, in a very general sense.

What impossible *matter* will he make easy next? *Shak.*

10. Indefinite amount, quantity, or portion.

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter*. *Congreve.* Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

11. In *printing*, (a) manuscript to be set up in type; copy. (b) Type set up and ready to be used in printing.—12. (In this special sense our word corresponds with *Fr. matière*, *D. G. materie*, *Sp. It. materia*.) Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; purulent substance collected in an abscess, the effect of suppuration more or less perfect; pus.—*Matter of fact*, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolic.—*Matter of record*, that which is recorded or which may be proved by record.—*Upon the matter*, upon the whole matter, on the whole; taking all things into view. [Now rare.]

So that upon the *matter*, in a great wit, deformity is an advantage to rising. *Bacon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, upon the whole *matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

Matter (mat'ér), *v. t.* 1. To be of importance; to import; to signify; chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases; as, it does not *matter*; what does it *matter*?

It matters not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

2. To form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess. [Rare.]

Each slight sore *mattered* it. *Sidney.*

Matter (mat'ér), *v. t.* To regard; to care for. [Rare.]

Laws my Pindaric parents *mattered* not. *Bramston.*

He did not *matter* cold nor hunger. *Henry Brooke.*

monument so called.] 1. A magnificent tomb or stately sepulchral monument.—2. In modern times, a general term applied to a sepulchral chapel or edifice erected for the reception of a monument, or to contain tombs.

Maut (mät), *n.* Malt. [Scotch.]

Maut (mät), *n.* An Egyptian goddess, the personification of Mother Nature, and the second person of the Theban trinity. She corresponds to the Greek Demeter.

Mauther (mä'thër), *n.* (Comp. A. Sax. *maeth*, E. maid.) A foolish young girl; a gawky; a wench. [Old and provincial English.]

Away, you talk like a foolish mauther. *B. Jonson.*

Mauve (mäv), *n.* (Fr., mallow, from L. *malva*—from its petals having purple markings.) 1. A beautiful purple dye obtained from aniline, used for dyeing silks, &c. In silk and wool the colours are permanent without the use of mordants, but cotton and calicoes require mordanting with tannin or a basic lead salt. Mauve is the sulphate of a base called mauveine.—2. The colour itself.

Mauveine (mäv'in), *n.* (C₂₇H₂₄N₄) The base of aniline purple or mauve.

Mavis (mä'vis), *n.* [Fr. *mauvie*, Sp. *malvis*, It. *malvizzo*, probably from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *milfa*, *milvid*, *mil'hovid*, a mavis; Corn. *mel-huez*, a lark, sweet-breath.] The *Turdus musicus*, throats or song-thrush of Europe, in which it inhabits every country; being permanent in Britain and spread over the three kingdoms. It haunts gardens and woods near streams and meadows. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass; it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words. This name, still common in Scotland, is now rare in England. See THRUSH.

The mavis mild wi' many a note,

Sings drowsy day to rest. *Burns.*

Maw (mä), *n.* [A. Sax. *maga*, D. *maag*, Icel. *magt*, O.H.G. *mago*, G. *magen*, the stomach, the belly; O.H.G. *magan*, to nourish.] 1. The stomach of brute: applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only.—2. The crop of fowls.—3. Appetite; inclination.

Unless you had more maw to do me good.

Bacon, & Fl.

Maw (mä), *n.* An old game at cards. Methought Lucretia and I were at maw; a game, uncle, that you can well skill of. *Chapman.*

Maw (mä), *v.t.* To mow. [Scotch.]

Maw (mä), *n.* A sea-mew; a common gull. [Scotch.]

Mawkt (mä'kt), *n.* [Icel. *mathkr*, a maggot. See MAGGOT.] 1. A maggot.—2. A slattern.

Mawkin. See MALIKIN.

Mawkingly (mä'king-lī), *adv.* In a slatternly manner; sluttishly.

Mawkish (mä'kish), *a.* [From *mawkt*, a maggot, hence loathsome.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; sickly; nauseous. 'So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull.' *Pope.*

Mawkishly (mä'kish-lī), *adv.* In a mawkish way.

Mawkishness (mä'kish-ness), *n.* Quality of being mawkish.

Mawks (mä'ks), *n.* [See MAWK.] A great, awkward, ill-dressed girl. [Vulgar.]

Mawky (mä'ki), *a.* Maggoty. [Local.]

Mawmet (mä'met), *n.* [From *Mahomet*.] A puppet; anciently, an idol. *Sp. Hall.*

Mawmetry (mä'met-ri), *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry. 'Throwing away the rage of mawmetry.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Mawmish (mä'mish), *a.* [Prov. E. *maum*, *maum*, soft, rotten. See MALM.] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous. 'Nauseous mawmish mortifications.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mawn (mä'n), *n.* A basket; a maund. [Scotch.]

Maw-seed (mä'séd), *n.* [Maw, stomach, craw, and seed.] A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds, especially when moulting.

Mawskin (mä'skin), *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese; rennet. [Local.]

Mawworm (mä'wërm), *n.* The *Ascaris vermicularis*, which infests the rectum of mankind, and occasionally visits the maw or stomach.

Maxilla (maks-il'ä), *n.* pl. *Maxillæ* (maks-il'ä). [L., a jaw, dim. of *malä*, a jaw, from *mandä*, to chew.] 1. In anat. and zool. a term applied to each of the bones supporting the teeth of either jaw: in zool. often restricted to the upper jaw of the inferior vertebrates, the lower being called the *mandible*.—2. One of the jaws belonging to the inferior pair of horizontal jaws in articulate animals,

composed of several joints, and furnished with peculiar jointed appendages called palpi or feelers.



Skull of *Mustela saina* (White-breasted or Beech Marten). *a.* Maxilla superior. *b.* Maxilla inferior, or mandible.

Maxillar, Maxillary (maks-il'är, maks-il'ä-ri), *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla* (which see).] Pertaining to the jaw; as, the *maxillary* bones or glands. In the inferior vertebrates properly restricted to the upper jaw, the term *mandibular* being applied to the lower.

Maxilliform (maks-il'ä-form), *a.* In the form of a cheek-bone.

Maxilliped (maks-il'ä-ped), *n.* [L. *maxilla*, a jaw, and *pes*, foot.] Jaw-foot: a term applied to the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, or other allied animal; they are modified locomotive limbs.

Maxim (maks'im), *n.* (Fr. *maxime*, from L. *maxima* (sententia, opinion, understood), the greatest or chief opinion. See MAXIMUM.) 1. An established principle; a principle generally received or admitted as true; a summary statement of an important truth, or what is regarded as such. It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new acquiesce, till settled, are rather matters of burden than strength. *Bacon.*

'Tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. In music, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs or four breves: a large.

—Aphorism, Axiom, *Maxim*, *Apophthegm*, *Adage*, *Proverb*, *Byword*, *Saw*. See under APHORISM.

Maximilian (maks-i-mil'i-an), *n.* A Bavarian gold coin worth about 13s. 6d.

Maximist (maks'im-ist), *n.* One who deals in maxims.

Maximization (maks-i-mi-zä'shon), *n.* The act or process of maximizing, or raising to the highest degree. *Bentham*. [Rare.]

Maximize (maks'im-iz), *v.t.* To make as great as possible; to increase to the highest degree. *Bentham*; *Owen*.

Maxim-monger (maks'im-mung-gér), *n.* One who deals much in maxims; a sententious person.

Maximum (maks-i-mum), *n.* [L. from *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] The greatest quantity or degree fixed, attainable, or attained, in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the minimum of misery. *Colquhoun.*

—*Maxima* and *minima*, in *math.* and *physics*, the greatest and least values of a variable quantity. The method of finding these greatest and least values is called the method of maxima and minima, which forms one of the most interesting inquiries in the modern analysis. Maxima and minima, however, are used to imply not the absolute greatest and least values of a varying quantity, but the values which it has at the moment when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, and vice versa.—*Maximum thermometer*, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the highest temperature during a day or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment.

Maximum (maks-i-mum), *a.* Greatest; as, the *maximum* velocity.

May (mä), *n.* (Fr. *mai*, Fr. *mai*, May, from L. *Maia*, from the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, from root of L. *magnus*, great. See MAY, *v. auxiliary*.) 1. The fifth month of the year: sometimes used metaphorically for the early part of life.

His *May* of youth and bloom of lusthood. *Shak.*

2. Hawthorn blossom: so named because the hawthorn blooms about the end of May (old style).

But when at last I dared to speak,

The lanes, you know, were white with *may*.

Tennyson.

May (mä), *v.i.* To celebrate the festivities of May-day: used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to be a maying*, *to go a maying*.

Life went a *maying*
With Nature, Hope, and Poesy when I was young.
Coleridge.

May (mä), *verb auxiliary*; pret. *might*. [A. Sax. *magan*, to be able, to avail, to be in health, to be sufficient; prea. 1 and 3, *may*; 2, *meaht*, *mihit*, pl. *midgen*; pret. *meahte*, *mihite*; O.Sax. *magan*, L.G. and D. *magen*, Goth. and O.H.G. *magan*, G. *mögen*, Icel. *mega*, Dan. *maa*, to be able. Akin to E. *much*, *mickle*, *maid*, L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *maha*, great.] The word *may* denotes (a) primarily, subjective ability, or absolute possibility.

For your desire to know what is between us,

O'er-master't as you may. *Shak.*

That very time I saw, but thou couldst not,

Flying between the cold moon and the earth,

Cupid all armed; a certain aim he took

At a fair vestal throned by the west,

And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow,

As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts;

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft

Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon.

Shak.

For what he (the king) may do is of two kinds:

what he may do as just, and what he may do as possible.

Bacon.

[This use of the word *may* is now almost if not quite given up, can taking its place, and *may* being for the most part confined to those cases in which contingency is expressed, that is, those in which something is contemplated as possibly, but only possibly, true, or happening or about to happen, or as having possibly happened.] (b) Possibility with contingency.

A score of good ewes *may* be worth ten pounds.

Shak.

May be he will relent. *Shak.*

Immense sums have been expended on works

which, if a rebellion broke out, *might* perish in

a few hours. *Macaulay.*

Sometimes *may* is used in this way merely to avoid too great bluntness in putting a question, or to suggest doubt as to whether the person to whom the question is addressed will be able to answer it definitely.

How old *may* Phillips be, you ask,

Whose beauty thus all hearts engages. *Prior.*

Sometimes the past tense *might* is similarly used, with no other difference than that of imparting a certain flavour of contempt to the question.

Who *might* be your mother,

That you insult, exult, and all at once,

Over the wretched? *Shak.*

Hence, (c) Opportunity; moral power—the contingency residing in the will of some free agent.

I'll yield him thee asleep,

Where thou *mayst* knock a nail into his head. *Shak.*

(d) Permission.

An I *may* hide my face, let me play Thisby too. *Shak.*

Thou *mayst* be no longer steward. *Luke xvi. 2.*

I *might* not be admitted. *Shak.*

[In this sense *may* is scarcely used now in negative clauses, as permission refused amounts to an absolute prohibition, and accordingly removes all doubt or contingency.] (e) Desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, and the like.

May you live happily and long for the service of your country.

Dryden.

(f) *May* is frequently used to form the compound tenses of the subjunctive mood. Nearly all the examples of this kind might be referred to the head (b), for the word *may* in such cases can seldom be held to express more than contingency, although it may occur in clauses in which the context or the conjunction that introduces the clause indicates that something additional, as a concession, or a purpose, is expressed. *May* is so used (i) in substantive clauses, or clauses that take the place of or are in apposition with the subject or object or predicate of a sentence: introduced by *that*.

It was my secret wish that he *might* be prevailed

on to accompany me. *Byron.*

They apprehended that he *might* have been carried

off by gipsies. *Southey.*

(g) In conditional clauses. [Rare, except in clauses where permission is distinctly expressed.]

Lands, goods, horse, armour, anything I have

is his to use, so Somerset *may* die. *Shak.*

(h) In concessive clauses.

Whatever the stars *may* have bestowed, this August,

1749, was a momentous month to Germany.

G. H. Lewes.

(i) In clauses expressing a purpose.

Constantius had separated his forces that he *might*

divide the attention and resistance of the enemy.

Gibbon.

May (mä), *n.* [A. Sax. *maeg*, a maid, a woman.

times impregnated with carbonic acid gas. [United States.]

Mead (méd), *n.* Same as *Meadow*; chiefly used in poetry. 'The flowery meads of May.' *Wither*.

Meadow (me'dô), *n.* [A. Sax. *maðu*, *mæðewe*, a meadow, shorter form *mæd*, a mead; perhaps allied to *math* (after *math*) and *mow*.] A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay; a piece of grassland in general. Meadows are often on the banks of a river or lake, but so far above the surface as to be dry enough to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. In America, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mould or an alluvial soil, whether grassland, pasture, tillage, or woodland.

Meadow (me'dô), *a.* Belonging to or growing in a meadow; as, *meadow flowers*; *meadow grass*.

Meadow-beauty (me'dô-bû-tî), *n.* An American name for plants of the genus *Rhexia*, having showy purple flowers; deer-grass.

Meadow-clover (me'dô-klô-vér), *n.* A popular name for a plant of the genus *Trifolium*, *T. pratense*.

Meadow-crane's-bill (me'dô-krânz-bîl), *n.* A plant, *Geranium pratense*.

Meadow-crowfoot (me'dô-krô-fût), *n.* A name given to the various species of *Ranunculus*, usually called *Buttercup* or *Butter-flower*.

Meadower (me'dô-ér), *n.* One who waters meadow lands to increase or preserve their verdure.

Meadow-foxtail (me'dô-fôks-tâil), *n.* A grass, the *Alopecurus pratensis*, of great agricultural value when cultivated on meadow land.

Meadow-grass (me'dô-gras), *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus *Poa*, nat. order Gramineæ. The *P. pratensis*, or smooth meadow-grass, is one of the most common of our agricultural grasses, and found in every pasture and meadow in the kingdom.

Meadow-lark (me'dô-lârk), *n.* A song-bird of the United States belonging to the oriole family; *Sturnella magna*.

Meadow-ore (me'dô-ôr), *n.* In mineral conchoidal bog-iron ore.

Meadow Pepper-saxifrage, *n.* A plant of the genus *Silene*, the *S. pratensis*. Called also *Pepper-saxifrage* (which see).

Meadow-pink (me'dô-pîngk), *n.* A plant, the *Dianthus Armeria*.

Meadow-queen (me'dô-kwén), *n.* Same as *Meadow-sweet*.

Meadow-rue (me'dô-rû), *n.* The common name of *Thalictrum flavum*, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The root is said to be aperient and stomachic, and in its medicinal properties to resemble rhubarb.

Meadow-saffron (me'dô-sâf-fron), *n.* A plant, *Colchicum autumnale*. See *COLCHICUM*.

Meadow-sage (me'dô-sâj), *n.* A plant, *Salvia pratensis*. See *SAGE*.

Meadow-saxifrage (me'dô-sâk-sî-frâj), *n.* A plant, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*.

Meadow-sweet, **Meadow-wort** (me'dô-swét, me'dô-wért), *n.* The common name of *Spiraea Ulmaria*, nat. order Rosaceæ. A decoction of it with copperas is used in the Hebrides for dyeing black. The root has been used as a tonic.

Meadowy (me'dô-lî), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Meagre, **Meager** (mê'gér), *a.* [A. Sax. *meager*, Icel. *magr*, D. Dan. *sw*, and G. *magr*, Fr. *maigre*, Pr. *magre*, It. *magro*, all apparently from L. *macer*, lean.] 1. Destitute of flesh or having little flesh; thin; lean.

Meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

2. Wanting richness, fertility, strength, or the like; deficient in quantity or poor in quality; mean; poor; insignificant; small; scanty; as, a *meagre* style or composition; *meagre* annals. 'Men . . . of secular habits and *meagre* religious belief.' *J. Taylor*.—3. In mineral dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.

Meagre, **Meager** (mê'gér), *v.t.* To make lean.

His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid
Meagred his look, and on his spirit prey'd. *Dryden*.

Meagrely, **Meagerly** (mê'gér-lî), *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparsely; feebly. 'O physick's power . . . thou help'st *meagrely*.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Meagreness, **Meagerness** (mê'gér-nés), *n.* The condition or quality of being meagre: (a) leanness; want of flesh. 'They were famished into such a *meagreness*.' *Hammond*. (b) Poverty; barrenness; want of fertility or richness. (c) Scantiness; barrenness. 'The *meagreness* of his service in the wars.' *Bacon*.

Meagrim (mê'grîm), *n.* Same as *Megrim* (which see).

Meak (mêk), *n.* [A. Sax. *mece*, a sword.] A hook with a long handle used in agriculture for pulling up plants.

Meaking-iron (mêk'îng-lérn), *n.* *Naut.* A tool used by caulkers to run old oakum out of the seams of ships before inserting new.

Meal (mêl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mael*, time, portion, repeat; D. and Dan. *maal*, G. *mahl*, Icel. *mál*, a part, repeat, measure, time; Goth. *mêl*, time, occasion. The original meaning may have been a 'portion measured,' from root seen in *measure*, *mete*. It is the termination seen in *piecemeal*, *limbmeal*, *parcelmeal*=A. Sax. *-malum*, the dative plural used adverbially.] A portion of food taken at one of the regular times for eating; occasion of taking food; a repeat. 'Great meals of beef.' *Shak.*

Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shak.*

What strange fish
Hath made his meal on thee? *Shak.*

Meal (mêl), *n.* [A. Sax. *melu*, *melo*, *meolo*, G. *mehl*, Icel. *Sw. mjöl*, D. Dan. *meel*, meal; lit. what is ground, from the verbal stem seen in Icel. *mala*, Goth. *malan*, G. *mahlen*, L. *molo*, to grind. See *MELLOW*.] The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, pease, and pulse of different kinds, ground into a species of flour.

Meal (mêl), *v.t.* 1. To grind into meal; to pulverize; as, *mealed* powder.—2. To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [Rare.] **Meal** (mêl), *v.t.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *mael*, a mark, a spot.] To defile; to taint.

Were he *meal'd* with that
Which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shak.*

Meal-ark (mêl'ârk), *n.* A large chest for holding meal. [Scottch.]

A whiggish mob . . . plundered his dwelling-place
of four silver spoons, intruding also with his mart
and his *meal-ark*. *Sir W. Scott*.

Meal-beetle (mêl'bê-tî), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the genus *Tenebrio*, whose larva is the meal-worm. See *MEAL-WORM*.

Meales (mêlêz), *n. pl.* A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn.

Mealiness (mêl'î-nés), *n.* 1. The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness, with friableness and dryness to the touch or taste.—2. The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

Meal-man, **Meal-monger** (mêl'man, mêl-mung-ér), *n.* One who deals in meal.

Meal-moth (mêl'môth), *n.* A lepidopterous insect, the *Pyralis farinalis*, the larvæ of which feed upon meal.

Meal's-meat (mêl's-mêt), *n.* Meat sufficient for a meal; the portion of food sufficient for a person at one time.

You ne'er yet had
A *meal's-meat* from my table, as I remember. *Beau. & Fl.*

Meal-time (mêl'tîm), *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

Meal-tub (mêl'tub), *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal or flour.

Meal-worm (mêl'wôrm), *n.* The larva of a coleopterous insect of the genus *Tenebrio* (*T. molitor*), which infests granaries, corn-mills, bake-houses, &c., and is very injurious to flour, meal, and the like.

Mealy (mêl'î), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of meal, or resembling meal in any of its qualities; as, a *mealy* powder; a *mealy* potato; a *mealy* apple.—2. Overspread with something that resembles meal; as, the *mealy* wings of an insect.—3. Mealy-mouthed. [Vulgar or slang.]

I didn't mince the matter with him. I'm never
mealy with 'em. *Dickens*.

—*Mealy bug*, a species of *Coccus* (*C. adonidum*), covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hothouse plants.

Mealy-mouthed (mêl'mouvé), *a.* Unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant.

Not a *mealy-mouthed* man! A candid ferocity, if
the case call for it, is in him (Mahomet); he does not
mince matters. *Carlyle*.

Mealy-mouthedness (mêl'mouvé-nés), *n.* The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

Mean (mén), *a.* [A. Sax. *mane*, mean, false, bad, *gemane*, common; Icel. *meini*, mean, base; D. and Dan. *gemeen*, mean, base, common, Goth. *gamaina*, G. *gemein*, common.] 1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth; common; low; vulgar; humble; as, a man of *mean* parentage, *mean* birth or origin.

Called from his *mean* abode his sceptre to sustain. *Dryden*.

2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; base; destitute of honour; spiritless.

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden*.

3. Of little value or account; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible; despicable.

We fast, not to please men, nor to promote any
mean worldly interest. *Sp. Smalridge*.

The Roman legions and great *Cæsar* found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *J. Philips*.

SYN. Ignoble, humble, poor, abject, beggarly, wretched, base, degraded, degenerate, vulgar, vile, servile, menial, spiritless, grovelling, slavish, dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable, contemptible, paltry, sordid, penurious, niggardly.

Mean (mén), *a.* [O. Fr. *meien*, *moien*, Fr. *moyen*, Pr. *meian*, from L. *mediānus*, middle, from *medius*, middle.] 1. Occupying a middle position; without excess; middle; moderate; intermediate.

One of the properest and best-graced men that
ever I saw, being of middle age and a *mean* stature. *Sir P. Sidney*.

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or
lowly. *Milton*.

2. In *math.* having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation; as, *mean* distance; *mean* motion; *mean* solar day. *Mean proportional* is the second of any three quantities in continued proportion. *Extreme and mean proportion* is when a line or any quantity is so divided that the less part is to the greater as the greater is to the whole.—*Mean sun*, in *astron.* an imaginary sun, supposed to describe the equator with an equal motion in the same period in which the real sun appears to describe the ecliptic with an unequal motion. The time in which an imaginary sun so moving in the equator would perform one of its apparent diurnal revolutions is called a *mean solar day*, and *true or mean time* is that which would be indicated by an imaginary sun moving as above supposed, and *mean noon* the time in which such a sun would be on the meridian. True or mean time is also indicated by a time-keeper regulated to go twenty-four hours in a mean solar day, and mean noon the instant when such a time-keeper indicates twelve o'clock. See *DAY*.—*Mean moon*, an imaginary moon, supposed to move with an equal motion in the equator or ecliptic as required, and in the same period as that in which the real moon performs a revolution in her orbit with an unequal motion.—*Mean noon*. See under *Mean Sun*.—*Mean distance of a planet from the sun*, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—*Mean motion*, *mean time*, *mean day*. See *MOTION*, *TIME*, *DAY*.—*Mean clef*, in *music*, the C clef; the clef on which music for alto and tenor parts (intermediate between the outer parts treble and bass) was written. It is not now nearly so much used as formerly.

Mean (mén), *n.* 1. That which is intermediate between two extremes; the middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; absence of extremes or excess; mediocrity; medium; moderation.

There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden*.

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poetry. *Racine*.

2. In *math.* a quantity having an intermediate value between several others from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value; usually, the simple average formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number, which is called an *arithmetical mean*. A *geometrical mean* is the square root of the product of the quantities. When a geometrical proportion consists of four terms the two middle terms are called the *means* or *mean terms*, and their product is equal to the product of the extremes. The *harmonic mean* between two quantities is a quantity which is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the two quantities and the quantities themselves:

Fâte, far, fat, fâil; mê, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bûll;

oil, pound; û, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. feg.

then, if a and b be the two quantities,
 $a+b : a :: b : a+b$, the fourth proportional;
 and $\frac{a+b}{2}$ is therefore the harmonical mean.
 2. Intervening time; interval of time; inter-
 valum; meantime.

And in the mean vouchsafe her handsome tomb.
Spenser.
 4. In music, an intermediate voice or part;
 the tenor or alto. 'A mean or tenor is the
 sweetest.' *Bacon.*

The base and treble married to the mean. *Drayton.*
 5. That which is used to effect an object;
 the medium through which something is
 done; measure or measures adopted, agency;
 instrumentality.

As long as that which Christians did was good,
 their virtuous conversation was a means to work
 the heathen's conversion unto Christ. *Hooker.*
 In this sense means, in the plural, is generally
 used, and often with a singular attribute or
 predication.

By this means he had them the more at vantage.
Bacon.

A good character, when established, should not be
 rooted in as an end, but only employed as a means
 of doing still further good. *Hervey.*

6. pl. Income, revenue, resources, substance,
 or estate; disposable force or substance.
 Your means are very slender, and your waste is
 great. *Shak.*

—By all means, certainly; on every consideration;
 without fail; as, go, by all means. —
 By no means, not at all; certainly not; not
 in any degree.

The wise on this side of the lake is by no means as
 good as that on the other. *Addison.*

—By no means of means, by no means; not
 the least. —By any means, possibly; at all.

If by any means I might obtain unto the resurrection
 of the dead. *Phil. iii. 11.*

Mean (mēn), v. t. pret. & pp. meant; ppe.
 meaning. (A. Sax. *manian*, to mean, to
 remind, to tell, D. *merwen*, G. *merken*, Goth.
manian, to think, to intend, to mean. Allied
 to L. *mens*, the mind, *memini*, to remember;
 Gr. *menōnē*, to remember, Lith. *menyti*,
 Bohem. *mysliti*, to think, W. *myrto*, mind,
 Ir. *meán*, will, desire, all from a root mean,
 seem unchanged in Skr. *man*, to think, to
 know. *Mān*, mind, mention, &c., are there-
 fore allied.) 1. To have in the mind, view,
 or contemplation; to intend; to signify.

What mean ye by this service? *Ex. xii. 26.*

2. To purpose; to design, with reference to a
 future act.

Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto
 good. *Gen. i. 20.*

3. To signify or be intended to signify; to
 indicate; to import; to denote.

What mean these seven ewe lambs? *Gen. xxi. 34.*

What meaneth the noise of this great shout in the
 camp of the Hebrews? *1 Sam. iv. 5.*

SYN. To intend, purpose, design, contem-
 plate, signify, indicate, denote, imply, im-
 port, express.

Mean (mēn), v. t. 1. To have thought or
 ideas, or to have meaning.

And he who now in mean new common language
 shows not, but blunders round about a meaning.
Pope.

2. To be minded or disposed; to have such
 and such intentions; joined with an adverb;
 as, he means well.

Meander (mē-an'dēr), n. [L. *Meandros*, Gr.
Meandros, a river in Phrygia proverbial
 for its windings.] 1. A winding course; a
 winding or turning in a passage, a maze; a
 labyrinth; as, the meanders of the veins
 and arteries. 'While lingering rivers in
 meanders glide.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Yet ten long years did Hecates steer his course
 through all the meanders of the law, and all the
 courts. *Arbutnot.*

2. A name given to some of the more com-
 plicated varieties of the fret ornament.



Meander

having a labyrinthine character, and being
 frequently introduced as a border decora-
 tion on walls, Greek dresses, articles of
 pottery, &c.

Meander (mē-an'dēr), v. t. To wind, turn,
 or flow round. 'The bloomy beds . . . with
 silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er.' *Pope.*

Meander (mē-an'dēr), v. t. To wind or turn
 in a course or passage; to have an intricate
 course.

Wild, deep, unswollen Thames meandering glides,
 And bears thy wealth on mild majestic tides. *Spenser.*

Meandered (mē-an'dērd), pp. or a. Formed
 into or provided with meanders. 'Meandered
 gyres.' *Drayton.*

Meandrian (mē-an'dri-an), n. Winding;
 having many turns. 'Meandrian turnings
 and windings.' *Donne King.*

Meandrina (mē-an'dri-na), n. [From *me-
 ander* (which see).] A genus of
 madrepores, or corals, first estab-
 lished by Lamarck for those
 in which the
 cups become
 continuous. The
 recent species
 belong to the
 Indian or South
 Atlantic seas.
 The fossil species
 are few,
 and mostly belong to the oolitic formation.

Meandrous, **Meandry** (mē-an'drus, mē-an-
 dri), a. Winding; Serpentine. 'Meandrous
 falsehood.' *Lowndes.* 'Meandry turnings.'
Bacon.

Meane (mēn), n. Same as *Mean*. *Spenser.*

Meaneliche, a. Moderate. *Chaucer.*

Meaning (mēn'ing), p. and a. Significant;
 as, a meaning look.

Meaning (mēn'ing), n. 1. That which exists
 in the mind, view, or contemplation as an
 aim or purpose, that which is meant or in-
 tended to be done, intent; purpose, aim;
 object.

I am no honest man if there be any good mean-
 ing towards you. *Shak.*

2. That which is to be understood, whether
 by act or language; the sense of words or
 expressions; that which a writer or speaker
 intends to express or communicate, signifi-
 cation; significance, import, force.

There is a scene in which it may be said that
 Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct
 and faltering voice, and needs some inspired in-
 terpreter to make music of her stammering accents.

Meaningless (mēn'ing-less), a. Having no
 meaning. 'Meaningless conversation.' *T. Carlyl.*

Meaningly (mēn'ing-ly), adv. In a meaning
 manner; significantly; intently; as, to
 look at a person meaningly.

Measly (mēz'ly), adv. In a mean manner
 or degree. (a) moderately; not in a great
 degree.

In the reign of Darius, poetry was but measly
 cultivated. *Drayton.*

(b) Without dignity or rank; in a low condi-
 tion; as, measly born. (c) Poorly; as, measly
 dressed.

The heaven-born child
 All measly wrapt in the rude swaggar skin. *Milton.*

(d) Without greatness or elevation of mind;
 without honour; with a low mind or narrow
 views.

Would you measly then rely
 On power, you know, I must obey. *Pope.*

(e) Sordidly; in a sordid manner. (f)
 Without respect; disrespectfully; as, to
 speak measly of a person.

Our kindred and our very names seem to have
 something desirable in them: we cannot bear to have
 others think measly of them. *Waller.*

Meanness (mēn'ness), n. The state or quality
 of being mean: (a) want of dignity or rank;
 low state; as, meanness of birth or condi-
 tion.

Poverty and meanness of condition expose the
 want to scorn. *South.*

(b) Want of excellence of any kind; poor-
 ness; rudeness.

This figure is of a later date, by the meanness of
 the workmanship. *Addison.*

(c) Lowness of mind; want of dignity and
 elevation; want of high spirit; want of hon-
 our.

The name of servants has been reckoned to imply
 a certain meanness of mind, as well as lowness of
 condition. *South.*

(d) Sordidness; squalidness.

Means (mēnz), n. pl. See **MEAN**, n. 5 and 6.

Mean-spirited (mēn'spī-rit-ed), a. Having
 a mean spirit.

Henry was so unfortunate, as to mean-spirited, as
 to yield. *South.*

Meant (mēnt), pret. & pp. of *mean*.

Meantime (mēn'tīm), adv. During the in-
 terval; in the interval between one specified
 period and another.

Meantime in shades of night *Alonso* lies. *Drayton.*

Meantime (mēn'tīm), n. The interval be-
 tween one specified period and another:
 only in the phrase *in the meantime*, for-
 mally also the *meantime*.

The meantime, lady,
 I'll raise the preparation of a war. *Shak.*

Meanwhile (mēn'wāh), adv. Same as
Meantime, adv.

Meanwhile (mēn'wāh), n. Same as *Meantime*,
 n. only in the phrase *in the mean-
 while*.

Meat (mēt), n. A pool. See **MERE**.

Meat (mēt), n. A limit; a boundary. See
MARE.

As it were, a common mare between lands.
Ag. Ischur.

Meat (mēt), v. t. To bound; to divide.

When that brave honour of the Latin name
 Which meared her rule with Africa. *Spenser.*

Meat, **Mear** (mēt), n. A mare. (Scottish.)

Meatman, **Mearman** (mēt'man), n. One
 who points out boundaries. [Obsolete or
 local.]

Measure (mēz or mēs), n. 1. [From *mensura*.]
 The quantity of $\frac{1}{100}$ of an, a measure of harrings.

MEASLES

a.) A fever
 with measles,
 or spotted
 febrile
 state of be-

is spots or
 in U. mea-
 sures, O.G.
 a only been
 no kind of
 (it is said
 leprosy, or
 and the dis-
 2.) Leprosy.

So shall my lungs
 Cough words till their decay against these measles,
 Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shak.*

2. A contagious disease of the human body,
 usually characterized by a crimson rash
 upon the skin in stigmatised dots, grouped
 in irregular circles or crescents, appearing
 about the third day, and terminating about
 the seventh. The disease is preceded by
 symptoms like catarrh, and accompanied
 by a constitutional febrile affection. Other-
 wise called *Rubeola*. — 3. A disease of swine,
 characterised by reddish, watery pustules
 on the skin, cough, feverishness, and dis-
 charge at the nostrils, usually cured by
 cooling medicines, such as Epsom salts. —
 4. A disease of trees.

Measly (mēz'ly), a. Infected with measles
 or eruptions like measles. 'All as she
 scrubbed her measly rump.' *Swift.*

Measurable (mēz'ar-a-bil), a. [See **MEA-
 SURE**.] 1. That may be measured, suscep-
 tible of mensuration or computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and (infinite)
 not measurable by time and motion. *Boyle.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.
 'A measurable mildness or mean in all
 things.' *North.*

Measurableness (mēz'ar-a-bil-ness), n.
 The quality of being measurable or ad-
 mitting of mensuration.

Measurably (mēz'ar-a-bil-ly), adv. In a
 measurable manner: (a) in such a manner
 as can be measured. (b) Moderately; in a
 limited degree.

Yet do it measurably, as it becometh Christians.
Lentulus.

Measure (mēz'ar), n. [Fr. *mesure*; L. *me-
 sura*, from *metri*, *metrus*, to measure;
 allied to Gr. *metron*, a measure; from an
 Indo-European root *me*, to measure, from
 which come also *moon*, *month*, L. *mensis*, and
 Skr. *masa*, a month.] 1. The extent of a
 thing in any one or more of the three di-
 mensions, length, breadth, and thickness, in
 circumference, capacity, or in any other
 respect.

The measure thereof is longer than the earth, and
 broader than the sea. *Job xl. 9.*

2. The whole number of measurements re-
 quired by a tradesman in order to make an
 article of dress, as, to take one's measures
 for a coat or a pair of boots. — 3. A standard
 of measurement; a fixed unit of capacity or
 extent, a definite amount, fixed by law or
 custom, in terms of which the size or ca-
 pacity of anything is ascertained and ex-

pressed; as, a yard is a *measure* of length, a gallon a *measure* of capacity, a square foot a *measure* of area.

For law we have a *measure*, know what to trust to; equity is according to the conscience of him that is Chancellor; and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. *Selden.*

4. The instrument by which extent or capacity is ascertained; a measuring rod or line; as, he carries his *measure* in his pocket; a foot-rule is his *measure*.—5. A limited or definite quantity; as, a *measure* of wine or beer. 'Be large in mirth; anon we'll drink a *measure*.' *Shak.*—6. Determined extent or length; limit.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days. *Ps. xxxix. 4.*

If else thou seek'st
Aught not surpassing human *measure*, say, *Milton.*

7. That which is measured, allotted, or dealt out to one; as, to give one good *measure* or hard *measure*.—8. Full or sufficient quantity. [Rare.]

I'll never pause again, never stand still,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shak.*

9. Moderation; just degree: common in such phrases as, beyond *measure*, within *measure*, &c.

There is *measure* in everything. *Shak.*

10. Degree; indefinite quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abp. Abbot.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession. *Fer. Taylor.*

11. Means to an end; anything done with a view to the accomplishment of an ulterior purpose; as, a wise *measure*; rash *measures*, &c. [This use of the word, though found both in Milton and Clarendon, and now very common, does not occur once in Shakspeare. It seems to have originated in the phrase to take *measures*, in the sense of to estimate the magnitude of the object to be achieved, with the view of determining what means will be required to accomplish it.]—12. In music, (a) that division by which the motion of music, or the time of dwelling on each note, is regulated. (b) Same as *Time* in music.—13. In poetry, the arrangement of the syllables in each line with respect to quantity or accent; metre; rhythm; as, hexameter *measure*; iambic decasyllabic *measure*.—14. Any regulated or graceful motion, especially motion adjusted to musical time; a grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious *measures* with the untamed fire
That he did pace them first? *Shak.*

Hath not my gail in it the *measure* of the court? *Shak.*

Now tread we a *measure*! said young Lochinvar. *By W. Scott.*

15. pl. In geol. beds; strata: used solely or almost solely in the phrase, coal-measures.

Measure of a number or quantity. In math. a number or quantity is said to be a *measure* of another when the former is contained in the latter a certain number of times exactly.—*Greatest common measure* of two or more numbers or quantities, the greatest number or quantity which divides them all without a remainder.—*Measure of a ratio*, its logarithm in any system of logarithms; or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. See RATIO.—*Standards of measure*. (See definition 3.) In this country the unit of linear measure is the yard, all other denominations being either multiples or aliquot parts of the yard. The length of the imperial standard yard, according to an act of parliament passed in 1824, was the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, entitled, standard yard, 1760.

By the same act, the brass rod, when used, must be at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. It was enacted at the same time that if this standard should be lost or destroyed, the length of the yard should be determined by reference to the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in a vacuum in the latitude of London, at sea-level. When the standard yard was actually destroyed, however, by the fire which consumed the two Houses of Parliament in 1834, the commissioners appointed to restore the standard decided that it was better to do so by means of authentic copies of the old standard. This was accordingly done, and five official

copies were made, one of which, the national standard, is preserved at the exchequer in a stone coffin in a window-seat of a gabled room, one immured in a wall of the lower waiting-room of the House of Commons; one preserved in a bullion-room at the mint; one at the royal observatory, Greenwich, and one intrusted to the Royal Society. The national standard is the distance between two fine transverse lines on a square rod of gun-metal 38 inches long. In France the *mètre* is the standard or unit of linear measure; the *are*, or 100 square *mètres*, the unit of surface measure; and the *stère*, or cube of a *mètre*, the unit of solid measure. The system of measure, called the *decimal* or *metric* system, based upon these standards, is now largely adopted. See under METRIC.—*Standard measure of capacity*. For all sorts of liquids, corn, and dry goods, the standard measure is declared by the act of 1824 to be the imperial gallon, which should contain 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahr. the barometer being at 30 inches. The official measurement of this quantity of water measured under the specified conditions gave as the result 277.274 cubic inches, which, though since ascertained to be slightly in excess of the true measurement (277.123 cubic inches), is still the legal capacity of the gallon. *Linear or long measure*, measure of length; the measure of lines or distances.—*Liquid measure*, the measure of liquids.—*Square measure*, the measure of surfaces, expressed in square yards or any other square unit of length.—*To take the measure* of, to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning.

Measure (mez'hûr), v. t. pret. & pp. *measured*; ppr. *measuring*. 1. To compute or ascertain the extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a certain rule or standard; as, to *measure* land; to *measure* distance; to *measure* the altitude of a mountain; to *measure* the capacity of a ship or of a cask; to *measure* the degree of heat or moisture. 2. To serve as the measure of; to be adequate to express the size of.

An ell and three quarters will not *measure* her from hip to hip. *Shak.*

3. To estimate by an inexact standard; to guess the magnitude of by the unassisted senses; to judge of the greatness of; to appreciate; to value.

If I be *measured* rightly,
Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me. *Shak.*

Great are thy works, Jehovah! infinite
Thy power! what thought can *measure* thee. *Milton.*

4. To pass through or over.

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shak.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

5. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Fer. Taylor.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure: in this sense often with out.

With what *measure* ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Mat. vii. 2.*

—To *measure one's* (own) length, to lie, fall, or be thrown down.

If you will *measure* your lubber's length again, tarry; but away! *Shak.*

—To *measure strength*, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger; specifically, to engage in a contest.

The two parties were still regarding each other with cautious hostility, and had not yet *measured* their strength, when news arrived which inflamed the passions and confirmed the opinions of both. *Macaulay.*

—To *measure swords*, to fight with swords.

Measure (mez'hûr), v. t. 1. To take a measurement or measurements.—2. To result or turn out on being measured; as, you will find it will *measure* well.—3. To be in extent; as, cloth *measures* three-fourths of a yard; a tree *measures* threefeet in diameter. [The terms expressing the measurement are in the objective absolute, or more correctly speaking in the accusative of extent.]

Measured (mez'hûr), p. and a. 1. Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over.—2. Deliberate and uniform; slow and steady; stately; formal; as, he walked with *measured* steps.

3. Limited or restricted; within bounds; moderate; as, in no *measured* terms.

Measureless (mez'hûr-les), a. Without

measure; unlimited; immeasurable. '*Measureless* content.' *Shak.*

And most of all would I flee from the cruel madness of love.

The honey of poison-flowers, and all the *measureless* ill. *Tennyson.*

Measurement (mez'hûr-men), n. 1. The act of measuring; mensuration.—2. The amount ascertained by measuring; the bulk; size; area or content.—*Measurement goods*, light goods which are charged for carriage by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods which are charged by weight.

Measurer (mez'hûr-er), n. One who or that which measures; specifically, (a) one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market; (b) one who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices. (c) An officer in the city of London, who measured woollen cloths, coals, &c. Called also a *Meter*. See ALNAGER.

Measuring (mez'hûr-ing), p. and a. 1. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity, or amount.—2. Used in measuring; as, a *measuring* rod or line.—A *measuring* cast, a cast or throw in a game that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Walter.*

Meat (mêt), n. [A Sax. *mete*, *mate*, O. Fris. *mele*, *mêt*, Icel. *matr*, *mat*, Dan. *mad*, Sw. *mat*, Goth. *mat*, food; farther connections doubtful.] 1. Food in general; anything eaten or fit for eating as nourishment, either by man or beast.

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb . . . to you it shall be for *meat*. *Gen. i. 29.*

Every moving thing that liveth shall be *meat* for you. *Gen. ix. 3.*

Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink? *Tennyson.*

2. The flesh of animals used as food; as, the *meat* of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse, and ill-favoured; the *meat* of herbivorous animals is generally palatable.—3. The edible portion of something; as, the *meat* of an egg.—*To sit at meat*, to sit or recline at the table.

Meat (mêt), v. t. To supply with meat or food; to feed. [Old English and Scotch.]

Meatal (mê-s'tal), a. Of or belonging to a *meatus*; having the character of a *meatus*.

In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane. *Owen.*

Meat-biscuit (mêt'ble-ke), n. A concentrated preparation of the most nutritious parts of meat, pounded and mixed with meal, and baked in the form of a biscuit, used in long voyages, travels, &c.

Meated (mêt'ed), a. Fed; fattened.

Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well clad,
Well *meated* and used. *Tusser.*

Meat-fly (mêt'fî), n. A fly which deposits its eggs on meat; particularly the *Musca vomitoria*, a blue-bodied species, which abounds in the summer.

Meath (mêth), n. [See MEAD.] Liquor or drink obtained from fruit.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meath*. *Milton.*

Meatiness (mêt'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being meaty; fleshiness.

Meatless (mêt'les), a. Destitute of meat.

Meat-offering (mêt'ôf-er-ing), n. An offering or sacrifice consisting of meat or food, or more strictly of nothing but flour and oil. The law or ceremonial of the Jewish meat-offering is described in Lev. ii. and vi.

Meat-pie (mêt'pi), n. A pie made of meat or flesh.

Meat-salesman (mêt'sâlz-man), n. One who sells meat; specifically, an agent in town who receives carcases from cattle-raisers for sale, and disposes of them to retail butchers.

Meat-screen (mêt'skrên), n. A metal screen placed behind meat while roasting, to reflect the heat of the fire.

Meatus (mê-â'tus), n. [L., from *meo*, to go.] A passage: a term applied in anatomy to various ducts and passages of the body; as, the *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear; *meatus ophthalmicus*, the gall-duct.

Meaty (mêt'i), a. Abounding in meat; fleshy, but not fat; resembling meat; as, a *meaty* flavour.

Meaw, Meaw! (mû, mûl). See MEW, MEWL.

Mechanic (mek'nik), *n.* Same as *Mechanics*.
Mechanic (mek'nik), *v. t.* To fall in very fine drops, as of rain. See *METAL, METAL*.

The air beats more moist when the water is in small than in great drops, in descending and cutting rain, than in great showers. *Arctian*

Mechanic, *a. pl.* [Fr *meubles*] Moveable goods. *Chaucer*

Mechanic (mek'nik), *n.* 1. One skilled or employed in shaping and setting materials, as wood, metal, etc. into any kind of structure, machine, or other object, an artisan, an artificer, one who follows a mechanical occupation for his living, a term somewhat loosely applied, but always including agricultural labourers, or labourers who work with pick, shovel, spade, or similar tools, and sometimes restricted to those employed in making and repairing machinery. — *Mechanic* (mek'nik), an institution for the instruction and recreation of persons of the lower and artisan classes, by means of lectures, a library museum, courses of lessons, etc. — *St. Arthur*, artisan, operative.

Mechanic (mek'nik), *a.* Same as *Mechanics*, but not so commonly or widely applied. In the following quotations it is used in the sense noted under *Mechanics*.
 With groupy aprons, robes, and hennins. *Shak*
 To make a quilt, a bore, or a bag.
 Dressed to a mechanic's dialect. *Barrowman*.

Mechanics (mek'nik), *n.* 1. *Construction*, or *mechanism*, from *mekhano*, a machine. 1. Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles or laws of mechanics, depending upon mechanism or machinery, as, a mechanical contrivance. 2. Resembling a machine, as (a) acting without thought or independence of judgment and of persons, as, he was a mechanical follower of the precepts of his master. (b) Done as if by a machine, that is, without deliberate design, but by the mere force of habit, or characterized by slavish and unthinking obedience to rule or external guidance, as, he made a mechanical movement with his hand, the artist's work betrayed a mechanical style of drawing. 3. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments. Hence: 4. In disparagement, of mean occupation, base, rude, mean, vulgar, servile. — *base and mechanical migration*. *Holland*.

Hang him, mechanical anti-butter cups! *Shak*
 See also quotations under *Mechanics*. — *Acting* by or resulting from weight or momentum, as, mechanical pressure. 5. Pertaining to those changes of position in which they form compounds without losing their identity in the compound substance as opposed to chemical, as, a mechanical mixture, mechanical decomposition. — *Mechanical philosophy*, is that which explains the phenomena of nature and the operations of corporeal things on the principles of mechanics, viz. the motion, gravity, figure, arrangement, disposition, greatness, or smallness of the parts which compose natural bodies. — *Mechanical power*, the simple instruments or elements of which every machine, however complicated must be constructed, they are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw. — *Mechanical solution* of a problem, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compass or other instruments. — *Mechanical theory* is that that system by which all diseases were attributed principally to lesser or morbid fluidity of the blood. — *Roots of mechanical organs*, in good rocks composed of sand, pebbles, fragments, and the like, mechanically united, as distinguished from them which have a regular crystalline texture. — *Mechanical curve* a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves*. — *Mechanical changes*. These terms are thus distinguished those changes which bodies undergo without altering their constitution, that is, losing their identity, such as changes of place, of figure, etc. are mechanical, those which alter the constitution of bodies, making them different substances, as when flour, yeast, and water unite to form bread, are chemical. In the one case the changes relate to matters of matter, as

the motions of the heavenly bodies, or the action of the wind on a ship under sail; in the other case, the changes occur between the particles of matter, as the action of heat in melting lead, or the union of acid and lime forming mortar. Most of what are usually called the mechanic arts are partly mechanical and partly chemical.

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mechanism, *ppr* mechanism. To subject to contrivance, art, or skill, to form by contrivance or design, to form mechanically. 'The human frame a mechanical automaton.' *Shakley*

Mechanography (mek'no-gra'fi), *n.* 1. Treating of mechanism. [Rare.] — 2. Pertaining to mechanography.

Mechanographer (mek'no-gra'fi), *n.* An artist who by mechanical means, multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like.

Mechanography (mek'no-gra'fi), *n.* [Or, *mekano*, a machine, and *grapho*, to write or engrave.] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art by the use of a machine.

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pressed; as, a yard is a *measure* of length, a gallon a *measure* of capacity, a square foot a *measure* of area.

For law we have a *measure*, know what to trust to; equity is according to the conscience of him that is Chancellor; and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. *Selden.*

4. The instrument by which extent or capacity is ascertained; a measuring rod or line; as, he carries his *measure* in his pocket; a foot-rule is his *measure*.—5. A limited or definite quantity; as, a *measure* of wine or beer. 'Be large in mirth; anon we'll drink a *measure*.' *Shak.*—6. Determined extent or length; limit.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days. *Ps. xxxix. 4.*

If else thou seek'st
Aught not surpassing human *measure*, say, *Milton.*
7. That which is measured, allotted, or dealt out to one; as, to give one good *measure* or hard *measure*.—8. Full or sufficient quantity. [*Rare.*]

I'll never pause again, never stand still,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shak.*

9. Moderation; just degree; common in such phrases as, beyond *measure*, within *measure*, &c.

There is *measure* in everything. *Shak.*
10. Degree; indefinite quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Asp. Abbot.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession. *Jer. Taylor.*

11. Means to an end; anything done with a view to the accomplishment of an ulterior purpose; as, a wise *measure*; rash *measures*, &c. [This use of the word, though found both in Milton and Clarendon, and now very common, does not occur once in Shakspeare. It seems to have originated in the phrase to *take measures*, in the sense of to estimate the magnitude of the object to be achieved, with the view of determining what means will be required to accomplish it.]—12. In music, (a) that division by which the motion of music, or the time of dwelling on each note, is regulated. (b) Same as *Time* in music.—13. In poetry, the arrangement of the syllables in each line with respect to quantity or accent; metre; rhythm; as, hexameter *measure*; iambic decasyllabic *measure*.—14. Any regulated or graceful motion, especially motion adjusted to musical time; a grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

Where is the horse that doth untried again
His tedious *measures* with the unbrated fire
That he did pace them first? *Shak.*

Hath not my gait in it the *measure* of the court?
Shak.

Now tread we a *measure*! said young Lochinvar.
Sir W. Scott.

15. *pl.* In geol. beds; strata: used solely or almost solely in the phrase, coal-*measures*.—*Measure* of a number or quantity, in math. a number or quantity is said to be a *measure* of another when the former is contained in the latter a certain number of times exactly.—*Greatest common measure* of two or more numbers or quantities, the greatest number or quantity which divides them all without a remainder.—*Measure* of a ratio, its logarithm in any system of logarithms; or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. See *RATIO*.—*Standards of measure*. (See definition 3.) In this country the unit of lineal measure is the yard, all other denominations being either multiples or aliquot parts of the yard. The length of the imperial standard yard, according to an act of parliament passed in 1824, was the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, entitled, *standard yard*, 1780.

By the same act, the brass rod, when used, must be at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. It was enacted at the same time that if this standard should be lost or destroyed, the length of the yard should be determined by reference to the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in a vacuum in the latitude of London, at sea-level. When the standard yard was actually destroyed, however, by the fire which consumed the two Houses of Parliament in 1834, the commissioners appointed to restore the standard decided that it was better to do so by means of authentic copies of the old standard. This was accordingly done, and five official

copies were made, one of which, the national standard, is preserved at the exchequer in a stone coffin in a window-seat of a groined room; one immured in a wall of the lower waiting-room of the House of Commons; one preserved in a bullion-room at the mint; one at the royal observatory, Greenwich, and one intrusted to the Royal Society. The national standard is the distance between two fine transverse lines on a square rod of gun-metal 38 inches long. In France the *mètre* is the standard or unit of linear measure; the are, or 100 square *mètres*, the unit of surface measure; and the *stère*, or cube of a *mètre*, the unit of solid measure. The system of measure, called the *decimal* or *metric* system, based upon these standards, is now largely adopted. See under *METRIC*.—*Standard measure of capacity*. For all sorts of liquids, corn, and dry goods, the standard measure is declared by the act of 1824 to be the imperial gallon, which should contain 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahr., the barometer being at 30 inches. The official measurement of this quantity of water measured under the specified conditions gave as the result 277.274 cubic inches, which, though since ascertained to be slightly in excess of the true measurement (277.125 cubic inches), is still the legal capacity of the gallon.—*Lineal or long measure*, measure of length; the measure of lines or distances.—*Liquid measure*, the measure of liquors.—*Square measure*, the measure of surfaces, expressed in square yards or any other square unit of length.—To *take the measure* of, to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning.

Measure (mez'h'ür), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *measured*; ppr. *measuring*. 1. To compute or ascertain the extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a certain rule or standard; as, to *measure* land; to *measure* distance; to *measure* the altitude of a mountain; to *measure* the capacity of a ship or of a cask; to *measure* the degree of heat or moisture. 2. To serve as the measure of; to be adequate to express the size of.

An ell and three quarters will not *measure* her from hip to hip. *Shak.*

3. To estimate by an inexact standard; to guess the magnitude of by the unassisted senses; to judge of the greatness of; to appreciate; to value.

If I be *measured* rightly,
Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me. *Shak.*

Great are thy works, Jehovah! infinite
Thy power! what thought can *measure* thee. *Milton.*

4. To pass through or over.

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shak.*
The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

5. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure: in this sense often with out.

With what *measure* ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Mat. vii. 2.*

—To *measure one's (own) length*, to lie, fall, or be thrown down.

If you will *measure* your lubber's length again, tarry: but away! *Shak.*

—To *measure strength*, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger; specifically, to engage in a contest.

The two parties were still regarding each other with cautious hostility, and had not yet *measured* their strength, when news arrived which inflamed the passions and confirmed the opinions of both. *Macaulay.*

—To *measure swords*, to fight with swords.

Measure (mez'h'ür), *v.i.* 1. To take a measurement or measurements.—2. To result or turn out on being measured; as, you will find it will *measure* well.—3. To be in extent; as, cloth *measures* three-fourths of a yard; a tree *measures* three feet in diameter. [The terms expressing the measurement are in the objective absolute, or more correctly speaking in the accusative of extent.]

Measured (mez'h'ürd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over.—2. Deliberate and uniform; slow and steady; stately; formal; as, he walked with *measured* steps. 3. Limited or restricted; within bounds; moderate; as, in no *measured* terms.

Measureless (mez'h'ür-less), *a.* Without

measure; unlimited; immeasurable. '*Measureless* content.' *Shak.*

And most of all would I flee from the cruel madness of love.
The honey of poison-flowers, and all the *measureless* ill. *Tennyson.*

Measurement (mez'h'ür-ment), *n.* 1. The act of measuring; mensuration.—2. The amount ascertained by measuring; the bulk; size; area or content.—*Measurement goods*, light goods which are charged for carriage by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods which are charged by weight.

Measurer (mez'h'ür-ér), *n.* One who or that which measures; specifically, (a) one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market; (b) one who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices. (c) An officer in the city of London, who measured woollen cloths, coals, &c. Called also a *Meter*. See *ALNAGER*.

Measuring (mez'h'ür-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity, or amount.—2. Used in measuring; as, a *measuring* rod or line.—A *measuring* cast, a cast or throw in a game that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pasture lasts. *Walter.*

Meat (mêt), *n.* [A. Sax. *mete*, *mette*, O. Fris. *mete*, *mêt*, Icel. *metr*, *mata*, Dan. *mad*, Sw. *mat*, Goth. *maia*, food; farther connections doubtful.] 1. Food in general; anything eaten or fit for eating as nourishment, either by man or beast.

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb . . . to you it shall be for *meat*. *Gen. i. 29.*
Every moving thing that liveth shall be *meat* for you. *Gen. ix. 3.*

Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink? *Tennyson.*

2. The flesh of animals used as food; as, the *meat* of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse, and ill-favoured; the *meat* of herbivorous animals is generally palatable.—3. The edible portion of something; as, the *meat* of an egg.—To *sit at meat*, to sit or recline at the table.

Meat (mêt), *v.t.* To supply with meat or food; to feed. [Old English and Scotch.]

Meatal (mê-s'tal), *a.* Of or belonging to a meatus; having the character of a meatus.

In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane. *Owen.*

Meat-biscuit (mêt'bis-ket), *n.* A concentrated preparation of the most nutritious parts of meat, pounded and mixed with meal, and baked in the form of a biscuit, used in long voyages, travels, &c.

Meated (mêt'ed), *a.* Fed; fattened.

Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well chad,
Well *meated* and used. *Tusser.*

Meat-fly (mêt'flī), *n.* A fly which deposits its eggs on meat; particularly the *Musca vomitoria*, a blue-bodied species, which abounds in the summer.

Meath (mêth), *n.* [See *MEAD*.] Liquor or drink obtained from fruit.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meaths*
From many a berry. *Milton.*

Meatiness (mêt'ī-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meaty; fleshiness.

Meatless (mêt'les), *a.* Destitute of meat.

Meat-offering (mêt'of-ér-ing), *n.* An offering or sacrifice consisting of meat or food, or more strictly of nothing but flour and oil. The law or ceremonial of the Jewish meat-offering is described in Lev. ii. and vi.

Meat-pie (mêt'pi), *n.* A pie made of meat or flesh.

Meat-salesman (mêt'salz-man), *n.* One who sells meat; specifically, an agent in town who receives carcasses from cattle-raisers for sale, and disposes of them to retail butchers.

Meat-screen (mêt'akrén), *n.* A metal screen placed behind meat while roasting, to reflect the heat of the fire.

Meatus (mê-s'tus), *n.* [L., from *meo*, to go.] A passage: a term applied in anatomy to various ducts and passages of the body; as, the *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear; *meatus cysticus*, the gall-duct.

Meaty (mêt'ī), *a.* Abounding in meat; fleshy, but not fat; resembling meat; as, a *meaty* flavour.

Meaw, Meawl (mû,mûl). See *Mxw, Mxwl*.

Meazel (mē'zēl), *n.* Same as *Measle*.
Measle (mē'zēl), *v. i.* To fall in very fine drops: said of rain. See **MISTLE**, **MIZZLE**.

The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops in *measling* and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbuthnot.*

Mebles, *n. pl.* [Fr. *meubles*.] Movable goods. *Chaucer.*

Mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *n.* 1. One skilled or employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, &c., into any kind of structure, machine, or other object; an artisan; an artificer; one who follows a mechanical occupation for his living: a term somewhat loosely applied, but always excluding agricultural labourers, or labourers who work with pick, shovel, spade, or similar tools, and sometimes restricted to those employed in making and repairing machinery.—*Mechanics institute*, an institution for the instruction and recreation of persons of the lower and artisan classes, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, &c.—**SYN.** Artificer, artisan, operative.

Mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *a.* Same as *Mechanical*, but not so commonly or widely applied. In the following quotations it is used in the sense noted under **MECHANICAL**, 4.

Mechanic slaves
 With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*
 To make a god, a hero, or a king.
 Descend to a *mechanic* dialect. *Roscommon.*

Mechanical (mē-kan'ik-əl), *a.* [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *mechanikos*, from *mēchanē*, a machine.] 1. Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles or laws of mechanics; depending upon mechanism or machinery; as, a *mechanical* contrivance.—2. Resembling a machine; as (a) acting without thought or independence of judgment: said of persons; as, he was a *mechanical* follower of the precepts of his master. (b) Done as if by a machine, that is, without deliberate design, but by the mere force of habit, or characterized by slavish and unthinking obedience to rule or external guidance; as, he made a *mechanical* movement with his hand; the artists' work betrayed a *mechanical* style of drawing.—3. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments. Hence—4.† In disparagement, of mean occupation; base; rude; mean; vulgar; servile. 'Base and *mechanical* nigardize.' *Holland.*

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue! *Shak.*

See also quotations under **MECHANIC**.—5. Acting by or resulting from weight or momentum; as, *mechanical* pressure.—6. Pertaining to those changes of bodies in which they form compounds without losing their identity in the compound substance: as opposed to *chemical*; as, a *mechanical* mixture; *mechanical* decomposition.—*Mechanical philosophy*, is that which explains the phenomena of nature and the operations of corporeal things on the principles of mechanics, viz. the motion, gravity, figure, arrangement, disposition, greatness, or smallness of the parts which compose natural bodies.—*Mechanical powers*, the simple instruments or elements of which every machine, however complicated, must be constructed; they are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw.—*Mechanical solution of a problem*, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments.—*Mechanical theory*, in *med.*, that system by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lentor*, or morbid viscosity of the blood.—*Rocks of mechanical origin*, in *geol.* rocks composed of sand, pebbles, fragments, and the like, mechanically united; as distinguished from those which have a regular crystalline texture.—*Mechanical curve*, a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves*.—*Mechanical, Chemical*. These terms are thus distinguished: those changes which bodies undergo without altering their constitution, that is, losing their identity, such as changes of place, of figure, &c., are *mechanical*; those which alter the constitution of bodies, making them different substances, as when flour, yeast, and water unite to form bread, are *chemical*. In the one case, the changes relate to *masses* of matter, as

the motions of the heavenly bodies, or the action of the wind on a ship under sail; in the other case, the changes occur between the *particles* of matter, as the action of heat in melting lead, or the union of sand and lime forming mortar. Most of what are usually called the *mechanic arts* are partly *mechanical* and partly *chemical*.

Mechanical (mē-kan'ik-əl), *n.* A mechanic.

'Rude mechanicals.' *Shak.*

Mechanicalise (mē-kan'ik-al-iz), *v. t.* To render mechanical or mean; to debase.

Mechanically (mē-kan'ik-al-iz), *adv.* In a mechanical manner: (a) according to the laws of mechanism or good workmanship. (b) By physical force or power. (c) In a manner resembling a machine: without thought or intelligence; without independence of judgment; by the mere force of habit; as, to play on an instrument *mechanically*.

Mechanicalness (mē-kan'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being mechanical or governed by, or as if by, mechanism.

Mechanician (mek-an-ish'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

The observations of *mechanicians* show certain things respecting falling bodies on our globe. *Brougham.*

Mechano-chemical (mē-kan'ik-kem'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or dependent on both mechanics and chemistry; a term used specifically in regard to the sciences of galvanism, electricity, and magnetism, which exhibit phenomena which require for their explanation an application of the laws of mechanics and chemistry.

Mechanics (mē-kan'iks), *n.* 1.† The science of machinery. *Newton*.—2. A common name for the science which treats of motion and force. This science has often been divided by writers into—*statics*, embracing the principles or theorems which apply to bodies at rest under the action of natural forces; and *dynamics*, embracing the principles of equilibrium and action of bodies in a state of motion. Other writers subdivide the subject into the *mechanics of solids* and the *mechanics of fluids*; and a modern division is into *kinematics*, or the laws of motion geometrically considered, without reference to the causes of motion, and *dynamics*, or the laws of motion and force.—*Animal mechanics*, a branch of mechanics in which the principles of the science are applied to the explanation of the solid framework of the human body, and also of the different animal motions, the whole structure being regarded as a machine. The most important mechanical principle which comes into operation in the animal machine is that of the lever. The bones form the *arms* of the levers, the muscles, contractile at the command of the will or fancy, represent the *power*, the joints the *fulcrums* or points of support; and the weight of the body or of individual limbs, as it may happen, constitute the *weight* or resistance, increased, as in the case of the hands at times, by some substance carried or held by them.—*Practical mechanics*, the application of the principles of mechanics to practical purposes, as the construction of machines, buildings, &c.—*Rational mechanics*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the theory of motion; *kinematics*.

Mechanism (mek'an-izm), *n.* 1. The parts collectively, or the arrangement of the parts of a machine, engine, or instrument intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the arrangement and relation of the moving and other parts in a machine; *mechanical* construction; machinery; as, the *mechanism* is very complicated; a skilful piece of *mechanism*.

Art does not analyse, or abstract, or classify, or generalize; it does not lay bare the *mechanism* of thought, or evolve by a rigid dialectic the secret order and system of nature and history. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Action according to the laws of mechanics; *mechanical* action. [Rare.]

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism* to convert it into animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

Mechanist (mek'an-ist), *n.* 1. A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery; a mechanic.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread. *Johnson.*

2. One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely *mechanical* forces.

Mechanize (mek'an-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp.

mechanized; ppr. *mechanizing*. To subject to contrivance, art, or skill; to form by contrivance or design; to form *mechanically*. 'The human frame a *mechanized* automaton.' *Shelley.*

Mechanographic (mek'an-ō-graf'ik), *a.* 1. Treating of mechanics. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to mechanography.

Mechanographer (mek'an-ō-gra-fist), *n.* An artist who, by mechanical means, multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like.

Mechanography (mek'an-ō-gra-fī), *n.* [Gr. *mēchanē*, a machine, and *graphō*, to write or engrave.] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art by the use of a machine.

Mechanurgy (mek'an-ēr-jī), *n.* [Gr. *mēchanē*, a machine, and *ergon*, work.] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. [Rare.]

Mechitarist (mek-it'ar-ist), *n.* [After *Mechitar* Da Petro, a native of Sebaste, who founded a religious society at Constantinople for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of the old Armenian language and literature.] One of a society or sect of Armenians acknowledging the authority of the pope, but retaining their own ritual with a few alterations. They have printed the best editions of Armenian classics.

Mechlin (mek'lin), *n.* A species of fine lace made at Mechlin or Malines in Belgium.

Mechlin (mek'lin), *a.* The term applied to fine kind of lace manufactured at Mechlin, or Malines, in Belgium.

Mechoacan Root (mē-cho'ā-a-kan), *n.* [From *Mechoacan*, in Mexico, whence it is obtained.] The large thick tuber of *Ipomoea (Batatas) Jalapa*, a native of Mexico and the Southern States of America. It yields a jalap of very feeble properties.

Mecometer (mē-kom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *mēkos*, length, and *metron*, measure.] A kind of graduated compass used to measure the length of new-born infants.

Meconate (mē-kon-āt), *n.* A salt of meconic acid.

Meconic (mē-kon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mēkōn*, a poppy.] A term applied to the peculiar acid with which morphia is combined in opium. When pure, meconic acid (C₇H₅O₆) forms small white crystals. Its aqueous solution forms a deep red colour with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it. It is a trisbasic acid.

Meconin, Meconine (mē-kon-in), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōn*, a poppy.] (C₁₀H₁₀O₄). A neutral substance existing in opium. It is a white fusible substance, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Meconium (mē-kō-ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōnion*, from *mēkōn*, a poppy.] 1.† The inspissated juice of the poppy.—2. The first feces of infants.

Meconopsis (mē-kō-nop-sis), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōn*, a poppy, and *opsis*, appearance.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceae. They are perennial, rarely annual herbs, with yellow juice, entire or lobed leaves, and handsome yellow, purple, or blue flowers on long stalks, which droop when in bud. One species (*M. cambrica*, or Welsh poppy) occurs in Great Britain, and is often grown on rockwork as an ornamental plant.

Medal (med'al), *n.* [Fr. *médaille*, from L. *metallum*, Gr. *metallon*, metal. See **METAL**.] A coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event, or as a reward or merit.

The Roman *medals* were their current coin; when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stamped and issued out of the mint. *Adams.*

Medalet (med'al-et), *n.* A smaller kind of medal, not larger than the varieties of the ordinary current coinage of a country, but differing from that in never passing for money or having the same die. Medallets are sometimes suspended from the person, and in Catholic countries are impressed with figures of saints.

Medallic (mē-dal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.

Admiral Vernon will shine in our *medallic* history. *H. Walpole.*

Medallion (mē-dal'yun), *n.* [Fr. *médallion*, from *médaille*.] 1. A large antique medal struck in Rome and in the provinces by the emperors. They were usually of gold or silver, and exceeded in size the largest coins of these metals of which the name and value

in the fields of Europe. *M. lupulina*, black medick or black nonsuch, so called from the black colour of the ripe pods, grows in meadows, pastures, and waste grounds, and affords excellent fodder for sheep. It is also known, from the colour of its flower, by the name of *yellow lucerne*, and to farmers by that of *hop-trefoil*, from its resemblance to the true hop-trefoil, or *yellow clover*. *M. arborea* (tree-medick) is a villous shrubby plant, a native of the south of Europe. There are about forty species, natives of Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa.

Medical (med'ik-al), *a.* [*L. medicinalis*, from *L. medicus*, pertaining to healing, from *medeor*, to heal, to cure; probably allied to *Gr. mēdos*, care, and *medōmai*, to take care of.] Pertaining to, employed in, or in some way connected with medicine or the art of healing diseases; as, (a) devoted to or engaged in healing diseases; as, the *medical profession*; *medical services*. (b) Medicinal; tending to cure; as, the *medical properties of a plant*. (c) Adapted, intended, or instituted to teach medical science; as, *medical schools*; *medical institutions*.—*Medical jurisprudence*, the application of medical science to the administration of justice, in the determination of doubtful questions such as medical evidence is likely to throw light upon; forensic medicine.

Medically (med'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a medical manner; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as, a mineral *medically* used or applied; a plant *medically* considered.

Medicament (med-ik'-a-ment or med'-i-ka-ment), *n.* [*Fr. médicament*, from *L. medicamentum*. See MEDICAL.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

A cruel wound was cured by scalding medicaments. *Sir IV. Temple.*

Medicamentary (med'-i-ka-ment'al), *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

Medicamentally (med'-i-ka-ment'al-i), *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

Medicaster (med'-ik-as-tēr), *n.* A quack-doctor. '*Medicasters*, pretenders to physic.' *Whitlock*.

Medicate (med'-ik-āt), *v. t. pret. & pp. medicated*; *ppr. medicating*. [*L. medicare*, *medicatum*, from *medicus*. See MEDICAL.] 1. To tincture or imbue with healing substances, or with anything medicinal.

To this may be ascribed the great effects of medicated waters. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To treat with medicine; to heal; to cure.

Medication (med-ik-a'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of medicating or imbuing with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues.—2. The use or application of medicine.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline medication ten days before and after. *Sir T. Browne.*

Medicative (med'-ik-āt-iv), *a.* Ouring; tending to cure. 'Physicians who profess to follow nature in the treatment of diseases by watching and aiding her *medicative* powers.' *D. Stewart*.

Medicean (med-i-dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Medici*, a celebrated Florentine family, who were eminent patrons of art and literature; as, the *Medicean Venus*.

Medicinal (med'-in-a-bl), *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal.

Some griefs are *medicinal*; that is one of them. For it doth physic love. *Shak.*

Medicinal (me-dis'in-al, formerly med'-in-al or med-i-sin'al), *a.* [*L. medicinalis*.] 1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as, *medicinal plants*; *medicinal virtues of minerals*; *medicinal springs*.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their medicinal gum. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to medicine.

Learned he was in medicinal lore. *Hudibras.*

Medicinally (me-dis'in-al-i), *adv.* In a medicinal manner; as (a) with medicinal qualities. (b) With a view to healing; as, to use a mineral *medicinally*.

Medicine (med'-in or med'-i-sin), *n.* [*Fr. médecine*, *L. medicina*, from *medicus*, healing, curing, from *medeor*, to heal. See MEDICAL.] 1. Any substance used as a remedy for disease; a curative agency; remedy; physic; used by Shakespeare for a drug of any kind.

If the rascal have not given me *medicine* to make me love him, I'll be hanged. *Shak.*

Sick, O, sick.—
If not, I'll ne'er trust *medicine*. *Shak.*

2. The science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating the disease of the human body; as, the study of *medicine*; a student of *medicine*. Medicine admits of numerous divisions, of which the most general are *pathology*, *hygiene*, and *therapeutics* (including *physic*, *surgery*, and *obstetrics*). See these terms.—3. The equivalent given by English writers for terms used among American Indians and other savage tribes to denote anything which is supposed to possess supernatural or mysterious power, or any ceremony performed as a charm.—*Medicine seal*, *medicine stamp*, names given to certain small, greenish, square stones found near old Roman towns and stations throughout Europe, engraved with inscriptions on one or more borders, used as seals by the old Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines on wax or other plastic substance.

Medicine† (med'-in), *v. t.* 1. To administer medicine to.—2. To cure, as by medicine.

Great griefs, I see, *medicine* the less. *Shak.*

Medicinet (med'-in), *n.* [*Fr. médecine*.] A physician.

Meet we the *medicine* of the sickly weal;
And with him pour we in our country's purge. *Shak.*

Medicine-chest (med'-in-chest or med'-i-sin-chest), *n.* A chest for holding medicines, together with such instruments and appliances as are necessary for the purposes of surgery.

Medicine-man (med'-in-man or med'-i-sin-man), *n.* A name given by English writers as an equivalent for terms used by American Indians and other savage tribes to signify any man whom they suppose to possess mysterious or supernatural powers.

Medick, *n.* See MEDIC and MEDICAGO.

Medico-legal (med'-i-kō-lē-gal), *a.* Pertaining to medical jurisprudence, or law as affected by medical facts.

Medic† (med'-iks), *n.* The science of medicine. *Dr. Spencer.*

Medietas Lingue (mē-dī-ō-tas lin'gwē), *n.* [*L.* half tongue.] In law, a jury, half natives, half foreigners, formerly impanelled for the trial of a foreigner.

Mediety (mē-dī-ē-ti), *n.* [*Fr. médiété*, *L. mediatus*, from *L. medius*, middle.] The middle state or part; half; moiety. [Rare.]

Which (system) notwithstanding were of another description containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below. *Sir T. Browne.*

Medieval, and its derivatives. See MEDIEVAL, &c.

Medine, **Medino** (mē-dēn', mē-dē'nō), *n.* A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the fortieth part of a piastre.

Mediocra† (mē-di-ō-kra), *a.* [*L. mediocritas*.] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; as, *mediocra* intellect. *Addison*. [Rare.]

Mediocres (mē-di-ō-kēr), *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. mediocritas*. See MEDIOCRITY.] Of moderate degree or quality; middle rate; middling. 'A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton.' *Pope*.

Mediocre (mē-di-ō-kēr), *n.* 1. One of middling quality, talents, or merit. *Southey*. [Rare.]—2. A monk from twenty-four to forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the chantry and reading the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory.

Mediocrist (mē-di-ō-krist), *n.* A person of middling abilities. [Rare.]

Mediocrity (mē-di-ō-kri-ti), *n.* [*L. mediocritas*, from *mediocritas*, middling, from *medius*, middle.] 1. The quality or state of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon*.

From the most careful and skilful tuition seldom anything results above *mediocrity*. *D. Stewart*.

2. Moderation; temperance.

We owe obedience to the law of reason, which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker*.

3. A person of mediocre talents or abilities of any kind, especially a person who comes before the public in any capacity; as, not much was to be expected from a *mediocrity* like him.

Medioximous† (mē-di-ō-k'sū-mus), *a.* [*L. medioximus*, from *medius*, middle.] Having the character of a medium; middling.

The whole order of the *medioximous* or intermediate deities. *Dr. H. More*.

Meditance† (med'-i-tans), *n.* Meditation.

Your first thought is more
Than others' laboured *meditation*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Meditate (med'-i-tāt), *v. t. pret. & pp. meditated*; *ppr. meditating*. [*L. meditor*, *meditatus*, to meditate.] To dwell on anything in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; to cogitate; to ruminate; to give one's self up to mental contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he *meditate* day and night. *Ps. l. 2.*

Meditate (med'-i-tāt), *v. t.* 1. To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war. *Elken Basilike.*

With an infinitive as object.

I *meditate* to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington*.

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things. *Ecclesi. xiv. 20.*

Meditatio fugæ (med-i-tā-tiō-dī-ō fū'gē), [*L.* intention of making an escape.] In *Scots* law, a term applied to the position of a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner, is in *meditatione fugæ*, or where he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor. The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the Court of Session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh, or justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ* warrant. Under the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1881, which abolishes imprisonment for debt except in a few special cases, warrants of this kind are practically obsolete.

Meditation (med-i-tā-shon), *n.* [*L. meditatio*. See MEDITATE.] The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; continued mental reflection; often specifically thought devoted to religious subjects.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer. *Ps. xlix. 14.*

He is not lolling on a lewd day-bed
But on his knees at *meditation*. *Shak.*

Meditatist (med'-i-tāt-lat), *n.* One given to meditation or thoughtfulness. [Rare.]

Meditative (med'-i-tāt-iv), *a.* 1. Addicted to meditation.

Abeillard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*. *Bertrando.*

2. Pertaining to, inclining to, or expressing meditation; as, a *meditative* mood.

Inward self-disparagement affords
To *meditative* spleen a grateful feast. *Wardsworth.*

Meditatively (med'-i-tāt-iv-i), *adv.* In a meditative manner; with meditation.

Meditativeness (med'-i-tāt-iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meditative. *Cole-ridge*.

Mediterrane† (med'-i-te-rān'), *a.* Same as *Mediterranean*.

He that never saw the sea will not be persuaded that there is a *mediterrane* sea. *Hackney*.

Mediterranean (med'-i-te-rā-nē-an), *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] 1. Surrounded by or in the midst of land; inland; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea between Europe and Africa. The word is now applied exclusively to this particular sea, but formerly its application was quite general in the sense of 'inland.' Trench gives the following instances:—

Their buildings are for the most part of tymbber, for the *mediterranean* countreys have almost no stone. *The Kingdoms of Japonia.*

It (Arabia) hath store of cities as well *mediterranean* as maritime. *Holland.*

2. Pertaining to, situated on or near, dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterraneous (med'-i-te-rā-nē-us), *a.* Inland; remote from the ocean or sea. '*Mediterraneous* parts.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Meditullium (med-i-tul'i-um), *n.* [*L. medius*, middle.] Same as *Diptoe*.

Medium (mē-di-um), *n. pl. Media* or *Mediums* (mē-di-a, mē-di-ums). [*L.*] 1. Something placed or ranked between other things; something intervening; a mean; (a) a point or stage between two extremes; a state of due restraint; moderation; mean.

The just *medium* of this case lies between pride and abjection. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

But poetry between the best and worst
No *medium* knows; you must be last or first. *Byron*.

(b) In math. a mean. See MEAN. (c) In logic, the mean or middle term of a syllogism. (d) A kind of paper of a size between demy and

royal.—2. Something intervening and also serving as a means of transmission or communication; necessary means of motion or action; instrumentality of communication; agency of transmission; that by or through which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; agency; instrumentality.

Prejudice may be considered as a continual false medium of viewing things. *Butler.*

Specifically, (a) a person through whom the action of another being is said to be manifested and transmitted by animal magnetism, or a person through whom spiritual manifestations are claimed to be made, especially one who is said to be capable of holding intercourse with the spirits of the deceased. Some mediums claim to have the power of floating in and moving through the air, of raising tables from the ground and keeping them suspended, and of performing many other supernatural feats. (b) The liquid vehicle with which dry colours are ground and prepared for painting.—*Circulating medium*, coin and bank notes, or paper convertible into money on demand; currency.

Medium (mê'di-um), *a.* Middle; middling; mean; *as*, medium size.

Medium-sized (mê'di-um-sîzd), *a.* Of medium or middle size; of an intermediate or of an average size.

Medjidie (mêj'di), *n.* A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852, and conferred on many British and other officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war.—2. A Turkish golden coin worth from 17s. 9d. to 18s.

Medlar (med'lâr), *n.* [O.E. *medle*, tree, O.Fr. *medier*, *medier*, *medler*, from L. *mespilus*, Gr. *mespilion*, *medlar*.] A tree of the genus *Mespilus*, the *M. germanica*, which is found wild in several parts of Central Europe, and is cultivated in gardens for its fruit, which is remarkable for its acerbity when first gathered. It loses this acerbity after a few weeks' keeping, and is eaten when somewhat decayed, in which state its flavour is highly relished by some.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the right virtue of the medlar. *Shak.*

Medle, Medley (med'lî), *v.t.* [See MEDDLE, MEDLEY.] To mix.

The things taught by Mahomed are so mixt and confused, that it is no easy task to range them under distinct heads: And yet they are not more medley'd in themselves than disadvantageously represented by writers. *L Addison.*

Medlee, t. [See MEDLEY.] Of a mixed stuff or colour. 'A medlee coat.' *Chaucer.*

Medley (med'lî), *n.* [O.Fr. *medlee*, *medlee*; Fr. *mêlée*. See *MÊLÉE*, and also *MELLAY*, a form which is sometimes used.] 1. A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a jumble; a hodge-podge: used commonly with some degree of contempt. 'This medley of philosophy and war.' *Addison.*

Love is a medley of endearments, jars, Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilments, wars, Then peace again. *W. Shaks.*

Sometimes used in the specific sense of a kind of song made up of scraps of different songs.—2. t. A hand-to-hand fight; a *mêlée*.

The consul for his part forswore not to come to hand-fight. The matter continued above three hours, and the hope of victory hung in equal balance. *Holland.*

Medley (med'lî), *a.* Mingled; confused. [Rare.]

Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves, Within my little world make medley war. *Dryden.*

Medley, v.t. See *MEDLE*.

Medoc (me-dok'), *n.* An excellent red French wine, from *Médoc*, in the department of Gironde.

Medrinaque (med'ri-nak'), *n.* A coarse fibre from the Philippines, obtained from the sago palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress linings, &c. *Maunder.*

Medrissa, Madrissa (med-ris'sa, mad-ris'sa), *n.* A high school or gymnasium in Mohammedan countries for the education of youth.

Medulla (mê-dul'la), *n.* [L. marrow, from *medullus*, middle.] 1. In *anat.* the fat substance or marrow which fills the cavity of the bones.—*Medulla oblongata*, the upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord.—*Medulla spinalis*, the spinal marrow or cord; the continuation downwards of the brain matter.—2. In *bot.* the pith; the central column of cellular matter over which the wood is formed in exogens.

Medullar (mê-dul'lâr), *a.* Same as *Medullary*, but comparatively rare.

Medullary (med'ul-lârî or mê-dul'la-rî), *a.* [L. *medullaris*, from *medulla* (which see).] 1. Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow; *as*, medullary substance. The medullary substance composes the greater part of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves.—2. In *bot.* relating to the pith of plants.—*Medullary sheath*, a thin layer of spiral vessels formed immediately over the pith.—*Medullary rays*, the vertical plates of cellular tissue which connect the pith of exogenous plants with the bark.

Medullated (mê-dul'lat-ed), *a.* Having a medulla.

The like holds even in certain portions of the peripheral cerebro-spinal system, as the olfactory portion, which consists of an extensive plexus of non-medullated fibres, and which has the peculiarity that different parts of its area are not acted upon separately. *H. Spencer.*

Medullin, Medulline (mê-dul'lin), *n.* [From *medulla* (which see).] A name applied by Braconnot to the cellulose obtained from the pith or medulla of certain plants, as the sunflower and flax.

Medullose (mê-dul'los), *a.* Having the texture of pith. *Maunder.*

Medusa (me-dû'sa), *n.* [Gr. *Medousa*, originally the fem. of *medôn*, a ruler.] 1. In *myth.* one of the three Gorgons, who is represented as having been originally a beautiful maiden, but as having had her hair changed into serpents by Athens, which made her head so horrible that every one who looked at it was turned to stone.—2. In *zool.* a member of the order Medusidæ (which see).

Medusa's Head, *n.* 1. A name sometimes applied to those species of star-fish which have the rays very much branched, as in the genus *Euryale*.—2. In *bot.* the plant *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*.

Medusian (me-dû'si-an), *n.* A member of the order Medusidæ, or jelly-fishes.

Medusidæ (me-dû'si-dê), *n. pl.* The jelly-fishes or sea-nettles, an order of Hydrozoa, co-extensive with the sub-class Discophora, whose hydrosome is free and oceanic, consisting of a single nectocalyx or swimming-bell, from the roof of which one or several polypites are suspended. The nectocalyx is furnished with a system of canals, and a number of tentacles depend from its margin. The reproductive organs appear as processes either of the sides of the polypite or of the nectocalycine canals. The order has been very much restricted by modern naturalists, and it is by no means improbable that it will ultimately be entirely done away with, very many of its members having been shown to be really the free generative buds of other Hydrozoa.

Medusidan (me-dû'si-dan), *n.* A member of the order Medusidæ.

Medusiform (me-dû'si-al-form), *a.* Resembling a medusa in shape.

Medusoid (me-dû'soid), *a.* Resembling a medusa.

Medusoid (me-dû'soid), *n.* In *zool.* the medusiform generative bud or receptacle of the reproductive elements of a hydrozoon, as *Coryne*, whether it becomes detached or not. Such organisms constitute the middle stage in the process of metagenesis. See *METAGENESIS*.

Meeking (mêch'ing), *p.* and *a.* [See *MICHING*.] Skulking; mean; niching.

She has some meeking rascal in her house. *Beau. & Ft.*

Meed (mêd), *n.* [A. Sax. *mêd*, meord, O. Sax. *mêda*, meoda, *mieda*, L.G. *mêde*, D. *miede*, G. *miethe*, Goth. *mîzo*, reward, recompense; allied to Gr. *mîsthos*, pay, hire; O. Slav. *mîzda*, Bohem. *mîzda*, Pol. *mîzda*, Zend *mîzda*, reward, gain; perhaps from a root *mas*, allied to Skr. *mâ*, to measure.] 1. That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit or excellence of any kind; reward; recompense; award.

Here comes to-day, Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each This meed of fairest. *Tennyson.*

2. A gift or present. *Plutus*, the god of gold, Is but his steward; no meed but he repays Sevenfold above itself. *Shak.*

3. t. Merit or desert. *My meed hath got me fame.* *Shak.*

Meed (mêd), *v.t.* To merit; to deserve. *And yet thy body meeds a better grave.* *Heywood.*

Meedful (mêd'ful), *a.* Worthy of meed or reward; deserving.

Meedfully (mêd'ful-lî), *adv.* According to meed or desert; suitably.

A wight, without needful compulsion, ought meed-fully to be rewarded. *Chaucer.*

Meek (mêk), *a.* [O.E. *mek*, *meoke*, *meek*, &c., properly a Scandinavian word = Sw. *miuk*, Icel. *mjúkr*, soft, meek, Dan. *myg*, pliant, supple; Goth. *muks*, soft, mild, meek.] 1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; submissive; not easily provoked or irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries.

Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth. *Num. xii. 3.*

2. Expressing or characterized by meekness. 'Sorrow unfeign'd and humiliation meek.' *Milton.*

Meek, Meekan (mêk, mēk'n), *v.t.* To make meek; to soften; to render mild.

To nurture him, to humble, to meek, and to teach him God's ways. *Tyndale.*

Where meekness sense and amiable grace, And lively sweetness dwelt. *Thomson.*

Meek-eyed (mêk'îd), *a.* Having eyes indicating meekness.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dew. *Thomson.*

Meekly (mêk'lî), *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

And this mis-seeming discord meekly lay aside. *Spenser.*

Meekness (mêk'nes), *n.* The quality of being meek; softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations; submission to the divine will without murmuring or peevishness.

Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated, and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended. *Buckminster.*

Meer, Meeret (mêr), *a.* Mere; unmixed; absolute.

Meer (mêr), *n.* A mere or lake.

Meer (mêr), *n.* A boundary. See *MERE*.

Meeret (mêr'), *v.t.* To bound.

Meerkat (mêr'kat), *n.* [D. *meer*, sea, and *kat*, a cat.] A South African animal of the genus *Cynictis* (*C. Levaillantii*), allied to the ichneumon. Its tail is bushy and of remarkable length. See *CYNICTIS*.

Meerschaum (mêr'shum), *n.* [G., lit. sea-foam—*meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam.] 1. A hydrated silicate of magnesium, consisting of 80.9 parts silica, 23.1 magnesium, and 12.0 water, occurring as a fine white clay. It is found in Europe, but occurs chiefly in Natolia, in Asia Minor, and when first taken out is soft, and makes lather like soap. From its having been found on the sea-shore in some places in peculiarly rounded snow-white lumps, it was supposed to be petrified sea-foam, hence its German name. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked.—2. The name given to the pipe itself.

See—what a meerschaum! This belonged to a poor fellow I knew at Bonn. *Hannay.*

Meet (mêt), *a.* [A. Sax. *gemet*, fit, proper, *mæte*, moderate; Icel. *mætr*, meet, worthy, from *metan*, Icel. *métan*, Goth. *mîtan*, to measure. See *METE*.] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted; appropriate.

Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren the children of Israel, all that are meet for the war. *Deut. xl. 18.*

It was meet that we should make merry. *Luke xv. 32.*

O Caledonia! stern and wild, Meet nurse for a poetic child! *Sir W. Scott.*

—Meet with, t. even with.

Well, I shall be meet with your mumbling mouth one day. *B. Jonson.*

Meet (mêt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. met; ppr. meeting. [A. Sax. *métan*, *gemétan*, to meet; O. Fris. *métan*, Dan. *møde*, Sw. *möta*, Icel. *mæta*, Goth. *mofjan*, *gamofjan*, to meet. From this root are *moot*, and *mote* (a meeting).] 1. To come together with by approach in an opposite direction; to come face to face with; to come in contact with; to join; *as*, I met him coming up while I was going down; I met several of my friends to-day; I had arranged to meet them there.

His daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances. *Judg. xl. 34.*

2. To come together with in any place; *as*, we met many strangers at the levee.—3. To come in hostile contact with; to encounter; to confront; to join battle with; *as*, the British troops met the French at Waterloo.—4. To find; to light on; to get, gain, or receive; *as*, the good man meets his reward; the criminal in due time meets the punishment he deserves.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst, Which meets contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*

5. To be equal or equivalent to; to satisfy; to gratify; to answer; *as*, to meet a demand; to meet one's views, wishes, and the like.

This day he requires a large sum to meet demands that cannot be denied. *Lord Lytton.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâli; mê, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môte; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; û, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fey.

a native of the city, and a disciple of Socrates. It was remarkable for the subtlety of its logic.

Megascopus (meg-a-skop), *n.* [Gr *megas*, great, and *skopos*, to view.] A modification of the solar microscope for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions.

Megaspore (meg-a-spôr), *n.* [Gr *megas*, great, and *spora*, a seed.] One of the larger kind of reproductive spores found in Lycopoda.

Megastis, **Megastis** (meg-as'tis), *n.* Same as *Agave*.

Megasthenes (meg-as'then), *n.* [Gr *megas*, great, and *sthenes*, strength.] In ant. a member of one of the four groups (Archonta, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, Ooticoidea) into which Dana has classified mammals, including the larger and more powerful of the class, and comprising the orders Quadrumana, Carnivora, Herbivora or Ungulata, and Cetacea or Nutilata, especially opposed to *Microsthenes*. See MICROSTHENES.

Megasthenia (meg-as'then-ia), *n.* In ant. of or belonging to the megasthenes.

Megatherium (meg-a-thê-ri-um), *n.* *pt.* [Gr *megas*, great, and *thêrion*, a wild beast, and *sthes*, resemblance.] A family of extinct mammiferous quadrupeds, including *Megatherium*, *Megalonix*, *Myodon*, etc.

Megatherium (meg-a-thê-ri-um), *n.* [Gr *megas*, great, and *thêrion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of edentate mammals, allied to the sloths, but having teeth adapted for walking on the ground, found in the upper

Melinet (mê-ne), *n.* Same as *Melny*.
Melins (mê-n), *n.* [Another form of *menge*, A. Sax. *menge*, to mix. See MINGLE.] To mingle.

Melint, *pt.* of *melins*, *menge* or *minge*.
Melint, *pt.* of *melins*, *menge* or *minge*.
Melint, *pt.* of *melins*, *menge* or *minge*.

Melny (mê-ni), *n.* [O. Fr. *melnyde*, *melnyde*, *melnyde*, a household, servant, Fr. *melnyde*, It. *melnyde*, from L. *melnyde*, a household, servant, from L. *melnyde*, a dwelling, habitation, from *melnyde*, to stay, to dwell. See MANSION, MANSION. Wedgwood derives it not from L. *melnyde*, but from *melnyde*, a household, servant, domestic; household attendants; an army.

They commenced on their money, straight back home. Commanded me to follow and attend. *Shak.*

Spelled variously *Melins*, *Melnyde*, *Melnyde*, *Melnyde*, *Melnyde*, *Melnyde*, etc.

Melocoe (mê-lo-ko), *n.* Same as *Melocoe*.

Melonite (mê-lo-ni), *n.* [O. Fr. *melon*, less from its low pyramids.] A prismatic-pyramidal mineral of the scapolite group, of a grayish-white colour. It occurs massive and crystallized.

Melons (mê-lôn), *n.* [O. Fr. from *melon*, less.] Diminution, a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

Melostemonous, **Melostemonous** (mê-lo-stê-mon-ous), *n.* [O. Fr. *melos*, less, and *stemon*, a thread.] A term applied to plants in which the stamens are less in number than the petals.

Meth, **Meth** (mêth), *n.* [From *meth*, to measure (which see).] A mark; a sign; a landmark or boundary; *as*, *meths* and *markers*.

Methwell (mê-wel), *n.* A small sort of cod-fish.

Meth, *a*. Meek; humble.

Meth, *a*. To become meek.

Meth, *a*. To become meek.

Meth, *a*. To become meek.

Meth, *a*. To become meek.

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annual or perennial herbs. There are nearly twenty species, natives mostly of tropical America.

Melanopyrum (mel-am-pi-rum), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *pyron*, wheat.] A genus of annual plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceae, having opposite narrow leaves, yellow or pinkish flowers, and a two-celled capsule, with a few seeds somewhat resembling wheat. They grow in woods, cornfields, pastures, etc., and are natives of the northern temperate regions, four species being found in Britain, where they are popularly known as *cow-wheat*. They are said to be excellent food for cattle, imparting a richness to milk and butter.

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Megatherium rostratus.

tertiary or pampasic deposits of South America. It was about 8 feet high, and its body is to 15 feet long. Its teeth prove that it lived on vegetation, and its fore-feet, about a yard in length and armed with gigantic claws, show that rostrum was its chief object of search.

Megatheroid (meg-a-thê-roid), *n.* A fossil mammal belonging to the family Megatheriidae.

Megathyrus (meg-a-thi-rus), *n.* Same as *Megathyrus*.

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Vâte, fôr, fât, fâll, mē, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nôte, not, mōre, tûbe, tnh, bñll;

oil pound; u, Sc. abuns; y, Sc. fry.

colour is in some degree pensive, the loveliest is *melancholy*, and the purest and most thoughtful minds are those which love colour the most. *Rushin.*

4.† Given to contemplation; pensive; thoughtful. *Bp. Reynolds*.—*SYN.* Gloomy, sad, dejected, low-spirited, dispirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, calamitous, afflictive.

Melanchthonian (mel-ang-k-thō'ni-an), *n.* A follower of *Melanchthon* in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy.

Melandryidae (mel-an-dri'f-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mela*, black, *drys*, an oak or other tree resembling it, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Leach's name for a family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Heteromera, specially distinguished by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi. These insects chiefly reside beneath the bark of trees. One species (*Melandrya caraboides*) is found in this country.

Melanerpinæ (mel'an-er-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mela*, melanos, black, and *erpinō*, to creep.] An American sub-family of scaporial birds of the family or order Picidae; black woodpeckers.

Melanesian (mē-la-nē'āi-an), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, black, and *nēos*, an island.] The term applied to a family of languages spoken by the inhabitants of numerous islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Mélange (mā-lāzh), *n.* [Fr. from *meler*, to mix. See *MELT*.] A mixture.

Melania (mē-lā'ni-ā), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melan, black.] A genus of fluviatile, operculate gastropods. The name is derived from the black colour of the species. See *MELANTIDE*.

Melanian (mē-lā'ni-an), *n.* A gastropod of the family Melanidae.

Melanic (mē-lā'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to melanosis. *Melanic deposit*, a black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances. See *MELANOSIS*.

Melaniids, **Melanitids** (mē-lā'ni-dē, mel-an'it-dē), *n. pl.* A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the section Holostomata and order Frosobranchia, characterized by the shell being spiral and turreted, the aperture often channelled or notched in front, outer lip acute, and operculum horny and spiral. It comprises two genera, *Melania* and *Faludomus*.

Melaniline (mel-an'ī-lin), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, black, and *E. aniline*.] ($C_{12}H_{13}N_3$) A basic substance obtained from chloride of cyanogen and aniline.

Melanism (mel'an-izm), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melan, black.] In *physiol.* an undue development of colouring material in the skin and its appendages: the opposite of *albinism*.

Melanite (mel'an-lē), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melan, black.] A mineral, an iron-alumina variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black, occurring always in crystals of a dodecahedral form. Melanite is perfectly opaque. It is found among volcanic substances, chiefly near Albano and Frascati, in the neighbourhood of Rome.

Melanochroic (mel'an-ō-kro'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mela*, melanos, black, and *chrois*, colour.] One of the divisions into which Professor Huxley classifies the races of men; it includes the dark whites, and is supposed by him to be sprung from an intermixture of the Australoids and Xanthochroes.

Melanochroite (mel'an-ō-kro'it), *n.* [See *MELANOCHROIC*.] ($PbCrO_4$) A basic chromate of lead, found at Beresof in the Ural.

Melanoma (mel'an-ō-ma), *n.* Same as *Melanoria*.

Melanopathy (mel-an-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melanos, black, and *pathos*, affection.] A disease of the skin, which consists in augmentation of black pigment, generally in patches. *Dunlopian*.

Melanopsis (mel-an-op'sis), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melan, black, and *opsis*, appearance.] A genus of fresh-water, testaceous, turbinate molluscs, found in the south of Europe, and especially near the Mediterranean. They occur fossil in most of the tertiary beds of Europe.

Melanorrhoea (mel'an-ō-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melanos, black, and *rheō*, to flow.] A genus of very large Indian trees, belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceae. It includes *M. uittatissima*, or black-varnish tree—the theet-tree of Burmah and khew of Manipoor—which produces a wood of a dark colour, so hard that native anchors are made of it, and yields when tapped a varnish which becomes black on exposure, and is much valued for lacquering boats, vessels designed

to contain liquids, articles of furniture, and the like.

Melanosis (mel-an-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr. a growing black, from *mela*, melan, black.] In *pathol.* an organic affection, due to the softening of the tissue of the part through disease, especially tubercles, in which the tissue is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form. The lungs are the chief seat of this affection.

Melanosperm (mel-an-ō-spērm), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melanos, black, and *sperma*, seed.] An alga belonging to the division Melanospermes.

Melanospermeæ (mel-an-ō-spērm-ē-s), *n. pl.* A division of algae, characterized by their dark olivaceous spores. This division contains many of the largest and most important algae, especially the large brown seaweeds which seem in all countries to form the extreme limit of seaweed growth.

Melanotic (mel-an-ō'tik), *a.* Relating to melanosis.

Melanotype (mel-an-ō'tip), *n.* Same as *Melanotype*.

Melanterite (mē-lān'tēr-it), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melan, black.] A mineralogical name of the native sulphate of iron.

Melanthaceæ (mel-an-thā's-ē-s), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mela*, melan, black, and *anthos*, a flower.] A nat. order of poisonous endogens, consisting of bulbous, tuberous, and fibrous rooted plants, with or without stems, and having parallel-veined leaves. The fruit is a three-parted capsule. There are about 150 species, natives of all parts of the world, some of which resemble crocuses and some small lilies. The most important species are medical plants, as the meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), white hellebore (*Veratrum album*), and cevadilla (*Asagrea officinalis*). The root of *Helonia dioica* is used in North America as a tonic and anthelmintic.

Melanthaceous (mel-an-thā'shus), *a.* In bot. of or belonging to the order Melanthaceæ.

Melanure, **Melanurus** (mē-lā-nūr, mel-a-nū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, melan, black, and *oura*, a tail.] A small fish of the Mediterranean, the *Sparus melanurus* of Linnaeus, a species of githud.

Melaphyre (mē-lā'fir), *n.* A compact black or blackish-gray trap-rock, consisting of a matrix of labradorite and augite, in which are imbedded crystals of the same minerals, and sometimes uniaxial mica, hornblende, and iron pyrites. It contains less iron and is of less specific gravity than dolerite, into which it sometimes passes.

Mela-rosa, **Mella-rosa** (mē-lā-rō-zā), *n.* [It. *mela*, an apple, and *rosa*, a rose.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, probably a variety of the lime *C. Limetta*, or sweet lime, cultivated in Italy, and deriving its name from its fragrance resembling that of a rose.

Melas (mē-lās), *n.* [Gr., black.] An endemic disease of Arabia, characterized by dark or black spots on the skin.

Melasma (mē-lās'ma), *n.* [Gr., a black or livid spot, from *mela*, black.] A disease of aged persons, in which a black spot appears upon the skin, especially of the extremities, which soon forms a foul ulcer. Called also *Melasma*.

Melasmic (mē-lās'mik), *n.* See *MELASMA*.

Melasoma (mē-lās-ō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, black, and *soma*, body.] A very extensive family of heteromorous coleoptera, so called from the black colour of the species; it is the Tenebrionidae of Leach. It contains three large genera, *Pimelia*, *Blapet*, and *Tenebrio*.

Melasses (mē-lās'ez), *n. sing.* [Fr. *mélasse*, It. *melassa*, from *L. mel*, honey.] Same as *Molasses*.

Melastoma (mē-lās-to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *mela*, black, and *stoma*, mouth, from the fruit of some of the species, when eaten, staining the lips black.] A genus of plants of about forty species, natives of tropical Asia, North Australia, and Oceania, the type of the nat. order Melastomaceæ. They are shrubs, usually covered with harsh hairs; the flowers are large, white, rose-coloured or purple, and the entire leaves three to seven nerved. The leaves of *M. malabarica*, an East Indian species, are used by the natives where it grows as a remedy in diarrhoea, dysentery, and mucous discharges.

Melastomaceæ (mē-lās-to-mā's-ē-s), *n. pl.* An extensive nat. order of epipetalous

exogens, nearly related to Myrtaceæ, but they differ remarkably in the anthers, which usually open by pores, and are inflexed in bud, while the stamens are usually declinate and of two forms. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, with opposite or whorled leaves, often prominently three or five nerved, and often handsome flowers. They receive their name from the fruit of some of the species staining the lips of a black or deep purple colour. The species, of which about 1250 are known, abound chiefly in tropical countries, especially in South and West America.

Melastomaceous (mē-lās-to-mā'shus), *a.* Belonging or relating to the nat. order Melastomaceæ.

Melchisedecian (mē-lir's-dē'āhan), *n.* One of a sect in the third century who affirmed Melchisedec to be Christ, or the Holy Ghost, and paid him divine adoration. Some regarded him as even superior to Christ. Written also *Melchisedecian*.

Melchite (mēl'it), *n.* One of an eastern sect of Christians who, while adhering to the ceremonies and liturgy of the Greek Church, acknowledge the authority of the pope. The name is also given to such members of the Greek community as are Roman Catholics.

Melchisedecian (mē-lir's-dē'āhan), *n.* Same as *Melchisedecian*.

Melder (mēl'dēr), *n.* [Icel. *meldr*, flour or corn in the mill, from *mala*, to grind. See *MELAL*.] The quantity of meal ground at one time. [Scotch.]

That ilka melder, wi' the miller,
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller. *BURNS.*

Mele, *n.* Meal; dinner, &c. *Chaucer*.

Melagrines (mē-lā'grī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Phasianidae, or pheasant family, comprising the turkeys and guineafowl.

Melagris (mē-lā'grīs), *n.* A genus of birds of the family Phasianidae, including the turkeys. See *TURKEY*.

Mélée (mā-lā), *n.* [Fr., a participial substantive from *meler*, to mix, O. Fr. *miesler*, Fr. *miesler*, *L. L. miculare*, a freq. of *micco*, to mix.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand-to-hand conflict; an affray; a scuffle; a mella.

Melaguetta-pepper (mē-lā-gwēt'a-pep'ēr), *n.* Same as *Malaguetta-pepper*.

Melena (mē-lē'nā), *n.* Same as *Melena*.

Melœs (mē-lēs), *n.* [L., a badger.] A genus of plantigrade mammals forming according to some zoologists the type genus of the family Melidae, but by others referred to the family Ursidae (bears), forming a sort of connecting link between them and the weasels and otters (Mustelidae); the badgers. See *BADGER*.

Meletian (mē-lē'shan), *n.* *Eccles.* (a) a follower of *Meletius*, an Egyptian bishop, who refused to hold communion with the lapsed on their repentance. (b) a follower of St. *Meletius* in the schism of Antioch in the fifth century.

Mele-tide, *n.* [*Mele*, for meal, and *tide*, time.] Meal-time. *Chaucer*.

Melia (mē-lī'a), *n.* [Gr., the ash, from the resemblance of the leaves.] A small genus of trees, nat. order Meliaceæ, natives of tropical Asia and Australia. *M. Azadirachta*, or margosa, is an evergreen which grows to the height of 40 feet, and bears white flowers. It is a native of the East Indies. Its bark yields a bitter used as a tonic, its seeds yield a valuable oil, and its trunk a tenacious gum. *M. Azadirach*, sometimes called *Perian lilac*, *pride of India*, and *bead-tree*, is a native of the north of India, and much cultivated in the southern parts of the United States, as well as in southern Europe. The bark of the root is said to be a powerful vermifuge.

Meliaceæ (mē-lī-ā's-ē-s), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledons, distinguished by their stamens being united into a tube. It consists of shrubs and trees chiefly inhabiting tropical Asia and America, and the species possess bitter, tonic, and astringent properties. They have small paniculate flowers, and often pinnate leaves.

Melibean, **Melibean** (mē-lī-bē'an), *a.* [After *Melibeus*, one of the interlocutors in the first eclogue of Virgil.] In *rhet.* and *poetry*, alternate; alternately responsive; alternating.

And Danton rises and speaks, and Collet d'Herbois rises, and Curate Grégoire, and lame Couthon of the mountain rises; and in rapid *Melibean* stanzas, only a few lines each, they propose motions not a few. *Carlyle*.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Mellow (mel'lo) *v. t.* 1 To become soft, to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection. 2 To ripe and mellow these. *Drums* - 3 To soften in character, to become toned down.

This country gradually softening towards the equatorial belt of the S. S. extreme, there mellowed into a rustic landscape. *Drum*

Mellowly (mel'lo-lee) *adv.* In a mellow manner.

Mellowness (mel'lo-ness) *n.* 1 The state or quality of being mellow, ripeness, maturity, softness or richness to the eye, ear, palate, and the like.

In these all passion becomes moderation. *Temperance*

2 In painting, a richness of tone in an old picture, absence of harsh coloring in a new one.

Mellowy (mel'lo-lee) *a.* Soft, mellow.

Where mellowy glens dash down *Drum*

The yellow eyes of dawn.

Melocactus (mel'oh-kak'tus) *n.* [*Melon* and *cactus*] A genus of plants, nat. order Cactaceae characterized by the flowers being produced in a hemispherical or cylindrical head at the top of the plant which consists of a dense mass of bristly wool and slender spines, from amongst which the small spherical flowers scarcely emerge. The plants themselves consist of simple fleshy stems of a globular or conical form with numerous prominent ribs armed with fascicles of stiff spines placed at regular distances. There are numerous species, principally natives of the West Indies. *St. communis* is called the *Pearl's eye cactus*, from the flowering portion on the top of the plant being of a cylindrical form and red colour like a fat eye.

Melocoton, **Melocotone** (mel'oh-koh-ton) *n.* [*Mel*, mellow, a peach tree grafted into a quince tree or the fruit of the tree *Malus domestica*, quince-tree, *L. malum domestica* or *Cydonia*, a quince, from *Cydonia*, in Crete, whence it came.] A quince, also, a large kind of peach.

Melodion (mel'oh-dion) *n.* [*From melody*, or *melodia* (see *Melody*)] A wind instrument furnished with twelve free reeds and a keyboard whose keys open valves by which the wind from the bellows, worked by the performer's hand, is admitted to the reeds. It is a variety of the harmonium. Called also *Hand organ*. 2 A music hall.

Melodie (mel'oh-lee) *a.* Of the nature of melody relating to or made up of melody.

Melodist (mel'oh-dist) *a.* That branch of the science of music which investigates the laws of melody and the pitch of tones.

Melodious (mel'oh-dious) *a.* [*See Melody*] Containing or characterized by melody, musical agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds, as, a melodious voice, melodious strains. Music more melodious than the spheres. *Drum*

Melodiously (mel'oh-diously) *adv.* In a melodious manner, musically.

Melodiousness (mel'oh-diousness) *n.* The quality of being melodious, or of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.

Melodist (mel'oh-dist) *n.* 1 A composer or singer of melodies. 2 A collection of melodies, tunes, or songs.

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who is versed in melodramas or who writes them.

Melodrama (mel'oh-drama) *n.* Same as *Melodrama* (which see).

Melody (mel'oh-lee) *n.* [*Or melodia*, a tune, a choral song, music, a limb, a part, and debt, a song.] An agreeable succession of sounds, succession of sound, music, as, a voice full of melody, the melody of birds. While all the winds with melody are ringing. *Shelley*

The best class melody is every body. *Shelley*

Specifically in music, (a) a succession of simple sounds produced by a single voice or instrument, and so regulated and modulated as to please the ear or to express some kind of sentiment. (b) The particular air or tune of a musical piece, the leading theme or themes in a musical composition.

Meloid (mel'oh-lee) *a.* A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Cantharidae, the oil beetle. It consists of those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the elytra. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs an oily yellowish liquid. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of the blister fly or are mixed with it. The larvae attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and within the egg membranes are hatched, supported by the honey intended for the young bee.

Melolontha (mel'oh-lon'tha) *n.* [*Or melolontha*, a kind of beetle.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of which the common cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*) is an example. The grub of this species lives for two or three years, and is often very destructive.

Melolonthidae (mel'oh-lon'tha-idae) *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the common cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*) is an example.

Melolonthid (mel'oh-lon'thi-dan) *n.* A beetle belonging to the family Melolonthidae.

Melon (mel'on) *n.* [*Fr. melon*, *L. melo*, an apple-shaped melon, or *melon*, an apple or apple-shaped fruit.] A plant, *Cucumis Melo*, nat. order Cucurbitaceae. It is an herbaceous, succulent, climbing or trailing annual, cultivated for its fruit in hot countries asparagus from time immemorial. The fruit is the richest and most highly flavoured of all the fleshy fruits. There are many varieties of the melon, as the Cantaloup, which is reckoned the best, Egyptian, Salencia, and Persian, each of which includes several varieties. In this climate the melon, to be raised to perfection, requires the aid of artificial heat and glass throughout every stage of its culture. The water-melon is the *Citrullus vulgaris* - *Water-melon*, a variety of *Cucumis Melo*.

Melon-thistle (mel'on-thist) *n.* A name common to the melon-shaped cactuses, as those of the genus *Melocactus* (which see).

Melopiano (mel'oh-pi-ah) *n.* [*Or melos*, a song, and *piano*] An invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a piano-forte.

It consists of a series of small hammers set into rapid vibration by wind-lass or spring. When a key is struck and held down the constant repetition of the blows of the hammer causes a continuous vibration of the string, producing a sustained and charming sound.

Melopodia (mel'oh-pi-ah) *n.* [*Or melopodia*, from *melos*, a song and *podia*, to make.] The art of composing melody.

Melotype (mel'oh-tipe) *n.* A photographic process in which the type is disposed with, as the pictures can be developed at any time after they are taken. It is especially valuable to tourists for use in the field.

Melopomene (mel'oh-poh-meh) *n.* [*Or Melopomene*, from *melos*, a song and *pomene*, to sing.] A nymph in classical myth.

She was the daughter of Zeus and Demeter. She is generally represented as a young woman, with vines

surrounding her head, and holding in her hand a tragic mask. - 2 A small planet or asteroid, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered June 24, 1862, by Professor Hind.

Melrose (mel'roh) *n.* [*L. mel*, honey, and *rosa*, a rose.] Honey of roses.

What I need was a mixture of melody with strains of the melrose acid. *See Mr. Fong*

Melt (melt) *v. t.* [*A. Lat. molere*, to melt, also *molere*, to melt, molere, also, the 2 according to Pott representing a preparation.] 1 To reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; to liquify; to dissolve; to fuse; as, to melt wax, tallow, or lead; to melt ice or snow. - 2 *Fig.* to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence; to render gentle or susceptible to mild influence, as to love, pity or tenderness.

3 *Fig.* melt the mind to love. *Drum*

4 To waste away to dissipate. *Shak*

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3 *Fig.* melt the mind to love. *Drum*

4 To waste away to dissipate. *Shak*

Melt (melt) *v. t.* 1 To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state.

And other men in melting words away. *Drum*

2 To be dissolved, to lose substance.

And what once was a company. *Shak*

3 To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible; to pass by imperceptible degrees, to blend; to shade.

The delicate gradation of colour that melt into each other by imperceptible transitions. *See Cant*

4 To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like; to become kinder, milder, or gentler.

Driving with tenderness and mild encouragement. *Shak*

5 To be weakened or broken, to be subdued, as by heat.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did melt within us that we could say any more to any man. *Josh. 8: 18*

Melting (mel'ting) *a.* That may be melted; fusible.

Melting (mel'ting) *a.* One who melts.

Melting (mel'ting) *a.* 1 Fusing; dissolving. - 2 Softening, moving, as a melting speech. - 3 Feeling or showing tenderness. A hand open as day for melting charity. *Shak*

Meltingly (mel'ting-lee) *adv.* 1 In a melting manner, in a manner to melt or soften. 2 Like something melting; by the process of melting.

Admire by open a look, that has been falling into the water. *See Mr. Fong*

Meltingness (mel'ting-ness) *n.* 1 The power of melting or softening. - 2 Capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence.

Melting-pot (mel'ting-pot) *n.* A crucible.

Melting (mel'ting) *a.* [*Probably a form of melt*] A small (which see).

Melting (mel'ting) *a.* To melt with heat. *Shak*

See melt has to be in my power. *Shak*

Melittid (mel'oh-lee) *n.* A genus of small coleopterous insects, family Meloidae, mostly British type genus *Melittid*. The body is ovate, soft, and but slightly convex, and generally of a brilliant scarlet red and green prevailing. They and their larvae are found on flowers, which they frequent to feed on the smaller insects they had on them.

Melittis (mel'oh-lee) *n.* [*Or melittis*, an insect mentioned by Pliny and not identified.] A genus of melittid insects, belonging to the section *Pentameris*, and included in the *Meloidae*. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers; they are generally of small size and very

gally coloured. Most of the species are natives of Africa.

Mem. A contraction of *Memorandum*, placed before a note to aid the memory.

Mem. To remember to forget to ask.

Old Withthead to my house one day.

Mem. Not to forget to take of beer the cask.

The brewer offered me away. *Dr. Walcot.*

Member (mem'bér), *n.* [*L. membrum*, a limb, a member of the body.] 1. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; a limb.—2. Part of an aggregate or a whole; specifically, (a) a part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. (b) In *arch.* any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or moulding. (c) One of the persons composing a society, community, or the like; an individual forming part of an association; as, every citizen is a *member* of the state or body politic. (d) In *alg.* either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (—).

Membered (mem'bér'd), *a.* 1. Having limbs: used chiefly in composition; as, *bird-membered*.—2. In *her.* a term used of a bird when its legs are borne of a different tincture to the bird itself.

Membership (mem'bér-ship), *n.* 1. The state of being a member.

External church *membership* or profession of the true religion. *South.*

2. The members of a body regarded collectively; community; society; as, the whole *membership* of the church.

Membracidae (mem-brák'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*Gr. membrax*, a kind of cicada.] The tree-hoppers, a family of homopterous insects, in many respects resembling the Cicadidae, but possessing the faculty of leaping, some of them to the distance of 6 or 6 feet. Some of them are found on the limbs of trees, and others on the stems of plants. This is an extensive family of insects, of the most bizarre forms. They abound in South America.

Membrane (mem-brán), *n.* [*L. membrana*, a thin skin, parchment, from *membrum*, a limb.] In *anat.* a texture of the animal body, arranged in the form of laminae, which covers organs, lines the interior of cavities, or takes part in the formation of the walls of canals or tubes. The term is also often applied to the thin expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables. Membrane is generally divided into three kinds, mucous, serous, and fibrous. The lining of the nose, trachea, oesophagus, stomach, intestines, is of the first kind; the serous membranes form the lining of the sacs or closed cavities, as of the chest, abdomen, &c.; the fibrous membranes are tough, inelastic, and tendinous; such as the dura mater, the pericardium, the capsules of joints, &c.—*Anesthetizing membrane*, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cloacal of the ovum. It was formerly called the serous layer of the germinal membrane. *Schneiderian membrane*, the lining membrane of the upper part of the nose, in which the nerves of the sense of smell are supposed to terminate.

Membranaceous, Membranaceous (mem-brán'ús, mem-brán'ús), *a.* 1. Belonging to or resembling a membrane; consisting of membranes; as, a *membranaceous* covering.

Birds of prey have *membranaceous* stomachs, not muscular. *Arbucknot.*

2. In *bot.* thin, like membrane, and translucent. In general it denotes a flattened leaf or one resembling parchment.

Membraniferous (mem-brá-ní-fér-ús), *a.* [*L. membrana*, a membrane, and *fero*, to bear.] Having or producing membranes.

Membraniform (mem-brán'í-form), *a.* [*L. membrana*, a membrane, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

Membranology (mem-brá-nol'o-jí), *n.* [*L. membrana*, a membrane, and *Gr. logos*, discourse.] The science which relates to membranes. [Rare.]

Membranous (mem-brán-ús), *a.* Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes; resembling a membrane; as, *membranous* covering; *membranous* tissue.—*Membranous cellular tissue*, in *bot.* that kind of tissue in which the walls of the cellulæ are composed solely of membrane. It may be considered as the basis of the vegetable structure, never being absent in plants, while many are entirely composed of it. Written also *Membranaceous, Membranaceous*.

Memento (mê-men'tô), *n.* [*L.* remember, be mindful, 2d pers. sing. imper. of *memini*, to remember.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

He is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

Memoir (mem'oir, mem'war), *n.* [*Fr. mémoire*, from *L. memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful. See *MEMORY*.] 1. A notice of something remembered; an account of transactions or events written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the narrator; an account of matters connected with some period of history, but less thorough and formal than a history proper.—2. A biographical notice, whether written by the subject of it or by some one else; recollections of one's life; a biography or autobiography; as, his *memoirs* are very entertaining.—3. An account of something deemed noteworthy; a record of investigations of any subject, especially a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest.

Memoirist (mem'oir-ist), *n.* A writer of memoirs.

Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well-informed essayist and *memoirist*. *Craik.*

Memorabilia (mem'or-a-bil'i-a), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

Memorability (mem'or-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Memorableness. *Craig.*

Memorable (mem'or-a-bil), *a.* [*L. memorabilis*, from *memor*, mindful. See *MEMORY*.] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished. 'By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds.' Sir J. Davies.—*SYN.* Illustrious, celebrated, signal, distinguished, extraordinary, remarkable, famous.

Memorableness (mem'or-a-bil-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being memorable; memorability.

Memorably (mem'or-a-bil), *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

Memorandum (mem'or-an'dum), *n. pl.* *Memoranda* (mem'or-an'da), less commonly now *Memorandums*. [*L.* something to be remembered. See *MEMORY*.] 1. A note to help the memory.

I entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book. *Guardian.*

A greasy page still extant, with many other scrawled *memoranda* regarding the bygone frequenters of the house. *Thackeray.*

Specifically.—2. In *law*, (a) a short compendious note in writing of any transaction, or the outline of an intended deed; also, a document, containing the name of the company, its object, amount of capital, liability of its members, &c., required from every joint-stock company for registration. (b) In *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted. Called also a *Mémoire*.

Memorandum-book (mem'or-an'dum-buk), *n.* A book in which matters are recorded to assist the memory.

Memorandum-check (mem'or-an'dum-chek), *n.* A brief informal note of a debt of the nature of a due-bill.

Memoratel (mem'or-át), *v. t.* [*L. memorare*, *memoratum*, from *memor*, mindful.] To mention for remembrance; to commemorate.

Memorative (mem'or-át-iv), *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of anything. *Hammond.*

Memorial (me-mó'ri-al), *a.* [*L. memorialis*. See *MEMORY*.] 1. Preservative of memory; serving as a memorial.

There high in air, *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory. 'The *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind.' *Watts.*—*Memorial stone*, (a) same as *Foundation-stone*. (b) A stone, generally a stone tablet set up on a wall, to commemorate some person or event.

Memorial (me-mó'ri-al), *n.* 1. That which preserves the memory of something; anything that serves to keep in memory. 'A more desirable *memorial* of his friend.' *Macaulay.*

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity. *Hooker.*

2. Any note or hint to assist the memory; a memorandum; a record.

Memorials written with King Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. A formal representation of facts made

to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In *diplomacy*, a species of informal state paper much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—5. In *law*, (a) that which contains the particulars of a deed, &c., and is the instrument registered, as in the case of an annuity which must be registered. (b) In *Soots law*, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point; a statement of facts and points of law bearing upon a question in dispute, designed to assist counsel in drawing a summons or defences, to prepare him for an oral hearing before a judge, and the like; a brief.—6. *Memory*; remembrance; that which is remembered (about a person or thing). 'Precious is the *memorial* of the just.' *Ezekiel*.—*SYN.* Monument, memento, memorandum, record.

Memorialist (me-mó'ri-al-ist), *n.* 1. One who writes a memorial or memorials.—2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

Memorialize (me-mó'ri-al-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *memorialized*; ppr. *memorializing*. To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

He felt that the mail-bags were not to be trifled with, and he resolved to *memorialize* the Post-office the very instant he reached London. *Dickens.*

Memoria Technica (me-mó'ri-a tek'ní-ka), *n.* [*L.*] *Lit.* technical memory; artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics (which see).

Memorie, *t. n.* Memory; remembrance.—To be drawn to *memorie*, to be recorded. *Chaucer.*

Memorie, *t. v. t.* To remember. *Chaucer.*

Memorist (mem'or-ist), *n.* One who or that which causes to be remembered. 'Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Memoriter (mem'or-ít-ér), *adv.* [*L.*] From memory; by heart; as, to quote a passage of an author *memoriter*.

Memorize (mem'or-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *memorized*; ppr. *memorizing*. 1. To cause to be remembered; to render memorable; especially, to record; to hand down to memory by writing.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians. *Spenser.*

2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart. *Goodrich.*

Memory (me-mó'ri), *n.* [*L. memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful, from *memini*, to remember.] 1. The power or the capacity of having what was once present to the senses or the understanding suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness that it has formerly been present to it; the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past; remembrance; recollection. The word *memory* is not employed uniformly in the same precise sense, but it always expresses some modification of that faculty which enables us to treasure up and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire; a faculty which is obviously the great foundation of all intellectual improvement. The word *memory* is sometimes used to express a capacity of retaining knowledge, and sometimes a power of recalling it to our thoughts when we have occasion to apply it to use. The latter operation of the mind, however, is more properly called *recollection*.—2. The act of remembering.

Some little *memory* of me will stir him. *Shak.*

3. The state of being remembered; exemption from oblivion; continued existence in the recollection of men; that which is remembered about a person or event. 'And left their *memories* a world's curse.' *Tennyson.*

The *memory* of the just is blessed. *Prov. x. 7.*

4. Anything remembered. 'Put strange *memories* in my head.' *Tennyson*.—5. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past; as, the revolution in France was within the author's *memory*.—6. Me-

social; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance.

In better edited:

These words are memorials of those who have
I pray you put them off.

7. An act or ceremony in remembrance; a service for the dead.

Their Dirige, their Trinité, and their gifts,
Their memories, their singings, and their glories.

Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscences. Memory is the faculty or capacity itself; recollection and reminiscences are exercises of the faculty, while reminiscences is the thing remembered. Recollection (i. e., again, and collige, collectum, to gather, to collect) differs from remembrance in implying more effort. To remember is to keep in mind, and things thus laid up in memory come to our remembrance without voluntary or conscious effort, but we strive to recollect things or thoughts past and partially forgotten. Recollection, like reminiscences, is sometimes used in the sense of that which is recollected, as, recollections of the Arabian Nights; but it differs from it in that its object is more complex, not one scene or event, but a connected series. Recollection in this sense, as well as reminiscences, being more concrete than the allied words, are frequently used in the plural. Reminiscences is scarcely used in reference to past thoughts, being commonly used in reference to past events, while recollection is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling mental operations. We recollect the steps in a long mathematical operation, we remember a poem or air laid up in memory.

Memphian (mem'f-i-an), a. (From Memphis, the ancient metropolis of Egypt.) 1. Pertaining to Memphis, Egyptian. 'Baiair and his Memphian chivalry' Milton. — 2. Very dark: a name borrowed from the preternatural darkness brought over Egypt by Moses.

Mem (mem), pl. of men. See MAN.

Mem (mem), v. t. or i. To mend. [Scotch.]

Memorabilia. See MEMORABILIA.

Memorabilia. See MEMORABILIA.

Menace (men'as), v. t. pret. & pp. menaced; ppr. menacing (Fr. menacer, It. minacciare, from L. minas, threats, from minas, threatening, minas, a threat, from root min, seen in mine, to project.) 1. To threaten, to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil on; usually followed by with before the evil threatened; as, the spirit of insubordination menaced Spain with the horrors of civil war.

My master fearfully did menace me with death.

The man protests himself in their thoughts, but to menace and alarm them.

2. To hold out threats of; to indicate the danger or risk of; as, a hanging rock menaces a fall. 'He menaced revenge upon the cardinal.' Shaks.

Menace (men'as), a. [Fr. menace, L. minas, see the verb.] A threat or threatening; the declaration or indication of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; the indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

Though he and his occurred crew,
Pierce signs of battle make and menace high.

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark menace of the distant war.

Menace (men'as), n. One who menaces or threatens.

Menachanite, Menachanite (mē-nah'-an-ite), n. Titaniferous iron ore, a hematite in which part of the iron is replaced by titanium, a mineral of a grayish or iron black colour, occurring in very small rounded grains, imperfectly lamellar, and of a glassy lustre, found near Menachen, in Cornwall, England.

Menachanite, Menachanite (mē-nah'-an-ite), a. Pertaining to menachanite.

Menacing (men'as-ing), a. Threatening, indicating a threat; as, he had a menacing aspect.

Menacingly (men'as-ing-ly), adv. In a menacing or threatening manner.

Menage (men'ah), n. [Fr. ménage, a household, O Fr. menage, L.L. munusculum, from L. munus, a dwelling. See MANAGE.] 1. A household.

Then the tried hopping house with a female friend:
then the double marriage began to quarrel and get into debt.

2. Housekeeping; household management.

3. A menagerie.

Menage (men'ah), n. Same as Menage.

Menage (men'ah), v. t. To manage; to train horses. Spenser.

Menagerie (me-naj'eri- or me-nah'-eri-), n. [Fr. ménagerie. See MENAGE.] 1. A yard or place in which wild animals are kept. — 2. A collection of wild animals, especially, a collection of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition.

Menagerie (me-naj'eri-), n. Same as Menagerie.

Menagogue (mē-nag'-og), n. [Or ménas, menstrua, and agē, to bring.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

Mendall (mend'al), a. Spotted, said of animals.

Mendarian (me-nar'i-an), n. One of a sect of heretics, a disciple of Menander, who to the heresies of Simon Magus added some of his own, maintaining that no one could be saved except those baptized in his name, and that all those baptized were immortal and incorruptible.

Mend (mend), v. t. (A shorter form of mended, from L. mendo, to free from fault—a for or as, out of, and mendo, a blamish, a fault.) 1. To repair, as something broken, rent, discolored, decayed, or the like, to restore to the original condition; to restore to a sound or prosperous state; to put into shape or order again; to patch up; as, to mend a road, to mend a chair or table, to mend a garment; to mend a shoe; to mend a broken constitution. — 2. To alter for the better, to improve; to ameliorate; to correct, to rectify; as, to mend one's manners.

In other words than dost but mend the style.

3. To help; to advance; to further; to improve.

Though in some hands the grass is hot short, yet it mends garden herbs and fruits.

This word was formerly used with much greater latitude than it is now. Shakespeare uses it in the sense of to make up for any defect in any way, and has such uses as the following.—4. To add to; to increase.

Over and above Signior Baptista's Humility I'll mend it with a laguer.

(This meaning still survives in one or two phrases, such as to mend one's pace; to mend one's efforts.)—5. To increase the value of in any way, directly or indirectly.

You mend the jewel by the wearing it.

6. To adjust.

Your crown's sorry,
I'll mend it, and then play.

7. To make up for by a better; to improve upon.

Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here.

[We still use such phrases as, You must mend that shot next time, that is, make a better next time.]—8. To repair, improve, ameliorate, better, amend, correct, rectify, reform.

Mend (mend), v. i. To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve; also, to do, act, or behave better.

Mend when thou canst; be better at thy leisure.

Of health and living now begins to mend.

Mendable (mend'a-ble), a. Capable of being mended.

Mendacious (men-di'-shus), a. [L. mendax, mendacis, lying, menditor, to lie.] Lying; false, given to telling untruths.

Mendacity (men-das'-i-ty), n. 1. The quality of being mendacious; a disposition to lie or deceive, habitual lying; falsehood.

His mendacity and his falsehood passed into proverb.

2. A falsehood. A lie. 'In this delivery there were additional mendacities.' Sir T. Browne.

Mender (mend'er), n. One who mends or repairs.

Mendiant (men'-di-an), a. [Fr.] A mendicant; a begging friar. Chaucer.

Mendicancy (mend-i'-kan-see), n. The condition of being mendicant; beggary; a state of begging.

Mendicant (mend-i'-kant), a. [L. mendicare, mendicare, ppr of mendare, to beg (Fr. mendier), from mendicare, a beggar.] 1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary, as, reduced to a mendicant state.—2. Practising beggary; as, a mendicant friar. See FRIAR.

Mendicant (mend-i'-kant), n. A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms, especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar. 'From ordinary down to mendicant.' Berkeley.

Mendicant (mend-i'-kant), v. t. To beg or practice begging.

Mendication (men-di'-kan-see), n. The act of begging.

Mendicity (men-di'-i-ty), n. [L. mendicare. See MENDICANT.] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

Mendment (mend'ment), n. Amendment (which see). Sp. Gordon.

Mendose (mend'as), a. [L. mendosus, faulty, counterfeit.] False, spurious.

Mends (mendz), n. Amends; atonement, revenge. [Old English and Scotch.]

If she be fair, 't is the better for her, and if she be not, she has the mends in her own hands.

Mene (mē), v. t. To mean; to intend. Chaucer.

Mene (mē), n. A mean or instrument.

Mene (mē), n. A middle. Chaucer.

Mene (mē), n. A Chaldean word signifying numeration.

And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN. This is the interpretation of the thing, MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and limited it.

When she would think, where or she touched her sight,
The grey hand confusion wrought.

Wrote 'Mene, mene, and divided thus,
The kingdom of her thought.

Mendall (mend'al), a. Same as Mendall.

Menge (meng), v. t. [See MINGE.] To mingle; to mix. Spenser.

Mengite (meng'ite), n. A black mineral occurring in small crystals in granite veins in the Emen Mountains, and consisting of silicic acid, peroxide of iron, and titanic acid.

Dana.

Two mortal dogs believe their master pruned.

2. Pertaining to servants or domestic servants; low; servile; mean.

The woman attendants perform only the mean and usual offices.

Mengal (meng'al), a. A domestic servant; properly, one of a train of servants; mostly used as a term of disparagement.

Mengall (meng'al), a. Same as Mendall.

Mengite (meng'ite), n. [Meng, and Gr. Hike, a stone.] A variety or sub-species of opaline quartz found at Mengimont, near Paris, of a brown liver colour in the interior, and ordinarily of a clear blue on the surface.

It is found in kidney-shaped masses, of the size of the hand or larger; sometimes in globules of the size of a nut.

Meningeal (men-in'-je-al), a. Relating to the meninges.

Meninges (men-in'-jez), n. pl. [Or meninges, meninges, a membrane.] In anat. the three membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the dura mater, pia mater, and arachnoid membranes.

Meningitis (men-in'-jitis), n. [See MENINGITIS.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Meningeal (men-in'-je-al), a. Pertaining to or having the form of a meninx.

Meningeal (men-in'-je-al), a. [Or meninges, a crescent.] Concave-concave, like a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

Meningeal (men-in'-je-al), n. pl. Meniscus (men-in'-je-al), a. [Or meniscus, a little moon, from menis, the moon.] A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and in which the two surfaces meet, or would meet if continued, so that it resembles the appearance of the new moon. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens.

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of the tail, which resembles the form of an ancient Grecian lyre, give it a superb appearance. It has a pleasing song, and is



Menura (*Menura superba*).

said to be capable of imitating the voices of other birds.

Menuridæ (me-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of insectorial birds, of which the lyre-bird (*M. superba*) is the type.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'thēs), *n.* [Gr. *mēn*, a month, and *anthos*, a flower—in allusion to the duration of the flowers.] A plant, nat. order Gentianaceæ, possessing powerful tonic properties. *M. trifoliata*, the only species, occurs in Britain and throughout the southern hemisphere. It is known by the names of bog-bean, buck-bean, and water-trefoil. It has densely creeping and matted root-stocks, with long-stalked trifoliate leaves, and a long-stalked raceme of beautifully fringed pinkish-white flowers. It is bitter, tonic, and febrifugal. It contains an extractive called menyanthine, which forms a white, transparent, and when thoroughly dried, pulverizable mass of an intense degree of bitterness. An infusion of the leaves is prescribed in rheumatism and dropsies; they have been also used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

Menyanthine (men-i-an'thin), *n.* A non-astringent compound obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*. See **MENYANTHES**.

Menye, **Manye**, **Menzie** (mén'zī), *n.* Same as *Menye*.

Menziesia (men-zī-zhī-a), *n.* [In honour of Archibald Menzies, surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver.] A genus of North American and Japanese shrubs, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. They have alternate leaves, and white, greenish, or purple, sometimes rather large, nodding flowers in terminal fascicles or corymbs. The Irish heath (*Daboecia polytricha*) was at one time referred to this genus.

Mephistophelean, **Mephistophelian** (me-fis'tō-fē-ān), *a.* [See **MEPHISTOPHILUS**.] Resembling the character of Mephistopheles, Mephistophellus, or Mephistophilus; diabolical; sardonic. *Lord Lytton*.

Mephistopheles, **Mephistophellus** (me-fis'tō-fē-lēr, me-fis'tō-fē-lis), *n.* See **MEPHISTOPHILUS**.

Mephitic, **Mephitical** (me-fī'tik, me-fī'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to mephitic; offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life. Carbonic acid gas is sometimes called *mephitic acid* or *mephitic air*. *Mephitic* regions of carbonic acid gas. *De Quincey*.

Mephitically (me-fī'tik-al-lī), *adv.* With mephitic.

Mephitic (me-fis'tī), *n.* [See next article.] A genus of carnivorous animals, remarkable for the disagreeable odour which they emit. See **SKUNK**.

Mephitia, **Mephitism** (me-fis'tī-a, me-fis'ti-izm), *n.* [L. *mephitia*, a pestilential exhalation.] Foul, offensive, or noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source.

Mephistophilus, **Mephistophilis** (me-fis'tō-fī-lus, me-fis'tō-fī-lis), *n.* [The original spelling of the word now written *Mephistopheles*, supposed to be a corruption of *Nephelephelus*, from Gr. *nepheos*, a cloud,

and *phileō*, to love.] The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of *Dr. Faustus*.

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too, Without a *Mephistophilus* such as thou art. *Ben Jonson*.

Meracious (mē-rā'shūs), *a.* [L. *meracius*, pure, unmixed, from *merus*, pure.] Without admixture or adulteration; pure; hence, strong; racy.

Mercable (mēr'k-a-bl), *a.* [L. *mercor*, to traffic, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] Capable of being bought or sold.

Mercantile (mēr'kan-tīl), *a.* [Fr. *mercantile*, from L. *mercans*, *mercantis*. See **MERCHANT**.] Pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants; having to do with trade or commerce, or the buying and selling of goods; commercial; as, *mercantile nations*; the *mercantile class*; *mercantile morality*.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbutnot*.

Mercaptan (mēr-kap'tan), *n.* [A contraction of L. *mercurium captans*, absorbing mercury.] A liquid, a compound of hydrogen, carbon, and sulphur, so called from its energetic action on binoxide of mercury. It is also called *Sulphhydrate of Ethyl*.

Mercaptide (mēr-kap'tid), *n.* A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic oxide.

Mercat (mēr'kat), *n.* [L. *mercatus*. See **MARKET**.] Market; trade. *Sp. Sprat*.

Mercatante (mēr-ka-tan'tē), *n.* [It. *mercantante*.] A foreign trader.

What is he?

Master, a mercatante, or a pedant, I know not what, but formal in apparel. *Shak.*

Mercative (mēr-ka-tiv), *a.* Belonging to trade.

Mercator's Chart, **Mercator's Projection** (mēr-kā'tōr's chārt, mēr-kā'tōr's prō-jek-shon), *n.* A projection of the surface of the earth upon a plane, so called from Gerard *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer. In this chart or projection the meridians, parallels, and rhumbs are all straight lines, the degree of longitude being everywhere increased so as to be equal to one another, while the degrees of latitude are also increased in the same proportion.

Mercature (mēr'kat-ūr), *n.* The practice of buying and selling; commerce. *Bailey*.

Merce (mēr'a), *v. t.* To amerce; to mulct.

Mercenarian (mēr-se-nā'ri-an), *n.* A mercenary. *Marston*.

Mercenarily (mēr-se-na-ri-ll), *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

Mercenariness (mēr-se-na-ri-ness), *n.* The quality or character of being mercenary; venality; regard to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul, is likely to be guilty of. *Boyl.*

Mercenary (mēr-se-na-ri), *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages. See **MERCHANT**.] 1. Hired; purchased by money; as, *mercenary services*; *mercenary blood*; *mercenary soldiers*.

Within eighty years after the battle of Platten *mercenary* troops were everywhere plying for battles and sieges. *Macaulay*.

2. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; greedy of gain; sordid; selfish; as, a *mercenary* prince or judge; a *mercenary* disposition.

He wagged me with his countenance as if I had been *mercenary*. *Shak.*

3. Entered into or undertaken from motives of gain; as, a *mercenary* marriage; a *mercenary* proceeding. — *Venal*, *Mercenary*, *Hireling*. See under **VENAL**.

Mercenary (mēr-se-na-ri), *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

He, a poor *mercenary*, serves for bread. *Samdys*.

Mercer (mēr'sēr), *n.* [Fr. *mercier*; It. *mercataio*, from L. *merx*, *mercis*, wares, commodities.] One who deals in silks, woollens, linens, cottons, &c.

Mercership (mēr'sēr-ship), *n.* The business of a mercer.

Mercery (mēr'sēr-i), *n.* [Fr. *mercerie*, It. *merceria*. See **MERCER**.] 1. The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks and woollen cloths, &c. — 2. The trade of mercers. *The mercery* is gone from out of Lombard Street. *Graunt*.

Merchand (mēr'chand), *v. t.* [Fr. *marchander*.] To trade. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

Merchandise (mēr'chan-diz), *n.* [Fr. *marchandise*, from *marchand*, a merchant, or

marchander, to trade.] 1. The objects of commerce; wares; goods; commodities; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. But provisions daily sold in market, horses, cattle, and fuel are not usually included in the term, and real estate never. — 2. Trade; traffic; commerce.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is *merchandize*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require. *Jer. Taylor*.

Merchandize (mēr'chan-diz), *v. i.* To trade; to carry on commerce. *Bacon*.

Merchandry (mēr'chand-ri), *n.* Trade; commerce.

Merchant (mēr'chant), *n.* [O. Fr. *merchant*, from L. *mercans*, *mercantis*, ppr. of *mercor*, *mercatius*, to barter, to deal, from *merx*, merchandise.] 1. One who carries on trade on a large scale; especially, a man who traffics or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale. — 2. A shopkeeper; a retail dealer. [Scotch.] — 3. A ship in trade; a merchantman.

Convoy ships accompany their *merchants* till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger. *Dryden*.

4. A fellow; a chap. [Familiar.]

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery? *Shak.*

Merchant (mēr'chant), *a.* Relating to trade or commerce; commercial. — *Law merchant*, same as *Commercial Law*. See under **COMMERCIAL**.

Merchant (mēr'chant), *v. i.* To trade. *L. Addison*.

Merchantable (mēr'chant-a-bl), *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat or timber. Sometimes used technically to designate a particular kind or quality of any article.

Merchant-bar (mēr'chant-bār), *n.* A bar of iron in a finished state fit for the merchant; iron after the puddled bars have been piled and reheated and rolled.

Merchant-captain (mēr'chant-kap-tān or mēr'chant-kap-tin), *n.* The captain of a merchant-ship.

Merchant-iron (mēr'chant-l-ēr-n), *n.* Bar-iron.

Merchantlike (mēr'chant-līk), *a.* Like a merchant; suitable to the character or business of a merchant; pertaining to the occupation of a merchant.

Merchantly (mēr'chant-lī), *a.* Same as *Merchantlike*.

Merchantman (nēr'chant-man), *n.* 1. A merchant.

The craftsman, or *merchantman*, teacheth his apprentice to lie, and to utter his wares with lying and forswearing. *Latimer*.

2. A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.

Merchant-prince (mēr'chant-prīns), *n.* A great merchant or manufacturer; a merchant of great wealth.

Merchantry (mēr'chant-ri), *n.* 1. The business of a merchant; merchandry. — 2. The body of merchants taken collectively; as, the *merchantry* of a country.

Merchant-seaman (mēr'chant-sē-man), *n.* A seaman employed in a merchant-ship.

Merchant-service (mēr'chant-sēr-vis), *n.* The mercantile marine.

Merchant-ship (mēr'chant-ship), *n.* A ship engaged in commerce.

Merchant-tailor (mēr'chant-tā-lēr), *n.* A tailor who furnishes cloths and other materials for the garments which he makes.

Mercheta (mēr-chē'ta), *n.* [L. L. *marcheta*, *mercheta*, the fee of a mark.] *Mercheta mulierum* was a compensation anciently paid in England and Scotland, and indeed generally throughout Europe, by inferior tenants to lords, for liberty to dispose of their daughters in marriage. Called also *Marchet*.

Merciable (mēr'si-a-bl), *a.* Merciful.

He is so meek, wise, *merciable*, And with his word his work is convenient. *Spenser*.

Merciamment (mēr'si-a-ment), *n.* Amercement.

Merciful (mēr'si-fūl), *a.* [See **MERCY**.] 1. Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offences; unwilling to punish for injuries.

The Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth. *Ex. xxxiv. 6*.

2. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel; as, a *merciful* man will be

merciful to his beast.—*SYN* Compassionate, tender, humane, gracious, kind, mild, clement, benignant.

Mercifully (mér'fū-lī), *adv.* In a merciful manner; with compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.

Mercifulness (mér'fū-lī-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciful; tenderness toward offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive.

Mercify (mér'fī), *v. t.* To pity.

While she did weep of no man merciful. *Spenser*

Merciless (mér'sī-less), *a.* 1. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; relentless; unsparing; as, a merciless tyrant. 'The foe is merciless and will not pity.' *Shak.*—2. Without hope of mercy. 'Merciless despair.' *Spenser* [*Rare*].—*SYN* Cruel, unfeeling, unmerciful, pitiless, hard-hearted, severe, barbarous, savage.

Mercilessly (mér'sī-less-lī), *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

Mercilessness (mér'sī-less-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

Mercurial (mér-kū'rī-āl), *a.* [*L. mercurialis*, from *Mercurius*, the god *Mercury*] 1. Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him; having the qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; light-hearted; gay; active; sprightly; flighty; fickle, changeable; as, a mercurial youth; a mercurial nation.

His foot mercurial, his martial thigh,
The brow of Hercules. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade; hence, pertaining to trade or money-making; as, mercurial pursuits.—3. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury, as, mercurial preparations or medicines, characterized by the use of mercury, as, mercurial treatment, caused by the use of mercury; as, a mercurial disease.—*Mercurial Horn-ore* Same as *Corneous mercury* (which see under *MERCURY*). *Mercurial thermometer*, a thermometer filled with mercury, in distinction from a spirit thermometer.—4. Giving intelligence; pointing out; directing.

As the traveller is directed by a mercurial station.

Chillingworth.

Mercurial (mér-kū'rī-āl), *a.* 1. A person of mercurial temperament; a sprightly per-

son. See *MERCURIO*.—*Mercurous chloride*, calomel.

Mercury (mér-kū-rī), *n.* [*L. Mercurius*, from root of *merges*, *warms*] 1. In myth the name of a Roman divinity, identified in later times with the Greek *Hermes*. As representing *Hermes* he was regarded as the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was looked upon



Mercury, after Giovanni da Bologna.

as the god of eloquence, of commerce, and of robbery. He was also the messenger, herald, and ambassador of Jupiter. As a Roman divinity he was merely the patron of commerce and gain.—2. *SYN* Hg; at. wt. 200. Quicksilver, a metal whose specific gravity is greater than that of any other metal, except the platinum metals, gold, and tungsten, being 13.54, or thirteen times and a half heavier than water. It is the only metal which is liquid at common temperatures. It freezes at a temperature of 39° or 40° below the zero of Fahrenheit, that is, at a temperature of 71° or 72° below the freezing-point of water. Under a heat of 600° it rises in fumes and is gradually converted into a red oxide. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere, and in thermometers to determine the temperature of the air, for which purpose it is well adapted by its expansibility, and the extensive range between its freezing and boiling points. Preparations of this metal are among the most powerful poisons, and are extensively used as medicines. The preparation called calomel or mercurous chloride (HgCl) is a most efficacious deobstruent. Another valuable preparation is corrosive sublimate or mercuric chloride (HgCl₂). From the fluid state in which mercury exists it readily combines with most of the metals, to which, if in sufficient quantity, it imparts a degree of fluidity or softness: these compounds are termed amalgams (See *AMALGAM*). Mercury is chiefly found in the state of sulphide, but it is also found native. The chief mines of mercury are in Spain, but it is also found in Germany, Italy, China, and Peru.—*Native or virgin mercury*, the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal.—*Corneous mercury*, the protochloride of mercury. Called also *Horn-mercury* and *Mercurial Horn-ore*.—3. In med. any preparation of mercury used as a remedy.—4. Warmth or liveliness of temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities; hence, liability to change; fickleness.

He was so full of mercury that he could not be long in any friendship, or to any design. *Sp. Servant.*

5. A genus of plants, *Mercurialis* (which see); in America, applied to several climbing plants, most frequently to the *Rhus toxicodendron* or poison ivy.—6. In astron. the planet that revolves round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and next to it. It is visible to the naked eye in the evening when it is to the east of the sun, but only when near its greatest distance or elongation from the sun. Similarly, it is visible in the morning before sunrise, only when near its greatest elongation westward of the sun. Its apparent diameter varies from 5 to 12 seconds; the real diameter is about 3140 miles. Its bulk is to that of the earth as 63 to 1000. It revolves on an axis (the inclination of which to the ecliptic is not determined) in 24 hours 5 minutes 23

seconds. The mean sidereal revolution is performed in 87 300259 mean solar days. It has seven times the light and heat of the earth. Mean distance from the sun 36,000,000 miles. 7. A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication; hence, sometimes a newspaper carrier or a seller of newspapers.

Those who sell them (news-books) by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*. *Cutler.*

8. A messenger; an intelligence.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too; no being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven. *Abp. Sencroft.*

Mercury (mér-kū-rī), *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury.

Mercury Goose-foot (mér-kū-rī gōo'-fēt), *n.* One of the common names given to *Chenopodium Bonus-Henriens*. See *CHENOPODIUM*.

Mercy (mér'sī), *n.* [*Fr. merced*, *It. mercede*, from *L. merces*, *mercedis*, hire, pay, recompense, in *L. L.* *mercy*, from stem of *mergo*, to deserve.] 1. That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries or to treat an offender better than he deserves, the disposition that tempers justice and induces an injured person to forgive trespasses and injuries, and to forbear punishment or inflict less than law or justice will warrant. In this sense there is perhaps no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy*. It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only toward offenders. *Mercy* is a distinguishing attribute of the Supreme Being.

The Lord is long-suffering and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty. *Nom. xiv. 18.*

The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven, Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes. *Shak.*

2. An act or exercise of mercy or favour; a kindness proceeding from Providence; blessing; as, it is a mercy that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies . . . which thou hast showed unto thy servant. *Gen. xxxii. 10.*

3. Pity; compassion manifested toward a person in distress.

And he said, He that showed mercy on him. *Luke x. 37.*

4. Discretion; unrestrained exercise of will or authority; often in the phrase *at one's mercy*, that is, completely in one's power.

And the offender's life lies in the mercy Of the duke only. *Shak.*

Thy cruelty . . . hath . . . left thee to the mercy of the law. *Shak.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him, and when the lady consents to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his mercy. *Swift.*

—To cry mercy, to beg pardon.

I cry thee mercy with all my heart. *Dryden.*

—*Sisters of Mercy*, the name given to members of female religious communities founded for the purpose of nursing the sick at their own homes, visiting prisoners, especially persons condemned to death, attending lying-in hospitals, superintending the education of females, protecting women out of employment, and the performance of similar works of charity and mercy. In connection with the Roman Catholic Church, an order of these sisters was founded at *Sass*, in the Sardinian States, by P. Batin, vicar-general of the diocese, in 1823—hence called *the order of Sass*; and another was shortly after founded in Dublin by Mother Catherine McAuley. Communities of Sisters of Mercy are now widely distributed over Europe and America, some of them being connected with the Church of England.

Mercy-seat (mér'sī-sēt), *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the propitiatory, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, and its ends were fixed to two cherubs, whose wings extended forward and formed a kind of throne for the majesty of God, who is represented in Scripture as sitting between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest who consulted him.

Mercy-stroke (mér'sī-strōk), *n.* The death-blow, as putting an end to pain.

Merd (mér'd), *n.* [*Fr. merde*, *L. merdes*, dung.] Ordure; dung. *B. Jonson.*

Mere (mér), *a.* (Superl. *merrest*; the comparative is seldom if ever used.) [*Fr. mair*, *L. merus*, alone, nothing but, pure, unmixed.] 1. Apart from anything more; this

Merrit (merr'it), n. [Fr. *merrite*; L. *merritum*, from *merito*, to earn or deserve.] 1 The quality of deserving well or ill, desert of good or evil, as, to treat one according to his *merrit*.—2 The quality of deserving well, goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward, worth, worthiness said of persons and things, as, a man of *merrit*, a work of *merrit*.

Reputation is often got without *merrit*, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*

Reveries in vain their pretty eyes may roll;
Chorus strike the night, but *merrit* wins the soul. *Pope.*

2. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

These laurel groves, the *merrits* of thy youth. *Prior.*

4. pl Rights and wrongs of a case, essential points or circumstances that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias; as, to judge a case on its *merrits*.

Merrit (merr'it), s. c. [Fr. *merrite*, L. *merritum*, from *merito*, to deserve.] 1. To deserve, to be good enough, to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance, to have a right to claim, as a reward, regard, honour, or happiness, to have a just title to.

A man of merit is incapable of meriting anything from God. *Shak.*

Good people, you do ill to hazard to me.
What is it I can have done to *merit* this? *Timon.*

2. To deserve, in a bad sense; to *merit* to suffer.

O, but with what compare thou dost own stage.
And thou shalt find it *merit* not reproving. *Shak.*

3. To reward. The king will *merit* it with gifts. *Chapman.*

Merrit (merr'it), s. c. To acquire merit, benefit, or profit.

And if in your dear death fair France may *merit*,
Give me a thousand blows. *Shak. & Pl.*

Merritable (merr'it-a-bil), a. Deserving of reward.

The people generally are very susceptible, and apt to applaud any *merritable* work. *B. Jonn.*

Merritously (merr'it-ah-lee), adv. In accordance with merit, by merit, deservedly.

Merrithal (merr'it-thal), n. [Fr. *merie*, a part, portion, and *thalos*, a branch.] In bot a term used in place of *internode* applied by Goodenough to the different parts of the leaf.

Merrit-monger (merr'it-mung-er), n. One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward, or who depends on merit for salvation. *Latimer.*

Merritorious (merr'it-er-i-us), a. [L. *merritorius*, that earns money, from *merito*, to earn or deserve.] 1 That earns money, provides, hiring. *B. Jonn.*—2 Possessing merit, deserving of reward, of notice, regard, fame, or happiness, or of that which shall be a suitable return for services or excellence of any kind.

And *merritorious* shall that hand be called,
Crowned and worshipped as a saint. *Shak.*

Merritoriously (merr'it-er-i-us-lee), adv. In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

He carried himself *merritoriously* in foreign employments. *H. Clon.*

Merritoriousness (merr'it-er-i-us-ness), n. The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving a reward or suitable return. The high *merritoriousness* of what they did. *Shak.*

Merritory (merr'it-er-i), a. Deserving of reward, meritorious. *Shak.*

Merritot (merr'it-ot), n. [Perhaps *merrie*, and *totum* for *totum*.] A kind of play used by children, in twinging themselves on ropes, or by means of strings of any kind, till they are giddy. *Spang.*

Merrit (merr'it), n. [See *MARR*.] An old Scotch silver coin, value thirteen shillings and fourpence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling. See *MARR*.

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meaner, the smallest of the British Falconidae, being only about the size of a blackbird, but very bold. It was formerly used in

Merrit (Falconidae).

hawking quail, partridge, larks, and such small game, and is even yet occasionally trained. It is of a bluish ash colour above; reddish yellow on the breast and belly, with longitudinal dark spots, the throat of the adult male white. The wings reach to two-thirds of the length of the tail. It builds its nest on the ground, and is fond of localities where large stones are plentiful, on which it is often seen perched, and is therefore often called the *Stone falcon*.

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in Africa and Asia, none are known in America, two are European, one of which, *M. opacator*, is common in the south of Europe as a summer bird of passage. It is rarely seen in Britain.

Merrorization (merr-or-iz-ah-shun), n. [Or *merror*, a part, and *organization*.] Organization in part, or partial organization. (Rare.)

Merror (merr'or), n. [Or *merror*, a part, and *organization*.] Organization in part, or partial organization. (Rare.)

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epithelium in more complex animals.—2. In bot. the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

Mesogastric (mes-o-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *gaster*, the belly.] In anat. of or belonging to the middle of the belly; specifically, a term applied to the membrane which sustains the stomach, and by which it is attached to the abdomen.

Mesogastrium (mes-o-gas'tri-um), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *gaster*, the belly.] In anat. the umbilical region of the abdomen.

Mesolabe (mes-o-lab), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *lambanō*, to take.] An instrument employed by the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, which were required in the problem of the two squares.

Mesomela (mes-om'-la), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *melas*, black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst.

Mesophloeum (mes-o-flō-um), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phlois*, bark.] In bot. the middle cellular layer of the bark. It underlies the epiphloeum and overlies the liber.

Mesophyllum (mes-o-fī-lum or mes-o-fī-lum), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. the parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

Mesoplast (mes-o-plast), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *plastō*, to mould.] In physiol. the soft or gelatinous matter occupying a cell and constituting the nucleus.

Mesopodium (mes-o-pō-dī-um), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *podō*, a foot.] In zool. the middle portion of the foot of molluscs.

Mesorectum (mes-o-rek'tum), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *ē. rectum* (which see).] In anat. that part of the peritoneum which connects the rectum with the front of the sacrum.

Mesosperma (mes-o-sēr'-ma), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *spērma*, seed.] In bot. a membrane of a seed, the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

Mesothesis (mes-oth'-sis), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thesis* (which see).] Middle place; mean. 'Imitation is the mesothesis of likeness and difference.' Coleridge.

Mesothorax (mes-o-thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thōra*, the chest.] In entom. the middle ring of the thorax.

Mesotype (mes-o-tip), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *typos*, form, type.] In mineral. a scaly mineral, occurring in slender crystals, and delicate, radiated concretions, and consisting of the hydrated silicate either of alumina and soda, in which case it is called also soda mesotype or natrolite, or of alumina and lime, when it is called lime mesotype or scolecite, or of alumina and both lime and soda, in which case it is called nesolite.

Mesoxalic (mes-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *oxalis* (which see).] Of or pertaining to, or derived from alloxan; as, mesoxalic acid (C₂H₂O₄).

Mesonotic (mes-o-nō'tik), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *notō*, life.] In geol. pertaining or relating to the secondary age, or the era between the palaeozoic and calozoic. See CALOZOIC.

Mesopilus (mes-pī-lus), *n.* [L. a mediator.] A genus of trees now combined with *Fyrax*, from which it differs in the bony structure of the endocarp, belonging to the pomaceous division of the nat. order Rosaceae. *M. germanica* is the common medlar. See MEDLAR.

Mespriest (mes-prīst), *n.* [O. Fr. *mespriest*, Fr. *mespris*, from *mespriser*, to despise. See MISPRIZE.] Contempt, scorn.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his mespriest.
Spenser.

Mess (mes), *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, a service of meat, a course of dishes at table, Fr. *metis* (the *t* being erroneously inserted); It. *messo*, a course at table, properly that which is sent, from L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send. Some refer the word to O. H. G. *mas*, Goth. *mas*, meat, but this seems less probable. As to sense 5, see also MASH, *n.*] 1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; food prepared for a person or party at one meal; as, a mess of pottage.

And he took and sent messes unto them from before him; but Benjamin's mess was five times as much as any of the others.
Gen. xlii. 34.

2. As much provender as is given to a beast at once.—3. A number of persons who eat together at the same table, and the entertainment provided for them; especially a company of officers in the army or navy, who eat together.

Uncut up pies at the nether end filled
With mess and stews, partly to make a show with
And partly to keep the lower mess from eating.
Bosw. & F.

4. Hence, as at great feasts the company were arranged in fours, called *messes* (in the Inns of Court a mess still consists of four), the word came to mean a set of four generally. 'Where are your mess of sons?' Shak.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the mess.
Lettin.

You three fools lacked me fool to make up the mess.
Shak.

5. A disorderly mixture; things jumbled together; a state of dirt and disorder; something dirty; as, the house was in a mess; to make a mess of one's clothes. [Colloq.]—6. Fig. a situation of confusion or embarrassment, distress or difficulty; a muddle.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel,
Only infinite jumble and mess and dislocation.
Clough.

Meas (mes), *v. t.* To take meals in common with others as one of a mess; particularly mid of naval and military men; to associate at the same table; to eat in company; hence, to eat or feed in general.

Now that we are in harbour I mess here, because
Mrs. Trotter is on board.
Merryall.

1. To supply with a mess.
mess of; to soil or dirty.
on (trowers). W. Collins.

on), *n.* The Roman Catholic mass. [Old English and

1) *n.* [Fr.; It. *messaggio*, a message, from L. *mittere*, to send.] 1. Any notice or communication; or verbal, sent from one to another.

The welcome message made, was soon received.
Dryden.

Specifically.—2. An official address or communication, not made in person but delivered by a messenger, as an official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the houses of a legislature or other deliberative body, or from one house of legislature to another.

1. A sect of reformed
2. gospel,
3. quoting
4. that

sin), *n.*
be from
7 doubt-
2 (which
2 mixed
mix.) A
a cur.

But wad hae spent an hour carousing,
Ev' wi' a tinkler gypsy's messin'.
Burns.

Mess-deck (mes-dek), *n.* The deck on which a ship's crew mess.

Messenger (mes-sen-jér), *n.* [O. E. *messegger*; Fr. *messager* (See MESSAGE).] The *n.* has intruded as in *passenger*.] 1. One who bears a message or goes on an errand, the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation from one person to another, or to a public body, one who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another.

Came running in, much like a man dismayed,
A messenger with letters.
Spenser.

2. One who or that which foreshows; a har-binger, a forerunner.

You gray lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
Shak.

3. *Naut.* a large rope used to unmoor or heave up a ship's anchors, by transmitting the power of the capstan to the cable.—4. In *law*, a person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent, and to transact certain other duties in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy or insolvency.—Queen's (King's) messenger, an officer employed under the secretaries of state, kept in readiness to carry despatches both at home and abroad.—BYRN Carrier, intelligencer, courier, harbinger, forerunner, precursor, herald.

Messenger-at-arms (mes-sen-jér-at-arms), *n.* In Scots law, an officer appointed by and under the control of the Lyon-king-at-arms. He executes all summonses and letters of diligence connected with the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary.

Messet (mes-et), *n.* [See MESSAN.] A low-bred dog, a messan. Hall.

Messiah (mes-a'd), *n.* A poem with the Messiah for its hero; specifically, a modern German epic poem written by Klopstock, relating to the sufferings and triumphs of the Messiah.

Messiah (mes-a'a), *n.* [Heb. *mesiah*, anointed, from *madach*, to anoint.] Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world.

At thy nativity a glorious choir
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born.
Milton.

Messiahship (mes-a'a-ship), *n.* The character, state, or office of the Saviour. 'Josephus' whose prejudices were against the Messiahship and religion of Jesus' Buchenman.

Messianic (mes-si-an'ik), *a.* Relating to the Messiah; as, messianic psalms.

Messiah (mes-a'a), *n.* Same as Messiah.

Messidor (mes-si-dor), *n.* [Fr. from L. *messis*, harvest, and Gr. *dōron*, a gift.] The tenth month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic, commencing June 19th and ending July 18th.

Messieurs (mes-syērs), *n.* [Fr. pl. of *Monsieur* (which see).] Sire; gentlemen: used in English as the plural of *Mr.*, and generally contracted into *Messrs.*

Mess-mate (mes-māt), *n.* An associate in taking meals, one who eats ordinarily at the same table.

Mess-mates, hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea.
Seymour.

Messrs. An abbreviation of *Messieurs*.

Mess-table (mes-tā-bl), *n.* The table at which a mess dine together.

Messuage (mes-swāj), *n.* [O. Fr. *messuage*, *message*; L. *messuagium*, *mansuagium*, from L. *manus*, mansionis, a dwelling. See MANSTON.] In *law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

Mesta, *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *maest*, Sc. *maist*.] Most. Chaucer.

Mestee (mes-tē), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon. Written also *Mustee*. [West Indian.]

Mestique (mes-tī-ke), *n.* The Mexican name for the finest kinds of the cochineal insect.

Mestizo, **Mestingo** (mes-tē-zō, mes-tē-bō), *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*, O. Fr. *mestis*, Fr. *métis*, from L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, to mix.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian. [Spanish-American.]

Mestling (mes-ting), *n.* [See MESTLIN.] Yellow metal, brass used for the church vessels and ornaments in the middle ages.

Mesymnicum (me-sim-ni-kum), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *symnos*, a festive song.] In *anc. poetry*, a reputation at the end of a stanza.

Mes (met), pret. & pp. of *meet*.

Met (met), pret. & pp. of *mete*, to measure. Then Hector, Priam's martial son, stepped forth and met the ground.
Chapman.

Met (met), *n.* [See METE.] A measure of any kind; a bushel; a barrel. [Scottish and provincial.]

Mete (me'te), [Gr. Etymologically the same as A. Sax. and O. E. *mid*, G. *mit*, Ital. and Goth. *mita*, with.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying beyond, over, after, with, between, and frequently denoting change or transformation.

Metabasis (me-tab'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. from *meta*, beyond, and *basis*, to go.] 1. In rhet. a passing from one thing to another, transition. 2. In med. the same as *Metabola*.

Metallization (met'al-iz-ā-shon), *n.* The act or process of metallizing or forming into a metal, the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties.

Metallize (met'al-iz), *v. t. pres. & pp. metallized, pp. metallizing.* To form into metal, to give its proper metallic properties to.

Metallochrome (met'al'ō-krom), *n.* [Or *metallous*, a mine, metal, and *chroma*, colour.] A beautiful prismatic tint produced on polished steel plates on which a thin film of oxide of lead has been deposited by electrolytic action.

Metallochrome (met'al'ō-krom), *n.* [See **METALLIC**.] The art or process of colouring metals.

Metallographer (met'al-og'rā-fist), *n.* A writer on metallurgy or the subject of metals.

Metallography (met'al-og'rā-fī), *n.* [Or *metallous*, metal, and *graphē*, to describe.] An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances, the science of metals.

Metalloid (met'al-oid), *n.* [Or *metallous*, metal, and *oides*, resemblance.] In chem. a term which has been variously applied, as (1) to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths, probably in consequence of their low specific gravity, and (2) to all the non-metallic elementary substances. In the latter sense it is now used by chemists. The metalloids are thirteen in number: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron, and silicon. The distinction between a metal and a metalloid is, however, purely artificial, being based on physical rather than chemical criteria, but, broadly, a metal may be said to differ from a metalloid in being an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, in reflecting light powerfully, and in being electro-positive. Though a metalloid may possess one or more of these characters, it will not be found to unite them all. Berzelius, in his classification, restricts the term *metalloid* to the inflammable non-metallic elements, viz. sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron. See **Elementary Substances** under **CLASSIFICATION**, see also **METAL**.

Metalloid (met'al-oid), *n.* Relating to metalloids, like metal, having the form or appearance of a metal.

Metalloidal (met'al-oid'al), *a.* Same as **Metalloid**.

Metallogist (met'al-og'ist), *n.* Pertaining to metallurgy or the art of working metals. —*Metallurgical chemistry*, that part of chemistry which teaches the combinations and analyses of metals.

Metallogical (met'al-og'ik-al), *a.* Same as **Metallogist**.

Metallogist (met'al-og'ist), *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine, and prepare metals for use.

Metalurgy (met'al-ur-jī), *n.* [Or *metallous*, metal, and *urges*, work.] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, &c. In a more limited and usual sense, metallurgy is the operation of separating metals from their ores.

Metalman (met'al-man), *n.* A worker in metals, a coppermith or tinsman.

A smith, or a metalman, the poet's answer from his pen.

It, with copper

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tailine by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency. More specifically, (b) the lowest and acide, or non-fossiliferous, stratified rocks, consisting of crystalline schists, and embracing granitoid schist, gneiss, quartz-rock, mica schist, and clay-slate, all of which were originally deposited from water and crystallized by subsequent agencies. They exhibit for the most part cleavage, crumpling, and foliation, and their lines of stratification are often indistinct or obliterated. Although no traces of fossils have been discovered in these rocks, unless plumbeo or graphite, a changed form of carbonaceous matter, and the so called *Meson condense*, be regarded as fossil, there is no reason to conclude that these rocks, when deposited, did not contain animal or vegetable organisms, the traces of which may have been obliterated by the agency which produced the metamorphism.

In geological nomenclature, the crystalline stratified rocks—gneiss, mica-schist, clay-slate, &c.—are termed *Metamorphic*, and erected into a separate system. Strictly speaking, 'metamorphic' applies to the power or force causing the change, 'metamorphism' the process, and 'metamorphosis' the result. Hence we might to speak of metamorphic agency and metamorphosed rocks.

Metamorphism (met-a-mor'fiz), *n.* 1. The process of metamorphosing, or changing the form or structure. 2. The state or quality of being metamorphic, the change undergone by stratified rocks under the influence of heat, chemical agents, mechanical agents, as pressure. It is divided into two kinds: *Metaplastics* and *paraplastics* (which see).

Metamorphist (met-a-mor'fiz), *n.* One of a sect of argumentarians of the fifteenth

century, who held that the world was created in six days, and that the world was then

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that kind of metamorphism affecting large tracts and appearing to be chiefly due to wet heat, that is, to boiling water or steam under high pressure.

The great mass of Gneiss granite was produced out of Cambro-Silurian rocks by intense metamorphism.

Metaphor (met'a-fēr), *n.* [Or *metaphora*, from *metaphero*, to transfer, *metas*, over, and *phero*, to carry.] A figure of speech founded on the resemblance which one object is supposed to bear, in some respect, to another, and by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed, a simile without any word expressing comparison; a short simile. Thus, 'that man is a fox,' is a metaphor, but 'that man is like a fox,' is a simile or comparison. In metaphor the similitude is contained in the name, a man is a fox, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man bristles his anger, that is, he strains it to a bristle, restrains a horse, beauty ennobles love or tender passions; opposition free courage. *Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Parable.* See under **SKILL**.

Metaphoric, **Metaphorical** (met'a-for'ik), *a.* Pertaining to metaphor, comprising a metaphor; not literal; as, a metaphoric use of words; a metaphoric expression.

The expression 'applying capital' is, of course, metaphoric, what is really applied is labour, capital being an indispensable condition. *J. S. Mill*

Metaphorically (met-a-for'ik-al), *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

Metaphoricalness (met-a-for'ik-al-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being metaphorical.

Metaphorist (met'a-fēr-ist), *n.* One that makes metaphors.

Let the poet send to the metaphorist for his allegories.

Metaphosphate (met-a-for'ik), *n.* [Prefix *meta-*, and *phosphate*.] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base.

Metaphosphoric (met-a-for'ik), *a.* [Prefix *meta-*, and *phosphoric*.] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid. *Metaphosphoric acid*, a dry fatty acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass filled with air or oxygen, protohydric phosphoric acid (H_2O, P_2O_5).

Metaphrase, **Metaphrasis** (met'a-frāz, met'a-frāz), *n.* [Or *metaphrasis*—*metas*, over, according to or with, and *phrasis*, phrase.] 1. A verbal translation, a version or translation of one language into another, word for word. It stands opposed to *paraphrase*.

The translation is not to be taken as paraphrase, nor to class as metaphrase.

2. A phrase replying to another; a repartee.

I'm somewhat dull, still, in the meanly art Of phrase and metaphrase. *J. B. Browning*

Metaphrasist (met'a-frāz-ist), *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

Metaphrastic, **Metaphractical** (met'a-frāz'ik, met'a-frāz'ik-al), *a.* Clime or literal translation.

Metaphrasmon (met-a-frāz'mon), *n.* [Or *metas*, behind, and *phras*, the midriff.] In anat. the posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior part of the neck as far as the loins.

Metaphysics, **Metaphysical** (met-a-frīz'ik, met-a-frīz'ik-al), *a.* [See **METAPHYSIC**.] 1. Pertaining or relating to metaphysics, abstract, general, existing only in thought, and not in reality.

He knew what's what, and that's as high As metaphysics can fly. *Rudyard*

According to some acceptations of the word *metaphysical*, which seem to make it synonymous with transcendental, and referable chiefly to the operations of pure reason, the rejection of whatever is founded in experiment, some of Hume's works are properly *metaphysical*, and by the very foundation he has given to his philosophy he has made it *metaphysical*, and consequently not *metaphysical*. The word *metaphysical* is however here used in its ordinary and, as it may be termed, popular acceptation, and is applicable to any attempt to analyze mind or to define its elements—a subject in relation to which the word *metaphysics* is also sometimes used. *J. H. Burton*

2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics, as, metaphysical reasoning.

Of the whole movement of metaphysical science we have already pointed out Bacon and Descartes as the founders. *J. D. Morrell*

3. **Transcendental** or **supernatural**.

Which line and metaphysical and death seem To have thus crossed withal. *Shak.*

Fals, fā, fāl, fāl; mē, mēt, hēr; pīn, pīn; nōt, nōt, nōt; tūb, tūb, tūb.

off, pound, u, &c. above; f, &c. leg.

Metaphysics (met-a-fiz'ik), *n.* **Metaphysics.**

Philosophy, that lies 'on heaven before,
Shrinks to see second cause, and is no more;
Physics of metaphysics hangs defiance,
And metaphysics calls for aid, on ocean. Page.

Metaphysically (met-a-fiz'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a metaphysical manner.

Metaphysician (met-a-fiz'ik-yan), *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

Metaphysico-theological (met-a-fiz'ik-the-ol-og'ik-al), *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology.

Metaphysics (met-a-fiz'ik), *n.* [Or *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics, from *physis*, nature.] It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies or physics the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second. A word first applied to a certain group of the philosophical dissertations of Aristotle which were placed in a collection of his manuscripts after his treatise on physics. As since employed, it has had various significations. It was appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schoolmen, but latterly it has been understood as applying to all inquiries which seek to trace the branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of our nature. In the part of the Aristotelian treatise alluded to the problems were concerned with the contemplation of being as being, and the attributes which belong to it as such. This implies that things in general must be divided into beings or things as they are, and into phenomena or things as they appear. In modern usage metaphysics is very frequently held as applying to the former division, that is to the ultimate grounds of being. To attain this end it takes into account the correlative of being, that is, knowledge, and of knowledge not as coming within the province of logic or of mental philosophy, but as it is in relation to being or objective reality. In this respect metaphysics is synonymous with ontology. The sciences has also been considered as synonymous with psychology, or the second division, and to denote that branch of philosophy which investigates the faculties, operations, and laws of the human mind. Regarding the science in its most general sense, Manual proposes the following definition:—"Metaphysics, or the philosophy of the facts of consciousness considered subjectively in relation to the mind knowing, and objectively in relation to the things known, and thus dividing itself naturally into the two branches of psychology and ontology. On the other hand, Ferri in his *Institute of Metaphysics* occupies himself solely with the questions connected with knowledge, or the nature of our perception of an external world.

He (Descartes) established the fundamental principle, which we regard as the cornerstone of all the metaphysics of modern Europe, namely, that as natural science is based upon inductions drawn from the actual observation of the world without, so metaphysical science is based upon inductions similarly drawn from reflection upon the world within. J. D. Morrell.

Metaphysics (me-taf'iz-ik), *n.* [Or *meta*, after, and *physica*, nature.] Change of form; transformation, metamorphosis.

Metaplasma (met-a-plaz'ma), *n.* [Or *metaplasma*, transformation—*meta*, over, and *plasma*, to form.] In gram. a change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter.

Metaplast (met-a-plast), *n.* In gram. a word or the stem of a word exhibiting the change of metaplasma.

Metapodium (met-a-pod'i-um), *n.* [Or *meta*, after, and *pous*, podus, a foot.] In zool. the posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca, often called the operculigenous lobe, because it develops the operculum when this structure is present.

Metapophysis (met-a-pof'iz-ik), *n.* [Or *meta*, after, and *apophysis*, a process.] In anat. an exogenous process of the vertebra. These processes are very largely developed in the armadillo, assisting in the support of its carapace or defensive covering.

Metaptosis (met-ap'to-sis), *n.* [Or *meta*, denoting change, and *ptosis*, a falling.] In pathol. any change in a disease is regarded in its nature or seat, transformation.

Metasoma, **Metasoma** (met-a-som, met-a-sma), *n.* [Or *meta*, after, and *soma*, the body.] In comp. anat. the posterior portion of the body of a cephalopod, consisting

of a soft membranous mass enveloped by the mantle and containing the viscera.

Metastasis (me-tas'ta-sis), *n.* [Or *metastasis*—*meta*, over, and *stasis*, a placing, state, position, from *stasis*, to stand, to make to stand.] In pathol. a translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, any change in the former seat of a disease, also the change that takes place when the menstrual flow appears from other organs.

Metastatic (met-a-stat'ik), *a.* Relating to metastasis.

Metastoma (met-a-sto-ma), *n.* [Or *meta*, after, and *stoma*, the mouth.] The plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in the Crustacea.

Metatarsal (met-a-tar'sal), *a.* [From *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus; as, a metatarsal bone.

Metatarsal (met-a-tar'sal), *n.* One of the bones of the metatarsus. *B. Spencer.*

Metatarsus (met-a-tar'sus), *n.* [Or *meta*, beyond, and *tarso*, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes; the bones coming between the tarsus and the digits in the hind foot of the higher vertebrates. See FOOT.

Metathesis (me-tath'is-iz), *n.* [Or *metathesis*—*meta*, over, and *thesis*, to set.] 1. In gram. transposition, move especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of A. Sax. *ceasian*, *cesian* = E. *cancel*, A. Sax. *bird*, or *brid* = E. *bird*.—2. In med. a change in place of a morbid substance. *a morbid*
3 in couch-

2 to-thet'ik,
a or con-

3 [Or *meta*,
in couch,
as thorax,

2 meta, be-
a cutting,
1 space be-

3 layer L.L.
a of being
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he soil for

a landholder on condition of receiving a share, generally a half of its produce, the owner furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

Vast estates accustomed by one proprietor, and cultivated by slaves, or at best by poor metayers.

The word is often used in the phrase metayer system, applied to that mode of land cultivation, practiced chiefly in France and Italy, in which the land is cultivated by metayers.

The principle of the metayer system is that the laborer or peasant makes his engagement with the landowner and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather that remains of the produce after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock. The proportion is usually, as the same imports, one-half, but in several districts in Italy it is two-thirds. Regarding the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place. In some places the landowner furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and feed, the laborer providing the implements. J. S. Hall.

Metasoma (met-a-sma), *n.* [Or *meta*, after, and *soma*, a living being.] One of the two great sections into which Huxley divides the animal kingdom, the other being the Protozoa. The Metasoma are distinguished from the Protozoa in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenetic elements, that is to say, into cells. In all the Metasoma the germ has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to the histological elements of the adult body. With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity, lined by a special layer of cells. Sexual reproduction always occurs, and very generally the male element has the form of bifurcated spermatozoa. The lowest term in the series of the Metasoma is represented by the Porifera or sponges. That portion of the Metasoma which possesses a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the sub-kingdom Vertebrata. The rest are Invertebrata.

Metos (mets), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *meted*; *pp.*

meting. [A. Sax. *metan*, D. *metra*, Goth. *metan*, G. *metzen*, to measure, I. *metra*, to value, from a root seen also in L. *metra*, a measure (whence E. *metre*), *moderare*, to moderate, *metior*, to measure, I. *metrum*, a measure, *metri* *met*, to measure.] 1. To measure; to ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of by any rule or standard.

Their metistry

By which the pattern or a measure live
By which the grace must mete the lives of others. Shak.

Hence—2. To measure with the eye; to aim.

Let the mark have a prick to't to mete at. Shak.

3. To be the exact measure or equivalent of; to represent exactly, to accurately define or express. [Poetical.]

Also, *met* *elan*.

Who have undue myself from all that best,
Faintest and nearest, to this wretchedness.
Saddest and most afflicted—cast out, cast down—
What word *met* absolute best? S. B. Browning.

Metre (met') *n.* [A. Sax. *met*, *met*, *metre*, I. *metra*, G. *metra*, G. *metra*, a measure, with which may be incorporated O. Fr. *metre*, a boundary mark, from L. *metra*, a goal.]

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to customary tenants as a reward and encouragement for labour and faithful service.

Metempsychosis (met-em-psi-k'o-sis), *n.* [O. E. *meta*, food, and *psyché*, a soul.] A tribute or rent paid in vicinals.

Metempsychosis (met-em-psi-k'o-sis), *n.* One who believes in the metempsychosis or transmigration of souls.

Metempsychosis (met-em-psi-k'o-sis), *n.* [Or *meta*, beyond, and *psyché*, experience, from *ps*, *en*, and *psyché*, trial experiment.] In metaph. beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori, opposed to empirical or experimental.

The exclusion of all metempsychotic questions, the rejection of the metempsychotic method, is the cardinal position of the Positive Philosophy. G. H. Lewis.

Metempsychosis (met-em-psi-k'o-sis), *n.* [O. E. *meta*, the system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning, transcendentalism (which see).]

Metempsychosis (me-tom'i-tis), *v.t.* [See METEMPSYCHOSIS.] To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

The souls of converts after their death Locke affirms to be metempsychosis, or translated into the bodies of men, and there remain certain years for poor men to make their pennyworth out of their bodies. Pechon.

Metempsychosis (me-tom'i-tis), *n.* [Or *meta*, denoting change, and *psyché*, to animate—*en*, in, and *psyché*, life, soul.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body, a doctrine held by Pythagoras and his followers, and still prevailing in some parts of Asia, particularly in India.

The ages of old live again in us, and in opinions there is a metempsychosis. Cicero.

Metempsychosis (met-em-tis), *n.* [Or *meta*, beyond, and *psyché*, a falling upon, from *ps*, *en*, and *psyché*, a falling, from *ps*, to fall.] In chem. the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bi-monthly once in 184 years. The opposite to this is the premonition, or the addition of a day every 300 years and another every 2400 years.

Metempsychosis (me-tom'i-tis), *n.* [Or the putting into another body—*meta*, implying change, and *psyché*, an embodying or incarnation, from *ps*, *en*, in, and *psyché*, the body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation. *Metempsychosis* is in some respects the analogue of metempsychosis. The latter word, however, implies no resolution into elements, and consequently no conversion.

It is not indispensible that man's body is composed of the very same materials, the same protein, and fat, and albumin, and water which constitute the inorganic world—which may unconsciously have served long ago as the dead material which was vivified and utilized in the bodies of extinct crea-

Metallization (met'al-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act or process of metallizing or forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties.

Metallize (met'al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metallized*; ppr. *metallizing*. To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to.

Metallochrome (met-al'lo-krom), *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, a mine, metal, and *chroma*, colour.] A beautiful prismatic tint produced on polished steel plates on which a thin film of oxide of lead has been deposited by electrolytic action.

Metallochromy (met-al-lok'ro-mi), *n.* [See METALLOCHROME.] The art or process of colouring metals.

Metallographist (met-al-og'ra-fist), *n.* A writer on metallography or the subject of metals.

Metallography (met-al-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *graphō*, to describe.] An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances; the science of metals.

Metalloid (met'al-oid), *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *eidōs*, resemblance.] In *chem.* a term which has been variously applied, as (a) to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths, probably in consequence of their low specific gravity; and (b) to all the non-metallic elementary substances. In the latter sense it is now used by chemists. The metalloids are thirteen in number: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron, and silicon. The distinction between a metal and a metalloid is, however, purely artificial, being based on physical rather than chemical criteria; but, broadly, a metal may be said to differ from a metalloid in being an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, in reflecting light powerfully, and in being electro-positive. Though a metalloid may possess one or more of these characters, it will not be found to unite them all. Berzelius, in his classification, restricts the term metalloid to the inflammable non-metallic elements: viz. sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron. See *Elementary Substances* under ELEMENTARY; see also METAL.

Metalloidal (met'al-oid), *a.* Relating to metalloids; like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal.

Metalloidal (met'al-oid'al), *a.* Same as *Metalloidal*.

Metallogurgic (met-al-er'jik), *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy or the art of working metals. —*Metallogurgic chemistry*, that part of chemistry which teaches the combinations and analyses of metals.

Metallogurgical (met-al-er'jik-al), *a.* Same as *Metallogurgic*.

Metallogurist (met'al-er-jist), *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine, and prepare metals for use.

Metalurgy (met'al-er-ji), *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work.] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, &c. In a more limited and usual sense, metalurgy is the operation of separating metals from their ores.

Metalsman (met'al-man), *n.* A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

A smith, or a *metalsman*, the pot's never from his nose. *Burton.*

Metamere (met'a-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, with or among, and *meros*, a part.] In *compar. anat.* one of a series of similar parts.

Metamerism (met-a-mer'ik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or characterized by metamerism; as, aldehyde (C₂H₄O) and oxide of ethylene (C₂H₄O) are metamerism.

Metamerism (met-a-mer'izm), *n.* [Gr. prefix *meta*, denoting interchange, and *meros*, a part.] In *chem.* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight; thus, aldehyde (C₂H₄O) and oxide of ethylene (C₂H₄O) have their elements in the same proportion and the same molecular weight, 44. Metamerismic bodies do not, however, belong to the same class or series of compounds. See ISOMERISM, POLYMERISM.

Metamorphic (met-a-mor'fik), *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] Producing metamorphosis; changing the form or structure; transforming; as, *metamorphic cause* or *agency*; *metamorphic action*. —*Metamorphic rocks*, in *geol.* (a) stratified rocks of any age whose texture has been rendered less or more crys-

talline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency. More specifically, (b) the lowest and azoic, or non-fossiliferous, stratified rocks, consisting of crystalline schists, and embracing granitoid schist, gneiss, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and clay-slate, all of which were originally deposited from water and crystallized by subsequent agencies. They exhibit for the most part cleavage, crumpling, and foliation, and their lines of stratification are often indistinct or obliterated. Although no traces of fossils have been discovered in these rocks, unless plumbago or graphite, a changed form of carbonaceous matter, and the so called *Eozoön canadense*, be regarded as fossils, there is no reason to conclude that these rocks, when deposited, did not contain animal or vegetable organisms, the traces of which may have been obliterated by the agency which produced the metamorphosis.

In geological nomenclature, the crystalline stratified rocks—gneiss, mica-schist, clay-slate, &c.—are termed *Metamorphic*, and erected into a separate system. Strictly speaking, 'metamorphic' applies to the power or force causing the change; 'metamorphism,' the process; and 'metamorphosis,' the result. Hence we ought to speak of *metamorphic agency*, and *metamorphosed rocks*. *Page.*

Metamorphism (met-a-mor'fiz), *n.* 1. The process of metamorphosing, or changing the form or structure. —2. The state or quality of being metamorphic; the change undergone by stratified rocks under the influence of heat, chemical agents, mechanical agents, as pressure. It is divided into two kinds—*Metapexis* and *paroptesis* (which see).

Metamorphist (met-a-mor'fist), *n.* One of a sect of sacramentarians of the fifteenth century, who affirm that the body with which Christ rose to heaven was wholly deified, having lost all its humanity.

Metamorphise (met-a-mor'fiz), *v.t.* To transform; to metamorphose. *De Quincey.*

Metamorphose (met-a-mor'fōs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metamorphosed*; ppr. *metamorphosing*. [Fr. *metamorphoser*, from *metamorphosis* (which see).] To change into a different form; to change the shape or character of; to transform; to transmute. 'And earth was *metamorphosed* into man.' *Dryden.*

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me. *Shak.*

Metamorphose (met-a-mor'fōs), *n.* A transformation; metamorphosis. [Rare.]

Metamorphoser (met-a-mor'fōs-er), *n.* One that transforms or changes the shape.

Metamorphosis (met-a-mor'fōs-ik), *a.* Changing the form; transforming. 'The *metamorphosis* fables of the ancients.' *T. Pownall.*

Metamorphosis (met-a-mor'fōs-is), *n.* [Gr. *metamorphōsis*, from *metamorphōō*, to transform—*meta*, denoting change, and *morphē*, form, shape.] 1. The result of metamorphic action; any change of form, shape, or structure; transformation. —2. A marked change in the form or function of a living body; a transformation resulting from development; specifically, in *zool.* the alterations which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and life of the individual. All the changes which are undergone by a butterfly in passing from the fecundated ovum to the imago, or perfect insect, constitute its *development*—each change, from ovum to larva, from larva to pupa, and from pupa to imago, constituting a *metamorphosis*. The preliminary or embryonic changes undergone within the egg, and which evenuate in its giving birth to a larva or caterpillar, are, by way of distinction, sometimes comprised under the term *transformation*. —*metamorphosis of organs*, in *bot.* the adaptation of one and the same organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, colour, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these progressively. See MORPHOLOGY. —3. In *chem.* a term employed by Liebig to denote that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

Metamorphostical (met-a-mor'fōs-ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Page.*

Metapexis (met-a-pep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, over, beyond, and *pepōō*, to boil.] In *geol.*

that kind of metamorphism affecting large tracts and appearing to be chiefly due to wet heat, that is, to boiling water or steam under high pressure.

The great mass of Galway granite was produced out of Cambro-Silurian rocks by intense *metapexis*. *Kinahan.*

Metaphor (met'a-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *metaphora*, from *metapherōō* to transfer—*meta*, over, and *pherōō*, to carry.] A figure of speech founded on the resemblance which one object is supposed to bear, in some respect, to another, and by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; a simile without any word expressing comparison; a short simile. Thus, 'that man is a fox,' is a metaphor; but 'that man is like a fox,' is a simile or comparison. In metaphor the similitude is contained in the name; a man is a *fox*, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man *bridles* his anger, that is, restrains it as a bridle restrains a horse; beauty *awakens* love or tender passions; opposition *arouses* courage. —*Simile*, *Metaphor*, *Allegory*, *Parable*. See under SIMILE.

Metaphoric, **Metaphorical** (met-a-for'ik, met-a-for'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; as, a *metaphorical* use of words; a *metaphorical* expression.

The expression 'applying capital' is, of course, *metaphorical*; what is really applied is labour, capital being an indispensable condition. *J. S. Mill.*

Metaphorically (met-a-for'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

Metaphoricalness (met-a-for'ik-al-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being metaphorical.

Metaphorist (met'a-fēr-ist), *n.* One that makes metaphors.

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

Metaphosphate (met-a-fōs'fāt), *n.* [Prefix *meta*, and *phosphate*.] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base.

Metaphosphoric (met-a-fōs-for'ik), *a.* [Prefix *meta*, and *phosphoric*.] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid. —*Metaphosphoric acid*, a dry flaky acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass filled with air or oxygen; protohydrated phosphoric acid (H₂O.P₂O₅).

Metaphrase, **Metaphrasis** (met'a-frāz, met-a-frā-zia), *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis*—*meta*, over, according to or with, and *phrasis*, phrase.] 1. A verbal translation; a version or translation of one language into another, word for word. It stands opposed to *paraphrase*.

The translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*. *Dryden.*

2. A phrase replying to another; a repartee.

I'm somewhat dull, still, in the manly art Of phrase and *metaphrase*. *E. B. Browning.*

Metaphrast (met'a-frast), *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

Metaphrastic, **Metaphrastical** (met-a-fras'tik, met-a-fras'tik-al), *a.* Close or literal in translation.

Metaphrenon (met-a-frē'nōn), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, behind, and *phrēn*, the midriff.] In *anat.* the posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior part of the neck as far as the loins.

Metaphysic, **Metaphysical** (met-a-fiz'ik, met-a-fiz'ik-al), *a.* [See METAPHYSICS.] 1. Pertaining or relating to metaphysics; abstract; general; existing only in thought, and not in reality.

He knew what's what, and that's as high As *metaphysic* wit can fly. *Hudibras.*

According to some acceptations of the word *metaphysical*, which seem to make it synonymous with transcendental, and referable solely to the operations of pure reason, to the rejection of whatever is founded in experiment, none of Hume's works are properly *metaphysical*; and by the very foundation he has given to his philosophy he has made it *empirical*, and consequently not *metaphysical*. The word *metaphysical* is, however, here used in its ordinary, and, as it may be termed, popular acceptance, and as applicable to any attempt to analyze mind or describe its elements—a subject in relation to which the word ontology is also sometimes used. *J. H. Burton.*

2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as, *metaphysical reasoning*.

Of the whole movement of *metaphysical science* we have already pointed out Bacon and Descartes, as the founders. *J. D. Morril.*

3. † Preternatural or supernatural.

Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seek To have thee crowned withal. *Shak.*

Metaphysic (met-a-fiz'ik), *n.* **Metaphysica.**

Philosophy, that lead'd on heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more;
Physic metaphysic begs defence,
And metaphysic calls for aid, on sense. *Pope.*

Metaphysically (met-a-fiz'ik-ly), *adv.* In a metaphysical manner.

Metaphysician (met-a-fiz'ik-shan), *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

Metaphysico-theological (met-a-fiz'ik-thé-ô-lôj'ik-al), *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology.

Metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics, from *physis*, nature. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies or *physics* the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.] A word first applied to a certain group of the philosophical dissertations of Aristotle which were placed in a collection of his manuscripts after his treatise on physics. As since employed, it has had various significations. It was appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schoolmen, but latterly it has been understood as applying to all inquiries which seek to trace the branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of our nature. In the part of the Aristotelian treatise alluded to the problems were concerned with the contemplation of being as being, and the attributes which belong to it as such. This implies that things in general must be divided into beings or things as they are, and into phenomena or things as they appear. In modern usage metaphysics is very frequently held as applying to the former division, that is to the ultimate grounds of being. To attain this end it takes into account the correlative of being, that is, knowledge; and of knowledge not as coming within the province of logic or of mental philosophy, but as it is in relation to being or objective reality. In this respect metaphysics is synonymous with ontology. The science has also been considered as synonymous with psychology, or the second division, and to denote that branch of philosophy which investigates the faculties, operations, and laws of the human mind. Regarding the science in its most general sense, Mansel proposes the following definition:—'Metaphysics, or the philosophy of the facts of consciousness considered subjectively in relation to the mind knowing, and objectively in relation to the things known,' and thus dividing itself naturally into the two branches of psychology and ontology. On the other hand, Ferrier in his *Institutes of Metaphysics* occupies himself solely with the questions connected with knowledge, or the nature of our perception of an external world.

He (Descartes) established the fundamental principle, which we regard as the corner-stone of all the metaphysics of modern Europe, namely, that as natural science is based upon inductions drawn from the actual observation of the world without, so metaphysical science is based upon inductions similarly drawn from reflection upon the world within. *J. D. Morrell.*

Metaphysis (me-taf'iz'is), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *physis*, nature.] Change of form; transformation; metamorphosis.

Metaplasma (met-a-plaz'm), *n.* [Gr. *metaplasmos*, transformation—*meta*, over, and *plasseō*, to form.] In *gram.* a change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter.

Metaplast (met-a-plast), *n.* In *gram.* a word or the stem of a word exhibiting the change of metaplasma.

Metapodium (met-a-pô'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *pous*, podos, a foot.] In *zool.* the posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca, often called the operculigenous lobe, because it develops the operculum when this structure is present.

Metapophysis (met-a-pôf'iz'is), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *apophysis*, a process.] In *anat.* an exogenous process of the vertebrae. These processes are very largely developed in the armadillo, assisting in the support of its carapace or defensive covering.

Metapoptosis (met-ap'ôp'tô'sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, denoting change, and *pôsis*, a falling.] In *pathol.* any change in a disease in regard to its nature or seat; transformation.

Metasoma, **Metasoma** (met-a-sô'm, met-a-sô'ma), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *sôma*, the body.] In *compar. anat.* the posterior portion of the body of a cephalopod, consisting

of a soft membranous mass enveloped by the mantle and containing the viscera.

Metastasis (me-tas'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *metastasis*—*meta*, over, and *stasis*, a placing, state, position, from *hístēmi*, to stand, to make to stand.] In *pathol.* a translation or removal of a disease from one part to another; any change in the former seat of a disease; also the change that takes place when the menstrual flow appears from other organs.

Metastatic (met-a-sta'tik), *a.* Relating to metastasis.

Metastoma (met-a-stô'ma), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *stoma*, the mouth.] The plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in the Crustacea.

Metatarsal (met-a-târ'sal), *a.* [From *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus; as, a metatarsal bone.

Metatarsal (met-a-târ'sal), *n.* One of the bones of the metatarsus. *H. Spencer.*

Metatarsus (met-a-târ'sus), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes; the bones coming between the tarsus and the digits in the hind foot of the higher vertebrates. See FOOT.

Metathesis (me-tath'é-sis), *n.* [Gr. *metathesis*—*meta*, over, and *tithēmi*, to set.] 1. In *gram.* transposition, more especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of A. Sax. *accean*, *accian*—E. *ack*; A. Sax. *bird* or *brîd*—E. *bird*.—2. In *med.* a change in place of a morbid substance; an operation removing a morbid agent from one part to another, as in couching for cataract.

Metathetic, **Metathetical** (met-a-thet'ik, met-a-thet'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or containing metathesis.

Metathorax (met-a-thô'raks), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *thôrax*, the chest.] In *entom.* the third and last segment of the thorax, the second being called *mesothorax*.

Metatome (met-a-tôm), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after, between, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] In *arch.* the space between two dentils.

Metayer (me-tâ-yêr), *n.* [Fr. *metayer*, L.L. *medietarius*, from *mediatus*, state of being in the middle, middle place, from *medius*, middle.] A cultivator who tills the soil for a landholder on condition of receiving a share, generally a half of its produce, the owner furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

Vast estates accumulated by one proprietor, and cultivated by slaves, or at best by poor *metayers*. *Milman.*

The word is often used in the phrase *metayer system*, applied to that mode of land cultivation, practised chiefly in France and Italy, in which the land is cultivated by *metayers*.

The principle of the *metayer system* is that the labourer or peasant makes his engagement with the landowner, and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather, what remains of the produce, after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock. The proportion is usually, as the name imports, one-half; but in several districts in Italy it is two-thirds. Respecting the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place; in some places the landlord furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and seed, the labourer providing the implements. *J. S. Mill.*

Metazoa (met-a-zô'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *zôon*, a living being.] One of the two great sections into which Huxley divides the animal kingdom, the other being the Protozoa. The Metazoa are distinguished from the Protozoa in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenetic elements, that is to say, into cells. In all the Metazoa the germ has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to the histological elements of the adult body. With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity, lined by a special layer of cells. Sexual reproduction always occurs, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The lowest term in the series of the Metazoa is represented by the Porifera or sponges. That portion of the Metazoa which possesses a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the sub-kingdom Vertebrata: the rest are invertebrate.

Metâ (mêt), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *meted*; *ppr.*

meting. [A. Sax. *metan*, D. *meten*, Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*, to measure; Icel. *meta*, to value; from a root seen also in L. *modus*, a measure (whence E. *mode*), *moderare*, to moderate, *metior*, to measure; Gr. *metron*, a measure; Skr. *md*, to measure.] 1. To measure; to ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of by any rule or standard.

Thy memory
Shall as a pattern or a measure live
By which his grace must *met* the lives of others. *Shak.*

Hence—2.† To measure with the eye; to aim.

Let the mark have a prick in't to *met* at. *Shak.*

3. To be the exact measure or equivalent of; to represent exactly; to accurately define or express. [Poetical.]

Alas, me! alas,
Who have undone myself from all that best,
Fairest and sweetest, to this wretchedness,
Saddest and most defiled—cast out, cast down—
What word *met*s absolute loss! *E. B. Browning.*

Metâ (mêt), *n.* [A. Sax. *met*, *met*, *metto*, Icel. *mjót*, O.H.G. *mez*, G. *mass*, a measure, with which may be incorporated O.Fr. *mette*, a boundary mark, from L. *meta*, a goal.] Measure; limit; boundary: used chiefly in the plural in the phrase *metes and bounds*.

Metâ, *a.* [See **METâ**.] Meet; fitting; convenient. *Chaucer.*

Metâ, *n.* **Meat**.—During the *metes* space, during the time of eating. *Chaucer.*

Metâ, *v.t.* or *t.* To meet. *Chaucer.*

Metâ-borde, *n.* An eating-table. *Chaucer.*

Metecorn (mêt'korn), *n.* [See **METâ**.] A measure or portion of corn given by a lord to customary tenants as a reward and encouragement for labour and faithful service.

Metegavel (mêt'gâ-vel), *n.* [O.E. *mete*, food, and *gavel*, a tax.] A tribute or rent paid in victuals.

Metely, *a.* Proportionable. '*Metely* mouth.' *Chaucer.*

Metempric, **Metempricist** (met-em-pr'ik, met-em-pr'ik-sist), *n.* One who believes in the metemprical or transcendental philosophy.

Metemprical (met-em-pr'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *emprica*, experience, from *en*, in, and *peira*, trial experiment.] In *metaph.* beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical* or *experiential*.

The exclusion of all *metemprical* questions, the rejection of the *metemprical* method, is the cardinal position of the Positive Philosophy. *G. H. Lewes.*

Metempricism (met-em-pr'ik-sizm), *n.* In *metaph.* the system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism (which see).

Metempsychose (me-tem'ps'i-kôz), *v.t.* [See **METEMPSYCHOSIS**.] To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

The souls of users after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years for poor men to take their pennyworth out of them. *Boscham.*

Metempsychosis (me-tem'ps'i-kô'sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, denoting change, and *empsychōō*, to animate—*en*, in, and *psychē*, life, soul.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body, a doctrine held by Pythagoras and his followers, and still prevailing in some parts of Asia, particularly in India.

The sages of old live again in us, and in opinions there is a *metempsychosis*. *Glanville.*

Metempsychosis (met-em-tô'sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *empsychōō*, a falling upon, from *en*, on, and *psychē*, a falling, from *psiōō*, to fall.] In *chron.* the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proempsychosis*, or the addition of a day every 300 years and another every 2400 years.

Metensomatosis (me-ten-sô'ma-tô'sis), *n.* [Gr. the putting into another body—*meta* implying change, and *enôsmatōsis*, an embodying or incarnation, from *en*, in, and *sôma*, sômatos, the body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation. *Metensomatosis* is in some respects the analogue of *metempsychosis*. The latter word, however, implies no resolution into elements, and consequently no conversion.

Is it not indisputable that man's body . . . is composed of the very same materials, the same protein, and fats, and salines, and water, which constitute the inorganic world—which may unquestionably have served long ago as the dead material which was revived and utilised in the bodies of extinct crea-

tures, and which may serve in endless *metensoma-* *iosis* (if the word, which has the authority of Clemens Alexandrinus, and which is now imperiously demanded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to come? *Farrar.*

Meteor (mê'tê-ôr), *n.* [Fr. *météore*, from Gr. *météoros*, raised from the ground—*meta*, beyond, and *eôra*, *aîra*, a thing suspended or hovering in the air, from *aîro*, to lift, raise up.] 1. Any phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature which has its origin in the atmosphere, as whirlwinds, hail, rain, snow, halos, the rainbow, &c. Now generally used in the specific sense of—2. A transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere or in a more elevated region; an aerolite; a shooting-star.

The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor, streaming to the wind. *Milton.*

3. Fig. anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

Meteorite (mê'tê-ôr-ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; having the nature of a meteor; consisting of meteors; as, *meteoric stones*; *meteoric showers*.—2. Fig. transiently or irregularly brilliant; flashing like a meteor.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grandson of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the reign of Charles II.), was born in 1672 and died in 1713. *Craik.*

—*Meteorite iron*, iron as found in meteoric stones, usually combined with from 1 to 10 per cent. of nickel.—*Meteorite stones*, aerolites. See **AEROLITE**.—*Meteorite showers*, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically, and especially in the months of August and November. The maximum brilliancy occurs every thirty-three years, and then sometimes for four years in succession there are showers of unusual magnitude.

Meteorical (mê'tê-ôr-ik-al), *a.* Same as *Meteorite*.

Meteorism (mê'tê-ôr-izm), *n.* In med. flatulent distension of the abdomen.

Meteorite (mê'tê-ôr-ik), *n.* A meteorolite.

Meteorize (mê'tê-ôr-iz), *v. t.* To take the form of a meteor; to ascend in vapours.

To end the dewy may meteorize and emit their
finer spirits. *Evelyn.*

Meteorographic (mê'tê-ôr-ô-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to meteorography.

Meteorography (mê'tê-ôr-ô-gra-fî), *n.* [Gr. *météoron*, a meteor, and *graphê*, description.] Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

Meteorolite (mê'tê-ôr-ol-ik), *n.* [Gr. *météoros*, high in air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth from space. Called also *Aerolite*. See **AEROLITE**.

Meteorologic, **Meteorological** (mê'tê-ôr-ô-lôj'ik, mê'tê-ôr-ô-lôj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena; relating to the science of meteorology. *Meteorological table or register*, an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness, or moisture, winds, &c., ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, and other meteorological instruments.

Meteorologist (mê'tê-ôr-ô-lô-jist), *n.* A person skilled in meteors; one who studies the phenomena of meteors or keeps a register of them.

Meteorology (mê'tê-ôr-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *météorologia* (ta) *météora*, celestial phenomena, from *météoros*, high in air, and *logos*, discourse. See **METEOR**.] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate.

Meteoromancy (mê'tê-ôr-ô-man-sî), *n.* [Gr. *météoron*, a meteor, and *mantia*, divination.] A species of divination by meteoric phenomena, chiefly by thunder and lightning, held in high estimation by the Romans.

Meteoroscope (mê'tê-ôr-ô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *météoron*, a celestial body, and *skopos*, to observe.] An instrument formerly in use for taking the apparent magnitude and the angular distances of heavenly bodies.

Meteoroscopy (mê'tê-ôr-ô-skô-plî), *n.* The taking of observations with the meteoroscope.

Meteorous (mê'tê-ôr-us), *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as evening mist
Risen from a river. *Milton.*

Meter (mê'têr), *n.* [From *metrô*.] One who or that which measures; chiefly used in compounds, or with adjectives, as in coal-

meter, land-meter, gas-meter, water-meter, hydraulic meter, but often separately in the sense of a gas-meter.

Meter (mê'têr), *n.* Same as *Metrus*.

Meterage (mê'têr-âj), *n.* The act of measuring.

Meterer (mê'têr-êr), *n.* One who writes in metre; a poet. *Drayton.*

Meta-stick (mê'tastik), *n.* *Naut.* a stick fixed on a board at right angles, to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

Meta-wand (mê'twond), *n.* A staff or rod of a certain length used as a measure.

The degree of his moral guilt is not the true index
or meta-wand of his condemnation. *Coleridge.*

Meta-yard (mê'tyârd), *n.* A yard, staff, or rod used as a measure.

Give me thy meta-yard, and spare not me. *Shak.*

Metheglin (mê-theg'lin), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*—*medd*, mead, and *glyn*, liquor.] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

Metinks (mê-thingks), *v. impers.* pp. *metought*. [A. Sax. *me*, dat. of first pers. pron., and the impersonal verb *thyncean*, to seem, to appear; comp. *meeseem*.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. [Chiefly used in poetry and elevated prose.]

By Heaven, *metinks* it were an easy leap,
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shak.*

See **THINK**, to seem.

Method (meth'od), *n.* [Fr. *méthode*; Gr. *metodos*—*meta*, after, and *odos*, a way.] 1. A way or mode by which we proceed to the attainment of some aim; mode or manner of procedure; often used of a scientific or logical manner of procedure; as, there are two *methods* of accomplishing this, which *method* will you employ? there is a *method* proper to every department in philosophy.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority in comprehensiveness of mind. He alone seemed to take in at one glance the whole circumference of human knowledge; he alone knew how to assign to each separate branch its proper position, to detect the prejudices by which it was impeded, and to furnish the true *method* by which advancement in every case was to be made. *J. D. McCall.*

2. (No pl.) (a) Logical or scientific arrangement or mode of procedure; the art of disposing well a series of many thoughts either for the discovering of truth when we are ignorant of it, or for proving it to others when it is already known. *Fleming.* (b) In ordinary language, systematic or orderly procedure; system; action regulated by rules; as, without *method* business of any kind will fall into confusion; to carry on farming to advantage, to keep accounts correctly, &c., *method* is indispensable.

Though this be madness, yet there's *method* in't. *Shak.*

3. In *nat. hist.* principle of classification; as, the *method* of Ray; the Linnean *method*. SYN. Order, regularity, rule, mode, course, means, system.

Methodic (meth'od-ik), *a.* Same as *Methodical*.

Methodical (meth'od-ik-al), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting *method*; possessing a systematic disposition or arrangement; systematic; orderly; as, the *methodical* arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments; a *methodical* treatise; *methodical* accounts.

Methodically (meth'od-ik-al-lî), *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

Methodics (meth'od-iks), *n.* The science of method; methodology.

Methodism (meth'od-izm), *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of Christians called *Methodists*.

Methodist (meth'od-ist), *n.* 1. One characterized by strict adherence to method; specifically, one of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory.

The opposite extreme was adopted by another sect, who, rejecting observation, founded their doctrine exclusively on reasoning and theory, and these called themselves *apothecians*, or the *methodists*. *Str. W. Hamilton.*

2. A person who lives in the exact observance of religious duties; generally used in contempt or irony as a synonym for a sanctimonious person or a hypocrite.—3. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, so called from the fact that the name was applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford, on account of the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their observance of religious duties.

Methodistic (meth'od-ist'ik), *a.* Same as *Methodistical*.

Methodistical (meth'od-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to method or the Methodists; resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists; sometimes used ironically or contemptuously in the sense of Burns' *unco guid*.

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men. *Byron.*

Methodistically (meth'od-ist'ik-al-lî), *adv.* In a methodistical manner.

Methodization (meth'od-iz-â'shon), *n.* The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts, do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without. *J. S. Mill.*

Methodize (meth'od-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *methodized*; ppp. *methodizing*. To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained in the works of a good critic. *Spectator.*

Methodizer (meth'od-iz-êr), *n.* One who methodizes.

Methodology (meth'od-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *metodos*, method, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of method or of classification; a discourse concerning method.

Haller, whose reputation in physiology was as great as that of Linnæus in *methodology*, rejected it as too merely artificial. *W. Keell.*

Methought (mê-thât), pret. of *metinks*. It seemed to me; I thought.

Methought I saw my late espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcecis, from the grave. *Milton.*

Methyle (meth'ül), *n.* Same as *Methyl*.

Methyl (meth'il), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, with, and *hylê*, wood.] (CH₃). The name given to the hypothetical radical of wood spirit and its combinations. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical characters.

Methylal (meth'il-al), *n.* (C₂H₅O₂). A liquid product of the oxidation of methylic alcohol.

Methylamine (me-thil'-a-min), *n.* (CH₃N). A colourless gas having a strong ammoniacal odour, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame. Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid; it has not been solidified. It is exceedingly soluble in water.

Methylated (meth'il-â-ted), *a.* Impregnated or mixed with methyl.—*Methylated spirit*, spirit of wine containing 10 per cent. of wood naphtha (methylic alcohol). The naphtha communicates a disagreeable flavour, which renders it unfit for drinking, and for this reason it is admitted duty free. It is of much use in the arts as a solvent, for preserving specimens, in manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit-lamps, &c.

Methylene (meth'il-ên), *n.* [See **METHYL**.] (CH₂). A hypothetical hydro-carbon.

Methylic (me-thil'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from methyl.—*Methylic alcohol*, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.—*Methylic ether* ((CH₃)₂O), oxide of methyl, a colourless gas.

Metic (mê'tik), *n.* [Gr. *metekos*, changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere—*meta*, denoting change, and *oikos*, a house, dwelling.] In ancient Greece, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

Meticulous (mê-tik'ü-lus), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, from *metus*, fear.] Timid. 'Melancholy and *meticulous* heads.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Meticulously (mê-tik'ü-lus-lî), *adv.* [See above.] Timidly. *Sir T. Browne.*

Metier (mê-tê-â), *n.* [Fr.] Profession; specialty; rôle.

Metiz (mê'tiz), *n.* [Fr. *metiz*, from a L.L. *mizivius*, from L. *miztus*, pp. of *miscere*, to mix.] A half-breed between a white and a quarteroon.

Metis (mê'tis), *n.* [In Greek mythology the personification of prudence, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetys.] One of the small planets or asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Graham, an Irish astronomer, April 25, 1848. It revolves round the sun in 1345.85 solar days, and is about two and a half times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Metoché (mê'tô-kê), *n.* [Gr. *metochê*, a sharing, from *metechô*, to share, to divide—*meta*, with, and *echô*, to have.] In arch. the interval between the dentils in the Ionic entablature.

Metolale (me-tō-lē'ik), *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after, and *E oleic*.] A name applied to an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid. It is a liquid.

Metonic (mē-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Meton*, an ancient Athenian astronomer. — *Metonic cycle*, *metonic year*, the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month: discovered by *Meton*.

Metonymic, **Metonymical** (mēt-ō-nim'ik, mēt-ō-nim'ik-al), *a.* [See *Metonymy*.] Pertaining to metonymy; used by way of metonymy.

Metonymically (mēt-ō-nim'ik-al-ly), *adv.* By metonymy.

Metonymy (mē-ton'i-mi), *n.* [Gr. *metonymia* — *meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name.] In *rhet.* a trope in which one word is put for another on account of some actual relation between the things signified, as when we substitute the effect for the cause, the author for his writings, the inventor for the thing invented, &c.; as when we say, 'We read *Virgil*,' that is, his poems or writings. 'They have *Moses* and the prophets,' that is, their books or writings. A man has a clear head, that is, understanding, intellect; a warm heart, that is, affections.

Metopæ (mēt-ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. *metopæ* — *meta*, with, between, and *opē*, an aperture or hollow.] In *arch.* the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze. See *TRIGLYPH*.

Metoposcopy, **Metoposcopical** (mēt-ō-pōs-kop'ik, mēt-ō-pōs-kop'ik-al), *a.* Relating to metoposcopy.

Metoposcopist (mēt-ō-pōs-kō-pist), *n.* One versed in metoposcopy or physiognomy.

Metoposcopy (mēt-ō-pōs-kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *metopē*, the forehead, and *skopēō*, to view.] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features or the lines of the face.

Mètre (mē'tre), *n.* [Lit. 'measure,' pl. of Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An ingenious pocket instrument, combining a thermometer, clinometer, goniometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wire gauge, plummet, platina scales, anemometer, &c., by which the temperature, direction, and dip of rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, the level of workings, the latitude, &c., can be determined.

Mètre (mē'ter), *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, Gr. *metron*, a measure. *Akin* metre (which see).] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse.

Rhyme being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame *mètre*. *Milton*.

Mètre, **Mètre** (mē'ter; Fr. pron. mē-tr), *n.* A French measure of length, equal to 59.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.

Metrical (mē'trik), *a.* Same as *Metrical*. 'Healed with his metric fragments of rustic wisdom.' *Prof. Blackie*.

Metrical (mē'trik), *a.* [Fr. *métrique*; L. *metricus*, Gr. *metrikos*, from *metron*, a measure.] Pertaining to the system of weights and measures first adopted in France, but gradually coming into use in other countries. It involves two important points: first, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are all correlated; and second, the multiplication or subdivision of the unit according to a uniform decimal notation. The multiples of the different units are indicated by prefixing Greek names of numbers to the name of the unit, the subdivisions by prefixing Latin names of numbers. These prefixes are, therefore, for decimal multiples, *deca-*, *hecto-* (or *hect-*), *kilo-*, and *myrio-*; and for decimal subdivisions they are, *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*. Thus for linear measurement we have the *mètre*; its multiples, the *décamètre* (ten mètres), the *hectomètre* (one hundred mètres), the *kilomètre* (one thousand mètres), and the *myriomètre* (ten thousand mètres); and its subdivisions, the *décimètre* (one tenth of a mètre), the *centimètre* (one hundredth of a mètre), and the *millimètre* (one thousandth of a mètre). See *MÈTRE*.

Metrical (mē'trik-al), *a.* [L. *metricus*; Fr. *métrique*.] 1. Pertaining to measuring; employed in measuring; as, the yard is the

English *metrical* unit of length. — 2. Pertaining to rhythm or measure.

Let any the best painters of them all compose a hymn in *metrical* form. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Consisting of verse; composed in rhythmic form; as, *metrical* compositions. 'Metrical romances.' *T. Warton*.

Metrical (mē'trik-al-ly), *adv.* In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.

Metricalian (mē'trik-shan), *n.* Same as *Metrist*.

Metricalian, *n.* A writer in verse. *Chaucer*.

Metricalization (mē'trik-shā'zhon), *n.* The act of making verses. *Tennyson*.

Metrist (mē'tri-ist), *n.* A metrist; a versifier.

Metrist (mē'trist), *n.* A composer of verses.

Metochrome (mē'trō-krom), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *chroma*, colour.] An instrument for measuring colours.

Metograph (mē'trō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *graphō*, to write.] An apparatus on a railway engine which measures and records the rate of speed at any moment, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

Metology (mē'trō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. An account of weights and measures. — 2. The art and science of mensuration.

Metomania (mē'trō-mā'nī-a), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *mania*, madness.] An immoderate eagerness for writing verses.

Metronome (mē'trō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *nomos*, a law.] An instrument, consisting of a pendulum, set in motion by clock-work; invented and introduced in Austria about the year 1814, for the purpose of determining, by its vibrations, the movement, that is, the quickness or slowness, of musical compositions. There is a sliding weight attached to the pendulum rod, by the shifting of which up or down the vibrations may be made slower or quicker. A scale indicates the number of audible beats given per minute.

Maelzel's Metronome.

The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum.

Metronomy (mē-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [See *Metronome*.] The measuring of musical time by an instrument called the metronome.

Metronymic (mē'trō-nim'ik), *a.* and *a.* [Gr. *metronymikos* — *metēr*, *metros*, a mother, and *onoma*, a name.] A term applied to a name derived from a mother or other near female ancestor, as opposed to *patronymic*.

Metropolis (mē'trō-pō-lis), *n.* [Gr. *metropolis* — *metēr*, *metros*, a mother, and *polis*, a city; it properly meant a mother-city, a city in relation to colonies it had sent out.] 1. The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country, as Paris in France, Madrid in Spain, London in Great Britain. — 2. The

shop. 'Stood the great metropolis.' *n.* 1. Being in the chief. 2. *Ecceles* hav-
politan; pro-
n. 1. Ori-
metropolis or

The precedence in each province was assigned to the bishop of the metropolis, who was called the first bishop, the *metropolitan*. *Barrow*.

2. *Ecceles* a bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both *metropolitans*. *Hook*.

3. In the Greek Ch. the title of a dignitary intermediate between patriarchs and archbishops.

Metropolitanate (mē'trō-pō-lī-tan-āt), *n.* The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

As his wife she (*Helena*) closed against him (*Abelard*) that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priory, the abbacy, the bishopric, the *metropolitanate*, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all. *Milman*.

Metropolitæ (mē'trō-pō-lī), *a.* A metropolitan.

Metropolitæ, **Metropolitici** (mē'trō-pō-lī-tik, mē'trō-pō-lī-tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metropolitan; metropolitan. — 2. *Ecceles*, pertaining to a metropolitan. 'A metropolitan power over the whole island of Crete.' *Abp. Sanerft*.

Metroscope (mē'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *metra*, the uterus, and *skopēō*, to observe.] An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb when they are imperceptible through the walls of the abdomen. *Dunthorn*.

Metrosideros (mē'trō-sī-dē'ros), *n.* [Gr.



Metrosideros vera (Iron-wood).

mētra, the heart of a tree, and *sīdēros*, iron.) A genus of climbing trees and shrubs, nat. order Myrtaceæ, for the most part natives of the islands of the Pacific. *M. vera* (true iron-wood) is a tree, a native of Java and Amboyna. Of the wood of this tree the Chinese and Japanese make rudders, anchors, &c., for their ships and boats. The bark is used in Japan as a remedy in dysentery, diarrhoea, and mucous discharges. *M. polymorpha* grows in the Sandwich Islands, and is said to be the plant from which are made the clubs and other weapons used in warfare by the South Sea Islanders. *M. robusta* is the tree of New Zealand, where it is employed in ship-building and in other ways. The trees of this genus have thick, opposite, entire leaves, and heads of showy red or white flowers.

Metrotome (mē'trō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *metra*, the womb, and *tomos*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* an instrument used to divide the neck of the uterus.

Metroxylon (mē'trōk-sī-lon), *n.* [Gr. *metra*, the heart of a tree, and *xylon*, wood.] A genus of plants, now known as *Sagrus*. See *SAGO*.

Mette, *† Met*, *†* pret. of the obs. verb *meten* (A. Sax. *metan*), to dream. 'The lover mette he hath his lady wonne.' *Chaucer*. It is often used impersonally, *me mette*, signifying I dreamed.

Mettle (met'l), *n.* [Merely an altered spelling of *metel*, which was formerly used in the same sense, though each has now distinctive applications of its own.] 1. Staff; material; moral or physical constitution.

Every man living shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall move especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of. *South*.

2. Disposition; character; temper; spirit; constitutional ardour; courage; sprightliness; fire. 'Gentlemen of brave *mettle*.' *Shak*. 'A lad of *mettle*.' *Shak*.

The wisest counsel, like a generous horse, Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope*.

They were all knights of *mettle* true, Kimmén to the cold Buccleuch. *Sir W. Scott*.

—To put a man on or to his *mettle*, to stimulate a man to do his utmost; to put a man in a position where he must do his utmost.

tures, and which may serve in endless *metensoma-* *tosis* (if the word, which has the authority of Clemens Alexandrinus, and which is now impudently demanded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to come! *Farrar.*

Meteor (mê'tê-ër), *n.* [Fr. *météore*, from Gr. *metéōros*, raised from the ground—*meta*, beyond, and *eōra*, *aíra*, a thing suspended or hovering in the air, from *aíro*, to lift, raise up.] 1. Any phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature which has its origin in the atmosphere, as whirlwinds, hail, rain, snow, halos, the rainbow, &c. Now generally used in the specific sense of—2. A transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere or in a more elevated region; an aerolite; a shooting-star.

The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced, Shone like a meteor, streaming to the wind. *Milton.*

3. Fig. anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

Meteorite (mê'tê-ôr-ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a meteor; or meteors; having the nature of a meteor; consisting of meteors; as, *meteoric stones*; *meteoric showers*.—2. Fig. transiently or irregularly brilliant; flashing like a meteor.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grandson of the first earl, the famous meteoric politician of the reign of Charles II.), was born in 1671 and died in 1713. *Craik.*

—**Meteorite iron**, iron as found in meteoric stones, usually combined with from 1 to 10 per cent. of nickel.—**Meteorite stones**, aerolites. See **AEROLITE**.—**Meteorite showers**, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically, and especially in the months of August and November. The maximum brilliancy occurs every thirty-three years, and then sometimes for four years in succession there are showers of unusual magnitude.

Meteorol (mê'tê-ôr-ik-al), *a.* Same as **Meteorite**.

Meteorism (mê'tê-ôr-izm), *n.* In med. flatulent distension of the abdomen.

Meteorite (mê'tê-ôr-it), *n.* A meteorolite.

Meteorize (mê'tê-ôr-iz), *v. i.* To take the form of a meteor; to ascend in vapours.

To the end the dew may meteorize and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn.*

Meteorographic (mê'tê-ôr-ô-graf-ik), *a.* Pertaining to meteorography.

Meteorography (mê'tê-ôr-ô-gra-fî), *n.* [Gr. *metéōron*, a meteor, and *graphô*, description.] Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

Meteorolite (mê'tê-ôr-ol-it), *n.* [Gr. *metéōros*, high in air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth from space. Called also **Aerolite**. See **AEROLITE**.

Meteorologic, **Meteorological** (mê'tê-ôr-ô-lôj-ik, mê'tê-ôr-ô-lôj-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena; relating to the science of meteorology. **Meteorological table or register**, an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness, or moisture, winds, &c., ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, and other meteorological instruments.

Meteorologist (mê'tê-ôr-ô-lô-jist), *n.* A person skilled in meteors; one who studies the phenomena of meteors or keeps a register of them.

Meteorology (mê'tê-ôr-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *metéōrologia*—(*ta*) *metéōra*, celestial phenomena, from *metéōros*, high in air, and *logos*, discourse. See **METEOR**.] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate.

Meteoromancy (mê'tê-ôr-ô-man-sî), *n.* [Gr. *metéōron*, a meteor, and *man-teia*, divination.] A species of divination by meteoric phenomena, chiefly by thunder and lightning, held in high estimation by the Romans.

Meteoroscope (mê'tê-ôr-ô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *metéōron*, a celestial body, and *skôpeô*, to observe.] An instrument formerly in use for taking the apparent magnitude and the angular distances of heavenly bodies.

Meteoroscopy (mê'tê-ôr-ô-skô-pî), *n.* The taking of observations with the meteoroscope.

Meteorous (mê'tê-ôr-us), *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

The cherubim descended; on the ground Gliding meteors, as evening mist Risen from a river. *Milton.*

Meter (mê'têr), *n.* [From *meto*, one who or that which measures: chiefly used in compounds, or with adjectives, as in coal-

meter, land-meter, gas-meter, water-meter, hydraulic meter, but often separately in the sense of a gas-meter.

Meter (mê'têr), *n.* Same as **Metro**.

Meterage (mê'têr-âj), *n.* The act of measuring.

Meterer (mê'têr-ër), *n.* One who writes in metre; a poet. *Drayton.*

Mete-stick (mê'têstik), *n.* *Naut.* a stick fixed on a board at right angles, to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

Mete-wand (mê'têwônd), *n.* A staff or rod of a certain length used as a measure.

The degree of his moral guilt is not the true index or *mete-wand* of his condemnation. *Coleridge.*

Mete-yard (mê'têyârd), *n.* A yard, staff, or rod used as a measure.

Take thou the bill, Give me thy *mete-yard*, and spare not me. *Shak.*

Metheglin (mê-theg'lin), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*—*medd*, mead, and *glyn*, liquor.] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

Metinks (mê-thingks'), *v. impers.* pp. *metought*. [A. Sax. *me*, dat. of first pers. pron., and the impersonal verb *thyncean*, to seem, to appear; comp. *meeseem*.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. [Chiefly used in poetry and elevated prose.]

By heaven, *metinks* it were an easy leap, To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shak.*

See **THINK**, to seem.

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2. (No pl.) (a) Logical or scientific arrangement or mode of procedure; the art of disposing well a series of many thoughts either for the discovering of truth when we are ignorant of it, or for proving it to others when it is already known. *Fleming.* (b) In ordinary language, systematic or orderly procedure; system; action regulated by rules; as, without *method* business of any kind will fall into confusion; to carry on farming to advantage, to keep accounts correctly, &c., *method* is indispensable.

Though this be madness, yet there's *method* in't. *Shak.*

3. In *nat. hist.* principle of classification; as, the *method* of Ray; the Linnean *method*. **Syn.** Order, regularity, rule, mode, course, means, system.

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Methodist (meth'od-ist), *n.* 1. One characterized by strict adherence to method; specifically, one of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory.

The opposite extreme was adopted by another sect, who, rejecting observation, founded their doctrine exclusively on reasoning and theory, and these called themselves *apothecans*, or the *methodists*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A person who lives in the exact observance of religious duties: generally used in contempt or irony as a synonym for a sanctimonious person or a hypocrite.—3. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, so called from the fact that the name was applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford, on account of the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their observance of religious duties.

Methodistic (meth-od-ist'ik), *a.* Same as **Methodistical**.

Methodistical (meth-od-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to method or the Methodists; resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists: sometimes used ironically or contemptuously in the sense of Burns' *unco guid*.

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men. *Byron.*

Methodistically (meth-od-ist'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a methodistical manner.

Methodization (meth'od-iz-â-shon), *n.* The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts, do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without. *J. S. Mill.*

Methodize (meth'od-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *methodized*; ppr. *methodizing*. To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained in the works of a good critic. *Spectator.*

Methodizer (meth'od-iz-ër), *n.* One who methodizes.

Methodology (meth-od-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *metodos*, method, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of method or of classification; a discourse concerning method.

Haller, whose reputation in physiology was as great as that of Linnæus in *methodology*, rejected it as too merely artificial. *Whewell.*

Methodought (mê-thât), pret. of *metinks*. It seemed to me; I thought.

Methodought I saw my late espoused saint Brought to me, like Alcibiades, from the grave. *Milton.*

Methule (meth'ül), *n.* Same as **Methyl**. **Methyl** (meth'il), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, with, and *hylê*, wood.] (CH_3). The name given to the hypothetical radical of wood spirit and its combinations. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical characters.

Methylal (meth'il-al), *n.* ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$). A liquid product of the oxidation of methylalcohol.

Methylamine (meth'il-a-min), *n.* (CH_3N). A colourless gas having a strong ammoniacal odour, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame. Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid; it has not been solidified. It is exceedingly soluble in water.

Methylated (meth'il-ât-ed), *a.* Impregnated or mixed with methyl.—**Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine containing 10 per cent. of wood naphtha (methylalcohol). The naphtha communicates a disagreeable flavour, which renders it unfit for drinking, and for this reason it is admitted duty free. It is of much use in the arts as a solvent, for preserving specimens, in manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit-lamps, &c.

Methylene (meth'il-ên), *n.* [See **METHYL**.] (CH_2). A hypothetical hydro-carbon.

Methylic (me-thil'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from methyl.—**Methylic alcohol**, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.—**Methylic ether** ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$), oxide of methyl, a colourless gas.

Metic (mê'tik), *n.* [Gr. *metikos*, changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere—*meta*, denoting change, and *oikos*, a house, dwelling.] In ancient Greece, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

Meticulous (mê-tik'ü-lus), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, from *metus*, fear.] Timid. 'Melancholy and *meticulous* heads.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Meticulously (mê-tik'ü-lus-ly), *adv.* [See above.] Timidly. *Sir T. Browne.*

Metier (mê-tê-sâ), *n.* [Fr.] Profession; speciality; rôle.

Metif (mê'tif), *n.* [Fr. *metif*, from a L.L. *mixturus*, from L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, to mix.] A half-breed between a white and a quarteroon.

Metis (mê'tis), *n.* [In Greek mythology the personification of prudence, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetys.] One of the small planets or asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Graham, an Irish astronomer, April 25, 1848. It revolves round the sun in 1845.66 solar days, and is about two and a half times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Metoché (mê'tô-kê), *n.* [Gr. *metochê*, a sharing, from *metechô*, to share, to divide—*meta*, with, and *echô*, to have.] In arch. the interval between the dentils in the Ionic entablature.

Metaleic (me-tô-lê'ik), *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after, and *E oleic*.] A name applied to an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid. It is a liquid.

Metonic (mê-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Meton*, an ancient Athenian astronomer. — *Metonic cycle*, *metonic year*, the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month: discovered by *Meton*.

Metonymic, **Metonymical** (met-ô-nim'ik, met-ô-nim'ik-al), *a.* [See *Metonymy*.] Pertaining to metonymy; used by way of metonymy.

Metonymically (met-ô-nim'ik-al-ly), *adv.* By metonymy.

Metonymy (me-ton'î-mî), *n.* [Gr. *metonymia* — *meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name.] In *rhet.* a trope in which one word is put for another on account of some actual relation between the things signified, as when we substitute the effect for the cause, the author for his writings, the inventor for the thing invented, &c., as when we say, 'We read *Virgil*, that is, his poems or writings.' 'They have *Moses* and the prophets,' that is, their books or writings. A man has a clear head, that is, understanding, intellect; a warm heart, that is, affections.

Metopæ (mê-tô-pê), *n.* [Gr. *metopæ* — *meta*, with, between, and *opê*, an aperture or hollow.] In arch. the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze. See *TRIGLYPH*.

Metoposopic, **Metoposopical** (mê-tô-pos-ôp'ik, mê-tô-pos-ôp'ik-al), *a.* Relating to metoposcopy.

Metoposcopist (mê-tô-pos'ô-pist), *n.* One versed in metoposcopy or physiognomy.

Metoposcopy (mê-tô-pos'ô-pl), *n.* [Gr. *metopon*, the forehead, and *skopos*, to view.] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features or the lines of the face.

Métra (mê'tra), *n.* [Lit. 'measures,' pl. of Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An ingenious pocket instrument, combining a thermometer, clinometer, goniometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wire gauze, plummet, platina scales, anemometer, &c., by which the temperature, direction, and dip of rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, the level of workings, the latitude, &c., can be determined.

Mètre (mê'têr), *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, Gr. *metron*, a measure. Akin *metre* (which see).] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse.

Rhyme being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame *mètre*. *Aldrich*.

Mètre, **Mètre** (mê'têr; Fr. pron. mâ-tr), *n.* A French measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.

Metrical (mê'trik), *a.* Same as *Metrical*. 'Headed with his *metrical* fragments of rustic wisdom.' *Prof. Blackie*.

Metrical (mê'trik), *a.* [Fr. *métrique*; L. *metricus*, Gr. *metricos*, from *metron*, a measure.] Pertaining to the system of weights and measures first adopted in France, but gradually coming into use in other countries. It involves two important points: first, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are all correlated; and second, the multiplication or subdivision of the unit according to a uniform decimal notation. The multiples of the different units are indicated by prefixing Greek names of numbers to the name of the unit, the subdivisions by prefixing Latin names of numbers. These prefixes are, therefore, for decimal multiples, *deca-*, *hecto-* (or *hect-*), *kilo-*, and *myrio-*; and for decimal subdivisions they are, *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*. Thus for linear measurement we have the *mètre*, its multiples, the *décimètre* (ten metres), the *hectomètre* (one hundred metres), the *kilomètre* (one thousand metres), and the *myriomètre* (ten thousand metres), and its subdivisions, the *décimètre* (one tenth of a metre), the *centimètre* (one hundredth of a metre), and the *millimètre* (one thousandth of a metre). See *METRE*.

Metrical (mê'trik-al), *a.* [L. *metricus*; Fr. *métrique*.] 1. Pertaining to measuring; employed in measuring; as, the yard is the

English *metrical* unit of length. — 2. Pertaining to rhythm or measure.

Let any the best psalmist of them all compose a hymn in *metrical* form. *Fer. Taylor*.

3. Consisting of verse; composed in rhythmic form; as, *metrical* compositions. 'Metrical romances.' *T. Warton*.

Metrical (mê'trik-al-ly), *adv.* In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.

Metricalian (mê'tri'shan), *n.* Same as *Metrist*.

Metricalian, *n.* A writer in verse. *Chaucer*.

Metricalization (mê'tri-fik-â'shon), *n.* The act of making verses. *Tennyson*.

Metrist (mê'tri-ô-er), *n.* A metrist; a versifier.

Metrist (mê'trist), *n.* A composer of verses.

Metochrome (mê'trô-krom), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *chroma*, colour.] An instrument for measuring colours.

Metograph (mê'trô-graf), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *graphô*, to write.] An apparatus on a railway engine which measures and records the rate of speed at any moment, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

Metology (mê'trô-ô-ly), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. An account of weights and measures. — 2. The art and science of mensuration.

Metomania (mê'trô-mâ-ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *mania*, madness.] An immoderate eagerness for writing verses.

Metronome (mê'trô-nôm), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *nomos*, a law.] An instrument, consisting of a pendulum, set in motion by clock-work; invented and introduced in Austria about the year 1814, for the purpose of determining, by its vibrations, the movement, that is, the quickness or slowness, of musical compositions. There is a sliding weight attached to the pendulum rod, by the shifting of which up or down the vibrations may be made slower or quicker. A scale indicates the number of audible beats given per minute.

Musself's Metronome.

The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum.

Metronomy (mê-trôn'ô-mî), *n.* [See *Metronome*.] The measuring of musical time by an instrument called the metronome.

Metronymic (mê'trô-nim'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *metronymikos* — *mêter*, *mêtrô*, a mother, and *onoma*, a name.] A term applied to a name derived from a mother or other near female ancestor, as opposed to *patronymic*.

Metropolis (mê'trô-pô-lis), *n.* [Gr. *metropolis* — *mêter*, *mêtrô*, a mother, and *polis*, a city: it properly meant a mother-city, a city in relation to colonies it had sent out.] 1. The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country, as Paris in France, Madrid in Spain, London in Great Britain. — 2. The see or seat of a metropolitan bishop. 'Stood out against the holy church, the great metropolis and see of Rome.' *Shak*.

Metropolitan (mê'trô-pô-lî-tan), *a.* 1. Belonging to a metropolis; residing in the chief city or capital of a country. — 2. Eccles. having the authority of a metropolitan; proceeding from a metropolis.

Metropolitan (mê'trô-pô-lî-tan), *n.* 1. Originally, a bishop resident in a metropolis or the chief city of a province.

The precedence in each province was assigned to the bishop of the metropolis, who was called the first bishop, the *metropolitan*. *Barrow*.

2. Eccles. a bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both *metropolitans*. *Hook*.

3. In the Greek Ch. the title of a dignitary intermediate between patriarchs and archbishops.

Metropolitane (mê'trô-pô-lî-tan-ê), *n.* The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

As his wife she (Hielolai) closed against him (Abelard) that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priory, the abbacy, the bishopric, the *metropolitane*, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all. *Nitman*.

Metropolite (mê'trô-pô-lî-t), *n.* A metropolitan.

Metropolitie, **Metropolitocal** (mê'trô-pô-lî-tik, mê'trô-pô-lî-tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitane. — 2. Eccles. pertaining to a metropolitan. 'A metropolitocal power over the whole island of Crete.' *Abp. Sanceret*.

Metroscope (mê'trô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *mêtra*, the uterus, and *skopos*, to observe.] An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb when they are imperceptible through the walls of the abdomen. *Dungham*.

Metrosideros (mê'trô-sî-dê'rô-s), *n.* [Gr.



Metrosideros vera (Iron-wood).

mêtra, the heart of a tree, and *sîdêros*, iron.] A genus of climbing trees and shrubs, nat. order Myrtaceæ, for the most part natives of the islands of the Pacific. *M. vera* (true iron-wood) is a tree, a native of Java and Amboyna. Of the wood of this tree the Chinese and Japanese make rudders, anchors, &c., for their ships and boats. The bark is used in Japan as a remedy in dysentery, diarrhoea, and mucous discharges. *M. polymorpha* grows in the Sandwich Islands, and is said to be the plant from which are made the clubs and other weapons used in warfare by the South Sea Islanders. *M. robusta* is the rata of New Zealand, where it is employed in ship-building and in other ways. The trees of this genus have thick, opposite, entire leaves, and heads of showy red or white flowers.

Metrotome (mê'trô-tôm), *n.* [Gr. *mêtra*, the womb, and *tomos*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] In surg. an instrument used to divide the neck of the uterus.

Metroxylon (mê'trô-ô-lyon), *n.* [Gr. *mêtra*, the heart of a tree, and *xylon*, wood.] A genus of plants, now known as *Sagus*. See *SAGO*.

Mette, *Met*, *pret* of the obs. verb *meten* (A. Sax. *metan*), to dream. 'The lover mette he hath his lady wounn.' *Chaucer*. It is often used impersonally, *me mette*, signifying I dreamed.

Mettle (mê'tl), *n.* [Merely an altered spelling of *metel*, which was formerly used in the same sense, though each has now distinctive applications of its own.] 1. Stuff; material; moral or physical constitution.

Every man living shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of. *South*.

2. Disposition; character; temper; spirit; constitutional ardour; courage; sprightliness; fire. 'Gentlemen of brave *mettle*.' *Shak*. 'A lad of *mettle*.' *Shak*.

The winged courser, like a generous horse, Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope*.

They were all knights of *mettle* true, Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch. *Sir W. Scott*.

— To put a man on or to his *mettle*, to stimulate a man to do his uttermost; to put a man in a position where he must do his utmost.

according to the later and southern must, mustel. See MICA. Much, great.

O. munda is the powerful grass that grows in plants, herbs, stems, and their two qualities.

Mico (mí-kó), *n.* [Native name.] A beautiful South American species of monkey, *Leontideus argentatus*, allied to the marmoset. The hair is of a shining white color, the face and hands of a flesh colour, and the tail black.

Microaster (mí-kro-ás-tér), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *aster*, a star.] A genus of conularia, plentiful in the chalk formations, so called because the furrows in which the ambulacra are situated have a star-like arrangement.

Microcephalus (mí-kro-séf-al-us), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *kephalé*, the head.] Having a small or imperfectly formed skull.

Microchronometer (mí-kro-kro-nóm-é-tér), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *chronos*, time.] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, such as the time that a projectile takes to pass over a short distance, a kind of chronograph. Called also *Microchronometer*.

Microcosm (mí-kro-kósm), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *kosmos*, world.] 1. A little world or cosmos, a term that used to be often applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world (the macrocosm).

If you see this in the map of my microscope, but have it that I am having with enough me? Said Philosophers say that man is a microcosm, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great, and the body natural may be compared to the body politic. *See* M.

2. A little community or society.

And how the time has come when this path is to be branched into a world more vast than that in which he has hitherto wandered, yet for which this microcosm has been an ill preparation. *De Witt*.

Microcosmic, **Microcosmical** (mí-kro-kósm-ik, mí-kro-kósm-ik-ál), *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm or man. — *Microcosmic acid*, a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid originally obtained from human urine. It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe.

Microcosmography (mí-kro-kósm-og-ráf-í), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, *kosmos*, world, and *graphein*, to write.] The description of man as a little world.

Microscopical (mí-kro-skóp-ik-ál), *a.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *skopein*, to hear.] Serving to augment weak sounds; or of pertaining to an instrument for augmenting weak sounds.

Microscopist (mí-kro-skóp-ist), *n.* An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

Microdermatitis (mí-kro-dér-má-tis), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *derma*, the skin.] A term applied to certain minute cuts, discovered in the scalp by aid of the microscope, in the disease porrigo favus.

Microdon (mí-kro-dón), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *odon*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct fishes, belonging to the pycnodont or thick toothed family.

Microgeological (mí-kro-jé-ol-ó-jí-ál), *a.* Pertaining to microgeology, dependent on, or derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology, as, microgeological investigations.

Micrology (mí-kro-jé-ol-ó-jí-ál), *n.* [First part of *microscopos*, and *logos*.] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

Micrograph (mí-kro-gráf), *n.* Same as *Microscopograph*.

Micrographar (mí-kro-gráf-ár), *n.* One versed in micrography.

Micrographical (mí-kro-gráf-ik-ál), *a.* Connected with or relating to micrography.

The *Micrographia* Dictionary was offered as an aid to our knowledge of the structure and properties of bodies revealed by the microscope. *Griffith & Hargrave*.

Micrography (mí-kro-gráf-í), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *graphein*, to describe.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

Microleptes (mí-kro-léps), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *leptes*, a robber.] A genus of extinct marvellous, containing the earliest known mammalian inhabitant of our planet. It occurs at the upper part of the upper trias. Only a few teeth have as yet been detected, and from these it appears to have been most nearly related to the little insectivorous *Microsaurus*, or headed ant-eater of New South Wales.

Microlepis (mí-kro-léps), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *lepis*, a stone.] Another name for *Pycnodont*, given to it on account of the small size of its crystals. *See* PYCNOBOL.

Microlepis (mí-kro-léps), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *lepis*, a stone.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, small stones, opposed to *macule*. 'Cryst. like chambers of microlepis masonry.' *Fraser's Map*.

Micrology (mí-kro-ló-jí), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *logos*, description.] 1. That part of science dependent on microscopic investigations. 2. Micrography. — 3. Undue attention to minute unimportant matters. 'The micrology of the Pharos.' *W. Adams*.

Micrometer (mí-kro-mé-tér), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles. The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object-glass. Microscopes are variously constructed, but in perhaps the most common form (the *star microscope*) the principle of operation is that the instrument moves a fine thread or wire parallel to itself in the plane of the image of an object, formed in the focus of the telescope, the wire or thread being moved by means of delicate screws with graduated heads, so that the distance traversed by the wire can be measured with the greatest precision. The micrometer is of the utmost value to the astronomer, and in trigonometrical surveys, military and naval operations. Besides the star micrometer, there are various other kinds, as the *circumferal* or *annular micrometer*, the *double object-glass micrometer*, &c. *Microscopic screw*. *See* SCREW.

Micrometria, **Micrometrical** (mí-kro-mé-trí-ál, mí-kro-mé-trí-ál), *a.* Belonging to the micrometer made by the micrometer; as, micrometric measurements.

Micrometrically (mí-kro-mé-trí-ál-í), *adv.* By means of a micrometer.

Micrometry (mí-kro-mé-trí), *n.* The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

Microscopeter (mí-kro-skóp-é-tér), *n.* Same as *Microscopometer*.

Microscopograph (mí-kro-skóp-og-ráf), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *graphein*, to write.] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch. Called also *Micrograph*.

Microphone (mí-kro-fón), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *phóné*, sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds. The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr. Hughes in 1878 is based on the fact that substances possessing little electrical conductivity, when placed in the course of an electric current, have their conductivity much increased by the very smallest amount of pressure. The instrument has various forms, but in most of these one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when one places one's ear at the ear piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse. By some arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed to a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall.

Microphonism (mí-kro-fón-íz-m), *n.* The science of augmenting small sounds.

Microphonous (mí-kro-fón-ús), *a.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *phóné*, voice.] Serving to augment small or weak sounds; microscopical.

Microphony (mí-kro-fón-í), *n.* (See above.) Weakness of voice.

Microphotography (mí-kro-fót-og-ráf-í), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *phótographia*.] A photographic process by which an object is diminished in size, and yet its exact form retained. This process was first utilized for really practical purposes during the siege of Paris in 1870, when communication with the capital was only possible by means of carrier pigeons brought out by balloons and sent back with messages. Letters to Paris were by this means reduced to the minimum

of space, and the transcript being taken on paper of extreme fineness, a pigeon could convey a large number of communications. The writing could either be enlarged by photography or read by a microscope.

Microphthalmia, **Microphthalmic** (mí-kro-fát-mí-ál, mí-kro-fát-mí-ál), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A morbid smallness of the eye.

Microphyllous (mí-kro-fí-lús), *a.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Is bot. having small leaves.

Microphyte (mí-kro-fí-té), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *phyton*, a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one parasitic in its habits. From the upper leaf-leaf I obtained some species of *Drosera*, these were quite being quite absent in the lower leaf. *J. A. Michay*.

Microphylla (mí-kro-fí-lá), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *phyllo*, a leaf.] The part of a seed that corresponds to the furrow of the ovule; in the seed it is nearly or quite closed.

Microscopical (mí-kro-skóp-ik-ál), *a.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *skopein*, to see.] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes, as, the *microscopical method*.

Microscope (mí-kro-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *micro*, small, and *skopein*, to view.] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies objects, and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to enable us to examine their texture or structure. The single or simplest form of microscope is nothing more than a lens or sphere of any transparent substance, in the focus of which minute objects are placed. When a microscope consists of two or more lenses, one of which forms or enlarges image of objects, while the rest magnify that image, it is called a *compound microscope*. A *binocular microscope* is a microscope with two

Simple Microscope.

A. A. Eye specimen. B. Rack to adjust glass to width of eye. C. Rack for coarse adjustment of focus. D. Screw for fine adjustment of focus. E. Object-glass. F. Stage. G. G. Rectangular traversing movement. H. Rotatory movement. I. Illuminating mirror.

taken starting from a point above the object-glass, which is single, and gradually diverging to fit the eye of the observer. The rays of light arising from the object under observation are caused to diverge into the two tubes by a prism. A color microscope has a reflector and a condenser connected with it, the former being employed to throw the sun's rays on the latter, by which it is rendered to illuminate the object placed in its focus. A *binocular microscope* is the same in principle as the other, except that a lamp is used instead of the sun, to illuminate the object. When an oxyhydrogen flame-light is used it is called an *amphidromic microscope*.

Microscopical (mí-kro-skóp-ik-ál), *a.* To examine with a microscope. [Rare.]

Microscopically, **Microscopically** (mí-kro-skóp-ik-ál, mí-kro-skóp-ik-ál), *adv.* 1. Made by the aid of a microscope, as, microscopical observations. 2. Looking through or using a microscope. [Rare.]

Gradual from those what numerous kinds demand, looking even the microscope eye!

Full entire covers with life. *Thomson*.

3. Examining a microscope; capable of using small objects.

Why has not man a microscope eye? *Page*.

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic insect*.

Microscopically (mī-kro-skop'ik-al-ē), *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

Microscopist (mī-kro-skō-pist or mī-kro-skō-pist), *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.

Microscopium (mī-kro-skō-plūm), *n.* The microscope, a modern southern constellation, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It contains ten stars.

Microscopy (mī-kro-skō-pi), *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope; as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

Microspectroscope (mī-kro-spek'trō-skop), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *E. spectroscope*.] A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. *E. H. Knight*.

Microspore (mī-kro-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *spora*, a seed.] A spore produced in the capsule of a lycopod.

Microsthenes (mī-krosthēn), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *sthenos*, strength.] A member of one of the four groups (Archonta, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, Ootcolides) into which Dana divides mammals. The Microsthenes include those whose life system is small, comprising the bats, insectivora, rodents, &c.

Microsthenic (mī-krosthēn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Microsthenes; of a typically small life system or size.

Microstylar (mī-kro-stil'ēr), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *stylos*, a column.] In arch. having a small style or column.—*Microstylar architecture*, a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

Microtherium (mī-kro-thēr-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *therion*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals found in great abundance in the lacustrine eocene beds of Puy-de-Dôme. Their remains show them to have been closely allied to the Anoplotherium.

Microtome (mī-kro-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects to prepare them for microscopic examination.

Microzoa, Microzoaria (mī-kro-zō'a, mī-kro-zō-ā'ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zōa*, animals.] The name given by De Blainville to the minute animals otherwise generally known as infusoria.

Microzyme (mī-kro-zīm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small living solid particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain eruptive diseases, as sheep-pox and glanders, and many epidemic diseases, are dependent for their existence. These pestiferous particles seem to have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in all the structures with which they come in contact. See *GERM THEORY*.

Micturition (mik-tū-ri'shon), *n.* [L. *micturio*, to desire to make water, from *mingo*, *mictum*, to make water.] The desire of making water, or passing the urine; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

Mid (mid), *a.* no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A. Sax. *mid*, Goth. *midja*, Icel. *midr* (*míthr*), of cognate origin with L. *medius*, Gr. *mesos*, *mesos* (= *medios* or *methios*), Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening. *Mid* is much used in composition to indicate a position, point of time, and the like, midway between others, or a position in the middle; as, *mid-air*, *mid-channel*, *mid-day*, *mid-way*, &c.

Mid (mid), *n.* Middle; midst. 'In the *mid* he had the habit of a monk.' *Fuller*. (Rare.)

Mida (mī'da), *n.* The larva of the bean-fly.

Mid-age (mīd'āj), *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age collectively. 'Virgins and boys, *mid-age*, and wrinkled old.' *Shak.*

Mid-air (mīd'ār), *n.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings, Shall, lifting in *mid-air*, suspend their wings. *Pope*.

Midas (mī'das), *n.* M. Geoffroy's name for a sub-genus of South American monkeys, of a small size, or Oulastia, including some of the marmosets.

Midas's ear (mī'das-ex-ēr), *n.* In *zool.* a species of Auricularia, the *A. mida*.

Mid-channel (mīd'chan-nel), *n.* The middle of a channel.

Mid-channel (mīd'chan-nel), *adv.* In the middle of a channel.

A tree
Was half-drooped from his place and stooped
To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave.
Mid-channel. *Tennyson*.

Mid-couples (mīd'ku-plz), *n. pl.* In *Soots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, &c., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

Mid-course (mīd'kōrs), *n.* 1. The middle of the course or way. 'The day's *mid-course*.' *Milton*.—2. A middle way or mode of procedure; a mode of procedure intermediate between other two; as, there are three courses, and I purpose to adopt the *mid-course*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. 'Tired in the *mid-day* heat.' *Shak.* 'The *mid-day* sun.' *Addison*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

At *mid-day*, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun.

Midden (mīd'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *midding*, same word as Dan. *midding*, *mýdyng*, a dung heap, from *móg*, muck, dung, and *dyng*, a heap.] A dunghill. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—*Midden crow*, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.

Middest (mīd'est), *a.* superl. of *mid*. *Midmost*. *Spenser*.

Middest (mīd'est), *n.* *Midst*; middle. About the *middest* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Fuller*.

Middle (mīd'l), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *middlemost*. [From *mid*: A. Sax. *D.* and Dan. *midel*, G. *mittel*, middle. See *Mid*.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; as, the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life.

There are flowers of *middle* summer, and I think they are given to men of *middle* age. *Shak.*

O grant me, Heaven, a *middle* state, Neither too humble nor too great. *Mallet*.

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies*.

—*Middle ages*, the ages or period of time extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—*Middle distance*, in painting, same as *Middle Ground*.—*Middle latitude*, in navig. the mean of two latitudes, equal to half the difference of the latitude left, and the latitude arrived at, when they are of the same name, and equal to half their sum when they are of contrary names.—*Middle-latitude sailing*, that mode of sailing in which the difference of longitude is estimated by means of the differences of latitude, and the intermediate departure, which is supposed to be an arc of a parallel of latitude, at the intermediate or middle latitude.—*Middle post*, in arch. the same as *Kingpost*.—*Middle quarters* of a column, in arch. a name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.—*Middle rail*, in carp. the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock rail*.—*Middle term*, in logic, the middle term of a categorical syllogism is that with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. See *SYLLOGISM*.—*Middle voice*, in gram. that voice which has as its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself. There is such a voice in Greek.

Middle (mīd'l), *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities. See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judge*, ix. 37.

2. An intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—*Middle* and *centre* are not always used synonymously. *Centre* is most properly applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies; *middle* is used with less definiteness. We say the *centre* of a circle or of the solar system; the *middle* of a page, the *middle* of the night or of the month.

Middle (mīd'l), *v. t.* 1. To place in the middle. Specifically—2. In *football*, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

Middle-age (mīd'āj), *a.* Relating to the middle ages; mediæval; as, *middle-age* writers.

Middle-aged (mīd'l-ājd), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged* man is generally understood a man from the age of thirty-five or forty to forty-five or fifty.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *n.* The class holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, smaller landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, great farmers, and the like.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.

1, for one, very strongly entertain the opinion that this must be viewed as a *middle-class* enfranchisement. *Gladstone*.

—*Middle-class examinations*, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members. The subjects range from reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, geography, English history and grammar, to political economy, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, drawing, music, &c. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A.A.) to those who pass the senior examination.—*Middle-class schools*, schools established for the higher education of the middle-classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

Middle-earth (mīd'l-ērth), *n.* [A. Sax. *mid-dan-earð*, the world.] The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell.

The maid is born of *middle-earth*, And may of man be won; Though there have glided, since her birth, Five hundred years and one. *Sir W. Scott*.

Middle-ground (mīd'l-ground), *n.* In painting, that part of a picture between the foreground and the background; the central portion of a picture regarded prospectively.

Middle-man (mīd'l-man), *n.* 1. An agent or intermediary between two parties, as an intermediary buyer between the exporter or manufacturer of goods and the retail dealer, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specifically, in Ireland, middle-men are such as take land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rent it out in small portions to the peasantry at a greatly enhanced price.—2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner. 'The great parliamentary *middle-man*.' *Disraeli*.—3. *Milit*, the man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

Middlemost (mīd'l-mōst), *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle; midmost.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Sir I. Newton*.

Middle-sized (mīd'l-sīzd), *a.* Being of middle or average size.

Middle-tint (mīd'l-tīnt), *n.* In painting, a mixed tint, or one in which bright colours do not predominate.

Middling (mīd'ling), *a.* [A. Sax. *midlene*, middling, mean, from *midel*, middle. See *MIDDLE*, *Mid*.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate; mediocre; as, a man of *middling* capacity or understanding; a fruit of a *middling* quality.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the *middling* or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden*.

Middlingly (mīd'ling-lī), *adv.* Passably; indifferently.

Middlings (mīd'lingz), *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour; intermediate between fine flour and bran.

Middy (mīd'l), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation for *Midshepman*.

Mid-earth (mīd'ērth), *n.* The middle of the earth.

Mid-feather (mīd'feth-ēr), *n.* In the steam-engine, a vertical water space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber.

Midgard (mīd'gārd), *n.* [Icel., lit. mid-yard or mid-garth; comp. *agard*.] In *Scand. myth*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See *ASGARD*.

Midge (mīj), *n.* [A. Sax. *mygge*, *mice*, *mitag*, a midge; Sw. *mygga*, Dan. *myg*, O. G. *muca*, *mugga*, G. *mücke*, a gnat or midge; allied to L. *musca* (whence Fr. *mouche*), Gr. *myia*, Skr. *makshidā*, a fly.] The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, resembling the common gnat.

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic insect*.

Microscopically (mī-kro-skop'ik-al-lī), *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

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At *mid-day*, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun. *Acts xxvi. 13*.

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Mid-feather (mīd'fēth-ēr), *n.* In the steam-engine, a vertical water space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber.

Midgard (mīd'gārd), *n.* [Icel., lit. mid-yard or mid-garth; comp. *agard*.] In *Scand. myth*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See ASGARD.

Midge (mīj), *n.* [A. Sax. *mygge*, *mīcge*, *mīcg*, a midge; Sw. *mygga*, Dan. *myg*, O. G. *musca*, *mygga*, G. *mücke*, a gnat or midge; allied to L. *musca* (whence Fr. *mouche*), Gr. *myia*, Skr. *makshikā*, a fly.] The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, resembling the common gnat.

They chiefly belong to the genera *Tipula*, *Chironomus*, *Simulium*, &c. The eggs are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvæ and then into pupæ, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges.

Midget (mij'et), *n.* [A dim. of *widge*.] The Canadian name for the sand-fly.

Mid-heaven (mid'hē-vē), *n.* 1. The middle of the sky or heaven. — 2. In astronomy a technical term for the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

Mid-hour (mid'our), *n.* The middle part of the day. *Milton*.

Mid-impediment (mid'im-ped-i-ment), *n.* In *Scots* law, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

Midland (mid'land), *n.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore; as, midland towns; the midland counties of England. — 2. Surrounded by land, Mediterranean. *Dryden*.

Midland (mid'land), *n.* The interior of a country, especially applied to the inland central portion of England.

Midleg (mid'leg), *n.* The middle of the leg; as, boots coming up to midleg.

Midlent (mid'lent), *n.* The middle of Lent.

Midlenting (mid'lent-ing), *n.* Same as *Midlenting* (which see).

A custom still retained in many parts of England, and well known by the name of *midlenting* or *midlenting*. *Wheatley*.

Midlife (mid'lif), *n.* The middle of life or the usual age of man.

Mid-main (mid'mān), *n.* The middle of the main, far out at sea. *Chapman*.

Midmost (mid'mōst), *n.* In the very middle; middlemost. 'Night's midmost stillest hour.' *Byron*.

Pool to the midmost marrow of his bones
He will return no more. *Tennyson*.

Midnight (mid'nit), *n.* The middle of the night, twelve o'clock at night.

The iron tongue of midnight hath told twelve. *Shak.*

Midnight (mid'nit), *n.* 1. Being or occurring in the middle of the night; as, midnight studies. — 2. Dark as midnight; very dark; as, midnight gloom.

Mid-noon (mid'nūn), *n.* The middle of the day; noon. 'It was the deep mid-noon.' *Tennyson*.

Midrib (mid'rib), *n.* In bot. a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Midriff (mid'rif), *n.* [A. Sax. *mid-riif* = mid, and *riif*, the belly.] The diaphragm; the respiratory muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. 'All filled up with guts and midriff.' *Shak.*

Midsea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea; the open sea. — *The Mid Sea*, the Mediterranean Sea.

Midship (mid'ship), *n.* A. Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a midship beam. — *Midship head*, the broadest frame in a ship measured from one side of a ship to the other. Called also *Dead-flat* and *Midship-frame*.

Midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.* [From his rank being in the middle between that of a superior officer and a common seaman.] A petty officer in the royal navy, occupying the highest rank among the petty officers. No person can be appointed a midshipman till he has served at least one year as a cadet, and passed his examinations literary and professional. After six years' service in all, and passing further examinations, the midshipman is promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant, when, if he is nineteen years of age, he is eligible to the rank of lieutenant. The midshipman's time is principally occupied in receiving instruction, both literary and professional, and his special duties as an officer are to pass the orders of the captain and superior officers to the seamen and superintend the performance of them.

Midships (mid'ships), *adv.* In the middle of a ship, more properly *amidships*.

Mid-ships (mid'ships), *adv.* *Naut.* The timber at the broadest part of a vessel.

Mid-sky (mid'ski), *adv.* In the middle of the sky. *Milton*.

Midst (midst), *n.* [Formerly *midde*, *myddes*, to which a *t* was tacked on, as in *agones*, *amogest*; *midde* being originally the genit. of *middle*, mid, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle. 'In the midst of the fight.' *Shak.* 'Make periods in the midst of sentences.' *Shak.*

There is nothing mid or done in the midst of the play which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden*.

— In the midst, (a) among; as, in the midst of one's friends. (b) involved in, surrounded, or overwhelmed by; or in the thickest part, or in the depths of, as, in the midst of afflictions, troubles, or cares; in the midst of pagan darkness and error — In our, your, their, midst, in the midst of us, &c.; in the country, community, or society, in which we, you, they, live; as, great evils have of late appeared in our midst.

A new element has been introduced in their midst. *Eccl. Rev.*

In their midst a form was seen. *Montgomery*.

These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason. The same idiom is found in Anglo-Saxon, and similar idioms are common in English. See the following extract.

They left us midst my enemies. *Shak.*

Midst (midst), *adv.* In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
His first, his last, his midst, and without end. *Milton*.

Midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream.

The midstream's bill, I creeping by his side,
Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden*.

Midsummer (mid'sūm-er), *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June. — *Midsummer day* is the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist; it is commonly reckoned the 24th of June. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John, it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called St. John's fires) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice, and various superstitions were long practised on this occasion. 'Gorgeous as the sun at midsummer.' *Shak.*

Mid-superior (mid'sū-pē-ri-er), *n.* In *Scots* law, one who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him.

Mid-wald (mid'wāld), *n.* Same as *Mid-wald*.

Midward (mid'wārd), *adv.* [A. Sax. *midde-ward*.] In or towards the midst.

Mid-ward (mid'wārd), *n.* Being situated in the middle.

Midway (mid'wā), *n.* A middle way or the middle of the way. 'No midway twist these extremes at all.' *Shak.* 'Paths indirect, or in the midway faint.' *Milton*.

Midway (mid'wā), *n.* A being in the middle of the way or distance. 'The crows and thoughts that wing the midway air.' *Shak.*

Midway (mid'wā), *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance, halfway. 'Midway between your tents and walls of Troy.' *Shak.*

She met his glance midway. *Dryden*.

Mid-wicket (mid'wik-et), *n.* In cricket, one of the fielders standing about half-way between the batsmen. *Mid-wicket* on stands to the right of the batsman who is striking, *mid-wicket* off to his left.

Midwife (mid'wif), *n.* [From O.E. and A. Sax. *mid*, with (G. *mit*), and *wif*, comp. Sp. and Pg. *comadre*, a midwife, co = L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, a mother.] A woman that assists other women in child-birth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. 'The fairies' midwife.' *Shak.*

Midwife (mid'wif), *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

Midwife, *Midwife* (mid'wif, mid'wif), *v. t.* 1. To assist in child-birth. *Midwifing* an abbess. *Breslau*. — 2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife, to assist in bringing to light.

Dr. Lloyd did afterward labour much in midwifing a book into the world. *Wood*.

Midwifery (mid'wif-er-ri or mid'wif-er-ri), *n.* 1. The art or practice of assisting women in child-birth; obstetrics. — 2. Assistance at child-

birth. — 3. Help or co-operation in production.

Hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the midwifery of ripening showers. *Spenser*.

Midwifish (mid'wif-ish), *n.* Like a midwife; pertaining to the duties of a midwife.

Mid-winter (mid'win-tēr), *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in this country falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice.

Micasite (mi'as-it), *n.* A variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone, first found at Mierlo, in Tuscany. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its colour is light green or greenish-white.

Mien (mēn), *n.* [From Fr. *mien*, air, countenance, mien, derived by Dies from L. *mies*, to drive with threats (mies, a threat), whence Fr. *se mienir*, to behave, and Fr. *mener*, to conduct. See *DEMAN*.] External air or manner of a person; look; bearing; appearance; carriage; as, a lofty mien; a majestic mien.

For truth has such a face and such a mien,
As to be loved needs only to be seen. *Dryden*.

SVN. Look, air, countenance, aspect, demeanour, deportment, manner.

Misve (mēv), *v. t.* To move, to agitate. *Spenser*.

Miff (mif), *n.* [Comp. Prov. G. *miff*, sullenness, *muffen*, to be sullen or sulky.] A slight degree of resentment. 'Little miffs and reconciliations.' *Lowell*. [Colloq.] She's in a little sort of miff about a belated.

Adverbial.

ht offence; to

htly offended;

ly, also wereat,

h. Sax. *magan*,

id Dan. *magt*,

iv.] Strength;

chiefly, bodily

at also mental

al power.

There shall be no might in this hand.

The acts of David the king, first and last, behind,
they are written in the book of Samuel the seer
with all his reign and his might. Chr. xix. xv. jo.

I have prepared with all my might for the house
of my God. Chr. xix. a.

— With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion: a tautologous phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.

Mightful (mi'ti-fūl), *n.* Mighty; powerful. 'The mighty gods.' *Shak.* 'His mighty hand striking great blows.' *Tennyson*. [Poetical.]

Mightily (mi'ti-lī), *adv.* [From *mighty*.] 1. With great power, force, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; with great earnestness. 'The Holy Spirit, who sweetly and mightily ordereth all things.' *Cardinal Manning*.

But let man and beast be covered with sackcloth,
and cry mightily unto God. Jon. iii. 8.

He mightily convinced the Jews. Acts xviii. 27.

2. Greatly; to a great degree; very much. [Now only colloq.]

So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.

I was mightily pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spenser*.

The sight of such a country and such a nation in mightily calculated to fix the attention of the most careless observer. *Brougham*.

Nightiness (niht'ness), *n.* 1. State or attribute of being mighty; power; greatness; height of dignity.

How soon this nightiness melts away! *Shak.*

2. A title of dignity; as, their High Nightiness. *Wilt please your nightiness to wash your hands?*

Nightna (niht'na), *n.* Might not. [Scotch.]

Nightly (niht'ly), *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtig*. See *NIHT*.] 1. Having great power, whether bodily power or power of any other kind; vigorous; strong; powerful; often used in address as an epithet of honour. 'Most nightly duke, vouchsafe me speak a word.' *Shak.*

Cash barged Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. Gen. x. 9.

2. Very great; vast; important; forcible; momentous.

'I sing of heroes and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. Cowley.

ch, chain; ch, Sa. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. tow; ng, sing; wh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See KEY.

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic insect*.

Microscopically (mī'krō-skōp'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

Microscopist (mī'krō-skō-pist or mī'krō-skō-pist), *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.

Microscopium (mī'krō-skō-pi-um), *n.* The microscope, a modern southern constellation, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It contains ten stars.

Microscopy (mī'krō-skō-pi), *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope; as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

Microspectroscope (mī'krō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *E. spectroscope*.] A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. *E. H. Knight*.

Microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *spora*, a seed.] A spore produced in the capsule of a lycopod.

Microsthenes (mī'krōs-thēn), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *sthenos*, strength.] A member of one of the four groups (Archonta, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, Ootcolidae) into which Dana divides mammals. The Microsthenes include those whose life system is small, comprising the bats, insectivores, rodents, &c.

Microsthenic (mī'krōs-thēn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Microsthenes; of a typically small life system or size.

Microstylar (mī'krō-stil'ēr), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *stylos*, a column.] In arch. having a small style or column.—*Microstylar architecture*, a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

Microtherium (mī'krō-thēr-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *therion*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals found in great abundance in the lacustrine eocene beds of Puy-de-Dôme. Their remains show them to have been closely allied to the Anoplotherium.

Microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects to prepare them for microscopic examination.

Microzoa, **Microzoaria** (mī'krō-zō'a, mī'krō-zō-ā'r-i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zōa*, animals.] The name given by De Blainville to the minute animals otherwise generally known as infusoria.

Microzyme (mī'krō-zim), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zyme*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small living solid particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizootic diseases, as sheep-pox and glanders, and many epidemic diseases, are dependent for their existence. These pestiferous particles seem to have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in all the structures with which they come in contact. See *GERM THEORY*.

Micturition (mīk-tū-r'i-ahon), *n.* [L. *micturio*, to desire to make water, from *mingo*, *mictum*, to make water.] The desire of making water, or passing the urine; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

Mid (mid), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A. Sax. *mid*, Goth. *midja*, Icel. *midr* (*mithr*); of cognate origin with L. *medius*, Gr. *mesos*, *meos* (= *medios* or *methios*). Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening. *Mid* is much used in composition to indicate a position, point of time, and the like, midway between others, or a position in the middle; as, *mid-air*, *mid-channel*, *mid-day*, *mid-way*, &c.

Mid (mid), *n.* Middle; midst. 'In the mid he had the habit of a monk.' *Fuller*. [Rare.]

Mid (mī'da), *n.* The larva of the bean-fly.

Mid-age (mī'd'ā), *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age collectively. 'Virgins and boys, mid-age, and wrinkled old.' *Shak*.

Mid-air (mī'd'ār), *n.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings. Shall, lifting in *mid-air*, suspend their wings. *Pope*.

Midas (mī'das), *n.* M. Geofroy's name for a sub-genus of South American monkeys, of a small size, or Oulastis, including some of the marmosets.

Midas's ear (mī'das-ēz-ēr), *n.* In *zool.* a species of Auricularia, the *A. midas*.

Mid-channel (mīd'chan-nel), *n.* The middle of a channel.

Mid-channel (mīd'chan-nel), *adv.* In the middle of a channel.

Was half-disrobed from his place and stoop'd To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave. *Tennyson*.

Mid-couples (mīd'ku-plz), *n. pl.* In *Soots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, &c., takes infeffment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

Mid-course (mīd'kōrs), *n.* 1. The middle of the course or way. 'The day's *mid-course*.' *Milton*.—2. A middle way or mode of procedure; a mode of procedure intermediate between other two; as, there are three courses, and I purpose to adopt the *mid-course*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. 'Tired in the *mid-day* heat.' *Shak*. 'The *mid-day* sun.' *Addison*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

At *mid-day*, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun.

Midden (mīd'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *midning*, same word as Dan. *mödding*, *mödyng*, a dung heap, from *mög*, muck, dung, and *dyng*, a heap.] A dunghill. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—*Midden crow*, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.

Middest (mīd'est), *a. superl. of mid*. Midmost. *Spenser*.

Middest (mīd'est), *n.* Midst; middle.

About the *middest* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Fuller*.

Middle (mīd'l), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *middlemost*. [From *mid*; A. Sax. *D.* and Dan. *middel*, G. *mittel*, middle. See *MID*.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; as, the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life.

There are *flowers of middle* number, and I think they are given to men of *middle* age. *Shak*.

O grant me, Heaven, a *middle* state, Neither too humble nor too great. *Mallet*.

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies*.

—*Middle ages*, the ages or period of time extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

—*Middle distance*, in painting, same as *Middle Ground*.—*Middle latitude*, in *navy*, the mean of two latitudes, equal to half the difference of the latitude left, and the latitude arrived at, when they are of the same name, and equal to half their sum when they are of contrary names.

—*Middle-latitude sailing*, that mode of sailing in which the difference of longitude is estimated by means of the differences of latitude, and the intermediate departure, which is supposed to be an arc of a parallel of latitude, at the intermediate or middle latitude. —*Middle post*, in arch. the same as *Kingpost*. —*Middle quarters of a column*, in arch. a name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan. —*Middle rail*, in carp. the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock rail*. —*Middle term*. In logic, the middle term of a categorical syllogism is that with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. See *SYLLOGISM*. —*Middle voice*, in gram. that voice which has as its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself. There is such a voice in Greek.

Middle (mīd'l), *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judge ix. 37*.

2. An intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean. —*Middle* and *centre* are not always used synonymously. *Centre* is most properly applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies; *middle* is used with less definiteness.

We say the *centre* of a circle or of the solar system; the *middle* of a page, the *middle* of the night or of the month.

Middle (mīd'l), *v. t.* 1. To place in the middle. Specifically—2. In *football*, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

Middle-age (mīd'l-ā), *a.* Relating to the middle ages; mediæval; as, *middle-age* writers.

Middle-aged (mīd'l-āj'd), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged* man is generally understood a man from the age of thirty-five or forty to forty-five or fifty.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *n.* The class holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, smaller landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, great farmers, and the like.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.

1. for one, very strongly entertain the opinion that this must be viewed as a *middle-class* enfranchisement. *Gladstone*.

—*Middle-class examinations*, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members. The subjects range from reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, geography, English history and grammar, to political economy, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, drawing, music, &c. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A.A.) to those who pass the senior examination. —*Middle-class schools*, schools established for the higher education of the middle-classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

Middle-earth (mīd'l-ērth), *n.* [A. Sax. *midan-eard*, the world.] The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell.

The maid is born of *middle-earth*, And may of man be won; Though there have glided, since her birth, Five hundred years and one. *Sir W. Scott*.

Middle-ground (mīd'l-grōund), *n.* In *painting*, that part of a picture between the foreground and the background; the central portion of a picture regarded prospectively.

Middle-man (mīd'l-man), *n.* 1. An agent or intermediary between two parties, as an intermediary buyer between the exporter or manufacturer of goods and the retail dealer, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specifically, in Ireland, middle-men are such as take land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rent it out in small portions to the peasantry at a greatly enhanced price.—2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner. 'The great parliamentary *middle-man*.' *DIsraeli*.—3. *Milit.* the man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

Middlemost (mīd'l-mōst), *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle; midmost.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Sir J. Newton*.

Middle-sized (mīd'l-sīzd), *a.* Being of middle or average size.

Middle-tint (mīd'l-tint), *n.* In *painting*, a mixed tint, or one in which bright colours do not predominate.

Middling (mīd'ling), *a.* [A. Sax. *midlene*, middling, mean, from *midel*, middle. See *MIDDLE*, *MID*.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate; mediocre; as, a man of *middling* capacity or understanding; a fruit of a *middling* quality.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the *middling* or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden*.

Middlingly (mīd'ling-lī), *adv.* Passably; indifferently.

Middlings (mīd'lingz), *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour; intermediate between fine flour and bran.

Middy (mīd'i), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation for *Midshtipman*.

Mid-earth (mīd'ērth), *n.* The middle of the earth.

Mid-feather (mīd'fēth-ēr), *n.* In the *steam-engine*, a vertical water space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber.

Midgard (mīd'gārd), *n.* [Icel., lit. mid-yard or mid-garth; comp. *agard*.] In *Scand. myth*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See *ASGARD*.

Midge (mīj), *n.* [A. Sax. *mygge*, *micge*, *mitog*, a midge; Sw. *mygga*, Dan. *myg*, O. G. *musca*, *mugga*, G. *mücke*, a gnat or midge; allied to L. *musca* (whence Fr. *mouche*), Gr. *myia*, Skr. *makshikā*, a fly.] The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, resembling the common gnat.

They chiefly belong to the genera *Tipula*, *Chironomus*, *Simulium*, &c. The eggs are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvae and then into pupae, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges.

Midget (mij'et), n. [A dim. of *midge*.] The Canadian name for the sand-fly.

Mid-heaven (mid'hev-n), n. 1. The middle of the sky or heaven.—2. In astron. a technical term for the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

Mid-hour (mid'our), n. The middle part of the day. *Milton*.

Mid-impediment (mid'im-ped-i-ment), n. In *Scots law*, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

Midland (mid'land), a. 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore; as, *midland towns*; the *midland counties of England*.—2. Surrounded by land; *Mediterranean*. *Dryden*.

Midland (mid'land), n. The interior of a country; especially applied to the inland central portion of England.

Midleg (mid'leg), n. The middle of the leg; as, boots coming up to *midleg*.

Midlent (mid'lent), n. The middle of Lent.

Midlenting (mid'lent-ing), n. Same as *Mothing* (which see).

A custom still retained in many parts of England, and well known by the name of *midlenting* or *mothing*. *Whately*.

Midlife (mid'lif), n. The middle of life or the usual age of man.

Mid-main (mid'man), n. The middle of the main; far out at sea. *Chapman*.

Midmost (mid'most), a. In the very middle; middlemost. 'Night's *midmost* stillest hour.' *Byron*.

Save he be
Fool to the *midmost* marrow of his bones
He will return no more. *Tennyson*.

Midnight (mid'nit), n. The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

The iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve. *Shak.*

Midnight (mid'nit), a. 1. Being or occurring in the middle of the night; as, *midnight studies*.—2. Dark as midnight; very dark; as, *midnight gloom*.

Mid-noon (mid'nun), n. The middle of the day; noon. 'It was the deep *mid-noon*.' *Tennyson*.

Midrib (mid'rib), n. In bot. a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Midriff (mid'rif), n. [A. Sax. *midhrif*—*mid*, and *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm; the respiratory muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. 'All filled up with guts and *midriff*.' *Shak.*

Midsea (mid'se), n. The middle of the sea; the open sea.—The *Mid Sea*, the Mediterranean Sea.

Midship (mid'ship), a. Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a *midship beam*.—*Midship bend*, the broadest frame in a ship measured from one side of a ship to the other. Called also *Dead-flat* and *Midship-frame*.

Midshipman (mid'ship-man), n. [From his rank being in the middle between that of a superior officer and a common seaman.] A petty officer in the royal navy, occupying the highest rank among the petty officers. No person can be appointed a midshipman till he has served at least one year as a cadet, and passed his examinations literary and professional. After six years' service in all, and passing further examinations, the midshipman is promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant, when, if he is nineteen years of age, he is eligible to the rank of lieutenant. The midshipman's time is principally occupied in receiving instruction, both literary and professional, and his special duties as an officer are to pass the orders of the captain and superior officers to the seamen and superintend the performance of them.

Midships (mid'ships), adv. In the middle of a ship; more properly *amidships*.

Mid-ships (mid'ships), n. pl. *Naut.* the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel.

Mid-sky (mid'ski), adv. In the middle of the sky. *Milton*.

Midst (midst), n. [Formerly *middeas*, *myddes*, to which a t was tacked on, as in *against*, amongst; *middeas* being originally the genit. of *midde*, mid, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle. 'In the *midst* of the fight.' *Shak.* 'Make periods in the *midst* of sentences.' *Shak.*

There is nothing said or done in the *midst* of the play which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden*.

—In the *midst*, (a) among; as, in the *midst* of one's friends. (b) Involved in, surrounded, or overwhelmed by; or in the thickest part, or in the depths of; as, in the *midst* of afflictions, troubles, or cares; in the *midst* of pagan darkness and error.—In our, your, their, *midst*, in the midst of us, &c.; in the country, community, or society, in which we, you, they, live; as, great evils have of late appeared in our *midst*.

A new element has been introduced in their *midst*. *Eccl. Rev.*

In their *midst* a form was seen. *Montgomery*.

These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason. The same idiom is found in Anglo-Saxon, and similar idioms are common in English. See the following extract.

That in their *midst*, in our *midst*, &c., are at odds with the 'genius' of our language, is an assertion somewhat adventurous. As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively. *Love of God*, intending 'love emanating from God,' may be exchanged for *God's love*; but we also say, *Plato's commentators*, and the world's *end*. To come to possessive pronouns, we have no scruples about the objective *do his pleasure*, *sing thy praise*, *in my absence*, *on your account*, *to their discredit*, *in our depths*, *his equal*, &c., &c.; and with these phrases, in our *midst* is rigidly comparable. With reference to analogical principles in our *midst* is altogether irreproachable. *Fitzedward Hall*.

Midst (midst), prep. Poetically used for *amidst*. 'From *midst* the golden cloud.' *Milton*.

They left me *midst* my enemies. *Shak.*

Midst (midst), adv. In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst*, and without end. *Milton*.

Midstream (mid'strēm), n. The middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his, I creeping by his side,
Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden*.

Midsummer (mid'sum-er), n. The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.—*Midsummer day* is the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist; it is commonly reckoned the 24th of June. On *midsummer eve*, or the eve of the feast of St. John, it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called St. John's fires) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice, and various superstitions were long practised on this occasion. 'Gorgeous as the sun at *midsummer*.' *Shak.*

Mid-superior (mid'sū-pē-ri-er), n. In *Scots law*, one who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him.

Mid-wald (mid'wāld), n. Same as *Mod-wall*.

Midward (mid'wērd), adv. [A. Sax. *midde-veard*.] In or towards the midst.

Mid-ward (mid'wērd), a. Being situated in the middle.

Midway (mid'wā), n. A middle way or the middle of the way. 'No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all.' *Shak.* 'Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint.' *Milton*.

Midway (mid'wā), a. Being in the middle of the way or distance. 'The crows and thoughts that wing the *midway* air.' *Shak.*

Midway (mid'wā), adv. In the middle of the way or distance; half-way. 'Midway between your tents and walls of Troy.' *Shak.*

She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden*.

Mid-wicket (mid'wik-et), n. In *cricket*, one of the fielders standing about half-way between the batmen. *Mid-wicket* on stands to the right of the batsman who is striking, *mid-wicket* off to his left.

Midwife (mid'wif), n. [From O.E. and A. Sax. *mid*, with (G. *mit*), and *wife*, comp. Sp. and Pg. *comadre*, a midwife, co=L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, a mother.] A woman that assists other women in child-birth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. 'The fairies' *midwife*.' *Shak.*

Midwife (mid'wif), v. i. To perform the office of midwife.

Midwife, Midwife (mid'wif, mid'wiv), v. t. 1. To assist in child-birth. 'Midwiving an abbess.' *Brevint.*—2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife; to assist in bringing to light.

Dr. Lloyd did afterward labour much in *midwiv-ing* a book into the world. *Wood*.

Midwifery (mid'wif-ri or mid'wiv-ri), n. 1. The art or practice of assisting women in child-birth; obstetrics.—2. Assistance at child-

birth.—3. Help or co-operation in production.

Hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers. *Stemey*.

Midwifish (mid'wif-ish), a. Like a midwife; pertaining to the duties of a midwife.

Mid-winter (mid'win-ter), n. The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in this country falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice.

Minerite (mī'em-it), n. A variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone, first found at *Minio*, in *Luscan*. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its colour is light green or greenish-white.

Mien (mēn), n. [From Fr. *mine*, air, countenance, mien, derived by *Diez* from L. *mino*, to drive with threats (*mina*, a threat), whence Fr. *se menar*, to behave, and Fr. *mener*, to conduct. See *DEMEAN*.] External air or manner of a person; look; bearing; appearance; carriage; as, a lofty *mien*; a majestic *mien*.

For truth has such a face and such a *mien*,
As to be loved needs only to be seen. *Dryden*.

SYN. Look, air, countenance, aspect, demeanour, deportment, manner.

Miove (mēv), v. t. To move; to agitate. *Spenser*.

Miff (mif), n. [Comp. Prov. G. *muff*, sullenness; *muffen*, to be sullen or sulky.] A slight degree of resentment. 'Little *miffs* and reconciliations.' *Lowell*. [Colloq.]

She's in a little sort of *miff* about a ballad. *Arbuthnot*.

Miff (mif), v. t. To give a slight offence; to displease. [Colloq.]

Miffed (mift), p. and a. Slightly offended; displeased. [Colloq.]

Might (mit), past tense of *may*.

Might (mit), n. [A. Sax. *miht*, also *meaht*, might, from the root of *may*, A. Sax. *magan*, to be able; comp. D. *sw* and Dan. *magt*, G. *macht*, might, power. See *MAY*.] Strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power; but also mental power; power of will; political power.

There shall be no *might* in thine hand. *Deut. xxviii. 32.*

The acts of David the king, first and last, behold, they are written in the book of Samuel the seer, with all his reign and his *might*. 1 Chr. xxix. 29, 30.

I have prepared with all my *might* for the house of my God. 1 Chr. xxix. 2.

—With *might* and *main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion: a tautological phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.

Mightful (mit'ful), a. Mighty; powerful. 'The *mighty* gods.' *Shak.* 'His *mighty* hand striking great blows.' *Tennyson*. [Poetical.]

Mightily (mit'i-li), adv. [From *mighty*.]

1. With great power, force, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; with great earnestness. 'The Holy Spirit, who sweetly and *mightily* ordereth all things.' *Cardinal Manning*.

But let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry *mightily* unto God. *Jon. iii. 8.*

He *mightily* convinced the Jews. *Acts xviii. 28.*

2. Greatly; to a great degree; very much. [Now only colloq.]

So *mightily* grew the word of God and prevailed. *Acts xix. 20.*

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator*.

The sight of such a country and such a nation is *mightily* calculated to fix the attention of the most careless observer. *Brougham*.

Mightiness (mit'i-nes), n. 1. State or attribute of being mighty; power; greatness; height of dignity.

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! *Shak.*

2. A title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses*.

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands! *Shak.*

Mightna (micht'na). Might not. [Scotch.]

Mighty (mit'i), a. [A. Sax. *mihtig*. See *MIGHT*.] 1. Having great power, whether bodily power or power of any other kind; vigorous; strong; powerful; often used in address as an epithet of honour. 'Most *mighty* duke, vouchsafe me speak a word.' *Shak.*

Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a *mighty* one on the earth. *Gen. x. 8.*

2. Very great; vast; important; forcible; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley*.

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic insect*.

Microscopically (mī-kro-akop'ik-al-lī), *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

Microscopist (mī-kro-akō-plist or mī-kro-ko-plist), *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.

Microscopium (mī-kro-akō-pli-um), *n.* The Microscope, a modern southern constellation, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It contains ten stars.

Microscopy (mī-kro-ko-plī), *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope; as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

Microspectroscope (mī-kro-spek'trō-akop), *n.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *E. spectroscope*.] A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. *E. H. Knight*.

Microspore (mī-kro-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *spora*, a seed.] A spore produced in the capsule of a lycopod.

Microsthenes (mī-kro-sthēn), *n.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *sthenos*, strength.] A member of one of the four groups (Archonts, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, Ootcolides) into which Dana divides mammals. The Microsthenes include those whose life system is small, comprising the bats, insectivora, rodents, &c.

Microsthenic (mī-kro-sthēn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Microsthenes; of a typically small life system or size.

Microstylar (mī-kro-stīl'ēr), *a.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *stylos*, a column.] In arch. having a small style or column.—*Microstylar architecture*, a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

Microtherium (mī-kro-thēr-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *therion*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals found in great abundance in the lacustrine eocene beds of Puy-de-Dôme. Their remains show them to have been closely allied to the Anoplotherium.

Microtome (mī-kro-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects to prepare them for microscopic examination.

Microzoa, Microzoaria (mī-kro-zō'a, mī-kro-zō-ā'rī-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *zōa*, animals.] The name given by De Blainville to the minute animals otherwise generally known as infusoria.

Microzyme (mī-kro-zīm), *n.* [Gr. *mīkros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small living solid particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizootic diseases, as sheep-pox and glanders, and many epidemic diseases, are dependent for their existence. These pestiferous particles seem to have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in all the structures with which they come in contact. See GERM THEORY.

Micturition (mīk-tū-rī'shon), *n.* [L. *micturio*, to desire to make water, from *mingo*, mictum, to make water.] The desire of making water, or passing the urine; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

Mid (mīd), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A. Sax. *mid*, Goth. *midja*, Icel. *midr* (míthir) of cognate origin with L. *medius*, Gr. *mesos*, *mesos* (= *medios* or *methios*), Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening. *Mid* is much used in composition to indicate a position, point of time, and the like, midway between others, or a position in the middle; as, *mid-air*, *mid-channel*, *mid-day*, *mid-way*, &c.

Mid (mīd), *n.* Middle; midst. 'In the *mid* he had the habit of a monk.' *Fuller*. [Rare.]

Mida (mī'da), *n.* The larva of the bean-fly.

Mid-age (mīd'āj), *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age collectively. 'Virgins and boys, *mid-age*, and wrinkled old.' *Shak*.

Mid-air (mīd'ār), *n.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings, Shall, lifting in *mid-air*, suspend their wings. *Pope*.

Midas (mī'das), *n.* M. Geofroy's name for a sub-genus of South American monkeys, of a small size, or Oulastia, including some of the marmosets.

Midas's ear (mī'das-es-ēr), *n.* In zool. a species of Auricularia, the *A. mida*.

Mid-channel (mīd chan-nel), *n.* The middle of a channel.

Mid-channel (mīd'chan-nel), *adv.* In the middle of a channel.

Was half-disrobed from his place and stoop'd To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave *Mid-channel*. *Tennyson*.

Mid-couples (mīd'ku-pliz), *n. pl.* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, &c., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

Mid-course (mīd'kōrs), *n.* 1. The middle of the course or way. 'The day's *mid-course*.' *Milton*.—2. A middle way or mode of procedure; a mode of procedure intermediate between other two; as, there are three courses, and I purpose to adopt the *mid-course*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. 'Tired in the *mid-day* heat.' *Shak*. 'The *mid-day* sun.' *Addison*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

At *mid-day*, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun. *Acts xxvi. 13*.

Midden (mīd'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *midding*, same word as Dan. *mødding*, *mødyng*, a dung heap, from *møg*, muck, dung, and *dyng*, a heap.] A dunghill. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—*Midden crow*, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.

Middest (mīd'est), *a. superl. of mid*. Midmost. *Spenser*.

Middest (mīd'est), *n.* Midst; middle. About the *middest* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Fuller*.

Middle (mīd'l), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *middlemost*. [From *mid*: A. Sax. *D.* and Dan. *mittel*, G. *mittel*, middle. See *Mid*.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; as, the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life.

There are flowers of *middle* summer, and I think they are given to men of *middle* age. *Shak*. O grant me, Heaven, a *middle* state, Neither too humble nor too great. *Mallet*.

2. Intermediate; intervening. Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies*.

—*Middle ages*, the ages or period of time extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—*Middle distance*, in painting, same as *Middle ground*.—*Middle latitude*, in navig. the mean of two latitudes, equal to half the difference of the latitude left, and the latitude arrived at, when they are of the same name, and equal to half their sum when they are of contrary names.—*Middle-latitude sailing*, that mode of sailing in which the difference of longitude is estimated by means of the differences of latitude, and the intermediate departure, which is supposed to be an arc of a parallel of latitude, at the intermediate or middle latitude.—*Middle post*, in arch. the same as *Kingpost*.—*Middle quarters of a column*, in arch. a name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.—*Middle rail*, in carp. the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock rail*.—*Middle term*, in logic, the middle term of a categorical syllogism is that with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. See SYLLOGISM.—*Middle voice*, in gram. that voice which has as its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself. There is such a voice in Greek.

Middle (mīd'l), *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities. See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judge ix. 37*. 2. An intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—*Middle* and *centre* are not always used synonymously. *Centre* is most properly applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies; *middle* is used with less definiteness. We say the *centre* of a circle or of the solar system; the *middle* of a page, the *middle* of the night or of the month.

Middle (mīd'l), *v. t.* 1. To place in the middle. Specifically—2. In football, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

Middle-age (mīd'l-āj), *a.* Belating to the middle ages; mediæval; as, *middle-age* writers.

Middle-aged (mīd'l-āj), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged* man is generally understood a man from the age of thirty-five or forty to forty-five or fifty.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *n.* The class holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, smaller landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, great farmers, and the like.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.

1. for one, very strongly entertain the opinion that this must be viewed as a *middle-class* enfranchisement. *Gladstone*.

—*Middle-class examinations*, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members. The subjects range from reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, geography, English history and grammar, to political economy, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, drawing, music, &c. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A.A.) to those who pass the senior examination.—*Middle-class schools*, schools established for the higher education of the middle-classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

Middle-earth (mīd'l-ērth), *n.* [A. Sax. *midan-eard*, the world.] The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell.

The maid is born of *middle-earth*, And may of man be won; Though there have glided, since her birth, Five hundred years and one. *Sir W. Scott*.

Middle-ground (mīd'l-ground), *n.* In painting, that part of a picture between the foreground and the background; the central portion of a picture regarded prospectively.

Middle-man (mīd'l-man), *n.* 1. An agent or intermediary between two parties, as an intermediary buyer between the exporter or manufacturer of goods and the retail dealer, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specifically, in Ireland, middle-men are such as take land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rent it out in small portions to the peasantry at a greatly enhanced price.—2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner. 'The great parliamentary *middle-man*.' *DIsraeli*.—3. *Milit*, the man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

Middlemost (mīd'l-mōst), *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle; midmost.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Sir I. Newton*.

Middle-sized (mīd'l-sīzd), *a.* Being of middle or average size.

Middle-tint (mīd'l-tīnt), *n.* In painting, a mixed tint, or one in which bright colours do not predominate.

Middling (mīd'ling), *a.* [A. Sax. *midlene*, middling, mean, from *midel*, middle. See *MIDDLE*. *Mid*.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate; mediocre; as, a man of *middling* capacity or understanding; a fruit of a *middling* quality.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the *middling* or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden*.

Middlingly (mīd'ling-lī), *adv.* Passably; indifferently.

Middlings (mīd'lingz), *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour; intermediate between fine flour and bran.

Middy (mīd'i), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation for *Midshipman*.

Mid-earth (mīd'ērth), *n.* The middle of the earth.

Mid-feather (mīd'fēth-ēr), *n.* In the steam-engine, a vertical water space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber.

Midgard (mīd'gārd), *n.* [Icel., lit. mid-yard or mid-garth; comp. *agard*.] In *Scand. myth*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Agard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See ASGARD.

Midge (mīj), *n.* [A. Sax. *mygge*, *mīcge*, *mīcg*, a midge; Sw. *mygga*, Dan. *myg*, O. G. *mugga*, *mugga*, G. *mücke*, a gnat or midge; allied to L. *musca* (whence Fr. *mouche*), Gr. *myia*, Skr. *makshikā*, a fly.] The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, resembling the common gnat.

They chiefly belong to the genera *Tigula*, *Chironomus*, *Simulium*, &c. The eggs are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvae and then into pupae, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges.

Midget (mij'et), *n.* [A dim. of *midger*] The Canadian name for the sand-fly.

Mid-heaven (mid'hēv-ē), *n.* 1. The middle of the sky or heaven. — 2. In astronomy a technical term for the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

Mid-noon (mid'nūn), *n.* The middle part of the day.

Mid-impediment (mid'im-ped-i-ment), *n.* In Scots law, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

Midland (mid'land), *a.* 1. Being in the interior country, distant from the coast or sea-shore, as, *midland towns*, the *midland counties of England*. — 2. Surrounded by land, *Miditerranean*. *Dryden*.

Midland (mid'land), *n.* The interior of a country especially applied to the inland central portion of England.

Midleg (mid'leg), *n.* The middle of the leg; as, *boots coming up to midleg*.

Midlent (mid'lent), *n.* The middle of Lent.

Midlanting (mid'lant-ing), *n.* Same as *Bohring* (which see).

A custom still continued in many parts of England, and well known by the name of *midlenting* or *midlenty*.

Midlife (mid'lif), *n.* The middle of life or the usual age of man.

Mid-main (mid'main), *n.* The middle of the main, far out at sea. *Chapman*.

Midmost (mid'mōst), *a.* In the very middle; *midmost*. 'Night's midmost silent hour' *Byron*.

Midnight (mid'nait), *n.* The middle of the night, twelve o'clock at night.

The two tongues of midnight both told twelve. *Shak.*

Midnight (mid'nait), *a.* 1. Being or occurring in the middle of the night, as, *midnight studies*. 2. Dark as midnight; very dark, as, *midnight gloom*.

Mid-noon (mid'nūn), *n.* The middle of the day, noon. 'It was the deep mid-noon.' *Traveller*.

Midrib (mid'rib), *n.* In bot. a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Midriff (mid'rif), *n.* [A Sax. *mid-riif*—*mid*, and *Arif* the belly.] The diaphragm; the respiratory muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen.

'All filled up with guts and midriff' *Shak.*

Midsea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea, the open sea. — The *Mid Sea*, the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Midship (mid'ship), *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship, as, *midship beam*. — *Midship beam*, the broadest frame in a ship measured from one side of a ship to the other. Called also *Dead-end* and *Midship-frame*.

Midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.* [From his rank being in the middle between that of a superior officer and a common seaman.] A petty officer in the royal navy, occupying the highest rank among the petty officers. No person can be appointed a midshipman till he has served at least one year as a cadet, and passed his examinations literary and professional. After six years' service in all, and passing further examinations, the midshipman is promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant, when, if he is nineteen years of age, he is eligible to the rank of lieutenant. The midshipman's time is principally occupied in receiving instruction, both literary and professional, and his special duties as an officer are to pass the orders of the captain and superior officers to the common and supernumerary pursuivants of them.

Midships (mid'ships), *adv.* In the middle of a ship, more properly *amidships*.

Midships (mid'ships), *a. pl.* *Naut.* the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel.

Mid-sky (mid'ski), *adv.* In the middle of the sky. *Milton*.

Midst (midst), *n.* [Formerly *midde*, *myddes*, to which a *t* was tacked on, as in *against*, *amongst*; *midde* being originally the genit. of *middle*, *mid*, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle. 'In the midst of the light.' *Shak.* 'Make periods in the midst of sentences.' *Shak.*

There is nothing said or done in the midst of the play which might not have been planned in the beginning. *Dryden*.

— In the midst, (*a*) among; as, in the midst of one's friends. (*b*) involved in, surrounded, or overwhelmed by, or in the thickest part, or in the depths of, as, in the midst of afflictions, troubles, or cares, in the midst of pagan darkness and error. — In our, your, their, midst, in the midst of us, &c.; in the country, community, or society, in which we, you, they, live, as, great evils have of late appeared in our midst.

A new element has been introduced in their midst. *Acton Ross*.

In their midst a form was seen. *Montgomery*.

These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason. The same idiom is found in Anglo-Saxon, and similar idioms are common in English. See the following extract.

Thus in their midst to our midst, &c. are at odds with the genius of our language, is an assertion somewhat absurd. As can arise a subjective, its subjective greater universality and its objective greater, very often, may be expressed periphrastically. Love of God, including love emanating from God, may be exchanged for God's love, but we also say, Father's remembrance, and the world's and Ye come to particular persons, we have no scruples about the objective do not please, ring thy prayer to my adoration, on your arrival to their distress, in our depths, but equal, &c. &c. and with those persons, in our midst is rightly comparable. With reference to analogous principles in our midst is altogether irreproachable. *Fitzedward Hall*.

Midst (midst), *prep.* Potentially used for *amidst*. 'From midst the golden cloud.' *Milton*.

They left no midst any creature. *Shak.*

Midst (midst), *adv.* In the middle. On earth, join all ye creatures to equal him best, his best, his made, and without end. *Milton*.

Midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream.

The midstream's bill, I creeping by his side, Am slender's off by his lengthiest side. *Dryden*.

Midsummer (mid'sum-er), *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the first of June. — *Midsummer day* is the feast of the activity of St. John the Baptist. It is commonly reckoned the 24th of June. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John, it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called St. John's fires) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice, and various superstitions were long practiced on this occasion. 'Gorgon as the sun at midsummer.' *Shak.*

Mid-superior (mid'sū-pē-ri-er), *n.* In Scots law, one who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him.

Mid-wald (mid'wāld), *n.* Same as *Mid-maid*.

Midward (mid'wārd), *adv.* [A Sax. *midde-ward*.] In or towards the midst.

Mid-ward (mid'wārd), *a.* Being situated in the middle.

Midway (mid'wē), *a.* A middle way or the middle of the way. 'No midway twist these extremes at all.' *Shak.* 'Fate indirect, or in the midway faint.' *Milton*.

Midway (mid'wē), *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. 'The grove and choughs that wing the midway air.' *Shak.*

Midway (mid'wē), *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance, half way. 'Midway between your tents and walls of Troy.' *Shak.*

She met his glance midway. *Dryden*.

Mid-wicket (mid'wit-et), *a.* In cricket, one of the bowlers standing about half-way between the batsmen. *Mid-wicket* on stands to the right of the batsman who is striking, *mid-wicket* off to his left.

Midwife (mid'wif), *n.* [From O.E. and A. Sax. *mid*, with (*to* *mid*), and *wif*, comp. *Sp.* and *Fr.* *maridre*, a midwife, = *L.* *maris*, with, and *matre*, a mother.] A woman that assists other women in child-birth, a female practitioner of the obstetric art. 'The fairies midwife.' *Shak.*

Midwife (mid'wif), *v. t.* To perform the office of midwife.

Midwife, Midwife (mid'wif, mid'wif), *v. t.* 1. To assist in child-birth. *Midwifing* an abbess. *Shakespeare*. — 2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife; to assist in bringing to light.

Dr. Lloyd did afterwards labour much in midwifing a book into the world. *Went*.

Midwifery (mid'wif-ri-ōmid'wif-ē), *n.* 1. The art or practice of assisting women in child-birth. 2. Obstetrics. — 3. Assistance as child-

birth. — 4. Help or co-operation in production.

Many fruits and sea anemones flourish, Scouring the midwifery of ripening showers. *Boyer*.

Midwifish (mid'wif-ish), *a.* Like a midwife; pertaining to the duties of a midwife.

Mid-winter (mid'win-ter), *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in this country falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice.

Milstone (mī'l-stōn), *n.* A variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone, first found at Milns, in Pocky. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its colour is light green or greenish-white.

Mion (mīn), *n.* [From *Fr.* *mine*, *air*, countenance, mine, derived by *Mion* from *L.* *minis*, to drive with threats (*minis*, a threat), whence *Fr.* *de mion*, to behave, and *Fr.* *mioner*, to conduct. See *DEMIAN*.] External air or manner of a person, look, bearing; appearance, carriage, as, a lofty mion; a majestic mion.

For truth has such a face and such a count, As to be saved needs only to be seen. *Dryden*.

Mion (mīn), *n.* Look, air, countenance, aspect, demeanour, deportment, manner.

Mion (mīn), *v. t.* To move, to agitate.

Mion (mīn), *a.* [Comp. *Prov. O.* *mion*, *sullenness*, *mion*, to be sullen or sulky.] A slight degree of sullenness. 'Little mion and reconciliations.' *Lowell*. [Colloq.]

She's in a little mion of mion about a halloo. *Arden*.

1. a slight offense; to

2. slightly offended;

3. of may.

4. *mid*, also *midst*, may, A Sax. *magan*, to and *Don* *may*, (see *May*) Strength, by and chiefly, bodily; but also mental power; power of will, political power.

There shall be no might in these hands. *Deus* *will* *it*.

The acts of David the king first and last, builded, they are written in the book of Samuel that say, with all his might and his might. 'The acts of David the king first and last, builded, they are written in the book of Samuel that say, with all his might and his might.' 'The acts of David the king first and last, builded, they are written in the book of Samuel that say, with all his might and his might.' 'The acts of David the king first and last, builded, they are written in the book of Samuel that say, with all his might and his might.'

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion, a laudatorial phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.

Mightful (mī'tful), *a.* Mighty, powerful. 'The mighty gods.' *Shak.* 'His mighty hand striking great blows.' *Traveller*.

[Poetical.]

Mightily (mī't-ly), *adv.* [From *mighty*.] 1. With great power, force, or strength; vigorously, vehemently, with great earnestness. 'The Holy Spirit, who sweetly and mightily ordereth all things.' *Cardinal Newman*.

But let ones and bumps be covered with patches, and cry eagerly unto God. *Jon. 3. 6.*

He mightily overcame the Jews. *Act. 21. 20.*

2. Greatly; to a great degree; very much. [Now only colloq.]

So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed. *Act. 19. 20.*

I was mightily pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spenser*.

The sight of such a country and such a nation is mightily calculated to fix the attention of the most careless observer. *Brougham*.

Mightiness (mī't-ness), *n.* 1. State or attribute of being mighty; power, greatness, height of dignity.

How soon this mightiness meets misery! *Shak.*

2. A title of dignity; as, their High Mightinesses.

We'll please your mightiness to wash your hands. *Shak.*

Mightness (mī't-ness), *n.* [Scotch.] *Might* (mī't), *a.* [A. Sax. *might*, see *MIOT*.] 1. Having great power, whether bodily power or power of any other kind, vigorous, strong, powerful often used in address as an epithet of honour. 'Most mighty duke, vouchsafe me speak a word.' *Shak.*

Cath' bays Mithras he began to be a mighty god on this earth. *Col. 2. 8.*

2. Very great; vast; important; forcible; momentous.

'I'll sing of heroes and of kings, In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley*.

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic insect*.

Microscopically (mī'krō-skōp'ik-əl-ē), *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

Microscopist (mī'krō-skō-pist or mī'krō-skō-pist), *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.

Microscopium (mī'krō-skō-pi-um), *n.* The Microscope, a modern southern constellation, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It contains ten stars.

Microscopy (mī'krō-skō-pi), *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope; as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

Microspectroscope (mī'krō-spek'trō-skop), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *E. spectroscope*.] A spectroscopic placed in connection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. *E. H. Knight*.

Microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *spora*, a seed.] A spore produced in the capsule of a lycopod.

Microsthenes (mī'krōs-thēn), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *sthenos*, strength.] A member of one of the four groups (Archonta, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, Ootcolidae) into which Dana divides mammals. The Microsthenes include those whose life system is small, comprising the bats, insectivora, rodents, &c.

Microsthenic (mī'krōs-thēn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Microsthenes; of a typically small life system or size.

Microstylar (mī'krō-still'ar), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *stylos*, a column.] In arch. having a small style or column.—*Microstylar architecture*, a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

Microtherium (mī'krō-thēr-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *therion*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals found in great abundance in the lacustrine eocene beds of Puy-de-Dôme. Their remains show them to have been closely allied to the Anoplotherium.

Microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects to prepare them for microscopic examination.

Microzoa, Microzoaria (mī'krō-zō'a, mī'krō-zō-ā-rī-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zōa*, animals.] The name given by De Blainville to the minute animals otherwise generally known as infusoria.

Microzyme (mī'krō-zim), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zyme*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small living solid particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizootic diseases, as sheep-pox and glanders, and many epidemic diseases, are dependent for their existence. These pestiferous particles seem to have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in all the structures with which they come in contact. See GERM THEORY.

Micturition (mīk-tū-rī'shon), *n.* [L. *micturio*, to desire to make water, from *mingo*, *mictum*, to make water.] The desire of making water, or passing the urine; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

Mid (mid), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A. Sax. *mid*, Goth. *midis*, Icel. *midr* (*miðr*), of cognate origin with L. *medius*, Gr. *mesos*, *mesos* (= *medios* or *methios*), Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening. *Mid* is much used in composition to indicate a position, point of time, and the like, midway between others, or a position in the middle; as, *mid-air*, *mid-channel*, *mid-day*, *mid-way*, &c.

Mid (mid), *n.* Middle; midst. 'In the *mid* he had the habit of a monk.' *Fuller*. [Rare.]

Mida (mī'da), *n.* The larva of the bean-fly.

Mid-age (mīd'āj), *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age collectively. 'Virgins and boys, *mid-age*, and wrinkled old.' *Shak.*

Mid-air (mīd'ār), *n.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings, Shall, lifting in *mid-air*, suspend their wings. *Pope*.

Midas (mī'das), *n.* M. Geofroy's name for a sub-genus of South American monkeys, of a small size, or Oulastis, including some of the marmosets.

Midas's ear (mī'das-es-ēr), *n.* In zool. a species of Auricularia, the *A. midas*.

Mid-channel (mīd-chan-nel), *n.* The middle of a channel.

Mid-channel (mīd'chan-nel), *adv.* In the middle of a channel.

Was half-disrobed from his place and stoop'd To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave *Mid-channel*. *Tennyson*.

Mid-couples (mīd'ku-plz), *n. pl.* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, &c., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

Mid-course (mīd'kōrs), *n.* 1. The middle of the course or way. 'The day's *mid-course*.' *Milton*.—2. A middle way or mode of procedure; a mode of procedure intermediate between other two; as, there are three courses, and I purpose to adopt the *mid-course*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. 'Tired in the *mid-day* heat.' *Shak.* 'The *mid-day* sun.' *Addison*.

Mid-day (mīd'dā), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

At *mid-day*, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun. *Acts xxvi. 13*.

Midden (mīd'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *midding*, same word as Dan. *mødding*, *mødyng*, a dung heap, from *møg*, muck, dung, and *dyng*, a heap.] A dunghill. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—*Midden crow*, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.

Middest (mīd'est), *a. superl. of mid*. *Midmost*. *Spenser*.

Middest (mīd'est), *n.* *Midst*; *middle*. About the *middest* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Fuller*.

Middle (mīd'l), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [From *mid*: A. Sax. *D.* and Dan. *mittel*, G. *mittel*, middle. See *Mid*.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; as, the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life.

There are flowers of *middle* summer, and I think they are given to men of *middle* age. *Shak.*

O grant me, Heaven, a *middle* state, Neither too humble nor too great. *Mallet*.

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies*.

—*Middle ages*, the ages or period of time extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

—*Middle distance*, in painting, same as *Middle ground*.—*Middle latitude*, in navig. the mean of two latitudes, equal to half the difference of the latitude left, and the latitude arrived at, when they are of the same name, and equal to half their sum when they are of contrary names.

—*Middle-latitude sailing*, that mode of sailing in which the difference of longitude is estimated by means of the differences of latitude, and the intermediate departure, which is supposed to be an arc of a parallel of latitude, at the intermediate or middle latitude.—*Middle post*, in arch. the same as *Kingpost*.—*Middle quarters of a column*, in arch. a name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.—*Middle rail*, in carp. the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock rail*.—*Middle term*, in logic, the middle term of a categorical syllogism is that with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. See SYLLOGISM.—*Middle voice*, in gram. that voice which has as its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself. There is such a voice in Greek.

Middle (mīd'l), *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judge ix. 37*.

2. An intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—*Middle* and *centre* are not always used synonymously. *Centre* is most properly applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies; *middle* is used with less definiteness.

We say the *centre* of a circle or of the solar system; the *middle* of a page, the *middle* of the night or of the month.

Middle (mīd'l), *v. t.* 1. To place in the middle. Specifically—2. In football, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

Middle-age (mīd'l-āj), *a.* Relating to the middle ages; mediæval; as, *middle-age* writers.

Middle-aged (mīd'l-ājd), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged* man is generally understood a man from the age of thirty-five or forty to forty-five or fifty.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *n.* The class holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, smaller landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, great farmers, and the like.

Middle-class (mīd'l-klas), *a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.

1. for one, very strongly entertain the opinion that this must be viewed as a *middle-class* enfranchisement. *Gladstone*.

—*Middle-class examinations*, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members. The subjects range from reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, geography, English history and grammar, to political economy, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, drawing, music, &c. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A.A.) to those who pass the senior examination.—*Middle-class schools*, schools established for the higher education of the middle-classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

Middle-earth (mīd'l-ērth), *n.* [A. Sax. *mid-dan-earð*, the world.] The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell.

The maid is born of *middle-earth*, And may of man be won; Though there have glided, since her birth, Five hundred years and one. *Sir W. Scott*.

Middle-ground (mīd'l-ground), *n.* In painting, that part of a picture between the foreground and the background; the central portion of a picture regarded prospectively.

Middle-man (mīd'l-man), *n.* 1. An agent or intermediary between two parties, as an intermediary buyer between the exporter or manufacturer of goods and the retail dealer, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specifically, in Ireland, middle-men are such as take land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rent it out in small portions to the peasantry at a greatly enhanced price.—2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner. 'The great parliamentary *middle-man*.' *DIsraeli*.—3. *Milit*, the man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

Middlemost (mīd'l-mōst), *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle; *midmost*.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Sir I. Newton*.

Middle-sized (mīd'l-sīzd), *a.* Being of middle or average size.

Middle-tint (mīd'l-tint), *n.* In painting, a mixed tint, or one in which bright colours do not predominate.

Middling (mīd'ling), *a.* [A. Sax. *midlene*, middling, mean, from *midel*, middle. See *MIDDLE*.] *Mid*.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate; mediocre; as, a man of *middling* capacity or understanding; a fruit of a *middling* quality.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the *middling* or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden*.

Middlingly (mīd'ling-ly), *adv.* Passably; indifferently.

Middlings (mīd'lingz), *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour; intermediate between fine flour and bran.

Middy (mīd'i), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation for *Midshtpman*.

Mid-earth (mīd'ērth), *n.* The middle of the earth.

Mid-feather (mīd'fēth-ēr), *n.* In the steam-engine, a vertical water space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber.

Midgard (mīd'gārd), *n.* [Icel., lit. *mid-yard* or *mid-garth*; comp. *agard*.] In *Scand. myth*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See ASGARD.

Midge (mīj), *n.* [A. Sax. *mygge*, *micge*, *mitge*, a midge; Sw. *mygga*, Dan. *myg*, O. G. *muca*, *mugga*, G. *mücke*, a gnat or midge; allied to L. *musca* (whence Fr. *mouche*), Gr. *myia*, Skr. *māshikā*, a fly.] The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, resembling the common gnat.

3. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements; as, the mighty Scaliger or Newton.

There shadows let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.
—*Thomson.*

4. Having great command over; well versed in. 'An eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures.' Acts xviii. 24.—5. Displaying great power; performed with great power; wonderful; as, 'mighty works.' Mat. xi. 20. 6. Very great, excellent, or fine. [Colloq. and often ironical.]

The old maid bridled, and bowed her head, as much as to say, that, in her opinion, the like of him was not so mighty a catch for ladies beyond their girlhood.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

Mighty (mī'tī), *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, mighty wise; mighty thoughtful. [Colloq.]

He was mighty methodical, too, in ordering his household.
—*Forster.*

Mignard, **Mignard** (mīn'yārd), *a.* [Fr. *mignard*; same origin as *mignon*, delicate, pretty. See **MINION**.] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.

Love is brought up with those soft mignard handlings.
His pulse lies in his palm. —*B. Jonson.*

Mignardise, **Mignardise** (mīn'yārd-iz), *s.f.* To render mignard or delicate.

Mignardise, **Mignardise** (mīn'yārd-iz), *n.* (See **MIGNARD**.) Quaintness; daintiness, delicacy; kind usage; fondling; wantonness.

And entertain her and her crummers too
With all the mignardise, and quaint carices
You can put on them. —*B. Jonson.*

Mignonette (mīn-yon-ē'), *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, a dim. of *mignon*, darling. See **MINION**.] An annual plant of the genus *Escada*, *E. odorata*, nat. order Rosaceae. The fragrant odour of this unpretending little plant has rendered it a universal favourite. It is a native of Egypt, but it bears this climate perfectly well, and is much cultivated as a chamber-flower.—*Two mignonettes* is merely the common kind trained in an erect form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off.

Migrant (mī'grānt), *a.* Changing place; migratory.

Migrant (mī'grānt), *n.* One who or that which migrates; specifically, a migratory bird or other animal; as, the arrival of the summer migrants.

Migrate (mī'grāt), *v.i. pret. & pp. migrated; ppp. migrating.* [L. *magro*, *migratus*, to change one's abode, to migrate.] To pass or remove from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance, especially from one country to another; as, various species of birds and some quadrupeds migrate periodically from one locality or latitude to another, nomadic peoples migrate from one place to another.

They would of course migrate in separate families and clans. —*Sir W. Jones.*

Migration (mī-grā'sh), *n.* See **MI** *migrating* or removal; residence or resort to especially from one to other; specifically, in the case of animals from one to another. The passage between a temperate and a temperate and this periodical change is general in the arctic.

Migrations (mī-grā'sh), *n.* The most rapid, remarkable, and extensive migrations are performed by birds, but extensive migrations take place also among various quadrupeds, as the musk-ox, rein-deer, arctic fox, &c.—2. Change of place; removal. 'Migrations of the centre of gravity.' Woodward.—3. Residence in a foreign country; banishment. 'Meet to be adjudged to a perpetual migration.' *By Hall*. **Migratory** (mī-grō-ri), *a.* Fond of or given to migration: (a) removing or accustomed to remove from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance; specifically applied to animals that remove at certain seasons from one climate or latitude to another. (b) Roaming or wandering in one's habits or mode of life; unsettled; as, to lead a migratory life.

Mihrab (mēh'rāb), *n.* [Ar. praying-place.] An ornamented recess or alcove in the centre of the exterior wall of a mosque, having the mihrab or pulpit to the right. The people pray in front of the mihrab, which

always marks the direction of Mecca; and in it a copy of the Koran is kept. A similar praying-place is found in the Jewish syna-

Mihrab and Mihrab or Pulpit in a Mosque.

gogue, containing a copy of the law, and pointing out the direction of Jerusalem.

Mikado (mī-kā'dō), *n.* [Japanese, lit. the Venerable.] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire. In 1192 all temporal power passed into the hands of the then Shogun or Tycoon, the generalissimo of the army, and remained with his descendants till a revolution in 1868 restored the ancient dynasty to supreme temporal as well as spiritual rule. Till after the revolution he lived in almost unapproachable seclusion, but now he shows himself to his people, and rules constitutionally through a senate and council.

Mikania (mī-kān'ī-a), *n.* [In honour of Joseph Mikani, professor of botany at Prague.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, nearly allied to Eupatorium, from which they differ in their climbing habit and in some other characters. There are about sixty species, with opposite leaves and corymbose of white or pale yellow flowers, natives of the warmer parts of America, one species occurring in Asia and Africa. *M. officinalis* is a native of Brazil. Its leaves contain a bitter principle and an aromatic oil, and are used in the same way and for the same diseases as the cascarrilla and cinchona barka.

MILE (mīl), *n.* [A Sax. *miel*, like D. *meil*, Dan. *mil*, G. *meile*, a mil, from L. *mille*, passus, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun.] A measure of length or distance, and used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, each 40 poles or perches, of 4½ yards. The statute mile is therefore 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. It is also 80 surveying chains, of 22 yards each. The square mile is 6400 square chains, or 640 acres. The Roman mile was 1000 paces, each 5 feet; and a Roman foot being equal to 11½ modern English inches, it follows that the ancient Roman mile was equal to 1614 English yards, or very nearly 1½ of an English statute mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1684 yards = 1127 English miles; the Irish mile, 2240 yards = 1273 English miles; the German short mile is 3697 English miles, the German long mile 5758.—*Geographical or nautical mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6079 feet nearly.

MILEAGE (mīl'āj), *n.* 1. A fee or allowance paid for travel by the mile; specifically, (a) travelling expenses which are allowed to witnesses, sheriffs, and bailiffs, according to certain scales of fees settled by the masters of the courts of law. (b) An allowance paid in the United States to members of Congress to pay the expenses of their journey to and from Congress.—2. The total number of miles in a railway, canal, or other system measured by miles.—3. Aggregate number of miles gone over by vehicles such as those of a railway, tramway, &c.

Mile-post (mīl'pōst), *n.* A post set up to mark the miles along a road, &c.

Milesian (mī-lē'zhi-an), *n.* A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish tradition or legend, are descended from Milesius, a King of Spain, whose two sons conquered the island 1300 years before Christ, establishing a new nobility

with a milder gleam refresh'd the night.
—*Addison.*

The rosy moon resigns her light
And milder glory to the moon. —*Walter.*

5. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; operating gently, demulcent, mollifying; lenitive; as, a mild liquor; a mild cathartic; a mild cathartic or emetic.—6. Not sharp, tart, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; as, mild fruit. This word forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification; for example, mild-flavoured, mild-looking, mild-mannered, mild-spirited, mild-tempered.—*Syn.* Soft, gentle, bland, calm, tranquil, soothing, pleasant, placid, kind, merciful, tender, indulgent, clement, compassionate, mollifying, demulcent, lenitive, assuasive.

Mildew (mīl'dō), *n.* [A Sax. *mildeste*, *mole-dese*, cogn. O.H.G. *mildest*, which in Mod. G. has become *mehlthau*, apparently from *mehl*, meal, and *thau*, dew; but though the latter part of the word = *K. dew*, the former is of doubtful origin, and is not = *K. meal*.] A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitical fungi; the minute fungi causing this condition.—*Mildew mortification*, a gangrenous disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by blight or mildew.

Mildew (mīl'dō), *v.t.* To taint with mildew. He mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. —*Shak.*

Mildew (mīl'dō), *v.i.* To become affected with mildew.

Mildewy (mīl'dō-ī), *a.* Affected by mildew; abounding in mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew.

He presented, altogether, rather a mildewy appearance. —*Dickens.*

Mildly (mīl'dī), *adv.* In a mild manner; softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently, moderately; as, to speak mildly; to burn mildly; to operate mildly. 'Deal mildly with his youth.' —*Shak.*

Mildness (mīl'dnes), *n.* The state or quality of being mild: (a) the quality of affecting the senses gently and pleasantly; absence of harshness, pungency, tartness, coldness, &c. (b) Gentleness of disposition; tenderness; clemency; placidity.

Hearing thy mildness praised in every town
Myself am moved to woo thee for my wife. —*Shak.*

Mild-spoken (mīl'd-spōk-n), *a.* Mild in speech.

Mile (mīl), *n.* [A Sax. *miel*, like D. *meil*, Dan. *mil*, G. *meile*, a mil, from L. *mille*, passus, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun.] A measure of length or distance, and used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, each 40 poles or perches, of 4½ yards. The statute mile is therefore 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. It is also 80 surveying chains, of 22 yards each. The square mile is 6400 square chains, or 640 acres. The Roman mile was 1000 paces, each 5 feet; and a Roman foot being equal to 11½ modern English inches, it follows that the ancient Roman mile was equal to 1614 English yards, or very nearly 1½ of an English statute mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1684 yards = 1127 English miles; the Irish mile, 2240 yards = 1273 English miles; the German short mile is 3697 English miles, the German long mile 5758.—*Geographical or nautical mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6079 feet nearly.

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Milesian (mi-lé'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Irish race. See the above noun.
Milestan (mi-lé'zhi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of *Miletus* in Asia Minor.

Milestan (mi-lé'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Miletus or the inhabitants of Miletus.

Milestone (mil'stón), *n.* A stone or post set up on the side of a road or highway to mark the miles.

Milfoil (mil'fóil), *n.* [*Fr. mille-feuille*, from *L. millefolium*, a thousand leaves.] The common name of *Achillea millefolium*, nat. order Compositae, which grows commonly on banks, by road sides, and on dry pastures. It has numerous very finely divided leaves, and corymbs of small, white, or sometimes rose-coloured flowers. The plant has highly astringent properties, and the Highlanders are said to make an ointment of it which dries and heals wounds.

Millaria (mil-lí-á'ri-a), *n.* [*L. milium*, a millet-seed.] In med. military fever, a disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed.

Military (mil'lí-tá-ri), *a.* [*L. militarius*, from *milium*, millet.] 1. Resembling millet-seeds; as, a *military* eruption; *military* glands; — *Military glands*, (a) in anat. the sebaceous glands of the skin. (b) In bot. same as *Stomates*. — 2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds; as, a *military* fever.

Milice (mi-lée), *n.* [*Fr.*] *Militia*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Milolia (mil'lí-ó-lia), *n.* [*L. milium*, millet.] A genus of minute four-chambered foraminifera, whose remains occur in immense numbers in the tertiary strata near Paris, being almost the sole constituent of the miliolite limestone of the Paris basin.

Milolite (mil'lí-ó-lit), *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *Milolia*. — *Milolite limestones*. See *MILIOIA*.

Milolitic (mil'lí-ó-lit'ik), *a.* Composed of or relating to milolites; as, *milolitic* limestones.

Militancy (mil'lí-tan-sí), *n.* Warfare; militarism.

This barbarous custom has been, and is, carried to the greatest extremes along with *militancy* the most excessive. *H. Spencer*.

Militant (mil'lí-tánt), *a.* [*L. militans*, *militans*, ppr. of *milite*, to fight, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier, whence also *military*, *militate*, *militia*, &c.] Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.

At which command the powers militant
Moved on in silence. *Milton*.

—Church militant, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies: thus distinguished from the church triumphant, or in heaven.

Militantly (mil'lí-tánt-lí), *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner. *Bp. Hall*.

Militar (mil'lí-tár), *a.* Military.
He was with great applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon*.

Militarily (mil'lí-tá-ri-lí), *adv.* In a military or soldierly manner.

Militarism (mil'lí-tá-rizm), *n.* [*Fr. militarisme*.] The system which leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs; the keeping up of great armies. [A modernism; the quotation is from a newspaper of 1890.]

The Continent, for the most part, is given over to great military empires, and *militarism* cannot co-exist with industry on a great scale. *Earl of Derby*.

Militarist (mil'lí-tá-ríst), *n.* 1. A military man; one proficient in the art of war.

Yes are deceived, my lord; this is monstrous Parolles, the gallant *militarist* (that was his own phrase), that had the whole theoretic of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger. *Shak*.

2. One in favour of keeping up a large army; one who favours a warlike policy.

Military (mil'lí-tá-ri), *a.* [*L. militaris*, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier.] Pertaining or belonging to soldiers or the profession of a soldier; suitable to or becoming the profession of a soldier; warlike; martial; agreeing with the practices observed by soldiers or in war; as, a *military* parade or appearance; *military* discipline; a *military* man; *military* virtue; *military* bravery; *military* renown; a *military* election. — *Military tenure*, a tenure of land on condition of performing military service. — *Military law*, martial law. See *MARTIAL*. — *Military courts*, the court

of chivalry and courts-martial. — *Military feuds*, the original feuds, which were in the hands of military men, who performed military duty for their tenure. — *Military offences*, matters which are cognizable by the courts-martial; offences falling under the Mutiny Act. — *Military state*, the soldiery of the kingdom. — *Military testament*, in *Rom. law*, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases.

Military (mil'lí-tá-ri), *n.* Soldiers generally; soldiery; the army; as, a body of *military*; she doated on the *military*.

Militate (mil'lí-tát), *v.t.* [*L. milito*, *militatum*, to fight, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier.] To stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side; to contend: not said of persons, but of arguments, considerations, &c., and followed by *against*.

Certain I am, that the discourse of Clemens in the said epistle, doth *militate* as well against the one as against the other.

Heylin (quoted by *Fitscward Hall*).

These are great questions, where great names *militate* against each other. *Burke*.

Militia (mi-lí-fá-sha), *n.* [*L. militia*, *militis*, soldiery, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier.] 1. Military service; warfare.

Another kind of *militia* I had than theirs. *Baxter*.

2. A body composed of citizens, regularly enrolled and trained to the exercises of war for the defence of a country, but not permanently organized in time of peace, or, in general, liable to serve out of the country in time of war. Such an establishment exists in most European countries under different names. In Britain the lord-lieutenant of each county is empowered to call out, embody, and command its militia. A certain number is fixed by government for each county as its quota in proportion to its population. In practice this quota is raised by voluntary enlistment, but, should volunteering fail, a levy by ballot falls to be made on all able-bodied males between eighteen and thirty-five, with certain exceptions. The members are bound to serve for five years within the limits of these realms, have to go through a month's training annually, and are liable to be called out and embodied in any national crisis by proclamation of the sovereign in council.

Militia-man (mi-lí-fá-sha-man), *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

Milium (mil'lí-um), *n.* [*L.*, millet.] A genus of grasses of the tribe Paniceae, containing about fourteen species, mostly natives of temperate regions. *M. efusum* is an elegant British woodland grass, with large loose floral panicles.

Milk (milk), *n.* [*A. Sax. milc*, *mooc*, *meotuc*, *milk*; cog. *O. Fris. melok*, *Goth. miluka*, *D. Dan. and L.G. melk*, *Isel. mjólk*, *Sw. mjólk*, *G. milch*, *milk*; also *Rus. moloko*, *Pol. and Bohem. mleko*, *milk*. The root is also seen in *L. mulgeo*, *Gr. amelgo*, to milk.] 1. A white, often bluish-white, fluid or liquor, secreted by the mammary glands of females of the class Mammalia, including the human species, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, has little or no smell, a slightly sweet taste, and a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction. The milk of every animal has certain peculiarities which distinguish it from all other milk, but the general properties are the same in all. It consists chiefly of oleaginous and albuminous materials, with different salts. When milk is allowed to remain at rest it separates into two parts—a thick whitish fluid called *cream*, which collects in a thin stratum over its surface, and a more dense watery body remaining below. Butter is solidified cream, and is obtained artificially by churning. Milk which has stood for some time after the separation of the cream becomes *acid*, and then coagulates. When the coagulum is pressed a serous fluid called *whey* is forced out, and there remains the caseous part of the milk, termed *curd*. Milk, however, is usually coagulated by the addition of rennet or the decoction of the stomach of a calf. The composition of milk is such that it is capable of supporting animal life without any other food. Milk may be brought to a dry state and powdered, in which state it will keep for a length of time; and by dissolving it in tepid water a kind of semi-artificial milk may be formed. — 2. The white juice of certain plants. — 3. An emulsion of which juice expressed from seeds is one of the con-

stituents; as, the *milk* of almonds. — *Milk of almonds*, an emulsion prepared by pounding almonds with sugar and water. — *Milk of lime*, water mixed with quicklime: so called as resembling milk in appearance and consistence. — *Sugar of milk*. Same as *Lactine* (which see). — *Condensed milk*, milk preserved by having sugar or some other ingredients with or without sugar added to it, and being then reduced by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness. *Milk* forms the first element in a considerable number of self-explaining compounds, such as *milk-cooler*, *milk-pail*, *milk-pen*, *milk-room*, *milk-vessel*. **Milk** (milk), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To draw or press milk from the breasts or udder of by the hand; as, to *milk* a cow. — 2. To suck.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shak*.

3. To supply with milk; to add milk to. *Goodrich*.

Milk-abscess (milk'ab-ses), *n.* A tumour seated in the female breast, arising from a redundancy of milk after child-birth.

Milk-and-water (milk-and-wá'ter), *a.* Tasteless; insipid; characterless; *whishy-whashy*; as, his poems are of the *milk-and-water* species. [Colloq.]

Milk-drinker (milk'dringk-ér), *n.* See *MOLOKANI*.

Milkmen (milk'n), *a.* Consisting of milk. *Milken* *dey*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Milken -way' (milk'n-wá), *n.* Same as *Milky-way*. *Bacon*.

Milker (milk'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which milks; specifically, an apparatus devised for milking cows mechanically. *E. H. Knight*. 2. A cow or other animal giving milk; as, she is an excellent *milker*. [Colloq.]

Milk-fever (milk'fè-ver), *n.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child-birth.

Milk-glass (milk'glas), *n.* A kind of glass having a milky appearance, made from cryolite and sand; also another name of *opaline*. *E. H. Knight*.

Milk-hedge (milk'hèj), *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

Milky (milk'lí-lí), *adv.* After the manner of milk; lacteally. [Rare.]

Milkiness (milk'í-neś), *n.* State of being milky; qualities like those of milk; milkiness; softness. 'Thy balmy, even temper, and milkiness of blood.' *Dryden*.

My new companion poured out his complaints in no *milkiness* of mood. *T. C. Crofton*.

Milking (milk'ing), *n.* In horse-racing, a turf operation, keeping a horse a favourite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance whatever, only to lay against him. **Milk-livered** (milk'lí-vér-d), *a.* Cowardly; timorous. *Shak*.

Milkmaid (milk'mád), *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

The *milkmaid* singeth blithe. *Milton*.

Milkman (milk'mán), *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

Milk-molar (milk'mó-lér), *n.* One of the first set of molars. They are shed by mammals when very young, and are succeeded by the pre-molars.

Milk-pap (milk'páp), *n.* The teat or nipple of a woman. *Shak*.

Milk-parley (milk'pá-rí-lí), *n.* A British plant, *Puccinellium palustre*. It abounds with a milky acid juice.

Milk-punch (milk'punch), *n.* A drink made by mixing milk with spirits and sweetening it.

'I don't know,' replied Mr. Pickwick, with equal carelessness; 'it smells, I think, like *milk-punch*.' *Dickens*.

Milk-quartz (milk'kwá'ts), *n.* A variety of rhomboidal quartz, of a milk-white colour. It occurs in Bavaria, in beds of quartz in granite.

Milk-rack (milk'rak), *n.* A rack for holding milk-vessels.

Milk-sickness (milk'sik-nes), *n.* A malignant disease occurring in the western United States, which affects certain kinds of farm stock, and also persons who eat the meat or dairy products of infected cattle.

Milk-snake (milk'snák), *n.* The *Ophibolus cerinus*, a harmless snake of the northern and middle states of America. The colour is grayish-black, and its back and sides are marked by three rows of black spots.

Milksop (milk'sóp), *n.* 1. A piece of bread sopped in milk. — 2. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man; one devoid of manli-

3. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements; as, the mighty Scaliger or Newton.

There students let me sit.

And hold high converse with the mighty dead.

4. Having great command over; well versed in. 'An eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures.' Acts xviii. 24.—5. Displaying great power; performed with great power; wonderful; as, 'mighty works.' Mat. xi. 20. 6. Very great, excellent, or fine. [Colloq. and often ironical.]

The old maid bridled, and tossed her head, as much as to say, that, in her opinion, the like of him was not so mighty a catch for ladies beyond their girlhood.

Mighty (mī'tī), *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, mighty wise; mighty thoughtful. [Colloq.]

He was mighty methodical, too, in ordering his household.

Mignard, Mignard (mīn'yārd), *a.* [Fr. *mignard*; same origin as *mignon*, delicate, pretty. See *MIGNON*.] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.

Love is brought up with these soft mignard hands.

His pulse lies in his palm.

Mignardine, Mignardine (mīn'yārd-in), *v.t.* To render mignard or delicate.

Mignardine, Mignardine (mīn'yārd-in), *n.* (See *MIGNARD*.) Quaintness; daintiness, delicacy; kind usage; fondling; wantonness.

And entertain her and her courtiers too With all the mignardine, and quaintnesses You can put on them.

Mignonette (mīn-yon-et'), *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, a dim. of *mignon*, darling. See *MIGNON*.] An annual plant of the genus *Rosa*, *R. odorata*, nat. order Rosaceae. The fragrant odour of this unpretending little plant has rendered it a universal favourite. It is a native of Egypt, but it bears this climate perfectly well, and is much cultivated as a chamber-flower.—*Tree mignonette* is merely the common kind trained in an arched form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off.

Migrant (mī'grānt), *a.* Changing place; migratory.

Migrant (mī'grānt), *n.* One who or that which migrates; specifically, a migratory bird or other animal; as, the arrival of the summer migrants.

Migrate (mī'grāt), *v.t.* *pres.* & *pp.* *migrated*; *pp.* *migrating*. [L. *migro*, *migratio*, to change one's abode, to migrate.] To pass or remove from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance, especially from one country to another; as, various species of birds and some quadrupeds migrate periodically from one locality or latitude to another, nomadic peoples migrate from one place to another.

They would of course migrate in separate families and clans.

Migration (mī'grāshon), *n.* [L. *migratio*, *migratio*. See *MIGRATE*.] 1. The act of migrating or removing from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance, especially from one kingdom or state to another; specifically, in zool. transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another. The passage is usually to and fro between a temperate and a cold climate, or a temperate and a warm climate; and this periodical change of abode is most general in the arctic species of animals, and least prevalent in the tropical species. The most rapid, remarkable, and extensive migrations are performed by birds, but extensive migrations take place also among various quadrupeds, as the musk-ox, rein-deer, arctic fox, &c.—2. Change of place; removal. 'Migrations of the centre of gravity.' Woodward.—3. Residence in a foreign country; banishment. 'Meat to be adjudged to a perpetual migration.' *Sp. Hall*.

Migratory (mī'grā-to-ri), *a.* Fond of or given to migration; (a) removing or accustomed to remove from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance; specifically applied to animals that remove at certain seasons from one climate or latitude to another (b) moving or wandering in one's habits or mode of life; unsettled; as, to lead a migratory life.

Mihrab (mīh'rab), *n.* [Ar. praying-place.] An ornamented recess or alcove in the centre of the exterior wall of a mosque, having the mihrab or pulpit to the right. The people pray in front of the mihrab, which

always marks the direction of Mecca; and in it a copy of the Koran is kept. A similar praying-place is found in the Jewish synagogues.

gogue, containing a copy of the law, and pointing out the direction of Jerusalem.

Mikado (mī-kā'dō), *n.* [Japanese, lit. the Venerable.] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire. In 1192 all temporal power passed into the hands of the then Shogun or Yocoon, the generalissimo of the army, and remained with his descendants till a revolution in 1868 restored the ancient dynasty to supreme temporal as well as spiritual rule. Till after the revolution he lived in almost unapproachable seclusion, but now he shows himself to his people, and rules constitutionally through a senate and council.

Mikania (mī-kān'ī-a), *n.* [In honour of Joseph Mikra, professor of botany at Prague.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, nearly allied to Eupatorium, from which they differ in their climbing habit and in some other characters. There are about sixty species, with opposite leaves and corymbs of white or pale yellow flowers, natives of the warmer parts of America, one species occurring in Asia and Africa. *M. officinalis* is a native of Brazil. Its leaves contain a bitter principle and an aromatic oil, and

I have a hundred mikra like to the palm. *Shak.*
Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and indolence of the mikra women. *Grant.*

2. Shedding tears.
The instant burst of clamour that she made Would have made mikra the burning eye of heaven. *Shak.*

Mild (mīld), *a.* [A word common to the Teutonic languages: A. Sax. *D.* Dan. *Sw.* and *G.* *mild*, *Icel.* *mildr*, *Goth.* *milde*; according to Max Müller, from the prolific Aryan root *mal*, to grind, and hence allied to *yellow*, *meal*, *mould*, *L.* *mollis*, soft (whence *mollify*). Gr. *mēlikos*, gentle, *Sk.* *meirid*, soft, tender, gentle.] 1. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel. 'Never gentle lamb more mild.' *Shak.*

O, he was gentle, mild, and virtuous. *Shak.*

2. Not fierce, rough, or angry; as, mild words. 'She, in mild terms, begged.' *Shak.*—3. Placid; not fierce; not stern, not frowning; as, a mild look. 'Mild aspect.' *Shak.*—4. Gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; soft; gentle; as, a mild air; a mild sun; a mild temperature; a mild light. 'And

with a milder gleam refresh'd the sight.' *Addison.*

The very moon resigns her light And milder glory to the sun.

Mildew (mīldū), *n.* [A. Sax. *mildew*, *mildew*; cog. O. H. G. *mildun*, which in Mod. G. has become *mildau*, apparently from *mehl*, meal, and *dew*, but though the latter part of the word = *E. dew*, the former is of doubtful origin, and is not = *E. weed*.] A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitical fungi; the minute fungi causing this condition.—*Mildew mortification*, a gangrenous disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by blight or mildew.

Mildew (mīldū), *v.t.* To taint with mildew.

He milders the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shak.*

Mildew (mīldū), *v.i.* To become affected with mildew.

Mildewy (mīldū-ē), *a.* Attacked by mildew; abounding in mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew.

He presented, altogether, rather a mildewy appearance. *Dickens.*

Mildly (mīldlī), *adv.* In a mild manner; softly; gently, tenderly; not roughly or violently, moderately; as, to speak mildly; to burn mildly; to operate mildly. 'Deal mildly with his youth.' *Shak.*

Mildness (mīldnes), *n.* The state or quality of being mild; (a) the quality of affecting the senses gently and pleasantly; absence of harshness, pungency, tartness, coldness, &c. (b) Gentleness of disposition; tenderness; clemency; placidity.

Hearing thy mildness praised in every town, Myself am moved to woo thee for my wife. *Shak.*

Mild-spoken (mīld-spōk-n), *a.* Mild in speech.

Mile (mīl), *n.* [A. Sax. *miel*, like D. *miel*, Dan. *miil*, G. *meile*, a mile, from L. *mille passus*, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun.] A measure of length or distance, and used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, each 40 poles or perches, of 34 yards. The statute mile is therefore 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. It is also 80 surveying chains, of 22 yards each. The square mile is 6400 square chains, or 640 acres. The Roman mile was 1000 paces, each 5 feet; and a Roman foot being equal to 11.93 modern English inches, it follows that the ancient Roman mile was equal to 1614 English yards, or very nearly 3/4ths of an English statute mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1984 yards = 1.127 English miles; the Irish mile, 2240 yards = 1.273 English miles; the German short mile is 3.987 English miles, the German long mile 5.753. — *Geographical or nautical mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6076 feet nearly.

Mileage (mīl'ā), *n.* 1. A fee or allowance paid for travel by the mile; specifically, (a) travelling expenses which are allowed to witnesses, sheriffs, and bailiffs, according to certain scales of fees settled by the masters of the courts of law. (b) An allowance paid in the United States to members of Congress to pay the expenses of their journey to and from Congress.—2. The total number of miles in a railway, canal, or other system measured by miles.—3. Aggregate number of miles gone over by vehicles such as those of a railway, tramway, &c.

Mile-post (mīl'pōst), *n.* A post set up to mark the miles along a road, &c.

Milianian (mī-lē-shi-an), *n.* A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish tradition or legend, are descended from Milasius, a King of Spain, whose two arms conquered the island 1300 years before Christ, establishing a new nobility

mean: a term of contempt from the time of Chaucer.

Alas! the smith, that ever I was shag.
To wed a milkmaid on a coward's age. *Chaucer.*

Milkopsum (milk'op-sam), n. The quality of a milkop, offensive. *G. P. R. James.*
Milk-sugar (milk'shu-ger), n. Same as *Lactine* (which see).

Milk-thistle (milk'this-tl), n. A plant, *Cirsium Marianus*, so named from its leaf-veins being of a milky whiteness.

Milk-thrush (milk'thrush), n. See *APRIL*.

Milk-tooth (milk'tooth), n. One of the first set of teeth in children; in *farriery*, the fore-tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years.

Milk-tree (milk'tree), n. See *COW-TREE* and *ARTOCARPUS*.

Milk-vat (milk'vet), n. A deep pan in which milk is set to raise cream or to curdle for cheese.

Milk-vessel (milk'ves-el), n. 1. A vessel for holding milk. — 2. In bot. one of the tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; a lactiferous vessel.

Milk-vetch (milk'vech), n. The English name of the genus *Astragalus*. See *ASTRAGALUS*.

Milk-walk (milk'wak), n. The district of a city or town served by a milkman.

Milk-warm (milk'warm), n. Warm as milk in its natural state, or as it comes from the breast or udder.

Milkweed (milk'wed), n. A plant, *Asclepias syriaca*, abounding in a milky juice. Called also *Silkweed*.

Milkwhite (milk'whit), n. White as milk. Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love-in-idleness. *Shak.*

Milk-wood (milk'wud), n. A tree, the *Bromelia pteropus*, nat. order *Artocarpus*, common in woods in the West Indies.

Milkwort (milk'wot), n. A British plant, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, abounding in a milky juice, and believed by the ignorant to promote the flow of milk in the breasts of nurses. Called also *Regeneration-flower*.

Milky (mil'ki), n. 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk, as a milky juice; a milky colour. — 2. Yielding milk. 'The milky mothers of the plains.' *Rasselas*. — 3. Soft; mild, gentle, untroubled.

His friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It turns in less than two nights. *Shak.*

Milky-way (mil'ki-wä), n. The Galaxy. See *GALAXY*.

Her face is like the milky-way I the sky,
A meeting of good lights without a name. *Spenser.*

Mill (mil), n. [L. *mille*, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, of the value of the tenth of a cent or the thousandth of a dollar, equal to about $\frac{1}{100}$ of a cent.

Mill (mil), n. [O.E. *mylen*, *mila*, A.S. *mylen*, *myla*, from L. *mola*, a mill, from L. *mola*, a mill or millstone, from *molo*, to grind — the root being the same as in *meal*, *ground*, &c.] 1. Originally, a machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance; now applied also to a great many machines for grinding or polishing by circular motion, or to complicated engines or machinery for working up raw material and transforming it into a condition in which it is fit for immediate use or for employment in a further stage of manufacture.

In the first sense of the word we have *flour-mills*, *cider-mills*, *coffee-mills*, in the second sense we speak of a *lapidary's mill*; and in the third sense we speak of *cotton-mills*, *spinning-mills*, *weaving-mills*, *oil-mills*, *saw-mills*, *slitting-mills*, *barb-mills*, *fulling-mills*, &c. The word commonly includes the building for the special accommodation of the machinery, as well as the machinery itself. 2. In *color-printing*, a copper printing cylinder, on which the impression has been produced by a process similar to that of the milling-tool. 3. [See meaning 6 in next art.] A pugilistic contest, a fight with the fists. 'One of the most gratifying mills in the annals of the school.' *F. Hughes* [Slang]

Mill (mil), v. t. 1. To grind, to comminute, to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces. 2. To pass through a machine, to shape or finish in a machine — used chiefly of metal work. — 3. To stamp in a coining-press, especially to stamp either so as to make a slightly raised edge round a coin, throwing

the face a little into recess; or so as to make a serrated or transversely grooved edge round; also to make a similar edge round without stamping, round the head of an adjusting screw of a mathematical or other instrument.

Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift.*

4. To throw, as silk. — 5. To fill, as cloth. — 6. To beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill; to fight. 'Having conquer'd the prime one that milled us all round.' *Moore* [Slang]

Mill, **Mull** (mil, mul), n. A snuff-box. [Scotch.]

Mill (mil), v. i. To swim under water: a term used of whales among whale-fishers.

Mill-bar (mil'bar), n. A rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddler's rolls, as distinguished from merchant-bar, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale.

Mill-board (mil'bôrd), n. A stout kind of pasteboard made in a paper-mill.

Mill-cake (mil'kak), n. A mass or cake of gunpowder before it is subjected to granulation.

Mill-cog (mil'kog), n. The cog of a mill-wheel.

Mill-dam (mil'dam), n. 1. A dam or mound to obstruct a water-course and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill-wheel. 2. A mill-pond. [Scotch.]

Milled (mild), p. and a. Having undergone the operation of a mill; having the edge transversely grooved, as a shilling, &c.; failed, as cloth. — *Milled lead*, lead rolled out into sheets by machinery. — *Milled slate*, slates sawed out of blocks by machinery, in place of being split into laminae.

Millefiori Glass (mil'le-fi-ô-re glas), n. [It. *mille*, a thousand, *fiore*, a flower.] Ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes of glass enamel. Ornamental work of this kind is usually imbedded in flint-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

Millemarian (mil-le-nâr-ian), n. [Fr. *millenaire*, L. *mille-narius*, pertaining to or containing a thousand, from *mille*, a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand; especially consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

Millemarian, Millemarianian (mil-le-nâr-ian), n. One who believes in the millennium, and that Christ will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world, a chiliast.

Millemarianism, Millemarianism (mil-le-nâr-ian-izm, mil'le-na-rizm), n. The doctrine of millemarians.

Millemarianism is a peculiar theory or doctrine relating to the dispensations of grace and glory, not of recent origin, but handed down from the first age of Christianity, and clearly traceable to a Jewish source. *Edw. Rev.*

Millemary (mil'le-na-ri), n. [Fr. *millemaire*. See *MILLENARIAN*, a.] Consisting of a thousand.

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Millepora, Milleporidae (mil'le-pô-ra, mil'le-pô-ri-dæ), n. a. pl. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pora*, a pore.] A genus and family of reef-building branching corals, common to mesozoic, kainozoic, and recent times, so named from their numerous minute distinct cells or pores perpendicular to the surface. Agassiz regarded them as Hydrozoa, not Actinacea, and not therefore true corals.

Millepora (mil'le-pô-ri), n. One of the *Millepora* (which see).

Milleporite (mil'le-pô-ri-t), n. A fossil *Millepora*.

Miller (mil'ér), n. 1. One who grinds; one who keeps or attends a mill, especially a flour-mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of. *Shak.*

2. A moth whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes. — 3. A fish, the eagle-ray (which see).

Millerite (mil'ér-it), n. A disciple of William Miller, who taught that the end of the world and the coming of Christ's reign on earth were soon to take place.

Miller's-thumb (mil'ér-thum), n. A small fish found in streams, the *Cottus gobio*. Called also *Trillaceus*.

Millemetral (mil'le-m'al), n. [L. *millemetrum*, from *mille*, a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as, millemetral fractions.

Millet (mil'et), n. [Fr. *millet*, dim. of *mille*, from L. *mille*, a thousand, said to be from *mille*, a thousand, from the large number of its grains.] 1. A common name for various species of small seed-corn, more particularly *Panicum miliaceum* and *P. vulgare*. Millet is cultivated largely in the southern parts of Europe, but it is grown most extensively in the East Indies, China, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Nubia, where it is used as food for men. The leaves and panicles are given both green and dried as fodder to cattle. The Welshians also make a favourite alembic beverage from it. — German *millet* (*Setaria germanica*), a native of the East, but cultivated in South Germany on account of its seeds, which are used as food for cage-birds. — *Italian millet* (*Setaria italica*) is a closely allied species. — *Indian millet*. See *BORRUM*. 2. A name sometimes given to millet-grass.

Millet-beer (mil'et-bér), n. A fermented drink made in Rumania and the neighboring parts from millet seed.

Millet-grass (mil'et-gras), n. The English name for *Milium effusum*. See *MILUM*.

Millet-eye (mil'et), n. The eye or opening in the cases of a mill, at which the meal is let out. 'A noble and assembly baron's mill . . . that cast the meal through the mill-eye by torpents at a time.' *Sir W. Scott*

Millet-furnace (mil'et-fér-näs), n. In an iron-work, a furnace in which the puddled metal is reheated before being again rolled. *E. H. Knight.*

Millet-gang (mil'et-gang), n. In weaving, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

Millet-gearing (mil'et-ger-ing), n. The shaft, wheels, &c., by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any manufacturing machine. *Simmonds.*

Millet-hand (mil'et-hand), n. A workman employed in a mill.

Millet-head (mil'et-head), n. The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

Millet-helm (mil'et-helm or mil'et-helm), n. A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a watery place about a mill-dam.

Milnard (mil'li-árd), n. [Fr.] A thousand millions; as, a milnard of francs = £40,000,000 sterling.

Milnary (mil'li-a-ri), n. [L. *milnarius*, of or belonging to a thousand, comprising a thousand paces, or a Roman mile, from *mille*, a thousand.] Pertaining to an ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet; denoting a mile; as, a milnary column. 'A milnary column from which they used to compute the distance of all places of note.' *Swediaur.*

Milnary (mil'li-a-ri), n. [L. *milnarius*, a milnester.] A milnester.

Millogram, Millogramme (mil'lo-gram), n. [Fr. *millogramme*, from L. *mille*, a thousand, and *gramme*, a gram.] In the system of French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to a cubic millimetre of water. The milligram is equal to $\frac{1}{1664}$ of an English grain.

Millilitre (mil'lī-tēr or mil-lī-tēr), *n.* [Fr., from *L. mille*, a thousand, and *Fr. litre*.] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a litre, equal to 0.00103 decimals of a cubic inch.

Millimetre (mil'lī-mē-tēr or mil-lī-mā'tr), *n.* [Fr. *millimètre*, from *L. mille*, a thousand, and *metrum*, Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre; equal to 0.03937 of an inch.

Milliner (mil'līn-ēr), *n.* [Supposed to be for *Milaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons: comp. *mantua-maker* and *lombard*.] A person, now usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c., for females. Nares says 'this is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A milliner was originally a man.'

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus. *B. Johnson.*

Millinery (mil'līn-ēr-ī), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a milliner. 'Those who are cunning in the arts of millinery and dressmaking.' *Dickens*.—2. The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like.

Millinet (mil'līn-et), *n.* A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin.

Milling-tool (mil'līng-tōl), *n.* A small indented roller used to mill or uurl the edges of the heads of screws, &c.

Million (mil'yōn), *n.* [Fr. *million*, from *L. mille*, a thousand, by the addition of an augmentative suffix.] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand; as, a million of men, or a million men.—2. A very great number, indefinitely. 'A million of manners.' *Shak.* 'Millions of mischiefs.' *Shak.*

There are millions of truths that men are not concerned to know. *Locke.*

3. With the definite article, the great body of the people; the multitude; the public; the masses. 'Oh, law-making masters, and taskers of the common million.' *D. Jerrold.*

For the play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the general. *Shak.*

Millionaire, Millionnaire (mil'yōn-ār), *n.* [Fr. *millionnaire*.] A man worth a million of money; a man of great wealth.

The dark old place will be gilt with the touch of a millionaire. *Tennyson.*

Millionary (mil'yōn-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundita. *Pinkerton.*

Millioned (mil'yōnd), *a.* Multiplied by millions. [Rare.]

Time, whose million'd accidents Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings. *Shak.*

Millionist (mil'yōn-ist), *n.* A millionaire. Consistently with his principles, Southey wrote *millionist*, instead of *millionaire*, our misspelling of the French *millionnaire*. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Millionnaire (mil'yōn-ār), *n.* See **MILLIONAIRE**.

Millionth (mil'yōnth), *a.* Ten hundred thousandth; constituting one of a million.

Millionth (mil'yōnth), *n.* One of a million parts; the quotient of unity divided by a million; a ten hundred thousandth part.

Mill-mountain (mil'mōun-tān), *n.* Same as *Mountain-lax*.

Mill-pick (mil'pik), *n.* A tool for dressing millstones, or for giving them their corrugated or otherwise roughened surface.

Mill-pond (mil'pōnd), *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.

Mill-pool (mil'pōl), *n.* A mill-pond.

Mill-race (mil'rās), *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

Millree, Millree (mil'rē), *n.* Same as *Milree*, from which this is corrupted.

Mill-rind, Mill-rynd (mil'rind), *n.* A moline (which see). *Gloss of Heraldry.*

Mill-sixpence, Gilded Sixpence (mil'siks-pens, mil'd siks-pens), *n.* An old English coin first minted in 1561. 'Seven groats in mill-sixpences.' *Shak.*

Mill-spindle (mil'spin-dl), *n.* The vertical shaft or spindle of a grinding-mill by which the runner or revolving millstone is supported.

Millstone (mil'stōn), *n.* A stone used for grinding grain. The stone best suited for this purpose is called buhrstone or burr-

stone or burrh (which see).—*Millstone balance*, a weight so placed as to balance any inequalities of weight in a millstone.—*Millstone bridge*, the bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported at the end of the spindle.—*Millstone chass*, the arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone.—*Millstone-dresser*, a machine for cutting the furrows on the face of a millstone.—*Millstone hammer* and *millstone pick*. Same as *Mill-pick*.—*Millstone grit*, the name given to a siliceous conglomerate rock. It has been thus named from some of the strata being worked for millstones. It constitutes one of the members of the carboniferous group underlying the true coal-measures, and overlying the mountain limestone. In Wales known as 'farewell rock,' because when the miners strike it they bid farewell to profitable seams. Millstones are also got from the old red and Permian strata.—*To see into or through a millstone*, to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects.—*To weep or drop millstones*, not to weep at all; to be insensible to grief.

Your eyes drop millstones, when fools' eyes drop tears. *Shak.*

Mill-tail (mil'tāl), *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it.

Mill-tooth (mil'tōth), *n.* A grinder or molar tooth.

Mill-ward (mil'wārd), *n.* The keeper of a mill.

Mill-wheel (mil'whēl), *n.* A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.

Mill-work (mil'wērk), *n.* 1. The machinery of mills.—2. The operation or art of constructing mills.

Mill-wright (mil'rit), *n.* A mechanic or wright whose occupation it is to construct the machinery of mills.

Millord (mil-lōrd'), *n.* A form used for my lord by foreigners.

Milreis (mil'rēs), *n.* [Pg. *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small denomination of money.] A Portuguese coin worth a thousand reis or about 4s. 4d.

Milsey (mil'sē), *n.* [Contr. of *milk-sieve*.] A sieve for straining milk. [Local.]

Milt (milt), *n.* [A. Sax. and I.G. *mille*, Dan. *milt*, Icel. *milt*, G. *milt*, the spleen; D. *milt*, the spleen, also the milt of fishes; root meaning doubtful. The application of the term to the milt or soft roe of fishes seems to have arisen from the resemblance of the word to the word *milk*, and from the milky appearance of the milt of fishes; in German, Danish, and Swedish the word for milk also means milt or fish roe; so Fr. *lait*, milk, from *L. lac*, milk.] 1. In anat. the spleen, an organ situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm.—2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic organ of the males.

Milt (milt), *v.t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

Milter (milt'ēr), *n.* [D. *miltter*, a male fish; comp. Dan. *meltfisk*, G. *miltcher*, lit. milk-fish. See **MILT**.] A male fish or one having a milt.

Miltonic (mil-ton'ik), *a.* Relating to Milton or his poetry.

If time the avenger exorcises his wrongs, And makes the word 'Miltonic' mean 'sublime.' *Byron.*

Miltwaste (milt'wāst), *n.* [From being believed formerly to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen or milt; comp. *splenwort*.] A fern, *Ceterach officinarum*. See **CETERACH**.

Milvinae (mil-vīnē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of raptorial birds, family Falconidae, of which *Milvus* is the type genus.

Milvine (mil'vin), *a.* Belonging to or resembling birds of the kite family.

Milvus (mil'vus), *n.* [L., a kite.] A genus of raptorial birds of the family Falconidae; the kites. See **KITE**.

Mim (mim), *a.* [Probably a form of *mum*, silent.] Primly silent; prim; demure; precise; affectedly modest; quiet; mute; also used adverbially. 'Meek an'mim.' *Burns*. [Provincial.]

Mimbar (mim'bār), *n.* [Ar.] A pulpit in a mosque. See **MIMBAR**.

Mimes (mim), *n.* [L. *mimicus*; Gr. *mimos*.] 1. A species of dramatic entertainment among the Greeks and Romans. Among the former the mime was a dramatic performance of irregular form, in which ridiculous occurrences of real life were clothed in a poetical dress, and resembled the modern farce or vaudeville in its character and ac-

companiment. Among the Romans, mimes were a species of comedy in which gestures and mimicry predominated. They were of a coarse and often indecent character.—2. An actor in such performances.

Mime† (mim), *v.t.* To mimic, or play the buffoon.

Mimer† (mim'ēr), *n.* A mimic.

Mimesis (mi-mēs'is), *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.* Imitation of the voice or gestures of another.

Mimetene (mi-mē-tēn), *n.* [From Gr. *mimētēs*, an imitator, from its close resemblance to pyromorphite.] The mineral arsenate of lead occurring in yellowish or brownish hexagonal crystals. Also called *Mimetite* and *Mimetesite*.

Mimetic (mi-met'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mimētikos*. See **MIMIC**.] 1. Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry.—2. In *nat. hist.* characterized by mimicry: applied to plants or animals which wonderfully resemble each other in external appearance, or to animals which closely resemble the natural objects by which they are surrounded, as the insects of the family Phasmidae. See **MIMICRY**, **PHASMIDÆ**.

In all these cases it appears that the mimetic species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Mimetism (mi-met-izm), *n.* The act, process, or habit, of mimicking or imitating; mimicry, as among certain insects. See **MIMICRY**, 2.

Mimic, Mimical (mim'ik, mim'ik-al), *a.* [L. *mimicus*; Gr. *mimikos*, from *mimos*, an imitator, actor, mime.] 1. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating.

Man is of all creatures the most mimical in gesture, speech, &c. *Watson.*

Oh in her absence mimic Fancie waxes. To imitate her (Reason); but, misjoining, shapes Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of imitation; made in imitation; imitating; as, *mimic* gestures.

Blew mimic howlings to the silent owls That they might answer him. *Wordsworth.*

Mimic (mim'ik), *n.* 1. One who imitates or mimics; especially a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. 'Jugglers and dancers, antic, mummers, mimics.' *Milton.*

When full grown it (vanity) is the worst of vices; and the occasional mimic of them all. *Burke.*

2. An actor.

Anon this Thibbe must be answered, And forth my mimic comes. *Shak.*

3. In *nat. hist.* a plant or animal that mimics. See **MIMICRY**, v.t. 2.

Mimic (mim'ik), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mimicked*; ppp. *mimicked*. 1. To imitate or ape, especially for sport; to ridicule by imitation; to act or speak like intentionally.

The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply, The habit mimic, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

Both Swift and Voltaire have been successfully mimicked, but no man has yet been able to mimic Addison. *Macaulay.*

2. In *nat. hist.* to assume, as some animals and plants do, a close resemblance to another organism generally of an entirely different nature, or even to some inorganic object.

There are numerous cases in which animals mimic certain natural objects, and thus greatly diminish their chances of being detected by their natural foes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

SYN. To ape, imitate, counterfeit, mock.

Mimically (mim'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mimic or imitative manner. 'Mimically to imitate their neighbours' fooleries.' *South.*

Mimicalness (mim'ik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being mimical.

To speak plainly, it is not the fierceness of the lion, nor the fraud of the fox, but the *mimicalness* of the ape, which, in our eye, hath discredited the undoubted truth. *Fisher.*

Mimic-beetle (mim'ik-bē-tl), *n.* One of certain coleopterous insects of the family Histeridae, so named from their feigning death when disturbed.

Mimicker (mim'ik-ēr), *n.* One who mimics. **Mimicry** (mim'ik-ri), *n.* 1. Imitation, often ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule. 'The mimicry of man.' *Gay*. 'Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a mimicry of the great monarchs.' *Hume*.—2. In *nat. hist.* the name given to that condition or phenomenon which consists in certain plants and animals exhibiting a wonderful resemblance to certain other plants or animals, or to the natural objects in the midst of which they live. This peculiar characteristic is generally the chief means of protection the

1. To remember; to have a recollection. [Old English and Scotch.]

Minded (mind'ed), *a.* 1. Disposed; inclined; in this sense not used attributively. 'If men were minded to live virtuously.' *Tillotson*.

Joseph . . . was minded to put her away privily. *Mat. l. 19.*

2. Having a mind; only in composition; as, high-minded, low-minded, feeble-minded, sober-minded, double-minded.

Mindedness (mind'ed-ness), *n.* Disposition; inclination toward anything, only in composition, as, heavenly-mindedness. 'Historical-mindedness.' *Pail Mall Gazette*.

Minder (mind'er), *n.* [Not one who minds, but one who is minded or taken care of.] An orphan entrusted by a poor-law board to the care of a private person. *Dickens*.

Mindful (mind'ful), *a.* Attentive, regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Ps. vi. 5.*

1 promises to be mindful of your afflictions. *Hammond*.

Mindfully (mind'ful-ly), *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

Mindfulness (mind'ful-ness), *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Minding-school (mind'ing-shul), *n.* A house in which minders are kept. *Dickens*. See **MINDER**.

Mindless (mind'less), *a.* 1. Not endowed with mind. 'Mindless bodies.' *Sir J. Davies*. 2. Stupid, unthinking, unaccompanied by the exercise of mind. 'Pronounce them a gross lot, a mindless slave.' *Shak.*

I must severely guard my pupils from the thought that sacred rest may be honourably exchanged for selfish and mindless activity. *Ruskin*.

2. Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless. 'Curst Athena, mindless of thy work.' *Shak.*

Mind-stricken (mind'strik'n), *a.* Moved; affected in mind. 'Mind-stricken by the beauty of virtue.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Mine (min), *s.* called sometimes a personal adjective [A Sax. *min*, from *me*, with *n*, a genitive or adjective suffix; cogn. O. Sax. *O. Fris.* O. H. G. *min*, Dan. and Sw. *min*, local *min*, Goth. *meins*, D. *mejn*, G. *mein* (both pron. like mine). *My* is a shortened form, the *n* beginning to be dropped before consonants in the twelfth century. Comp. *thine*.] *My*; belonging to me. It was once regularly used before nouns beginning with vowels, *my* being used before consonants. 'I kept myself from mine iniquity.' *Ps. xlviii. 24*. But this use is now archaic or poetical, *my* alone being used adjectively with nouns, and made to stand before a vowel as well as before a consonant, as, *my* iniquity. *Mine* is now generally used, similarly to *thine*, *hers*, *yours*, *theirs*, as equivalent to *my* followed by a noun, and it may serve either for a nominative or an objective; as, his book is good, and so is mine (that is, my book); look at mine; give him mine; this house of mine. The last expression is a little peculiar. It means simply 'this my house,' though it should rather mean this one of my houses. So also, this of his, this of yours, &c.

Mine (min), *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine, according to Brachet from *miner*, to form a mine, from L. *minerr*, to drive, to conduct, originally to drive (animals) with threats, from *minere*, a thrust.] 1. A subterranean cavity or passage, especially, (a) a pit or excavation in the earth, from which coal, metallic ores, and other mineral substances are taken by digging. The pits from which stones only are taken are called quarries. Mines are generally denominated from the substances obtained from them, as, for instance, gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, alum, salt, mines, &c. I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shak.*

(b) *Mine* a subterranean gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder or other explosive may be lodged for blowing up the works. Common mine (min't), one in which the radius of the crater, that is, the radius of the circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance, that is, the shortest line from the centre of the charge to the surface of the ground. — *Overcharged* or *surcharged* mine, one that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance. — *Undercharged* mine, one that produces a crater the radius of which is less than the

line of least resistance. — 2. A rich source or store of wealth or anything highly valued; as, *Sycamore's* poems are a mine of poetical imagery.

O, Antony, thou mine of beauty! *Shak.*

Mine (min), *s.* 1. *pret. & pp. mined*; *ppr. mining*. 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, especially for the purpose of obtaining minerals, or of depositing powder or some other explosive to blow up anything.

The enemy mined, and they countermined. *Robt. Blyth*.

2. To form a subterranean tunnel, gallery, or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth; to burrow; as, the sand-martin has to mine in order to make a nest. 3. To practise secret or insidious means of injury.

Mine (min), *s.* 1. To dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation from; to undermine; to sap; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means. 'While rank corruption, mining all within, infects unseen.' *Shak.* 'They mined the walls.' *Hayward*.

Too late to cut down these hemlock trees, the spoilers had mined them, and placed a quantity of gunpowder in the cavity. *Sir W. Scott*.

Mine-captain (min'kap-tan or min'kap-tin), *n.* The overseer of a mine.

Mine-chamber (min'cham-ber), *n.* *MINE*, the place where the charge is deposited in a mine.

Mine-dial (min'di-al), *n.* A kind of magnetic compass consisting of a box and needle, used by miners.

Minecat (min'e-on), *n.* A minion; a wanton.

Miner (min'er), *n.* One who mines; especially, (a) one who digs for metals and other minerals.

No good miner casts away his muck because he finds a vein of tough clay or a shell of stone. *Sp. Hall*.

(b) One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c. *Chrenbretstein*, with her shattered wall, black with the miner's blast. *Byron*.

Mineral (min'er-al), *n.* [Fr. *minéral*, from *miner*, to mine. See **MINE**.] Any ingredient in the earth's crust, more specifically, a body destitute of organisation, but with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface. See **extract** and **MINERALOGY**.

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2. A mine. His very madness, the same one Among a mineral of human brain, Shows itself pure. *Shak.*

Mineral (min'er-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals; as, the mineral kingdom.

There is little resemblance between a piece of a mineral substance found in the earth, and a plough, an axe, or a saw. *Y. S. M.W.*

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter, as, mineral waters, a mineral spring. — *Mineral acids*, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. — *Mineral adipocere*. See under **ADIPOCERE**. — *Mineral black*, a native oxide of carbon, one variety of which is known as *black ochre*. — *Mineral scapolite*, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles india-rubber in its softness and elasticity, and hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire. Also called *Elastirite*. — *Mineral shemelon*, a manganese of potash, so called from the variety of colours which its aqueous solution successively exhibits. See under **CHAMELION**. — *Mineral charcoal*, a fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal. — *Mineral cotton*, a fibre formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads, sometimes 3 or 4 feet in length. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam-bollers and pipes. *E. H. Knight*. — *Mineral green*, carbonate of copper. — *Mineral kingdom*, that grand division of natural objects which includes minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science. — *Mineral*

oil. See **PETROLEUM**. — *Mineral pitch*, a solid softish bitumen. — *Mineral salt*, a salt of a mineral acid. — *Mineral solution*, arseuical liquor, or liquor potasse arsenitis. — *Mineral tar*, bitumen of a tarry consistence. — *Mineral waters*, a term applied to certain spring waters, containing so large a portion of foreign matters as to be unfit for ordinary use. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of this country are, gases, carbonates, sulphates, muriates, oxides of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may, in most cases, be prepared artificially. — *Mineral weed*. Same as *Oxocoria* (which see). — *Mineral wood*, a plant found wild in the state of Minnesota, America, so called because it is supposed to grow on spots where there is lead underneath. — *Mineral yellow*, or *patent yellow*, a compound of oxide and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. It is used as a pigment.

Mineralist (min'er-al-ist), *n.* One skilled in or concerned about minerals. *Boyle*, *Woodward*.

Mineralisation (min'er-al-iz-ation), *n.* The act or process of mineralising; the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as vegetable matter into coal, animal fibre into adipocere, or a metal into an oxide, sulphuret, or other ore. *Pag.*

Mineralise (min'er-al-iz), *s.* *pret. & pp. mineralised*, *ppr. mineralising*. To convert into a mineral; to give mineral properties or characteristics to; to reduce to a mineral form, to impregnate with mineral substance; as, to mineralise vegetable matter into coal.

In these caverns the bones are not mineralised. *Woodward*.

to it. **Mineralogy** (min'er-a-l'og-ee), *n.* [Fr. *minéral*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface. As distinguished from geology, mineralogy deals with the various mineral bodies as separate constituents of the earth's crust, and examines their properties as such, while geology treats them in the aggregate, as building up the crust of the earth, and as forming masses and presenting phenomena that have a history to be investigated. Minerals may be described and classified either in accordance with their chemical composition, their crystallographic forms, or their physical properties of hardness, fracture, colour, lustre, &c., or a combination of all, and thus various systems of classification have been adopted.

Mineral-surveyor (min'er-al-sar-vay'er), *n.* A surveyor of mines; one who understands the probable value of lodes and their facilities for working.

Minerva (mi-nér'va), *n.* [L., from root of *mens*, mind, *Min. men*, *men*, to think.] In *Rom. myth.* one of the three chief divinities to whom a common temple was dedicated on the Capitoline hill, Jupiter and Juno being the other two. She was regarded as a virgin, and as the daughter of Jupiter the supreme god, and was hence in later times identified by the Romans with the Greek goddess Athena, or Pallas Athena, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts, and was represented, like her, as a virgin, with a grave and noble countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear,

animal has against its enemies. It is well seen in the leaf-insects (Phyllium) and in the 'walking-stick' insects (Phasmidae). Certain tropical butterflies reproduce the appearance of leaves so closely that even the parasitic fungi which grow upon the leaves are misled. So also a South American moth has a most accurate resemblance to a humming-bird; while the cacti of America and the euphorbias of Africa might easily be mistaken for each other, though widely different in structural characters. Called also *Mimastis* and *Proteotia* *Reasemblance*.

Mimastis (mi-mā'shōn), n. The frequent use of the letter m.

The principal differences between these dialects (the Semitic-Babylonian and the Semitic-Assyrian) are—*mi*, the use of *mimastis* by the Babylonians, and not by the Assyrians; thus the Babylonian words *Sumirum* and *Abbadim*, were rendered by the Assyrians *Sumiri* and *Abbadu*. Eng. Ency.

Mim-moned (mim'mōd), s. [Scotch.] 1. Reserved in discourse, implying the idea of affectation of modesty.

I'm no for being *mim-moned*, when there's no reason, but a man had as good, whilst, cast a knot on his tongue. Gold.

2. Affectedly moderate at table.

Mimograph (mim-og'ra-fēr), n. [Gr. *mimos*, a mime, and *graphō*, to write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

Mimosa (mi-mō'sa), n. A genus of plants. See *MIMOSAE* and *SENSITIVE-PLANT*.

Mimoseae (mi-mō'sā-ē), n. pl. [L. from *mimos*, an actor or imitator.] A division of Leguminosae consisting of shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, having regular usually pentamerous flowers in heads or spikes, usually with small petals and sepals and conspicuous stamens, and bipinnate leaves, the principal genus of which is *Acacia*. Many of the species are remarkable for the irritability of their leaves, and hence they have been termed *sensitive-plants*.

Mimosa (mi-mō'sā), n. A fossil seed-pod supposed to have belonged to a plant of the *Mimosa* family.

ing balconies, common in mosques in Mohammedan countries. Minarets are used by the priests for summoning from the bal-

Minarets, Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople.

conies the people to prayers at stated times of the day; so that they answer the purpose of bells in Christian churches.

Minargent (min-ār'ent), n. [An irregular compound, the elements of which are taken from *aluminum*, and *L. argentum*, silver.] A kind of aluminum bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1000 parts, nickel 700, tungsten 50, and aluminum 10. R. H. Knight.

Minatorily (min-ā-to-ri-ly), adv. In a minatory manner; with threats.

Minatory (min-ā-to-ri), a. Threatening; menacing. 'A statute minatory and minatory.' Bacon.

Minati (mi-nā'ti), n. A kind of pheasant met with in India. Written also *Menali*, *Menat*.

They had only killed a few splendid *minati*. W. H. Russell.

Mince (mins), v. t. pref. and pp. *minced*, ppe. *mincing*. [O Fr. *mincer*, to mince, to cut into small pieces, from *mince*, fine, thin, small; the history of the word is uncertain, though the root must be the same as that of *minor* (which see). The development of meanings in English seems to have arisen through confounding this word with *minish*.] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to mince meat. 'Mincing her husband's limbs.' Shak.—2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut, or omit a part of, for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate; to palliate; now most common in the phrase to mince the matter, to mince matters.

Silen, now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase. Dryden.
If, to mince his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. Dryden.

2. To pronounce with affected elegance; not to utter the full sound of; hence, to make an affected display of.

Behold you smpering dame
That minces virtue, and doth shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. Shak.

—*Mincéd collops*, minced beef; minced meat. [Scotch.]

Mince (mins), v. t. 1. To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and mince.
Because the daughters of Zion are haughty . . . walking and mincing as they go. Is. li. 16.

2. To speak with affected elegance. 'Whose mincing dialect.' Lloyd. 'The mincing lady-proress and the broad-speaking wife of Bath.' Dryden.

Mince-meat, *Minced-meat* (mins'mēt, mins'mēt), n. Meat chopped small.

Mince-ple, *Minced-ple* (mins'pl, mins'tpl), n. A pie made with minced meat and other

ingredients, baked in paste. 'Brawn and minced-pies upon New-Year's day.' Spectator.

Mincer (mins'ēr), n. One who minces: (a) one who cuts into small pieces. (b) One who speaks softly or with affected nicety; one who walks with affected elegance. (c) One who suppresses part of the truth; one who detracts. 'Miners of each other's fame.' Tennyson.

Mincing (mins'ing), p. and s. 1. Speaking or walking affectedly. 'Fit mate for such a mincing minion.' Spenser.—2. Affectedly elegant.

I'll turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride. Shak.

Mincingly (mins'ing-ly), adv. 1. In small parts; not fully; so as to curtail. Hooker. 2. With a mincing manner; affectedly. Sheldon.

Minutariency (mingk-tū'ri-en-si), n. Minutition.

Mind (mind), n. [A Sax. *mynd*, *gemynd*, mind, thought, intention, also *myne*, memory, intention; cog. Dan. *minde*, memory, remembrance; Ice. *minni*, memory, a memorial; from a root *man*, to think, seen also in *mean*, to intend; L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind, *mentis*, to remember; Gr. *meno*, mind. See *MAN*, *MEAN*.] 1. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the power that conceives, judges, reasons, wills, imagines, remembers, or performs any other intellectual operation; the understanding; the soul.

I fear I am not in my perfect mind. Shak.

2. The mind in any of its states, relations, or functions; (a) disposition; cast of thought and feeling.

I am a fellow of the strangest mind. Shak.

(b) Reflection; contemplation; consideration; thoughts; opinion.

Have mind upon your health, tempt me no further. Shak.

I'll show you my mind. Shak.

(c) Inclination; desire; intention; purpose; will. 'Few, but all brave, all of one mind with him.' Tennyson. (d) Memory; remembrance; in the phrases to call to mind; to have, to keep, to bear in mind, to put a person in mind of a thing. [The phrase 'to put a thing into one's mind' now means to suggest a thing to one; but Shakespeare has it in the sense of to recall to mind, for which we now use the last of the phrases given above.]

All this from my remembrance bristled with
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. Shak.]

(e) Courage; spirit. Chapman.

[These shades of meaning are not to be regarded as, properly speaking, different senses of the word mind. In each case this word is used only in its strict sense of the intelligent principle in man, and the modified sense is due to the nature of the phrase in which it occurs. Hence, though in some phrases one modification of meaning is clearly prominent, in others it is scarcely possible to say what is the precise shade of meaning intended, whether, for example, purpose or opinion.]—To be in two minds about a thing, to be in doubt.

At first I was in two minds about taking such a liberty. Dickens.

—To have half a mind to, to be pretty much disposed to; to have a certain inclination to.

I have half a mind to settle the question from this point. Dickens.

Mind (mind), v. t. [A Sax. *myndan*, to remember, to intend, to admonish; Dan. *minde*, to remind; Ice. *minna*, to remind, to recollect. See the noun.] 1. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention; to heed; to notice, to pay attention to.

Come to request me; let us mind our way. Dryden.

2. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey; as, his father told him to desist, but he would not mind him.—3. To bear in mind; to recollect, to remember. [Obsolete and provincial.]—4. To put in mind; to remind. [Old English and Scotch.]

I do thee wrong to mind thee of it. Shak.

Did he not mind me of my danger? Bunster.

5. To intend; to mean; to purpose; to design.

As for me, be sure I mind no harm. Chapman.

RYN, To notice, mark, regard, observe, obey.

Mind (mind), v. i. 1. To be inclined or disposed, to mean; to design; to intend. 'When one of them mindeth to go into rebellion.' Spenser.

I mind to tell him plainly what I think. Shak.

Mine, mīn, fāt, fāil; mō, mōt, hār; pine, pīn; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ū, Sc. alune; y, Sc. fey.

2. To remember; to have a recollection. [Old English and Scotch.]

Minded (mind'ed), a. 1. Disposed; inclined; in this sense not used attributively. 'If men were minded to live virtuously.' *Tuller*.

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I most severely guard my people from the thought that sacred rest may be honourably exchanged for selfish and mindless activity. *Keeble*.

3. Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless. 'Curst Athens, mindless of thy worth.' *Shak.*

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Mine (mín), a. called sometimes a *prometall*-adjective. [A Sax. *mín*, from *mæ*, with *n*, a genitive or adjective suffix; cog. O. Sax. *O. Fria* O. H. G. *mín*, Dan. and Sw. *mín*, *loal*, *min*, Goth. *meins*, D. *mejn*, G. *mein* (both pron. like *mine*).] *Mín* is a shortened form, the *n* beginning to be dropped before consonants in the twelfth century. Comp. *thine*.) *Mín*; belonging to me. It was once regularly used before nouns beginning with vowels, my being used before consonants. 'I kept myself from mine iniquity.' *Ps. xviii. 23*. But this use is now archaic or poetical, my alone being used adjectively with nouns, and made to stand before a vowel as well as before a consonant, as, my iniquity. *Mine* is now generally used, similarly to *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, as equivalent to *my* followed by a noun, and it may serve either for a nominative or an objective; as, his book is good, and so is mine (that is, my book); look at mine; give him mine; this house of mine. The last expression is a little peculiar. It means simply 'this my house,' though it should rather mean this one of my houses. So also, this of *his*, this of *yours*, &c.

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I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shak.*

(b) *Mín*, a subterranean gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder or other explosive may be lodged for blowing up the works. — *Common mine* (*mín*), one in which the radius of the crater, that is, the radius of the circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance, that is, the shortest line from the centre of the charge to the surface of the ground. — *Overcharged* or *undercharged mine*, one that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance. — *Undercharged mine*, one that produces a crater the radius of which is less than the

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The enemy *mined*, and they countermined. *Raleigh*.

2. To form a subterranean tunnel, gallery, or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth; to burrow; as, the sand-martin has to *mine* in order to make a nest. 3. To practise secret or insidious means of injury.

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Among a mineral of metals been,
Shows itself pure. *Shak.*

Mineral (mín'ér-al), a. 1. Pertaining to minerals, consisting of minerals; as, the mineral kingdom.

There is little resemblance between a piece of a mineral substance found in the earth, and a plough, an axe, or a saw. *J. S. Mill*.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter; as, mineral waters; a mineral spring. — *Mineral acids*, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. — *Mineral adipocere*. See under **ADIPOCERE**. — *Mineral black*, a native oxide of carbon, one variety of which is known as *black oak*. — *Mineral ecoutehouse*, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles india-rubber in its softness and elasticity, and hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire. Also called *Elcterite*. — *Mineral chameleon*, a manganese of potash, so called from the variety of colours which its aqueous solution successively exhibits. See under **CHAMELEON**. — *Mineral charcoal*, a fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal. — *Mineral cotton*, a fibre formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in length. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam-boilers and pipes. *E. H. Knight*. — *Mineral green*, carbonate of copper. — *Mineral kingdom*, that grand division of natural objects which includes minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science. — *Mineral*

oil. See **PETROLEUM**. — *Mineral pitch*, a solid softish bitumen. — *Mineral salt*, a salt of a mineral acid. — *Mineral solution*, arsenical liquor, or liquor potassæ arsenialis. — *Mineral tar*, bitumen of a tarry consistence. — *Mineral waters*, a term applied to certain spring waters, containing so large a portion of foreign matters as to be unfit for ordinary use. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of this country are, gases, carbonates, sulphates, nitrates, oxide of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may, in most cases, be prepared artificially. — *Mineral weas*. Same as *Oxocoris* (which see). — *Mineral weed*, a plant found wild in the state of Minnesota, America, so called because it is supposed to grow on spots where there is lead underneath. — *Mineral yellow*, or *patent yellow*, a compound of oxide and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. It is used as a pigment.

Mineralist (mín'ér-al-íst), n. One skilled in or concerned about minerals. *Boyle*; *Woodward*.

Mineralization (mín'ér-al-iz-á'shon), n. The act or process of mineralizing, the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as vegetable matter into coal, animal fibre into adipocere, or a metal into an oxide, sulphuret, or other ore. *Pape*.

Mineralize (mín'ér-al-íz), v. t. pret. & pp. *mineralized*; ppr. *mineralizing*. To convert into a mineral, to give mineral properties or characteristics to; to reduce to a mineral form; to impregnate with mineral substance; as, to mineralize vegetable matter into coal.

In these caverns the bones are not mineralized. *Kearns*.

Minerva (mín-ér-va), n. [L., from root of *mens*, mind; Skr. *man*, man, to think.] In *Rom. myth.* one of the three chief divinities to whom a common temple was dedicated on the Capitoline hill, Jupiter and Juno being the other two. She was regarded as a virgin, and as the daughter of Jupiter the supreme god, and was hence in later times identified by the Romans with the Greek goddess *Athéné*, or *Pallas Athéné*, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts, and was represented, like her, as a virgin, with a grave and noble countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear.

Mineral-surveyor (mín'ér-al-sér-vé-ér), n. A surveyor of mines; one who understands the probable value of lodes and their facilities for working.

Minerva (mín-ér-va), n. [L., from root of *mens*, mind; Skr. *man*, man, to think.] In *Rom. myth.* one of the three chief divinities to whom a common temple was dedicated on the Capitoline hill, Jupiter and Juno being the other two. She was regarded as a virgin, and as the daughter of Jupiter the supreme god, and was hence in later times identified by the Romans with the Greek goddess *Athéné*, or *Pallas Athéné*, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts, and was represented, like her, as a virgin, with a grave and noble countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear.

wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis, with a border of serpents, and the head of Medusa in the centre. See cut under PALLAS.

Minerva-press (mi-nér'va-pres), *n.* The name of a printing-press formerly in Lead-hall Street, London; also given to a class of maudlin, ultra-sentimental novels, published from seventy to a hundred years ago at this press, and to other productions of similar character. These novels were remarkable for their complicated plots, and especially for the labyrinth of difficulties into which the hero and heroine became involved before they could get married to each other.

Miniver (mín'ér-vér), *n.* Same as *Miniver*.
Ming† (*ming*, *min*), *v.t.* 1. To mix; to mingle.—2. To mingle up in conversation; to mention.

Could never man work thee a worse shame
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name.
Bp. Hall.

Mingle (míng'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mingled*; ppr. *mingling*. [*O. E. meng, ming, a. Sax. mengian*, to mix, with dim. term. *le*; cog. *D. mengen*, and *mengelen*, *G. mengen*, *mengen*, *Icel. menga*, to mingle; *G. menge*, *Dan. mänge*, a multitude; *E. among*.] 1. To mix up together so as to form one whole; to blend; to compound; to combine; as, to *mingle* liquors of different kinds. 'Milk and blood being *mingled* both together.' *Shak.*

So there was hail and fire *mingled* with the hail.
Ex. ix. 24.

2. To join in mutual intercourse or in society. The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands. *Exra ix. 12.*

They met and sat them *mingled* down,
Without a threat, without a frown,
As brothers meet in foreign land. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To debase by mixture. The best of us appear contented with a *mingled* imperfect virtue. *Rogers.*

Mingle (míng'gl), *v.i.* To be mixed; to be or become united with. 'And *mingle* with the English epicures.' *Shak.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest.
Addison.

Mingle (míng'gl), *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass.

He was not sad, for he would shine on those
That make their looks by him. He was not merry,
Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay
In Egypt, with his joy; but between both.
O heavenly *mingle*! *Shak.*

Mingleable (míng'gl-é-bl), *a.* Capable of being mingled. [*Rare.*]

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient
vessels, . . . be reduced into a thin liquor like water,
and *mingleable* with it. *Boyle.*

Mingledly (míng'gl-id-lí), *adv.* Confusedly.
Mingle-mangle (míng'gl-mang'gl), *n.* [*A reduplication of mingle.*] A medley; a hotch-potch. 'Made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch-potch of it.' *Latimer.*

Minglement (míng'gl-ment), *n.* Act of mingling; state of being mixed. [*Rare.*]

Mingler (míng'glér), *n.* One that mingles.

Mingrelian (míng-gré-li-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of *Mingrelia*.—2. One of a sect of Greek Christians inhabiting *Mingrelia*, who, among other peculiarities, refrain from baptizing their children till their eighth year. They are followers of Cyrilus and Methodius.

Miniard† (mín'yérd), *a.* Same as *Migniard*.

Miniardise† (mín'yérd-íz), *n.* and *v.t.* See *MIGNIARDISE*.

Miniate (mín'í-át), *v.t.* [*From L. minio, miniatum*, from *minium*, red-lead or vermillion.] To paint or tinge with red-lead or vermillion.

All the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen. *T. Norton.*

Miniate (mín'í-át), *a.* In bot. of the colour of minium or vermillion.

Miniature (mín'tür), *n.* [*It. miniatura*, a painting such as those used to ornament manuscripts, hence, a very small-sized painting, from *miniare*, to write with *minium* or red-lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts. See *MINIATE*.] 1. A painting, generally a portrait of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, but sometimes in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a thick and fine quality; as she had a *miniature* of her husband; hence, anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to
have the picture of their face in large, would in each
of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them.
Sir P. Sidney.

Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epic poem is the draught at length. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

We may reasonably presume it (*Eden*) to have been the earth in *miniature*. *Bp. Horne.*

3.† Red letter; lettering in red-lead or vermilion for distinctness. *Hicks.* Hence—

4.† Distinctive or particular trait of feature.

There's no *miniature*
In her fair face but is a copious theme. *Massinger.*

Miniature (mín'tür), *a.* On a small scale; much reduced from natural size.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay.*

Miniature (mín'tür), *v.t.* To represent or depict on a small scale. [*Rare.*]

Miniaturist (mín'tür-íst), *n.* One who paints miniatures.

Minibus (mín't-bus), *n.* [*From L. minor, less, with the term of omnibus.*] A light sort of vehicle or carriage to accommodate four persons, drawn by one horse, and used for conveying persons short distances.

Minie-ball (mín'-bal), *n.* A ball or bullet for a minie-rifle.

Minie-rifle (mín'-rí-fl), *n.* A rifle invented by a Frenchman of the name of *Minie*. See *RIFLE*.

Minikin (mín't-kin), *n.* [*A kind of dim. of minion, or at any rate of some origin.*] 1. A small sort of pins.—2. A darling; a favourite; a minion.

Minikin (mín't-kin), *a.* Small; diminutive; used as a term of endearment or in slight contempt.

And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shak.*

Minim (mín'im), *n.* [*Fr. minime, L. minimum, the least.*] 1. A little man or being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature, some — serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and corpulence. *Milton.*

2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans, founded by St. Francis of Paula in Calabria in 1473.—3. A note in music, equal in time to half a semibreve or two crotchets.—4.† A short poem. *Spenser*.—5. A small fish; a minnow.—6. The smallest liquid *Minim*, measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. The fluid drachm is divided into sixty *minims*.—7. A small kind of type, minion. *Johnson.*

Minim (mín'im), *a.* Very little. *N. Drake.*

Miniment (mín'im-ment), *n.* A title-deed or other record; a muniment.

Miniment† (mín'im-ment), *n.* [*From L. minimum, the least.*] A jewel; a trinket. *Spenser.*

Minimize (mín'im-íz), *v.t.* To reduce to a minimum, or the smallest possible proportion or part; as, so many precautions were taken that the danger was *minimized*.

Minimum (mín'im-mum), *n.* [*L.*] The smallest amount or degree; the least quantity assignable in a given case: opposed to *maximum*.—*Minimum thermometer*, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the lowest temperature during a day, or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment.

Minimus (mín'im-mus), *n.* [*L.*] A being of the smallest size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hind'ring knot-grass made. *Shak.*

Mining (mín'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Of burrowing habits; as, the rabbit is a *mining* animal.—2. Insidious; working by underhand means.

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice. *Sackville.*

Minion (mín'yon), *n.* [*Fr. mignon, It. minione, a darling, from O.H.G. minni, minnia, love.*] 1.† A favourite; a darling. 'God's disciple and his dearest *minion*.' *Sylvester*. 2. An unworthy favourite; one who gains favours by flattery or mean adulation; a servile dependent; a creature. 'The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led.' *Swift*.
Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion*, Piers Gaveston. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A small kind of printing types. In size it is between nonpareil and brevier.—4.† An ancient piece of ordnance of small size, having a bore of 3½ inches.
Load me but these two *minions* in the chase there. *Beau. & Fl.*

Minion† (mín'yon), *a.* Fine; trim; dainty; small; delicate. 'Their curious singing and *minion* dancing.' *Fryth*.

Minion (mín'yon), *n.* The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron furnaces. *Weale.*

Minionette (mín-yon-et'), *n.* [*Dim. of minion.*] A small fancy type. *E. H. Knight.*

Minioning† (mín'yon-ing), *n.* Kind treatment. 'Sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*.' *Marston.*

Minionlike, **Minionly** (mín'yon-lik, mín'yon-lí), *adv.* 1. Like a minion.—2.† Finely; daintily.

Hitherto will our sparkling youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak *minionlike*. *Camden.*

Minionship (mín'yon-ship), *n.* State of being a minion. *Howell.*

Minious (mín'í-us), *a.* [*From L. minium, red-lead.*] Of the colour of red-lead or vermilion. 'A red and *minious* tincture.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Minish† (mín'ish), *v.t.* [*From O. Fr. menuiser, menuisier, to lessen or diminish, from L.L. minuiare, to make small, from L. minuius, minute, minuo, to lessen, root min in minor, less. Hence diminish.*] To lessen; to diminish.

Ye shall not *minish* aught from your bricks of your daily task. *Ex. v. 19.*

Minishment† (mín'ish-ment), *n.* The act of diminishing; diminution.

Minister (mín'is-tér), *n.* [*L. minister, from minor, minus, less; as magister, master, from magis, more. See MINOR.*] 1. One who acts under the authority of another; a subordinate to another; a servant; an attendant.

Moses rose up and his *minister* Joshua. *Ex. xxiv. 13.*
Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your *minister*. *Mat. xx. 26.*

O! that the desert were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spirit for my *minister*. *Byron.*

2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state; one engaged in the administration of government; as, a *minister* of state; the prime *minister*.—3. A delegate, an ambassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court. 4. The pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments.—*Minister's rental*, in *Scots law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality.—*Syn. Servant, attendant, delegate, ambassador, clergyman, parson, priest.*

Minister (mín'is-tér), *v.t.* [*L. ministro, from minister. See the noun.*] 1. To give; to afford; to supply. [*Obsolescent.*]

Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower doth *minister* bread for your food. *1 Cor. ix. 10.*

2.† To perform; to render. [*Rare.*]

If thou dost break her virgin-knot before
All sanctimonious ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be *ministered*,
No sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall
To make this contract grow. *Shak.*

3.† To administer medically.

When I was sick, you gave me bitter pills,
And I must *minister* the like to you. *Shak.*

Minister (mín'is-tér), *v.i.* 1. To act as a minister or attendant; to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest's office. *Ex. xxix. 44.*

2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to furnish remedies or afford means of alleviation of a disease.

When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* unto thee? *Mat. xxv. 44.*

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*

Ministerial (mín-is-tér-í-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service; attending for service; attendant; acting at command; subservient; subsidiary; conducive; tending to promote or advance. 'Enlight'ningspirits and *ministerial* flames.' *Prior*.

We have fixed our view on those uses of conversation which are *ministerial* to intellectual culture. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.

For the *ministerial* offices in court there must be an eye to them. *Bacon.*

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches. *Burke.*

3. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel; as, *ministerial* garments; *ministerial* duties.

Genuine *ministerial* prudence keeps back no important truth, listens to no compromise with sin, convives at no fashionable vice, cringes before no lordly worldling. *H. Humphrey.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mê, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tâbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abuse; ý, Sc. ley.

SVN. Official, clerical, priestly, sacerdotal, ecclesiastical.

Ministerialist (min-is-t'ri-al-ist), *n.* In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office. **Ministerially** (min-is-t'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character. 'Ministerially or in the capacity of a mediator.' *Waterland.*

Ministering (min-is-t'ring), *p.* and *a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; performing personal services; tending.

O. Woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou! *Sir W. Scott.*

Ministry (min-is-t'ri), *n.* Same as **Ministry**. *Sir K. Digby.*

Ministry (min-is-t'ri), *n.* **Ministration**. *Wicklife.*

Ministral (min-is-tral), *a.* Pertaining to a minister. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Ministrant (min-is-trant), *a.* [*Ministrans*, *ministrantis*, pp. of *ministrare*, to minister.] Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command. 'Princedom and dominations ministrant.' *Milton.*

Ministrant (min-is-trant), *n.* Servant; attendant. 'To make all that life borrows from grace and beauty your ministrant.' *Lord Lytton.*

Ministration (min-is-trä'hon), *n.* [*Ministratio*, *ministratio*, from *ministrare*, to serve. See **MINISTER**.] 1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service. 'Because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration.' *Acts vi. 1.* 2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function. 'As soon as the days of his ministration were accomplished.' *Luke i. 23.*

Ministrative (min-is-trät-iv), *a.* Affording service; assisting.

Ministre, *n.* An officer of justice. *Chaucer.*

Ministress (min-is-tres), *n.* A female that ministers. 'The lovely ministrices of truth and good.' *Akenside.*

Ministry (min-is-tri), *n.* [*Ministerium*. See **MINISTER**.] 1. The act of ministering; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality.

He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary ministry of second causes. *Atterbury.*

To this culminating point, therefore, covered with dust and cobwebs, I attained, as I did to every tomb of importance in Venice, by the ministry of such ancient ladders as were to be found in the sacristan's keeping. *Ruskin.*

2. The office, duties, or functions of a minister of the gospel; the ecclesiastical function; service in sacred things; as, to enter the ministry.

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the ministry of the gospel. *Locke.*

3. Persons who compose the executive government of a state; the body of ministers of state.—4. Duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical; as, the war with France was during the ministry of Pitt.—5. Business; employment; profession. [Rare.] He abhorred the wicked ministry of arms. *Dryden.*

Ministryship (min-is-tri-ship), *n.* The office of a minister; ministry. *See* [Rare.]

Minium (min-i-um), *n.* [*L.*] Red oxide of lead (Pb₂O₃), produced by maintaining the protoxide (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air.

Miniver (min-i-er), *n.* [*O. Fr.* *menuiser*, *menuisir*, *menuisir*, a grayish fur—*menu* (*L. minutus*), small, and *ver*, fur.] The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also the fur itself. Spelled also *Minover*.

Me lists not tell of ouches rare,
Of marbles green, and braided hair,
And kirtles furred with miniver. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mink (mingk), *n.* An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel (*Putorius Vison* or *Lutreola*). It is semi-aquatic, burrowing on the banks of rivers and ponds, living on frogs, crayfishes, and fishes, which it pursues in the water. It exhales a strong odour of musk, and its fur is in considerable request. The European and American minks are by some regarded as distinct species. It is also called *Minz* and *Minz-otter*.

Minnesinger (min-ne-sing-er), *n.* [*O. G.* *minne*, friendship, love, and *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of early German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called from love being the chief theme of their poems. The body was com-

posed chiefly or exclusively of men of noble descent, comprising knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sung their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Their songs are mostly in the Swabian dialect, which during the brilliant days of the house of Swabia was the court language of Germany. The most extensive collection of their songs was compiled by Rüdiger von Manasse, burgomaster of Zürich in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and consists of from 1400 to 1500 pieces. The *minnesingers* gave way to the *mastersingers* of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. See **MASTER-SINGER**.

Minnie (min-i), *n.* An infantine word for mother. [*Scotch.*]

Minnow (min-ö), *n.* [Perhaps from *Fr. menu* (*L. minutus*), small, or shortened from such forms as *Fr. E. minin*, *meninam*, *Sc. minnan*, from *L. minutus*, smallest; in any case from a widely spread root meaning small. See **MINOR**.] A species of cyprinoid fish, the *Leuciscus phoxinus* (Cuv.), and the smallest British species of that family. It inhabits fresh-water streams. In America the name is given to the *Phoxinus lavie*.

Hear you this Triton of the minnows? *Shak.*

Minor (mī'nor), *a.* [*L. minor*, smaller; without a positive, and serving as the comparative of *parvus*, small. From a root *min*, small, found in several of the Aryan tongues; comp. *A. Sax. minian*, to lessen; *Dan. Sw. mindre*, *Icel. minni*, *G. minder*, less; *Ir. and Gael. min*, small, fine; *Gr. minythō*, to lessen.] 1. Less; smaller: used relatively, and opposed to *major*; as, the minor portion of the inhabitants; the minor (as opposed to the *major*) axis of an ellipse; he also was guilty, but in a *minor* degree.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

2. Absolutely small; petty; unimportant; inconsiderable; not principal; as, *minor* faults; *minor* considerations; *minor* points in an argument. 'Petty errors and *minor* lapses.' *Sir T. Browne.*

'The suppression or subtle hinting of *minor* details.' *Dr. Caird.*—3. In music, less by a lesser semitone: a term used to distinguish the mode or key having a minor third above the tonic or key-note. It is also applied to all the diatonic intervals. The minor third comprises a tone and a semitone A, C; while the major third is composed of two whole tones C, E.—*Minor key*, in music, that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is distinguished from the major key by having a minor third instead of a major third from the tonic or key-note. It is adapted to solemn and mournful subjects.—*Minor term*, in logic, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.—*Minor premises*, that which contains the minor term.

Minor (mī'nor), *n.* 1. A person of either sex under age; one under a certain age, and thereby legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. Technically *minor* is a Scots law term, and when used in contradistinction to *pupil* signifies a person above the age of pupilarity (twelve in females, and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years. The technical term in England is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. 'When the briar *minor* pants for twenty-one.' *Pope.* 2. In logic, the minor term, or the minor premise. See under the adjective.—3. In music, the minor key. See under the adjective.—4. A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Minorate (mī'nor-ät), *v. t.* To diminish. *Glanville.*

Minoration (mī-no-rä'shon), *n.* A lessening; diminution.

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Sir T. Browne.*

Minoreess (mī'nor-es), *n.* A female under age.

Minorite (mī'nor-it), *n.* A Franciscan friar. **Minority** (mī-nor-'ti), *n.* [*Fr. minorité*, from *L. minor*. See **MINOR**.] 1. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a minority, a smallness in the exclusion. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The state of being a minor or not come

of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts. See **MINOR**, *n.*—3. The period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age. In *Scots law*, the interval between pupilarity and majority. The minority of the sovereign in this country is understood to terminate at the age of eighteen years.—4. The smaller number out of a whole divided into two, as in a parliamentary division: opposed to *majority*. Thus we say, the *minority* was large; A. B. was in the *minority*; the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.

Minorship (mī'nor-ship), *n.* The state of being a minor.

Minotaur (min-ö-tar), *n.* [From *Minos*, an ancient Cretan lawgiver, and *Gr. tauros*, a bull, because the minotaur is said to have been the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, and a bull. In *Greek myth*, a monster fabled to have had the body of a man, with the head of a bull, and to have fed on human flesh, on which account Minos shut him up in the labyrinth of Dædalus, and at first exposed to him criminals, but afterwards youths and maidens yearly sent from Athens as a tribute. He was slain by Theseus.]

Minster (min-stér), *n.* [*A. Sax. mynster*, a monastery, the church attached to a monastery (*O. minster*, *D. monaster*), from *L. monasterium*, a monastery. See **MONASTERY**.] Originally, a monastery; afterwards, the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. Both in Germany and England this title is given to several large cathedrals; as, *York minster*; the *minster* of Strasburg, &c. It is also found in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery; as, *Westminster*, *Loominster*, &c.

Or else were he, the holy king whose hymns
Are chanted in the *minster*, worse than all.

Tennyson.

Minstrel (min-strel), *n.* [*O. Fr. menestrel*, from *L. L. ministrellus*, a harper, a dim. from *L. minister*, a servant, attendant—properly one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting.] A singer and musical performer on instruments. In the middle ages minstrels were a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others. They also appear to have accompanied their songs with mimicry and action, and to have practised such various means of diverting as were admired in those rude times, and supplied the want of more refined entertainment. These arts rendered them extremely popular and acceptable in England and the neighbouring countries. The person of the minstrel was sacred; his profession was a passport; he was 'high placed in hall, a welcome guest;' no high scene of festivity was considered complete that was not set off with the exercise of the minstrel's talents. So long as the spirit of chivalry existed the minstrels were protected and caressed, because their songs tended to do honour to the ruling passion of the times, and to encourage a martial spirit. They afterwards sank to so low a level as to be classed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with beggars and vagabonds.

Minstrelsy (min-strel-ä), *n.* 1. Musical instruments used by minstrels.

For sorrow of which he broke his minstrelsy,
Both harp and lute, gittern and sawtry. *Chaucer.*

2. The arts and occupation of minstrels; music; song, especially song accompanied by instruments.—3. A number of minstrels or musicians.

Lord William's foremost favourite he,
And chief of all his minstrelsy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry minstrelsy. *Coleridge.*

4. A body of songs, or of ballad poetry suited for singing; as, the *minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border.

Mint (mint), *n.* [*O. E. mint*, *mynt*, *munet*, *A. Sax. mynet*, money, coin, *mynt-smiththe*, a money-smith, a mint, from *L. moneta*, the mint, money, coin, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, from *monere*, to remind; so also *D. munt*, *G. münze*, *Dan. mynt*, coin, are from the Latin. *Money* is from the same word, through the French.] 1. The place where money is coined by public authority. In Great Britain formerly there was a mint in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in this country, and as

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the eagle, with a border of serpents, and the head of Medusa in the centre. See cut under FALLAS.

Minerva-press (mi-nér'va-pres), *n.* The name of a printing press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London, also given to a class of maudlin, ultra-sentimental novels, published from seventy to a hundred years ago of this press, and to other productions of similar character. These novels were remarkable for their complicated plots, and especially for the labyrinthine of difficulties into which the hero and heroine became involved before they could get married to each other.

Miner (mín'ér), *n.* Same as *Miner*. **Ming**, **Mingot** (míng, míng), *v. t. i.* To mix, to mingle. -2 To mingle up in conversation, to mention.

Could never then work this woman's change
Thou once to mingle thy father's chosen name.

Mingle (míng'gl), *v. t. prot. & pp. mingled*. *pp. mingling* [O. E. meng, ming, A. Sax. mengian, to mix, with dim. term. *le, cog* D. mengien, and mengelen, G. mengien, mengeln, feel mengien, to mingle, O. mengien, Dan. mengie, a multitude, E. menging] 1 To mix up together so as to form one whole, to blend, to compound, to combine, as, to mingle liquors of different kinds. -2 Mix and blend being mingled both together. *Shak.*

So there was hail and fire mingled with the hail.

2 To join in mutual intercourse or in society.

The holy soul have mingled themselves with the people of those lands.

They met and ate them mingled down,

Without a throat, without a frown,

As toothless mout in foreign land.

3 To debase by mixture.

The best of us appear corrupted with a mingled imperfect virtue.

Mingle (míng'gl), *v. t.* To be mixed; to be or become united with. 'And mingle with the English epicures.' *Shak.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, supposed
Her rising tears, and mingled with the rest.

Mingle (míng'gl), *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass.

We was not sad, for he would shine on those
That make their looks by him. He was not merry,
Whom none of us tell them his remembrance lay
In Egypt with his joy, but between both.
O how my mingles!

Minglable (míng'gl-á-bl), *n.* Capable of being mingled. [Rare.]

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient
vessel, be reduced into a thin liquor like water,
and minglable with it.

Mingledly (míng'gl-í), *adv.* Confusedly

Mingle-mangle (míng'gl-mang'gl), *n.* [A reduplication of *mingle*] A medley, a hotch potch. 'Made a mangle-mangle and a hotch potch of it.' *Latham.*

Minglement (míng'gl-ment), *n.* Act of mingling state of being mixed. [Rare.]

Mingler (míng'gl-ér), *n.* One that mingles

Mingrelism (míng'gr-él-izm), *n.* 1 A native or inhabitant of Mingrelia. -2 One of a sort of Greek Christians inhabiting Mingrelia, who, among other peculiarities, refrain from baptizing their children till their eighth year. They are followers of Cyrillus and Methodius.

Minard (mín'yárd), *n.* Same as *Minard*.

Minardine (mín'yárd-ín), *n.* and *v. t.* See *MINIARDINE*.

Miniate (mín'í-át), *v. t.* [From L. minia, miniatum, from minium, red-lead or vermillion.]

To paint or tinge with red-lead or vermillion.

All the capitals in the body of the text are miniated with a pen.

Miniate (mín'í-át), *n.* In bot. of the colour of minium or vermillion.

Ministure (mín'í-túr), *n.* [It miniatore, a painting such as those used to ornament manuscripts, hence, a very small-sized painting, from minium, to write with minium or red-lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts. See *MINIATURE*] 1 A painting generally a portrait of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, but sometimes in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a thick and fine quality; as, she had a ministure of her husband; hence, anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in light, would in each of those bubbles set forth the minutiae of them.

Tragedy in the minutiae of human life, an epic poem in the draughts at length.

2 Greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

We may reasonably presume it [Eden] to have been the earth in miniature.

3 A lead letter; lettering in red-lead or vermillion for distinctness. *Hicks.* Hence -
-4 A distinctive or particular trait of feature.

There's no minutiae
In her face but in a capacious theme.

Ministure (mín'í-túr), *n.* On a small scale; much reduced from natural size.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a miniature creation grow.

Ministure (mín'í-túr), *v. t.* To represent or depict on a small scale. [Rare.]

Ministurist (mín'í-túr-íst), *n.* One who paints ministures.

Minibus (mín'í-bus), *n.* [From L. minor, less, with the term of omnibus.] A light sort of vehicle or carriage to accommodate four persons, drawn by one horse, and used for conveying persons short distances.

Minie-ball (mín'í-bál), *n.* A ball or bullet for a minie-rifle.

Minie-rifle (mín'í-rí-fl), *n.* A rifle invented by a Frenchman of the name of Minie. See *RIFLE*.

Minikin (mín'í-kin), *n.* [A kind of dim. of minion, or at any rate of same origin.] 1 A small sort of pine. -2 A darling; a favourite; a minion.

Minikin (mín'í-kin), *n.* Small, diminutive; used as a term of endearment or in slight contempt.

And for my least of thy minikin mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.

Minim (mín'im), *n.* [Fr. minime, L. minimus, the least.] 1 A little man or being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature, some of various kind,
Wonderous in length and corpulence.

2 One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans, founded by St. Francis of Paula in Calabria in 1673. -3 A note in music, equal in time to half a semibreve or two crotchets. -4 A short poem. *Spranger.* -5 A small fish, a minnow. -6 The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. The fluid dram is divided into sixty minims. -7 A small kind of type, minion. *Jakson.*

Minim (mín'im), *n.* A Very little. *Drake.*

Minimant (mín'im-ment), *n.* A little deed or other record, a monument.

Minimant (mín'im-ment), *n.* [From L. minimus, the least.] A jewel; a trinket. *Spranger.*

Minimize (mín'im-íz), *v. t.* To reduce to a minimum, or the smallest possible proportion or part, as, so many precautions were taken that the danger was minimized.

Minimum (mín'im-um), *n.* [L.] The smallest amount or degree, the least quantity assignable in a given case, opposed to maximum. -Minimum thermometer, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the lowest temperature during a day, or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment.

Minimus (mín'im-us), *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus, of kindred hand-grenade made.

Mining (mín'ing), *p. and a. i.* Of burrowing habits, as, the rabbit is a mining animal. -2 Insidious; working by underhand means.

Afterward found that had no
Into their fenced ears with

Minion (mín'yón), *n.* [From L. minor, less, with the term of omnibus.] 1 A favourite; a darling. -2 A favourite disciple and his dearest.

3 An unworthy favourite; a minion of flattery or a servile dependent, a cruel tyrant by his minions. *Shak.*

Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his minion, Piers Gaveston.

4 A small kind of printing type. In size it is between bodicard and heavier. -5 An ancient piece of ordnance of small size, having a bore of 3/4 inch.

Land me but those two minions in the chase there.

Minion (mín'yón), *n.* Fine, trim; dainty; small, delicate. Their curious singing and minion dancing. *Pyth.*

Minion (mín'yón), *n.* The effluvia of iron-stone after calcination at the iron furnace. *Woods.*

Minionette (mín-yón-ét'), *n.* [Dim. of minion.] A small fancy type. *H. E. Knight.*

Minioning (mín'yón-ing), *n.* Kind treatment. 'Sweet behaviour and soft minioning.' *Morison.*

Minionlike, **Minionly** (mín'yón-ík, mín'yón-í), *adv.* 1 Like a minion. -2 Finely; daintily.

Minors will our spirited youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minionlike.

Minionship (mín'yón-shíp), *n.* State of being a minion. *Shak.*

Minions (mín'í-on), *n.* [From L. minium, red-lead.] Of the colour of red-lead or vermillion. 'A red and minious tincture.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Minish (mín'ish), *v. t.* [From O. Fr. minuer, minuer, to lessen or diminish, from L. L. minuat, to make small, from L. minui, minui, minui, to lessen, root min in minor, less. Hence diminui.] To lessen; to diminish.

You shall not outbid night from your beds of your daily slumber.

Minishment (mín'ish-ment), *n.* The act of diminishing; diminution.

Minister (mín'is-tér), *n.* [L. minister, from minor, minus, less, as magister, master, from magis, more. See *MINOR*.] 1 One who acts under the authority of another; a subordinate to another; a servant; an attendant.

Moore rose up and his minister Joshua, he said to him.

Whoever will be great among you, let him be your minister.

Oh! that the desert were my dwelling place.

With one fair spirit for my minister.

2 One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state, one engaged in the administration of government, as, a minister of state, the prime minister.

-3 A delegate, an ambassador, the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court.

-4 The pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments. -Minister's rental, in Scots law, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality. -5 A servant, attendant, delegate, ambassador, clergyman, parson, priest.

Minister (mín'is-tér), *v. t.* [L. ministrare, from minister, a servant.] 1 To give; to afford, to supply. [Obsolete.]

Now he that ministered food to the wretched dute minister bread for your food.

2 To perform, to render. [Rare.]

If thou dost break her right-hand below
All sacramental ceremonies may
With faith and holy rites be ministered,
No sweet asperges shall the heavens in fall
To make this contract good.

3 To administer medically.

When I was sick, you gave me bitter pills,
And I must minister the like to you.

Minister (mín'is-tér), *v. i.* 1 To act as a minister or attendant; to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to minister to me in the priest's office.

2 To afford supplies, to give things needful, to supply the means of relief, to furnish remedies or afford means of alleviation of a disease.

When saw we thee so hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?

Ministerial (mín'is-tér-í-ál), *n.* 1 Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service, attending for service, attendant, acting at command; subservient; subsidiary; conducive, tending to promote or advance. 'Enlightening epistles and ministerial flames.' *Prior.*

We have fixed our view on those uses of conversation which are ministerial to intellectual culture.

2 Pertaining to a ministry or to ministration of state, pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.

For the ministerial offices in court there must be an eye to them.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the ministerial function.

3 Ecclesiastical; pertaining to ministers of the gospel, as, ministerial garments; ministerial duties.

Capable ministerial prudence keeps back an important truth, because to no confidence with its, clothes of no fashionable vice, origin before no truly working.

SVN. Official, clerical, priestly, sacerdotal, ecclesiastical.

Ministerialist (min-is-tê-ri-al-ist), *n.* In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office.

Ministerially (min-is-tê-ri-al-li), *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character. 'Ministerially or in the capacity of a mediator.' *Waterland.*

Ministering (min-is-tê-ri-ing), *p. and a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; performing personal services; tending.

O. Woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou! *Sir W. Scott.*

Ministry (min-is-tê-ri), *n.* Same as *Ministry*. *Sir K. Digby.*

Ministry (min-is-tê-ri), *n.* Ministration. *Wicklife.*

Ministral (min-is-tral), *a.* Pertaining to a minister. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Ministrant (min-is-trant), *a.* [L. *ministrans*, *ministrans*, pp. of *ministrare*, to minister.] Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command. 'Princedom and dominations ministrant.' *Milton.*

Ministrant (min-is-trant), *n.* Servant; attendant. 'To make all that life borrows from grace and beauty your ministrant.' *Lord Lytton.*

Ministration (min-is-trâ-shon), *n.* [L. *ministratio*, *ministratio*, from *ministrare*, to serve. See **MINISTER**.] 1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service. 'Because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration.' *Acts vi. 1.* 2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function. 'As soon as the days of his ministration were accomplished.' *Luke i. 23.*

Ministrative (min-is-trât-iv), *a.* Affording service; assisting.

Ministre, *t.* *n.* An officer of justice. *Chaucer.*

Ministress (min-is-tres), *n.* A female that ministers. 'The lovely ministrress of truth and good.' *Akenside.*

Ministry (min-is-tri), *n.* [L. *ministerium*. See **MINISTER**.] 1. The act of ministering; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality.

He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary ministry of second causes. *Atterbury.*

To this culminating point, therefore, covered with dust and cobwebs, I attained, as I did to every tomb of importance in Venice, by the ministry of such ancient ladders as were to be found in the sacristan's keeping. *Ruskin.*

2. The office, duties, or functions of a minister of the gospel; the ecclesiastical function; service in sacred things; as, to enter the ministry.

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the ministry of the gospel. *Locke.*

3. Persons who compose the executive government of a state; the body of ministers of state.—4. Duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical; as, the war with France was during the ministry of Pitt.—5. Business; employment; profession. [Rare.] He abhorred the wicked ministry of arms. *Dryden.*

Ministryship (min-is-tri-ship), *n.* The office of a minister; ministry. *Swift.* [Rare.]

Minium (min'-um), *n.* [L.] Red oxide of lead (Pb₂O₃), produced by maintaining the protoxide (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air.

Miniver (min'-i-verb), *n.* [O. Fr. *menuiser*, *menuisier*, *menuisier*, a grayish fur—*menuis* (L. *minutus*), small, and *ver*, fur.] The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also the fur itself. Spelled also *Miniver*.

He lists not tell of ocher rare
Of marbles green, and braided hair,
And kirtles furred with miniver. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mink (mink), *n.* An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel (*Putorius Fison* or *Lutreola*). It is semi-aquatic, burrowing on the banks of rivers and ponds, living on frogs, crayfishes, and fishes, which it pursues in the water. It exhales a strong odour of musk, and its fur is in considerable request. The European and American minks are by some regarded as distinct species. It is also called *Minx* and *Minz-otter*.

Minnesinger (min'-ne-sing-er), *n.* [O. G. *minne*, friendship, love, and *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of early German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called from love being the chief theme of their poems. The body was com-

posed chiefly or exclusively of men of noble descent, comprising knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Their songs are mostly in the Swabian dialect, which during the brilliant days of the house of Swabia was the court language of Germany. The most extensive collection of their songs was compiled by Rüdiger von Manesse, burgo-master of Zürich in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and consists of from 1400 to 1500 pieces. The *minnesingers* gave way to the *mastersingers* of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. See **MASTER-SINGER**.

Minnie (min'-i), *n.* An infantine word for mother. [Scotch.]

Minnow (min'-ô), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *minu* (L. *minutus*), small, or shortened from such forms as Prov. E. *minim*, *mennam*, Sc. *minnan*, from L. *minimus*, smallest; in any case from a widely-spread root meaning small. See **MINOR**.] A species of cyprinoid fish, the *Leuciscus phoxinus* (Cuv.), and the smallest British species of that family. It inhabits fresh-water streams. In America the name is given to the *Phoxinus lavia*.

Hear you this Triton of the minnows! *Shak.*

Minor (mî'nor), *a.* [L. *minor*, smaller; without a positive, and serving as the comparative of *parvus*, small. From a root *min*, small, found in several of the Aryan tongues; comp. A. Sax. *minian*, to lessen; Dan. Sw. *mindre*, Icel. *minnt*, G. *mindere*, less; Ir. and Gael. *min*, small, fine; Gr. *minythô*, to lessen.] 1. Less; smaller: used relatively, and opposed to *major*; as, the *minor* portion of the inhabitants; the *minor* (as opposed to the *major*) axis of an ellipse; he also was guilty, but in a *minor* degree.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

2. Absolutely small; petty; unimportant; inconsiderable; not principal; as, *minor* faults; *minor* considerations; *minor* points in an argument. 'Petty errors and *minor* lapses.' *Sir T. Browne.*

'The suppression or subtle hinting of *minor* details.' *Dr. Caird.*—3. In music, less by a lesser semitone: a term used to distinguish the mode or key having a minor third above the tonic or key-note. It is also applied to all the diatonic intervals. The minor third comprises a tone and a semitone A, C; while the major third is composed of two whole tones C, E.—*Minor key*, in music, that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is distinguished from the major key by having a minor third instead of a major third from the tonic or key-note. It is adapted to solemn and mournful subjects.—*Minor term*, in logic, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.—*Minor premise*, that which contains the minor term.

Minor (mî'nor), *n.* 1. A person of either sex under age; one under a certain age, and thereby legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. Technically *minor* is a Scots law term, and when used in contradistinction to *pupil* signifies a person above the age of pupillarity (twelve in females, and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years. The technical term in England is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. 'When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one.' *Pope.* 2. In logic, the minor term, or the minor premise. See under the adjective.—3. In music, the minor key. See under the adjective.—4. A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Minorate (mî'nor-ât), *v. t.* To diminish. *Glanville.*

Minoration (mî-no-râ-shon), *n.* A lessening; diminution.

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Sir T. Browne.*

Minorese (mî'nor-es), *n.* A female under age.

Minorite (mî'nor-it), *n.* A Franciscan friar. **Minority** (mî-no-rî-ti), *n.* [Fr. *minorité*, from L. *minor*. See **MINOR**.] 1. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, a smallness in the exclusion. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The state of being a minor or not come

of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts. See **MINOR**, *n.*—3. The period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age. In *Scots law*, the interval between pupillarity and majority. The minority of the sovereign in this country is understood to terminate at the age of eighteen years.—4. The smaller number out of a whole divided into two, as in a parliamentary division: opposed to *majority*. Thus we say, the *minority* was large; A. B. was in the *minority*; the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.

Minorship (mî'nor-ship), *n.* The state of being a minor.

Minotaur (min'-ô-tar), *n.* [From *Minos*, an ancient Cretan lawgiver, and Gr. *tauros*, a bull, because the minotaur is said to have been the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, and a bull.] In *Greek myth*, a monster fabled to have had the body of a man, with the head of a bull, and to have fed on human flesh, on which account Minos shut him up in the labyrinth of Dædalus, and at first exposed to him criminals, but afterwards youths and maidens yearly sent from Athens as a tribute. He was slain by Theseus.

Minster (min'-stêr), *n.* [A. Sax. *mynter*, a monastery, the church attached to a monastery (G. *minster*, D. *monster*), from L. *monasterium*, a monastery. See **MONASTERY**.] Originally, a monastery; afterwards, the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. Both in Germany and England this title is given to several large cathedrals; as, York *minster*; the *minster* of Strasburg, &c. It is also found in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery; as, Westminster, Leominster, &c.

Or else were he, the holy king whose hymns
Are chanted in the *minster*, worse than all. *Tennyson.*

Minstrel (min'-strel), *n.* [O. Fr. *menestrel*, from L. L. *ministrælus*, a harper, a dim. from L. *minister*, a servant, attendant—properly one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting.] A singer and musical performer on instruments. In the middle ages minstrels were a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others. They also appear to have accompanied their songs with mimicry and action, and to have practised such various means of diverting as were admired in those rude times, and supplied the want of more refined entertainment. These arts rendered them extremely popular and acceptable in England and the neighbouring countries. The person of the minstrel was sacred; his profession was a passport; he was 'high placed in hall, a welcome guest; no high scene of festivity was considered complete that was not set off with the exercise of the minstrel's talents. So long as the spirit of chivalry existed the minstrels were protected and caressed, because their songs tended to do honour to the ruling passion of the times, and to encourage a martial spirit. They afterwards sank to so low a level as to be classed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with beggars and vagabonds.

Minstrelsy (min'-strel-si), *n.* 1. Musical instruments used by minstrels.

For sorrow of which he broke his *minstrelsy*,
Both harp and lute, gittern and sawtry. *Chaucer.*

2. The arts and occupation of minstrels; music; song, especially song accompanied by instruments.—3. A number of minstrels or musicians.

Lord William's foremost favourite he,
And chief of all his *minstrelsy*. *Sir W. Scott.*
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrelsy*. *Coleridge.*

4. A body of songs, or of ballad poetry suited for singing; as, the *minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border.

Mint (mint), *n.* [O. E. *mint*, *mynt*, *munet*, A. Sax. *mynet*, money, coin, *mynet-smiththe*, a money-smithy, a mint, from L. *moneta*, the mint, money, coin, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, from *monere*, to remind; so also D. *munt*, G. *münze*, Dan. *mynt*, coin, are from the Latin. *Money* is from the same word, through the French.] 1. The place where money is coined by public authority. In Great Britain formerly there was a mint in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in this country, and as

the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The only mint now in Great Britain is on the Tower Hill, London. — *Master of the Mint*, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer. — 2. *Fig.* a source of invention or fabrication.

As the *miners* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison*.

3. A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store; as, this cost a *mint* of money.

He has a *mint* of reasons: ask him. *Tennyson*.

4. A place of privilege in Southwark, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. The privilege is now abolished.

Mint (mint), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *myntian*. See the noun.] 1. To coin; to make and stamp into money. 'New coins of silver which should be then *minted*.' *Bacon*. — 2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate.

Mint (mint), *n.* [A. Sax. *minde*, D. *munte*, G. *minze*, *minze*, from L. *mentha*, Gr. *mintha*, *minthē*, mint.] The name given to several herbaceous aromatic plants of the genus *Mentha*, nat. order Labiate. The species of this genus are nearly all perennial, having square stems which bear opposite and simple leaves; most of them are European, but they are widely distributed throughout temperate regions; they abound in resinous dots which contain an essential oil. They have an agreeable odour, and partake in the highest degree of the tonic and stimulating properties which are found in all labiate plants. — *Spearmint* (*M. viridis*) is that which is so generally used in this country, mixed with vinegar and sugar, in sauce. — *Peppermint* (*M. piperita*) yields the well-known stimulating oil of the same name. — *Pennyroyal-mint* (*M. Pulegium*) is used for the same purposes as peppermint.

Mint (mint), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *myntan*, to propose, to resolve, from root of *mind* (which see).] 1. To aim; to purpose; to attempt; to endeavour. — 2. To insinuate; to hint. [Scott.]

Mintage (mint'āj), *n.* 1. That which is coined or stamped. 'Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage*.' *Sterling*. — 2. The duty paid for coining.

Minter (mint'ēr), *n.* 1. A coiner. *Camden*. 2. An inventor.

O generation of scititious *minsters*! who know not that Apollo is a deity errant. *Gwynn*.

Mint-julep (mint'jū-lep), *n.* A drink made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar, and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint. [American.]

Mintman (mint'man), *n.* pl. **Mintmen** (mint'men). A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins. 'Lawyers, seamen, *mintmen*, and the like.' *Bacon*.

Mint-mark (mint'mārk), *n.* A private mark put upon coins by those that coin them, for the purpose of identification.

Mint-master (mint'mas-tēr), *n.* 1. The master or superintendent of a mint. *Boyle*. — 2. One who invents or fabricates. 'Sole *mint-master* of current words.' *Fuller*.

Mint-sauce (mint'sās), *n.* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a flavouring for lamb.

Mint-warden (mint'war-den), *n.* Same as *Mint-master*.

Minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* [L. *minuendus*, to be lessened, *minuo*, to lessen.] In *arith.* the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Minuet (min'ū-et), *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, from L. *minutus*, small, from *minuo*, to lessen — on account of the small steps of the dance.] 1. A slow graceful dance said to have been invented in Poitou, in France, about the middle of the seventeenth century, performed in 3 or 4 time. — 2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called, or composed in the same time.

Minum (min'um), *n.* A minim.

Minus (mī'nus), *a.* [Nent. of L. *minor*, less. See MINOR.] Less. In *alg.* the term applied to the negative or subtractive sign —, which, when placed between two quantities, signifies that the latter is to be taken from the former: thus *a - b* (called a *minus b*) signifies that *b* is to be subtracted from *a*. Quantities which have the sign *minus* before them are called negative or *minus* quantities; as, —*xy*, —5 *cd*.

Minuscule, **Minuscule** (mī-nus'kū-lā, mī-nus'kūl), *n.* [L. *minuscule*, small, minute, from *minus*, less.] A minute sort of letter or character used in MSS. in the middle ages.

Minuscule (mī-nus'kūl), *a.* [See above.] Small; minute; relating to a kind of letter so called.

Minutary (min'it-a-ri), *a.* Consisting of minutes. 'Their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof.' *Fuller*. [Rare.]

Minute (mī-nūt), *a.* [L. *minutus*, pp. of *minuo*, to lessen, from root *min*, small. See MINOR.] 1. Very small; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence; as, a *minute* grain of sand; a *minute* filament; the blood circulates through very *minute* vessels; *minute* details are tedious. — 2. Characterized by attention to small things; precise; critical: applied to things; as, *minute* observation. — 3. Attentive to the smallest particulars: applied to persons.

If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long. *Walker*.

SYN. Little, diminutive, fine, critical, exact, circumstantial, particular, detailed.

Minute (min'it), *n.* [Fr. *minute*, It. Sp. *minuto*, from L. *minutum*, i.e. a small portion. See MINUTE, *a.*] 1. Something very small; an unimportant particular; a petty detail; a trifle; specifically, a mite or half-farthing.

But when a pore wide as was come, ached cast two *minutiae*, that is, a farthing. *Wickliffe*.

According to the prophecies of him, which were so clear, and descended to *minutiae* and circumstances of his passion. *Jer. Taylor*.

These are but *minutiae*, in respect of the ruin prepared for the living temples. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. A small portion of time, strictly the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; also more loosely a very small portion of time; as, wait a *minute*.

Since you are not sure of a *minute*, throw not away an hour. *Franklin*.

3. In *geom.* the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle. In modern astronomical works, minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m*, and minutes of a degree or of angular space, by an acute accent (''). See DEGREE. — 4. In *arch.* the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minute parts of an order. See MODULE. — 5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of anything; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate; the *minutes* of a meeting. In Scotland, when it is necessary to preserve evidence of any incidental judicial act or statement, this is done in the Court of Session, and also in the inferior courts, by a *minute*.

Minute (min'it), *a.* 1. Showing the minutes; as, the *minute* hand of a clock. — 2. Repeated every minute; as, a *minute*-gun.

Minute (min'it), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *minuted*; ppr. *minuting*. To set down in a short sketch or note; as, to *minute* an agreement or other subject in writing.

The Empress of Russia, with her own hand, *minuted* an edict for universal tolerance. *Bancroft*.

Minute-bell (min'it-bel), *n.* A bell tolled regularly at intervals of one minute.

Minute-book (min'it-buk), *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded.

Minute-glass (min'it-glas), *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

Minute-gun (min'it-gun), *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute in token of mourning or as a signal from a vessel in distress.

Minute-hand (min'it-hand), *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

Minute-jack (min'it-jak), *n.* Another name for *Jack-of-the-clock-house*, or a figure which strikes the bell in an old clock. Nares questions this definition, and says, 'I rather think that no more is meant by *minute-jacks* than fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage; time-servers.'

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies, Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*. *Shak*.

Minutely (mī-nūt'ly), *adv.* With minuteness; to a small point of time, space, or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of anything *minutely*; to ascertain time *minutely*; to relate a story *minutely*.

At the great day, it will be inquired very *minutely*, not only what we did know, but also what we might have known had we so pleased. *Bp. Horne*.

Minutely (min'it-ly), *a.* Happening every minute. *Hammond*.

Minutely (min'it-ly), *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening. 'As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven.' *Hammond*.

Minute-man (min'it-man), *n.* A man ready at a minute's notice; specifically, a soldier enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to start at a minute's notice: a term used in the American revolution.

Minuteness (mī-nūt'nes), *n.* 1. State or quality of being minute; extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; as, the *minuteness* of the particles of air or of a fluid; the *minuteness* of the filaments of cotton; the *minuteness* of details in narration. — 2. Attention to small things; critical exactness; as, the *minuteness* of observation or distinction.

Minute-watch (min'it-woch), *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked. *Boyle*.

Minutia (mī-nūt'hi-ā), *n.*; generally used in plural **Minutiae** (mī-nūt'hi-ē). [L. from *minutus*, small. See MINUTE, *a.*] Smaller, minor, or unimportant particulars or details.

I have always told you the consequence of attending to the *minutiae*, where art (or imposture, as the ill-natured world would call it) is designed. *Richardson*.

Minutiose (mī-nūt'hi-ōs), *a.* Entering into or dealing with minutiae or minute particulars.

More than once I have ventured, in print—as in the *Field* and *Gazette* and elsewhere—an expression like '*minutiae* investigations,' which seems to me to be not only unexceptionable, but much needed. *Fitzedward Hall*.

Mink (mīngks), *n.* [Perhaps a sort of abbrev. form of *minikin*.] 1. A pert, wanton girl; a hussy; a jade; a quean; a baggage. 'A fine gaudy *mink*, that robs our counters every night, and then goes out and spends it.' *Dryden*.

Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby. Get him to pray.—My prayers, *mink*! *Shak*.

2. A she-punk. — 3. An animal of the weasel family; the mink. See MINK.

Mink-otter (mīngks'ot-ēr), *n.* The mink (which see).

Miny (mīn'y), *a.* 1. Abounding with minae. 2. Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth. '*Miny* caverns.' *Thomson*.

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *miōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* the name given by Sir Charles Lyell to a subdivision of the tertiary strata. According to him the European tertiary strata may be referred to four successive epochs, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells. The first or oldest he terms *eoocene*, the second *miocene*, the third older *pliocene*, and the last or fourth *neocene* *pliocene*. The terms *miocene* and *pliocene* are comparative, the first meaning less recent, and the other more recent; they express the more or less near approach which the deposits of these eras, when contrasted with each other, make to the existing creation, at least so far as the mollusca are concerned. The *miocene* period was found to yield 18 per cent of recent fossils; many shells belong exclusively to this period. The *miocene* strata contain an admixture of the extinct genera of lacustrine mammalia of the *eoocene* series, with the earliest forms of genera which exist at the present time. The statistical test is no longer applicable, but the term is still used for those strata which overlie the *eoocene*. Spelled also *Melocene*.

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *n.* In *geol.* the *miocene* strata.

Miohippus (mī'ō-hip'pus), *n.* [*Mio*, from *miocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidae, occurring in the *miocene* strata of North America, in which each forefoot consists of three toes, the middle one being the largest. The *miohippus* was about the size of a sheep.

Miostemonus (mī'ō-stem'on-us), *a.* In bot. same as *Meiostemonus*.

Miquelet (mīk'we-let), *n.* [Sp. *miquelete*.] An irregular or partisan soldier. *Smart*.

Mir (mēr), *n.* [Rus.] A communal division in Russia. See extract.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose the whole country is divided into communes denominated *mir*—which means both 'the village' and 'the world'—and these again are united into districts or 'volosts' embracing a population of about 2000 souls. *Statesman's Year Book*.

Mira (mī'ra), *n.* [L. *mirus*, wonderful.] A singular star of the third magnitude, in the

the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The only mint now in Great Britain is on the Tower Hill, London.—*Master of the Mint*, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer.—2 *Fig.* a source of invention or fabrication.

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party.

3. A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store; as, this cost a *mint* of money.

He has a *mint* of reasons: ask him. *Tennyson*.

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O generation of fictitious *minters*! who know not that Apollo is a deity errant. *Gayton*.

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Minum (min'um), *n.* A minim.

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You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies, Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*. *Shak.*

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Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby. Get him to pray.—My prayers, *min!* *Shak.*

2. A she-puppy.—3. An animal of the weasel family; the mink. See MINK.

Mink-otter (mingks'ot-ēr), *n.* The mink (which see).

Miny (min'), *a.* 1. Abounding with mines. 2. Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth. 'Miny caverns.' *Thomson*.

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *miōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* the name given by Sir Charles Lyell to a subdivision of the tertiary strata. According to him the European tertiary strata may be referred to four successive epochs, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells. The first or oldest he terms *eoene*, the second *miocene*, the third *older pliocene*, and the last or fourth *newer pliocene*. The terms *miocene* and *pliocene* are comparative, the first meaning less recent, and the other more recent; they express the more or less near approach which the deposits of these eras, when contrasted with each other, make to the existing creation, at least so far as the mollusca are concerned. The *miocene* period was found to yield 18 per cent of recent fossils; many shells belong exclusively to this period. The *miocene* strata contain an admixture of the extinct genera of lacustrine mammals of the *eoene* series, with the earliest forms of genera which exist at the present time. The statistical test is no longer applicable, but the term is still used for those strata which overlie the *eoene*. Spelled also *Meiocene*.

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *n.* In *geol.* the *miocene* strata.

Miohippus (mī'ō-hip'pus), *n.* [*Mio*, from *miocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidae, occurring in the *miocene* strata of North America, in which each forefoot consists of three toes, the middle one being the largest. The *miohippus* was about the size of a sheep.

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Mira (mī'ra), *n.* [L. *mirus*, wonderful.] A singular star of the third magnitude, in the

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pīn; nôte, not, mōve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune; ŷ, Sc. fey.

Misaffection (mis-af-fek'ashon), *n.* A wrong affection. *Bp. Hall.*

Misaffirm (mis-af-fér'm'), *v.t.* To affirm incorrectly. *Milton.*

Misaimed (mis-ámd'), *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser.*

Mis allegation (mis-al-lé-gá'shon), *n.* A false statement. 'Who have charged me with mis allegation.' *Bp. Morton.*

Misallage (mis-al-lej'), *v.t.* To state erroneously; to cite falsely as a proof or argument. *Bp. Hall.*

Misalliance (mis-al-li'ans), *n.* Any improper alliance or association; specifically, an improper connection by marriage. In the latter sense generally written in its French form *Misalliance*.

Their purpose was to ally two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Bp. Ward.*

A Leigh had made a *misalliance*, and blushed. A Howard should know it. *E. B. Browning.*

Misallied (mis-al-lid'), *a.* Improperly allied or connected. 'A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod.' *Burke.*

Misallotment (mis-al-lot'ment), *n.* A wrong allotment.

Misalter (mis-al'tér), *v.t.* To alter wrongly or for the worse. *Bp. Hall.*

Misanthrope, **Misanthropist** (mis-an-thróp, mis-an-thróp-ist), *n.* [Gr. *misanthros*—*mis*, to hate, and *anthropos*, man.] A hater of mankind.

Alas! poor dean, his only scope Was to be held a *misanthrope*. *Swift.*

Misanthropic, **Misanthropical** (mis-an-thróp-ik, mis-an-thróp-ik-al), *a.* Hating or having a dislike to mankind.

What can be more gloomy and *misanthropic* than the following strain of discontent? *Observer.*

Misanthropize (mis-an-thróp-íz), *v.t.* To render misanthropic. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Misanthropos (mis-an-thróp-os), *n.* [Gr.; not an English word.] A misanthrope; a man-hater.

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shak.*

Misanthropy (mis-an-thróp-í), *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind; opposed to *philanthropy*.

Misapplication (mis-ap-pli-ká'shon), *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose. 'Misapplication of the means of life.' *South.*

Misapply (mis-ap-plí'), *v.t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* our talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*. *Shak.*

Misappreciate (mis-ap-pré'shi-át), *v.t.* Not properly or fully to appreciate; to fail in rightly appreciating; as, his efforts were *misappreciated*.

Misapprehend (mis-ap-pré'hend), *v.t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense. 'Wilfully to *misapprehend* the author's views.' *Ld. Brougham.*

Misapprehension (mis-ap-pré'hén'shon), *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact; as, you are labouring under a serious *misapprehension*. *SYN.* Misconception, misunderstanding, mistaking, mistake.

Misapprehensively (mis-ap-pré'hén'siv-ly), *adv.* By misapprehension.

Misappropriate (mis-ap-pró-pri-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *misappropriated*; ppr. *misappropriating*. To appropriate wrongly; to put to a wrong purpose; as, to *misappropriate* funds entrusted to one.

Misappropriation (mis-ap-pró-pri-át'shon), *n.* Wrong appropriation; as, to be guilty of *misappropriation* of money.

Misarrange (mis-a-ránj'), *v.t.* To place in a wrong order or improper manner.

Misarrangement (mis-a-ránj'ment), *n.* Wrong or disorderly arrangement. 'Fantastic *misarrangement*.' *Couper.*

Misascibe (mis-as-krib'), *v.t.* To ascribe falsely.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

Misassign (mis-as-sín'), *v.t.* To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

Misattend (mis-at-tend'), *v.t.* To disregard. 'The *misattended* words of Christ.' *Milton.*

Misadventure, *n.* Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

Misadvise, *v.t.* To advise wrongly. *Chaucer.*

Misbear,† **Misbore**,† *v.t.* To misbehave. *Chaucer.*

Misbecome (mis-bé-kum'), *v.t.* pret. *misbecame*; ppr. *misbecoming*; pp. *misbecome* or *misbecomed* (the latter is used by Shakspere). Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.

And, as you are a king, speak in your state. What I have done that *misbecame* my place. *Shak.*

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

Misbecoming (mis-bé-kum'ing), *p.* and *a.* Unbecoming; unseemly; improper; indecorous. 'Misbecoming and disingenuous ways.' *Locke.* 'Anything so disingenuous, so *misbecoming* a gentleman.' *Locke.*

Misbecomingly (mis-bé-kum'ing-ly), *adv.* In an unbecoming manner. *Beau. & Fl.*

Misbecomingness (mis-bé-kum'ing-ness), *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness. *Boyle.*

Misbode,† *v.t.* [A Sax. *misbeddan*—prefix *mis*, and *beddan*, to bid, to offer.] To wrong by word or deed; to insult. *Chaucer.*

Misbefitting (mis-bé-fít'ing), *a.* Not befitting.

Misbeget (mis-bé-ge't'), *v.t.* To beget wrongfully or unlawfully. *Robert of Gloucester.*

Misbegot, **Misbegotten** (mis-bé-got', mis-bé-got'n), *p.* and *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; used also as a general epithet of opprobrium. 'Three *misbegotten* knaves in Kendal Green.' *Shak.* 'Her *misbegotten* brood of lies.' *Lloyd.*

Misbehave (mis-bé-háv'), *v.t.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

Misbehave (mis-bé-háv'), *v.t.* To behave ill; with the reflexive pronouns; as, he *misbehaved* himself.

Misbehaved (mis-bé-háv'd), *a.* Guilty of ill behaviour; ill bred; rude. 'A *misbehaved* and sullen wench.' *Shak.*

Misbehaviour (mis-bé-háv'yér), *n.* Ill conduct; improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour. 'This *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment.' *South.*

Misbeholden (mis-bé-höld'n), *a.* Offensive; unkind; as, *misbeholden* word. [North of England and United States.]

Misbelief (mis-bé-léf'), *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion; unbelief.

Misbelieve (mis-bé-lév'), *v.t.* To believe erroneously. 'And chide at him that made her *misbelieve*.' *Spenser.*

Misbeliever (mis-bé-lév'ér), *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Shak.*

Misbelieving (mis-bé-lév'ing), *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious. 'That *misbelieving* Moor.' *Shak.*

Misbeseeem (mis-bé-sém'), *v.t.* To suit ill; to misbecome. *Hakewill.*

Misbeseeeming (mis-bé-sém'ing), *p.* and *a.* Unbecoming; misbecoming. 'Lay any *misbeseeeming* imputation upon God.' *Barrow.*

Misbestow (mis-bé-stó'), *v.t.* To bestow improperly. 'Misbestowed wealth.' *Milton.*

Misbode,† pp. of *misbode*. Injured. *Chaucer.*

Misborn (mis-born'), *a.* Born to evil. *Spenser.*

Misborne,† pp. of *misbear*. Misbehaved. *Chaucer.*

Misca (mis-ká'), *v.t.* To miscall; to abuse and call names; to revile; to speak ill of. [Scotch.]

Miscalculate (mis-kál'kú-lát), *v.t.* To calculate erroneously; to make a wrong guess or estimate of. 'Misquoted, misinterpreted and *miscalculated*.' *Arbutnot.*

Miscalculation (mis-kál'kú-lá'shon), *n.* Erroneous calculation or estimate; as, to make a *miscalculation* in accounts.

Miscall (mis-kál'), *v.t.* 1. To call by a wrong name; to name improperly. 'Simple truth *miscalled* simplicity.' *Shak.*—2. To give a bad name or character to. [Rare.]

You taught the book of life my name, that so, Whatever future sinnes should me *miscall*, Your first acquaintance might discredit all. *Herbert.*

Miscarriage (mis-kar'rij'), *n.* 1. Unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure; defeat; non-success; as, the criminal escaped by a *miscarriage* of justice.

He excused himself, laying a great part of the *miscarriage* on the stubbornness of the Earl of Essex. *Baker.*

Your cures aloud you tell, But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth.*

2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behaviour. 'The failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous.' *Rogers.*—3. In med. properly the expulsion of the fetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception. The terms *miscarriage* and *abortion* are, however, often used synonymously. See *ABORTION*.

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Miscarriageable (mis-kar'rij-a-bl), *a.* Liable to miscarry. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Miscarry (mis-kar'ri), *v.t.* 1. To fail to reach its destination; to be carried into the wrong hands, as a letter. 'A letter which accidentally hath *miscarried*.' *Shak.*—2. To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; said either of persons or things, but now generally in such phrases as, the project, scheme, design, enterprise, attempt, has *miscarried*. 'Frederick, the great soldier, who *miscarried* at sea.' *Shak.*

My ships have all *miscarried*. *Shak.*

3. To bring forth young before the proper time; specifically, to expel the embryo or fetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception.—4.† To be brought forth before the proper time, as a child. 'An the child I now go with do *miscarry*.' *Shak.*

Miscast (mis-kást'), *v.t.* To cast or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Browne.*

Miscast (mis-kást'), *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning. *Wright.*

Miscathollic (mis-kath'o-lik), *a.* Heterodox. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Misceae (mis-é'), *n.* Same as *Missi*.

Miscegenation (mis'é-je-ná'shon), *n.* [L. *misceo*, to mix, and *genus*, a race.] Mixture or amalgamation of races.

The intimate communion which was possible in the days of slavery (in America) between the white and the black is now, for a dozen obvious reasons, impossible. The intermixture of dialects is as sure to be stopped as is the commingling of bloods. Competent observers say that *miscegenation* was nearly ended by the war and the emancipation of the slave. The two races are steadily drifting apart, so far as all intimate association is concerned. *Edward King.*

Miscellanarian (mis-sel-lá-ná'ri-an), *a.* [See *MISCELLANY*.] Belonging to miscellanies; miscellanous. 'Miscellanarian author.' *Shaftebury.*

Miscellanarian (mis-sel-lá-ná'ri-an), *n.* A writer of miscellanies. *Shaftebury.*

Miscellane (mis-sel-án), *n.* A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called *Meslin*.

Miscellaneous (mis-sel-lá-né-a), *n.* pl. [See below.] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

Miscellaneous (mis-sel-lá-né-a), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, from *misceo*, to mix.] 1. Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds; diversified; promiscuous; as, a *miscellaneous* publication; a *miscellaneous* rabble.—2. Producing things of various sorts; as, a *miscellaneous* writer. 'An elegant and *miscellaneous* author.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Miscellaneousness (mis-sel-lá-né-us-ness), *adv.* In a miscellaneous manner; with variety or mixture; promiscuously.

Miscellaneousness (mis-sel-lá-né-us-ness), *n.* The state of being miscellaneous or mixed; composition of various kinds.

Miscellanist (mis-sel-lá-nist), *n.* A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

Miscellany (mis-sel-lá-ní), *n.* [Fr. *miscellane*, *miscellanes*; L. *miscellaneus*, mixed or mingled things, from *misceo*, to mix.] 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds. 'Not like the piebald *miscellany*, man.' *Tennyson.*

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin. *Haynt.*

Specifically.—2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions, treatises, or extracts.

Miscellany (mis-sel-lá-ní), *a.* Miscellanous. 'A few *miscellany* observations.' *Harri-*

Miscellany madam,† a female trader in miscellaneous articles, especially of female attire or ornament.

As a waiting-woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, I want new tires, and go visit courtiers. *B. Jonson.*

Miscentre (mis-sen'tér), *v.t.* To place amiss. *Donne.*

Mischallenge† (mis-chal'lenj'), *n.* A false challenge; a challenge given amiss.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take, The meede thy *mischallenge*. *Spenser.*

Mischance (mis-chans'), *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure. 'With *mischance* and with misadventure.' *Chaucer.* 'Triumph over all *mischances*.' *Shak.* 'Seeing all his own *mischances*.' *Tennyson.*

Nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance*, or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*

SYN. Misfortune, misadventure, mishap, infelicity, calamity, disaster.

Mischance (mis-chans), *v.t.* To happen wrongly or unfortunately. *Spenser.*
Mischaracterise (mis-kar-ak-tér-iz), *v.t.* To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.
Mischarge (mis-chárj), *v.t.* To mistake in charging; as, to *mischarge* items in an account.
Mischarge (mis-chárj), *n.* A mistake in charging; an erroneous entry in an account.
Mischanceable, *a.* 1. Unfortunate. *Lydgate.* 2. Mischivous. *Lydgate.*
Mischief (mis'chif), *n.* [O.Fr. *meschief*, *meschif*, *mischieu*; Fr. *meschif*; Sp. Pg. *menoscabo*, deterioration, loss; from Fr. and Pr. *mes*, Sp. and Pg. *menos* = L. *minus*, less, and *chaf*, *cap*, *cabo* = L. *caput*, the head.] 1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not; sometimes calamity, misfortune. 'Till mischief and despair drive you to break your necks.' *Shak.* 'Lest some mischief befall him.' *Gen. xlii. 4.*
 Thy tongue deviseth mischief. Ps. lii. 2.
 An he had been a dog that should have howled thus they would have hanged him: and I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief. *Shak.*
 The rage against machinery; the objections to a free export of grain, &c.; afford additional illustrations of the mischief which ignorance of economical science is calculated to produce. *Brougham.*
 2. Cause of evil, harm, or injury.
 Many of their horse, also, fallen in disorderly, were now more a mischief to their own, than before a terror to their enemies. *Milton.*
 3. Source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance; vexatious or annoying matter; as, I have money enough, but the mischief is I have left my purse at home.
 The mischief was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*
 4. A worker of mischief. *Dryden.*—5. Troublesome, aggravating, or annoying act or conduct; conduct causing some slight injury or annoyance; wrong-doing; as, these boys are never out of mischief.—To do *one a mischief*, to do harm to one, generally bodily harm.—To *make mischief* between persons, to set them at variance; to cause ill-feeling between them.
Mischief† (mis'chif), *v.t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.
 It is in me to plague and mischief you indeed. *Holland.*
Mischief-maker (mis'chif-mák-ér), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.
Mischief-making (mis'chif-mák-ing), *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.
 A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing, and mischief-making monkey from his birth. *Byron.*
Mischieve (mis'chív), *v.t.* To hurt; to do a mischief to. [Obsolete and Scotch.]
 He that kills may be killed, and he that does injury may be mischieved. *Ser. Taylor.*
Mischivous (mis'chiv-us), *a.* 1. Harmful; hurtful; injurious; pernicious; noxious. Most mischievous foul sin. *Shak.*
 This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably mischievous to society. *South.*
 2. Inclined to do harm; fond of mischief; annoying or troublesome in conduct; as, a mischievous boy.—*SYN.* Harmful, hurtful, injurious, detrimental, noxious, pernicious, destructive.
Mischivously (mis'chiv-us-lí), *adv.* 1. With injury, hurt, loss, or damage; as, this law operates mischievously.—2. With evil intention or disposition; as, the injury was done mischievously.
Mischivousness (mis'chiv-us-ness), *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; noxiousness.—2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy; as, the mischievousness of youth.
Mischina (mis'hín), *n.* A part of the Jewish Talmud. See *MISHNA*.
Mischoose (mis'chós), *v.t.* or *i.* To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice. *Stowe.*
Mischristen (mis-kris'tn), *v.t.* To christen wrong.
Miscibility (mis-i-bil'ití), *n.* State of being miscible; capability of being mixed.
Miscible (mis'i-bí), *a.* [Fr., from L. *miscere*, to mix.] Capable of being mixed; as, oil and water are not miscible.
 All these had kept the landed and moneyed interests more separated in France, less miscible. *Burke.*
Miscitation (mis-i-tá'shon), *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation. *Bp. Hall.*
Miscite (mis-sít), *v.t.* To cite erroneously or falsely; as, to *miscite* a text of Scripture.
Miscclaim (mis-kliám), *n.* A mistaken claim.
 Error, *miscclaim*, and forgetfulness become sutors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

Miscongnizant (mis-kog'ni-zant or mis-kon'i-zant), *a.* Ignorant of; unacquainted with.
Miscongnise (mis-kog-níz'), *v.t.* To misunderstand. *Holland.*
Miscollect (mis-kol-lekt'), *v.t.* To collect wrongly. *Hooker.*
Miscollection (mis-kol-lek'tshon), *n.* A wrong, faulty, or deficient collection.
 In his words and yours, I find both *miscollection* and wrong charge. *Bp. Hall.*
Miscollocation (mis-kol'ló-ká'shon), *n.* Wrong collocation. *De Quincey.*
Miscomfort† (mis-kum'fért), *v.t.* To cause discomfort to. *Sir T. Malory.* [Rare.]
Miscomfort† (mis-kum'fért), *n.* Discomfort.
Miscomprehend (mis-kom'pré-hend'), *v.t.* To comprehend incorrectly or erroneously; to misunderstand.
Miscomputation (mis-kom-pú-tá'shon), *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning. *Clarendon.*
Miscompute (mis-kom-pút'), *v.t.* To compute or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Browne.*
Misconceit† (mis-kon-sét'), *n.* Misconception.
 The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*
Misconceive (mis-kon-sév'), *v.t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of anything; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of anything; as, you entirely *misconceive* the question in dispute.
 To yield to others just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived*. *Hooker.*
SYN. Misapprehend, misunderstand, misjudge, mistake.
Misconceiver (mis-kon-sév-ér), *n.* One who misconceives.
 What a *misconceiver* 'tis. *Beau. & Fl.*
Misconception (mis-kon-sép'shon), *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.
 Great errors and dangers result from a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey.*
SYN. Misconception, misunderstanding, mistake.
Misconclusion (mis-kon-klú'zhon), *n.* An erroneous conclusion or inference. *Bp. Hall.*
Misconduct (mis-kon'dukt), *n.* 1. Wrong conduct; misbehaviour; ill behaviour. 'Guilty of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour.' *Addison.*—2. Mismanagement.
Misconduct (mis-kon'dukt'), *v.t.* 1. To conduct amiss; to mismanage.—2. With reflexive pronouns to misbehave; as, he *misconducted himself* grossly.
Misconfident† (mis-kon'fí-dent), *a.* Having false confidence.
 Brethren, your not omniscient eyes shall see that my eyes are so lyncean as to see you proudly *misconfident*. *Bp. Hall.*
Misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'túr), *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.
 I hope they will . . . correct our *misconjectures*. *Sir T. Browne.*
Misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'túr), *v.t.* or *i.* To guess wrong. 'Persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.' *Bacon.*
Misconsecrate (mis-kon'sé-krát'), *v.t.* To consecrate improperly. *Bp. Hall.*
Misconsecration (mis-kon'sé-krát'shon), *n.* Wrong consecration.
Misconsequence (mis-kon'sé-kwens), *n.* A wrong consequence or deduction. *Adp. Leighton.*
Misconster (mis-kon'stér), *v.t.* To misconstrue. *Old editions of Shak.*
Misconstruct (mis-kon-strukt'), *v.t.* 1. To construct wrong.—2. To interpret wrong; to misconstrue.
Misconstruction (mis-kon-struk'tshon), *n.* The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning; as, a *misconstruction* of words or actions. *Shak.*
Misconstrue (mis-kon-stró'), *v.t.* To construe or interpret erroneously; to misapprehend; to take in a wrong sense; to misjudge; to misunderstand. 'Lest I be *misconstrued*.' *Shak.*
 Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*
 A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions *misconstrued*. *Addison.*
Misconstruer (mis-kon-stró-ér), *n.* One who misconstrues; one who makes a wrong interpretation.
Miscontent† (mis-kon-tent'), *a.* Discontented. *Udall.*

Miscontinuance (mis-kon-tín'ú-ans), *n.* Cessation. In law, (a) continuance by an improper process. *Tomlins.* (b) Discontinuance. *Cowell.*
Misord† (mis-kord'), *v.t.* To be discordant. *Chaucer.*
Misorder (mis-kó-rekt'), *v.t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.
 He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *misorder*s his author. *Dryden.*
Miscounsel (mis-koun'sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *miscounselled*, ppr. *miscounselling*. To advise wrong. *Spenser.*
Miscount (mis-kount'), *v.t.* 1. To count erroneously; to mistake in counting to the amount of.
 In their computation they had mistaken and *miscounted* . . . a hundred years. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. To misjudge or misconstrue. 'Miscounted as malignant hate.' *Terminyon.*
Miscount (mis-kount'), *v.t.* To make wrong reckoning.
 Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health. *Bp. Patrick.*
Miscount (mis-kount'), *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.
Miscovet† (v.t.) To covet wrongfully. *Chaucer.*
Miscreance†, **Miscreancy**† (mis'kré-ans, mis'kré-an-sí), *n.* [See MISCREANT.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. 'If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreances*.' *Spenser.* 'Hereby, *miscreancy*, atheism.' *Ayliffe.*
Miscreant (mis'kré-ant), *n.* [O.Fr. *meccrément* (Mod. Fr. *mécérant*)—*mes*, prefix, from L. *minus*, less (see MIS-), and *creant*, for *crojan*, believing, from L. *credo*, to believe.] 1. A misbeliever; an infidel, or one who embraces a false faith. 'Turks, pagans, or such other *miscreants*.' *Fryth.*
 We are not therefore ashamed of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, because *miscreants* in scorn have upbraided us that the highest of our wisdom is believ. *Hooker.*
 2. A vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.
 Thou art a traitor and a *miscreant*. *Shak.*
Miscreate†, **Miscreated** (mis-kré-át', mis-kré-át'ed), *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed; spurious.
 Or nicely charge your understanding soul With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shak.*
Miscreative (mis-kré-át'iv), *a.* Tending to wrong creation; that creates amiss. *Shelley.*
Miscredulity (mis-kre-dú-lí-tí), *n.* Wrong or misdirected credulity; belief or credulity in a wrong object. 'The *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the church than to the Scripture.' *Bp. Hall.*
Miscreed (mis-kred'), *n.* A wrong or erroneous creed. [Rare.]
 Why then should man, teasing the world for grace, Spoil his salvation for a fierce *miscreed*. *Keats.*
Misdate (mis-dát'), *n.* A wrong date.
Misdate (mis-dát'), *v.t.* To date erroneously; as, to *misdate* a letter; to *misdate* an event.
Misdaub (mis-dáb'), *v.t.* To daub unskillfully; to apoll by daubing. 'The reforming and repairing of an old church, . . . *misdaubed* with some untempered and lately laid mortar.' *Bp. Hall.*
Misdeal (mis-dél'), *n.* In card-playing, a wrong deal; a deal in which each player does not receive his proper cards.
Misdeal (mis-dél'), *v.t.* or *i.* To divide wrongly or unfairly; specifically, in card-playing, not to give out the proper portion or number of cards to each player.
Misdecision (mis-dé-sí'zhon), *n.* A wrong or erroneous decision.
 Upon a reversal too of the judgment, the judge paid a penalty for his *misdecision*. *Brougham.*
Misdeed (mis-déd'), *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action. 'Be avenged on my *misdeeds*.' *Shak.* 'Evils which our own *misdeeds* have done.' *Milton.*
Misdeem (mis-dém'), *v.t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. 'Misdeeming the cause to be in God's law which is in man's unrighteous ignorance.' *Milton.*
Misdeemean (mis-dé-mén'), *v.t.* To behave ill; with reflexive pronouns.
 You that best should teach us Have *misdeemeaned* yourself. *Shak.*
Misdeemeanant (mis-dé-mén'ant), *n.* One who commits a misdeemeanour.
Misdeemeanants, who have money in their pockets, may be seen in many of our prisons. *S. Smith.*

Misdeemeanour (mis-dé-mé-an'ér), *n.* 1. III behaviour; evil conduct, fault. 'That God takes a particular notice of our personal misdeemeanours.' South. — 2. In law, an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime. Crimes and misdeemeanours are more synonymous terms; but in common usage the word crime is made to denote offences of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while all indictable offences which do not amount to felony, as perjury, libels, conspiracies, assaults, &c., are comprised under the name of misdeemeanours. 2. Mismanagement; mistake in management or treatment.

Some natural fault in the soil, or misdeemeanour in the owners. *Sensational Sermons, 1844.*

STM Misdeed, misconduct, misbehaviour, fault, trespass, transgression.

Misdepart, *v.* To part or distribute wrongly or unequally.

His misdeparteth riches temporal. *Chaucer.*

Misderive (mis-dé-riv'), *v.* 1. To err in deriving; as, to misderivate a word. — 2. To divert improperly; to misdirect. 'Misderiving the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.' *Dr. Hall.*

Misdescriber (mis-dé-skrib'), *v.* To describe falsely or erroneously.

Misdesert (mis-dé-sért'), *n.* III-desert. *Sponser.*

Misdevotion (mis-dé-vé'shon), *n.* Mis-directed devotion, mistaken piety.

A place where misdevotion thrives. A thousand prayers to misdevote, whose very names The church know not, have's leaves not yet. *Dante.*

Misdiet (mis-diet'), *n.* Improper diet or food. *Sponser.*

Misdirect (mis-dí-ekt'), *v.* To supply with improper or injurious food; to diet irregularly or improperly.

Misdirect (mis-dí-ekt'), *v.* To direct to a wrong person or place; as, to misdirect a letter.

Misdirection (mis-dí-ek'tsion), *n.* A wrong direction.

Misdisposition (mis-dí-pó'sí'shon), *n.* Bad disposition or inclination, inclination to evil. *Dr. Hall.*

Misdistinction (mis-dí'stíng'wísh), *v.* To distinguish wrongly or erroneously; to make false distinctions concerning.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we misdistinction. *Hooker.*

Misdivide (mis-dí-ví-d'), *v.* To divide wrongly.

Misdo (mis-dé'), *v.* To do wrong; to do amiss, to commit a crime or fault.

Alford me place to show what recompense Towards thee I intend for what I have misdone. *Milton.*

Misdoer (mis-dé-ér'), *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.

Misdoing (mis-dé-íng'), *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime, an offence. 'To reform his misdoings.' *Holmes.*

Misdoubt (mis-dé-út'), *n.* 1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

For full well he knows He cannot so precisely weed his hand As his misdoings present occasion. *Shak.*

2. Irrresolution; hesitation.

New York, or never, need thy fearful thought, And change misdoings to resolution. *Shak.*

Misdoubt (mis-dé-út'), *v.* To suspect of deceit or danger.

I do not misdoubt my wife, but I would be both to turn them both together. *Shak.*

Misdoubtful (mis-dé-út'fú), *n.* Mingiving.

She 'gan to cast in her misdoubtful mind A thousand fears. *Sponser.*

Misdraw (mis-dred'), *n.* Draw of evil.

Misde (mís), *n.* (Norm. *misde*, Fr. *mis*, put, laid, pp. of *mettre*, L. *mittere*, to send) 1. In law, the issue in real actions, especially in a writ of right. — 2. Cost; expense; outlay. — 3. A tax or tallage. — 4. In Wales, formerly an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldom. — 5. A treaty or agreement, as, in English history, the *misde* of Lewes, 1264. — 6. A meane or marriage.

Misdeane (mis-dé-á-né), *n.* Unreason. *Chaucer.*

Misdeane (mis-dé-á-né), *n.* Unreason.

Misdeane (mis-dé-á-né), *n.* A spurious or incorrect edition. 'A misdeane of the

Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.' *Dr. Hall.*

Misdeane (mis-dé-á-né), *v.* To do wrong.

Misdeane (mis-dé-á-né), *n.* In law, money paid by way of contract or composition, to purchase any liberty, &c.

Misemploy (mis-em-ploy'), *v.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, to misemploy time, power, advantages, talents, &c. 'Because 'tis sin to misemploy an hour.' *Dryden.*

Misemployment (mis-em-ploy'ment'), *n.* III employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, the misemployment of time or money.

Misenter (mis-en-ter'), *v.* To enter erroneously or by mistake; as, to misenter items in an account.

Misentry (mis-en-try'), *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as in an account.

Miser (mí'sér), *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched, akin to *misereus*, sorrowful, and *Dr misce*, hatred.] 1. A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted. 'Decrepid miser, base ignoble wretch.' *Shak.*

These pains that make the miser glad of death Have held on me. *Old play.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow. — 3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

Rich beauty dwells like a miser, str. in a poor house. *Shak.*

4. An iron cylinder attached to the lower end of a boring rod, in which the earthy matters are collected, or miserr-up, in the process of sinking shafts, wells, &c. The bottom is conical, with a valved opening, through which the earth can pass upwards.

Miser (mí'sér), *v.* To collect in the interior of a boring-tool called a miser (which see); used with up.

Miserable (mí'sér-a-bil'), *a.* (Fr. *miserable*, L. *miserabilis*, from *miser*, wretched. See *Miser*.) 1. Very unhappy; suffering misery; wretched.

The miserable have no other medicine But only hope. *Shak.*

What hopes delude thee, miserable man? *Dryden.*

2. Filled with misery, abounding in misery; as, a miserable case; a miserable night. — 3. Causing unhappiness or misery.

What's more miserable than discontent? *Shak.*

4. Very poor or mean; worthless; despicable; as, a miserable hut; miserable clothing; a miserable soil.

Miserable condition are ye all. *Job vi. 1.*

5. Niggardly; miserly [Obsolete and Scotch.]

The liberal-hearted men lie, by the opinion of the prodigal, miserable; and by the judgment of the miserly, lavish. *Hooker.*

STM Abject, forlorn, pitiable, wretched.

Miserableness (mí'sér-a-bí-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being miserable.

Miserably (mí'sér-a-bí-ly), *adv.* In a miserable manner. 'unhappily, calamitously; very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. 'Where you shall be so miserably entertained.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

The fish was miserably stabbed to death. *South.*

Miseration (mis-ér-a'sí-on), *n.* Commiseration. *Shelton.*

Misrect (mis-é-rekt'), *v.* To erect wrongly; to erect with a wrong object. 'These mis-erected altars.' *Dr. Hall.*

Misere (mí-sé-ré'), *n.* 1. The name of a

psalm in the Roman Catholic church service, taken from the fifty-seventh Psalm, beginning in the Vulgate, 'Misere mei,

Misere, from All-Saints College, Oxford. a. Misereant. b. Do not do down.

psalm in the Roman Catholic church service, taken from the fifty-seventh Psalm, beginning in the Vulgate, 'Misere mei,

Domine' ('Pity me, O Lord'), often presented by the ordinary to such malefactors, about to suffer death, as had the benefit of clergy allowed them, in order that they might show if they could read. — 2. A lamentation.

No more my tears and misere, Traha. *Seneca & Pl.*

3. A piece of music composed to the psalm known as the *Misere*, as, the *Misere* of Allegri, &c. — 4. A projecting bracket on the under side of a hipped seat in a stall of a church; the seat and bracket together. The bracket served as a rest for a person standing, the seat being turned up. Also called *Misericordia*.

Misericordia, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Mercy; pity. *Chaucer* — 2. Same as *Misericordia*, 1 and 3.

Misericordia (mis-é-rí-ór'dí-a), *n.* [L., mercy, from *miser*, tender-hearted, from *miser*, wretched, and *cor*, the heart;] 1. In law, an arbitrary fine imposed on any person for an offence, so called because the amount ought to be as small, and less than that required by Magna Charta. — 2. A narrow-bladed dagger used by a knight in the middle ages against a wounded adversary, when giving him the mercy or finishing stroke. — 3. Same as *Misere*, 4.

Misery (mí'sér-i), *n.* Like a miser in habits; pertaining to a miser, penurious; sordid; niggardly, parsimonious, as, a misery person or a person of misery habits.

Misery (mí'sér-i), *n.* [L. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched. See *Miser*.] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; wretchedness.

Misery makes sport to much folk. *Shak.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

That all the miseries which nature owes Were mine at once. *Shak.*

3. Cruelty; misdeeds; misdeeds. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

He returned again to his old humour, which was born and bred with him, and that was avarice and misery. *North.*

This also seems to be the meaning in the following passage from Shakespeare:

He covets less Than misery itself would give. *Cor. ii. 1, 2.*

Here, however, it may have no other than the ordinary acceptation. — *STM* Wretchedness, torture, agony, torment, anguish, distress, calamity, misfortune.

Misere, *n.* Misere, unreason. *Chaucer.*

Misereant (mis-é-an't), *n.* Disregard; disrespect.

Misestimate (mis-é-stí-mé-át'), *v.* To estimate erroneously. 'While we misestimate the rest, and probably underestimate their importance.' *J. S. Mill.*

Misexpound (mis-éks-póund'), *v.* To expound erroneously.

Misexpression (mis-éks-pré'sí-on), *n.* Wrong or improper expression. *Banister.*

Misfaith (mis-fáith'), *n.* Want of faith or trust, distrust.

A woman and not trusted, doubtful I Might feel some sudden turn of anger born Of your misfaith. *Tempest.*

Misfall (mis-fál'), *v.* To befall un- luckily. *Sponser.*

Misfare (mis-fár'), *n.* III fare; misfortune. 'The whole occasion of his late misfare.' *Sponser.*

Misfare (mis-fár'), *v.* To fare ill; to go wrong or do wrong; to be unfortunate. *Sponser.*

Misfaring (mis-fár'íng), *n.* 1. Misfortune. 2. Evil-doing.

For all the rest do men what here we do And yet their own misfaring will not see. *Sponser.*

Misfaction (mis-fá'sí-on), *v.* To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

Misfession (mis-fé'sí-on), *n.* [Fr. *faux*, wrong, L. *missus*, and *fessio*, from *fieri*, to do.] In law, a trespass; a wrong done, also, the improper performance of some lawful act. *Warren.*

Misfessor, **Misfessor** (mis-fé'sér'), *n.* In law, a trespasser.

Misfeasance (mis-fé-ás-ans), *n.* Same as *Misfession*.

Misfigure (mis-fí-gú'), *v.* To feign with ill design. *Sponser.*

Misfit (mis-fít'), *n.* A wrong or bad fit; a bad match.

There's a number of these (artificial) eyes come over from France, but these are generally what we call misfits; they are sold cheap, and seldom match the other eyes. *Mayhew.*

Misform (mis-fórm'), *v.* To make of an ill form, to put in an ill shape. *Sponser.*

Misformation (mis-fórm-a'sí-on), *n.* An irregularity of formation, malformation.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to distract and mislead the observer. *Dr. Casid.*

—**Mislead**, *Delude*. **Mislead** means to lead wrong, but does not necessarily imply design. *Delude* implies intention to deceive, and that means are used for that purpose. We may be misled through ignorance; but we are deluded by false representations.

Misleader (mis-léd'ér), *n.* One who misleads or leads into error. *Shak.*

Misleading (mis-léd'ing), *p.* and *a.* Leading astray; leading into error.

Mislearn'd (mis-lér'd'), *a.* [Lit. mis-taught.] Unmannerly; mischievous; ill-taught. [Scotch.]

Mislearn (mis-lérn'), *v.t.* To learn wrongly or amiss.

Mislearned (mis-lérnd'), *a.* Not really, usefully, or properly learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a mislearned advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable. *Sp. Hall.*

Misled (mis-léd'), *pret. & pp. of mislead.*

Mislen (mis'lén), *n.* Same as *Meslin*.

Misletee (mis-lé-té), *n.* See **MISTLETOE**.

Mislight (mis-lit'), *v.t.* To light amiss.

Herrick.

Mislike (mis-lik'), *v.t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to; as, to mislike a man or an opinion.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd liver of the burnished sun. *Shak.*
Lord Steyne also heartily misliked the boy. *Thackeray.*

Mislike (mis-lik'), *v.t.* To entertain dislike or disapprobation. *Milton.*

Mislike (mis-lik'), *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion. *Shak.*

Misliker (mis-lik'ér), *n.* One that dislikes.

Mislin (mis'lín), *n.* Same as *Meslin*.

Misling (mis'ling), *n.* [See **MISLE**, *v.i.*] A thick mist or fine rain. *Bible*, 1551.

Mislippen (mis-lip'en), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To disappoint. — 2. To deceive; to delude.

I hafins think his een hae him mislippen'd. *Tannahill.*

3. To neglect to perform; to pay no proper attention to; as, to mislippen one's business. — 4. To suspect.

I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she should mislippen something of what we are gun to do. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mislive (mis-liv'), *v.i.* To live amiss.

Mislodge (mis-loj'), *v.t.* To lodge amiss.

Marston.

Misluck (mis-luk'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.

Wodroffe.

Misly (mis'li), *a.* [See **MISLE**.] Raining in very small drops.

Mismake (mis-mák'), *v.t.* To make wrongly or amiss; as, to mismake a dress.

Mismange (mis-man'áj'), *v.t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly; as, to mismange public affairs. *Locke.*

Mismangement (mis-man'áj-ment), *n.* Ill or improper management; ill conduct; as, the mismangement of public or private affairs. 'Old mismangements, taxations new.' *Pope.*

Mismanager (mis-man'áj-ér), *n.* One that manages ill.

Mismark (mis-márk'), *v.t.* To mark with the wrong mark; to mark erroneously.

Mismatch (mis-mach'), *v.t.* To match unsuitably.

Mismatchment (mis-mach'ment), *n.* A misalliance. *Mrs. Gore.*

Mismate (mis-mát'), *v.t.* To mate or match amiss or unsuitably. 'Not quite mismated with a yawning clown.' *Tennyson.*

Mismessure (mis-mezh'úr), *v.t.* To measure incorrectly; to form a wrong estimate or opinion.

Which prefers that right and wrong should be mismessured and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare. *J. S. Mill.*

Mismessurement (mis-mezh'úr-ment), *n.* Wrong measurement.

Mismetre, *v.t.* To spoil the metre of by writing or reading verses ill. *Chaucer.*

Misname (mis-nám'), *v.t.* To call by the wrong name.

Misnomer (mis-nó'mér), *n.* [Prefix *mis*, from O.Fr. *mes*, wrong (from *L. minus*, less), and *nommer*, to name.] 1. In law, the mistaking of the true name of a person in some writ or document. An error in the Christian name of the defender, though otherwise correctly designated, is fatal to a summons. Misnomers in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court, provided the other parties have neither been

misled nor prejudiced by them. — 2. A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misapplied term.

The word 'synonym' is in fact a *misnomer*. *Whately.*

Is Pompey's Pillar really a *misnomer*? *Whately.*

Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer? *H. Smith.*

Misnomer (mis-nó'mér), *v.t.* To designate by a mistaken or inapplicable name; to misname. *Richardson.* [Rare.]

Misnumber (mis-nó'mbér), *v.t.* To number or reckon amiss; to miscalculate. 'Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*.' *Raleigh.*

Misnurture (mis-nér'túr), *v.t.* To nurture or train wrongly. 'Parents *misnurturing* their children.' *Sp. Hall.*

Misobedience (mis-ó-béd'ien-s), *n.* Erroneous obedience, or disobedience. *Milton.*

Misobserve (mis-ob-sérv'), *v.t.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. 'If I *misobserve* not.' *Locke.*

Misobserver (mis-ob-sérv'ér), *n.* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly.

Misogamist (mis-sog'am-ist), *n.* [Gr. *miséo*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.

Misogamy (mis-sog'a-mí), *n.* [Gr. *miséo*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] Hatred of marriage. *Lamb.*

Misogynist (mis-sog'í-nist), *n.* [Gr. *miséo*, to hate, and *gyné*, woman.] A woman-hater.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry. *Whitlock.*

Misogyny (mis-sog'í-ní), *n.* [See above.] Hatred of the female sex.

It is *misogyny* rather than *misogamy* he affects. *Lamb.*

Misopinion (mis-ó-pin'í-on), *n.* Erroneous opinion. *Sp. Hall.*

Misorder (mis-órder'), *v.t.* To order ill; to manage erroneously; to conduct badly. *Shak.*

Misorder (mis-ór-dér'), *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*

Misorderly (mis-ór-dér-lí), *a.* Irregular; disorderly.

Misordination (mis-ór'dín-á'shon), *n.* Wrong ordination.

Misothelism (mis-ó-thél'izm), *n.* [Gr. *misos*, hatred, and *theos*, god.] Hatred of God. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

Mispassion (mis-pá'shon), *n.* Ill or wicked passion or strong affection.

But I say unto you that not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mispassion* of the heart also. *Sp. Hall.*

Mispay (mis-pá'), *v.t.* To disatisf; to dissatisfy; to displease. *Gower.*

Mispense (mis-pens'), *n.* Same as *Mispenne*.

Misperception (mis-pér-sep'shon), *n.* Wrong perception.

Mispruade (mis-pér-swád'), *v.t.* *pret. & pp. mispruaded*; *ppr. mispruading.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion.

Mispruadability (mis-pér-swá'di-bí-ness), *n.* The quality of not being persuadable. *Abp. Leighton.*

Mispruasion (mis-pér-swá'shon), *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion.

Mispikel, **Mispickel** (mis-pík-el), *n.* [G.] Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron, sometimes found in cubic crystals, but more often without any regular form.

Misplace (mis-plás'), *v.t.* *pret. & pp. misplaced*; *ppr. misplacing.* To put in a wrong place; to set on an improper object; as, the book is *misplaced*; he *misplaced* his confidence.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplaced*. *Shak.*

Misplacement (mis-plás'ment), *n.* The act of misplacing or putting in the wrong place.

Misplead (mis-pléd'), *v.t.* To err in pleading.

Misleading (mis-pléd'ing), *n.* In law, an error in pleading.

Mispoint (mis-point'), *v.t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.

Mispolicy (mis-pó-li-sí), *n.* Wrong policy; impolicy. *Quart. Rev.*

Mispractice (mis-prák'tís), *n.* Wrong practice; misdeed.

Misprint (mis-print'), *v.t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.

Misprint (mis-print'), *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

Misprise (mis-príz'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *mesprise*, a mistake, *mesprendre*, to mistake, Fr. *méprendre*, *méprise*—*mes* (from *L. minus*, less), wrong, and *prendre*, to take.] To misconceive; to mistake.

You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood;
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood. *Shak.*

Misprision (mis-prízh'on), *n.* [From the above verb.] 1. The taking of one thing for another; mistake; misconception; misunderstanding.

Many, mistaking gradual for special differences amongst orders, have almost doubled their true number on that *misprision*. *Fuller.*

2. In law, any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. *Misprision* is contained in every treason and felony. *Misprisions* are divided into *negative* and *positive*; *negative*, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and *positive*, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. — *Misprision of felony*, the mere concealment of felony. — *Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. Maladministration in offices of high public trust is a *positive misprision*.

Misprision (mis-prízh'on), *n.* [From the verb below.] Undervaluing; contempt. [Rare.]

Proud, scornful boy, unworthy this good gift;
That dost in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love and her desert. *Shak.*

Misprise, **Misprise** (mis-príz'), *v.t.* [*Mis* and *prise*; O.Fr. *mespriser* (Mod. Fr. *méspriser*), to despise, to undervalue, prefix *mes*, mis—*L. minus*, less, and *priser*—*L. pretiare*, to prize.] To alight or undervalue.

Desdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes,
Misprising what they look on. *Shak.*

O for those vanished hours so much *misprised*. *Hilhouse.*

Misproceeding (mis-pró-séd'ing), *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.

Misprofess (mis-pró-fes'), *v.t.* To make a false profession of; to make unfounded pretensions to.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body. *Donne.*

Misprofess (mis-pró-fes'), *v.i.* To make a false profession.

Mispronounce (mis-pró-nouns'), *v.t.* or *i.* To pronounce erroneously.

They *mispronounced* and I *misliked*. *Milton.*

Mispronunciation (mis-pró-nun'si-á'shon), *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misproportion (mis-pró-pór'shon), *v.t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

Misproud (mis-próud'), *a.* Viciously proud.

Impairing Henry, strengthening *Misproud* York,
The common people swarm like summer flies. *Shak.*

Misqueme, *v.t.* [Prefix *mis*, and *a. Sax. cweeman*, to please.] To displease; to dissatisfy. *Chaucer.*

Misquotation (mis-kwó-tá'shon), *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

Misquote (mis-kwót'), *v.t.* or *i.* 1. To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly. — 2. † To misconstrue. [Rare.]

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks. *Shak.*

Misraise (mis-rá'), *v.t.* To raise or excite falsely or without due cause.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury. *Sp. Hall.*

Misrate (mis-rát'), *v.t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely. *Barrow.*

Misread (mis-réd'), *v.t.* To read amiss; to mistake the sense of.

Misreceive (mis-ré-sév'), *v.t.* To receive amiss. *Todd.*

Misrecital (mis-ré-sít'al), *n.* An inaccurate recital.

Misrecite (mis-ré-sít'), *v.t.* To recite or repeat incorrectly. *Boyle.*

Misreckon (mis-rek'n), *v.t.* To reckon or compute wrong. *Sir W. Raleigh; South.*

Misreckoning (mis-rek'n-ing), *n.* An erroneous computation.

Misrecollection (mis-rek'ól-ek'shon), *n.* Erroneous recollection.

Misreform (mis-ré-form'), *v.t.* To reform amiss or imperfectly; to change for the worse. *Milton.*

Misregard (mis-ré-gárd'), *n.* Misconstruction; misapprehension.

Here, well I weene, when as these rimes be red
With *misregard*, that some rash-witted wight
... Will lightly be misled. *Spenser.*

Misregulate (mis-reg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To regulate amiss or imperfectly. *Dickens.*
Misrehearse (mis-rē-hēr's), *v.t.* To rehearse or quote inaccurately.

He would make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue. *Sir T. More.*

Misrelate (mis-rē-lāt), *v.t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately. *Boyle.*

Misrelation (mis-rē-lā'shon), *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.

Misreligion (mis-rē-lī'j'on), *n.* False or erroneous religion. 'Branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Misremember (mis-rē-mem'bér), *v.t.* or *i.* To mistake in what one endeavours to remember; to err by failure of memory. *Locke.* 'If I much *misremember* not.' *Boyle.*

Misrender (mis-ren'dér), *v.t.* To render or construe inaccurately; to mistranslate.

They (the Psalms) must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *misrendered* in ours. *Boyle.*

Misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *v.t.* 1. To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. His doctrine was *misreported*. *Hooker.*

2. † To speak ill of; to slander.

I know him for a man divine and holy;

And, on my trust, a man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shak.*

Misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

Misrepresent (mis-repr'e-zent'), *v.t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly; as, to *misrepresent* facts; to *misrepresent* a person's actions or words.

Misrepresent (mis-repr'e-zent'), *v.i.* To make a false or incorrect representation.

'Or do my eyes *misrepresent*.' *Milton.*

Misrepresentation (mis-repr'e-zent-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of misrepresenting or giving a false or erroneous representation.

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men's actions. *Fortin.*

2. A false or incorrect representation or account, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice; as, the whole pamphlet consisted of *misrepresentations*.

Misrepresentative (mis-repr'e-zent-a-tiv), *a.* Tending to misrepresent or convey a false representation or impression; misrepresenting.

Misrepresenter (mis-repr'e-zent-ér), *n.* One who misrepresents.

Misrepute (mis-rē-pūt'), *v.t.* To repute or estimate wrongly; to hold in wrong estimation. *Milton.*

Misrule (mis-röl'), *n.* Bad rule; disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination. 'Enormous riot and *misrule*.' *Pope.*—*Lord of misrule.* See *LORD*.

Misrule (mis-röl'), *a.* pret. & pp. *misruled*; ppr. *misruuling*. To rule amiss; to govern badly or oppressively.

Nor has any ruler a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring prince who oppresses and *misrules* far more. *Brougham.*

Misruly (mis-röl'), *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent. 'His *misruly* tongue.' *Bp. Hall.*

Miss (mis), *n.* [Contr. from *mistress*.] 1. An unmarried female; a young unmarried woman; a girl. 'Little masters and *misses* in a house.' *Swift.*

The withered *misses*! how they prove
Our books of travelled seamen. *Tennyson.*

2. A title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female. '*Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to girls under the age of ten. . . . *Mistress* was then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living, and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss*.' *Todd.* [With respect to the use of this title when two or more persons of the same name are spoken of or addressed, there is a good deal of diversity. Some give the plural to the name, as *the Miss Smiths*; others to the title, as *the Misses Smith*.]—3. A kept mistress; a concubine. 'She being taken to be the Earl of Oxford's *miss*.' *Evelyn.*—4. In card-playing, in the game of three-card loo an extra hand dealt aside on the table, for which a player is at liberty to exchange his own hand.

Miss (mis), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *missian*, to miss, mistake, err; cog. D. and G. *missen*, to

miss, Dan. *miets*, to miss, to do without, to fail, &c.; closely connected with the Teut. prefix *mā-*.] 1. To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, seeing, and the like; as, to *miss* the mark; to *miss* the object intended. 'If you *miss* an office for which you stood candidate.' *Jer. Taylor.*

So may I, blind Fortune leading me,
Miss that which one unworthier may attain. *Shak.*

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn
By this new-fet attraction. *Milton.*

He blocked the doubtful balls, *misses* the bad ones, took the good ones. *Dickens.*

2. To discover the absence, want, or omission of; to feel or perceive the want of; to mourn the loss of; to require; to desiderate; to want; as, to *miss* one's snuff-box; I *missed* the first volume of *Livy*.

Neither *misses* we anything. . . . Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained to him. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton.*

He who has a firm sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

3. † To do without; to dispense with.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*

4. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have; as, to *miss* a meal of victuals.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

—To be *missing*, not to be found; to have disappeared.—*To miss stays* (naut.). See *STAY*.—*To miss one's tip*, to fail in one's scheme or purpose; to fail in effecting or reaching a proposed object. [Slang.]

One has had it very sharp, act'ly runs right at the leaders, only lucky for him he *misses* his tip, and comes over a heap of stones first. *T. Hughes.*

Miss (mis), *v.t.* 1. To fail to hit, reach, obtain, and the like; to fail; to miscarry.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*. *Bacon.*

The invention all admired, and each, how he
To be the inventor *misses*. *Milton.*

Formerly sometimes with of.

On the least reflection, we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury.*

Judas, dost thou betray me with a kiss?
Canst thou finde helle about my lips? and *miss*
Of life, just at the gates of life and blisse. *G. Herbert.*

2. † To go astray; to go wrong; to err; to fail; to slip.

Amongst the angels, a whole legion
Of wicked spirits did fall from happy bliss;
What wonder, then, if one of women all did *miss*? *Spenser.*

Miss (mis), *n.* 1. A failure to hit, reach, obtain, and the like.—2. Felt loss; loss; want.

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke.*

3. † Mistake; error. 'Without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar.' *Ascham.*

[Rare.]—4. † Harm from mistake.

And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *miss* not mickle. *Spenser.*

—A *miss* is as good as a *mile*, a phrase signifying that if one is missed, as by a bullet from a firearm, it does not matter by what distance he is missed.

Missal (mis'al), *n.* [L. *missale*, liber *missalis*, from *missa*, the mass; Fr. *missel*, Fr. *missal*, Sp. *misal*, It. *messale*. See *MASS*.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.

Missal (mis'al), *a.* Pertaining to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book. 'The *missal* sacrifice.' *Bp. Hall.*

Missay (mis-ā'), *v.t.* 1. To say or utter wrongly or amiss. *Donne.*—2. † To speak ill of; to slander. *Chaucer.*

Missay (mis-ā'), *v.i.* To speak ill or mistakenly. *Hakewill.*

Missayer (mis-ā-ér), *n.* One who missays; an evil-speaker. *Chaucer.*

Missseek (mis-sēk'), *v.t.* To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction.

And yet the thing that moost is your desire,
You do *missseek*. *Wyatt.*

Missesemt (mis-sēm'), *v.i.* 1. To make a false appearance. *Spenser.*—2. To misbecome; to be misbecoming. *Spenser.*

Missel, **Missel**—thrush (mis'el, mis'el-thrush), *n.* [From its feeding on the *mistletoe*; comp. G. *mistel-drossel*, the *missel-thrush*—*mistel*, mistletoe, and *drossel*, thrush.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*. See *THRUSH*.

Misseldine (mis'el-din), *n.* The mistletoe. **Misseltoe** (mis'el-tō), *n.* The mistletoe.

Missemblance (mis-sēm-blāns), *n.* False resemblance.

Missemetre, *v.t.* Same as *Misetre*. *Chaucer.*

Missend (mis-send'), *v.t.* To send amiss or inaccurately; as, to *missend* a letter.

Misserve (mis-sérv'), *v.t.* To serve unfaithfully. *Bacon.*

Misset (mis-set'), *v.t.* To place or set wrongly, unfitly, unsuitably, or in a wrong position. *Bacon.*

Misshape (mis-shāp'), *v.t.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform. 'And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights.' *Spenser.* 'A *misshaped* figure.' *Pope.*

Misshape (mis-shāp'), *n.* A bad or incorrect form.

Misshapen (mis-shāp'n), *p.* and *a.* Ill formed; deformed; ugly. '*Misshapen* mountains.' *Bentley.*

Misshapenly (mis-shāp'n-lī), *adv.* In a misshapen way.

Misshapennes (mis-shāp'n-nes), *n.* The state of being misshapen or badly shaped.

Missheathe (mis-shēr'h), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *missheathed*; ppr. *missheathing*. To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

This dagger hath *missen* on,
And is *missheathed* in my daughter's bosom. *Shak.*

Missel (mis'el), *n.* [Ar. Hind.] A kind of dentrice used in the East Indies to dye the teeth black. It is a mixture of gall-nut, sulphate of copper, steel filings, &c.

Missificate (mis-si-fi-kāt'), *v.t.* [L. *missa*, mass, and L. *facio*, to make.] To perform mass. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Missile (mis'il), *a.* [L. *missilis*, from *mitto*, *missile*, to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown; fitted for being hurled or to be projected from the hand or from any instrument or engine.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

The arrow is a light *missile* weapon. *Bp. Hersley.*

Missile (mis'il), *n.* A weapon or projectile thrown or intended to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance, an arrow, or a bullet.

Missing (mis'ing), *p.* and *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting. 'As once Moses was on the mount, and *missing* long.' *Milton.*

Torn leaves and the shoots that are shortened by the pruner, do not reproduce their *missing* parts. *H. Spencer.*

Missingly (mis'ing-lī), *adv.* With omission; not constantly or continuously. *Shak.*

Mission (mi'shon), *n.* [L. *missio*, a sending, from *mitto*, to send.] 1. A sending; the act of sending; the state of being sent or delegated by authority.—2. That with which a messenger or agent is charged; duty on which one is sent; a commission; an errand; as, to perform one's *mission*. 'A soul on highest *mission* sent.' *Tennyson.*

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*

3. Persons sent or appointed by authority to perform any service; particularly, the persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion.—4. A station or residence of missionaries; the persons connected with such a station.—5. † Dimission; discharge from service. *Shak.*

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge. *Bacon.*

Syn. Message, errand, commission, delegation, deputation.

Mission (mi'shon), *v.t.* To send on a mission; to commission.

For this was *Riad* *missioned* to the ships. *Southey.*

Missionariness (mi'shon-a-ri-nes), *n.* The state, quality, or character of a missionary; the character or aptitude which qualifies one for discharging a mission.

I read a score of books on womanhood,
Books demonstrating
Their rapid insight and fine aptitude,
Particular worth and general *missionariness*,
And never say 'no' when the world says 'yes.' *E. B. Browning.*

Missionary (mi'shon-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *missionnaire*. See *MISSION*.] One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion. 'The Presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion.' *Swift.*

Missionary (mi'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to missions; as, a *missionary* meeting; a *missionary* fund; a *missionary* society.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. One sent on a mission; an envoy.

Like mighty misnomer you come. *Dryden.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. A colloquial corruption or contraction of *Misnomer*.

Be he altered these words, leaving to the superior knowledge of his time *Misnomer*. *Thackeray.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. Like a misnomer; prim; affected, lackadaisical. *Cornhill Mag.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. The act of affecting the air of a young man. The prime of silly affectation. 'By charging me with deliberate coquetry and misnomer in my conduct towards this man.' *T. Hook.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To sit ill or imperfectly on, to misbecome. *Chaucer.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. [Fr.] 1. Sent or proceeding from some authoritative or official source. 'To elect the person he has nominated by his letter misnomer.' *Appl.* 2. Intended to be thrown, hurled, or ejected; missile. 'The misnomer weapons fly.' *Dryden.*

Part hidden voice they'd up
Whom to bound their engines and their bells
Of misnomer rule.
Sent from an arm as strong the misnomer wood
Sink deep in earth. *Pope.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. 1. That which is sent; announcement or information dispatched by a messenger; a message; a letter sent; especially, in *Santa Fe*, a letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to buy or sell or enter into any contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts of the offer, completing the contract. — 2. A person sent, a messenger. 'Did give my misnomer out of audience.' *Shak.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To sound amiss. *Shak.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. An aromatic bark resembling cinnamon in flavour, found in New Guinea and the Papuan Isles, the powder of which is much used by the Japanese. Called also *Misnomer*-bark.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To err or mistake in speaking.

Then, good my legs, misnomer me not so much.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To utter wrongly.

Then as a mother which delights to hear
Her early child misnomer half-learned words. *Dumas.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. A wrong speech. *Chaucer.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. A wrong spelling, false orthography.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; to waste; as, to misnomer time or money; to misnomer life.

The goodly misnomer does

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. One who misnomers or consumes prodigally or improperly.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. [From *misnomer*.] Wrong or useless expenditure; waste; ill employment. 'A willful misnomer of our time, labour, and good humour.' *Burrows.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. and a. Ill-spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, misnomer time, a misnomer life.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To state wrongly; to make an erroneous representation of; as, to misnomer a question in debate.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. A wrong statement, an erroneous representation, verbal or written; as, a misnomer of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

In justice both to Mr. Garlick and Dr. Johnson I think it necessary to rectify this misnomer. *Barnard.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To miss steps; to fail of going about from one task to another.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. A wrong or false step.

As he was descending a flight of stairs, he made a misnomer, and fell headlong down five or six stairs. *Proctor.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. Ill success; failure. *Sp. Hall.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. A wrong or evil suggestion. 'These chancellors... that would take you from us with their tricks of misnomer.' *Sp. Hall.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. A wrong summation.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To swear falsely.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. In mineral a sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in small crystalline scales, and consisting of the im-

pure sulphate of the peroxide of iron mixed with other sulphates.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. Like a misnomer. Like an affected young lady. *A. E. H. Boyd.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. [A. Sax. I. O. D. and S. v. mist.] 1. Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth, the vapour of water falling in very numerous, but fine and separately almost imperceptible drops. The vapour of water when mixed with air of the same or a higher temperature is invisible, but when the temperature of the air is reduced below that of the vapour, the vapour becomes visible, and forms a mist.

A cloud is nothing but a mist lying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Something which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

His passion cast a mist before his sense. *Dryden.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To cover with mist; to cloud.

Lead me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will moist or stain the stone,
Why then she flows. *Shak.*

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To drill; as, drilling; as, a contraction.

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Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To drill; as, a contraction.

Misnomer (mis-'noh-'der), n. To drill; as, a contraction.

Mistake (mis-'tak-'ing), n. An error; a mistake.

I have done thee worthy service.

Mistake (mis-'tak-'ing), n. An error; a mistake.

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green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, and covered in winter with small white berries, which contain a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be propagated by birds. It is common enough on certain species of trees, such as apple-trees, but is very seldom found on the oak. Trees of the old superstitious regard for the mistletoe still remain in Germany and England, as killing under it at Christmas. Written also *Mistletoe*, *Mistletoe*.

Mistletoe (Phonetic spelling).

Mistral (mis'tral), s.t. To train or educate a man. *Spencer*.

Mistral (mis'tral), n. [Fr. from O. Fr. *mistral*, from *maistr*, a master—properly the master wind.] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in Provence and other districts bordering on the Mediterranean, and forming one of their greatest scourges, destroying crops, fruit, blossom, &c., and being a terror to the mariner. It blows with greatest violence in autumn, winter, and early spring, and is supposed to be due to the cold condensed air of the Alps and Cervennes rushing in to supply the vacuum caused by the heat of the warm southern provinces.

Mistralade (mis'tral-ade), s.t. To translate erroneously, as, to mistralade a Greek word.

Mistralisation (mis'tral-iz-ash-n), n. An erroneous translation or version.

Mistralist (mis'tral-ist), s.t. To mistral by penman or strong feeling.

And one ye them with patience think that any imposture Christian should be so three mistralistified to be mistaken a good proper business, as it is to his heart, or to it in his book too. *Sp. Hall.*

Mistraling (mis'tral-ing), n. A wrong reading or going, a mistraling; hence, a false step, mistraling. [Rare.]

Make me believe that they are only quaked for the best company and the rest of being. To punish my mistraling. *Shak.*

Mistreat (mis'treat), s.t. To treat amiss; to maltreat, to abuse.

Mistreatment (mis'treat-ment), n. Wrong, erroneous, or amiss treatment, abuse.

Mistress (mis'tress), n. [O E *meistress*, O Fr *meistresse* (Fr *meistresse*).] It *meistress*, L. *magistra*, *magistra*, *magistra*, from L. *magister*, a mistress, from corresponding to *magister*, a master. See *Magister*.] 1. A woman who is chief or head in a certain sphere, a woman who has authority, command, ownership, or the like, the female head of some establishment, as a family, school, &c. often correlative to *master*, above, subject, or the like, and the feminine of *master*. Public schools provided with the best and shiest masters and mistresses. *Scott.*

The late queen's grandmother is a knight's daughter. To be her mistress' mistress. *Shak.*

Make me to mistress of the whole world. *A. Tennyson.*

2. A female who is well skilled in anything, or has mastered it.

A letter depicts all young men to make themselves mistresses of Wagner's Artisticism. *Adrian.*

3. A woman beloved and courted; she who has continued over one's heart, a court-lust now only used as an archaism.

O, mistress mine, where are you treading? *Shak.*

O, my and here, your true love's coming. *Shak.*

4. A woman filling the place but without the rights of a wife, a concubine.—A married or marriedly woman. *Shak.*

Several of the neighbouring mistresses had impudently to witness the event of this marriage evening. *See 3rd form.*

5. A title of address or term of courtesy pretty nearly equivalent to madam now applied only to married or marriedly women, and written in the abbreviated form *Mrs*, which is pronounced *miz*, and used before personal names. It was formerly applied to women indiscriminately, whether married

or not: sometimes with a shade of contempt or unkindness.

I suspect without cause, mistresses, do it? *Shak.*

7. The small ball in the game of bowls, as with the players aim, the jack.

So, as, set on, and hit the mistress. *Shak.*

Mistress (mis'tress), s.t. To wait upon a mistress to be courting. *Donne.*

Mistress-piece (mis'tress-pis), n. A chief performance of a woman, formed in imitation of master-pieces. *L. Herbert.* [Rare.]

Mistress-ship (mis'tress-ship), n. 1. Female rule or dominion. 2. Ladyship, a style of address with the possessive pronoun, as, your mistress-ship. *Shak.*

Mistrial (mis'trial), n. In law, a trial which is erroneous through some defect in the process or the trial, a false trial, as when it is in a wrong county. *Covent.*

Mistrial, s.t. To mistrust. *Chaucer.*

Mistrow (mis'trow), s.t. To distrust. *Spenser.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Mistrust (mis'trust), n. Want of confidence or trust, suspicion.

Very mistrust cannot make one a tyrant. *Shak.*

Mistrust (mis'trust), s.t. To suspect; to doubt, to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

I never will mistrust my wife again. *Shak.*

There will be as many false Honeys and spurs on Cass, that all men's actions and motives will be mistrusted. *Shak.*

Mistrustful (mis'trust-ful), n. One who mistrusts. *Shak.*

Mistrustful (mis'trust-ful), n. Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence. *Shak.*

Mistrustfully (mis'trust-ful-ly), adv. In a mistrustful manner, with suspicion or doubt. *Warner.*

Mistrustfulness (mis'trust-ful-ness), n. The state or quality of being mistrustful, suspicion, doubt. A weakness and a mistrustfulness of myself. *See P. Sidney.*

Mistrustingly (mis'trust-ful-ly), adv. With distrust or suspicion.

Mistrustless (mis'trust-less), n. Unsuspecting, unapprehensive. The vain mistrustless of his mistreated face. *Goldsmith.*

Mistrust (mis'trust), s.t. To break an engagement with, to disappoint, to bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing, to deceive, to use ill. *See W. Shak.* [Scotch.]

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To take wrong or erroneously, to put out of time. For turned on a mistaken instrument. *See W. Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To pervert, to turn that which turns the organs of Christ. *W. Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To instruct amiss.

Misty (mis'ty), n. 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist, overcast with mist, as misty weather, a misty atmosphere, a misty night or day. The misty mountain tops. *Shak.* 2. Dim, obscure, or clouded, as by mist, as misty sight, as obscure, not perspicuous, as a misty writer or treatise, a misty explanation.

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To misunderstand, to mistake, to take in a wrong sense, as, to misunderstand a person, a statement, motive, &c. Mistake and misunderstand his meaning. *Locke.*

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Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To value wrongly or too little; to misvalue; to undervalue.

I am so poor, I dread my works. *W. Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To value or allude falsely.

That very man or saying... is misvalued. *Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), n. A wrong way. *Chaucer.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To wander the wrong way, to stray. *Memorandum.* *Chaucer.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To wear ill; to prove bad on wearing.

That which is misvalued will misvalue. *Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To wed improperly. *Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To go wrong. Things misvalued must costs misvalue. *Spenser.*

Mistake (mis'take), n. Worth of a wrong object, false or corrupt worship.

Such misvalued things of misvalued things, misvalued, made made as we are del. actually held by and live in. *Corbett.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To worship wrongly or improperly, to worship falsely or corruptly.

There are not wanting things... which have misvalued things in the same and for that. *Corbett.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To write incorrectly. *Sp. Hall.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To write incorrectly. *Sp. Hall.*

Mistake (mis'take), n. Badly wrought. *Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), s.t. To job or join improperly. *Shak.*

Mistake (mis'take), n. Actuated by false zeal. *Mistake* penitence. *Sp. Hall.*

Mistake (mis'take), n. A mitten; a glove.

Mistake (mis'take), n. A mitten; a glove; a load of fine bread. *Chaucer.*

Mistake (mis'take), n. A piece of Furber stone from 16 to 24 inches square, and heavy, used in building.

Mite (mit), n. [A Sax. *mit*; eng. D. *mit*, L. G. *mit*, Dan. *mit*, *mit*, G. *mit*, *mit*, *mit*.] Perhaps from root *mit*, small (see *Miton*), so that A Sax. *mit* = small. A name common to numerous small, in some cases microscopic, animals, of the class Arachnida (spiders), and division Acarida. Sometimes the name is given only to those of the Acarida which have feet formed for walking and the mouth not furnished with a sucker formed of insect-like plates, as in the ticks, but with mandibles. Some are of a wandering character, and are found under stones, leaves, the bark of trees, or in provisions, as meal, cheese, pepper, &c. others are stationary and parasitic on the skin of various animals, sometimes proving of serious injury to them. The house-mite is the *Acarus domesticus*, the four-mite *A. formica*, the sugar-mite *A. acarorum*. The tick-mite is *Ixodes ricinus*, the garden-mite is of the subfamily Trombididae, the wood-mite of the Oribateidae, the spider-mite of the Comstockidae, and the water-mite of the Hydrachnidae. See ACARIDA.

Mite (mit), n. [O E *mit*, D. *mit*, a small coin, perhaps a modification of *moet*, Four, E. *moet*, an atom, or perhaps same word as *mit*, a small insect, from root *mit*, the form most also occurring (see above).] 1. A small piece of money; a small coin formerly current in this country, equal to about one-third of a farthing.—2. A small weight, equal to one-twentieth of a grain.—3. Anything proverbially very small, a very little part, little or quantity.

The more there is in their eyes, and small into them a small coin of their clinging liquor. *Shak.*

Mite (mit), n. [Dtn. of L. *mitra*, a mitra, the fruit being somewhat mitre-shaped.] A genus of North American plants, not order Saxifragaceae. The species are herbaceous plants, with white or greenish flowers, and tips of round heart-shaped leaves and are well adapted for the frost of flower borders or to grow on rock work. See RUBRO-CAP.

Mither (mit-er), n. Mother [Scotch.]

Mithic (mit-ic), n. Mythic.

Mithras (mit-ras), n. The principal deity of the ancient Persians, the god or garden of the sun.

Mithridate (mith-ri-dā), *n.* In phar. an antidote against poisons, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison. It takes its name from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, who was celebrated for his knowledge of poisons and antidotes.

[Love is] a drop of the true olive; so *mithridate* is effectual against the infection of vice. *Southey.*

— **Mithridate mustard.** Same as Penny Cream.

Mithridatic (mith-ri-dā'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Mithridates or to mithridate.

Mitigable (mit-i-gā-bl), *a.* Capable of being mitigated. *Barron.*

Mitigant (mit-i-gant), *a.* Softening; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. *Johnson.*

Mitigate (mit-i-gāt), *v. t. pret. & pp. mitigated; ppr. mitigating.* [*L. mitigo, mitigatus, to mitigate, from mitis, mild.*] 1. To alleviate or render less painful, rigorous, intense, or severe, to assuage, to lessen; to abate, to moderate; as, to mitigate pain or grief; to mitigate cold; to mitigate the severity of the season; to mitigate a penalty. 'To mitigate the scorn.' *Shak.* 'Mitigate this strife.' *Shak.* 'That I may mitigate their doom.' *Milton.*

We could wish that the rigour of their opinions were alleviated and mitigated. *Heber.*

2. To soften, or make mild and accessible. [*Rare.*]

It was this opinion which mitigated kings into compassion. *Farley.*

— **Alleviate, Mitigate, Assuage.** See ALLEVIATE.

Mitigation (mit-i-gā'shon), *n.* The act of mitigating, the state of being mitigated; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; as, the mitigation of pain, grief, rigour, severity, punishment, or penalty.

Mitigative (mit-i-gāt-iv), *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate. *Colgrain.*

Mitigator (mit-i-gāt-er), *n.* He who or that which mitigates. *Webster.*

Mitigatory (mit-i-gāt-ō-ri), *a.* Tending to mitigate, softening. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Miting (mit-ing), *n.* [*From mitis.*] A little one. *a. term of endearment. Skelton.*

Mitis-green (mī'tis-grēn), *n.* Same as Emerald Green or Scheele's Green.

Mitral (mī'tral), *n.* A money of account in Morocco, of the approximate value of 2s. 1d.

Mitra (mī'tra), *n.* [*L. and Gr. mitra, a turban, from the shape of the shell.*] A genus of mollusca, inhabiting a small and pretty turreted shell; the mitrea. The shells exhibit a great variety of patterns, and they are variegated with every kind of hue.



Mitra ponsifera (Pope's Mitra).

They abound in the seas of hot climates, and about 250 living species are known and named.

Mitraille (mī'trā-ya), *n.* [*Fr. mitraille, small bits of iron or copper, grape-shot; O. Fr. mitraille (r being apenthetic), from mitis, a very small piece of money, a mite. See MITE.*] The bullet of a mitrailleuse.

From three o'clock to seven it was almost exclusively a battle of artillery, shells, mitrailleurs, and bombs belled around us. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Mitraille (mit-rāl'), *v. t. pret. & pp. mitrilled; ppr. mitrilling.* [*See the noun.*] To play or fire upon with a mitrailleuse.

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to entice the Prussians on, the latter emerged from a wood between Borny and Colombey, and 'mitrilled' the French. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Mitrailleur (mī'trā-yēr), *n.* Same as Mitrailleuse.

Mitrailleuse (mī'trā-yēs), *n.* A breech-loading gun of two distinct kinds. The Montigny-Christophe mitrailleuse consists of a number of rifled barrels, generally thirty-seven, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field-piece. Flungers and springs are fixed in connection with the breech ends of the barrels that they may be fired in succession with great rapidity. The American Gatling mitrill-

use has fewer barrels, generally ten, and as many locks as barrels, both locks and barrels revolving together. As long as the

stone, &c., so that the plane of the joint makes an acute angle, or an angle of 45° with both pieces.

When the surfaces of the pieces joined meet at an angle of 45°, the joint is called a *mitre-joint*.



Mitre-mushroom (mī'tēr-mush-rūm), *n.* A kind of mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, *H. eripsa*, so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is a delicate article of food.

Mitre-shell (mī'tēr-shel), *n.* Same as Mitre. *See MITRA.*

Mitre-sill (mī'tēr-sil), *n.* Same as Clay-sill.

Mitre-square (mī'tēr-skwā), *n.* In carp. an immovable bevel for striking an angle of 45° upon a piece of stuff in order to its being mitred.

Mitre-wheel (mī'tēr-whēl), *n.* In mach. one of a pair of bevel-wheels of equal diameter, working into each other, and employed for conveying the motion of one shaft to another at right angles to the first, and without changing the velocity.

Mitre-wort (mī'tēr-wōrt), *n.* Same as Bishop's-cup.

Mitrum (mī'trūm), *n.* In bot. resembling a mitre; conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut.

Mitris (mī'trīs), *n. pl.* A family of proso-branchiate gastropods comprehending the mitres.

Mitry (mī'tri), *n.* In her. charged with eight mitres: a term applied to a bordure.

Mitt (mit), *n.* [*Abbrev. of mittens.*] A mitten, also, a covering for the hand and wrist only and not for the fingers.

Mitten (mīt'n), *n.* [*Fr. mitaine, according to Dies, Littré, and Brachet from a German root signifying mid or half, seen in O. mitte, the middle, U. H. G. mittem, half, the mitten being a kind of half or half-divided glove.*] 1. A covering for the hand, generally of worsted, worn to defend it from cold or other injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated.

2. A cover for the forearm only. To handle without mittens, to treat roughly. — To get the mittens, to be filted or discarded as a lover. [*American.*]

Mittent (mīt-ent), *a.* [*L. mittens, mittens, to send, to seed.*] Seeding forth; sowing.

Mittens (mīt-nis), *n.* [*L. we send.*] a precept or command in writing by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with any crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison.

(b) A writ for removing records from one court to another.

Mitru (mīt'rū), *n.* [*Bras. mitru povera.*] A fowl of the rasorial family *Craxidae*, found in Brazil, the *Uraz mitru*.

Mity (mīt'), *a.* Having or abounding with mites, as, mity cheese.

Mix (miks), *v. t. pret. & pp. mixed or mist.* [*O. E. mīcan, a Sax. mīcan, which by a common metaphorical would become mīcan (= mīcan), O. H. G. mīcan, mīgan, G. mīchen, to mix, cog. L. mīcere, mīcere, G. mīgēren, mīgen, to mix. Mixture comes directly from the Latin, which no doubt influenced the form of the English word.*]

1. To unite or blend promiscuously, as various ingredients, into one mass or compound; to mingle; to blend; as, to mix flour and salt or flour with salt; to mix wines.

You mix your sadness with some fear. *Shak.*

2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company.

Ephraim, he hath mixed himself among the people. *Isa. vi. 8.*

3. To form by mingling; to produce by blending different ingredients. 'Hast thou no poison mixed?' *Shak.*

Mix (miks), *v. i.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or com-

Mitralis.

gun is supplied with cartridges the operations of firing and extracting the cartridge-shells are carried on automatically, the locks playing backwards and forwards in the cavities in which they work.

Mitral (mī'tral), *a.* Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre. — *Mitral valve*, in med. the valve at the orifice of the left ventricle of the heart, so named from its resemblance to a mitre.

Mitre (mī'tēr), *n.* [*Fr. mitre, L. mitra, from Gr. mitra, a headband, a smock, a turban. Etym. unknown.*] 1. The head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts of Asia Minor; a headband worn by Greek women, also called sometimes *anadema*. — 2. A sacerdotal ornament worn on the head by bishops and archbishops (including the pope), cardinals, and in some instances by abbots, upon sol-



1. Mitre of Jewish High-priest. 2. Mitre of English Bishop. 3. Mitre of English Archbishop.

em occasions, or by a Jewish high-priest. It is a sort of cap pointed and cleft at the top, this form being supposed to symbolize the 'cloven tongues' of the day of Pentecost. The pope has four mitres, which are more or less rich, according to the solemnity of the feast-days on which they are to be worn. The English archbishops have a ducal coronet round their mitres. The word often stands for the episcopal dignity — & same as *Mitre-joint*. — & a counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and surreptitiously introduced into England. It probably received its name from bearing the figure of a mitre. — & a mollusc of the genus *Mitra* (which see).

Mitre (mī'tēr), *v. t. pret. & pp. mitred; ppr. mitring.* 1. To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a rank which entitles a person to wear a mitre. — 2. In carp. and arch. to unite at an angle of 45°; to join with a mitre-joint.

Mitre (mī'tēr), *v. i.* In arch. to meet in a mitre-joint.

Mitre-box (mī'tēr-boks), *n.* In carp. a box or trough with three sides, for forming mitre-joints, having cuts in the vertical sides, the plane passing through which crosses the box at an angle of 45°. The piece of wood to be mitred is laid in the box, and the saw being worked through the guide-cuts in the vertical sides, forms the mitre-joint in the wood. *See MITRE-JOINT.*

Mitred (mī'tērd), *p. and a.* 1. Wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre, as, a mitred abbot. — *Mitred abbot*, an abbot exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, having episcopal authority within his own precincts. Such abbots were lords in parliament and were called also *Abbots Sovereign*. — 2. In carp. and arch. cut or joined at an angle of 45°.

Mitre-drain (mī'tēr-drān), *n.* A drain laid within the metalling of roads, to convey the water to the side-drains.

Mitre-joint (mī'tēr-jōint), *n.* In arch. a diagonal juncture of two pieces of wood,

pound; as, oil and water will not *mix* without the intervention of a third substance.—2. To be joined or associated; to mingle; as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

He hath *mixed*
Again in fancied safety with his kind. *Byron.*

Mixable (miks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being mixed; miscible.

Mixed (miks't), *p.* and *a.* 1. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated.—2. Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things; as, a *mixed* multitude.—*Mixed actions*, in law. See **ACTION**.—*Mixed ratio or proportion*, one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent. Thus if $a:b::c:d$; then by mixed proportion $a+b:a-b::c+d:c-d$. *Mixed laws*, those which concern both person and property.—*Mixed questions*, questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.—*Mixed subjects of property*, such as fall within the definition of things real, but which, nevertheless, are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal or vice versa.

Mixedly (miks'ed-ly or miks'tl), *adv.* In a mixed manner. *Swart.*

Mixen (miks'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *mizen*, Prov. E. *muzzen*, from A. Sax. *miz*, *meos*, Prov. E. *muz*, *dung*, *filth*; same root as *muok*, Icel. *myki*.] A dunghill; a laystall.

To pick the faded creature from the pool,
And cast it on the *mizzen* that it dies. *Tennyson.*

Mixer (miks'ér), *n.* One who or that which mixes or mingles.

Mixt (miks't), *p.* and *a.* Mixed.

Mixtie-Maxtie. See **MIXTY-MAXTY**.

Mixtlineal, **Mixtlineal** (miks-ti-lin'e-al, miks-ti-lin'è-ér), *a.* [L. *miztus*, mixed, and *linea*, a line.] Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c.

Mixtion (miks'tyon), *n.* [L. *miztio*, *miztio*, from *misceo*, *miztum*, to mix. See **MIX**.] 1. A mixture; promiscuous assemblage. 'Elementary and subterraneous *miztions*.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. A term used by French artists to designate the medium, or mordant, used for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures, formed of a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum.

Mixtly (miks'tl), *adv.* Same as *Mixedly*. *Bacon.*

Mixture (miks'tür), *n.* [L. *miztura*, from *misceo*, to mix. See **MIX**.] 1. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed.—2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order.

In this world . . . there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Abbott.*

3. The ingredient added and mixed.

Cicero doubted whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison.*

4. In *phar*. A liquid medicine which receives into its composition not only substances soluble in water, but substances not soluble.

5. In *chem*. the blending of several ingredients without an alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties: distinguished from *combination*, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, and losing their distinct properties, form a compound, differing in its properties from any of the ingredients.—6. In *music*, an organ stop, of a shrill and piercing quality, consisting of two or more ranks of pipes. Called also *Furniture Stop*.

Mixty-maxty, **Mixtie-maxtie** (miks'ti-maks'ti), *a.* Promiscuously mingled. 'Mixtie-maxtie queer hotch-potch.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Mizen (miz'n), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Mizen*, *n.* and *a.*

Mizmaze (miz'máz), *n.* [A reduplication of *maze* (which see).] A maze or labyrinth. 'The clue to lead them through the *miz-maze* of variety of opinions.' *Locke*.

Mizzen, **Mizzen** (miz'n), *n.* [Fr. *mizaine*, from It. *mezzana*, *mizzen*, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half. The name seems to have been originally given to a large lateen sail on the middle mast of Mediterranean vessels, and to have been applied to the mizzen of English vessels from a certain resemblance in a fore-and-aft sail to a lateen sail.] *Naut.* the aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes

by a yard which crosses the mast obliquely. Called also the *Spanker*.

Mizzen, **Mizzen** (miz'n), *a.* *Naut.* of or belonging to the mizzen; specifically, applied to the mast supporting the mizzen and the rigging and shrouds connected with it. The *mizzen mast* is the hindmost mast in a ship, or that nearest the stern. The *mizzen rigging* is the rigging connected with the mizzen mast.

Mizzle (miz'l), *v.i.* [See **MISLE**.] 1. To rain in very fine drops; to mistle or mistle; to drizzle.—2. To disappear suddenly; to decamp; to run off. [Slang.]

Mizzle (miz'l), *n.* Small rain.

Mizzled (miz'ld), *a.* Spotted; having different colours. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Missy (miz'l), *n.* A bog or quagmire. [Provincial.]

Mnemonic, **Mnemonic** (nè-mon'ik, nè-mon'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to mnemonics; assisting or intended to assist the memory; as, *mnemonic* words, *mnemonic* lines.

Mnemonician (nè-mon-i'shan), *n.* One skilled in mnemonics; specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

Mnemonics (nè-mon'iks), *n.* [Gr. (ta) *mnèmonika*, from *mnèmonikos*, pertaining to memory, from *mnèmon*, mindful, *mnèmonai*, to remember; same root as in E. *mean* (intend) and *mind*.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach some method of assisting the memory.

Mnemosyne (nè-mos'i-nè), *n.* [Gr., remembrance, memory. See **MNEMONICS**.] In *Greek myth*, the goddess of memory, and mother of the Muses.

Mnemotechny (nè-mò-tek-ni), *n.* [Gr. *mnèmi*, memory, and *technè*, art.] Same as *Mnemonics*.

Mnioides (ni-of'dè-s), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mnion*, sea-wood, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of operculate mosses, generally acrocarpous, but sometimes pleurocarpous, with broadly oval, spatulate, or lanceolate, flatish leaves.

Mo, **Moet** (mò), *a.* and *adv.* [A. Sax. *mô*; Sc. *mae*.] More. 'Callopo and Muses *mo*.' *Spenser*. 'Mo children.' *Shak*. 'Many moe of noble blood.' *Shak*.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mo. *Shak*.

Moa (mò'a), *n.* The native New Zealand name for the *Dinornis* (which see).

Moabit (mò'ab-it), *n.* One of a tribe of pastoral people inhabiting the mountainous region to the east of the Dead Sea, and lower part of the Jordan, whose worship was polluted by many abominable rites, including that of human sacrifice. Their name is now extinct, and they are not now distinguished from other Arabs.

Moachibo (mò-ach-i-bò), *n.* A name for the cotton plant in some of the Pacific islands. *Simmonds*.

Moan (môn), *v.i.* [O.E. *mon*, *moone*, &c., A. Sax. *mōnan* (?); perhaps an imitative word.] 1. To utter a low dull sound under the influence of grief or pain; to grieve; to make lamentations.

Let there bechance him pitiful mischances

To make him *moan*. *Shak*.

2. To produce a low dull sound, such as proceeds from a person in pain or distress. 'Though the harbour bar be *moaning*.' *Kingsley*.

Moan (môn), *v.t.* 1. To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes *moan*

My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior*.

2. To cause to make lamentation; to afflict; to distress. 'Which infinitely *moans* me.' *Beau & Fl*. [Rare.]

Moan (môn), *n.* 1. A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries. 'Many that have at times made *moan* to me.' *Shak*. 'Sullen *moans*.' *Pope*. Hence—2. A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron*.

Moanful (môn'fūl), *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow. 'Moanful complaint.' *Barrow*.

Moanfully (môn'fūl-ly), *adv.* With lamentation.

Moaria (mò-à'ri-a), *n.* [From *moa*, or from *Maori*, the native name of the New Zealanders.] The hypothetical South Pacific continent, of which Australia and New Zealand are the largest fragments. Its assumed existence is used to account for peculiarities in the present distribution of man and other animals and plants.

Moat (mòt), *n.* [From L. *mota*, the mound composed of earth dug from a trench for water; also, a hill or mound on which a castle was built; origin unknown. As *ditch* and *dike*, originally the same words, signify a bank of earth and the hollow out of which it is dug, so *moat* signified both a mound of earth, and the ditch from whence the earth was taken.] In *fort*, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, often filled with water. 'A *moat* defensive to a house.' *Shak*.

Moat (mòt), *v.t.* To surround with a ditch for defence.

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow
The palace *moats*. *Dryden*.

Moate (mòt), *v.i.* To void the excrement, as birds; to mute.

Moated (mò'ted), *a.* Furnished with a moat. 'The *moated* grange.' *Shak*.

Moattalite (mò-at'ta-lit), *n.* See **MOTAZILITE**.

Mob (mob), *n.* [From L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd, from *mobilis*, movable, fickle, from *moveo*, to move. The *mobile vulgus* was first shortened to the *mobile*, and then to the *mob*. Dryden mentions *mob* as not yet established in English, and Addison also regards it in the same light.] A crowd, especially a promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous, and disorderly; a rabble; a riotous assembly. 'A court of cobblers and a *mob* of kings.' *Dryden*.

In that year (1680) our tongue was enriched with two words, *mob* and *sham*, remarkable memorials of a season of tumult and imposture. *Macaulay*.

—*Swell mob*. See **SWELL**, *a.*

Mobbing, *v.t.* pret. and pp. *mobbed*; ppr. *mobbing*. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to crowd round and annoy; as, to *mob* a person in the street.

Mob (mob), *n.* [Comp. D. *mop*, a pug-dog, *mopmuts*, a mob-cap.] A mob-cap. 'Went in our *mobs* to the dumb man.' *Addison*.

Mob (mob), *v.t.* To wrap up in a cowl or veil. 'Their faces *mobbed* in hoods.' *Mora*.

Mobish (mob'ish), *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar. 'A *mobbish* tyranny.' *Burke*.

Mobby (mob'l), *n.* [See **MORE**.] 1. A sort of drink prepared from potatoes. Also written *Mabby*.—2. The liquid or juice expressed from apples and peaches, and distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

Mob-cap (mob'káp), *n.* [Mob for mop. See **Mob**, a mob-cap.] A plain cap or head-dress for females.

Mobee (mò-bè), *n.* [Same word as *mobby*, *mabby*, perhaps of negro origin.] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snake-root, and sold by them in the markets.

Mobile (mò'bīl), *a.* [Fr. *mobile*, L. *mobilis*, fickle, mobile, movable, from *moveo*, to move.] 1. Capable of being moved; movable. 'Fixt or else *mobile*.' *Skelton*.—2. Capable of being easily moved; readily liable to change; as, *mobile* features.

Mademoiselle Virginie laughed in her liveliest manner, and raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in sprightly astonishment. *W. Collins*.

3. Changeable; fickle. 'The *mobile* people.' *Chaucer*.

Mobile (mob'l-lè), *n.* [From L. *mobilis*. See **MOR**.] The mob; the populace.

The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Mobilisation, **Mobilisation** (mob'il-iz-è-shon), *n.* [Fr. *mobilisation*, from *mobiliser*, to mobilise, from *mobile*, L. *mobilis*, mobile.] *Milit*, the act of mobilising or calling into active service; the act of putting into a state of readiness for active service; the act of placing upon a war footing. The mobilisation of an army or a corps includes not only the calling in of the reserve and the men on furlough, but the organising of the staff, as well as the commissariat, medical, artillery, and transport services, the accumulating of provisions, munitions, and the like.

Mobilise, **Mobilize** (mob'y-liz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mobilized*, *mobilized*; ppr. *mobilising*, *mobilizing*. *Milit*, to put in a state of readiness, as troops for active service. See **Mobilisation**.

Mobility (mò-bīl'it-i), *n.* [Fr. *mobilité*, L. *mobilitas*, from *mobilis*, movable, *moveo*, to move.] 1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved; as, the particles of liquids are possessed of extreme *mobility*.—2. Aptitude to motion; readiness to move or change; as, great *mobility* of feature.—3. Fickleness;

inconstancy.—4. The populace: a usage suggested by mobility. [Slang.]

She singled you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the mobility. Dryden.

Mob-law (mɒb'lɔː), *n.* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes; the rough or violent administration of justice by a mob; lynch-law.

Moble (mɒbl̩), *v.t.* [Freq. of mob, to wrap up.] To wrap up the head, as in a hood; to mob. 'The mobled queen.' Shak.

Their heads and faces are mobled in fine lines, that no more is seen of them than their eyes. Smollett.

Mobles (mɒbl̩z), *n. pl.* In law, a corruption of *Movables*.

Mobocracy (mɒb-ɒk-rə-si), *n.* [E. mob, and Gr. *kratos*, power, might, with *o* as a connecting vowel.] The rule or ascendancy of the mob, the tyranny of the mob or the disorderly classes.

Mobocratic (mɒb-ɒ-k-rə-tik), *a.* Of or relating to mobocracy.

Mob-reader (mɒb-rēd-er), *n.* An ignorant or illiterate reader. Dryden. [Rare.]

Mobman (mɒb-mən), *n.* A member of the swell mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman.

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a 'mobman,' who accompanied her home. Mayhew.

Mob-story (mɒb-stɔːr-i), *n.* A vulgar story or tale. Addison.

Moccasins (mɒk-ə-sɪn), *n.* [A North American Indian word. Algonquin *mashkiss*.]

1. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the native American Indians. Written also *Mocasson*.—2. A very venomous serpent (*Crotalus* or *Aneides* *placitorius*) frequenting swamps in many of the warmer parts of America. Called also *Water-sipper*.

Mochado, *n.* Same as *Mochado* (which see).
Mocha-stone (mɒk-ə-stɔːn), *n.* [From *Mocha*, in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful.] A variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborescence, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxides, as of manganese and iron; moss agate.

Mochle (mɒʃl̩), *n.* [Fr.] A bale of raw silk as imported.

Mochel, **Mocha**, *n.* [See MICKLE, MUCH.] Great in quantity, in number, or in degree.

Mochel, **Mocha**, *adv.* Much; greatly. Chaucer.

Mock (mɒk), *v.t.* [Fr. *moquer*, from Gr. *mōkhaiō*, to mock, mimic, ridicule, from *mōkhaiō*, mockery.] 1. To imitate or mimic; especially, to imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry. 'To see the life as lively mocked as ever still sleep mocked death.' Shak.

I would mock thy chaunt now, But I cannot mimic it. Tennyson.

2. To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt.

She mocks all her woeful out of suit. Shak. Let not Ambition mock their useful toil. Gray.

3. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt; to disappoint; to deceive. 'To mock the expectations of the world.' Shak.

Those have mocked me and told me lies, Judge, xvi. 30. Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out To deathless pain? Milton.

4. To set at naught; to defy. 'Mock the lion when he roars for prey.' Shak.

Fill our bowls once more; Let's mock the midnight bell. Shak.

5. To mimic, ape, deride, ridicule, jeer, taunt, delude, fool, tantalize, disappoint, deceive, defeat.

Mock (mɒk), *v.t.* To use ridicule or derision; to make sport of some person or thing; to gibe or jeer; to speak jestingly; often with *at*.

He hath . . . laughed at my losses, mocked at my gains, scorned my nation, thwarted my bargains. Shak.

He never mocks the flame of little hearts. Tennyson.

Mock (mɒk), *n.* 1. Ridicule; derision; gibe; jeer; sneer; an act manifesting contempt. 'A man replete with mocks.' Shak. 'Afflict me with thy mocks.' Shak.

Fools make a mock at sin. Prov. xiv. 9.

2. Mimicry; imitation. [Rare.]

Now reach a strain, my lute, Above her mock, or be for ever mute. Crashaw.

—*Mockers and moses*, contemptuous gibes with insulting grimaces. Spenser.

Mock (mɒk), *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real. 'Mock majesty.' Spectator. It forms part of a considerable number of compounds; thus Tennyson has mock-honour, mock-love, mock-loyal, mock-solemn, &c.

Mockable (mɒk-ə-bl̩), *a.* Exposed to derision. Shak. [Rare.]

Mockado (mɒk-ə-dɔː), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet; mock-velvet. 'Our rich mockado doublet.' Ford. Spelled also *Mockado*.

Mockadour, *n.* Same as *Mockadour*.

Mockage (mɒk-ɪdʒ), *n.* Mockery. 'A mere mockage, a counterfeit charm.' Burton.

Mockbird (mɒk-bɜːd), *n.* Same as *Mockingbird*. Goldsmith.

Mock-disease (mɒk-dis-ēz), *n.* A disease or quasi-disease, the result of, or exaggerated by, morbid fancy, as hypochondria, hysteria, and the like. Tennyson.

Mocker (mɒk-er), *n.* One that mocks; a scooner; a scoffer; a derider; one that deceives or disappoints.

I know it is a sin to be a mocker. Shak. Then rose a little feud betwixt the two, Betwixt the mockers and the realists. Tennyson.

Mockery (mɒk-er-i), *n.* 1. The act of deriding and exposing to contempt by mimicking the words or actions of another.—2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things. 'The laughing-stock of fortune's mockeries.' Spenser.—3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserved when fortune takes, Patience her injury a mockery makes. Shak.

4. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show. 'Unreal mockery, hence!' Shak.

And bear about the mockery of woe To midnight dances. Pope.

5. Vain effort; fruitless labour; that which deceives, disappoints, or frustrates.

It is as the air, invulnerable, And our vain blows malicious mockery. Shak.

Mock-heroic (mɒk-hə-rɔːk), *a.* Barbaquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c.
Mocking-bird (mɒk-ɪŋ-bɜːd), *n.* An American bird, the type of the genus *Mimus* (*M. polyglottus*), of the thrush family (Turdidae or Mniotiltidae). It is of an ashy-brown colour above, lighter below, and is much

Mock-velvet (mɒk-vel-vet), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet.

Moco (mɒk-ɔː), *n.* A South American rodent quadruped of the genus *Korodon*, allied to the guinea-pig.

Modal (mɒd-əl), *a.* Relating to a mode or mood; relating or pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence.

When we speak of the faculties of the soul, we assert not, with the schools, their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity. Glanville.

—*Modal proposition*, in logic, one which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation; as, gymnastic feats are easy to those who have practised them.

Modalist (mɒd-əl-ist), *n.* *Ecceles*. One who regards the three persons of the Trinity as different modes of being, not as distinct persons.

Modality (mɒd-əl-ɪ-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being modal.—2. In the Kantian philosophy, that quality of propositions in respect of which they express possibility or impossibility, existence or non-existence, necessity or contingency. It is one of the leading divisions under which propositions are classified, and from which the categories are deduced.

Modally (mɒd-əl-ɪ), *adv.* In a modal manner; in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode or form.

Modder, *n.* A girl. *Huicet*. See MAUTHER.

Mode (mɒd), *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus*, mode, manner, measure, limit, &c.; allied to L. *metior*, from root of *E. metis*.] 1. Manner; method; way; as, a mode of speaking; a mode of dressing; a strange mode of occupying one's self; the various modes of doing a thing. 'A table richly spread in regal mode.' Milton. 'The nobler modes of life.' Tennyson.—2. Fashion; custom; prevailing style; often preceded by the definite article. 'Different habits and dresses, according to the mode that prevailed.' Addison. 'Inconsistent with the easy, apathetic graces of a man of the mode.' Macaulay.—3. Gradation; degree. [Rare.]

What modes of sight between each wide extreme! Page.

4. In gram. same as *Mood*, 1.—5. In logic, same as *Mood*, 2.—6. In metaph. the name given by Locke to 'such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances; such as are ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder, &c.' Of these Locke makes two kinds: *simple modes*, which are only variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a *dozen*, which consists of so many units added together; and *mixed modes*, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as *beauty*, which is described by Locke as 'consisting of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder.'

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for that reason is called its subject. Watts.

7. In music, a species of scale of which modern musicians recognise only two, the *major* and the *minor modes*. The *major mode* is that division of the octave by which the intervals between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, are half-tones, and all the other intervals whole tones. The *minor mode* is that division by which the intervals between the second and third, and fifth and sixth, are half-tones. See *MOOD*. 8. A kind of silk.

Mode (mɒd), *n.* [See *MOOD*, temper of mind.] Anger; passion.

Model (mɒd-əl), *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, from L. *modus*, a small measure, measure, standard, rule, dim. of *modus*, a measure. See *MODK*.] 1. A pattern of something to be made; anything of a particular form, shape, or construction, intended for imitation; primarily, a small pattern, a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; as, the model of a building; the model of a machine.—2. An imitation or copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing on a larger scale; as, a model of Cologne Cathedral; Piffer's model of the mountains of Switzerland.—3. Image; copy; facsimile.

I had my father's signet in my purse, Which was the model of that Danish seal. Shak.

4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.

He that despairs, measures Providence by his own contracted model. South.

5. Anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example; as, to form a government on the *model* of the British constitution; he was quite a *model* of virtue.

They (the poets, orators, historians of classical antiquity) furnish *models* of a kind of perfection which in modern times we cannot hope to surpass.

Dr. Cairns.

6. In the *fine arts*, anything that the artist proposes to imitate; often, absolutely, an individual, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, play of the muscles, &c. In *sculpt.* the term often denotes both the original of a work, modelled in clay, and also the plaster cast from this first figure.

Model (mo'del), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modelled*; ppr. *modelling*. [*Fr. modeler.*] To plan or form after some model or pattern; to form in order to serve as a model or pattern; to mould; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to *model* a house or a government.

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the cantons, as much as to small a community can imitate those of so large an extent.

Addison.

Every face, however full,

Padded round with flesh and fat.

Is but *modell'd* on a skull. *Tennyson.*

Model (mo'del), *v.t.* To make a model or models; especially, in the *fine arts*, to form a work of some plastic material; as, to *model* in wax.

Modelise (mo'del-iz), *v.t.* To frame according to a model; to give shape to. *B. Jonson.*

Modeller (mo'del-er), *n.* One who models; especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster.

Modelling—*loft* (mo'del-ing-loft), *n.* See MOULD-LOFT.

Modenese (mod-en-er), *a.* Of or belonging to Modena.

Modenese (mod-en-er), *n. sing. or pl.* A native or inhabitant of Modena; people of Modena.

Moder, **Modre**, **†** *n.* 1. Mother.—2. The matrix or principal plate of the astrolabe. *Chaucer.*

Moder, **†** *v.t.* To moderate; to regulate, especially the temper or disposition.

I *moder* or temper myself when I am provoked to any passion. *Palgrave.*

Moderable, **†** *a.* Temperate; moderate. *Cockeram.*

Moderance, **†** *n.* Moderation. *Caxton.*

Moderation (mo'dér-ant-izm), *n.* Moderation in opinion or measures, especially political. *Goodrich.*

Moderate (mo'dér-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moderated*; ppr. *moderating*. [*L. moderor* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, to set bounds to, to limit, restrict, moderate, manage, from *modus*, a measure or manner, whence *E. mode*.] 1. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to make temperate; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, &c.; to *moderate* heat or wind.—2. To temper; to qualify.

By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To decide, as a moderator. [*Rare.*]

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question. *Rich. Carriv.*

SYN. To mitigate, temper, qualify, repress, abate, lessen, allay, still, appease, pacify, quiet.

Moderate (mo'dér-át), *v.t.* 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; as, the storm begins to *moderate*.—2. To preside as a moderator.—To *moderate* in a call, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister, a duty always performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

Moderate (mo'dér-át), *a.* [*L. moderatus*, from *moderor*, to limit, from *modus*, a limit.] 1. Applied to persons, not going to extremes; keeping within reasonable bounds; temperate; as, *moderate* in eating and drinking; *moderate* in sentiment or opinion. When used absolutely this word nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas *temperate* similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect of bodily indulgence; a *moderate* man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a *temperate* man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or drinking.

A number of *moderate* members managed . . . to obtain a majority in a thin house. *Swift.*

2. Applied to things, not extreme or excessive; not violent or rigorous; not great;

mediocre; as, *moderate* potations, exercises, opinions, abilities; *moderate* weather; *moderate* heat; a *moderate* winter; a *moderate* breeze; a *moderate* walk; a *moderate* pace; reformation of a *moderate* kind.

There's not so much left as to furnish out
A *moderate* table. *Shak.*

Moderate (mo'dér-át), *n.* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which arose early in the eighteenth century, and claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government. It differed from the Evangelical party more particularly on the question of patronage. The difference of opinion between the two parties led to the Disruption in the Church of Scotland, which took place May 18, 1843.

Moderately (mo'dér-át-ly), *n.* In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree or extent; not excessively; as, water *moderately* warm. 'To laugh *moderately*.' *Shak.* 'Each nymph but *moderately* fair.' *Waller.*

Moderateness (mo'dér-át-nes), *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as, the *moderateness* of the heat; used commonly of things, as *moderation* is of persons.

Moderation (mo'dér-á'shon), *n.* [*L. moderatio*, *moderatio*. See **MODERATE**.] 1. The act of moderating or restraining; the act of tempering, lessening, or repressing.—2. The state or quality of being moderate, or keeping a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint. 'The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange.' *Motley.*

Be moderate, be moderate.—Why tell you me of moderation? *Shak.*

In moderation placing all my glory.

While toiles call me whig, and whigs a torey. *Pope.*

3. The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing, as a moderator.—*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees. 'You would have had more than a second in *Moderations*.' *Macmillan's Mag.*—**SYN.** Temperance, forbearance, equanimity, sobriety.

Moderatism (mo'dér-át-izm), *n.* Moderation in opinions or doctrines; specifically, *ecoles*, the principles of that party in the Church of Scotland known as the Moderates. See **MODERATE, *n.***

Moderato (mo-de-rá'tó), *adv.* [*It.*] In music, moderately; neither quick nor slow; commonly used to qualify another term, as *allegro moderato*.

Moderator (mo'dér-át-ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which moderates or restrains.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and procurer of contentedness. *Is. Walton.*

2. In *optics*, a device consisting of an opal glass or ground glass to diffuse the light passing from a lamp to an object on the stand of a microscope.—3. The person who presides at a meeting or disputation; as, the *moderator* of a meeting; in this sense now used chiefly as the title of the chairman or president of meetings or courts in the Presbyterian churches.—4. In the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, a public officer appointed to superintend the examinations for honours and degrees; so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises publicly prescribed in the schools between undergraduates candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.—5. A moderator-lamp.

Moderator-lamp (mo'dér-át-ér-lamp), *n.* A very popular lamp for burning oil, naphtha, paraffin, &c., in which the oil is forced through a tube up towards the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated, or *moderated*, by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube, that its flow is uniform; hence the name.

Moderatorship (mo'dér-át-ér-ship), *n.* The office of a moderator.

Moderatrix, **Modetratrix** (mo'dér-át-res, mo'dér-át-riks), *n.* A woman who moderates or governs. *Fuller; Massinger.*

Modern (mo'dérn), *a.* [*Fr. moderne*, from *L. L. modernus*, formed, on type of *hodiernus*, *hodiernus*, from *modo*, just now—properly, with a limit—from *modus*, a measure or limit. See **MOD**.] 1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as, *modern* days, ages, or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste;

modern practice. 'Some of the ancient and likewise divers of the *modern* writers.' *Bacon*.—2. Common; trite; mean; vulgar; trivial. 'Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.' *Shak.* [This is the only sense in which Shakespeare uses the word.]—**SYN.** Late, recent, fresh, new.

Modern (mo'dérn), *n.* A person of modern times; opposed to ancient.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle.*

Modernism (mo'dérn-izm), *n.* 1. A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced, especially a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression. 'Quaint *modernisms*.' *Swift.*

There is to us more of touching pathos, heart-thrilling expression, in some of the old psalm-tunes than in a whole batch of *modernisms*. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. Modern cast or character; modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view. 'The intense *modernism* of Mr. Froude's mind.' *Saturday Rev.*

Modernist (mo'dérn-ist), *n.* One who admires the moderns or what is modern. *Swift.*

Modernity (mo'dérn-í-ti), *n.* The state of being modern. 'Symptoms of *modernity* and imposture.' *Dr. Gilly.* [*Rare.*]

Modernisation (mo'dérn-íz-á'shon), *n.* Act of modernizing; that which is modernized. 'Dryden's most thankless task, his *modernization* of Chaucer.' *Brit. Qu. Rev.*

Modernise (mo'dérn-íz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modernized*; ppr. *modernizing*. To give a modern character or appearance to; to adapt to modern persons, times, or things; to cause to conform to modern ideas or style; as, to *modernise* the language of an old writer.

He *modernized* the more ancient narratives. *T. Warion.*

Modernizer (mo'dérn-íz-ér), *n.* One who renders modern or modernizes. 'Modernizer of the Latin satirists.' *Wakefield.*

Modernly (mo'dérn-ly), *adv.* In modern times. *Milton.*

Modernness (mo'dérn-nes), *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty. *Johnson.*

Modest (mo'dest), *a.* [*Fr. modeste*, *L. modestus*, from *modus*, a limit. See **MOD**.] 1. Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; unobtrusive; in a somewhat stronger sense, retiring; bashful; diffident; as, the youth is too *modest* to sound his own praises.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man

As *modest* stillness and humility. *Shak.*

Your temper is too *modest*.

Too much inclined to contemplation. *Beau. & Fl.*

And we see him as he moved,

How *modest*, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise. *Tennyson.*

2. Free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; free from indecency; showing such reserve or decorum as we associate with a chaste mind. 'Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife.' *Shak.* 'The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid.' *Dryden.* 'That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel.' 1 Tim. II. 9.—3. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as, a *modest* computation; a *modest* fortune.

Modest wisdom plucks me

From over-credulous haste. *Shak.*

SYN. Reserved, unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, coy, shy, decent, becoming, chaste, virtuous.

Modestly (mo'dest-ly), *adv.* In a modest manner; (a) not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; not impudently; with due respect.

Though learned, well-bred; and though well-bred,

Modestly bold and humanly severe. *Pope.*

(b) Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be *modestly* attired; to behave *modestly*.

(c) Not excessively; not extravagantly.

Modesty (mo'des-ti), *n.* [*L. modestia*.] The state or quality of being modest; (a) the sense of propriety; the absence of all tendency to overestimate ourselves; in a somewhat stronger sense, self-distrust; retiring disposition; unobtrusiveness; bashful reserve.

There is a kind of confession in your looks which

your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour. *Shak.*

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before. *South.*

(b) Absence of anything suggestive of sexual

inconstancy. 4. The populace; a usage suggested by nobility. [Slang.]

She singled you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the nobility. Dryden.

Mob-law (mɒb'lɔː), *n.* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes, the rough or violent administration of justice by a mob; lynch-law.

Moble (mɒbl), *s.d.* [Freq. of mob, to wrap up.] To wrap up the head, as in a hood, to mob. 'The mobbed queen.' Shak.

Their heads and faces are mobbed in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes. Sandys.

Mobles (mɒblz), *n. pl.* In law, a corruption of *Mobles*.

Mobocracy (mɒb-ɒk-rə-si), *n.* [E. mob, and Gr. *kratos*, power, might, with *o* as a connecting vowel.] The rule or ascendancy of the mob; the tyranny of the mob or the disorderly classes.

Mobocratic (mɒb-ɒk-rə-tik), *a.* Of or relating to mobocracy.

Mob-reader (mɒb-rēd-er), *n.* An ignorant or illiterate reader. Dryden. [Rare.]

Mobman (mɒb-mən), *n.* A member of the wall mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman.

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a 'mobman,' who accompanied her home. Mayhew.

Mob-story (mɒb-stɔːr-i), *n.* A vulgar story or tale. Addison.

Moccasins (mɒk-ə-sɪn), *n.* [A North American Indian word. Algonquin *matéwin*.] 1. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the native American Indians. Written also *Mocasson*.—2. A very venomous serpent (*Crotalus* or *Atractodes placidus*) frequenting swamps in many of the warmer parts of America. Called also *Water-sipper*.

Mochado, *n.* Same as *Mochado* (which see).

Mocha-stone (mɒk-ə-stɔːn), *n.* [From *Mocha*, in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful.] A variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborescence, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxides, as of manganese and iron; moss agate.

Mocha (mɒsh), *n.* [Fr.] A bale of raw silk as imported.

Mochel, *n.* **Mocha**, *n.* [See *MUCKLE*, *MUCH*.] Great in quantity, in number, or in degree. Chaucer.

Mochel, *n.* **Mocha**, *adv.* Much; greatly. Chaucer.

Mock (mɒk), *v.t.* [Fr. *moquer*, from Gr. *mōkōmai*, to mock, mimic, ridicule, from *mōkos*, mockery.] 1. To imitate or mimic; especially, to imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry. 'To see the life as lively mocked as ever still sleep mocked death.' Shak.

I would mock thy chariot crew, But I cannot mimic it. Tennyson.

2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt.

She mocks all her wooers out of suit. Shak. Let not Ambition mock their useful toil. Gray.

3. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt; to disappoint; to deceive. 'To mock the expectations of the world.' Shak.

Thou hast mocked me and told me lies. Judg. vii. 20.

Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out To deathless pain? Milton.

4. To set at naught; to defy. 'Mock the lion when he roars for prey.' Shak.

Fill our bowls once more: Let's mock the midnight bell. Shak.

STN To mimic, ape, deride, ridicule, jest, taunt, delude, fool, tantalize, disappoint, deceive, defeat.

Mock (mɒk), *s.d.* To use ridicule or derision; to be sport of some person or thing; to gibe or jeer; to speak jestingly; often with *at*.

He hath . . . laughed at my losses, mocked at my gains, scorned my nation, thwarted my bargains. Shak.

He never mocks. For mockery is the fume of little hearts. Tennyson.

Mock (mɒk), *n.* 1. Ridicule; derision; gibe; jeer; sneer; an act manifesting contempt. 'A man repulse with mock.' Shak. 'Allict me with thy mock.' Shak.

Pools make a mock at sin. Prov. xiv. 9.

2. Mimicry; imitation. [Rare.]

Now reach a strain, my lute, Above her mock, or be for ever mute. Crashaw.

—*Mockes and mowes*, contemptuous gibes with insulting grimaces. Spenser.

Mock (mɒk), *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real. 'Mock majesty.' Spectator. It forms part of a considerable number of compounds; thus Tennyson has mock-honour, mock-love, mock-loyal, mock-solenn, &c.

Mockable (mɒk-ə-bl), *a.* Exposed to derision. Shak. [Rare.]

Mockado (mɒk-ə-dɔː), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet; mock-velvet. 'Our rich mockado doublet.' Ford. Spelled also *Mochado*.

Mockadour, *n.* Same as *Mochadour*.

Mockage (mɒk-ɪdʒ), *n.* Mockery. 'A mere mockage, a counterfeit charm.' Burton.

Mockbird (mɒk-bɜːd), *n.* Same as *Mocking-bird*. Goldsmith.

Mock-disease (mɒk-diz-ēz), *n.* A disease or quasi-disease, the result of, or exaggerated by, morbid fancy, as hypochondria, hysteria, and the like. Tennyson.

Mocker (mɒk-er), *n.* One that mocks; a scooner; a scolder; a derider; one that deceives or disappoints.

I know it is a sin to be a mocker. Shak.

Then rose a little feud betwixt the two, Betwixt the mockers and the realists. Tennyson.

Mockery (mɒk-er-i), *n.* 1. The act of deriding and exposing to contempt by mimicking the words or actions of another.—2. Derision, ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things. 'The laughing-stock of fortune's mockeries.' Spenser.—3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserved when fortune takes, Patience her injury a mockery makes. Shak.

4. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show. 'Unreal mockery, hence!' Shak.

And bear about the mockery of woe To midnight dances. Pope.

5. Vain effort; fruitless labour; that which deceives, disappoints, or frustrates.

It is as the air, invulnerable, And our vain blows malicious mockery. Shak.

Mock-heroic (mɒk-hə-rɔːk), *a.* Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c.

Mocking-bird (mɒk-ɪŋ-bɜːd), *n.* An American bird, the type of the genus *Mimus* (*M. polyglottus*), of the thrush family (Turdidae or Mniotiltidae). It is of an ashy-brown colour above, lighter below, and is much

sought for on account of its wonderful faculty of imitating the cries or notes of almost every species of animal, as well as many noises that are produced artificially. Its own notes form a beautiful and varied strain.

Mockingly (mɒk-ɪŋ-ly), *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt; as, to answer one mockingly.

Mocking-stock (mɒk-ɪŋ-stɒk), *n.* A bait of sport.

They make them mere mocking-stocks to them that perceive them. Trans. of Bullinger (1571).

Mockish (mɒk-ɪʃ), *a.* Mock; counterfeit; sham. Sir T. More.

Mock-lead, **Mock-ore** (mɒk-led, mɒk-er), *n.* See *BLUNDER*.

Mock-orange (mɒk-ɔːr-ən), *n.* *Philadelphus coronarius*, a large bushy shrub common in cottage gardens and shrubberies, and remarkable in early summer for its terminal tufts of creamy-white flowers having a powerful odour, which at a distance resembles that of orange-blossoms. Also called *Syringa*.

Mock-sun (mɒk-sun), *n.* A parhelion (which see).

Mock-turtle (mɒk-tɜː-tl), *n.* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle-soup.

Mock-velvet (mɒk-vel-vet), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet.

Moco (mɒkɔː), *n.* A South American rodent quadruped of the genus *Karodon*, allied to the guinea-pig.

Modal (mɒd-əl), *a.* Relating to a mode or mood; relating or pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence.

When we speak of the faculties of the soul, we assert not, with the schools, their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity. Glanville.

—*Modal proposition*, in logic, one which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation; as, gymnastic feats are easy to those who have practised them.

Modalist (mɒd-əl-ist), *n.* Eccles. one who regards the three persons of the Trinity as different modes of being, not as distinct persons.

Modality (mɒd-əl-iti), *n.* 1. The quality of being modal.—2. In the Kantian philosophy, that quality of propositions in respect of which they express possibility or impossibility, existence or non-existence, necessity or contingency. It is one of the leading divisions under which propositions are classified, and from which the categories are deduced.

Modally (mɒd-əl-ly), *adv.* In a modal manner; in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode or form.

Modder, *n.* A girl. Hulst. See *MATHEW*.

Mode (mɒd), *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus*, mode, manner, measure, limit, &c.; allied to L. *metior*, from root of *E. meta*.] 1. Manner; method; way; as, a mode of speaking; a mode of dressing; a strange mode of occupying one's self; the various modes of doing a thing. 'A table richly spread in regal mode.' Milton. 'The nobler modes of life.' Tennyson.—2. Fashion; custom; prevailing style; often preceded by the definite article. 'Different habits and dresses, according to the mode that prevailed.' Addison. 'Inconsistent with the easy, apathetic grace of a man of the mode.' Macaulay.—3. Gradation; degree. [Rare.]

What modes of sight between each wide extreme! Page.

4. In gram. same as *MOOD*. 1.—5. In logic, same as *MOOD*. 2.—6. In metaph. the name given by Locke to 'such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances; such as are ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder, &c.' Of these Locke makes two kinds: *simple modes*, which are only variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a *dozen*, which consists of so many units added together; and *mixed modes*, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as *beauty*, which is described by Locke as 'consisting of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder.'

A mode is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for that reason is called its subject. Watts.

7. In music, a species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor modes*. The *major mode* is that division of the octave by which the intervals between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, are half-tones, and all the other intervals whole tones. The *minor mode* is that division by which the intervals between the second and third, and fifth and sixth, are half-tones. See *MOOD*. 8. A kind of silk.

Model (mɒd), *n.* (See *MOOD*, temper of mind.)

Model (mɒd-əl), *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, from L. *modulus*, a small measure, measure, standard, rule, dim. of *modus*, a measure. See *MOOD*.] 1. A pattern of something to be made; anything of a particular form, shape, or construction, intended for imitation; primarily, a small pattern; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale, as, the model of a building; the model of a machine.—2. An imitation or copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing on a large scale, as, a model of Cologne Cathedral; Pflüger's model of the mountains of Switzerland.—3. Image; copy; facsimile.

I had my father's signet in my purse. Which was the model of that Danish mind. Shak.

4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.

He that despairs, measures Providence by his own contracted mind. South.

5. Anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example; as, to form a government on the *model* of the British constitution; he was quite a *model* of virtue.

They (the poets, orators, historians of classical antiquity) furnish *models* of a kind of perfection which in modern times we cannot hope to surpass.

Dr. Caird.

6. In the *fine arts*, anything that the artist proposes to imitate; often, absolutely, an individual, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, play of the muscles, &c. In *sculpt.* the term often denotes both the original of a work, modelled in clay, and also the plaster cast from this first figure.

Model (mo'del), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modelled*; ppr. *modelling*. [*Fr. modeler.*] To plan or form after some model or pattern; to form in order to serve as a model or pattern; to mould; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to *model* a house or a government.

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the cantons, as much as to small a community can imitate those of so large an extent.

Addison.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and fat,
Is but *modelled* on a skull. *Tennyson.*

Model (mo'del), *v.t.* To make a model or models; especially, in the *fine arts*, to form a work of some plastic material; as, to *model* in wax.

Modelise (mo-del-iz), *v.t.* To frame according to a model; to give shape to. *B. Johnson.*

Modeller (mo-del-er), *n.* One who models; especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster.

Modelling-loft (mo-del-ing-loft), *n.* See MOULD-LOFT.

Modenesse (mo-den-er), *a.* Of or belonging to Modena.

Modenesse (mo-den-er), *n. sing. or pl.* A native or inhabitant of Modena; people of Modena.

Modet, **Modre**, **Modre**, *n.* 1. Mother. — 2. The matrix or principal plate of the astrolabe. *Chaucer.*

Modet, *v.t.* To moderate; to regulate, especially the temper or disposition.

I *moder* or temper myself when I am provoked to any passion. *Pulgrave.*

Moderable, *a.* Temperate; moderate. *Cockeram.*

Moderance, *n.* Moderation. *Cazton.*

Moderantism (mo-dér-ant-izm), *n.* Moderation in opinion or measures, especially political. *Goodrich.*

Moderate (mo-dér-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moderated*; ppr. *moderating*. [*L. moderor and moderor, moderatus*, to set bounds to, to limit, restrict, moderate, manage, from *modus*, a measure or manner, whence *E. mode*.] 1. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to make temperate; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, &c.; to *moderate* heat or wind. — 2. To temper; to qualify.

By its assuaging quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To decide, as a moderator. [*Rare.*]

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question. *Rich. Carru.*

SYN. To mitigate, temper, qualify, repress, abate, lessen, allay, still, appease, pacify, quiet.

Moderate (mo-dér-át), *v.t.* 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; as, the storm begins to *moderate*. — 2. To preside as a moderator. — *To moderate in a call*, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister, a duty always performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

Moderate (mo-dér-át), *a.* [*L. moderatus*, from *moderor*, to limit, from *modus*, a limit.] 1. Applied to persons, not going to extremes; keeping within reasonable bounds; temperate; as, *moderate* in eating and drinking; *moderate* in sentiment or opinion. When used absolutely this word nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas *temperate* similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect of bodily indulgence; a *moderate* man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a *temperate* man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or drinking.

A number of *moderate* members managed to obtain a majority in a thin house. *Swift.*

2. Applied to things, not extreme or excessive; not violent or rigorous; not great;

mediocre; as, *moderate* potations, exercises, opinions, abilities; *moderate* weather; *moderate* heat; a *moderate* winter; a *moderate* breeze; a *moderate* walk; a *moderate* pace; reformation of a *moderate* kind.

There's not so much left as to furnish out
A moderate table. *Shak.*

Moderate (mo-dér-át), *n.* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which arose early in the eighteenth century, and claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government. It differed from the Evangelical party more particularly on the question of patronage. The difference of opinion between the two parties led to the Disruption in the Church of Scotland, which took place May 18, 1843.

Moderately (mo-dér-át-ly), *n.* In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree or extent; not excessively; as, water *moderately* warm. 'To laugh *moderately*.' *Shak.*

'Each nymph but *moderately* fair.' *Waller.*

Moderateness (mo-dér-át-nes), *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as, the *moderateness* of the heat; used commonly of things, as *moderation* is of persons.

Moderation (mo-dér-á'shon), *n.* [*L. moderatio, moderatus*. See *MODERATE*.] 1. The act of moderating or restraining; the act of tempering, lessening, or repressing. — 2. The state or quality of being moderate, or keeping a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint. 'The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange.' *Motley.*

Be moderate, be moderate. — Why tell you me of moderation? *Shak.*

In moderation placing all my glory,
While Tories call me whig, and Whigs a Tory. *Pope.*

3. The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing, as a moderator. — *Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees. 'You would have had more than a second in *Moderations*.' *Macmillan's Mag.* — **SYN.** Temperance, forbearance, equanimity, sobriety.

Moderatism (mo-dér-át-izm), *n.* Moderation in opinions or doctrines; specifically, *ecoles*, the principles of that party in the Church of Scotland known as the Moderates. See *MODERATE, n.*

Moderato (mo-dér-át-ó), *adv.* [*It.*] In music, moderately; neither quick nor slow; commonly used to qualify another term, as *allegro moderato*.

Moderator (mo-dér-át-ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which moderates or restrains.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and procurer of contentedness. *Is. Walton.*

2. In *optics*, a device consisting of an opal glass or ground glass to diffuse the light passing from a lamp to an object on the stand of a microscope. — 3. The person who presides at a meeting or disputation; as, the *moderator* of a meeting; in this sense now used chiefly as the title of the chairman or president of meetings or courts in the Presbyterian churches. — 4. In the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, a public officer appointed to superintend the examinations for honours and degrees; so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises publicly prescribed in the schools between undergraduates candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. — 5. A moderator-lamp.

Moderator-lamp (mo-dér-át-ér-lamp), *n.* A very popular lamp for burning oil, naphtha, paraffin, &c., in which the oil is forced through a tube up towards the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated, or *moderated*, by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube, that its flow is uniform; hence the name.

Moderatorship (mo-dér-át-ér-ship), *n.* The office of a moderator.

Moderatress, **Moderatrix** (mo-dér-át-res, mo-dér-át-riks), *n.* A woman who moderates or governs. *Fuller; Massinger.*

Modern (mo'dérn), *a.* [*Fr. moderne*, from *L. L. modernus*, formed, on type of *hodiernus*, *hesternus*, from *modo*, just now — properly, with a limit from *modus*, a measure or limit. See *MODUS*.] 1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as, *modern* days, ages, or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste;

modern practice. 'Some of the ancient and likewise divers of the *modern* writers.' *Bacon*. — 2. Common; trite; mean; vulgar; trivial. 'Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.' *Shak.* [This is the only sense in which Shakespeare uses the word.] — **SYN.** Late, recent, fresh, new.

Modern (mo'dérn), *n.* A person of modern times; opposed to ancient.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle.*

Modernism (mo'dérn-izm), *n.* 1. A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced, especially a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression. 'Quaint *modernisms*.' *Swift.*

There is to us more of touching pathos, heart-thrilling expression, in some of the old psalm-tunes than in a whole batch of *modernisms*. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. Modern cast or character; modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view. 'The intense *modernism* of Mr. Froude's mind.' *Saturday Rev.*

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Modernization (mo'dérn-iz-á'shon), *n.* Act of modernizing; that which is modernized. 'Dryden's most thankless task, his *modernization* of Chaucer.' *Brit. Qu. Rev.*

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He *modernized* the more ancient narratives. *T. Norton.*

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Modernly (mo'dérn-ly), *adv.* In modern times. *Milton.*

Modernness (mo'dérn-nes), *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty. *Johnson.*

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In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As *modest* stillness and humility. *Shak.*

Your temper is too *modest*,
Too much inclined to contemplation. *Beau. & Fl.*

And we see him as he moved,
How *modest*, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise. *Tennyson.*

2. Free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; free from indecency; showing such reserve or decorum as we associate with a chaste mind. 'Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife.' *Shak.* 'The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid.' *Dryden.* 'That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel.' 1 Tim. ii. 9. — 3. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as, a *modest* computation; a *modest* fortune.

Modest wisdom plucks me
From over-credulous haste. *Shak.*

SYN. Reserved, unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, coy, shy, decent, becoming, chaste, virtuous.

Modestly (mo'dest-ly), *adv.* In a modest manner: (a) not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; not impudently; with due respect.

Though learned, well-bred; and though well-bred,
Sincere, *Modestly* bold and humanly severe. *Pope.*

(b) Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be *modestly* attired; to behave *modestly*.

(c) Not excessively; not extravagantly.

Modesty (mo'des-ti), *n.* [*L. modestia*.] The state or quality of being modest: (a) the sense of propriety; the absence of all tendency to overestimate ourselves; in a somewhat stronger sense, self-distrust; retiring disposition; unobtrusiveness; bashful reserve.

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour. *Shak.*

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before. *South.*

(b) Absence of anything suggestive of sexual

ingenuity, decency, chastity, purity of manners and ability in reference to women.

Talk out to a lady in a way that modesty will not permit her to answer. *See Modesty.*

(s) Moderation, freedom from exaggeration or excess. 'Overstep not the modesty of nature.' *Shak. Macbeth.* Modesty, *Dignity* See under DIGNITY.

Modesty-piece (mōd'is-tē-pēs), n. In former times, part of a woman's dress, she carried.

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays below, being a part of the bodice is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

Modestus (mōd'is-tūs), n. Modestusness, smallness, meanness. *Coleridge.*

Modicum (mōd'i-kūm), n. [L. a small or moderate quantity, from *modicus*, moderate, from *modus*, measure.] A little, a small quantity, scanty allowance or allotment, *See* a modicum of food.

What modicum of wit he utter! *Shak.*

Modifiability (mōd'i-fī-ā-bīl'i-tē), n. The capability of being modified or of receiving modification.

In the often-cited blacksmith's arm, the dancer's legs, and the jockey's cruel saddlebags, we have marked examples of a modifiability which almost every one has to some extent experienced. *H. Spencer.*

Modifiable (mōd'i-fī-ā-bīl'), a. Capable of being modified or changed by various forms and differences. 'Variously modifiable matter.' *Locke.*

Modifiability (mōd'i-fī-ā-bīl'i-tē), n. The capability of being modified. *Coleridge.*

Modifiable (mōd'i-fī-ā-bīl'), a. Modifiability. *Locke.*

Modifiable (mōd'i-fī-ā-bīl'), a. To qualify. *Mr. Pearson. [Rare]*

Modification (mōd'i-fī-ā-shūn), n. 1. The act of modifying, the act of giving a new form, appearance or character, the act of changing or altering, the state of being modified. 'Human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech.' *Holder.*

Moreover, in a long life, a man's opinions undergo many modifications, and Plato was no exception in the case. He contradicts himself constantly. *C. H. Lewis.*

2. Particular form or manner of being, a mode. 'If it (the soul) be neither matter nor any modification of matter.' *Chubb.*

3. In Scots law, the term usually applied to the decree of the lord court awarding a salable stipend to the minister of a parish.

Modificative (mōd'i-fī-ā-tīv'), a. That which modifies or qualifies, as a word or clause. *Fuller.*

Modificatory (mōd'i-fī-ā-tō-ry'), a. Tending to modify or produce change in form or condition. *modifying.*

In these words either the first or the last constituent is modificatory. *Miss Affler.*

Modifier (mōd'i-fī-er), n. One who or that which modifies.

Modify (mōd'i-fī), v. t. & p. *modifed*, *modifying*. [Fr. *modifier*, L. *modificare*, *modus*, limit, measure, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To change the external qualities or accidents of to give a new form or external character to, to vary, to alter, as, to modify matter, light, or sound; to modify the terms of a contract, a preface modifies the sense of a verb.

The middle part of the broad beam of white light which [let] upon the purple disk, without any centre of darkness to modify it, became coloured all over with one uniform colour. *Newton.*

2. To moderate, to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

Of the grass

He modifies his first severe diction. *Byron.*

Modillion (mōd'ill-i-ŏn), n. [Fr. *modillon*, It. *modiglione*, from L. *modulus*, a model, dim. of *modus*, a measure.] In arch a block

carved into the form of an enriched bracket and under the cornice in the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and occasionally also of the Roman Ionic.

Modiola (mōd'ī-ol-ā), n. A genus of bivalves very numerous in a local state, and belonging to the family Mytilidae. The living species are chiefly tropical.

Modiolar (mōd'ī-ol-er), n. [L. *modius*, a bushel.] Shaped like a bushel measure.

Modiolus (mōd'ī-ol-us), n. [L. dim. of *modus*, a measure.] In anat. the bony pillar in the centre of the cochlea of the ear.

Modish (mōd'ish), a. [From *mode*.] According to the mode or customary manner, fashionable, as, a modish dress. 'English forms of address.' *Barrow.* 'Modish manners.' *Byron.* [Obsolete, and now used only with a certain flavour of contempt.]

Modishly (mōd'ish-ly), adv. In a modish or fashionable manner. *Locke.*

Modishness (mōd'ish-ness), n. The quality of being modish, affectation of the fashion. 'They swell at the prospect of it, out of modishness and a humour of imitation.' *Coleridge.*

Modist (mōd'ist), n. A follower of the mode or fashion.

Modiste (mōd'ist'), n. [Fr. *modiste*, a milliner. See *MODE*.] A female who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in ladies' apparel; a milliner or dressmaker.

Modius (mōd'is), n. [L. from same root as *modus*.] A Roman dry measure equal to one-third of the amphora, and so equal to nearly two English gallons.

Modular (mōd'ul-er), a. Pertaining to modulation or to a module or modulus. *Modular proportion*, in arch. that which is regulated by a module. See *MODULE*. *Modular ratio*, a term denoting the ratio or number whose logarithm is called the modulus. This ratio is that of 1 to 0.207745544171. *See*

Modulate (mōd'ul-ēt), v. t. & p. *modulated*, *modulating*. [L. *modulus*, modulus, from *modus*, limit, measure, *moda*.] 1. To proportion, to adjust, to adapt.

To one another, even as they
They were modulated to
To an enhanced melody. *Frederick.*

2. To vary or inflect the sound of in such a manner as to give expression to what is uttered; to vary in tone, as, to modulate the voice or tones in speaking.

In moral tone, also (then of Spenser's poetry), is very expressive a soul of confusion, gentle and tender as the spirit of its own choir, confusion of every cadence. *Crowd.*

3. In music, to change the key of in the course of composition, to transfer from one key to another; as, to modulate an air.

Modulate (mōd'ul-ēt), v. t. In music, to pass from one key to another, or from the major into the minor mode.

Modulation (mōd'ul-ā-shūn), n. [Fr. *modulation*, L. *modulus*. See *MODULE*.] 1. The act of modulating. (a) the act of adjusting or adapting. (b) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically and agreeably. (c) In music, the change from one scale to another in the course of a composition. — 2. Sound modulated. *melody.*

Innumerable examples, in the foregoing shades,
They modulate this melody. *Phaenomen.*

3. In arch. the proportion of the different parts of an order according to modulus.

Modulator (mōd'ul-ā-tōr), n. 1. One who or that which modulates. — 2. In the *sonic* and *sonic* system of music a part of many of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatic, and its more closely related scales.

Module (mōd'ul), n. [Fr. from L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. See *MODE*.] 1. A little measure hence, a small quantity. 2. In arch. a measure which may be taken at pleasure to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of the whole building. The diameter or semi-diameter of the column at the bottom of the shaft has usually been selected by architects as their module, and this they subdivide into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty and the semi-diameter into thirty only.

Some architects make no certain or stated divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as may be deemed requisite. 3. A model or representation, a mould, a pattern. *Shaks.*

Module (mōd'ul), v. t. & p. *moduled*, *modulating*. 1. To model, to shape. 'Well moduled clay.' *Shakspeare.* — 2. To modulate. 'Modulate her tunes so admirably rare.' *Drayton.* [Rare.]

Modulus (mōd'ul-us), n. [L. a measure. See above.] In math. and physics, a term

denoting some constant multiplier, coefficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base. as, the modulus of an elliptic function, the modulus of linear transformation, the modulus of a congruence, &c. The modulus of a system of logarithms, a number by which all the logarithms in one system of notation must be multiplied to adapt them to the same number in another system. — *Modulus* of a machine, a formula expressing the work which a machine can perform under the conditions involved in its construction. *Modulus* of rupture, the measure of the force necessary to break a given substance. *Modulus* of elasticity, the measure of the elastic force of a body, expressed by the ratio of a pressure on a given unit, to the accompanying compression, or, an expression of the force which would be necessary to elongate a prismatic body of a transverse section equal to a given unit, or to compress it within the limits of its elasticity.

Modus (mōd'us), n. [L. See *MODE*.] In law, (a) the arrangement or expression of the terms of a conveyance or contract.

(b) A modification, a variation or departure from a general form or rule in the way of either restriction or enlargement, as in an agreement between parties, the will of a donor &c. *Arcton.* (c) An abbreviation of *Modus Vivendi*, a peculiar custom by which lands become exempted from payment of tithes on paying some composition or equivalent. *See* *Modus*.

Modwall (mōd'wāl), n. A name given to the two eels, a bird of the genus *Muraena*. Called also *Mod-wall*.

Moet (mō), a. A disordered month, a moon. *Shak.* **Moet** (mō), v. t. To make months. *Shak.* **Moet** (mō), v. t. To make months. *Shak.* **Moet** (mō), v. t. To make months. *Shak.*

Moet (mō), a. and adv. More. *See* *Mo*. Is he moist? No, no, there are now with him. *Shak.*

Morphing (mō-rhōng'), n. [From *Morphing*, a German physician.] A genus of plants, not order Caryophyllaceae, differing from *Artemisia* by having an inconspicuous appendage to the coat of the seed. *M. triseriale* usually called *Artemisia triseriale*, is a native of Britain. It is much like the common chickweed in general appearance.

Mosall (mōs'el), n. [Fr.] Rabble stone filled in between the facing walls of a building or between the piers of a bridge.

Mosselia (mōs'el-ā), n. [After Conrad Mosselia, professor of botany at Marburg.] A small herbaceous plant, not order Caryophyllaceae, growing in dry gravelly and sandy places in Britain and throughout Europe with brittle-like leaves and white four-petaled flowers. It is now regarded as a *Cerastium*.

Moss-Gothic (mōs-gōth'ik), n. The language of the Moss-Goths or Goths of Mossa. In it we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, part of the Scriptures having been translated into this language by I. Iulius, bishop of the Moss-Goths, in the fourth century. It is generally referred to the Low-German branch of the Teutonic family of tongues, and bears much the same relation to them that *Anglo-Saxon* does to the other members of the great Aryan class. Its peculiar philological value lies in the preservation of primitive material and forms, and in the transparency of its structure. It is not to be regarded as the mother of the other Teutonic tongues, but as an older sister.

Moss-Goth (mōs-gōth'), n. One of that section of the Goths who settled in Mossa on the lower Danube, and there devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits, under the protection of the Roman emperor. *See* *Goth*.

Moss (mōs), n. A cloth stuff manufactured in Lancashire. *Stimmons.*

Mossaul (mōs-fur'd), n. [Hind. *mossaul*, the country as opposed to the town.] Any part of India, other than the three capitals, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. [Anglo-Indian.]

Mossman (mōs'mān), n. [Oral and by caption.] A stocking without the foot worn over a boot. [Scottish.]

Mossgraham (mōs-grā'h-ān), n. and a. [Ar. and Turk. *moghrah*, the west, north-west Africa.] Belonging to north or north-west Africa, a person from this quarter.

Mogul (mō-gul'), n. [Per. a *Mongolian*.] 1. A Mongolian. — The Great Mogul, the

popular name for the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Bahir in the sixteenth century, and which terminated in 1806.

Moguntine (mō-gūn'tin), *a.* [L. *Moguntia*, or *Moguntiacum*, the ancient name of the city.] Of or pertaining to Mentz, in Germany.

Moha (mō'ha), *n.* A plant, *Setaria italica*, or Italian millet.

Mohair (mō'hār), *n.* [O.Fr. *mouaire*, *mo-her*, Fr. *moire*, It. *moirre*, from Ar. *mohayyar*, a kind of coarse camel or hair-cloth.] 1. The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.—2. Cloth made of the hair of the same animal; camel.—3. A wool and cotton cloth, made in imitation of real mohair cloth.

Mohair-shell (mō'hār-shel), *n.* In conch. a peculiar species of *Voluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silkworm.

Mohammedan (mō-ham'med-an), *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet; or to the religion and social system founded by Mohammed.

Mohammedan (mō-ham'med-an), *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion; one who professes Mohammedanism.

Mohammedanism (mō-ham'med-an-izm), *n.* The religion, or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

Mohammedanise (mō-ham'med-an-iz), *v.t.* To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed; to make Mohammedan.

Mohammedism (mō-ham'med-izm), *n.* Same as *Mohammedanism*.

Mohammedise (mō-ham'med-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mohammedized*; ppr. *mohammedizing*. Same as *Mohammedanise*.

Mohawk, **Mohock** (mō'hak, mō'hok), *n.* The appellation given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London during the latter part of the seventeenth century; so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America.

Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name?

Gay.

Moholi (mō-hō'li), *n.* A quadrumanous mammal of the lemur family and genus *Galago*, *G. Moholi*.

Mohr (mōr), *n.* A West African species of antelope, genus *Gazella*, *G. Mohr*, having its horns annulated with eleven or twelve prominent complete rings. It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of producing the bezoar-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine. These stones are commonly called in Morocco *baïd-el-mohr*, or *mohr's eggs*.

Mohatite (mō'sit), *n.* [After *Mohs*, the mineralogist.] Native titanate of iron.

Mohur (mō'hēr), *n.* [Per. *muhur*, *muhur*, a gold coin.] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.

Mohurrum (mō-hur'rum), *n.* The first month of the Mohammedan year, during which a festival is celebrated in memory of Hussein and Hussein, sons of Ali, and nephews of the Prophet.

Molder (mō'dēr), *v.t.* [See *MOITHER*.] To labour hard; to toil; to moulder. [Provincial English.]

Molder (mō'dēr), *v.t.* To spend in labour.

She lived only to scrape and hoard, *moldering* away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure.

Cornhill Mag.

Moldore (mō'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ora*, coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at 21 7/8 sterling.

Molty (mō'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *molité*, from L. *mediatus*, from *medius*, middle.] 1. The half; one of two equal parts; as, a *molty* of an estate, of goods, or of profits.—2. A portion; a share.

The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end; whereof this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous *molty*.

Shak.

Moll (moli), *v.t.* (Perhaps from Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, to soften, from a hypothetical L.L. verb *mollare*, to soften, from *molles*, soft; but comp. also A. Sax. *māl*, *mæl*, E. *mail*, *mole*, a spot.) To daub; to make dirty. 'Molled with dirt and mire.' *Knolles*.

At first happy news came, in gay letters *moll'd* With my kisses.

E. B. Browning.

Moll (moli), *n.* A spot; defilement. 'The *moll* of death upon them.' *Browning*.

Moll (moli), *v.t.* (Perhaps from the foregoing verb, or from L. *mollis*, to toll, *molas*, a huge heavy mass; akin to Gr. *mōles*, to strive, *mōlos*, the toll of war. Comp. W.

mæl, labour.] To labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts: often used along with the verb *toil*.

They toil and *moll* for the interest of their masters. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moll* and drudge for one he loathes.

Dryden.

Moll (moli), *v.t.* To fatigue or weary. *Chapman.*

Moll, **Moylet** (moli), *n.* A mule. 'Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of thistles.' *Beau & Fl.*

Molle (moli), *n.* A dish of marrow and grated bread. *Bailly.*

Mollet (moli), *n.* [Fr. *mule*, It. *mula*, a slipper, from L. *mulleus* (*calceus*), a red leather shoe, from *mullus*, a red mullet.] A kind of high shoe formerly worn by great personages. 'Molles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.' *Heywood.*

Molneau (mō'nō), *n.* [Fr.] In fort. a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by means of small arms.

Moire (mwār), *n.* [See *MOHAIR*.] 1. A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics.—2. The best watered silk. 'Green watered *moire*.' *Pepys*.—*Moire-an-tique*, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times.

Moire métallique (mwār-mā-tā-lēk), *n.* [Fr.] Tinplate crystallized by the action of acids; also, iron-plate coated with tin, and having the coating more or less removed by acids, so as to give it a variety of shades. *Rosier*.

Moisson, *n.* [Fr. *moisson*, L. *messio*, a reaping, from *meto*, *messum*, to reap.] Growth; harvest. *Romans of the Rose.*

Moist (moist), *a.* [O.Fr. *moiste* (Mod. Fr. *moille*), from L. *musteus*, new, fresh, hence juicy, soft, from *mustus*, new, fresh (whence *mustum*, new wine).] 1. Moderately wet; damp; not dry; humid; as, a *moist* atmosphere or air. 'Exhalation dusk and *moist*.' *Milton*.—*Moist star*, the moon.

The *moist star*,

Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands, Was sick almost to drowsy with eclipse. *Shak.*

2. New; fresh. *Chaucer*.

Moist (moist), *v.t.* To make moist; to moisten.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears *Moist* it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shak.*

Moisten (mois'n), *v.t.* [Moist, and verb-forming suffix -en.] 1. To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree. 'A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside.' *Bacon*.—2. To soften; to make tender.

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity. *Fulter*.

Moisten (mois'n), *v.i.* To become moist.

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eyes *Moisten*, till she had lighted on his wound. *Tennyson*.

Moistener (mois'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which moistens.

Moistful (moist'ful), *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayton*.

Moistify (moist'fi), *v.t.* To make moist; to wet. *Burns*. [Humorous.]

Moistless (moist'les), *a.* Without moisture; dry. *Warner*.

Moistness (moist'nes), *n.* State of being moist; dampness; a small degree of wetness. *Bacon*.

Moisture (mois'tūr), *n.* 1. That which gives the property of being moist; diffused and sensible wetness; fluid diffused or exuding; damp; as, the *moisture* of the atmosphere or on a wall. 'That infected *moisture* of his eye.' *Shak*.—2. Liquid. [Rare.]

If some penurious source by chance appeared Scanty of waters when you scoop'd it dry, And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,

Did he not dash th' unstated *moisture* from him? *Addison*.

Moistureless (mois'tūr-les), *a.* Without moisture.

Moisty (moist'i), *a.* 1. Fresh; new.—2. Wet; moist. *Mtr. for Mags.*

Moither, **Moyther** (mōi'tēr), *v.t.* [Also written *molder*, and perhaps connected with *muddle*, or with G. *milde*, tired.] 1. To perplex; to confuse; to distract.

What are these poor, crazy, *moithered* brains of yours thinking of always? *Lamb*.

2. To spend in labour.

Moither (mōi'tēr), *v.t.* To toil; to labour. (Mainly a provincial word.)

Mokador (mōk'a-dor), *n.* [Sp. *mocador*, a handkerchief, like Fr. *mouchoir*, a handkerchief, from L. *mucus*, mucus from the nose.]

A bib; a handkerchief. Spelled also *Mook-adour*.

Mokah (mō'kū), *n.* The title of a doctor of laws in Turkey.

Moke (mōk), *n.* 1. The mesh of a net; hence applied to any wicker-work. *Hallivell*. [Provincial English.]—2. [In this sense perhaps connected with Icel. *mök*, dozing, *mōka*, to doze, and meaning lit. 'sleepy-head.'] A donkey. [Slang.]

I had a good *moke*, and a tidyish box of a cart. *Mayer*.

Moky (mō'ki), *a.* [A parallel form with *muggy*, comp. Icel. *mökk*, a dense cloud, *mokki*, a cloud or mist.] Muggy; dark; murky.

Mol (mol), *n.* In music, see *MOLLE*.

Molar (mō'lēr), *a.* [L. *molaris*, from *mola*, a mill; same root as *meal*, *müll*.] Having power to bruise or grind food; grinding; as, the *molar* teeth.—*Molar glands*, two salivary glands situated on each side of the mouth, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.

Molar (mō'lēr), *n.* A grinding tooth; one having a flattened, triturating surface, and situated behind the incisors; a double tooth. In man there are five molars on each side of each jaw. The two pairs in front are smaller than the others, and are called premolars or false molars. The farthest back pair of the others are the wisdom teeth.

True *molar*, a grinding tooth in the adult which is not preceded by a deciduous tooth. *Owen*.

Molar (mō'lēr), *a.* [L. *molas*, a mass.] Pertaining to a mass or body as a whole. 'The *molar* motions throughout the solar system.' *H. Spencer*.

Molasse (mō-las'), *n.* [Fr. *mol*, soft.] A soft greenish sandstone which occupies the country between the Alps and the Jura. It is divided into three series, an upper freshwater, a marine, and a lower freshwater series. The two former correspond to the upper, the latter to the lower miocene.

Molasses (mō-las'ez), *n.* [Also written *melasses*, a better spelling, from Fr. *melasse*, L. *mellaceus*, resembling honey, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar; it differs from treacle, as molasses comes from sugar in the process of making, treacle in the process of refining.

Mold (mōld), *n.* Same as *Mould*: the common American spelling.

Mold (mōld), *n.* For *Mole*. A spot; a mark. *Spenser*.

Moldwarp (mōld'wārp), *n.* A mole. See *MOLE*.

Sometimes he angers me With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.

Shak.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *māl*, *mæl*, a blot, a spot; O.D. *mæl*, G. *māl*, *mahl*, a spot or mark. Cog. L. *macula*, a spot.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body. 'On her left breast a *mole* cinque-spotted.' *Shak*.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [L. *mola*, a false conception.] A mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [Fr. from L. *molas*, a huge mass, a dam, a mole, a monument.] 1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea, so as to partially inclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the violence of the waves.

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain, The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope*.

2. In *Rom. antiq.* a kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [Really the same word as *mould*, earth, being an abbreviated form of the first half of the fuller name *moldwarp*, *mouldwarp*, older *molewarp*, *molewarpe*, &c., from *mould*, and *warp*, A. Sax. *weorpan*, to cast; so also Icel. *moldvarpa*, Dan. *moldvarp*, D. *molvorworp*, G. *molvurwurf*.] 1. A small insectivorous animal of the genus *Talpa*, family *Talpidae*, which, in search of worms or other insects, forms a road just under the surface of the ground, throwing up the excavated soil into a little ridge or into little hills. The mole is from 5 to 6 inches long; its head is large, without any external ears; and its eyes are very minute, and concealed by its fur, which is short and soft. Its fore-legs are very short and strong, and its snout slender, strong, and tendinous. The common mole (*T. europæa*) is found all over Europe, except in the extreme south and north. Another species (*T. caeca*, or blind mole) is found in the

south of Europe. It has its name from its eye being always covered by its eyelid. The Cape mole, or changeable mole (*Chrysochloris capensis*), is remarkable as being the only mammal that exhibits the splendid metallic reflection which is thrown from the feathers of many birds.—2. A kind of plough or other instrument drawn or driven through the subsoil to make drains.

Mole (mōl), s. f. pret. & pp. *moleed*; ppr. *moleing*. 1. To clear of mole-hills. (Provincial English.)—2. To burrow in or form holes in, as a mole; as, to mole the earth.

Mole-bait (mōl'bait), n. The short sun-fish (*Orthogoriscus mole*), belonging to the family Gymnodontidae, sometimes found on the British coasts.

Mole-cast (mōl'kast), n. A mole-hill.

Mole-catcher (mōl'kach-er), n. One whose employment is to catch moles.

Molech (mō'lek), n. See MOLOCH.

Mole-cricket (mōl'krik-et), n. A name given to the insects of the genus *Gryllotalpa*, family Gryllidae, from the peculiar similarity of the anterior extremities of the species, and from the resemblance in their habits to those of the mole. The best known species (*G. vulgaris*), common in England, is about 1½ inch long, and of a brown colour. In making its burrow it cuts through or detaches all the roots of plants which it encounters, and commits great devastation in gardens. A larger species is found in South America.

Mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa vulgaris).

Molecular (mō'lek'ū-lēr), a. Pertaining to molecules; consisting of molecules.—*Molecular attraction*, that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction.—*Molecular forces*, forces resulting from the interaction of molecules, usually imperceptible except by effects of heat, light, &c.

Molecularity (mō'lek'ū-lar'it-ē), n. The state of being molecular; the state of consisting of molecules.

Molecularly (mō'lek'ū-lēr-ē), adv. As regards molecules.

There would be generated an outer layer of substance that was so molecularly invisible as to be incapable of further metamorphosis. *H. Spencer.*

Molecule (mōl'ū-kūl), n. [Fr. *molécule*, dim. of *L. mola*, a mass.] The smallest quantity of any elementary substance or compound which is capable of existing in a separate form. It differs from atom, which is not perceived, but conceived, inasmuch as it is always a portion of some aggregate.

Mole-eyed (mōl'id), a. Having very small eyes; having imperfect sight; blind.

Mole-hill (mōl'hil), n. A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working underground; hence, a very small hill; something insignificant compared with something larger or more important often contrasted with mountains, especially in such proverbial sayings as, to make a mountain of a molehill, that is, to magnify some insignificant matter.

Come make him stand upon this molehill here That taught us mountains with outstretched arms. *Shak.*

Molendinaceous, **Molendinarius** (mō-lēn'dī-nā'shūs, mō-lēn'dī-nā'rī-ūs), a. [L. *molendinum*, a mill-house, from *mola*, a mill. See MILL.] Like a wind-mill; resembling the sails of a wind-mill. In bot. applied to seeds which have many wings.

Mole-rat (mōl'rat), n. A name given to the rodents of the genus *Spalax*, which live in the earth and burrow in it like moles. To it belongs the *Spalax typhicus*, in which there are only the traces of eyes.

Mole-skin (mōl'skin), n. A strong twilled flannel, cropped or shorn before dyeing, much used for workmen's clothing; so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole.

Molest (mō'lest'), v. t. [Fr. *molester*, from *L. molestus*, troublesome, from *moleo*, trouble, labour, distress.] To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy; to vex. 'An old foe that did you molest.' *Spenser*. 'Doth molest my contemplation.' *Shak.* 'Molest her ancient solitary reign.' *Gray*.

They must agree that they have molested the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

SYN. To trouble, disturb, incommode, inconvenience, annoy, vex, tease. **Molestation** (mōl-es-tā'shon), n. 1. The act of molesting; state of being molested; disturbance, annoyance; uneasiness given.

Without any molestation he came to the river Rhodanus. *Kalchb.*

2. In Scots law, the troubling of one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of common or of controverted marches.

Molester (mō'lest'er), n. One who molests or disturbs. *Milton.*

Molestful (mō'lest'ful), a. Troublesome; annoying; harassing. *Borrow.*

Molester, n. Trouble, molestation. *Chaucer.*

Mole-track (mōl'trak), n. The course of a mole underground.

Mole-tree (mōl'trē), n. A biennial plant, caper spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyrifolia*).

Mole-warp (mōl'warp), n. A mole. *Dryden.* See MOLE.

Mollan (mō'll-en), n. A flowering tree of China.

Mollituous (mō-lim'it-ūs), a. [L. *mollitudo*, great exertion, effort, endeavour, from *mollis*, to toll, from *moleo*, a huge heavy mass. See MOLL, to labour.] Made with great efforts or endeavours; very important; momentous. *Dr. H. More.*

Molline (mō'llin), n. [L. *mollis*, pertaining to a mill, from *mola*, a mill.] The crossed iron sunk in the centre of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone; a mill-rynd.—*Molline cross*, in *her.* a cross, so called from its shape resembling that of the mill-rynd. It is borne both inverted and rebated, and sometimes saltire-ways or in saltire.



Molline Cross.

Mollinia (mōl'nī-ā), n. [In honour of J. Molina, a writer upon

the doctrines of assembling the

followers of the

1 Jesuit of the

to grace, free-

MOLLE

Id. Az. would,

An honorary title accorded to any one in Turkey who has acquired respect from purity of life, or who exercises functions relating to religion or the sacred or canon law. The title is not conferred by any special authority, but springs spontaneously from public respect. It is nearly equivalent to *master*, *excellency*, in English. *Ulmaz* are mollahs.

Molla (mōl'la), n. [L.] In music, soft: a term applied in medieval music to B flat, as opposed to B natural, which was called B durum; hence the term came to signify the minor mode. *Stainer & Barrett.* Called also *Mol*, *Moll*.

Mollebart, **Mollibart** (mōl'le-bārt, mōl'bārt), n. A farming implement in Flanders, drawn by a horse or pair of horses, for taking up and dropping compost, earth, &c. *Simmonds.*

Mollemoke (mōl'e-mōk), n. Same as *Mollewock*.

Molleton (mōl'ton), n. [Fr.] Swannekin; a kind of woollen blanketing used by printers. *Simmonds.*

Mollent (mōl'ent), a. [L. *mollis*, *mollis*, from *moleo*, soft.] Softening; assuaging; emollient.

Mollently (mōl'ent-ē), adv. Assuagingly. **Mollifiable** (mōl'fī-ā-bil), a. Capable of being mollified or softened.

Mollification (mōl'fī-kā'shon), n. 1. The act of mollifying or softening. 'Induration or mollification.' *Bacon*.—2. Mitigation; assuaging; pacification.

Some mol. of cation for your giant, sweet lady. *Shak.*

Mollifier (mōl'fī-er), n. One who or that which mollifies.

Mollify (mōl'fī), v. t. pret. & pp. *mollified*; ppr. *mollifying*. [L. *mollifico*—*mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To soften; to make soft or tender.—2. To assuage, as pain or irritation. 'Neither mollified with civility.' *Is. i. 6*.—3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. 'To mollify the sullen bridegroom.' *Dryden*.—4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness; to tone down. 'Mince the sin, and mollify damnation with a phrase.' *Dryden*.

They would . . . sooner prevail with the houses to mollify their demands. *Clarendon.*

Mollinet (mōl'net), n. [Fr. *moulinet*.] A mill of small size.

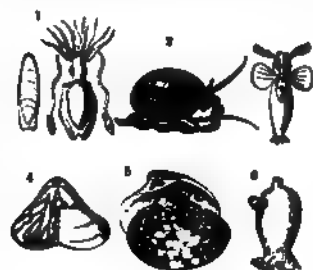
Mollities (mōl'it-ē), n. [L., from *mollis*, soft.] In med. softness; softening; as, *mollities cerebri*, softening of the brain; *mollities ossium*, softening of the bones.

Mollitude (mōl'itūd), n. [L. *mollitudo*, softness, from *mollis*, soft.] Softness; weakness; effeminacy. *Campbell*. (Rare.)

Mollingness (mōl'ing-nēs), n. pl. A sub-order of Caryophyllaceae, in which the sepals are distinct and alternate with the stamens, when the stamens and pistils are of equal number. See CARYOPHYLLACEAE.

Mollusc, **Mollusk** (mōl'usk), n. [L. *mollusca*, soft, from *mollis*, soft.] One of the mollusca (which see).

Mollusca (mōl'us-kā), n. pl. An animal sub-kingdom, comprising those soft-bodied animals which are usually provided with an exo-skeleton or shell. They have a distinct alimentary canal, shut off from the general cavity of the body, and situated between the blood-system, which lies along the back, and the nerve-system, which is towards the ventral aspect of the body. The digestive system consists of a mouth, gullet, stomach, intestine, and anus, except in a few forms, in which the intestine ends blindly. The blood is almost colourless. Respiration is variously effected, in the sea-mollusks it takes place mainly by the agency of a crown of ciliated tentacles surrounding the mouth; in the sea-squirts, by a greatly-developed pharynx perforated by numerous ciliated apertures; in the lamp-shells, by long ciliated arms springing from the sides of the mouth; in the bivalve shell-fish, the cuttle-fishes, and most of the univalves, by gills; while in the remainder of the univalves, as snails, slugs, &c., the breathing organs have the form of an air-chamber or pulmonary sac, adapted for breathing air directly. The chief peculiarity, however, of the Mollusca is in the nervous system, which in the lower forms consists essentially of a single ganglionic mass, giving off filaments in various directions; while in the higher there are three such masses, united to one another by nervous cords. According as they possess one or three ganglia the Mollusca are divided into two great divisions—*Mollusca*, those having a single ganglion or principal pair



Mollusca and Molluscoida.

1. *Scaphocephalus* (cuttle-fish) and bone-clam Cephalopoda. 2. *Nerita albicollis*—a gastropod. 3. A periwinkle. 4. *Teredos* (shipworm)—class Brachiopoda. 5. *Cytherea* (clam)—class Lamellibranchiata. 6. *Cynthia papilion*—class Tunicata.

of ganglia, and the *Mollusca* proper, possessing three principal pairs of ganglia. The Mollusca are subdivided into three classes—*Polyzoa*, comprising the sea-mosses and sea-mats; *Tunicata*, the sea-squirts; and *Brachiopoda*, of which Lingula and Teredina (the lamp-shells) are examples. The Mollusca proper are subdivided into four classes—*Lamellibranchiata*, in which there is no distinct head, comprising mussels, scallops, oysters, &c.; *Gastropoda*, com-

prising the land-snails, sea-snails, whelks, limpets, slugs, sea-lemons, etc.; *Pteropoda*, all minute oceanic molluscs; and *Cephalopoda*, the highest class, comprising the cuttle-fishes, calamaries, squids, and the pearly nautilus. The Mollusca are now usually relegated to a distinct sub-kingdom.

Molluscan (mol-lus'kan), *n.* A mollusc; one of the Mollusca.

Molluscous (mol-lus'kus), *a.* Pertaining to the molluscs, or partaking of their properties. 'Molluscous fana.' *Hall.*

Mollusoid (mol-lus'koid), *a.* A member of the group Mollusca.

Mollusca (mol-lus'ka), *n. pl.* A group of animals comprising the Polyzoa, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda. The nervous system consists of a single ganglion or a principal pair of ganglia, and the heart is wanting or imperfect. This group is regarded by some as a class in the sub-kingdom Mollusca, by others as itself a sub-kingdom. See **MOLUSCA**.

Molluscum (mol-lus'kum), *n.* [L., a fungus which grows on the maple-tree, from *mollis*, soft.] In med. a cutaneous disease consisting of numerous tumours from the size of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg, filled with a thick matter, so called from the resemblance of the tumours to certain molluscous animals.

Mollusk, *n.* Same as *Mollusc*.

Molluskite (mol-lusk'it), *n.* A dark coal-like substance sometimes found in shell-marbles, and originating in the petrification of the body of molluscs.

In the polished sections of the marble, this carbonaceous animal matter often appears in black or dark-brown spots and veins, and the most beautiful slabs owe their variegated appearance to the contrast produced by the *molluskite* with the white calcareous spar.

Molly (mol'i), *n.* [From *Molly*, as general name for a female, and *coddlie*.] An effeminate person; a moll. [Slang.]

Molly Maguire (mol'i mag-wir'), *n.* The name assumed by members of a secret illegal association in Ireland, afterwards reorganized in America.

These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised. In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process-server, and either duck them in bog-holes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials. *Trench.*

Moloch (mol'ok), *n.* [Heb. *molech*, king.] 1. The chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, etc. Hence the word has now become a designation for a kind of irresistible dread influence, at whose shrine everything would be sacrificed. Written also *Moloch*. — 2. A genus of lizards found in Australia. — *M. horridus* (moloch-horrid), is one of the most ferocious-looking, though at the same time one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous



Moloch-lizard (*Moloch horridus*).

on its spines on the body giving it a most formidable appearance. Its name is given to it from part of a line in Milton, 'Moloch, horrid king.'

Molokani (mol'ok'an), *n. pl.* **Molokani** (mol'ok'ni) (Rus. *moleks*, milk.) Milk-drinkers; one of a Russian sect which forbids making the sign of the cross or the use of images, considers all wars unlawful, and observes the laws of Moses respecting meat. They have their name from the great quantity of milk they drink.

Molopos (mol'op'es), *n.* [Or *molopos*, a weal.] In med. large purple spots which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers; vibices.

Molossus (mol'os'us), *n.* A genus of bats; the bull-dog bat or mastiff-bat (which see).

Molossus, **Molossæ** (mol'os'us, mol'os'), *n.* [Or *molossos*, Molossian, belonging to the Molossians, a people of ancient Greece.] In Greek and Latin pros. a foot of three long syllables.

Molothrus (mol'othrus), *n.* A genus of conirostral birds, family Sturnidae, the best

known species of which is the *M. pectoris*, the cow-bunting or cow-troopial. See **COW-BUNTING**.

Molto (mol'to), *adv.* [It.] In music, very; as, *molto allegro*, very gay and lively.

Molt (mol't), *v.* See **MOLTUR**.

Molt, **Molte**, pret. & pp. of *melt*. Melted.

Molten (mol'ten), *p. and a.* Melted; made of melted metal. 'After he had made a molten calf.' Ex xxxii. 4. 'Molten gold.' Prior.

Molunghee (mo-lun'ghe), *n.* In the East Indies, a maker of salt.

Moly (mol'i), *n.* [Or *moly*.] 1. A fabulous herb of magic power, having a black root and a white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Ulysses to counteract the spells of Circe. 'Beds of amaranth and moly.' *Tennyson*.

That moly
That Hermes once to wile Ulysses gave. *Milton*.

2. Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root (*Allium Moly*).

Molybdate (mo-lib'dat), *n.* A compound of molybdic acid with a base. — *Molybdate of lead*, yellow lead ore. It occurs crystallized and massive, and consists of oxide of lead,

oxide.

Molybdic (mo-lib'dik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum. See **MOLYBDENUM**. — *Molybdic acid*, an acid of molybdenum. It has not been obtained in the pure state. Its salts are called molybdates. — *Molybdic oxide*, native molybdic acid.

Molybdin, **Molybdite** (mo-lib'din, molib'dit), *n.* Same as *Molybdic Oxide*. See under **MOLYBDIC**.

Momet (móm), *n.* [O. Fr. *mome*, *momme*, a masque. See **MUMM**.] 1. A fool; a buffoon.

Parasurus is not clown
By every such mome. *Drayton*.

2. A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the mome. *Mir for Magr.*

Moment (mó'ment), *n.* [L. *momentum*, movement, impulse, brief space of time, importance, contr. from *movimentum*, from *moveo*, to move.] 1. A minute portion of time; an instant; as, wait a moment; I haven't a moment to spare. 'In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye.' 1 Cor. xv. 52.

Who can be wise, unaged, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral, in a moment! *Shak.*

While I a moment name, a moment's past. *Young.*

2. Momentum; impulsive power. *Milton*.

3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value. 'Matter of some moment.' *Shak.*

The question did at first so stagger me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment! *Shak.*

4. An essential element; an important factor.

Becoming is unity of being and non-being. Into these two moments the Heraclitic principle was by the atomists consciously sundered. *T. Huchison Shilling.*

5. In meth. an increment or decrement, an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity.

6. In meth. the moment of a force (*a*) with respect to a point, is the product of the force into the distance of its point from its line of action. (*b*) With respect to a line, is found by resolving the force into two components, one parallel, and the other perpendicular, to the line, and then taking the product of the latter component into its distance from the line. (*c*) With respect to a plane, the product of the force into the distance of its point of application from that plane.

— *Virtual moment of a force*, the product of the intensity of the force multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application.

— *Statistical moment*, the moment of equilibrium between opposite forces. — *Moment of inertia*, the sum of the products of each particle of a rotating body, by the square of its distance from the axis of rotation, thus indicating the exact energy of rotation. — *877*. Instant, twinkling, consequence, weight, force, value, consideration, signification, avail.

Momentary (mó'ment'ar), *a.* 1. Lasting but a moment; very brief. — 2. Momentous.

Momentally (mó'ment'al-i), *adv.* For a moment. *Sir T. Brown.*

Momentaneous, **Momentany** (mó'ment'us-us, mó'men-ta-ni), *a.* Lasting for a moment; momentary. 'Momentary benefits.' *Hooker*.

Making it momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shak.*

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Monachal (mon'ak-al), a. [*L. monachus, Gr. monachos, a monk, from monos, alone.*] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

Monochanthus (mon-ak-an'thus), a. [*Gr. monachos, a monk, and anthos, a flower.*] A genus of epiphyllous plants, natives of Mexico and South America, belonging to the suborder Orchidaceae, so called on account of the oval like labellum of *M. viridis*.

Monachism (mon'ak-izm), n. [*Fr. monachisme, L. monachus, a monk. See MONK.*] The system and influence of a monastic life; the monastic life or system; monkery; monkdom. Herodas, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscure note, with all their monachisms. *Milton.*

The Christian advocates of monachism find in the general abstinence to voluntary poverty (Matt. xix. 21) and to celibacy (1 Cor. vii. 32) the justification and the origin of the positive institution.

Chambers's Encyc.

Monad (mon'ad), n. [*Gr. monas, monados, unity, from monos, alone.*] 1. An ultimate atom or simple substance without parts, a primary constituent of matter. 2. In math., a microscopic organism of an extremely simple character developed in organic infusions. These organisms are probably to be looked upon as the embryonic or larval forms of the higher Infusoria which succeed them. 3. In chem., a monatomic element, such as hydrogen, chlorine, etc., so called because one atom will never combine with more than one atom of another element. 4. An imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz, according to whom monads are simple substances, of which the whole universe is composed, each differing from every other, but all agreeing in having no extension, but in being possessed of life, the source of all motion and activity. Every monad, according to Leibnitz, is a soul, and a human soul is only a monad of elevated rank. 5. In math., a monovalent word or root, specifically, a monovalent root of the building class of language. See LANGUAGE.

Monadaria (mon-ad-er-ia), n. pl. [*From monad, see above.*] A class of minute, microscopic animals, Infusoria. De Meekell.

Monadelph (mon-a-delf), n. [*Gr. monas, sole, and adelphos, brother.*] 1. In bot. a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments. 2. In zool. a member of that division of the mammalia in which the thorax is single.

Monadelphian (mon-a-delf-ian), n. pl. [*Gr. monas, alone, and adelphos, a brotherhood.*] 1. The name of the sixteenth class in Linnaeus's sexual system, consisting of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens are united below into one body or cylinder, through which passes the pistil, as in the marsh and common mallows. 2. In med. in the system proposed by De Meekell, and accepted by Huxley and Hutton, that division of the mammalia in which the thorax is single. It comprises all mammals with the exception of the marsupials and monotremes.

Monadelphian Flower.

Monadelphian, **Monadelphous** (mon-a-delf-ian, mon-a-delf-us), a. Belonging to the class Monadelphian in botany or zoology.

Monadelphion (mon-a-delf-ion), n. Is bot. an entomium, of which the filaments are combined into a single column.

Monadic, **Monadial** (mon-ad-ik, mon-ad-ial), a. Having the nature or character of a monad.

Monadiform (mon-ad-i-form), a. Having the shape or appearance of a monad. *Monadiform germ.* Huxley.

Monadology (mon-ad-o-lo-jy), n. [*Gr. monas, monados, unity, and logos, a discourse.*] In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads.

Monad (mon'ad), n. Same as *Monad*.

Monander (mon-an'der), n. [*Gr. monas, one, and andr, andros, a man.*] Is bot. a monoclinous plant having one stamen only, not at all connected with the pistil.

Monandria (mon-an-dri-a), n. pl. [*From Gr. monas, one, and andr, andros, a male.*] The

first class in Linnaeus's sexual system, consisting of plants having only one stamen, such as the red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*), the flower of which is shown in the cut.

Monandrian, **Monandrous** (mon-an-dri-an, mon-an-drus), a. In botany, monandrous, and having one stamen only, not connected with the pistil; belonging to the class Monandria.

Monanthous (mon-an'thus), a. [*Gr. monas, alone, single, and anthos, a flower.*] Is bot. producing but one flower said of a plant or podantia.

Monarch (mon'ark), n. [*L. monarcha, from Gr. monarkh, a monarch, monarkhos, ruling alone, monos, alone, and arkh, rule.*] Is also monarchy, from L. and Gr. monarchia. The word monarchy is much older than monarch in English. *Shakspeare.* 1. A sole ruler; the supreme governor of a state, a sovereign, as an emperor, king (or queen), prince, etc. 2. Monarch of the universal earth. *Shakspeare.* See MONARCHY.

I am monarch of all I survey.

My right there is none in dispute. *Compter.*

3. One who or that which is superior to others of the same kind, as, an oak is called the monarch of the forest; a lion, the monarch of wild beasts.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains. *Byron.*

3. One that provides; president; patron deity, presiding genius. *Seneca, monarch of the vine.* *Shakspeare.* Emperor, potentate, sovereign, king, prince.

Monarch (mon'ark), a. 1. Supreme; ruling. 2. Monarch savage. *Pope.* The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees. *Dryden.*

Monarchal (mon-ark'al), a. Pertaining to a monarch; ruling a monarch; sovereign. *Monarchal pride.* *Milton.*

Monarchness (mon'ark-ness), n. A female monarch, an empress. *Travis of Bonaparte, 1804.*

Monarchial (mon-ark-ial), a. The same as *Monarchal*. 'A monarchial government.' *Durke.* [Rare.]

Monarchian (mon-ark-ian), n. One of a sect of early heretics who held that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost were the same person, a Patripassian. They assumed this name in the second century, holding themselves out to be defenders of the unity of God. The heresy is condemned in the Nicene and Athanasian creeds.

Monarchical, **Monarchial** (mon-ark-ik, mon-ark-ial), a. 1. Vested in a single ruler; as, a monarchical or monarchial government or power. 2. Pertaining to monarchy.

It is not impossible that the political economy of our times, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a monarchical bias. *Herbert.*

Monarchically (mon-ark-ik-al), adv. In a monarchical manner.

Monarchism (mon-ark-izm), n. The principles of monarchy, love or preference of monarchy.

Monarchist (mon-ark-ist), n. An advocate of monarchy. *Harvey.*

Monarchize (mon'ark-iz), v. t. To play the king to act the monarch. *Shakspeare.*

Monarchize (mon'ark-iz), v. t. pret. & pp. monarchized, ppr. monarchizing. To rule over as a monarch.

An Britain-destroying brute has monarchized the land. *Longfellow.*

Monarchism (mon'ark-izm), n. One who monarchizes, an advocate of monarchical rule, a monarchist.

Monarcho (mon-ar'cho), n. A fantastical Englishman affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name. *Farce.* 'A phantasm, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport.' *Shakspeare.*

Monarchy (mon'ar-ki), n. [*Gr. monarchia, from Gr. monas, one, and arkh, rule.*] 1. A state or government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a single person.

The obvious definition of a monarchy seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is invested with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, before public theory is protected by interest and vigilance, the authority of its formidable magnitude will soon degenerate into despotism. *Coleridge.*



Monarchia.

3. The system of government according to which the supreme power is vested in a single person.

In these days he had effected such for monarchy, but in truth he could for nothing government for nothing. *Shakespeare.*

— **Absolute or despotic monarchy**, where a monarch is invested with absolute power. — **Limited monarchy**, where the supreme power is virtually in the laws, though the majesty of government and the administration are vested in a single person, checked, however, by representative assemblies of the nobles or people, or both. *Hereditary monarchy, where the royal power descends immediately from the possessor to the next heir by blood. *Election monarchy, where the ruler depends on the choice of the people, as was formerly the case in Poland. — **Constitutional monarchy** may combine both the hereditary and the elective systems, as when one family is disinherited and the sceptre declared hereditary in another, under certain conditions. — 2. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom, an empire.**

What source for property Can this dark monarchy afford thee Chamberlain? *Shakspeare.*

Monarda (mon-ar'da), n. [*AFTER N. Monarda, a Spanish physician and botanist of the sixteenth century.*] A genus of plants to which the American horse-mint (which see) belongs.

Monas (mon'as), n. A genus of animals of the class Infusoria, usually considered the ultimate term of animality. See MONAD.

Monastical (mon-as-tik'al), a. Pertaining to a monastery.

Monastery (mon-as-tir-ee), n. [*L. L. monasterium, from Gr. monastirion, from monastir, a solitary, monastis, to be alone, monas, alone, sole, single.*] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, a nunnery, or convent. The word is usually applied to the houses for monks. Among Christians monasteries for men were first founded in Upper Egypt about the middle of the same century female monasteries or convents of nuns were instituted. Monastic vows were not, however, introduced till the sixth century, by St. Benedict. The number of monasteries was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part appropriated by the sovereign of the state to his own use, and partly transferred to universities and other educational institutions, etc. It is to the monasteries we owe the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early mediæval literature. The monastic life is practiced among the Brahmins and Buddhists, and has been so from pre-Christian times.

Monastic, **Monastical** (mon-as-tik, mon-as-tik'al), a. [*Fr. monastique, L. monastion, L. L. monasterium, Gr. monastirion, from monas, sole, separate.*] Pertaining to monasteries, their rules and occupants, pertaining to religious or other seclusion, secluded; as, a monastic life, monastic rules. 'To live in a monk merely monastic.' *Shakspeare.* 'A life monastic.' *Danham.* — *Monastic vows* are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Monastic (mon-as-tik), n. A member of a monastery, a monk. 'An art . . . preserved amongst the monastics.' *St. J. Herbert.*

Monastically (mon-as-tik-al), adv. In a monastic manner, reclusely, in a retired manner, in the manner of monks. *Swift.*

Monastichism (mon-as-tik-izm), n. Monastic life, the monastic system or condition. *Milton.*

Monasticon (mon-as-tik-on), n. A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, and religious houses.

Monatomic (mon-a-tom-ik), a. Relating to an element one atom of which will never combine with more than one atom of another element.

Monatals (mon-al's), n. [*Gr. monas, single, and alais, a pipe.*] A Greek single-pipe made of a reed, somewhat resembling a flageolet.

Monche, v. t. & c. To show; to munch. *Chambers.*

Monday (mon'day), n. [*A. S. Mōnandæg—monas, great, of moon, the moon, and dæg, day.*] The second day of the week.

Monde (mond), n. [*Fr., the world, from L. mundus, the world.*] A globe and as an emblem of royalty more commonly called a

Mound. [The French word is used in English in certain phrases or locutions borrowed from the French, as in 'the *beau monde*,' that is, the world of fashion.]

Mondjouron (mond-jō-rō), *n.* The Indian shrew (*Sorex murevus*), called also *Soudali* or *Indian Muskrat*, a native of Hindustan. It emits so powerful a scent of musk that it taints any food over which it may chance to pass to such a degree that it is unestable.

Mone, *n.* The moon. *Chaucer.*

Mone, *n.* Moan; lamentation. *Chaucer.*

Monesian, Monesian, Monesian (mon-ē-shi-an, mon-ē-shus). See **MONESIAN, MONESIAN.**

Monembryary (mon-em-bri-a-ri), *n.* (Gr *monēs*, single, and *embryon*, an embryo.) Having a single embryo.

Monera (mo-nē-ra), *n. pl.* (Gr *monēra*, solitary.) A name proposed by Haeckel for certain minute marine organisms, which may be provisionally regarded as the lowest group of the Rhizopoda. The body is composed of structureless sarcodae, exhibiting nothing in the way of definite organs, and has, at most, a number of small particles or molecules scattered through it. These organisms exhibit active changes of form, by the formation of pseudopodia—sometimes in the form of broad short lobes, and sometimes as elongated filaments, which are retracted or effaced by the development of others from the adjacent parts of the body. These processes serve as organs of locomotion and prehension, and by means of them the animals take solid matter, which serves as food, into all parts of their body, the undigested exuvie being rejected from all parts in the same indiscriminate way. Reproduction is by fission. The Monera differ from the Foraminifera chiefly, if not entirely, in the absence of a shell. They are supposed to be at the very base of the animal kingdom, or rather according to Haeckel to form a kingdom, *Regnum Protisticum*, between animals and vegetables.

To put his (Haeckel's) views into a few words, he conceives that all forms of life originally commenced as *monera*, or simple particles of protoplasm, and that these *monera* originated from *soil-living matter*. *Huxley.*

Monesia (mon-ē-shi), *n.* A vegetable extract imported from South America, in hard thick cakes. On account of its astringent properties it has been prescribed in various diseases.

Moneste, *v. t.* To admonish. *Romans of the Rose.*

Monetary (mon-ē-tā-ri), *a.* [L *moneta*, money. See **MONETARY**.] Pertaining to money or consisting in money—*Monetary unit*, the standard of currency. This is pounds in England, francs in France, dollars in America, and marks in Germany.

Moneth (mon-ēth), *n.* Month.

Monetization (mon-ē-ti-zā-shon), *n.* The act of monetizing; the act of giving a standard value to in the coinage of a country; as, the monetization of silver.

Monetize (mon-ē-ti-zē), *v. t.* To form into coin, to give a standard value to in the coinage of a country.

Money (mun-i), *n. pl.* **Monies** or **Monies** (mun-i). (O. Fr *monnaie*, *monnaie*, Fr *monnaie*, from L *moneta*, the mint money. *Moneta*, from *mones*, to admonish, was originally a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; whence also *mint* (which see).) 1. Coin; stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities, gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange. [A single coin is not a 'money' but a piece of money.] 2. In a wider sense, a standard by which wealth is measured, and an instrument by which one kind of wealth can be exchanged for another; an equivalent for commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their surplus products or services; a circulating medium. Its two qualities are that it is a standard of value and an instrument of exchange. Banknotes, notes of hand, letters of credit, accepted bills on mercantile firms, &c., all representing coin, are called *money*, or *paper money*, and are used as a substitute for it. Money is not often used in the plural, unless in the sense of sums of money. Formerly the plural was sometimes used without any apparent difference in meaning from the singular.

Importance him for my monies. *Shak.*

2. Wealth.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish. *Johnson.*

4. A denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not; as, the weights and monies of different nations; a money of account, that is, a denomination used merely for convenience in keeping accounts. — 5. Money's worth. (Colloq. or vulgar.)

I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my money then. *Mayhew.*

—To make money, to gain or procure money; to be in the way of becoming rich. — Ready money, money paid at the time a transaction is made. — To take eggs for money, to be easily duped. *Shak.*

Money (mun-i), *v. t.* To supply with money.

I know, Melius, he out of his own store Hath moneyed Casca's general. *Beau. & Fl.*

Moneyage (mun-i-āj), *n.* 1. A general land-tax levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by charter of Henry I. to induce the king not to use his prerogative in debasing the coin. *Hume.* — 2. A mintage; the right of coining or minting money. *Cowell.*

Money-bill (mun-i-bil), *n.* In parliament, a bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown. Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered in the Lords, except by verbal alterations which do not affect the sense. *Sir E. May.*

Money-broker, Money-changer (mun-i-brōk-er, mun-i-chānj-er), *n.* A broker who deals in money.

Money-dealer (mun-i-dēl-er), *n.* A changer of money; a money-broker.

Moneyed (mun-i-d), *a.* 1. Rich in money; having money; able to command money; wealthy; affluent.

Invite moneyed men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting or in the form of money; as, moneyed capital. Spelled also *Moneyed*.

Away must your silver go again, whether moneyed or not moneyed. *Lack.*

Moneyer (mun-i-er), *n.* 1. A banker; one who deals in money. *Johnson.* — 2. A coiner of money. *Sir M. Hale.*

The Rev. Canon Forman exhibited a coin of one of the types of Edward the Confessor, struck at Thetford, but bearing, instead of the name of Edward, that of EADRED RFX, and on the reverse ATSER ON THRTYON, Atser being a known Thetford moneyer of Edward the Confessor. *Athenaeum.*

Company of moneyers, certain officers of the mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various monies of the realm were manufactured. Their duties were transferred in 1837 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint. Spelled also *Monier*. **Money-grubber** (mun-i-grub-er), *n.* A rapacious or avaricious person. *Lamb.*

Money-land (mun-i-land), *n.* In law, (a) land articulated or devised to be sold and turned into money, which in equity is reputed as money. (b) Money articulated or bequeathed to be invested in land, which in equity has many of the qualities of real estate.

Money-lender (mun-i-lend-er), *n.* One who lends money on interest.

Moneyless (mun-i-less), *a.* Destitute of money.

Money-maker (mun-i-māk-er), *n.* 1. A coiner of counterfeit money. *Hallwell.* — 2. One who accumulates money.

Money-making (mun-i-māk-ing), *n.* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth.

The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in money-making made them his perpetual victims. *Milman.*

Money-making (mun-i-māk-ing), *a.* Lucrative; profitable; as, to be engaged in a very money-making business.

Money-market (mun-i-mār-ket), *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money; the sphere within which financial operations are carried on.

Money-matter (mun-i-mat-er), *n.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; something in which money is concerned.

What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how money-matters stand between us? *Arbutnot.*

Money-order (mun-i-ōr-der), *n.* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.

Money-scrivener (mun-i-skiv-nēr), *n.* A person who raises money for others; a money-broker. *Arbutnot.*

Money-spider, Money-spytner (mun-i-spi-dēr, mun-i-spi-n-er), *n.* A small spider,

Monied (mon'ed), a. Same as *Monayed*.
Monitor (mon'i-tor), n. Same as *Monayer*.
Moult (moult), n. [L. *moultus*, a moulted, and *verba*, to bear.] A species of small fish.

Moult (moult), n. [L. *moultus*, a moulted, and *forma*, shape.] Like a moulted, used especially in natural history, and applied for instance to the vessels of plants when they consist of a series of cells united like beads, in the pods of certain species which are cylindrical and contracted at regular intervals, and to the roots of plants when they are formed of series of united tubers.

Moult (moult), n. [Latin *moultus*, from moult, to admonish.] 1. A memorial, a record, something to preserve memory. 'And be for all chaste dames an endow monument.' *Spenser*. — 2. A mark; an image; a superscription. 'Some to round plates without monument.' *Spenser*.

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merged, heavily-armed iron-and steam-vessels, invented by Ericsson, carrying on their open decks either one or two revolving turrets, each containing one or more enormous guns, and designed to combine the maximum of gun-power with the minimum of exposure, so called from the name of the first vessel of the kind built during the American civil war.

Monitorial (mon-i-to-ri-al), a. 1. Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense; conducted or carried on by monitors, proceeding from or performed by monitors, as, a monitorial school, monitorial system, monitorial instruction, monitorial duties. — 2. Monitor, admonitory.

Monitorial (mon-i-to-ri-al-ly), adv. In a monitorial manner, by monitors; after the manner of a monitor.

Monitoria (mon-i-to-ri-a), n. pl. The monitors, a family of marine reptiles, closely allied to the true lizards, being chiefly separated from them by the unimportant fact that the abdomen and head are covered with ordinary scales, and not with large scutes. The tongue is protrusible and fleshy, like that of the snake. The teeth are lodged in a common alveolar groove, which has no internal border; and there are no palatal teeth. The tail has a double row of carinate scales, and is cylindrical in the terrestrial form, and compressed in those whose habits are aquatic. The monitors are exclusively found in the Old World, and are the largest of all the recent Lacertilia. Called also *Varanidae*. See *Monitor*, & *Monitor* (mon'i-to-ri), a. Giving monitor or admonition; admonitory; instructing by way of caution.

Lamas, macarinas, and dimorphisms are monitorial and instructive. See *K. L. Estrange*.

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name used in the wider sense to include all the quadrupeds, except the lemurs and their allies comprised under Owen's section



Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus Diana*).

Streptopithecus. In this sense it includes monkeys proper, apes, and baboons. In its more restricted sense it designates the long-tailed members of the order. The monkeys are distinguished from the apes by having cheek-pouches, long tails, and callosities on each side of the tail on the buttocks. The baboons are distinguished from the monkeys by the elongation of their muzzles and shortness of their tails, and from the apes



Howling Monkey (*Alouatta ululans*).

by their cheek-pouches and callosities. The species of the monkey tribe are very numerous, many inhabit India and the Malay Archipelago, but Africa and South America furnish them in greater numbers and varieties. The Platyrrhini monkeys, or those distinguished by the wide separation of their nostrils, are exclusively confined to South America, and are mostly characterized by their long and prehensile tails; the Catarrhini monkeys, on the other hand, have their



Ring-necked Baboon (*Cynocephalus Baboon*).

nostrils near each other, the tail wanting, long, or short, and non-prehensile, and they belong to the Old World. (See *QUADRUPEDS*.) The term monkey has now ceased to be of scientific value. 3. A term applied to a boy or girl after in real or pretended disapproval.

A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing, and much-liked monkey from his birth.

Help your companions, but don't talk religious nonsense to them, and serve the power but, for your lives, you little monkeys, don't grow h in them.

3. The name given by workmen to a pile-

driving instrument with two handles raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to make it fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground; properly called a *Fistucos*. Also, a sort of power-hammer used in ship-building, composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove, which is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required. 4. A sum of £500. [Slang.] 'A monkey' at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half. *Wayte Melville*.—To have or get one's monkey up, to get into a bad temper; to have one's anger roused. [Slang.]

Monkey-block (mung'ki-blok), *n.* *Naut.* (a) a small single block strapped with a swivel. (b) a block nailed on the topsails of some merchantmen, to lead the buntlines through.

Monkey-boat (mung'ki-böt), *n.* A half-decked, long, narrow boat used in docks and above bridges in the Thames.

Monkey-bread (mung'ki-bred), *n.* The fruit of *Adansonia digitata*. The fruit is a woody capsule, somewhat like a gourd, from 8 inches to 1½ foot long, and internally divided into

manners; *monkeyish* dress; *monkeyish* attitude.

Many of the *monkeyish* fallings, without their occasional beauty and simplicity. *Milman*.

Monkeyishness (mung'ki-shness), *n.* The quality of being monkeyish.

Monkey (mung'ki), *a.* Relating to monks; monkeyish. *Dr H. More*.

Monk-seal (mung'ki-sel), *n.* A species of seal found in the Mediterranean, forming the type of the genus *Pelagius* or *Monachus* (*P. monachus* or *M. albiventris*). It attains considerable size, and seems to have been the seal best known to the ancients.

Monk's-flower (mung'ki-flou-er), *n.* A plant of the genus *Monachanthus*.

Monk's-hood (mung'ki-hud), *n.* A name of the genus *Aconitum*, the *A. Napellus*. See *WOLF'S-RAVE*.

Monk's-rhubarb (mung'ki-rü-bärb), *n.* A plant, *Rumex alpinus*, a species of dock. See *DOCK*.

Monk's-seam (mung'ki-säm), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a seam made by laying the selvages of sails over each other, and sewing them on both sides.—2. The mark left on a ball or bullet by the mould at the junction of its two halves.

Mon- See *MOX*.

Monobasic (mon-ö-bäs'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *basis*, a base.] In chem. applied to an acid which enters into combination with one equivalent of a base to form a neutral salt, or a salt containing one equivalent of a base.

Monocarp, **Monocarpous** (mon-ö-kärp, mon-ö-kär'pus), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, single, and *karpōs*, fruit.] In bot. a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.

Monocarpic (mon-ö-kär'plik), *a.* Same as *Monocarpous*.

Monocarpous (mon-ö-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *karpōs*, fruit.] In bot. producing fruit but once in its life: a term applied to annual plants.

Monoccephalous (mon-ö-sef'al-us), *a.* Having only one head; in bot. applied to fruits that have but one organic head or summit, as the capsule of the Silene; also to flowers disposed in umbels.

Monoccephalus (mon-ö-sef'al-us), *n.* pl. **Monoccephali** (mon-ö-sef'al-i). [Gr. *monos*, one, and *képhalē*, the head.] A compound monster, characterized by having only one head but two bodies, which are blended together more or less intimately.

Monoceros (mon-ö-sē-ro), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *keras*, a horn.] 1. A one-horned creature; a unicorn; a sea-monster with one horn, probably the sword-fish. 'Mighty monoceroses with immeasured tails.' *Spenser*.—2. The Unicorn, a constellation of Hellinius, surrounded by Hydra, Canis Major, Orion, and Canis Minor. It contains thirty-eight stars.—3. In zool. a genus of entomostomata.

Monocerot (mon-ö-sē-ro), *n.* A one-horned creature. See *MONOCEROS*.

Monochlamydeous (mon-ö-kle-mid'ö-s), *a.* pl. A sub-class of dicotyledonous plants, having a single covering, that is, a calyx without a corolla, or a corolla without a calyx. *Lindley*.



a. Monochlamydeous Flower—*Daphne Genkwa*. b. Petaloid calyx open to show the single envelope.

Monochlamydeous (mon-ö-kle-mid'ö-s), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chlamys*, cloak, a cloak.] In bot. having a single covering. See *MONOCHLAMYDEOUS*.

Monochord (mon-ö-körd), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, only, and *chordē*, a chord.] In music, a single string stretched across a sound-board, and having under it a movable bridge that can be shifted at pleasure. By placing under the string a diagram of the proportionate lengths of string required for the production of just intervals, the ear can be trained, and experiments can be made. The monochord was invented by Pythagoras,

and Ptolemy measured and proved all his intervals by it.

Monochromatic (mon-ö-krö-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour.] Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.—*Monochromatic lamp*, a lamp whose flame yields rays of some one homogeneous light, such as when a flame is produced from the burning of a solution of common salt added to spirit of wine. In this flame yellow predominates almost to the exclusion of the other coloured rays; and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all either yellow or black, and deficient in the tints which they exhibit when seen by solar light, or by that of our ordinary combustibles.

Monochrome (mon-ö-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour.] A painting with one single colour, but relieved by light and

Foliage, Fruit, and Flower of Monkey-bread Tree (*Adansonia digitata*).

cells filled with a pulpy substance containing the seeds. The pulp is agreeable to the taste, slightly acid, and is often eaten; the juice expressed from it is valued as a drink for fever patients. The flowers are large, white, and solitary. See *BACAR*.

Monkey-cup (mung'ki-kup), *n.* The popular name for plants of the family *Nepenthes*, applied to them on account of the pitcher-like bodies appearing at the apex of the prolonged tendril-like leaf-stalks. See *NEPENTHACEAE*.

Monkey-flower (mung'ki-flou-er), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus *Mimulus*.

Monkeyism (mung'ki-izm), *n.* A resemblance to a monkey in actions or disposition; an act like that of a monkey.

Monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak-et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally made of some stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors.

Monkey-pot (mung'ki-pot), *n.* The fruit of *Lecythis Ollaria*, and other species of *Lecythis*, the most gigantic trees in the ancient forests of Brazil. It consists of a hard capsule furnished with a lid, like a pot, containing nuts in its interior, of which monkeys are fond: hence its name. See *LECYTHACEAE*.

Monkey-purule (mung'ki-pur'ul), *n.* The popular name for *Arbutus umbellata*. See *ARBUTACEAE*.

Monkey-rail (mung'ki-räl), *n.* *Naut.* a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship.

Monkey-tail (mung'ki-täl), *n.* *Naut.* a short round lever for training carronades, and like purposes.

Monkey-wrench (mung'ki-renäh), *n.* In work a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. *Wells*.

Monk-fish (mung'ki-fäh), *n.* Another name for the angel-fish (which see).

Monkhood (mung'ki-hud), *n.* Character or condition of a monk.

He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury*.

Monking (mung'king), *a.* Monkeyish. 'Monasteries and other monking receptacles.' *Cleridge*. [Rare.]

Monkeyish (mung'ki-sh), *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, monkeyish manners.

ch, chain; ch, So. look; g, go; j, job;

a, fr. son; ng, sing; yn, than; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, widge; sh, assure.—See KEY.

complete union of two individuals by means of a common umbilicus.

Monophytaria (mon-ō-mī-fī-tā-ā), n. pl. (Or mones, alone, single, and phyta, a plant.) A group of the mollusca, consisting of those bivalves whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle, as in the oyster and the scallop.

Monophytaria, Monophytary (mon-ō-mī-fī-tā-ā), n. pl. (Or mones, alone, single, and phyta, a plant.) A group of the mollusca, consisting of those bivalves whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle, as in the oyster and the scallop.

Monophytaria, Monophytary (mon-ō-mī-fī-tā-ā), n. pl. (Or mones, alone, single, and phyta, a plant.) A group of the mollusca, consisting of those bivalves whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle, as in the oyster and the scallop.

Monophytaria.

n. Impression of the single adductor muscle.

Monopodous, Monopodous (mon-ō-pō-dūs), n. (Or mones, one, and pōdus, a foot.) Having identically the same nature or essence.

Monopathic (mon-ō-pā-thīk), a. In med. applied to a disorder or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered, as monomania is a monopathic affection.

Monopathy (mon-ō-pā-thī), a. (Or mones, one, and pōthia, suffering.) 1. Solitary suffering or sensibility. 2. Affect. — 3. In path. a disease, disorder, or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered applied to melancholy or monomania.

Monopersonal (mon-ō-pēr-sō-nāl), a. (Or mones, single, and L. person, a person.) Having but one person used in theology.

Monopetalous (mon-ō-pē-tāl), a. (Or mones, only, and pētaion, flower leaf.) In bot. having the petals united together into one piece by their edges, gamopetalous.

Monophaea (mon-ō-pā-ē-ā), n. (Or mones, single, and phaea, to appear.) Having a similar appearance to something else, resembling each other. [Rare]



Monophaea flower.

Monophonic (mon-ō-fō-nīk), a. In music, applied to a composition having but one part, single-voiced.

Monophthong (mon-ō-fō-thōng), n. (Or mones, one, and phthong, sound.) 1. A single vowel sound. — 2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

Monophthongal (mon-ō-fō-thōng-gāl), a. Consisting of or pertaining to a simple vowel-sound.

Monophyletic (mon-ō-fī-lē-tīk), a. (Or mones, single, and phyle, a clan, a tribe, a family.) Of or pertaining to a single family. — *Monophyletic hypothesis*, that biological hypothesis, according to which the different families of organisms are derived from a single primordial form, monogenetic hypothesis.

Monophyllous (mon-ō-fī-lūs), a. (Or mones, one, and phyllon, a leaf.) In bot. having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf.

Monophyodont (mon-ō-fī-ō-dōnt), a. (Or mones, single, phya, to generate, and dōns, a tooth.) A term applied to those mammals in which only a single set of teeth is ever developed. The sloth, armadillo, armadillo, armadillo, and the tree shrew are examples. All other mammals generate two sets, the first deciduous, the second permanent.

Monophytic (mon-ō-fī-tīk), a. (Or mones, only, and phytia, nature.) One of the adherents of Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, who was condemned for the same heresy with Eutyches, A.D. 448. They maintained that Jesus Christ had but one nature — that the human and divine natures were so united as to form one nature only.

Monophytrical (mon-ō-fī-trīk-āl), a. Relating to the Monophytrics or their doctrine.

Monophragmatus (mon-ō-pō-frā-gmātūs), n. (Or mones, single, phragma, the side, and fragma, gills.) One of a tribe of the opisthobranchiate order of gastropoda, the Testibranchia of Cuvier including Tornatella, Bullia, &c., in which the gill is only on one side, covered by the mantle, and not always by a shell. Dr. Hahnville erected them into an order.

Monophasia (mon-ō-pā-sī-ā), n. pl. (Or mones, single, and phas, breadth.) A subdivision of reptiles, including all those that do not live in the water. Owen.

Monopody (mon-ō-pō-dī), n. pl. (Or mones, one, and pōdus, a foot.) In gram. a measure consisting of but one foot.

Monopolary (mon-ō-pō-lār), n. A monopolist. [Rare]

Monopolist, Monopolist (mon-ō-pō-līst), n. (Or mones, one, and pōlēs, a power.) One that monopolizes or possesses a monopoly, one who has exclusive command of any branch of trade or article of production, one who buys up the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one who has a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. — 2. One who obtains or assumes anything to the exclusion of others; as, a monopolist of advantages; a monopolist of conversation.

Monopolist (mon-ō-pō-līst), n. A monopolist. Project seeking monopolist. [Rare]

Monopolies, Monopolies (mon-ō-pō-lī-ēz), n. pl. (Or mones, one, and pōlēs, a power.) 1. To obtain a monopoly of, to have full command of for trade purposes. — 2. To monopolize all the corn in a district, to monopolize the India or Levant trade. — 3. To obtain or engross the whole of; to assume exclusive possession of. — 4. If this age had monopolized all goodness to itself. — 5. Jews, who almost monopolize the professional chairs of Germany. [Rare]

Monopoly (mon-ō-pō-lī), n. (Or mones, one, and pōlēs, a power.) See Monopolist. 1. An exclusive trading privilege, the sole right or power of selling something, or full command over the sale of it, an exclusive right or power of trading in something or with some country, a grant from the crown, or other competent authority, conveying to some one individual, or number of individuals, the sole right of buying, selling, making, importing, exporting, &c. some one commodity or art of commodity. Thus in India the trade in opium is a government monopoly, all the opium grown being sold to the government, which derives a large revenue from re-selling it, patents for inventions grant monopolies to the patentees, and one who buys up the whole of a commodity in the market is said to have a monopoly of it.

He thinks he can cover more to his advantage when he has the monopoly of everything in South.

2. That which is the subject of a monopoly. — 3. In India opium is a monopoly. — 4. The possession or occupation of anything to the exclusion of others.

James, who, by studying Homer, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to carry to posterity that knowledge, and to make a monopoly of his learning. Dryden.

Monopolylogus (mon-ō-pō-lī-gūs), n. (Or mones, single, phya, many, and logus, discourse.) An entertainment in which a single actor contains many characters. [Rare]

Monopteral (mon-ō-pō-tēr-āl), a. In arch. formed as a monopteron.

Monopteral (mon-ō-pō-tēr-āl), n. In arch. a monopteron.

Monopteron, Monopteron (mon-ō-pō-tēr-ōn), n. (Or mones, one, and pōteron, a wing.) In arch. a species of temple without walls, and composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof. Called also *Monopteral*.



Plan of Monopteron.

Monoptote (mon-ō-pō-tōt), n. (Or mones, only, and pōtē, can.) In gram. a noun having only one oblique case-ending.

Monopyrrhous (mon-ō-pī-rūs), a. (Or mones, one, and pyrrh, a stone or kernel.) In bot. having but one kernel or stone.

Monopyrrhus (mon-ō-pī-rūs), n. A. Belonging to or abounding one organ, or set of organs.

Monopyrrhus (mon-ō-pī-rūs), n. (Or mones, one, and pyrrh, a stone or kernel.) A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Monopetalous (mon-ō-pē-tāl), n. (Or mones, one, and pēta, the leaf of a calyx.)

In bot. a term applied to the calyx of a flower when the sepals which compose it are united by their edges; the pink, convolvulus, &c., are examples. Called also *Gamopetalous*.



Monopetalous.

Monopetrous (mon-ō-pē-trūs), n. A plant of one seed only.

Monopetrous (mon-ō-pē-trūs), n. (Or mones, only, and pētra, seed.) In bot. having one seed only.

Monopetrous (mon-ō-pē-trūs), n. (Or mones, only, and pētra, seed.) In bot. having one seed only.

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Monopetrous (mon-ō-pē-trūs), n. (Or mones, only, and pētra, seed.) In bot. having one seed only.

key, without inflection or cadence.—2. Monotony or sameness of style in writing or speaking. 'The sentimental monotony of Macpherson's *Ossian*.' *Prof. Blackie*.
He speaks of fearful massacres . . . in the same monotony of expression. *Sat. Rev.*

3. In music, a sound never varied; a single tone or key.

Monotonic, **Monotonical** (mon-ō-ton'ik, mon-ō-ton'ik-al), *a.* Monotonous. [Rare.]
We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a monotonic declamation. *Chatterfield*.

Monotonous (mo-not'ōn-us), *a.* Characterised by monotony; continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone. 'Monotonous modulation.' *T. Watson*.

Then came silence, then a voice,
Monotonous and hollow like a ghost's. *Tennyson*.

Monotonously (mo-not'ōn-us-ly), *adv.* In a monotonous manner; with one uniform tone; without inflection of voice.

Monotonousness (mo-not'ōn-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being monotonous; monotony; irksomeness or dreary sameness.

Monotony (mo-not'ōn-ē), *n.* [Gr. *monotonia*—*monos*, sole, and *tonos*, sound.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation. 'Multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious monotony.' *T. Watson*.—2. Uniformity; sameness; want of variety.

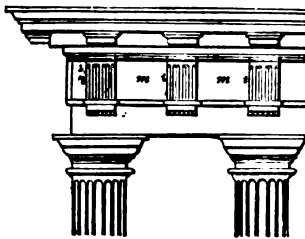
At sea everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *W. Irving*.

Monotremata (mon-ō-trem'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *trema*, an aperture, from *traō*, *tetraō*, to pierce through.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, having only one common cloacal outlet for the faeces and the products of the urinary and generative organs, in this respect as well as others resembling birds. The jaws have no teeth, at most having horny plates which serve the same purpose. There are no external ears. Two Australian genera, *Ornithorhynchus* or *Platypus* and *Ecchidna*, constitute this order. The Monotremata constitute the division Ornithodelphia.

Monotrematous (mon-ō-trem'a-tus), *a.* Belonging to the Monotremata; characteristic of the Monotremata; as, *monotrematous* peculiarities.

Monotreme (mon'ō-trēm), *n.* A member of the order Monotremata (which see).

Monotriglyph (mon-ō-trig'lyf), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *triglyph*.] In arch. the in-



Monotriglyph.—Roman Doric.
m m, Metopes. tt, Triglyphs.

tercolumniation of the Doric order which embraces one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature above the space between two columns.

Monotropa (mo-not'rō-pa), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *trōpē*, a turning, because the flowers are turned one way.] A genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Monotropaceae, composed of monopetalous, exogenous, parasitical plants, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. The only European species is *Monotropa Hypopitys*, called in England yellow bird's-nest. See BIRD'S-NEST, 2.

Monotropaceae (mon-ō-trō-pā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* In bot. a natural order of leafless exogenous parasites, of which the genus *Monotropa* is the type, allied to Ericaceae, but differing from them in habit and technical characters.

Monotypic, **Monotypic** (mon-ō-tip, mon-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *typos*, a type.] Having but one type; consisting of a single representative; as, a *monotypic* genus of animals.

Monovalent (mo-nov'a-lent), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *L. valens*, valentia, ppr. of *valere*, to be worth.] In chem. applied to

an elementary substance one atom of which enters into combination with a single atom of another elementary substance.

Monoxylon (mo-noks'il-lon), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *xylon*, wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber. *Maudslayi*.

Monroe-doctrine (mon'rō-dok-trin), *n.* The doctrine first propounded by President Monroe, that America should abstain from intermeddling with the broils of the Old World, while it would not suffer the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New, declaring that any attempt on the part of the powers of the eastern hemisphere to extend their system to the western would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the latter.

Monsieur (mōn-sen-yēr), *n. pl.* **Messieurs** (mā-sen-yēr). [Fr.—*mons*, my, and *seigneur*, lord, from *L. senior*, older. See SENIOR.] A French title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries. Before the revolution the Dauphin of France was styled *Monsieur*, without any addition.

Monsieur (mōn-siē), *n. pl.* **Messieurs** (mē-siē). [Fr. contr. of *monseigneur* (which see).] 1. A title given to the eldest brother of the King of France.—2. The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Sir* and *Mr.*; abbreviated *Mons.*, *M.*; plural *Messrs.*, *M.M.*—3. A term applied, often in contempt, by an Englishman to a Frenchman.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one
An eminent *monseigneur*, that it seems much loves
A Gallian girl at home. *Shak.*

Monsoon (mon-sūn), *n.* [Fr. *monson*, *mon-con*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzon*, Pg. *moussão*, from Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season, the favourable season for sailing to India.] 1. The name given to a certain modification or disturbance of the regular course of the trade-winds which takes place in the Arabian and Indian seas. Between the parallels of 10° and 30° south latitude the eastern trade-wind blows regularly, but from the former parallel northwards the course is reversed for half the year, and from April to October the wind blows constantly from the south-west. During the other six months of the year the regular north-east trade-wind prevails. In some places the change of the monsoons is attended with calms; in others, with variable winds, and in others, as in China, with tempests. These tempests seamen call the *breaking up of the monsoons*.—2. An alternating wind in any region. See *extract*.

The word *monsoon* is now used for alternating winds in other regions; and as this custom is becoming popular, it would, perhaps, be well to use the term, in books on Physical Geography, for any winds at any locality whose direction shifts with the seasons, and which divide the year, however unequally, between them. Using the term, then, in this wider sense, we have *monsoons* in the China seas, in the Mexican Gulf, on the coasts of Africa, and South America. *Prof. Young*.

3. A kind of race-horse, descended from a particular horse of this name.

He's a *monsoon*, I'm sure. They've all those ears,
and that peculiar dip in the back. *Trollope*.

Monster (mon'stēr), *n.* [Fr. *monstre*, from *L. monstrum*, any occurrence out of the ordinary course of nature supposed to indicate the will of the gods, a marvel, a monster, from *monere*, to admonish, to warn.] 1. Anything extraordinary, supernatural, or wonderful; a thing to be gazed or wondered at; a marvel; a prodigy.

For wend I never by possibility,
That swich a *monstre* or mervaille might be. *Chaucer*.

2. An unnatural production; an abnormal development; a plant or animal departing from the usual type. In organized beings the deviation consists sometimes in an unusual number of one or several organs; sometimes, on the contrary, in a deficiency of parts; sometimes in a malformation of the whole or some portion of the system; and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not ordinarily belonging to the sex or species.—3. Something looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, deformity, or power to do harm. 'A monster vile, whom God and man does hate.' *Spenser*.

He cannot be such a *monster*. *Shak.*

4. A chimerical figure such as sundry of those common on coats of arms; as, the sagittary, sphinx, mermaid, &c., which are compounded of the human and bestial shape; the dragon, griffin, wyvern, cockatrice, &c.

Monstrer (mon'stēr), *a.* [See the noun.] Of inordinate size or numbers; as, a *monster* meeting; a *monster* gun.

Monster† (mon'stēr), *v. t.* To make monstrous.

Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it. *Shak.*

Monstrer (mon'stēr-ēr), *n.* A maker of monsters; an exaggerator. 'These *monstrerers* of nothings.' *Mrs. Gore*.

Monstrance (mon'strāns), *n.* [L. *monstrantia*, from *L. monstrare*, to show. See MONSTER.] In R. Cath. Ch. the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jewelled. Called also *Ostensory*, *Remonstrance*, and *Theotoca*.



Monstrance.

Monstration (mon-strā'shon), *n.* A demonstration; a showing; proof. *Grafton*.

Monstrator (mon'strāt-ēr), *n.* An exhibitor; a demonstrator. [Rare.]

This exhibition a university ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent *monstrator*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Monstricide (mon'stri-sid), *n.* The slaughter of a monster. [Used only by Thackeray, and in joke.]

If Perseus had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*. *Thackeray*.

Monstriferous (mon-strif'ēr-us), *a.* Producing monsters. *Sir W. Scott*.

Monstrosity (mon-stro'si-ti), *n.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature, or what is monstrous; an unnatural production. 'The *monstrosities* both of animals and of vegetables.' *Buckle*.

We often read of monstrous births; but we see a greater *monstrosity* in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast. *South*.

Monstrous (mon'strus), *a.* [L. *monstruosus*. See MONSTER.] 1. Unnatural in form; deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature; as, a *monstrous* birth or production.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton*.

2. Enormous; huge; extraordinary.
No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear. *Pope*.

3. Shocking; hateful; frightful; horrible.
So bad a death argues a *monstrous* life. *Shak.*

4. Full of monsters or strange creatures.
Where thou, perhaps, under the wheaming tide,
Vist'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world. *Milton*.

Monstrous (mon'strus), *adv.* Exceedingly; very much; as, *monstrously* difficult. 'A *monstrously* little voice.' *Shak.* 'A *monstrously* thick oil.' *Bacon*. [Now vulgar or colloquial.]

Add that the rich have still a jibe in store,
And will be *monstrously* witty on the poor. *Dryden*.

Monstrously (mon'strus-ly), *adv.* 1. In a monstrous manner: (a) in a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as, a man *monstrously* wicked. (b) To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly. 'Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.' *Dryden*.

Monstrousness (mon'strus-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous; enormity. 'The *monstrousness* of man.' *Shak.*

Monstrousity† (mon-strō-ōs'i-ti), *n.* Monstrosity. *Shak.*

Monstruous† (mon'strō-us), *a.* Monstrous.

Monstruousness† (mon'strō-us-ness), *n.* Monstrousness. *Ascham*.

Montagnard (mōn-tan-yār), *n.* [Fr., from *montagne*, a mountain.] 1. A mountaineer.

2. A name given at different periods to one of the extreme democratic party in France. See *The Mountain* under MOUNTAIN.

Montanic (mon-tan'ik), *a.* [L. *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains. *Smart*.

Moodir (mūd'ēr), *n.* The Turkish name for the governor of a city or district. Also written *Mudir*.

Moodirish (mūd-ēr'ē), *n.* A district governed by a moodir. Written also *Mudirish*.
Moody (mūd'i), *a.* (A. Sax. *mōdig*, angry. See *MOON*, temper.) 1. Subject to or indulging in moods or humours.

Moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe. *Gray*.

2.† Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare.]

Give me some music—music, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shak.*

3. Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humour; gloomy; sullen; melancholy. 'Moody and dull melancholy.' *Shak.* 'Your moody discontented souls.' *Shak.*

Moody-mad† (mūd'i-mad), *a.* Mad with anger. 'Moody-mad and desperate stags.' *Shak.*

Moollah, **Moollah** (mū'lā), *n.* Same as *Mol-lah*.

Moola, **Mouls** (mūlz), *n.* [A form of *mould*.] Pulverized earth; the earth of the grave; the dust of the dead; the grave. [Scotch.]

MOON (mūn), *n.* [A. Sax. *mōna*, the moon (masc.); cog. O. Fris. *mōna*, Goth. *mēna*, Icel. *máni*, Dan. *måne*, D. *maan*, O.H.G. *māno* (the Mod. G. *mond*, moon, is a derivative like E. *month*), Lith. *menus*, Gr. *mēnē*, Per. *ma*, Skr. *mā*, all meaning the moon; from a root *mā*, to measure: the moon was early adopted as a measurer of time, hence the name.] 1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, whose borrowed light is reflected to the earth, and serves to dispel the darkness of night. The moon, after the sun, is not only the most conspicuous, but in an astronomical point of view the most interesting of the heavenly bodies. The variety of her phases, her eclipses, and the rapidity with which she changes her place among the fixed stars, drew the attention of the earliest observers of the heavens; while in modern times the important application of the theory of her motions to navigation, and the determination of terrestrial longitudes, has given the lunar theory the first rank among the objects of astronomical science. Among all the heavenly bodies the moon is the nearest to us. The mean distance of its centre from that of the earth is 59 96 of the earth's equatorial radii, or about 237,000 miles; its diameter is 2160 miles, and its magnitude about 1/4 of that of the earth; it completes its revolution round the earth, or makes the tour of the heavens, in a mean or average period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11 5/6 seconds, which constitutes the *sidereal month*. (See *MONTH*.) The motion of the moon round the earth is subject to great inequalities, arising from the sun's attraction, combined with the different positions of the moon in regard to the earth and sun; it revolves on its own axis in the same time that it takes to revolve round the earth, as appears from its always presenting the same side to the earth. The face of the moon appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, which on being examined with a good telescope are discovered to be mountains and valleys, the mountains appearing to be of a volcanic character. The moon has no clouds nor any other indication of an atmosphere.—2. A satellite of any planet; as, the *moons* of Jupiter.—3. The period of a revolution of the moon round the earth; a month. 'This roaring moon of daffodil and crocus.' *Tennyson*. [Now confined to poetry.]

One twelve *moons* more she'll wear Diana's livery. *Shak.*

4. Something in the shape of a moon or crescent; as, in *fort*, a crescent-shaped outwork; a half-moon.—*Moon in distance*, a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement for lunar observation.—*Beyond the moon*, beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

Whither art thou rap,
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain? *Drayton*.

MOON (mūn), *v.t.* 1. To adorn with a moon or moons; to furnish with crescents or moon-shaped marks. 'With his mooned train the strutting peacock.' *Drayton*. [Poetical.]—2. To expose to the rays of the moon.

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed they see it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and mooned. *Holland*.

MOON (mūn), *v.i.* To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moon-struck. [Colloq.]

Elsey was mooning down the river by himself. *Kingsley*.

MOON-BEAM (mūn'bēm), *n.* A ray of light from the moon. 'To fan the moonbeams from his sleeping eyes.' *Shak.*

MOON-BLASTED (mūn'blast-ed), *a.* Blasted by the influence, or supposed influence, of the moon.

MOON-BLIND (mūn'blind), *a.* Dim-sighted; purblind. *Sir W. Scott*.

MOON-BLINK (mūn'blink), *n.* A temporary evening blindness occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.

MOON-CALF (mūn'kāl), *n.* (Comp. G. *mond-kalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception—a person or conception influenced by the moon.) 1. A monster; a deformed creature. 'The sotted moon-calf/gapes.' *Dryden*.—2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception.—3. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOON-CULMINATING (mūn'kul-min-āt-ing), *a.* In *astron.* an epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon.

MOON-DIAL (mūn'di-āl), *n.* A dial to show the hours by the moon.

MOONED (mūnd), *a.* 1. Having the moon as a symbol; identified with the moon. 'Mooned Ashtaroth.' *Milton*.—2. Furnished with a moon; bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent. 'Upon the mooned domes aloof.' *Tennyson*.—3. Resembling the moon; crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright
Turned fiery red, sharpening into mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton*.

MOONER (mūn'ēr), *n.* One who moons; one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. *Dickens*. [Colloq.]

MOONET (mūn'ēt), *n.* A little moon; a satellite. 'The moonets about Saturn and Jupiter.' *By Hall*.

MOONEY (mūn'i), *a.* Same as *Moony*.

MOONEY (mūn'i), *n.* A noodle; a simpleton. [Colloq.]

MOON-EYE (mūn't), *n.* 1. An eye affected by the moon, or supposed to be affected by the moon.—2. A disease in a horse's eye.

MOON-EYED (mūn'id), *a.* 1. Affected with moon-eye; having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected.—2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Dryden*.

MOONFERN (mūn'fēr), *n.* Same as *Moon-woot*.

MOON-FISH (mūn'fash), *n.* A fish of a silver colour found in the Antilles, whose tail is shaped like a half-moon; *Ephippus gigas*.

MOONLAW (mūn'fā), *n.* A law or defect caused by the moon; an attack of lunacy.

I fear she has a moonlaw in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her. *Brome*.

MOON-FLOWER (mūn'flou-ēr), *n.* A plant, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, the ox-eye daisy: so called from its appearance. (See *CHRYSANTHEMUM*.) The name is also applied to one or two plants blossoming at night, especially to *Ipomœa bona-nox*, a convolvulaceous plant of the East Indies.

MOONG (mūng), *n.* In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, a species of kidney-bean.

MOONGUS (mūn'gus), *n.* Same as *Mongoose*.

MOONISH (mūn'ish), *a.* Like the moon; variable, as the moon; fickle; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a moonish youth,
Grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shak.*

MOONJA, **MOONJAH** (mūn'ja), *n.* A grass (*Saccharum moonja*) indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, and twisted into tow-ropes, rigging, &c., by native boatmen.

MOONLESS (mūn'les), *a.* Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.

MOONLIGHT (mūn'lit), *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT (mūn'lit), *a.* Pertaining to moonlight; illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight. 'Our moonlight reveals.' *Shak.* 'Alone and gazing on the moonlight sea.' *Southey*.

MOONLING (mūn'ling), *n.* A simpleton; a fool; a lunatic.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a moonling, as no wit of man,
Or roses, can redeem from being an ass. *B. Jonson*.

MOON-LIT (mūn'lit), *a.* Lit or illuminated by the moon. 'The moonlit sea.' *Moore*.

Narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud. *Tennyson*.

MOON-LOVED (mūn'lūd), *a.* Loved by the moon.

The yellow-skirted fayes
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-loved
mace. *Milton*.

MOON-MADNESS (mūn'mad-nes), *n.* Lunacy. *Shelley*.

MOON-MILK (mūn'milk), *n.* See *LAC-LUNÆ*.

MOON-MONTH (mūn'month), *n.* A lunar month.

MOON-RAKER (mūn'rāk-ēr), *n.* Naut. same as *Moon-sail*.

MOONRISE (mūn'rīz), *n.* The rise or first appearance of the moon above the horizon. 'The serene moonrises of a summer night.' *John Morley*.

MOON-SAIL (mūn'sāl), *n.* A sail rigged above a sky-sail, which is usually the upper sail in a ship. Called also *Moon-raker*.

MOON-SEED (mūn'sēd), *n.* A plant, *Menispermum canadense*, so named from the crescent-like form of its seed. It is found in the United States of America, and being a climbing shrub is commonly planted for covering bowers. See *MENISPERMACEÆ*.

MOONSET (mūn'set), *n.* [Formed on analogy of *sunset*.] The setting of the moon. *Browning*. [Rare.]

MOON-SHAPED (mūn'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the moon; crescent-shaped.

MOONSHÉE (mūn'shē), *n.* [Arab. *munshā*.] In Hindostan, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

MOON-SHOERED (mūn'shērd), *a.* Naut. applied to a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft.

MOONSHINE (mūn'shin), *n.* 1. The light of the moon.—2. Fig. show without substance or reality; pretence; empty show; fiction. Hence such phrases as *a matter of moonshine*, a matter of no consequence or of indifference.—3. A month. [Burlesque and rare.]

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shak.*

4. Smuggled spirits. *Admiral Smyth*.—5.† A dish of poached eggs and sauce.

Could I those whitely stars go nigh, . . .
I'd poach them, and as moonshine dress.
To make my Della a curious mess. *Hewell*.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you. *Shak.*

MOONSHINE, **MOONSHINY** (mūn'shin, mūn'shin-i), *a.* Illuminated by the moon; as, a fair moonshine night. 'You moonshine revellers.' *Shak.*

I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addison*.

MOONSHIFF (mūn'sif), *n.* An East Indian name for a native justice or judge.

MOONSTONE (mūn'stōn), *n.* A variety of adularia worked by lapidaries. By reflected light it presents a pearly play of colour not unlike that of the moon. It occurs massive, and also in crystals, in fissures of granite, gneiss, &c. The finest specimens come from Ceylon.

MOONSTRUCK, **MOONSTRICKEN** (mūn'struk, mūn'strik-n), *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic. 'Moonstruck madness.' *Milton*.

A moonstruck silly lad that lost his way,
And, like his bard, confounded night with day. *Eryn*.

Happily the moonstricken prince had gone a step too far. *Brougham*.

MOON-TREFOIL (mūn'trē-fōll), *n.* A plant, *Medicago arborea*, an evergreen shrub, native of Italy, but long introduced into our gardens. See *MEDICAGO*.

MOONWORT (mūn'wōrt), *n.* A plant, *Botrychium lunaria*. See *BOTRYCHUM*.

MOONY, **MOONEY** (mūn'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the moon. 'Soft and pale as the moony beam.' *N. Drake*.—2. Like a moon; moon-shaped or crescent-shaped.—3. Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard; having the crescent as a standard. 'The moony standards of proud Ottoman.' *Sylvester*, *Du Bartas*.

Encountering fierce
The Solymean sultan, he o'erthrew
His moony troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Faynim blood. *Philips*.

4. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Household Words*. [Colloq.]—5. Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck; hazy.

What a moony grandmother you are, after all. *Dickens*.

MOON-YEAR (mūn'yēr), *n.* A lunar year, the time required for twelve revolutions of the moon, which is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 37 seconds, according to Lalande.

MOOP (mōp), *v.i.* [A non-normalized form of *mump*.] To nibble; to mump. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Fāte, fār, fat, fāl; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, mōve; tūbe, tuh, bgll;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune; ŷ, Sc. fey.

Moor (môr), *n.* [A. Sax. *môr*, waste land, a moor, a fen, a hill or any heath-clad track; *foel môr*, a moor, a heath; *D. moor*, a moor; *Dan. moor*, a moor, a marsh; *G. moor*, a marsh, a fen, a moor; from the same root as *marsh*, *mere*, *mare*—*moor* being a derivative.] 1. A tract of land overrun with heath, the soil of which consists of poor light earth, or is marshy or peaty, or otherwise barren. 2. A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purposes of sport.

Moor (môr), *n.* [D. *moor*, Fr. *maure*, *G. moor*, from *L. maurus*, *Gr. maurus*, a moor, probably from *Gr. maurus*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans *Mauretanis*, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.

Moor (môr), *v. t.* (From *D. marren*, *maeren*, *marren*, to lie, to moor; the same word as *E. mar*, *A. Sax. marren*, *amreren*, to hinder, to mar, *O. H. G. marren*, to stop, to hinder, to mar.) 1. To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains. 2. To secure; to fix firmly.

Moor (môr), *v. t.* To be confined by cables or chains. [Rare.]

On easy ground his galleys moor. Dryden.

Moor (môr), *n.* An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or headings. Wharton.

Moorage (môr'aj), *n.* A place for mooring.

Moor-ball (môr'bal), *n.* The common name for the curious sponge-like balls found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes, and consisting of plants of an alga, the systematic name of which is *Conferus Esgaropidis*. The plant consists of a mass of branched, articulated, green threads, resembling the hair-balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

Moor-bred (môr'bred), *a.* Produced on moors. Drayton.

Moor-buzzard (môr'bus-ârd), *n.* See MARSH-HARRIER.

Moorchas (môr'cha), *n.* An East Indian term for a battery.

Abdool Khan is in charge of a moorchas.

W. H. Russell.

Moor-coal (môr'kôl), *n.* In geol. a friable variety of lignite.

Moorcock, **Moorfowl** (môr'kok, môr'foul), *n.* The red-grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*). See GROUSE. The female is called the *moorhen*.

Moorees (môr'ee), *n.* A female Moor. Campbell.

Moor-game (môr'gâm), *n.* Grouse; red-game.

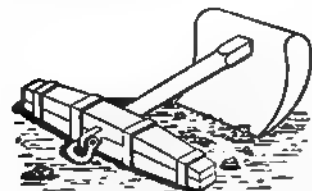
Moor-grass (môr'gras), *n.* A British plant of the genus *Sceleria*, the *S. caerulea*. It grows on mountains in Scotland and the north of England.

Moorhen (môr'hen), *n.* The common English name for the gallinule or waterhen, the *Gallinula chloropus*, as also for the female of the red-grouse or *Lagopus scoticus*.

Moor-ill, **Muir-ill** (môr'il), *n.* A disease to which cattle are subject. Called also *Redwater* (which see). [Scotch.]

Mooring (môr'ing), *n.* *Naut.* (a) the act of securing a ship or boat to a particular place by means of anchors, &c. (b) That by which a ship is confined or secured, as the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour; also, a sailor's bend for a hawser or cable to a post or ring. (c) pl. The place where a ship is secured; as, she lay at her moorings.

Mooring-block (môr'ing-blok), *n.* A sort



Mooring-block.

of cast-iron anchor used in some of the royal ports for riding ships by.

Mooring-pail, **Mooring-post** (môr'ing-pail, môr'ing-pôst), *n.* A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron fixed firmly into the ground for securing vessels to a

landing-place by hawsers or chains; also, a strong piece of timber or iron inserted into the deck of ships for fastening the moorings when alongside a quay.

Moorish (môr'ish), *a.* Moory; having the character of a moor. 'Along the moorish fens.' Thomson.

Moorish (môr'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.—*Moorish or Moorish architecture*, a style of architecture which the Moors of Spain and other Mohammed-



Moorish Doorway, Cordova.

dan nations have employed in mosques and other public edifices. Called also *Saracenic* or *Arabian Architecture*. Its distinguishing features are the prevailing use of the arch of a horse-shoe shape, lofty, elongated cupolas, and a profusion of elaborate surface decoration. The horse-shoe arch embraces more than a semicircle, and is there-

Moorish Wall Decoration, Alhambra.

fore narrower at the springing than above, as shown in the doorway here figured. Similar arches, pointed at top, are also common, as well as trifol, cinque-foil, and other forms of arches. The columns from which the arches spring are slender, sometimes in pairs, and the superincumbent masses broad and heavy. The profuse decoration of interior surfaces with richly coloured arabesques and geometrical designs is another distinctive feature of this style of architecture. Mosaics of glazed tiles, such as that shown in the accompanying cut, are frequently employed to decorate walls, the star being one of the simple forms often adopted to form the basis of the design. Many interesting examples of this style of architecture remain at various places in Spain, the finest of all being the Alhambra at Granada.

Moorland (môr'land), *n.* A waste, barren district; a moor. Brockett.

Moorpan, **Moorband** (môr'pan, môr'band), *n.* A term signifying the hard clayey layer frequently ferruginous—found at the depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts, and the formation of which may perhaps be attributed to the land being always full of water to that mark, the influence of evaporation and of vegetation extending no deeper.

Moorstone (môr'stôn), *n.* A species of granite found in Cornwall and some other parts of England, and very serviceable in the corner parts of a building.

Moor-titling (môr'tit-ling), *n.* The bird known more commonly as the stone-chat.

Mooruk (môr'uk), *n.* The native name for a rare cassowary (*Casuarus Bennettii*) that was discovered in 1856 by Captain Devlin in the island of New Britain. It is easily tamed.

Moory (môr'i), *a.* Moorish; marshy; fenny; boggy; watery. 'As when thick mists arise from moory vales.' Fairfax.

Moory (môr'i), *n.* A brown cloth made in India. Simmonds.

Moose (môse), *n.* [A native Indian name.] An animal of the genus *Cervus*, *C. Alces* (or *Alces Macchi*), and the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the height of 17 hands, and weighing 1200 lbs. This animal has palmed horns, with a short thick neck, and an upright mane of a light brown colour. The eyes are small, the ears a foot long, very broad and sloping; the upper lip is square, hangs over the lower one, and has a deep furrow in the middle so as to appear blind. This animal inhabits the colder parts of North America as well as the corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia, the European variety being known as the elk. See ELK.

Moose-deer (môr'dêr), *n.* Same as *Moose*.

Moose-wood (môr'wid), *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Acer* (*A. striatum*) found in the United States, and sometimes called *Striped Maple*. 2. A shrub of the genus *Dicra* (*D. palmifolia*) found in the northern United States. Called also *Leather-wood*.

Mootahid (môr'ta-bid), *n.* A high-priest or chief mollah among the Persians.

Moot (môt), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *mōtan*, to meet for deliberation, to treat, to discuss, to dispute, from *mōt*, a meeting, an assembly, and that from *mōtan*, to meet. See MATE.] 1. To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against.

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned much less mooted, in this country. Sir H. Hamilton.

Specifically—2. In law to plead or debate merely by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the Inns of court at appointed times. Wharton.

Moot (môt), *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had mated seven years in the Inns of court. R. B. Lewis.

Moot (môt), *n.* Dispute; debate; discussion; specifically, in law, a debate on a hypothetical case by way of practice.

Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their moots. Bacon.

Moot (môt), *a.* Relating to or connected with debatable questions; subject to discussion; discussed or debated, as, a moot question. 'This moot case.' Dryden.

Mootable (môt'â-ble), *a.* Capable of being mooted. Sir T. Browne.

Moot-case (môt'kâs), *n.* A point, case, or question to be mooted or debated. See MOOT, *a.*

Moot-court (môt'kôrt), *n.* In law schools, a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law or arguing and deciding fictitious cases.

Mooted, **Mouted** (môt'ed, môt'ed), *p. and a.* In *ser.* a term sometimes used in the same sense as *eradicated*, or torn up by the roots.

Mooter (môt'êr), *n.* One who moots; a disputant of a moot-case. Tully.

Moot-hall (môt'hâl), *n.* A hall of meeting; a hall of debate; a hall of judgment. In the moot-halls, formerly connected with Inns of court, imaginary or moot-cases were argued by the students at law.

Then they led Jesus to Calaphas, into the moot-hall, and it was early. H. Schlegel, J. A. xviii. 28.

Moot-hill (môt'hil), *n.* A hill of meeting on which our Saxon ancestors held their great courts.

Moot-house (môt'hous), *n.* Same as Moot-hall.

Moot-man (môt'man), *n.* One of those who used to argue a hypothetical case in the Inns of court.

Moot-point (môt'point), *n.* A point debated or liable to be debated.

Whether this young gentleman combined with the miserly vice of an old one any of the open-handed vices of a young one was a moot-point. Dickens.

Mop (mop), *n.* [A Celtic word: *W. mop*, *mops*, a mop; Gael. *mab*, *mab*, a tuft, tassel, mop; allied to *L. mappa*, a towel.] 1. A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or

course yarn fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, etc.—2. The young of any animal. (Provincial.) 3. A young girl, a moppet. 4. A fair where servants are hired. See extract, which gives a plausible explanation of the name.

Some few days after the statue fair a second, called a mop, is held for the benefit of those not already hired. The fair mops or wipes up the refuse of the statue fair, carrying away the drag of the servants left.

Mop (mop), v. t. pret. & pp. mopped; ppr. mopping. To rub or wipe with a mop.

Mop (mop), n. (Comp. D. mappen, to paint, to make a sulky face.) A wry mouth; a grimace.

What mope and mowes it makes! heigh, how it looks! *Scott & F.*

Mop (mop), v. i. To make a wry mouth.

Mark but his countenance; see how he mope and how he mowes, and how he strains his looks. *Bartholomew.*

Mop-board (mop'bôrd), n. The wash-board or skirting of a room. See WASH-BOARD.

Mope (mop), v. i. pret. & pp. moped; ppr. moping. [Probably connected with mop, a wry mouth, D. mappen, to paint.] To be wry, stupid, to be wry dull, to be drowsy or listless, to be spiritless or gloomy. 'Demoniac phrency, moping melancholy.' *Milton.*

Or but a sticky part of one true sense Could not so mope. *Shak.*

Mope (mop), v. i. To make stupid or spiritless. 'A young, low-spirited, moped creature.' *Locke.*

Mope (mop), n. A stupid or low-spirited person, a drone. 'No mope, mope-old mope, adieu and thin.' *Pope.*

Mope-eyed (mop'ed), n. Short-sighted; purblind. *Brown.*

Mopful (mop'ful), n. Mopish; stupid; dull.

Mop-fair (mop'fär), n. Same as Mop.

Mopingly (mop'ing-ly), adv. In a moping

and upwards.—2. The wood of that tree, much esteemed for shipbuilding, being recognized at Lloyd's as a first-class timber.

Moraine (mô-râ-nê), n. pt. (Moras, one of the genera.) A natural order of delicious excrement, of Lindley's arctic alliance, and sometimes regarded as a sub-order of Arctocarpaceae. The members are trees and shrubs natives of temperate and tropical climates. The plants abound in milky juices, and many of them are valuable for the opiate obtained from it; others are esteemed for their fruit, while the bark of several yields useful fibres. It comprises malbarren, figs, orange, fustia, and contrayerva.

Moraine (mô-râ-r'), n. (Fr. connected with it, more, a heap of stones.) The name given to those accumulations of stones, sand, or other debris found on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot. The latter are called terminal moraines, the former lateral or medial moraines, according as they are situated at the sides or about the middle of the glacier. Lateral moraines are formed by the fall of debris from the mountains that inclose the glaciers and are always present, medial moraines by the union of the adjacent lateral moraines of two or more glaciers from different valleys meeting together. The term moraine profonde is applied to the debris beneath the glacier. See GLACIER.

Moral (mô-râl), n. (Fr. moral, from L. morâlis, pertaining to manners or morals, from mas, moral, manner, moras, manners, morals.) 1. Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; relating to morality or morals, ethical, as, moral law, moral philosophy, moral sense; moral nature; moral courage; moral exaltation.

Blasphemy is broken hence from moral bonds. *Dryden.*

2. In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of man as distinct from civil responsibilities; related or pertaining to a law of right and wrong, considered as being binding in its own nature, and not depending on human laws: opposed to positive.

Moral duties arise out of the nature of the case itself, prior to external command; positive duties do not arise out of the nature of the case but from external command. *Scott.*

3. Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, bound to conform to what is right, subject to a principle of duty; accountable.

A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty. *Edwards.*

4. Governed by or conformable to the laws of right and wrong; opposed to immoral; (a) applied to things, as, moral actions; a moral life. (b) Applied to persons, respecting or acting in accordance with the laws of right and wrong.

The view and more moral part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of mankind in some tolerable order. *Hobbes.*

5. Appealing to or affecting man as engaged in the practical concerns of life, sufficient for practical purposes; opposed to demonstrative, as, moral evidences, moral arguments, moral certainty.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible, and moral certainty may be properly styled indubitable. *Sp. 1710.*

Political reason is a computing principle; adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, namely, and not metaphysically or mathematically, true moral demonstrations. *Scott.*

6. Having a moral; intent; hidden; figurative; allegorical, symbolical.

By my truth, I have no moral meaning; I meant, plain holy-thoughts. *Shak.*

A thousand moral paintings I can show That shall demonstrate those quick laws of Fortune's. *Shak.*

7. Moralizing. *Shak.*—Moral exhortation. See under EVIDENCE.—Moral law, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties, and prohibits the transgression of them, as distinguished from ceremonial law.—Moral philosophy or moral sciences, the philosophy or science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; ethics (which see).—Moral sense or moral faculty, the capacity to perceive what is good or bad in conduct, and to approve or disapprove, conscience.

Moral (mô-râl), n. 1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. (Rare.)

Their moral and economy Mean perfectly they made agree. *Pope.*

2. pt. (a) Conduct, behaviour, course of life in regard to right and wrong; as, a man of correct morals. 'Some, as corrupt in their morals as vice could make them.' *South.*—(b) Moral philosophy, ethics, as, a lecturer on morals.—3. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach, hence, intent, meaning.

He has left me here to expand the meaning or moved of his signs and tokens. *Shak.*

The moral is the first business of the poet. *Dryden.*

4. A kind of drama, more commonly called a Morality.

Morals, properly so called, however, had disappeared from the stage long before this last date (1600), though something of their peculiar character still survived in the pageant or mask. *Craft.*

5. [Probably a corruption of model.] An exact likeness, a counterpart. [Slang.]

He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose of my uncle, and as for the long chin, it is the very moral of the governor's. *Smollett.*

6. A certainty. [Slang.]

Moralist (mô-râl'), n. c. To moralize.

The morality lost thus moral to the time, My lungs began to caw like Chantrelers. *Shak.*

Morale (mô-râl'), n. [An erroneous spelling of Fr. moral, which need in same sense.] Moral or moral condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like; said especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers and sailors in time of war.

Countenanced by two to one, rudely surprised and beaten in the running series of actions that had covered two days before, threatened with the speedy loss of its means of retreat, a circumstance of itself often fatal to morale—the first problem that forces itself on us. *Scott.*

Moralist (mô-râl'), n. A moralizer.

Come, you are too severe a moralizer. *Shak.*

Moralism (mô-râl'izm), n. A moral maxim or saying; moral counsel or advice; moral sermonizing; inculcation of morality. 'Accustomed as he was to the somewhat dragging moralism of his congenial friends.' *Farrer.*

Moralist (mô-râl'ist), n. (Fr. moraliste. See MORAL.) 1. One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics, one who inculcates moral duties.

The advice given by a great moralist to his friend was, that he should contempt his passions. *Edwards.*

2. One who practices moral duties; a moral as distinguished from a religious person. (Rare.)

Another is casual, and a more moralist. *South.*

Morality (mô-râl'itê), n. (Fr. moralité. See MORAL.) 1. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of man in their social character; morals; ethics.

The system of morality to be gathered from the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delineated in the gospel. *Scott.*

2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue; as, we often admire the politeness of man whose morality we question.—3. The quality of a character, principle, or action, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; the conformity of an act, principle, etc., to the divine law, or to the true moral standard or rule.

The morality of an action is founded on the freedom of the principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

4. A kind of drama, which succeeded the miracle plays or mysteries among our forefathers, of which the persons in the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, mental powers, and faculties.

The Mysteries were properly theological, the abstractions ethical, in aim, and professedly in form. The characters were either taken from sacred history or they were allegorical personifications of virtues and vices. *G. P. Morris.*

Moralization (mô-râl'iz-â-shun), n. 1. Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections. 2. Explanation in a moral sense.

Assigned to the fable is a moralization of twice the length in the octave world. *T. W. Higginson.*

Moralize (mô-râl'iz), v. t. pret. & pp. moralized, ppr. moralizing. (Fr. moraliser. See MORAL.) 1. To apply to a moral purpose,

or to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from; to found moral reflections on.

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

2. To supply with a moral or practical lesson; to furnish with edifying examples.

Fierce wars and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Spenser.*

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed By wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road. *Wordsworth.*

3. To exemplify the moral of; as, to *moralize* a fable. [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity, he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels) we see well *moralized* in men of evil conscience, who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them. *Bp. Hall.*

4. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of. [Rare.]

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *G. Ramsay.*

Moralise (môr'al-iz), *v. t.* To make moral reflections; to draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

Thou hear'st me *moralize*, Applying this to that, and so to so, For love can comment upon every woe. *Shak.*

I know you come abroad to *moralize* and make observations. *Sheld.*

Moraliser (môr'al-iz-ér), *n.* One who moralizes.

My uncle was a *moraliser* who mistook his apophthegms for principles. *Th. Hook.*

Morally (môr'al-lî), *adv.* In a moral manner; from a moral point of view: (a) in a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality.

By good, *morally* so called, *bonum honestum* ought chiefly to be understood. *South.*

(b) According to moral rules; virtuously; uprightly.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

(c) Virtually; practically; to all intents and purposes; as, *morally* certain.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Morass (mô-ras'), *n.* [From *moor*, A. Sax. *môr*, with a term.; same word as *D. moeras*, from *moer*, a marsh; Sw. *moeras*; G. *moars*. See *MOOR*, *MERR*.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground whose drainage is insufficient either from its depressed situation or from its uniform flatness; a marsh; a swamp; a bog; a fen.

The false *morass* In quivering undulations yields beneath Thy burden in the miry gulf enclosed. *Shenstone.*

—*Morass* ore, bog from ore.

Morassy (mô-ras'), *a.* Marshy; fenny. 'Morassy earth.' *Pennant.*

Morab (mô-rab), *n.* [L. *morus*, a mulberry.] A beverage composed of honey flavoured with mulberry juice.

Moraction (mô-râ-shon), *n.* [L. *moratio*, from *moror*, to tarry, to delay.] The act of staying, delaying, or lingering. *Sir T. Browne.*

Moravian (mô-râ-vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.

Moravian (mô-râ-vi-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Moravia.—2. One of a religious sect, called the United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss. They were expelled from Bohemia and Moravia in the beginning of the eighteenth century but received a settlement in Saxony. They are eminently evangelical, and given to missionary effort. Where possible they prefer to live in separate colonies or societies. Called in Germany *Herrnhuter*, from *Herrnhut*, the name they gave to their first settlement.

Moravianism (mô-râ-vi-an-izm), *n.* The principles of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

Morbid (môr-bid), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease, probably akin to *morior*, same root as Skr. *mri*, to die.] 1. Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; as, *morbid* humours; a *morbid* constitution; a *morbid* state of the juices of a plant; *morbid* fancies. 'Of *morbid* hue his features, sunk and sad.' *Thomson*.—2. Relating to disease; as, *morbid* anatomy.

Morbidness (môr-bi-det'-as), *n.* [Ital.] In painting, a method of colouring by which the appearance of softness and delicacy peculiar to the living flesh is produced. *Fairholt.*

Morbidity (môr-bid'-i-tî), *n.* The state of being morbid; morbid quality; disease.

'Unable from some defect or morbidity.' *C. Kingsley.*

Morbidly (môr-bid-lî), *adv.* In a morbid manner; in a diseased manner; as, to be *morbidly* affected; *morbidly* sensitive to criticism.

Morbidness (môr-bid'-nes), *n.* A state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound; morbidity.

Morbific, **Morbifical** (môr-bif'ik, môr-bif'-ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *morbifique*; L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, to make.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within, can carry off the distemper. *South.*

Morbillous (môr-bil'us), *a.* [Fr. *morbilleux*, from L.L. *morbilli*, measles, a dim. pl. from L. *morbus*, a disease. See *MORBID*.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease; measly.

Morboset (môr-bô's), *a.* [L. *morbosus*, sickly, diseased, from *morbus*, a disease. See *MORBID*.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy. 'Morboset tumours and excrescences in plants.' *Ray.*

Morbosity (môr-bô'si-tî), *n.* The state of being morbose; a diseased state. *Sir T. Browne.*

Morceau (môr-sô), *n.* [Fr. See *MORSEL*.] A bit; a morsel; a small piece: generally used by English writers to signify a short piece or a passage of literary or musical composition.

Morchella (môr-chel'a), *n.* [From *morechel*, the German name. See *MOREL*.] A genus of edible fungi of the division Hymenomycetes, having a fistular stalk and roundish or conical pitted pileus. It includes the *M. esculenta*, or morel. Other species of the genus are eaten. See *MOREL*.

Mordacious (môr-dâ'shus), *a.* [L. *mordax*, mordacious, from *mordeo*, to bite.] 1. Biting; given to biting.—2. Fig. (a) acrid; violent in action.

Many of these (composts) are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning. *Evelyn.*

(b) Sarcastic.

Mordaciously (môr-dâ'shus-lî), *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, was *mordaciously* taunted this tradition. *Waterhouse.*

Mordacity (môr-dâ'si-tî), *n.* [L. *mordacitas*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] The quality of biting; readiness or propensity to bite. *Lander.*

Mordant (môr-dant), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mordeo*, to bite, to take fast hold of.] 1. A substance employed in the process of dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter and the material to be dyed, and which serves to fix the colours. It is also termed a *base*. Alumina, sulphate of iron, and acetate of lead are commonly employed as mordants.—2. In *gilding*, any sticky matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere.

Mordant (môr-dant), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Biting; keen; caustic; sarcastic; severe.—2. Having the quality of seizing hold of or fixing colours.

Mordant (môr-dant), *v. t.* To imbue or supply with a mordant; as, to *mordant* a fabric for dyeing.

Mordantly (môr-dant-lî), *adv.* In a mordant manner.

Mordellidae (môr-del'-i-dê), *n. pl.* [From *Mordella*, one of the genera.] A family of heteromorous coleopterous insects, having the body elevated and arched, with the head inserted very low, the thorax trapezoid or semicircular, the elytra very short or narrow, or acuminate at the extremity as well as the abdomen. The *Mordella lunata* is known by the name of the *lunated point-tail beetle*.

Mordente (môr-den'tâ), *n.* [It.] In music, a beat; a turn; a passing shake.

Mordicancy (môr-di-kan-sî), *n.* [See below.] A biting quality; corrosiveness. *Evelyn.*

Mordicant (môr-di-kant), *a.* [L. *mordicans*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] Biting; acrid. 'The *mordicant* quality of bodies.' *Boyle.*

Mordication (môr-di-kâ'shon), *n.* [L. *mordicatio*, *mordicatio*. See *MORDICANT*.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion. 'The mordication of the orifices, especially of the mesenteric veins.' *Bacon.*

More (môr), *a.* Serving as the comparative of much and many; the superlative is *most*. [A. Sax. *môra*, comp. of old positive *mâ* (not used in A. Sax.), great; cog. D. *meer*, Dan. *meer*, *meere*, G. *mehr*, Ital. *meir*, *meirr*, Goth. *maia*, *maiza*, *more*; from a root to

which belong also Gael. *mor*, great; L. *magis*, more; Gr. *megas*, great; Skr. *mahâ*, great.] 1. With singular nouns (as comparative of much or some); greater in amount, extent, degree, intensity, or the like; as, *more* land; *more* courage; *more* light. In such usages it has the effect of a partitive, and of might be understood after it; but formerly it was often used purely as an adjective, and might take the indefinite or definite article before it where *greater* would now be the word used.

Her best is bettered with a *more* delight. *Shak.*
The more part knew not wherefore they were come together. *Acts xix. 34.*

2. With plural nouns (as comparative of many); greater in number; in greater numbers; as, *more* men.

The children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. *Ex. i. 9.*

3. Added to some former number; additional: it may be placed either before or after its noun.

But Montague demands one labour *more*. *Addison.*
More (môr), *adv.* 1. In a greater degree, extent, or quantity.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. *Gen. xlvii. 3.*

More is used to modify an adjective (or adverb) and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er* in comparatives; as, *more* wise (= *wisser*), *more* wisely; *more* illustrious, *more* illustriously; *more* contemptible; *more* durable. It may be used before all adjectives which admit of comparison, and is generally used with words of more than two syllables, individual taste or euphony being what usually settles the matter. Formerly it was very often used superfluously in the comparative; thus Shakespeare has *more better*, *braver*, *stiffer*, *mightier*, *hotter*, &c.—expressions now used only by the uneducated.—2. In addition; further; besides; again: qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *never*, *once*, *twice*, &c.

Once *more* unto the breach, dear friends, *once more*. *Shak.*

—*More* and *more*, with continual increase.

Amon trespassed *more* and *more*. *s. Chr. xxxiii. 23.*

—*To be no more*, to be destroyed or dead; to have perished. 'Cassius is *no more*.' *Shak.*

When time itself shall be *no more*. *Addison.*

More (môr), *n.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered some *more*, some less. *Ex. xvi. 17.*

They were *more* which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. *Josh. x. 11.*

2. Some other thing; something further or in addition.

'Tis not in mortals to command success; But we'll do *more*, Sempronius: we'll deserve it. *Addison.*

3. Persons of rank; the great.

The *more* and less came in with cap and knee. *Shak.*

More (môr), *v. t.* To make more. 'What he will make more, he *moreth*.' *Gower.*

More (môr), *n.* [A. Sax. *môr*. See *MOOR*.] A hill. [Provincial English.]

More (môr), *n.* [O. H. G. *morah*, G. *möhre*, a carrot.] A root. *Spenser*; *Grose*.

Moreen (mô-rên'), *n.* (Probably connected with *mohair*, Fr. *moire*.) A watered woollen, or woollen and cotton goods used for curtains, hangings, heavy dresses, &c.

More-hough (môr'hok), *n.* Same as *Blend-water*.

Morel (mô-rel), *n.* [In meaning 1 same as Fr. *morelle*, nightshade, from L.L. *morellus*, dark-coloured, L. *morulus*, dark. In meaning 2 same as Fr. *morelle*, a mushroom, G. *morchel*, Sw. *murkja*, which is also said to have the same origin, this mushroom becoming dark when cooked. So also the morchel cherry is lit. a dark-coloured cherry.] 1. Garden nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*). Written also *Morelle*. See *NIGHTSHADE*.—2. A genus of edible mushrooms (*Morchella*); applied specifically to *Morchella esculenta*, in some parts plentiful in this country, but chiefly brought to us from Germany. It is much used to flavour gravies, as also dressed fresh in various ways, and is sometimes employed instead of the common mushroom to make ketchup.—3. A kind of cherry. See *MORELLO*.

Moreland (môr-land), *n.* Moorland.

Morelle (môr-rel'), *n.* Garden nightshade. See *MORREL*, 1.

Morillo (mo-rill'o), *a.* [It morillo, dark-colored. See MORILL.] A kind of cherry with a dark red skin, becoming nearly black if allowed to hang long; flesh deep purplish-red, tender juicy and acid. This variety of cherry is commonly cultivated in Britain.

Morisch (mo-rish'), *a.* [See MORISCH.] A sect of Russian fanaticism of the Greek Church, whose leading idea is to mortify the flesh for the sake of saving the soul, with which object they have recourse to various modes of mutilation, torture, and death. Called in English *Morishians*.

Morism (mo-rism'), *a.* Greatness. 'Worldly morism' *Widdals*.

Morover (mo-fo-er), *adv.* [More and over.] Beyond what has been said, further, besides also *Moreover*.

Moruk (mo-ruk'), *a.* and *a.* Same as *Morog*.

Morugue (mo-rug'), *a.* [Fr. from *mor*, from *Moro*, L. *Maurus*, a Moor.] Moorish, after the manner of the Moors. *Morugue d'acier*, a morris-dance. See MORRIS.

Morugue (mo-rug'), *a.* A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces imitated after the Moors, but really developed by the Byzantine Greeks. Called also *Arabesque* (which see).

Morgannat (mor-gan-nath'), *a.* [L. *morgannatus*, a morning gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage corrupted from *O morgon-gift*, *O G morgon-gift*, a morning gift (A. Sax. *morgun-gift*).] A marriage is called *morgannat* when the *morgun-gift*, or morning gift, or dowry was given and received in lieu of all other dowry and also of rights of inheritance that might fall to the issue of such marriage. *Morgannat*. A term applied to a kind of semi-matrimonial alliance between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank. In Germany such unions are called also *left-handed marriages*, because at the nuptial ceremony the left hand is given. If the male be of sovereign rank the children of the female do not inherit the father's sovereignty, but they are considered legitimate in most other respects.

Morgannat (mor-gan-nath'), *a.* Same as *Morgannat*.

Morgannatically (mor-gan-nath'-i), *adv.* In the manner of a *morgannat* marriage, as they were married *morgannatically*.

Morgay (mor-gay'), *a.* [W. *morg*, dog fish, shark - *morg* for *mor*, and *ay*, dog.] The small spotted dog fish, or herring (*Capelinus capelinus*), a small species of shark common on our western coast, where, hanging near the bottom, it feeds on fish and crustaceans.

It is regarded as a pest by the fishermen, whose bait it takes in place of more valuable fish. When properly cooked its flesh is by no means unpalatable.

Morgay (mor-gay'), *a.* [Celt. *mor*, maw, great, and *gair*, sword.] A sword, a dagger. 'Carrying their *morgays* in their hands' *Scott* & *W.*

Morgue (mor-gue'), *a.* [Fr. *Morgue*, unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends, a dead house the name is especially used of such places in France.

Moris (mo-ris'), *a.* [Gr. *moros*, foolish.] In mod. foolishness, faintly. *Dogmatism*.

Moribund (mor-i-bund'), *a.* In dying state. The patient was comatose and *moribund*. *Cassell*.

Moribund (mor-i-bund'), *a.* A dying person. *Wright*.

Moris (mor-is'), *a.* A morris; a marriage-dance.

Morigerate (mo-rif-er-ate'), *a.* [L. *morigerare*, to moderate, to obey. See MORIGERATE.] To obey. *Cassell*.

Morigeration (mo-rif-er-ation'), *a.* [See MORIGERATE.] Obedience, obedience. 'That lead *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age' *Scott*.

Morigerous (mo-rif-er-ous'), *a.* [L. *morigerous* - *mor*, *moris*, manner, and *gero*, to carry.] Obedient, obedient. A *morigerous* patient. *Scott*. *Brathwaite* [Rare].

Moril (mor-il'), *a.* A kind of mushroom; a marvel. See MORRIS.

Morin (mor-in'), *a.* A yellow colouring matter obtained from *Morus tinctoria*.

Morinel (mor-inel'), *a.* [From *Or*, *Ornel*, foolish for its supposed stupidity.] A bird, the *Choreades morinelus*, or doleful.

Moringa (mo-ring-ga'), *a.* [From *Moringa*, the name of the species in Malabar.] The only genus of the order *Moringaceae*. See MORINGACEAE.

Moringaceae (moring-ge-ae'), *a.* pl. A natural order of plants, differing from *Leguminosae* in having the odd petal inferior, the anthers one-celled the ovary trilocular, and the ovules anatropal. It consists of trees having bit. or tri-lobate leaves, and either large white or red flowers in panicles, and a long three-angled pod to the three rows of seeds. The root of the *Moringa pterygosperma* has a pungent odour and an aromatic taste. It is used as a stimulant in paralytic affections and intermittent fever. The leaves, flowers, and tender seed vessels are used in curries. The nuts are the ben-nuts, from which the oil of ben is extracted. (See BEN-OIL.) This plant is a native of India and Arabia.

Morin (mor-in'), *a.* [After General Morin, the inventor.] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a cylinder caused to revolve about a vertical axis by the descent of a weight attached to a rope wound round a horizontal axis, the rotation of the cylinder being continually accelerated in accordance with the acceleration of the descending weight. By means of a pencil gently pressed by a spring on a sheet of paper, the horizontal velocity of the cylinder at each unit of time, while the weight is descending is registered. This shows it to increase as the square of the time, or as the numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, &c., thus confirming the theory of falling bodies.

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* [Fr., said to be from *mor*, *morion*, a morion, which some derive from *Moro*, a Moor.] A kind of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top, and with-out beaver or visor, introduced to this country from France or Spain about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Sometimes spelled *Morion*, *Morion*.

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* [Fr. *morion*, *Morion*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A name variously applied by old writers to - (a) The ancient Moorish population of Spain. 'The whole Moorish population. *Morion*, as they were heretofore to be called.' *Frederick*. (b) Their language. *Shelton*. (c) The Moorish dance known also as *Morri-dance*. (d) A dancer of the morri-dance. *Shelton*. (e) The style of architecture or ornamentation called otherwise *Morisco* or *Arabesque*.

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* *Morion* (which see).

They win it with pain after the *morion* manner. *See T. Moore*.

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* See MORRIS.

Morionian (mor-ion-ian'), *a.* Pertaining to Morionism or the Morionians.

Morionism (mor-ion-ism'), *a.* An offshoot of the sect known as the Evangelical Union, which see under EVANGELICAL.

Morionism (mor-ion-ism'), *a.* The system of doctrine adopted by the members of the Evangelical Union (which see under EVANGELICAL).

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* (Probably akin to *leat*, *morion*, purified, *morion*, to be purified, comp. however, *morion*.) A band that has died by sickness or misadventure. 'Some sorry *morion* that unblinded dies.' *Sp. Hall*.

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* A morion; a marriage-dance.

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* [Celt. *mor*, maw, great, and *gair*, sword.] A sword, a dagger. 'Carrying their *morions* in their hands' *Scott* & *W.*

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* [Fr. *Morgue*, unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends, a dead house the name is especially used of such places in France.

Moris (mo-ris'), *a.* [Gr. *moros*, foolish.] In mod. foolishness, faintly. *Dogmatism*.

Moribund (mor-i-bund'), *a.* In dying state. The patient was comatose and *moribund*. *Cassell*.

Moribund (mor-i-bund'), *a.* A dying person. *Wright*.

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'The morries and bighorns of a frightened rabbit.' *Farber*.

Morion (mor-ion'), *a.* [After General Morin, the inventor.] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a cylinder caused to revolve about a vertical axis by the descent of a weight attached to a rope wound round a horizontal axis, the rotation of the cylinder being continually accelerated in accordance with the acceleration of the descending weight. By means of a pencil gently pressed by a spring on a sheet of paper, the horizontal velocity of the cylinder at each unit of time, while the weight is descending is registered. This shows it to increase as the square of the time, or as the numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, &c., thus confirming the theory of falling bodies.

Mormon (mor-mon'), *a.* A member of a sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of the United States. The distinguishing peculiarities of the sect are the belief in a continual divine revelation through the inspired medium of the prophet at the head of their church, the practice of polygamy, and a complete hierarchical organization. The supreme power, spiritual and temporal, rests with the president or prophet (elected by the whole body of the church), who alone works miracles and receives revelations. The Mormons accept both the Bible and the Book of Mormon as divine revelations, but hold them equally subject to the explanation and correction of the prophet. The latter mentioned book (really a kind of historical romance written by one Solomon Spaulding in 1817) pretends to be a history of America from the first settlement of the continent after the destruction of the tower of Babel up to the end of the fourth century of our era, at which time flourished the legendary prophet Mormon, its reputed author. It was said to have been written on gold plates, and concealed until its hiding-place was revealed to Smith by an angel. The Mormons first appeared at Manchester, New York, whence they were compelled by the persecuting hostility of their neighbours to flee, first to Kirtland in Ohio (1831), then to Nauvoo, the 'City of Beauty,' in Illinois (1839), and finally to the Salt Lake in Utah (1847). In 1844 the founder, Joseph Smith, was shot by a mob in Carthage prison, where his lawless behaviour had brought him. The sect has continued to increase, and can claim adherents in most parts of the world. They call themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The advance made by Mormonism seems to have been due far more to the addition of Brigham Young, the successor of Smith, than to the founder himself, who was little better than a dissipated and immoral scamp.

Mormonism (mor-mon-ism'), *a.* The religion or doctrine of the Mormons.

Mormonite (mor-mon-ite'), *a.* A Mormon; a Latter-day Saint.

Mormyrus (mor-mir-us'), *a.* pl. [Gr. *mor*, morion, the name of a fish that has not been identified.] A family of mormyrid fishes allied to the pike, distinguished from all other bony fishes by the amalgamation of the intermaxillary bones. The head is covered with a thick naked skin, which envelops the gill-cover and brachiocephalic, and leaves only a perpendicular slit for a gill opening. They are found in the Nile and Senegal, and their flesh is said to be excellent.

Mormyrus (mor-mir-us'), *a.* [See above.] A genus of mormyrid fishes, nearly allied to the pike family. The *M. mormyrus*, or sharp-toothed mormyrus, is an inhabitant of the Nile and is regarded as one of the best fishes in that river.

Morn (mor-n'), *a.* [Contr. from *A. Sax. morgin*, morning (comp. *O. Fris. morin*, morning), or a contr. form of morning. See MORNING, and comp. *mor*, *even*, evening.] The first part of the day, the morning a word used chiefly in poetry. 'What art thou morn?' *Cassell*, 'Boy on the morn.' *Shelley*.

To come in full, from dawn to *morning*. *Alfred*.

Morn (mor-n'), *a.* [From *Fr. morn*, *mor*, *mor*, because a lance thus treated had a dull appearance as compared with one sharpened for a deadly conflict.] The head of a tilting lance, having its point retained or turned back, to prevent injury to the knight's opponent.

Morn (mor-n'), *a.* [See MORNING, and comp. *mor*, *even*, evening.] The first part of the day, the morning a word used chiefly in poetry. 'What art thou morn?' *Cassell*, 'Boy on the morn.' *Shelley*.

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L. mortuus, a bite, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite.) 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a small meal. 'Liquorish draughts and morsels unctuous.' *Shak.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South.*

2. A small quantity of anything; a fragment; a little piece. 'Morsels of native and pure gold.' *Boyle.*—3. Applied to a person much in the same way as *piece* sometimes is.

To the perpetual work for eyes might put This ancient morsel, this *St. Prudence.* *Shak.*
How dost my dear morsel, thy mistress? *Shak.*

Morning-horn (*morning-horn*), *n.* *Morning-horn* and *morning-powder* are mentioned in Scottish documents of the sixteenth century, *morning* probably meaning priming, from *Fr. morn*, a bit or bite, a small quantity. See *MORTAL*. A flask for holding powder, more especially for holding priming-powder.

Self-cann, all froward and boulder's o'er,
And morning-horns and scabs they wear. *St. W. Scott.*

Mortality (*mor-tal-i-ti-ty*), *n.* Act of quating, morture. *Westminster.*

Morture (*mor-ture*), *n.* [Fr. *morture*, from *L. mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite.] The act of biting. *Swift.*

Mort (*mort*), *n.* [Fr. *See MORTAL*.] A flourish sounded at the death of game. 'He that bloweth the mort before the death of the buck.' *Greene.*

Mort (*mort*), *n.* A salmon in his third year. (Provincial English.)

Mort (*mort*), *n.* A female; a woman. 'Male gipsies all, not a mort among them.' *R. Johnson.* (Old Gypsy cant.)

Mort (*mort*), *n.* A great quantity or number. 'There was a mort of merry-making.' *Dehane.* (Colloq.)

Mort (*mort*), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead.] The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died by accident or disease. (Scottish.)

Mortal (*mor-tal*), *a.* [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death, akin to *Gr. mort*, to die, *urtis*, dead. From *Aryan root mar*, to grind, whence *mould*, *wild*, *murder*, &c.] 1. death, destined to die, *as*, man; 'From that day mortal.' *Alfieri.*—2. destructive to life; causing death; *as*, must cause death; fatal; *as*, wound; mortal poison.

The fruit Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton.*

3. Causing death when injured; essential to life; vital.

Lost of all, against himself he turns his sword, but missing the mortal place, with his pointed fist his work. *Milton.*

4. Bringing death; final.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal or the mortal hour. *Keats.*

5. Incurring the penalty of death; inferring divine condemnation, not venial, *as*, a mortal sin.—6. Human, belonging to man who is mortal, *as*, mortal wit or knowledge, mortal power. 'Those sad experiences that grave their records deep on mortal face and form.' *Dr. Caird.*

The voice of God To mortal ear is dreadful. *Milton.*

7. Extreme; immoderate; excessive. [Now only colloq.]

The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright,
I go there a mortal sight of them. *Dryden.*

8. Applied to periods of time, long and uninterrupted, felt to be long, hence nearly equivalent to *wearisome*. 'Dancing till five o'clock in the morning through a whole mortal season.' *Thackeray.* 'Ten mortal years.' *W. Collins.* (Colloq.)

His mortal hours did I endure her loquacity. *St. W. Scott.*

Mortal (*mor-tal*), *n.* Man; a being subject to death, a human being, *as*, we poor mortals have many difficulties to overcome.

And you all know, security is mortal's chiefest enemy. *Shak.*

Mortal (*mor-tal*), *adv.* Extremely; excessively; perfectly. 'Mortal angry.' *P. Hughes.* 'Forty-two mortal long hard-working days.' *Dehane.* (Colloq.)

I was mortal certain I should find him here. *D. Tennyson.*

Mortality (*mor-tal-i-ty*), *n.* [L. *mortalitas*, from *mortalis*. See *MORTAL*.] 1. The state or quality of being mortal, or of being

subject to death, or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your mortality. *Corpus.*

2. Death.

Gladly would I meet
Mortality, my vengeance. *Milton.*

3. Frequency of death, the number of deaths in proportion to a population; actual death of numbers of men or beasts; *as*, a time of great mortality.—4. Humanity; human nature, the human race.

Like eager vials, short and bright,
Mortality's too weak to bear them long. *Mervin.*

5. Power of putting to death. [Rare.]

Mortality and mercy in Vienna,
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shak.*

—*Bill of mortality*, abstracts from parish registers showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place during certain periods of time. The enactments providing for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages now secure fuller and more reliable statistics on these subjects.—The law of mortality is that which determines the proportion of the number of persons who die in any assigned period of life or interval of age out of a given number who enter upon the same interval, and consequently the proportion of those who survive. Tables showing how many out of a certain number of children or persons of a given age will die successively in each year till the whole become extinct are called *tables of mortality*. *Mortality* (*mor-tal-i-ty*), *s. i.* pret. & pp. *mortalized*; ppr. *mortalizing*. To make mortal. When we will, can *mortalize* and make you to again. *A. Brome.*

Mortality (*mor-tal-i-ty*), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a mortal.

Yet I was mortally brought forth, and am
No other than I appear. *Shak.*

2. Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death, *as*, mortally wounded.—3. Extremely. [Now colloq.]

Adrian mortally envied poets, painters, and artists in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Boyle.*

Mortality (*mor-tal-i-ty*), *n.* The state of being mortal, mortality. *St. H. Scilla.*

Mortar (*mor-tar*), *n.* [From *L. mortarium*, a mortar in which things are pounded, a large trough in which mortar, &c. is mixed, *mor-tar*, Fr. *mortier*, a mortar, mortar; from *Aryan root mar* (as in *mortal*), to grind or crush.] 1. A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bowl, in which substances are either reduced to fragments, pulverized, or dissolved by beating or trituration with a pestle. Mortars are made of different materials, such as iron, stoneware, marble, porphyry, agate, glass, &c., and of various sizes and forms, according to the use to which they are to be applied. They are much used by apothecaries and chemists.—2. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing

ing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c., so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described.—3. A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. The proportions vary from 1½ part of sand to 1 part of lime to 4 and 5 parts of sand to 1 of lime. When limestone contains considerable portions of silica and alumina they form what is termed *hydraulic lime*, and the mortars made with them are called *hydraulic mortars*, which are used for building piers or walls under water or exposed to it, because they soon harden and resist the action of the water.

Mortar-bed (*mor-tar-bed*), *n.* The frame of wood and iron on which that piece of ordnance called a mortar rests.

Mortar-board (*mor-tar-board*), *n.* [Suggested by *Fr. mortier*, a judge's cap, so called from resembling a mortar in shape.] A slang term for the trencher or square-crowned academic cap, such as that worn at universities and public schools.

Mortar-piece (*mor-tar-pie*), *n.* A mortar in the sense of a piece of ordnance.

Mortar-vessel (*mor-tar-ves-el*), *n.* A strongly-built gun-boat, the armament of which is usually a single mortar placed

Section of Mortar-vessel.—From model in Royal Naval Coll. Greenwich.

amidships on a bed specially prepared for it and strengthened by supporting beams, struts, &c.; a bomb-vessel, a bomb-ketch. **Mortcloth** (*mor-tikloth*), *n.* The pall carried over a coffin at a funeral. (Scottish.)

Mort d'ancestor (*mor-dan-see-tar*), *n.* [Fr., death of the ancestor.] In law, a writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor.

Mort-de-chien (*mor-de-shi-en*), *n.* [Fr., lit. dog's death.] A name of the spasmodic cholera. It is said to be a corruption of *mordaysen*, the Indian name of the disease.

Mortar, *n.* [Fr. *mortier*.] A lamp or small chamber-light. *Chaucer.*

Mortgage (*mor-gaj*), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.] The grant of an estate or other immovable property in fee as security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to the contract the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall recover the estate to the mortgagor. [The transfer of the possession of movable chattels to secure repayment of a debt is called a *pledge*, not a mortgage. See *PLEDGE*.] The term is applied differently (a) to the transaction, (b) to the deed by which it is effected; and (c) to the rights conferred thereby on the mortgagee. If the mortgage is not duly redeemed in the time and manner specified in the instrument by the mortgagor the mortgagee acquires by common law the absolute title to the property. But in this case courts of equity may interpose and give the mortgagor a right of re-entry on his property on condition of subsequent payment of his obligation with interest. This is called the *equity of redemption*, and may be exercised within twenty years of the mortgagee's entry on the estate or of his last-written acknowledgment of the mortgagor's interest in it. On the other hand, the mortgagee may, on the violation of the condition of the mortgage, by filing a bill of foreclosure, compel the mortgagor either to redeem his pledge or forfeit his equity of redemption. In Scotland mortgages are generally called *bonds* and *dispositions* in security.

Mortgage (*mor-gaj*), *s. i.* pret. & pp. *mortgaged*; ppr. *mortgaging*. 1. To grant (land, houses, or other immovable property) in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time on condition that if the debt shall be discharged according to the contract the grant shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

King Charles relied chiefly for pecuniary aid on the munificence of his opulent adherents. Many of them mortgaged their land, pawned their jewels, and broke up their silver chargers and chattering bowls in order to assist him. *Macaulay.*

Hence—2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is mortgaged for the support of drinkards. *Lyman Beecher.*

Mortgage-deed (*mor-gaj-ded*), *n.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

Mortgagee (*mor-gaj-ee*), *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

Mortgagor, *Mortgaguer (*mor-gaj-er*), *n.* One who gives a mortgage. [Rarely used except in legal documents.]*

Mortgagor (*mor-gaj-er*), *n.* One who mortgages, the person who grants an estate as security for debt, as specified under *MORTGAGE*.

Mortier (*mor-ti-er*), *n.* [A form of *mouther*.] A young woman; a gawky girl. (Provincial English.)

When once a gleaming mortar you,
And I a red-faced chubby boy. *Shirley.*

Mortification (mor'ti-fa-shun), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.
Mortification (mor'ti-fa-shun), *n.* [L. *mortification* from *mors*, death, and *facere*, to bring; bringing or producing death; dandy, fatal, destructive. 'A mortification herb.' Dr. H. H. H.]

Mortification (mor'ti-fa-shun), *n.* [Fr. *mortification*] 1. The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified, specifically, (a) in used the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive, or the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal, gangrene, sphacelus.
 It appears in the gangrene or mortification of flesh.
 (b) The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful asceticism inflicted on the body.

The mortification of our taste has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unaccomplishable.

A diet of some fish is more rich and abundant than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practice mortification.

(c) Humiliation or slight vexation, the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment or vexation, abasement.

We had the mortification to lose sight of the noblest, Augustus, and his son.

(d) In show, and mortal, the destruction of active qualities.

Inquire upon great impediments to value or ventilation, which called mortification, as when quicksilver is mortified with sulphur.

(e) In show, the act of disposing of lands for religious or charitable purposes. — 2. That which mortifies, the cause of chagrin, humiliation, or vexation.

It is one of the vices mortification of a nation must be to have his thoughts fixed by a tedious war.

2. In show, a term applied to lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disposed to trustees, to be held either in lease or fee. (Nearly synonymous with mortmain.)

Mortification (mor'ti-fa-shun), *n.* Humiliation, subjection of the passions. 'Christian simplicity, mortification, modesty.' J. Taylor (Rams.).

Mortifier (mor'ti-fa-er), *n.* One who or that which mortifies. Shrewsbury.

Mortify (mor'ti-fa), *v. t.* [Fr. *mortifier* — L. *mors*, death, and *facere*, to make. See *MORTAL*.] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of, while part of a living organism; to affect with sphacelus or gangrene.

If of the men the from mortify any part, cut it off.

2. To dampen; to render insensible, to make apathetic. 'Strike in their numb and mortified heads arms pines.' Shak.

3. To subdue, restrain, reduce, or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous asceticism, to bring under subjection by ascetic discipline or regimen. 'With fasting mortified, worn out with tears.' W. H. W.

4. To humiliate; to depress; to affect with vexation or abasement.

5. To mortify the soul of the fatal limits of Worcester, which exculpating mortified our expiation.

6. To mortify the soul of the fatal limits of Worcester, which exculpating mortified our expiation.

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9. To mortify the soul of the fatal limits of Worcester, which exculpating mortified our expiation.

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Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *n.* [L.] In contemplation of death. In *Scots law*, a deed mortis causa is a deed granted in contemplation of death and which is not to take effect until after the grantor's death. **Mortise** (mor'tis-iz), *n.* [Fr. *mortise*, a mortise. Origin unknown.] A cavity cut in a piece of wood or other material to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a tenon, formed on another piece of wood, &c., in order to fit the two together as a given angle. The sides of the mortise are four pieces, generally at right angles to each other and to the surface where the cavity is made. The junction of two pieces in this manner is termed a mortise joint. Also written *Mortice*.

Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *v. t.* [Fr. *mortiser*, to mortise.] 1. To cut or make a mortise in. — 2. To join by a tenon and mortise.

To whom buys spears ten thousand times they buy mortise and edges ten.

Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.

Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.

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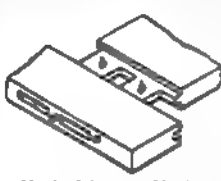
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Mortise joint. — a. Mortise; b. Tenon.

Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.

Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.

Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.

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Mortise (mor'tis-iz), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.

Mortuary (mor'tu-er-i), *n.* [L. *mortuarius*, pertaining to the dead, from *mors*, death, and *facere*, to bring; bringing or producing death; dandy, fatal, destructive. 'A mortuary house.' Greenhill. 'This pig and mortuary guinea.' Page.]

Mortuary (mor'tu-er-i), *n.* [L. *mors*, a mulberry-tree; a genus of plants, the mulberry.]

Mortuary (mor'tu-er-i), *n.* A species of sheep.

Mortuary (mor'tu-er-i), *n.* The morning; the morning.

Mortuary (mor'tu-er-i), *n.* Same as *Mortuary*.

Mortuary (mor'tu-er-i), *n.* Same as *Mortuary*.

Mortuary (mor'tu-er-i), *n.* Same as *Mortuary*.

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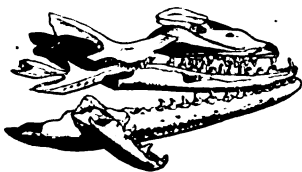
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tail of such construction as must have rendered it a powerful oar. Called also *Mosca-saurus*.



Head of *Mosasaurus* Hofmann.

Moschatel (mos'ka-tel), *n.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from L.L. *muscatellus*, having the odour of musk. See MUSK.] A plant, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, nat. order Caprifoliaceae. It occurs in Britain and throughout the temperate regions of the globe, and is a low pale green herb with creeping root-stocks, ternately divided leaves, and a small globular head of pale green flowers. Its leaves and flowers smell like musk, and hence it is sometimes called *Musk-crowfoot*.

Moschidae (mos'ki-dé), *n. pl.* [See MOSCHUS.] A family of ruminant quadrupeds, familiarly known as musk-deer, of central and northern Asia. It corresponds to the genus *Moschus* of Linnaeus. They differ from the ordinary ruminants only in the absence of horns, in having a long canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw, which, in the male, issues from the mouth, and finally in having a slender fibula. These animals are remarkably light and elegant. See MUSK-DEER.

Moschine (mos'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moschidae or musk-deers.

Moschus (mos'kus), *n.* [Gr. *moschos*, musk.] The musk-deer, a genus of ruminating animals, allied to the antelope. The *M. moschiferus* (to which the name is now restricted) yields the well-known perfume called musk. See MUSK.

Mose† (móz), *v. t.* [Probably from root of *measles* (which see).] A word known to be used only in the phrase to *mose* in the *chine*, which describes a disorder in horses. 'His horse . . . possessed with the glanders, and like to *mose* in the *chine*.' Shak.

Mosel†, *n.* The muzzle; the mouth of a beast. Chaucer.

Moselle (mó-zel'), *n.* A species of white French wine, so named from *Moselle*, formerly a frontier department of France.

Moskered (mos'kér'd), *a.* Decayed; rotten. The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root. Grainger.

Moslem (móz'lem), *n. pl.* Moslems (móz'lems) or Moslems (móz'lem-in). [Ar. *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer, from *salam*, to resign one's self to God.] A mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

Moslem (móz'lem), *a.* Pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

They plied the ground with *Moslem* slain. Halliwell.

Moslim (móz'lim), *n. and a.* Same as *Moslem*.

Moslings (móz'lingz), *n. pl.* The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. Simmonds.

Mososaurs. See MOSASAURUS.

Mosque (mosk), *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*, Sp. *mezquita*, from Ar. *mesjid*, the place of adoration, from *sajad*, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. The architectural character of mosques is usually peculiar; the square shape, the dome, the minaret from which the muezzin call the faithful to prayer, and the arched Saracenic gateway are common features. Connected with almost every mosque is an open court and colonnade, containing a fountain for ablutions. The principal interior decoration of mosques consists in the lamps, which are numerous and singularly disposed; the direction of Mecca is pointed out by a niche or recess called the *mihrab* (which see), or by a tablet, inscribed with verses of the Koran. A class of mosques are set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are hospitals and public kitchens connected for the benefit of the poor.

Mosquito (mos-ké'tó), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *mosquito*, dim. from *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A name applied to several species of the genus *Culex* and other allied genera of insects. The name probably originated in the West Indies, where it specifically designates the

Culex Mosquito, a species very like, but hardly so large as the common gnat, having a black proboscis, and streaked with silvery white on the head, thorax, and abdomen. It pierces the flesh by means of its proboscis, which also forms a siphon, through which the blood flows. Under the name *mosquito*, travellers in all parts of the world have described the insect-pests which annoyed them.—*Mosquito nets or curtains*, of gauze, are often used to ward off attacks by mosquitoes upon persons reposing or asleep.—*Mosquito fleet* (naut.), an assemblage of small craft.

Moss (mos), *n.* [D. O.G. and Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Icel. *mosi*, A. Sax. *mebs*, G. *moos*, moss, a bog. The E. form *moss* seems descended from the Scandinavian rather than from the A. Sax. *mebs*, which is represented by provincial E. *mese*, G. *mies*, moss. Cog. L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. *moschos*, any young tender shoot of a plant; W. *muwrog*, moss.] 1. In bot. a name given to the members of a natural order of small herbaceous plants (Musci), having simple branching stems and numerous, generally narrow leaves. Popularly, the term is also applied to any minute, small-leaved, cryptogamic plant, particularly the lichens; as, Iceland-moss, club-moss, rock-moss, coral-moss, &c. See MUSCI. 2. A bog; a place where peat is found.

Moss (mos), *v. t.* To cover with moss.

Under an oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age, And high top bald with dry antiquity. Shak.

Moss-agate (mos-ag-át), *n.* A kind of agate having internally a moss-like appearance. Called also *Mocha-stone*.

Moss-bunker (mos'bungk-ér), *n.* A kind of fish, same as *Menhaden*.

Moss-capped (mos'kapt), *a.* Capped or covered with moss.

Moss-clad (mos'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with moss. Ld. Lyttelton.

Moss-grown (mos'grón), *a.* Overgrown with moss. 'Moss-grown towers.' Shak. 'The rude and moss-grown beech.' Gray.

Moss-hag (mos'hag), *n.* A pit or slough in a moss, mire, or bog. [Scotch.]

Mossiness (mos'í-nés), *n.* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss. 'The mossiness of trees.' Bacon.

Moss-land (mos'land), *n.* Land abounding in peat-moss, but not so much saturated with water as to become peat, bog, or morass.

Moss-pink (mos'pingk), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the Central States of America, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

Moss-rose (mos'róz), *n.* A beautiful variety of rose, so named from its moss-like calyx.

Moss-rush (mos'rush), *n.* A plant, *Juncus squarrosus*, otherwise called *Goose-corn*.

Moss-trooper (mos'tróp-ér), *n.* The usual appellation given to the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns. They received their name from the mosses so common on the borders.

Mossy (mos'í), *a.* 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* than young. Bacon.

2. Like moss; as, a *mossy* appearance. **Most** (móat), *a.* superl. of *more*. [A. Sax. *meost*, for *ma-east*, superl. of old positive *ind*, great; cog. Goth. *maists*, Icel. *mést*, D. and Dan. *meest*, G. *meist*. See MORE.] Greatest in any way: (a) greatest in quality, amount, degree, or intensity; greater than any other: used with singulars. 'In his *most* pride.' Chaucer. 'I had *most* need of blessing.' Shak.

God's wrong is *most* of all. Shak.

(b) Greatest in number; numerous beyond others; amounting to a considerable majority: applied to plurals.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them. Pope.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. Prov. xx. 6.

(c) Greatest in rank; chief; supreme.

Yet mauler Jove, and all his gods beside, I do possess the world's *most* regiment. Spenser.

Most (móat), *adv.* 1. In the gr. st or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly; principally.

He for whose only sake,

Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake. Dryden.

Those nearest the king, and *most* his favourites, were courtiers and prelates. Milton.

2. Used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* is to form the comparative; as, *most* vile, *most*

wicked, *most* illustrious, *most* rapidly. Like *more* with comparatives, it once was often used superfluously with superlatives; thus in Shakespeare we find *most boldest*, *dearest*, *heaviest*, *worst*, &c. See MORE.—*The Most High*, the Almighty.

Most (móat), *n.* [Used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] 1. The greatest or greater number: in this sense plural.

Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage; utmost extent, degree, or effect: often with *the*, and in this sense singular. 'Can do *most* of all.' Shak. 'In least speak *most*.' Shak.

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get. Sir R. L'Ettrange.

3.† Highest in rank; greatest. 'To which they all repay'd both *most* and least.' Spenser.—*At most*, or *at the most*, at furthest; at the outside; at the utmost extent.

Within this hour at *most* I will advise you. Shak.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most*. Bacon.

Mostaliba (mos-ta-hí'ba), *n.* See MUSTAIR.

Moste†, **Mosten**†, *v. t.* Must. Chaucer.

Mostic, **Mostick** (mos'tik), *n.* Same as *Musstick*.

Mostly (móat'li), *adv.* For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; mainly.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, it totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease. Bacon.

Mosto (mos'tó), *n.* [Sp., from L. *mustum*, the unfermented juice of the grape.] Must; specifically, a preparation used for 'doctoring' wines of very inferior qualities. Called also *Doctor* (which see).

Mostra (mos'tra), *n.* [It.] In music, a direct.

Mostwhat† (móat'whot), *adv.* For the most part. Spenser; Hammond.

Mot (mó), *n.* [Fr. *mot*, a word, a motto, L.L. *mutum*, from L. *mutto*, to mutter.] 1. A pithy or witty saying; a bon-mot.

But in fact, Descartes himself was author of the *mot*—'My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance.' Sir W. Hamilton.

2.† (Pron. móat) A motto.

Mot (móat), *n.* [A form of *mort*.] A note or blast on a bugle, as that sounded at the death of a stag.

Three *mot*s on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round, at our need, a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen. Sir W. Scott.

Motacil (mot'a-sil), *n.* [L. *motacilla*.] A bird of the genus *Motacilla* or wagtail kind.

Motacilla (mot'a-sil'a), *n.* [L., a wagtail, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] A genus of denticulate passerine birds, of the sub-family Motacilline and family Sylviidae; the wagtails. The *Motacilla* of Linnaeus comprehended the nightingales, wheat-ears, blue-birds, wrens, and meadow-larks, and, in fact, nearly all the insectorial birds.

Motacillidae, **Motacilline** (mó-ta-sil'í-dé, mó-ta-sil'í-né), *n. pl.* [From genus *Motacilla*.] The wagtails, a sub-family of Old-World insectorial birds, belonging to the order Sylviidae. The members are easily distinguished by their brisk and lively motions, as well as by the great comparative length of their tails, which they jerk up and down incessantly—whence the English name. Their flight is weak, and they do not hop, but run nimbly along the ground after flies and other insects on which they prey.

Motaxilite (mó-tax'il-í'té), *n.* [From an Arabic word meaning to separate.] One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will. They maintained also that before the Koran had been revealed man had already come to conclusions regarding right and wrong, and held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Deity. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became the most important and dangerous sect of heretics in Islam. They are also called *Moattalites*, or those who divest God of his attributes. Written also *Mutaxilite*.

Mote† (móat), *n.* [A. Sax. *mót*, *gemót*, a meeting, an assembly for deliberation, from *méttan*, to meet. See MOOT.] 1.† An assembly or meeting, especially for deliberation.

The monk was going to London warde, There to holde grete *mote*. Ballad of Robin Hood.

Often used in composition; as, folk*mote*, burgh*mote*.—2 The place of such a meeting; specifically, a mound, generally artificial, where such meetings were held.

Mote (môt), v. t. pl. **Motes**. A form of *Mought*, *Might*, or *Must*. 'Now mote ye understand.' *Spenser*.

Mote, † n. The note waded by a huntsman on his horn; a *mot*. *Chaucer*.

Mote (môt), n. [A. Sax. *mot*, a mote; D. *mot*, dust, sweepings; Icel. *moda*, dust. Comp. W. *gemot*, a speck, a spot.] A small particle; anything proverbially small; a spot.

Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye?
The little mote in the sun do ever stir though there be no wind. *Beacon*.

Mote-bell (môt'bel), n. The bell which was used by the Saxons to summon people to the court.

Moted (môt'ed), a. Containing motes; full of motes. 'The thick-moted sunbeam.' *Tennyson*.

Motella (mo-tel'a), n. A genus of fishes including the whistle-fish.

Motet (mo-tet'), n. [Fr., from It. *motetto*, a dim. of *motto*. See *MOTTO*.] In music, a name applied to two different forms of composition: (a) a sacred cantata, consisting of a number of unconnected movements, as solos, duets, trios, quartets, choruses, fugues, &c. (b) A choral composition, usually of a sacred character, beginning with an introductory song, followed by several fugal subjects, the whole ending with the exposition of the last subject, a repetition of the introduction, or a special final subject. Spelled also *Mottet*, *Mottett*.

Moth (moth), n. [A. Sax. *mothe*, D. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, Sw. *mott*, a moth.] 1. The popular name of a numerous and beautiful division of lepidopterous insects, readily distinguished from butterflies by their antennae tapering to a point instead of terminating in a knob, and by their being seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or at night; hence the terms crepuscular and nocturnal Lepidoptera applied to them. (See *LEPIDOPTERA*.) Among the best known species are the silkworm moths (*Bombyx mori*) (see *BOMBYX*), and the clothes-moths, belonging to the genus *Tinea*. (See *CLOTHES-MOTH*.) The larva or caterpillar of the last-named insect is notoriously destructive to woollen materials of every description, feathers, furs, skins, &c., upon which they feed, using the material also for their cases. Some species invade the nests of bees, feeding on the honey, and others make great havoc in granaries and malt-houses.—2 *Fig.* one who or that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything. 'If I be left behind, a moth of peace.' *Shak*.

Moth-blight (moth'blit'), n. Species of Aleurodes, a genus of homopterous insects destructive to plants.

Moth-eat (moth'et'), v. t. To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Moth-eaten (moth'et-n), a. Eaten by moths. *Job* xlii. 23.

Mothent (moth'en), a. Full of moths. 'Mothent parchment.' *Fulke*.

Mother (mu'th'ér), n. [A word common to most of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages, but not found in Gothic or in modern Welsh: O. E. *moder*, A. Sax. *mōdor*, D. *moeder*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *móðir*, G. *mutter*, Russ. *mati*, Ir. *matair*, Gael. *máthair*, L. *mater* (whence Fr. *mère*, It. Sp. *madre*), Gr. *mētēr*, Skr. *mātā*, *matar*, Per. *māder*, O. Per. *mātā*—mother. From a root *ma*, to bring forth, to produce, the term, as in *father*, denoting an agent.] 1. A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child: correlative to *son* or *daughter*. It may be used even of female plants.—2. That which has produced anything; source of anything; generatrix. 'Athens, the eye of Greece, the mother of arts and eloquence.' *Milton*.

Alas, poor country! . . . It cannot be called our mother, but our grave. *Shak*.

3. † Hysterical passion.

O, how this mother swells up toward my heart! *Shak*.

4. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old or elderly woman.—5. A term sometimes given to an abbess, and to other females holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.—*Mother Carey's chicken*, a name given by

sailors to the storm-petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel.—*Mother Carey's goose*, the great black petrel or gigantic fulmar of the Pacific. See *PETREL*.

Mother (mu'th'ér), a. 1. Native; natural; as, *mother wit*; *mother tongue*.—2. Acting the part of a mother; giving birth or origin to; originating; as, one's *mother country*. It is the *mother falsehood* from which all idolatry is derived.

Mother (mu'th'ér), v. t. To adopt, as a son or daughter: said of a woman.

The queen . . . would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell*.

Mother (mu'th'ér), n. [L. G. *moder*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, G. *mutter*—dregs, mud, slime, &c.; allied to *mud*.] A thick slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly vinegar, but different from scum or common lees.

Mother (mu'th'ér), v. i. To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors; to become motherly.

They oint their naked limbs with *mothered* oil. *Dryden*.

Mother-cell (mu'th'ér-sel), n. In *physiol.* a cell in which other cells are generated.

Mother-church (mu'th'ér-chérch), n. 1. The church to which one belongs.—2. The metropolitan church of a diocese.—3. The original or oldest church; specifically, the Church of Rome, by way of eminence so designated by its adherents.

Mother-coal (mu'th'ér-köl), n. A popular term for those coals in which the fibrous structure of the original vegetable material, imperfectly mineralized, is still recognizable.

Mother-country (mu'th'ér-kun-tri), n. 1. A country which has sent colonies to other countries: used in speaking of it in relation to its colonies.—2. A country as the mother or producer of anything.

Motherhood (mu'th'ér-hud), n. The state of being a mother. *Donne*.

Mothering (mu'th'ér-ing), n. A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Midlent Sunday, supposed to be derived from the custom in former times of persons visiting the mother-church on that day. Called also *Midlenting*.

I'll to thee a sinnet bring
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*. *Herrick*.

Mother-in-law (mu'th'ér-in-lə), n. 1. The mother of one's husband or wife.—2. A step-mother. [An inaccurate colloquialism.]

Mother-land (mu'th'ér-land), n. The land of one's origin; fatherland. *Southey*.

Motherless (mu'th'ér-lee), a. Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless children*.

Motherliness (mu'th'ér-li-nee), n. Quality of being motherly.

Mother-liquor (mu'th'ér-lik-ér), n. Same as *Mother-water*.

Motherly (mu'th'ér-li), a. 1. Pertaining to a mother; as, *motherly power* or authority.—2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental; affectionate; as, *motherly love* or care. 'The *motherly* airs of my little daughters.' *Addison*.

Motherly (mu'th'ér-li), adv. In the manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth
To hatch her seasons. *Donne*.

Mother-lye (mu'th'ér-li), n. Same as *Mother-water*.

Mother-maid (mu'th'ér-mād), n. The Virgin Mary.

Thou shalt see the blessed *mother-maid*
Exalted more for being good.
Than for her interest of motherhood. *Donne*.

Mother-naked (mu'th'ér-nā-ked), a. [Comp. G. *mutter-nackt*.] Stark naked; naked as at birth.

Mother-of-pearl (mu'th'ér-ov-péril), n. The hard silvery brilliant internal or nacreous layer of several kinds of shells, particularly the oyster family, often variegated with changing purple and azure colours. The large oysters of the Indian seas alone secrete this coat of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for the purposes of manufacture. The genus *Meleagrina* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother-of-pearl. These shells are found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormus in the Persian Gulf, and among the Australian seas. Mother-of-pearl is extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of handles for knives, buttons, toys, snuff-boxes, &c. Called also *Nacre*.

Mother-of-thyme (mu'th'ér-ov-tim), n. A plant of the genus *Thymus*. See *THYME*.

Mother-queen (mu'th'ér-kwén), n. The mother of a reigning sovereign; queen-mother.

With him along is come the *mother-queen*,
An Até, stirring him to blood and strife. *Shak*.

Mothers (mu'th'érz), n. See *MOTHER-WATER*.

Mother-spot (mu'th'ér-spot), n. A congenital spot and discoloration of the skin. See *NAVUS*.

Mother-tongue (mu'th'ér-tung), n. 1. One's native language.—2. A tongue or language to which other languages owe their origin.

Mother-water (mu'th'ér-wā-tér), n. A saline solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains deliquescent salts and impurities. Termed also *Mother-tiquor*, *Mother-lye*, and sometimes *Mothers*.

Mother-wit (mu'th'ér-wit), n. Native wit; common sense.

Where did you study all this goodly speech?—
It is extempore, from my *mother-wit*. *Shak*.

Motherwort (mu'th'ér-wért), n. A plant of the genus *Leonurus*. It is a labiate plant which grows in waste places. See *LEONURUS*.

Motherly (mu'th'ér-li), a. Containing or of the consistence of mother; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as, the *motherly* substance in liquors.

Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *motherly*? *Serms.*

Moth-gnat (moth'nat), n. A dipterous insect of the genus *Bychoda*, which have curiously-ciliated wings.

Moth-hunter (moth'hunt-ér), n. A name sometimes applied to the goat-suckers (*Caprimulgidae*), from moths being their favourite food.

Mothmullein, **Mothmullen** (moth'mul-in, moth'mul-en), n. A common wayside plant of the genus *Verbascum* (*V. Blattaria*), having yellow or white flowers tinged with purple.

Mothy (moth'i), a. Full of moths; eaten by moths. 'An old *mothy* saddle.' *Shak*.

Motive (mô-tif'ik), a. [L. *motus*, motion, and *facto*, to make.] Producing motion. *Dr. Good*. [Rare.]

Mottle (môt'tli), a. Having an inherent power of motion: applied to unconscious objects, as certain organs of plants; as, the *mottle* power of certain spores of some algae.

Motility (mô-tîl'i-ti), n. Capability of motion. *Dr. Carpenter*.

Motion (mô'shon), n. [L. *motio*, *motiois*, from *moceo*, *motum*, to move.] 1. The act or process of changing place; change of position; the passing of a body from one place to another: opposed to *rest*.—*Laws of motion*, three mechanical axioms laid down by Sir Isaac Newton:—(a) Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, except in so far as it may be compelled by impressed forces to change that state. It is sometimes called the *law of perseverance*. (b) All motion or change of motion must be proportional to the force impressed in quantity, and must be in the direction of that straight line in which the force is impressed. It is sometimes called the *law of independence*. (c) To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed in the same straight line.—2. The power of moving. 'Devoid of sense and motion.' *Milton*.—3. A single act of motion; a movement. 'Watching the *motion* of her patron's eye.' *Dryden*. 'Each member move and every *motion* guide.' *Blackmore*.—4. Movement of the mind or soul; tendency of the desires or passions; mental act; internal impulse; agitation. 'The wanton stings and *motions* of the sense.' *Shak*.

Let every man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South*.

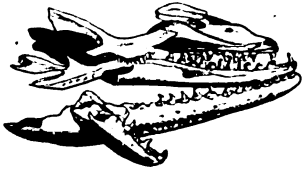
There is a fire
And *motion* of the soul which will not dwell
In its own narrow being. *Byron*.

5. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; the proposing of any matter for the consideration of an assembly or meeting; as, a *motion* is made for a committee; a *motion* for introducing a bill; a *motion* to adjourn.

My wife, not meanly proud of two such boys,
Made daily *motions* for our home return. *Shak*.

—*Motion in court*, an occasional application to a court of justice, by the parties or their counsel, in order to obtain some

tail of such construction as must have rendered it a powerful oar. Called also *Mosca-saurus*.



Head of *Mosasaurus* Hoffmann.

Moschatel (mos'ka-tel), *n.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from L.L. *muscatellus*, having the odour of musk. See MUSK.] A plant, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, nat. order Caprifoliaceae. It occurs in Britain and throughout the temperate regions of the globe, and is a low pale green herb with creeping root-stocks, ternately divided leaves, and a small globular head of pale green flowers. Its leaves and flowers smell like musk, and hence it is sometimes called *Musk-crowfoot*.

Moschidae (mos'ki-dé), *n. pl.* [See MOSCHUS.] A family of ruminant quadrupeds, familiarly known as musk-deer, of central and northern Asia. It corresponds to the genus *Moschus* of Linnaeus. They differ from the ordinary ruminants only in the absence of horns, in having a long canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw, which, in the male, issues from the mouth, and finally in having a slender fibula. These animals are remarkably light and elegant. See MUSK-DEER.

Moschine (mos'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moschidae or musk-deers.

Moschus (mos'kus), *n.* [Gr. *moschos*, musk.] The musk-deer, a genus of ruminating animals, allied to the antelopes. The *M. moschiferus* (to which the name is now restricted) yields the well-known perfume called musk. See MUSK.

Mose (móz), *v. t.* [Probably from root of *measles* (which see).] A word known to be used only in the phrase to *mose* in the chine, which describes a disorder in horses. 'His horse . . . possessed with the glanders, and like to *mose* in the chine.' Shak.

Mosel, *t.* *n.* The muzzle; the mouth of a beast. Chaucer.

Moselle (móz-zel'), *n.* A species of white French wine, so named from *Moselle*, formerly a frontier department of France.

Moskared (mosk'ard), *a.* Decayed; rotten. The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskared* at the root. Grainger.

Moslem (mos'lem), *n. pl.* *Moslems* (mos'lems) or *Moslemim* (mos'lem-in). [Ar. *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer, from *salama*, to resign one's self to God.] A musliman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

Moslem (mos'lem), *a.* Pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

They plied the ground with *Moslem* slain. Hallett.

Moslim (mos'lim), *n. and a.* Same as *Moslem*.

Moslings (mos'lingz), *n. pl.* The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. *Sammonds*.

Mososaurus. See MOSASAURUS.

Mosque (mosk), *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*, Sp. *mezquita*, from Ar. *mesjid*, the place of adoration, from *sajad*, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. The architectural character of mosques is usually peculiar; the square shape, the dome, the minaret from which the muezzin call the faithful to prayer, and the arched Saracenic gateway are common features. Connected with almost every mosque is an open court and colonnade, containing a fountain for ablutions. The principal interior decoration of mosques consists in the lamps, which are numerous and singularly disposed; the direction of Mecca is pointed out by a niche or recess called the *mihrab* (which see), or by a tablet, inscribed with verses of the Koran. A class of mosques are set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are hospitals and public kitchens connected for the benefit of the poor.

Mosquito (mos-ké'tó), *n.* [Sp. and Pr. *mosquito*, dim. from *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A name applied to several species of the genus *Culex* and other allied genera of insects. The name probably originated in the West Indies, where it specifically designates the

Culex *Mosquito*, a species very like, but hardly so large as the common gnat, having a black proboscis, and streaked with silvery white on the head, thorax, and abdomen. It pierces the flesh by means of its proboscis, which also forms a siphon, through which the blood flows. Under the name *mosquito*, travellers in all parts of the world have described the insect-pests which annoyed them.—*Mosquito nets or curtains*, of gauze, are often used to ward off attacks by mosquitoes upon persons reposing or asleep.—*Mosquito fleet* (*naut.*), an assemblage of small craft.

Moss (mos), *n.* [D. O.G. and Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Icel. *mosi*, A. Sax. *moes*, G. *moos*, *moss*, a bog. The E. form *moss* seems descended from the Scandinavian rather than from the A. Sax. *moes*, which is represented by provincial E. *mese*, G. *mies*, *moos*. Cog. L. *muscus*, *moss*; Gr. *moschos*, any young tender shoot of a plant; W. *moserog*, *moss*.] 1. In bot. a name given to the members of a natural order of small herbaceous plants (*Musci*), having simple branching stems and numerous, generally narrow leaves. Popularly, the term is also applied to any minute, small-leaved, cryptogamic plant, particularly the lichens; as, Iceland-moss, club-moss, rock-moss, coral-moss, &c. See MUSCI. 2. A bog; a place where peat is found.

Moss (mos), *v. t.* To cover with moss. Under an oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age. And high top bald with dry antiquity. Shak.

Moss-agate (mos-ag'at), *n.* A kind of agate having internally a moss-like appearance. Called also *Mocha-stone*.

Moss-bunker (mos'bungk-ér), *n.* A kind of fish, same as *Menhaden*.

Moss-capped (mos'kapt), *a.* Capped or covered with moss.

Moss-clad (mos'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with moss. *Ld. Lyttelton*.

Moss-grown (mos'grón), *a.* Overgrown with moss. 'Moss-grown towers.' Shak. 'The rude and moss-grown beech.' Gray.

Moss-hag (mos'hag), *n.* A pit or slough in a moss, mire, or bog. [Scotch.]

Mossiness (mos'nes), *n.* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss. 'The mossiness of trees.' Bacon.

Moss-land (mos'land), *n.* Land abounding in peat-moss, but not so much saturated with water as to become peat, bog, or morass.

Moss-pink (mos'pink), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the Central States of America, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

Moss-rose (mos'róz), *n.* A beautiful variety of rose, so named from its moss-like calyx.

Moss-rush (mos'rush), *n.* A plant, *Juncus squarrosus*, otherwise called *Goose-corn*.

Moss-trooper (mos'tróp-ér), *n.* The usual appellation given to the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns. They received their name from the mosses so common on the borders.

Mossy (mos'i), *a.* 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* than young. Bacon.

2. Like moss; as, a *mossy* appearance.

Most (mót), *a.* superl. of *more*. [A. Sax. *most*, for *ma-est*, superl. of old positive *ind*, *great*; cog. Goth. *maista*, Icel. *míst*, D. and Dan. *meest*, G. *meist*. See MORE.] Greatest in any way: (a) greatest in quality, amount, degree, or intensity; greater than any other; used with singulars. 'In his *most* pride.' Chaucer. 'I had *most* need of blessing.' Shak.

God's wrong is *most* of all. Shak.

(b) Greatest in number; numerous beyond others; amounting to a considerable majority: applied to plurals.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them. Pope.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. Prov. xx. 6.

(c) Greatest in rank; chief; supreme.

Yet mauler Jove, and all his gods beside, I do possess the world's *most* regiment. Spenser.

Most (mót), *adv.* 1. In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly; principally.

He for whose only sake, Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake. Dryden. Those nearest the king, and *most* his favourites, were courtiers and prelates. Milton.

2. Used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* is to form the comparative; as, *most* vile, *most*

wicked, *most* illustrious, *most* rapidly. Like *more* with comparatives, it once was often used superfluously with superlatives; thus in Shakspere we find *most boldest*, *dearest*, *heaviest*, *worst*, &c. See MORE.—*The Most High*, the Almighty.

Most (mót), *n.* [Used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] 1. The greatest or greater number: in this sense plural.

Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage; utmost extent, degree, or effect: often with *the*, and in this sense singular. 'Can do *most* of all.' Shak. 'In least speak *most*.' Shak.

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get. Sir R. L'Estrange.

3.† Highest in rank; greatest. 'To which they all repay'd both *most* and least.' Spenser.—*At most*, or *at the most*, at furthest; at the outside; at the utmost extent.

Within this hour at *most* I will advise you. Shak.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most*. Bacon.

Mostaliba (mos-ta-hi'ba), *n.* See MUSTAIR.

Moste, **Mosten**, *t. v. i.* Must. Chaucer.

Mostic, **Mostick** (mos'tik), *n.* Same as *Mauit-stick*.

Mostly (mót'li), *adv.* For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; mainly.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, it totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease. Bacon.

Mosto (mos'tó), *n.* [Sp., from L. *mustum*, the unfermented juice of the grape.] Must; specifically, a preparation used for 'doctoring' wines of very inferior qualities. Called also *Doctor* (which see).

Mostra (mos'tra), *n.* [It.] In music, a direct.

Mostwhat (mót'whot), *adv.* For the most part. Spenser; Hammond.

Mot (mó), *n.* [Fr. *mot*, a word, a motto, L.L. *mutum*, from L. *mutto*, to mutter.] 1. A pithy or witty saying; a bon-mot.

But in fact, Descartes himself was author of the *mot*—'My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance.' Sir W. Hamilton.

2.† (Fron. *mot*) A motto.

Mot (mót), *n.* [A form of *mort*.] A note or blast on a bugle, as that sounded at the death of a stag.

Three *mot* on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round, at our need, a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen. Sir W. Scott.

Motacil (mot'a-sil), *n.* [L. *motacilla*.] A bird of the genus *Motacilla* or wagtail kind.

Motacilla (mot'a-sil'a), *n.* [L., a wagtail, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] A genus of dentirostral passerine birds, of the sub-family Motacilline and family Sylviidae; the wagtails. The *Motacilla* of Linnaeus comprehended the nightingales, wheat-eats, blue-birds, wrens, and meadow-larks, and, in fact, nearly all the insectorial birds.

Motacillidae, **Motacilline** (mó-ta-sil'i-dé, mó-ta-sil'i-né), *n. pl.* [From genus *Motacilla*.] The wagtails, a sub-family of Old-World insectorial birds, belonging to the order Sylviidae. The members are easily distinguished by their brisk and lively motions, as well as by the great comparative length of their tails, which they jerk up and down incessantly—whence the English name. Their flight is weak, and they do not hop, but run nimbly along the ground after flies and other insects on which they prey.

Motacillite (mó-tar'il-it), *n.* [From an Arabic word meaning to separate.] One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will. They maintained also that before the Koran had been revealed man had already come to conclusions regarding right and wrong, and held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Deity. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became the most important and dangerous sect of heretics in Islam. They are also called *Moattalites*, or those who divest God of his attributes. Written also *Mutazilite*.

Motet (mót), *n.* [A. Sax. *mót*, *gemót*, a meeting, an assembly for deliberation, from *metan*, to meet. See MOOT.] 1.† An assembly or meeting, especially for deliberation.

The monk was going to London warde, There to holde grete *mete*. Ballad of Robin Hood.

Often used in composition; as, folk*mote*, burgh*mote*.—2 The place of such a meeting; specifically, a mound, generally artificial, where such meetings were held.

Mote (môt), *v.t.* pl. *Motes*. A form of *Mought*, *Might*, or *Must*. 'Now mote ye understand.' *Spenser*.

Mote, *t.n.* The note whined by a huntsman on his horn; a *mot*. *Chaucer*.

Mote (môt), *n.* [*A. Sax. mot*, a mote; *D. mot*, dust, sweepings; *Iscl. moda*, dust. Comp. *W. ymot*, a speck, a spot.] A small particle; anything proverbially small; a spot.

Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye? *Mat. vii. 3.*

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir though there be no wind. *Beacon*.

Mote-bell (môt'bel), *n.* The bell which was used by the Saxons to summon people to the court.

Moted (môt'ed), *a.* Containing motes; full of motes. 'The thick-moted sunbeam.' *Tennyson*.

Motella (mo-tel'a), *n.* A genus of fishes including the whistle-fish.

Motet (mo-tet'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *It. motetto*, a dim. of *motto*. See *MOTTO*.] In music, a name applied to two different forms of composition: (a) a sacred cantata, consisting of a number of unconnected movements, as solos, duets, trios, quartets, choruses, fugues, &c. (b) A choral composition, usually of a sacred character, beginning with an introductory song, followed by several fugue subjects, the whole ending with the exposition of the last subject, a repetition of the introduction, or a special final subject. Spelled also *Mottet*, *Mottett*.

Moth (moth), *n.* [*A. Sax. moths*, *D. mot*, *Iscl. motti*, *G. motte*, *Sw. mot*, a moth.] 1. The popular name of a numerous and beautiful division of lepidopterous insects, readily distinguished from butterflies by their antennae tapering to a point instead of terminating in a knob, and by their being seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or at night; hence the terms crepuscular and nocturnal Lepidoptera applied to them. (See *LEPIDOPTERA*.) Among the best known species are the silkworm moths (*Bombyx mori*) (see *BOMBYX*), and the clothes-moths, belonging to the genus *Tinea*. (See *CLOTHES-MOTH*.) The larva or caterpillar of the last-named insect is notoriously destructive to woollen materials of every description, feathers, furs, skins, &c., upon which they feed, using the material also for their cases. Some species invade the nests of bees, feeding on the honey, and others make great havoc in granaries and malt-houses.—2 *Fig.* one who or that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything. 'If I be left behind, a moth of peace.' *Shak.*

Moth-blight (moth'blit'), *n.* Species of *Aleurodes*, a genus of homopterous insects destructive to plants.

Moth-eat (moth'et'), *v.t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Moth-eaten (moth'et-n), *a.* Eaten by moths. *Job xiii. 23.*

Mothent (moth'n), *a.* Full of moths. 'Mothent parchment.' *Fulke*.

Mother (muv'h'er), *n.* [*A word common to most of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages, but not found in Gothic or in modern Welsh: O. E. moder, A. Sax. mōdor, D. moeder, Dan. og Sw. moder, Iscl. móðir, G. mutter, Rus. mati, Ir. matair, Gael. ma-thair, L. mater* (whence *Fr. mère, It. Sp. Pg. madre*), *Gr. mētēr, Skt. mātā, mātār, Per. mader, O. Per. māta*—mother. From a root *ma*, to bring forth, to produce, the term, as in *father*, denoting an agent.] 1. A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child: correlative to *son* or *daughter*. It may be used even of female plants.—2 That which has produced anything; source of anything; generatrix. 'Athens, the eye of Greece, the mother of arts and eloquence.' *Milton*.

Alas, poor country! . . . It cannot Be called our mother, but our grave. *Shak.*

3.† Hysterical passion.

O, how this mother swells up toward my heart! *Shak.*

4. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old or elderly woman.—5. A term sometimes given to an abbess, and to other females holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.—*Mother Carey's chicken*, a name given by

sailors to the storm-petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel.—*Mother Carey's goose*, the great black petrel or gigantic fulmar of the Pacific. See *FERRAL*.

Mother (muv'h'er), *a.* 1. Native; natural; as, *mother wit*; *mother tongue*.—2 Acting the part of a mother; giving birth or origin to; originating; as, one's *mother country*.

It is the mother falsehood from which all idolatry is derived. *Dr. Arnold*.

Mother (muv'h'er), *v.t.* To adopt, as a son or daughter: said of a woman.

The queen . . . would have mothered another body's child. *Howell*.

Mother (muv'h'er), *n.* [*L.G. moder, D. modder, Dan. mudder, G. mutter*—dregs, mud, slime, &c.; allied to *mud*.] A thick slimy substance concentered in liquors, particularly vinegar, but different from scum or common lees.

Mother (muv'h'er), *v.t.* To become concentered, as the thick matter of liquors; to become motherly.

They oint their naked limbs with mothered oil. *Dryden*.

Mother-cell (muv'h'er-sel), *n.* In *physiol.* a cell in which other cells are generated.

Mother-church (muv'h'er-chérch), *n.* 1. The church to which one belongs.—2 The metropolitan church of a diocese.—3 The original or oldest church; specifically, the Church of Rome, by way of eminence so designated by its adherents.

Mother-coal (muv'h'er-köl), *n.* A popular term for those coals in which the fibrous structure of the original vegetable material, imperfectly mineralized, is still recognizable.

Mother-country (muv'h'er-kun-tri), *n.* 1. A country which has sent colonies to other countries: used in speaking of it in relation to its colonies.—2 A country as the mother or producer of anything.

Motherhood (muv'h'er-hyd), *n.* The state of being a mother. *Dante*.

Mothering (muv'h'er-ing), *n.* A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Mid-lent Sunday, supposed to be derived from the custom in former times of persons visiting the mother-church on that day. Called also *Midlenting*.

I'll to thee a sinnet bring 'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. *Herrick*.

Mother-in-law (muv'h'er-in-lä), *n.* 1. The mother of one's husband or wife.—2 A step-mother. [*An inaccurate colloquialism.*]

Mother-land (muv'h'er-land), *n.* The land of one's origin; fatherland. *Southey*.

Motherless (muv'h'er-lee), *a.* Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless children*.

Motherliness (muv'h'er-li-nee), *n.* Quality of being motherly.

Mother-liquor (muv'h'er-lik-ér), *n.* Same as *Mother-water*.

Motherly (muv'h'er-li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mother; as, *motherly power* or authority.—2 Becoming a mother; tender; parental; affectionate; as, *motherly love* or care. 'The motherly airs of my little daughters.' *Addison*.

Motherly (muv'h'er-li), *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not motherly sit on the earth To hatch her seasons. *Dante*.

Mother-lye (muv'h'er-li), *n.* Same as *Mother-water*.

Mother-maid (muv'h'er-mäd), *n.* The Virgin Mary.

Thou shalt see the blessed mother-maid Exalted more for being good, Than for her interest of motherhood. *Dante*.

Mother-naked (muv'h'er-nä-ked), *a.* [*Comp. G. mutter-nackt.*] Stark naked; naked as at birth.

Mother-of-pearl (muv'h'er-ov-pérl), *n.* The hard silvery brilliant internal or nacreous layer of several kinds of shells, particularly the oyster family, often variegated with changing purple and azure colours. The large oysters of the Indian seas alone secrete this coat of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for the purposes of manufacture. The genus *Meleagrina* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother-of-pearl. These shells are found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormus in the Persian Gulf, and among the Australian seas. Mother-of-pearl is extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of handles for knives, buttons, toys, snuff-boxes, &c. Called also *Nacre*.

Mother-of-thyme (muv'h'er-ov-tim), *n.* A plant of the genus *Thymus*. See *THYME*.

Mother-queen (muv'h'er-kwén), *n.* The mother of a reigning sovereign; queen-mother.

With him along is come the mother-queen, An Aid, stirring him to blood and strife. *Shak.*

Mothers (muv'h'érz), *n.* See *MOTHER-WATER*.

Mother-spot (muv'h'er-spot), *n.* A congenital spot and discoloration of the skin. See *NÆVUS*.

Mother-tongue (muv'h'er-tung), *n.* 1. One's native language.—2. A tongue or language to which other languages owe their origin.

Mother-water (muv'h'er-wä-tér), *n.* A saline solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains deliquescent salts and impurities. Termed also *Mother-liquor*, *Mother-lye*, and sometimes *Mothers*.

Mother-wit (muv'h'er-wit), *n.* Native wit; common sense.

Where did you study all this goodly speech?— It is extempore, from my mother-wit. *Shak.*

Motherwort (muv'h'er-wért), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leonurus*. It is a labiate plant which grows in waste places. See *LEONURUS*.

Motherly (muv'h'er-li), *a.* Containing or of the coexistence of mother; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as, the *motherly substance* in liquors.

Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and motherly? *Sterns*.

Moth-gnat (moth'nat), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Bychoda*, which have curiously-ciliated wings.

Moth-hunter (moth'hunt-ér), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the goat-suckers (*Caprimulgidae*), from moths being their favourite food.

Mothmullein, **Mothmullen** (moth'mul-in, moth'mul-en), *n.* A common wayside plant of the genus *Verbascum* (*V. Blattaria*), having yellow or white flowers tinged with purple.

Mothy (moth'i), *a.* Full of moths; eaten by moths. 'An old mothy saddle.' *Shak.*

Motive (mô-tif'ik), *a.* [*L. motus*, motion, and *facio*, to make.] Producing motion. *Dr. Good*. [*Rare.*]

Motive (mô'til), *a.* Having an inherent power of motion: applied to unconscious objects, as certain organs of plants; as, the *motive power* of certain spores of some algae.

Motility (mô-til'i-ti), *n.* Capability of motion. *Dr. Carpenter*.

Motion (mô'shon), *n.* [*L. motio, motione*, from *moveo, motum*, to move.] 1. The act or process of changing place; change of position; the passing of a body from one place to another: opposed to *rest*.—*Laws of motion*, three mechanical axioms laid down by Sir Isaac Newton:—(a) Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, except in so far as it may be compelled by impressed forces to change that state. It is sometimes called the *law of perseverance*. (b) All motion or change of motion must be proportional to the force impressed in quantity, and must be in the direction of that straight line in which the force is impressed. It is sometimes called the *law of independence*. (c) To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed in the same straight line.—2 The power of moving. 'Devoid of sense and motion.' *Milton*.—3 A single act of motion; a movement. 'Watching the motion of her patron's eye.' *Dryden*. 'Each member move and every motion guide.' *Blackmore*.—4 Movement of the mind or soul; tendency of the desires or passions; mental act; internal impulse; agitation. 'The wanton stings and motions of the sense.' *Shak.*

Let every man obey every good motion rising in his heart, knowing that every such motion proceeds from God. *South.*

There is a fire And motion of the soul which will not dwell In its own narrow being. *Byron*.

5. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; the proposing of any matter for the consideration of an assembly or meeting; as, a *motion* is made for a committee; a *motion* for introducing a bill; a *motion* to adjourn.

My wife, not meanly proud of two such boys, Made daily motions for our home return. *Shak.*

—*Motion in court*, an occasional application to a court of justice, by the parties or their counsel, in order to obtain some

in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or mildew; incipient decay.

All moulds are incursions of putrefaction, as the moulds of pies and flesh, which moulds turn into worms.

Many of the moulds are capable of sustaining life when immersed in fluids, contrary to the habit of most fungi. They are often developed in solutions of poisonous metallic salts, which would be fatal to fungi in general. *M. F. Berkeley.*

4. Iron-mould.

Mould (mould), *s.t.* 1. To cause to contract mould, as, damp moulds cheese.—2. To cover with mould or soil. *Goodrich.*

Mould (mold), *s.t.* To contract mould; to become mouldy. 'And baked meats will mould more than in others.' *Bacon.*

Ne can the man that moulds in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attend. *Spenser.*

Mould (mold), *n.* [Fr. *moule*, O. Fr. *moelle*, *mola*; L. *modulus* (whence also *model*), dim. of *modus*, a measure. (See *MODE*.) The *d* seems not properly to belong to the word in English.] 1. The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form.

Moulds are of various kinds. Moulds for casting cannon and various vessels are composed of some species of earth, particularly clay. Moulds for other purposes consist of a cavity in some species of metal, cut or formed to the shape designed, or are otherwise formed, each for its particular use. Hence—2. A term of very general application to patterns for working by, where the outline of the thing to be made has to be adapted to that of the pattern, and also to various tools containing hollow cavities, either for casting in, or producing various forms by percussion or compression.

Ship-builders, carpenters, and masons' moulds are of the first kind, glaziers', plumbers', and paper-makers' of the second. Shakespeare uses the word to designate the body as giving shape to the garments. *Macbeth*, i. 3, 146.—3. Cast; form; shape; character. 'Unless you were of gentler, milder mould.' *Shak.* 'Crowned with an architrave of antique mould.' *Pope*. 4. In anat. a space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane in the skull of the fetus or new-born child, situated at the angles of the bones of the cranium.—5. Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the third or final beating.

Mould (mold), *s.t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion.

He fureth and mouldeth metals. *Sir M. Hale.*
Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To mould me man? *Milton.*

Mouldable (mold'a-bil), *n.* Capable of being moulded or formed. *Bacon.*

Mould-board (mold'board), *n.* The curved board or metal-plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the furrow.

Mould-candle (mold'kan-dil), *n.* A candle formed in a mould.

Moulder (mold'er), *n.* One who moulds or forms into shape; specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

'Unthinking, overbearing people, who set up for reformers, and new moulders of the constitution.' *Berkeley.*

Moulder (mold'er), *s.t.* [Lit. to become mould.] 1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water; to crumble; to perish. 'When statues moulder, and when arches fall.' *Prior*.—2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.

If he had sat still the enemy's army would have moulder'd to nothing. *Clarendon.*

Moulder (mold'er), *s.t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste. 'Those rocks when their foundations have been moulder'd with age.' *Addison.*

Mouldery (mold'er-ri), *s.* Partaking of or like mould. *Louden.*

Mouldiness (mold'i-ness), *n.* The state of being mouldy; mouldy growth; minute fungi.

Moulding (mold'ing), *n.* 1. Anything cast in a mould, or anything formed as if by a mould.—2. In arch. a general term applied to the varieties of outline or contour given to the surfaces or edges of various subordinate parts or features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, bases, door or window jambs, lintels, &c. In classical architecture mouldings are divided into three classes. First, the right-lined,

as the *fillet*, *torus*, *listel*, *regula*. Second, the curved, as the *astragal* or *bead*, the *torus*, the *cavetto*, the *quarter-round*, *ovolo*, or *echinus*. Third, the composite, as the *ogee*, *balon*, or *cyana reversa*, the *cyana recta* or *doveline*, and the *scotia* or *trochilus*, all of which are known by many other synonyms. In Roman architecture these curved mouldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Grecian architecture they are formed of some conic section, and sometimes the ovolo, which in Roman architecture is a quarter of a circle, is in Grecian architecture so slightly curved as to be little more than a chamfer or inclined face. All these mouldings are frequently enriched by carving to increase their effect. In the architecture of the middle ages there is a very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the mouldings. In the Norman style the mouldings consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined

with *aplays* and *fillets*; and a striking peculiarity of this style is the recurrence of mouldings broken into zigzag lines. In the

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Moulin (mô-lin), *n.* [Fr. *moulin*, L. *mola*, a millstone, a mill.] A deep and nearly cylindrical hole in a glacier, into which the water accumulated in the hills, which form the superficial drainage, is precipitated in a more or less copious cascade according to the season. *Prof. J. D. Forbes.*

Moulinage (mô-lin-aj), *n.* [Fr. *moulinage*. See *MOULIN*.] The operation of twisting and doubling raw silk; the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

Moulinet (mô-lin-et), *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *moulin*, a mill, millstone.] 1. The drum or roller of a capstan, crane, &c.—2. A portable apparatus carried at the girdle of cross-bowmen for the purpose of winding up their bows. See *CROSS-BOW*.—3. A kind of turnstile. *Goodrich.*

Moule, *n.* See *MOOLE*.

Moult, *Molt* (môlt), *s.t.* [O.E. *moute*, *mouse*, Sc. *mout* (the *i* has intruded, as in *could*), like D. *mullen*, O.L.G. *mullon*, from L. *mutuo*, mutare, to change. See *MEW*.] To shed or cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals do; to mew. The word is most commonly used with regard to birds, but other animals, such as crabs and lobsters, which shed their entire shells, frogs and serpents, which cast their skins, and deer, which shed their horns, are also said to moult.

Moult, *Molt* (môlt), *s.t.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, and the like.

Mute the skylark and forlorn,
When she moult the falling plumes. *Coleridge.*

Moult, *Molt* (môlt), *n.* The shedding or changing of feathers in birds or other animals.

Moulten (môlt'en), *a.* Having moulted; being in the state of moulting. 'A clip-winged griffin and a moulten varen.' *Shak.*

Mouni, *v.t.* To be able; may, must. See *MOU*.

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drynket
Thou sayn to him, we moun. *Wickliffe.*

Mouch (mouch), *s.t.* [See *MUNCH*.] To chew.

Mound (mound), *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *mund*, a defence, but the word has probably been influenced both as to form and meaning by *mount*.] 1. An artificial elevation of earth; originally, something raised as a defence or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence. 'This great garden compassed with a mound.' *Spenser*

God has thrown
That mountain as his garden mound high raised.

2. Something that restrains, curbs, or limits. 'Such as broke through all mounds of law.' *South*.—3. A natural elevation having the appearance of having been raised artificially, a hillock; a knoll.

Where baddied here and there on mound and knoll,
Were men and women staring and abash. *Tennyson.*

Mound (mound), *s.t.* To fortify with a mound; to add a barrier, rampart, &c., to. 'Heaped hills that mound the sea.' *Tennyson*.

We will sweep the curbed valleys,
Brush the banks that mound our alleys. *Drayton.*

Mound (mound), *n.* [Fr. *monde*; L. *mundus*, the world.] In her a name given to a ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king, and is the sign of sovereign authority or majesty. It is encircled with a horizontal band, from the upper edge of which springs a semicircular band, both enriched with precious stones, and is surmounted by a cross.

Mound-bird (mound'bêrd), *n.* See *MEGALOPHIB*.

Mounded (mound'ed), *p. and a.* Possessing a mound; shaped like a mound. [Poetical.]

Mounseer (moun'sêr), *n.* An ironical or ludicrous form of *Monsieur*.

Now, the Baron was as unlike the traditional
'Mounseer' of English songs, plays, and satires, as
a man could well be. *Thackeray.*

Mount (mount), *n.* [A. Sax. *munst*, Fr. *mont*, a mount, both from L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill, from a root *mn*, seen in *emine*, *prominere*, and signifying eminence.] 1. A high hill; a mountain; now chiefly poetical, or used for mountain to form a proper name, as, *Mount Vesuvius*; *Mount Sinai*.

Then Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount,
and called his brethren to eat bread; and they did eat
bread and tarried all night upon the mount. *Gen. xxi. 24.*

Mount (mount), *s.t.* To mount or grow mounty.

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2. A mound; a bulwark for offence or defence.

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem. Jer. vi. 6.

3. In fort, a cavalier (which see).—4. In her, the representation of a mound or elevated ground covered with grass occupying the bottom or base of the shield. It is usually represented bearing a tree. When depicted green it is usually called a *mount vert*.—*Mount griced*, or in degrees, mounts cut in the form of steps.—*Mount mounted*, a mount with a hill upon it.—5. Any material, as cardboard, on which a picture or other drawing is mounted, set, or fixed.—6. The opportunity or means of mounting or of putting one's self on horseback; hence, a horse and all the appurtenances necessary for riding. 'I have got a capital *mount*.' Dickens.—7.† (Comp. the term *mont-de-piété*.) A bank or fund of money.

Mount (mount), v.t. [Fr. *monter*, from *mont*, a hill. See MOUNT.] 1. To rise on high; to go up; to ascend; with or without up. 'Nor sound of human sorrow *mounts*.' Tennyson.

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command? Job xxxix. 27.

She mustered up courage to look her straight in the face, and a trifle of colour *mounted* to her face. W. Black.

2. To tower; to be built to a great altitude.

Though Babylon should *mount up* to heaven, yet from me shall spoilers come unto her, saith the Lord. Jer. li. 53.

3. To get on or upon anything; specifically, to get on horseback; as, to *mount* and ride away.—4. To amount; to attain in value; often with up; as, the expenses soon *mounted up* to a large sum.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account, Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*. Pope.

Mount (mount), v.t. 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? Shak.

2. To ascend to; to climb up to or upon; to place one's self upon (something elevated); as, to *mount* a throne; to *mount* a horse.—3. To furnish with horses.

Of these (horses) he chose the fairest and the best To *mount* the Trojan troop. Dryden.

4. To put on or cover with something necessary, useful, or ornamental. Thus, to *mount* a sword is to furnish it with a hilt, scabbard, &c.; to *mount* a map is to attach it to canvas, &c.; to *mount* a diamond is to set it in framework; to *mount* a picture, to fix it in a frame of cardboard or some other material.—5. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line *mounts* seventy-four guns; a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon.—6. To prepare for use; to make ready for some particular purpose or service; as, to *mount* a cannon, that is, to put it in position; to *mount* a loom.

Let France and England *mount* Their battering cannon charged to the mouths. Shak.

—To *mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

Mountable (mount'a-bl), a. Capable of being ascended or mounted.

Mountain (moun'tin or moun'tän), n. [O.E. *munteyn*, *monteyne*, *mountaigne*, &c. O.Fr. *montaine*, *montaigne*, Fr. *montagne*, from a L.L. adjective *montaneus*, from L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] 1. A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; an elevated mass higher than a hill. Mountains are seldom insulated or detached, their general disposition being in groups or extended ranges called chains, having their bases in contact and their axis continuous over a considerable extent of country, as the Alps, the Himalayas, the Urals, the Grampians, &c. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest, one of the Himalaya range, which is 29,002 feet above the level of the sea. Mountains have a great influence on the climate of a country, and subserve important uses in the economy of nature, especially in connection with the water system of the world.—2. Something resembling a mountain in being large; something very large.

I will in the interim undertake one of Hercules' labours, which is to bring Signior Benedict and the lady Beatrice into a *mountain* of affection to the one with the other. Shak.

3. A species of wine.

Very little old *mountain* or Malaga sweet-wine is grown. Redding.

—The *Mountain*, in French hist. a name applied to the extreme democratic party in the first French revolution, so called because they occupied the highest benches of the hall in which the National Convention met. The term is still used to designate the more pronounced section of the democratic party.

Mountain (moun'tin or moun'tän), a. 1. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as, *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.—2. Like a mountain in size; vast; mighty. 'The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth.' Byron.

Mountain-ash (moun'tin-ash), n. A British tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, nat. order Rosaceae. It is also called *Quick-beam* and *Rovan-tree*. It is a beautiful tree, with smooth branches, panicles corymbose, white-flowered, with downy stalks, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere. In Scotland and Wales it frequently attains a considerable size. Malic acid is obtained from the berries, and the wood is used for tools. In America the name is given to the *Pyrus* or *Sorbus americana*.

Mountain-avens (moun'tin-av-enz), n. A plant, *Dryas octopetala*. See DRYAS.

Mountain-barometer (moun'tin-ba-rom-eter), n. A barometer adapted for measuring the heights of mountains. See BAROMETER.

Mountain-blue (moun'tin-blü), n. A native carbonate of copper, which is liable to change its tint to green if mixed with oil.

Mountain-bramble (moun'tin-bram-bl), n. A name of the cloudberry.

Mountain-cat (moun'tin-kat), n. The wild-cat.

Mountain-cock (moun'tin-kok), n. The male of the capercalzie.

Mountain-cork (moun'tin-kork), n. A white or gray variety of asbestos, so called from its extreme lightness, as it floats in water. Called also *Mountain-leather*.

Mountain-crab (moun'tin-krab), n. The gecarcinus or land-crab. See LAND-CRAB.

Mountain-damson (moun'tin-dam-zn), n. A tree, *Simaruba officinalis*, growing in the West Indies, which affords a bitter tonic and astringent.

Mountain-dew (moun'tin-dü), n. A name for Scotch, and more especially Highland whisky.

Mountain-ebony (moun'tin-eb-on-i), n. The wood of an East Indian tree, *Bauhinia variegata*.

Mountaineer (moun'tin-ër), n. 1. An inhabitant of a mountainous district.—2. A climber of mountains; as, he has distinguished himself as a *mountaineer*.

Mountaineer (moun-tin-ër'), v.i. To assume or practise the habits of a mountaineer; to climb mountains: seldom used except in present participle and verbal noun.

Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support, but in cases of emergency, as when *mountaineering*, they are so used by men in full vigour. H. Spencer.

Mountainer† (moun'tin-ër), n. Same as *Mountaineer*. Shak.; Bentley.

Mountainet† (moun'tin-et), n. A small mountain; a hillock.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe. Sidney.

Mountain-flax (moun'tin-flaks), n. 1. A species of asbestos; amianthus.—2. A plant, *Linum catharticum*. See LINUM.

Mountain-green (moun'tin-grën), n. A carbonate of copper; malachite.

Mountain-holly (moun'tin-hol-i), n. The common name of a North American plant, *Nemopanthes canadensis*, a branching shrub with ash-gray bark.

Mountain-laurel (moun'tin-lä-rel), n. A plant, *Kalmia latifolia*.

Mountain-leather (moun'tin-leth-ër), n. Same as *Mountain-cork*.

Mountain-limestone (moun'tin-lim-stön), n. A series of marine limestone strata, whose geological position is immediately below the coal-measures and above the old red-sandstone in England and Ireland, the lower carboniferous or calciferous sandstones in Scotland. It is otherwise termed *Carboniferous Limestone*.

Mountain-linnet (moun'tin-lin-et), n. A bird belonging to Fringillidae, *Linaria montana*; the twist.

Mountain-liquorice (moun'tin-lik-ër-is), n. A plant of the genus *Trifolium*, *T. alpinum*, a species of trefoil.

Mountain-mahogany (moun'tin-ma-hog-a-ni), n. A kind of birch, *Betula lenta*.

Mountain-meal (moun'tin-mäl), n. Same as *Bergmehl*.

Mountain-milk (moun'tin-milk), n. A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.

Mountain-mint (moun'tin-mint), n. A plant, *Pycnanthemum montanum*, nat. order Labiate. It is aromatic, with a warm and pleasant flavour.

Mountainous (moun'tin-us), a. 1. Full of mountains; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.—2. Large as a mountain; huge. 'Mountainous error.' Shak.—3.† Inhabiting mountains. 'Mountainous people.' Bacon.

Mountainousness (moun'tin-us-nes), n. The state of being mountainous.

Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it. Brewerwood.

Mountain-paralei (moun'tin-pärs-li), n. A plant, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*.

Mountain-pepper (moun'tin-pep-ër), n. A name for the seeds of *Capparis sinica*.

Mountain-rice (moun'tin-ris), n. (a) An upland rice grown without irrigation in the Himalayas, Cochín-China, and some districts of the United States and Europe. (b) A plant of several species of the genus *Oryzopsis*, a kind of grass.

Mountain-rose (moun'tin-röz), n. The alpine rose, *Rosa alpina*.

Mountain-soap (moun'tin-söp), n. A mineral of a pale brownish black colour, so named from its soapy feel. It occurs in secondary rocks of the trap formation, and is used in crayon painting.

Mountain-sorrel (moun'tin-sor-el), n. A general name of plants of the genus *Oxyria*, nat. order Polygonaceae, having reniform root-leaves and paniculate flowers, natives of Europe, Asia, and the Arctic regions. One species, *O. reniformis*, is a perennial herb, with kidney-shaped root-leaves, and small drooping flowers, and grows on moist rocks and by rills on the higher mountains of Scotland, Wales, the north of England and Ireland.

Mountain Spider-wort (moun'tin spl'dér-wert), n. A plant, *Lloydia serotina*.

Mountain-spinach (moun'tin-spin-äj), n. A tall erect plant, *Atriplex hortensis*, nat. order Chenopodiaceae, a native of Tartary. It is cultivated in France under the name of *arroche* for the sake of its large succulent leaves, which are used as spinach. Called also *Garden Orach*.

Mountain-tallow (moun'tin-tal-ö), n. Hatchetine, a mineral substance, having the colour and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne, in Scotland, in one of the Swedish lakes, and in geodes in the Glamorgan coal-measures. It melts at 118°, boils at 290°, and is soluble in alcohol. Its composition is carbon 85.55, hydrogen 14.45.

Mountain-tobacco (moun'tin-tö-bak'ö), n. A plant, *Arrica montana*.

Mountance†, n. Amount in value or in quantity. Chaucer.

Mountant† (moun'tant), a. [Fr. *montant*, ppr. of *monter*, to mount.] High; raised.

Hold up, ye sluts, Shak.
Your aprons *mountant*.

Mountebank (moun'ti-bangk), n. [It. *montibanco*, *montambanco*—*montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench. Milton speaks of 'the eldest and the palest mimes that ever *mounted upon bank*']. 1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack doctor.

Such is the weakness and easy credulity of men, that a *mountebank* or cunning woman is preferred before an able physician. H. Allcock.

2. Any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan; a quack.

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. Arbuthnot.

Mountebank (moun'ti-bangk), v.t. To cheat by boasting and false pretences; to gull.

I'll *mountebank* their loves, Cog their hearts from them. Shak.

Mountebankery (moun'ti-bangk-ër-i), n. The principles or practices of a mountebank; quackery; boastful and vain pretences; mountebankism. 'Whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery*.' Hammond.

Mountebankism (moun'ti-bangk-izm), n. Same as *Mountebankery*.

Fäte, fär, fat, fäll; më, met, hër; pine, pin; nôte, not, möve; tübe, tub, byll;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fey.

Mounted (mount'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term applicable to a horse bearing a rider, and also used for the placing of a cross, &c., upon steps; as, a cross *mounted* upon graces or degrees.



A cross-croset mounted.

Mounted-patrol (mount'ed-pe-trôl), *n.* A body of armed men patrolling on horseback.

Mounted-police (mount'ed-pô-lîs), *n.* A body of police who serve on horseback.

Mountannaunc (mount'en-âns), *n.* Amount. *Spenser.*

Mounter (mount'ér), *n.* 1. One that furnishes or embellishes; an ornament. — 2. One that mounts or ascends. — 3. An animal mounted; a mounture.

Mountie (mount'i), *n.* Same as *Mounty*.

Mounting (mount'ing), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term applicable to beasts of chase in the same sense as *rampant* to beasts of prey.

Mounting (mount'ing), *n.* 1. The act of ascending or rising on high; ascent; the act of getting on horseback. 'And there was mounting in hot haste.' *Byron.* — 2. Anything that serves to raise or set off a work, as the setting of a gem, the back stiffening of a print, the furnishings of a sword, of harness, &c.; that which is necessary to the finishing of anything, whether it be for ornament or use. — 3. That which prepares for service, as the harness tackle of a loom, the carriage and tackle of a piece of ordnance, the fastening of a piece to be turned on a lathe, &c.

Mounting-block (mount'ing-blok), *n.* A block, generally of stone, to assist in getting on horseback.

Mountingly (mount'ing-lî), *adv.* By rising or ascending. [Rare.]

I leap'd for joy,
So mountingly, I touch'd the stars, methought.
Massey.

Mountlet (mount'let), *n.* A small mountain; a hill. *Ph. Fletcher.* [Rare.]

Mounty (mount'i), *n.* [Fr. *montie*, from *monter*, to mount.] In *hawking*, the act of rising up to the prey that is already in the air. 'The mounty at a hearne.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mourn (môrn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *murnan*, *moornan*; *cog.* Icel. *morna*, O.H.G. *mornan*, Goth. *murnan*, to grieve. The Fr. *morne*, sad, is of Teutonic origin.] 1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament.

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted. *Mat. v. 4.*

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of grief.

We *mourn* in black: why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shak.
What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*

SYN. To grieve, sorrow, lament.

Mourn (môrn), *v.t.* 1. To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail. 'He *mourned* his rival's ill success.' *Addison.* 'Comfortless as when a father *mourns* his children.' *Milton.* — 2. To convey, contain, or express grief for.

Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That *mourns* the lovely Rosabelle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mourne (môrn), *n.* [Fr. *morne*. See **MORNE**.] 1. The head of a tilting lance. See **MORNE**. — 2. The end of a staff.

Yet so were they colour'd, with bookes near the *mourne*,
That they prettily represented sheep-hooks. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mourner (môrn'ér), *n.* 1. One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune. — 2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning. — 3. Anything associated with funerals.

The *mourner* yew and buidler oak were there.
Dryden.

Mournful (môrn'ful), *a.* 1. Intended to express sorrow or exhibiting the appearance of grief; as, a *mournful* cry; *mournful* music. 'No funeral rites nor man in *mournful* weeds.' *Shak.*

Tell me not in *mournful* numbers
'Life is but an empty dream.' *Longfellow.*

2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as, a *mournful* death. — 3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.

The *mournful* fair
Shall visit her distinguished urn. *Prior.*

SYN. Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, heavy, afflictive, grievous, calamitous.

Mournfully (môrn'ful-lî), *adv.* In a mournful manner; with sorrow. *Mal. iii. 14.*

Beat thou the drum, that it speak *mournfully*. *Shak.*

Mournfulness (môrn'ful-nes), *n.* 1. Sorrow; grief; state of mourning. — 2. Appearance or expression of grief.

Mourning (môrn'ing), *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping and great *mourning*, Rachel weeping for her children. *Mat. ii. 18.*

2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners; an external sign of grief.

And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid.
Dryden.

Mourning (môrn'ing), *a.* Employed to express grief; appropriate to the expression of grief; as, a *mourning* ring.

Mourning-coach (môrn'ing-kôch), *n.* A coach for a funeral, draped in black and drawn by black horses.

Mourning-dove (môrn'ing-duv), *n.* The American turtle-dove (*Columba Carolinensis*).

Mourningly (môrn'ing-lî), *adv.* In the manner of mourning. *Shak.*

Mourning-ring (môrn'ing-ring), *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased friend.

Mournival (môrn'î-val), *n.* [Fr. *mornife*, a trick at cards. Origin unknown.] In the card-game of gleek, four cards of a sort, as four aces; hence, four things of the same kind. 'A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.' *B. Jonson.* See **GLEEK**.

Mouse (mous), *n.* pl. *Mice* (mîs). [A. Sax. *mûs*, pl. *mûs* (like *kûs*, *lîs*, louse, lice, the vowel-change in the plural being caused by an original *i* following the *s*); Icel. *mûs*, Dan. *mûs*, D. *muis*, G. *maus*; *cog.* Bohem. *mys*, Pol. *mysz*, L. *mus*, Gr. *mys*, Per. *mûsh*, Skr. *mûsha*, *mûshika*—mouse.] 1. A well-known small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses (the *Mus musculus*), of which there are several varieties. The name is also given to many species of the same genus. See **MURIDÆ**. — 2. A familiar term of endearment. 'Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.' *Shak.* — 3. *Naut.* (a) a knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parcelling. Called also *Mousing*. (b) A turn or two of spun-yarn uniting a hook to a shank.

4. A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee-joint. Called also *Mouse-piece* and *Mouse-buttock*. — 5. A match used in blasting.

6. A swelling caused by a blow; a black eye. [Slang.]

Mouse (mous), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moused*; ppr. *mouseing*. 1. To hunt for or catch mice. — 2. To watch for or pursue in a sly or insidious manner. 'A whole assembly of *mouseing* saints.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mouse (mous), *v.t.* 1. To tear, as a cat tears a mouse.

And now he feasts, *mouseing* the flesh of men.
Shak.

[In this passage (*King John*, ii. 364) Pope substituted *mouseing* for *mouseing*.] — 2. *Naut.* To fasten a small line across the upper part of a hook; to prevent unhooking; as, to *mouse* a hook.

Mouse-bird (mous'bêrd), *n.* See **COLIDÆ**.

Mouse-buttock (mous'but-ok), *n.* Same as *Mouse*.

Mouse-ear (mous'ér), *n.* A British plant, *Hieracium Pilosella*, called also mouse-ear hawkweed; also several species of *Myosotis*. See **HIERACIUM**. — *Mouse-ear chickweed*, the common name of the genus *Cerastium*. See **CERASTIUM**.

Mouse-fall (mous'fal), *n.* A mouse-trap which falls on the mouse, killing it or inclosing it.

Mouse-hawk (mous'hak), *n.* A hawk that devours mice.

Mouse-hole (mous'hól), *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass, or so small that only a mouse may run in or out; a very small hole or entrance.

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*. *Stillingfleet.*

Mouse-hunt (mous'hunt), *n.* 1. A hunting for mice. — 2. A mouser; one that watches or pursues, as a cat does a mouse; *fig.* one who runs after women.

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you from such watching now. *Shak.*

Mouse-piece (mous'pîs), *n.* See **MOUSE**.

Mouser (mous'ér), *n.* One that catches mice. *Scrib.*

Mouse-sight (mous'sît), *n.* Myopia; short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

Mouse-tail (mous'tâl), *n.* An insignificant British plant, *Myosurus minimus*, nat. order

Ranunculaceæ; so named from the shape of the elongated receptacle. It grows in cornfields.

Mouse-trap (mous'trap), *n.* A trap for catching mice.

Mouse-trap (mous'trap), *v.t.* To catch, as a mouse, in a trap; to entrap.

Mousing (mous'ing), *a.* Mouse-catching; given to catching mice.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a *mouseing* owl hawk'd at and killed. *Shak.*

Mousing (mous'ing), *n.* 1. The act of watching for or catching mice. — 2. *Naut.* a mouse.

Mousseline (môse-lên), *n.* [Fr.] Muslin. — *Mousseline-de-laine*. See **MUSLIN-DE-LAINE**.

Moustache (mûs-tash'), *n.* [Fr. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio*, Albanian *mustakës*, from Gr. *mustas*, the upper lip, the beard upon it.] Hair on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip; frequently used in the plural while still having the singular signification. Written also *Mustache*, and formerly *Mustachio*. 'Your *mustachios* sharp at the ends, like shoemakers' awles.' *Lyly.*

'The English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios*.' *Milton.*

Mustached (mûs-tash't), *p.* and *a.* Provided with or wearing a moustache. 'Immense dandies these . . . chained and *mustached*.' *Thackeray.*

Musted-head, **Musted-head** (mûst'ed-héd), *n.* A head of hair powdered with a kind of flour called *must*. [Scotch.]

Can ye say wha' the carle was wi' the black coat
and the *musted-head*? *Sir W. Scott.*

Mousy (mous'i), *a.* Abounding in mice. *Stormont.*

Mouth (mou), *n.* pl. **Mouths** (mou'Hz). [A. Sax. *mûth*; *cog.* Icel. *múth*, *munnr*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. and G. *mund*, D. *mond*, Goth. *muntha*—mouth. Like *tooth*, *sooth*, &c., this word has lost an *n* before the *th*.] 1. The aperture in the head of an animal through which food is received and voice uttered; the aperture between the lips or the portion of the face formed by the lips; the cavity within the lips. In the higher animals the use of the mouth is for mastication, the emission of sound or voice, deglutition, and taste. In many animals of a low type of structure there is no distinct mouth. Thus in the simpler Protozoa the food is taken into the interior of the body by a process of intussusception, any portion of the surface being chosen for this purpose, and acting as an extemporaneous mouth, which closes up again when the particle of food has been received into the body. — 2. Anything resembling a mouth in some respects: (a) the opening of anything hollow, as the opening by which a vessel is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; the opening by which the charge issues from a firearm, the entrance to a cave, pit, or den; the opening of a well, &c. (b) The part of a river, creek, &c., by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or any large body of water. (c) The opening of a vice between its cheeks, chaps, or jaws. — 3. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion; an oracle; a mouthpiece.

Every coffee-house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

4. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide.
Dryden.

5. The cross-bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings as the case may be. — To make a *mouth* or to make *mouths*, to distort the mouth; to make a wry face; to pout; hence, to deride or treat with scorn.

Ay, do, persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*

— Down in the *mouth*, chapfallen; dejected; mortified. — To give *mouth* to, to utter; to express.

I have an opinion of you, to which it is not easy to give *mouth*. *Dickens.*

— To stop the *mouth*, to put to silence; to be silent.

Mouth (mou'Hz), *v.t.* 1. To utter. *Piers Plouman.* — 2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to *mouth* words or language.

Speak the speech, . . . trippingly on the tongue;
but if you *mouth* it, as many of our players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*

3. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth.

He *mouthed* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*

4. To tear with the mouth.

She found the veil, and *mouthed* it all o'er
With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore.

Eusden.

5.† To lick into shape, as a bear her cub.
Sir T. Browne. See under LICK.—6. To reproach; to insult. 'Then might the debauchee untrembling *mouth* the heavens.' *Blair.*
Mouth (móuth), v. i. 1. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as, a *mouth*ing actor.

Nay, an thou't *mouth*,
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shak.*

2. To join mouths; to kiss.

He would *mouth* with a beggar, though she smelt brown bread and garlic. *Shak.*

3. To make mouths; to make wry faces; to grimace.

Well I know, when I am gone,
How she *mouths* behind my back. *Tennyson.*

Mouthed (móuth'ed), p. and a. 1. Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.—2. Taken into the mouth; chewed.—3. In composition, having a mouth of this or that kind; as, foul-mouthed, mealy-mouthed, hard-mouthed: see these words.

Mouth'er (móuth'ér), n. One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

Mouth-filling (móuth'fíl-ing), a. Making the mouth full; filling the mouth. 'A good *mouth-filling* oath.' *Shak.*

Mouth-friend (móuth'frend), n. One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*. *Shak.*

Mouthful (móuth'fúl), n. 1. As much as the mouth contains at once.—2. A small quantity. 'A *mouthful* of sweet country air.' *Dryden.*

Mouth-glass (móuth'glas), n. A small hand-mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums, &c. *Simmonds.*

Mouth-honour (móuth'on-ér), n. Civility expressed without sincerity. 'Curses, not loud, but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath.' *Shak.*

Mouthless (móuth'les), a. Destitute of a mouth.

Mouth-made (móuth'mád), a. Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical. 'Mouth-made vows.' *Shak.*

Mouthpiece (móuth'pés), n. 1. In any instrument applied to or inserted in the mouth, the part by which the application is made. 2. A tube by which a cigar is held in the mouth while being smoked.—3. One who delivers the opinions of others; one who speaks on behalf of others; as, the *mouthpiece* of an assembly.

I come the *mouthpiece* of our king to Doom. *Tennyson.*

Mouth-pipe (móuth'píp), n. 1. That part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied.—2. An organ-pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. *E. H. Knight.*

Mousah (móur's), n. In the East Indies, a village with its surrounding or adjacent township.

Movability (móv'a-bíl-ít-é), n. The state or quality of being movable; movableness.

Movable (móv'a-bl), a. [O. Fr. *movable*, *movable*, Fr. *movable*. See MOVE.] 1. Capable of being moved; capable of being lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion.—2. Changing from one time to another; as, a *movable* feast.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *movable* festivals of the Christian Church are regulated. *Holder.*

—A *movable* letter, in *Heb. gram.* a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent. Spelled also *Moveable*.

Movable (móv'a-bl), n. Any piece of furniture, or part of a man's goods, capable of being moved: generally in the plural, goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. In *Scots law*, movables are opposed to heritable; so that every species of property, and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable. Hence movables are not merely corporeal subjects capable of being moved, but every species of property, corporeal or incorporeal, which does not descend to the heir in heritance.

Movableness (móv'a-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion. 'The *movableness* of the poles of the equator.' *Hakewill.* Spelled also *Moveableness*.

Movably (móv'a-bl), adv. In a movable manner or state. 'Plates *movably* joined together.' *N. Grey.* Spelled also *Moveably*.

Move (móv), v. t. pret. *moved*; pp. *moved*; ppr. *moving*. [O. Fr. *moveoir*, *mover*, *mouvoir*, Mod. Fr. *mouvoir*, from L. *movere*, to move.] 1. To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means; to set in motion; to impel; to stir; as, the wind *moves* a ship; the porter *moves* goods; the horse *moves* a cart or carriage.—2. To excite into action; to influence; to induce; to incite; to prevail on; to determine; as, to *move* the will.

And God *moved* them to depart from him. *2 Chr. xviii. 32.*

I *moved* the king my master to speak in the behalf of my daughter. *Shak.*

3. To rouse or excite the feelings of; to make an impression on; to affect: either used absolutely or with a phrase or preposition to indicate the nature of the feelings roused; as, to *move* with envy or compassion; to be *moved* against a sect. *Mak ix. 36; Ac. xvii. 5.*

So thick they died, the people cried
'The gods are *moved* against the land.' *Tennyson.*

When used absolutely, it usually signifies either (a) to affect with anger; to irritate. Being *moved*, he strikes what's in his way. *Shak.*

Or (b) to affect with tender feelings; to touch (which is now the commoner sense). My poor mistress, *moved* therewithal, Wept bitterly. *Shak.*

No female arts his mind could *move*. *Dryden.*

4. To stir up; to excite; to rouse; to awaken. 'Contrasts which *move*, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their awfulness.' *Dr. Caird.*—5. To propose; to bring forward; to offer formally, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly; to submit: now used only in such phrases as, to *move* a resolution.

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter. *Shak.*

6.† To address one's self to; to call upon; to apply to; to speak to about an affair. 'That the Florentine *will move* us for speedy aid.' *Shak.*

Things have fall'n out, sir, so unluckily
That we have had no time to *move* our daughter. *Shak.*

7. In such games as chess, draughts, &c., to change the position of (a piece) in the regular course of play; as, to *move* the queen's bishop.—*SYN.* To stir, agitate, trouble, affect, persuade, influence, actuate, impel, rouse, prompt, instigate, incite, induce, incline, propose, offer.

Move (móv), v. i. 1. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another.

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; to bear the body.

He *moves* with manly grace. *Dryden.*

3. To change residence; as, men *move* with their families from one house, town, or country to another.—4. To take action; to begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter or business.—5. In the games of chess, draughts, and some similar games, to change the position of one of the pieces in the course of play; as, whose turn is it to *move*?

Move (móv), n. 1. In chess, draughts, &c. (a) the act of changing the position of a piece in the regular course of play; as, that is my *move*. (b) The right to move; as, it is my *move* now.—2. Proceeding; action taken; as, he hoped by that *move* to disconcert his opponents.

An unseen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

—To *know a move* or *two*, or to be up to a *move* or *two*, to be smart or cute; to be well acquainted with tricks. [Slang.]—To be on the *move*, to be stirring about.

Moveable, **Moveableness**, **Moveably**. See MOVABLE, &c.

Movables (móv'les), a. Incapable of being moved; fixed. 'The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tower.' *Pope.*

Movement (móv'mént), n. [Fr. *mouvement*.] 1. Act of moving; course or process of change: either in a literal or figurative sense; as, the *movement* of a wheel or a machine.

What further relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope.*

Descartes has unquestionably merited the reputation of standing at the head of the whole modern *movement* of metaphysical philosophy. *J. D. Morrell.*

2. An individual act of motion; a change: either in a literal or figurative sense; as, a revolver that can be cocked and fired by one *movement* of the trigger; a strategic *movement*.

Could he whose rules the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind? *Pope.*

The perusal of a history seems a calm entertainment, but would be no entertainment at all did not our heart beat with corresponding *movements* to those which are described by the historian. *Hume.*

3. In *music*, (a) motion or progression in time. (b) A detached and independent portion of a composition. Symphonies, concertos, quartets, sonatas, vocal pieces of various kinds, &c., are divided into portions, commonly differing from each other in time as well as in key, and every such portion is called a *movement*.—4. In certain specific uses, that which moves or communicates motion; especially, among clock-makers, the train of wheel-work in a watch or clock.—*Party of movement*, that party in a state whose constant endeavour it is to obtain such concessions in favour of popular right as will ultimately place the chief functions of government in the hands of the people: opposed to *Conservative party*.—*Movement cure*. Same as *Kinesiotherapy*.

Movement (móv'mént), a. [L. *movens*.] Moving; not quiescent. *N. Grey.* [Rare.]

Movment (móv'mént), n. That which moves anything. *Glanville.*

Mover (móv'ér), n. 1. The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action. 'Thou eternal *mover* of the heavens.' *Shak.*—2. One who or that which is in motion. 'So orbs from the first *mover* motion take.' *Dryden.*—3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

Moving (móv'ing), p. and a. 1. Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.—2. Exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and *moving* story. *Coleridge.*

—*Moving force*, in *mech.* force considered with reference to the effect or momentum it produces, in like manner as accelerating force means force considered as the cause of acceleration.

Movingly (móv'ing-ly), adv. In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetically.

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf. *Addison.*

Moviness (móv'ing-nes), n. The power of moving; the quality of exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; affectiveness.

There is a strange *moviness* . . . to be found in some passages of the Scripture. *Boyle.*

Moving-plant (móv'ing-plant), n. A plant, *Desmodium* (*Hedysarum*) *gyrans*. See DESMODIUM.

Mow (mó), n. [A. Sax. *muga*, *muga*, a heap, a mow; Sc. *move*, *moo*, N. *muga*, *mua*, a heap of hay.] 1. A heap or pile of hay, or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn.—2. The compartment in a barn where hay or sheaves of corn are packed.

Mow (mó), v. t. To put in a mow; to lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a pile, heap, or mass in a barn.

Mow (mó), v. t. pret. *mowed*; pp. *mowed* or *mown*. [O. E. and Sc. *maue*, A. Sax. *māwan*; cog. Icel. *múgr*, *mugi*, a swathe; *mýgja*, to mow down or destroy; Fris. *mēa*, *meda*, Dan. *mēle*, *D. maaien*, G. *mähen*, perhaps allied to Goth. *meitan*, to cut; L. *meto*, Gr. *amaō*, to mow. *Meadow* is from this root.] 1. To cut down with a scythe or mowing-machine; as, to *mow* grass.—2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.—3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity; as, a discharge of grape-shot *mows* down whole ranks of men.

He will *mow* down all before him and leave his passage polled. *Shak.*

Mow (mó), v. i. To cut grass; to practise mowing; to use the scythe or mowing-machine.

Mow (mou), n. [From Fr. *moue*, a mow, a wry face, from the Teutonic; comp. D. *mouwee*, a mow; Sw. *mavel*, an ill-natured face.] A wry face. 'Makes mock and *mow*.' *Browning.*

Mucous (mū'kus) *a.* [*L. mucosus*, from *mucus*, *mucus*.] 1. Pertaining to mucus or resembling it, slimy, rosy, and lubricous; as, a mucous substance. 2. Secreting a slimy substance; as, the mucous membrane. — *Mucous membrane*, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally and secretes the fluid called mucus. See **MUCUS**.

Mucousness (mū'kus-ness) *n.* The state of being mucous, sliminess. Johnson.

Mucro (mū'krō), *n.* [*L.*, a sharp point.] In bot. a stiff point abruptly terminating an organ.

Mucronate, **mucronated** (mū'krōn-āt, mū'krōn-āt-ed), *a.* [*L. mucronatus*, from *mucro*, a point.] In bot. and med. narrowed to a point, terminating in a point; as, a mucronate leaf, a mucronate shell.

Mucronately (mū'krōn-āt-lī), *adv.* In a mucronate manner.

Mucronulate, **mucronulatus** (mū'krōn-āt-lāt, mū'krōn-āt-lāt-us), *a.* In bot. having a little point, as the carpels of the *Sida mucronulata*.

Muculent (mū'kū-lent), *a.* [*L. muculentus*, from *mucus*, slime, *mucus*.] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous. Bailey.

Mucuna (mū'kū-nā), *n.* [The Brazilian name of one of these plants.] A genus of climbing plants, nat. order Leguminosae. *M. pruriens* is the cowhage or cow-itch plant. See **COW-HAGE**.

Mucus (mū'kus), *n.* [*L. mucus*, from the nose.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c. It is perfectly distinct from gelatine and vegetable mucus. It is transparent, glutinous, thready, and of a saline taste; it contains a great deal of water, chloride of potassium and sodium, lactate of sodium and of calcium, and phosphate of calcium. Mucus forms a layer of greater or less thickness on the surface of the mucous membrane, and it is renewed with more or less rapidity, it also protects these membranes against the action of the air, of the aliment, the different glandular fluids, &c. It is in fact to these membranes nearly what the epidermis is to the skin. The term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints. — 2. In bot. gummy matter soluble in water.

Mucous (mū'kus-in), *n.* The characteristic organic matter of mucus.

Mud (mūd), *n.* [Allied to *L. G. mod, muds*, *D. modder*, *Dan. modder*, *Sw. modd*, *mud*, *mire*, *Icel. mod*, the dust of hay; *E. mother*, a sort of slimy sediment, *G. mother*, sediment, root unknown. *Muddle* is derived from this.] Moist and soft earth or earthy matter, whether produced by rains on the earthy surface, by ejections from springs and volcanoes, or by sediment from turbid waters, *mire*. In geology it means a mixture of clay and sand with organic matter. Mud may be argillaceous, calcareous, sulphurous, or otherwise, according to every notable ingredient which enters into its composition.

Mud (mūd), *v. t. pret. & pp. mudded*; *ppr. mudding*. 1. To bury in mud or mire; to cover or bedaub with mud.

I wish
Myself were mudded in that oozy bed.
Shak.

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.

Aloud the fountain
told that gave
drink to the
Shak.

Mudar (mū'dar), *n.* The Indian name of *Calotropis gigantea*, a plant of the nat. order Asclepiadaceae, and also given to a substance used medicinally in India with great alleged effect in venereal diseases, and obtained from the roots of this and another species (*C. procera*) of *Calotropis*.

Mudar Plant.

Mud-bath (mūd'bath), *n.* A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud, transfused with saline or other ingredients, in which patients suffering from rheumatism, &c., plunge the whole or portions of the body with supposed good results, such as the mud-baths of St. Amand, or of Barbotan, in France, and others of a similar kind elsewhere.

Mud-burrower (mūd'bur-ō-er), *n.* The popular name for crustaceans of the genus Callinectes, from their burrowing habits.

Mud-devil (mūd'dē-vīl), *n.* See **MEGALOPUS**.

Muddily (mūd'ī-lī), *adv.* 1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with foul mixture. — 2. Obscurely, slothfully; confusedly. 'Lacinae writ not only loosely and muddily.' Dryden.

Muddiness (mūd'ī-ness), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being muddy; turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment; as, the muddiness of a stream. — 2. Obscurity, want of perspicuity.

Muddle (mūd'l), *v. t. pret. & pp. muddled*; *ppr. muddling*. [*Frq. from mud*.] 1. To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did sit to muddle the water. See *R. L'Estrange*.

2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; as, to muddle one's self, to muddle one's brains.

He was often drunk, always muddled. Arbuthnot.

3. To spend profitlessly; to waste; to misuse.

They muddle it (money) away without method or object, and without anything to show for it. Hamilton.

4. To bring into a state of confusion; to make a mess of; as, he muddles all he meddles with.

Muddle (mūd'l), *v. i.* To contract filth; to become muddy or foul; to be in a confused state.

He never muddles in the dirt. Swif.

Muddle (mūd'l), *n.* A mess; dirty confusion; intellectual confusion, cloudiness, bewilderment. [*Colloq.*]

We both grab on in a muddle. Dickens.

Muddled (mūd'ld), *p. and a.* Made foul, turbid, or muddy; partially intoxicated; stupefied; clouded; confused. 'A muddled mind.' Crabbe.

Muddle-headed (mūd'l-hed-ed), *a.* Having the brains muddled, stupidly confused or dull. *Solitary*, the opposite of *clear-headed*. 'A precious muddle-headed chap.' Dickens.

Mud-drag (mūd'drag), *n.* An implement or machine for clearing rivers and docks; a dredge. See **DREDGE**, *s.*

Mud-dredger (mūd'draj-er), *n.* See **DREDGING-MACHINE**.

Muddy (mūd'ī), *a.* 1. Abounding in, covered with, or containing mud, foul with mud; turbid, as water or other fluids, milky, as, a muddy road, muddy boots. 'Dipping in streams which are often muddy.' Dryden. 2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. 'This muddy venture of decay.' Shak. 3. Of the colour of mud. — 4. Cloudy in mind; confused, dull, heavy, stupid. 'Dost think I am so muddy?' Shak. 'Cold hearts and muddy understandings.' Burke. — 5. Obscure; wanting in perspicuity; as, a muddy style of writing.

Muddy (mūd'ī), *v. t. pret. & pp. muddled*; *ppr. mudding*. 1. To soil with mud; to dirty; to soil. 'Has fallen into the uncleanish pond of her displeasure and is muddled withal.' Shak. 2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy. 'Excess . . . muddies the best wit.' N. Ovens.

Muddy-brained (mūd'ī-brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension, stupid.

Muddy-headed (mūd'ī-hed-ed), *a.* Having a dull understanding, muddy-brained; muddle-headed.

Many boys are muddy-headed till they be clarified with age. Fuller.

Muddy-mottled (mūd'ī-met-id), *a.* Dull-spirited. 'A dull and muddy-mottled rascal.' Shak.

Mud-sol (mūd'sol), *n.* The strom, a species of amphibian, so called on account of its elongated eel-like form and its mud-loving habits. See **STROM**.

Mud-sh (mūd'sh), *n.* A fish of the order Dipnoi, genus *Lepidosteus*. See **DIPNOI**, **LEPIDOSTEUS**.

Mud-han (mūd'hān), *n.* The common name of the American coot (*Fulica americana*), as also of the Virginia rail (*Actitis virginiana*).

Mud-hole, **Mud-valve** (mūd'hōl, mūd'vālv), *n.* In steam-engines, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler through which the sediment is removed.

Mudlr, **Mudlrish**. See **MOODER**, **MOODERISH**.

Mud-lark (mūd'lark), *n.* A man who cleans out common sewers, or any one who fishes up small matters from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers.

Mud-plug (mūd'plug), *n.* In steam-engines, a tapered screw-plug for filling a mud-hole.

Mud-sill (mūd'sīl), *n.* The base or lowest sill of a structure, as of a bridge, that is laid at the bottom of a river, &c.

Mudstone (mūd'stōn), *n.* A term originally applied to certain dark-gray fine-grained shales of the Silurian system, but now extended to all similar shales in whatever formation they may occur.

Mud-sucker (mūd'suk-er), *n.* An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from mud. *Dorham*.

Mud-turtle (mūd'tēr-tū), *n.* A name given to the soft tortoise (*Trionyx*) and the terrapins (*Emydis*).

Mud-valve (mūd'vālv), *n.* Same as **Mud-hole**.

Mud-wall (mūd'wāl), *n.* A wall composed of mud or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar.

Mudwall (mūd'wāl), *n.* A bird, the bee-eater. See **MOBWALL**.

Mud-walled (mūd'wāld), *a.* Having a mud wall. 'Mud-walled testament.' Prior.

Mud-worm (mūd'wōrm), *n.* An invertebrate animal, belonging to the group Linnæa, order Oligochaeta, class Annelida.

Mudwort (mūd'wōrt), *n.* A plant, *Limonella aquatica*. See **LIMONELLA**.

Mud, *v. i.* [*Fr. muer* See **MEW**.] To moult, to change. Chaucer.

Their nakedness with much-itch let them hide,
And now the vestments of their African pride. Quarles.

Muhammad (mū'ad-dīn), *n.* Same as **Muhammad**.

Muhammad, *n.* [*Fr. Mute*; dumb. Chaucer.

Muhammad (mū'ad-dīn), *n.* [*Ar.* from *muhammad*, to inform, from *asma*, to bear, *um*, the ear.] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim the

Muhammad calling to Prayer.

azan or summons to prayers five times a day—at dawn, at noon, 4 P. M., sunset, and nightfall. He makes his proclamation from the balcony of a minaret; and as this elevated position enables a person to see a good many of the private proceedings of the inmates of the neighbouring houses, the post of muhammad is often intrusted to a blind man. Called also *Muadhin*.

Muff (muf), *n.* [*Dan. muf, D. muf, I. G. muf, muf, G. muf, a muff*, connected with *O. H. G. mufus*, *D. mufus*, a long sleeve serving for ornament or warmth, whence probably also *Fr. muffle*, a mitt or fingerless glove. In meaning 3 the word may be of different origin, comp. *D. muf*, a clown, and *muf*, *muffy*, also *cliff*, *cloting*. See also **MURRAY**.] 1. A cylindrical cover, usually made of fur or dressed skins, into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm. — 2. The local name of a bird, the white-throat (*Sylvia cinerea*). — 3. A soft, warm collar; a mean, poor-spirited person. 'A muff of a carate.' *Phaenomena*. [*Colloq.*]

Muff (muf), *v. t.* To make a mess of; to muddle, to mull; to spoil.

I don't see why you should have muffed that shot. *Lawrence*.

Muffetoe (muf-et-ō), *n.* A small muf worn over the wrist; a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies.

Mulewort (mul'wôrt), n. A plant of the genus *Hemiteles*.

Muley (mul'ee), n. Same as *Muley-son*.

Muley-head (mul'ee-hôd), n. The sliding guide-carriage of a muley-saw.

Muley-saw (mul'ee-sô), n. A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or 'ank', but has a more rapid, reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. *R. H. Knight*.

Mulgatum (mul-'d-i-um), n. [*L. mulgatus*, to milk.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae. *M. alpina*, a rare plant of Scottish mountains, is remarkably handsome, with numerous heads of blue flowers, and lettuce-like foliage. Four others are natives of North America.

Mulletrity (mul-'d-ri-ti), n. [*L. mulletritus*, from *mulletrix*, womanly, womanish, from *muller*, a woman.] 1. Womanhood, the state of puberty is a female. — 2. Womanishness, effeminacy, softness.

Muller (mul'ler), n. [*L.*] In law, (a) A woman, a wife. (b) A legitimate son, in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock. — *Muller* means, a son born in wedlock and preferred before an older brother born out of wedlock, who was called bastard sons.

Mulletry (mul'ler-ee), adv. In the manner or condition of a muller; in wedlock; lawfully. 'To him, as next heir, being mulletry born.' *Holme's*.

Mullercenty (mul'ler-er-er-ti), n. Addition to women. [Rare.]

Both Caspar Staechlin and his son Antichon for his mulletrity and excess in luxury. *Dr. H. More*.

Mullery (mul'ler-ee), n. [See *MULLER*.] In law, (a) lawful issue. (b) The position of one legitimately born.

Mullah (mul'lah), n. Like a mule, sullen, stubborn.

The curbs invented for the mullah's mouth. Of headstrong youths were broken. *Camp.*

Mullishly (mul'lish-ee), adv. In a mullish manner, stubbornly.

Mullishness (mul'lish-ness), n. The state or quality of being mullish, obstinacy or stubbornness.

Mull (mul), v. t. [Perhaps (at least in meaning) from *L. molle*, to soften, *Fr. mouiller*, to moisten, from *L. molle*, soft, but according to Wedgwood *mouled* is equivalent to *moulded*, that is funeral etc., and if so this verb must have been formed from *mouled* on the supposition that *mouled* was a true past participle, instead of being a form of *mould*, earth.] 1. To beat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as, to *mull* wine. Now no trudge home-wards to his mother's farm, To drink new cider, *mull'd* with ginger warm, *Gay*.

2. To dissipate or dissipate.

Peace is a very squelchy, lethargy, *mull'd*, dull, sleepy, tamable. *Shak.*

Mull (mul) *putting on the like*; (as in the *Quaker* is bare or is exposed as may have 1. A term mope, and parts of it way, the : box made : a snuff box of any kind. [Scottish.]

Mull (mul), n. [*L. G. mul*, D. *mull*, dust, closely allied to *mould* (which see).] *Mull* is from this.] 1. Dust rubbish. *Georg* (Old and provincial.) 2. A mudpie, a mess, a term applied to any piece of business involved or confused through mismanagement, as, what a *mull* you have made of it. [Colloq.]

Mull (mul), n. [Mind, mod-er, mod-mul, modin.] 1. A thin, soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc. Called also *Mulmod*.

Mulla (mul'la), n. [Ar.] In Hindostan, a Mohammedan learned in the law, a school-master.

Mullagatany (mul'ga-ta-ni), n. [Tamil *mullagatany*, lit. pepper-water.] An Indian curry-soup. Also spelled *Mulligatany*.

It is wholly and solely from Tamil-land that we have derived these hot-spiced soups which under various forms go by the name of 'mulligatany' soups. *L. Andrews*.

Mullion, **Mullion** (mul'yon), n. [Old *Fr. melle*, probably from *L. molle*, soft, comp. the

German name *weilwurt*, wool-plant.] The common English name of plants of the genus *Verbascum*, natural order Scrophulariaceae.

Muller (mul'ler), n. 1. [*O. Fr. mouleur*, from *mouloir*, *mouloir* (*Fr. mouloir*), *L. molere*, to grind, from *molere*, a millstone.] A sort of flat-bottomed paddle, with a rounded edge, made of stone or glass, used for grinding pigments and other substances upon a slab of similar material. — 2. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is milled.

Mullet (mul'et), n. [*Fr. mullet*, from *L. mulio*, the red mullet or surmullet.] A name common to two groups of acanthopterygian fishes, viz. the family Mugilidae, or gray mullets, and the family Mullidae, or red mullets. Naturalists, however, generally restrict the name to the former, designating the red mullets as surmullets. (See *MULLIDAE*, *SURMULLET*.) Of the true mullets the genus *Mugil* is the type, and by some is held to be coextensive with the family. The characteristics are a nearly cylindrical body covered with large scales, six branchiostegial rays, head somewhat depressed, the scales large; the muzzle short; an angular rise in the middle of the lower jaw, which fits into a corresponding hollow in the upper, and very minute teeth. The best known species is the common gray mullet or great mullet (*M. cephalus*) found round the shores of the British islands, and in particular abundance in the Mediterranean. It grows to the length of 18 to 20 inches, and will sometimes weigh from 12 to 16 lbs. It is of a bottle-green colour on the back, lighter on the sides, which are marked with longitudinal bands, and of a silvery white underneath. It frequents shallow water, and in spring and early summer often ascends rivers. It has the habit of rooting in



Common Grey Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

the mud or sand in search of food. Another species also called gray mullet (*M. cephalus*), a native of the Mediterranean, is distinguished by having the eye half covered by an adipose membrane. It weighs usually from 10 to 12 lbs., and is the most delicate of all the mullets. A smaller species, the thick lipped gray mullet (*M. chiro*), is common on the British coast. Many other species, natives of India and Africa, are much esteemed as food.

Mullet (mul'et), n. [*Fr. moulette*, the rowel of a spur, a dim. from *L. mola*, a millstone.] 1. In her a figure resembling the rowel of a spur, with five points in English, and six in French heraldry, used as the filial distinction of a third son. See *STRAS* (in her). — 2. A small pin used for curving the hair. *Wiley* (mul'ee). A dim. of *mul* = *mull*, a cow, perhaps from Gael. *mool*, polled, wanting horns.] A cow, a child's word. [Also provincial E.]

Mullidae (mul'ee-dae), n. pl. A family of marine fishes, closely allied to the parrotfish (Percidae), the surmullets, or red mullets. Their scales are large, easily detached and smooth, their opercula unarmed, and their branchiostegial seven in number. The common red mullet is abundant on our coast. See *STRANGLER*.

Mulligatany (mul'ee-ga-ta-ni), See *MULLAGATANY*.

Mulligrubs (mul'ee-grubs), n. pl. [*Lit.* a pain arising from worms in the intestines—*mull*, dirt, refuse, and *grub*.] 1. A pain in the intestines, colic. 'Where dog lies sick o' the *mulligrubs*.' *Scott. & Fl.* — 2. Ill-temper, sultriness.

Mullingong (mul'ee-gung), n. A native name of the duck-bill or ornithorhynchus.

Mullion (mul'yon), n. [The more correct spelling would seem to be *mullion*, the word being probably equivalent to *Fr. mullion*, *Sp. mullion*, a stamp, as of a branch or a leg or arm. The mention of mullion of a window is the stamp of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window. 'Wedgwood'] In arch. (a) a vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture. Mullions are rarely

found earlier than the early English style. Their mouldings are very various. (b) One of the divisions between the panels in wainscoting. Called also *Mullion*, *Mullion*.

Mullion (mul'yon), v. t. To shape into divisions by mullions.

Mullioned (mul'yon-d), a. Having mullions.

Mulluck, **Mulluck** (mul'uck), n. [*Dim. of muld*, dust (which see).] 1. Rabbit, dirt, dung, mull. 'The mullock on a hope yewpowed was.' *Chaucer* — 2. A dilemma, a blunder; an ill managed affair; a mull or mess. *Hallivell*.

[An old and provincial word.] **Mullual** (mul'ul), n. A thin sort of mullet. See *MULL*.

Mulluf (mul'uf), n. A very ancient ventilating device, which has been in use in Egypt for at least 2000 years.

Mulle (mul), n. [*L. mulsum* (cumen, wine, underwood), pp. of *molere*, mulsum, to sweeten.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Mulish (mul'ish), a. and n. See *MULICH*.

Multangular (mul-tang-gu-lar), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles, polygonal.

Multangularly (mul-tang-gu-lar-ee), adv. In a multangular manner, with many angles or corners.

Multangularness (mul-tang-gu-lar-ness), n. The state of being multangular or polygonal.

Multarticular (mul-tar-tik-u-lar), a. Same as *Multarticular*.

Multy (mul'ee-ty), n. [Abstract noun formed from *L. multus*, many.] The state of being great in bulk or continuous (and numerically) quantity.

There may be *multy* in things, but there can only be *plurality* in persons. *Catford*

Multarticular (mul-tar-tik-u-lar), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *articulus*, jointed, from *articular*, a joint.] Composed of or having many joints or articulations, as the antennae of insects, and the legs of crustaceans.

Multispecular (mul-ti-spek-u-lar), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *speculus*, dim. of *specus*, a chest.] Having many capsules, used especially in botany.

Multisulcate (mul-ti-sul'at), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *sulcus*, a hole.] Having many hole-like ridges, as the shells of certain mollusks.

Multisulcus (mul-ti-sul'us), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *sulcus*, hollow.] Having many holes or cavities.

Multisulcal (mul-ti-sul'at), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *sulcus*, angle, the head.] Is head having many heads.

Multicolour (mul-ti-kol'ur), a. Having many colours. *Scott.*

Multicostate (mul-ti-kos'tat), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *costus*, ribbed from *costa*, a rib.] In bot. an epithet applied to such leaves as have two or more diverging ribs or veins running from the point of junction of the blade of the leaf with the petiole, dividing them into more than two. The leaves of the sparrow are examples.

Multicuspitate (mul-ti-kus'p-itat), a. [*L. multus*, many and *cuspis*, a point.] Having many cusps or points applied to the three last molar teeth, from their having several tubercles.

Multidactylate (mul-ti-dak'tat), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *dactyl*, a tooth.] Having many teeth or tooth like processes.

Multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'tat), a. Many-fingered. In bot. and zool. having many finger like processes.

Multifaced (mul-ti-fet), a. Having many faces, as certain crystals.

Multiformous (mul-ti-fôr'mus), a. [*L. multus*, many, and *forma*, a form.] 1. Having great multiplicity, having great diversity of variety; made up of many differing parts. 'The *multiformous* objects of human knowledge.' *D. Stewart*.

There is a *multiformous* artifice in the structure of the minutest animal. *Dr. H. More*.

to law, having the fault of improperly joining in one bill in equity distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them, as, a *multifarious bill*. *See* *Swartz*.

Multifariously (mul'ti-far-i-us-ly), *adv.* In a multifarious way, with great multiplicity and diversity, with great variety of modes and relations. *See* *Swartz*.

Multifariouslyness (mul'ti-far-i-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being multifarious; multiplicity or diversity.

Multiformous (mul'ti-for-mus), *a.* [L. *multifor-mus*, many, and *fora*, to bear.] Bearing much or many.

Multiform, **Multiformous** (mul'ti-for-mus, mul-ti-for-mus), *a.* [L. *multiformis*—*multus*, many, and *fora*, to divide.] Having many divisions, many-cleft, divided into several parts by linear channels and straight margins, as, a *multiform leaf* used chiefly in botany.

Multiformous (mul'ti-for-mus), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *fora*, a flower.] Many-flowered, having many flowers.

Multiform (mul'ti-for-mus), *a.* Having many forms, as the boiler of a locomotive.

Multifoliate (mul'ti-fol-i-ate), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *folium*, a leaf.] In arch. having more than five folio or arcuate divisions, as, a *multifoliate arch*.

Multifold (mul'ti-fold), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *fold* (which see).] Many times doubled, manifold, numerous.

Multiform (mul'ti-for-mus), *a.* [L. *multifor-mus*—*multus*, many, and *forma*, form.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. 'Expeditious and inventions *multiform*.' *Cooper*.

Multiform (mul'ti-for-mus), *a.* That which is multiform, that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything. 'And signifies a *multiform* of death.' *E. B. Browning*.

Multiformity (mul'ti-for-mi-ti), *n.* The state of being multiform, diversity of forms, variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing. 'From comparative uniformity to comparative *multiformity*.' *H. Spencer*.

Multiformous (mul'ti-for-mus), *a.* Having many forms. *See* *Swartz*.

Multigenous (mul'ti-jen-er-us), *a.* [L. *multigenus*—*multus*, many, and *genus*, kind.] Having many kinds. *See* *Swartz*.

Multigranulate (mul'ti-gran-u-late), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *granum*, a grain.] Having or consisting of many grains.

Multigamous, **Multigamete** (mul'ti-ga-mus, mul'ti-ga-met), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *gamos*, a yoke, a pair.] Consisting of many pairs.

Multilateral (mul'ti-lat-er-al), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, side.] Having many sides polygonal.

Multilinear, **Multilinear** (mul'ti-lin-er-al, mul'ti-lin-er), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line.] Having many lines.

Multilocular (mul'ti-lok-u-lar), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] Having many cells, chambers, or compartments, as, a *multilocular porosity*, *multilocular shells*.

Multiloquence (mul'ti-lo-ken-sus), *n.* (See *MULTILOQUENT*.) Use of many words, talkativeness.

Multiloquent, **Multiloquous** (mul'ti-lo-ken-tus, mul'ti-lo-ken-us), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking much, very talkative, loquacious.

Multinodate, **Multinodous** (mul'ti-no-date, mul'ti-no-dus), *a.* [L. *multinodus*—*multus*, many, and *nodus*, a knot.] Having many knots, many-knotted. *See* *Swartz*.

Multinomial (mul'ti-no-mi-al), *a.* In alg. having many terms, as, a *multinomial expression*. *Multinomial theorem*, in alg. a theorem discovered by Descartes for forming the numerical coefficients, which are produced by raising any multinomial to any given power without the trouble of actual involution. The binomial theorem is a particular case of this. *See* *BIXONIAL*.

Multinomial (mul'ti-no-mi-al), *a.* In alg. a quantity consisting of several terms or powers, in distinction from a *binomial*, *trinomial*, &c., such as $a + b + c + d$, &c.

Multinomial, **Multinomialness** (mul'ti-no-mi-al, mul'ti-no-mi-al-ness), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *nomina*, a name.] Having many names or terms.

Venus is multinomial, to give examples to her prostitute disciples. *Donne*.

Multiparous (mul'ti-par-us), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing many at a birth.

Animals liable and numerous are generally mul-tiparous. *Ray*.

Multiparous (mul'ti-par-us), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, divided, from *pari*, parts, a part.] Divided into many parts, having several parts.

Multipede, **Multiped** (mul'ti-ped), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal that has many feet, such as a centipede.

Multipede, **Multiped** (mul'ti-ped), *a.* Having many feet.

Multiplex (mul'ti-pli), *a.* [Fr. *multiple*, from L. *multiplex*, for L. *multiplus*—*multus*, many, and root of *plio*, to fold.] Manifold; having many parts or relations. — *Multiplex point*, in the higher geometry, a point through which two or more branches of a curve pass.

— *Multiplex values*, in alg. symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem when several different values are given them, as the roots of an equation, certain fractions of an arc or angle, &c.

— *Multiplex fruit*, masses of fruit resulting from several blossoms, aggregated into one body, as the pine-apple. — *Multiplex star*. *See* under *STAR*.

— *Multiplex images*, those formed by reflection and re-reflection in two mirrors, as in a kaleidoscope.

Multiplex (mul'ti-pli), *a.* In arch. a number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder; as, 12 is a *multiplex* of 3, the latter being a submultiple or aliquot part. (See *ALICOT*.)

A common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly, thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. The least common multiple is the smallest number that will do this, thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4. The same term is applicable to algebraic quantities.

Multiplex-pointing (mul'ti-pli-poi-nting), *n.* In Scots law, double-pointing or double-distress. It gives rise to an action by which a person, possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons, obtains an authoritative arrangement for the equitable division thereof among the different claimants. It corresponds to *interpleader* in English law. *See* *FORFEITURE*.

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Multiplexity (mul'ti-pli-ty), *n.* [Fr. *multiple*, from L. *multiplex*.] 1. The state of being multiplex or manifold, the state of being numerous or various. 'Facts and occurrences succeeding or crowding each other in endless complexity and multiplexity.' *Dr Caird*. — 2. Many of the same kind; a great number. 'A multiplexity of gods.' *South*.

Multiplier (mul'ti-pli-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases in number. 'Multipliers of injuries.' *Dr H. More*. 2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied, the multiplier. — 3. In teleg. an instrument for increasing by repetition the intensity of the force of an electric current. It consists of a frame with a number of repetitive windings of the same wire, each convolution exerting an equal force on the needle, thus multiplying the defective force as many times as there are turns in the wire. — 4. An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. *E. H. Knight*. *See* *TRIGONOMETRICAL*.

Multiplying (mul'ti-pli-ing), *v. t.* *past* & *pp.* *multiplied*, *pp.* *multiplying*. [Fr. *multiplier*, from L. *multiplus*—*multus*, many, and *plio*, to fold.] 1. To increase in number, to make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation or addition; as, to multiply men, horses, or other animals; to multiply evils.

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Multisulcate (mul-ti-sul'kât), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having many furrows.

Multisyllable (mul-ti-sil'la-bl), *n.* [*L. multus*, many, and *E. syllable* (which see).] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

Multitubular (mul-ti-tû'bû-lér), *a.* Having many tubes.

Multitude (mul'ti-tûd), *n.* [*L. multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] 1. The state of being many; that which gives the impression of numerousness; a great number, collectively; as, the crowd intimidated the police by their *multitude*.—2. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts*.
3. A crowd or throng; a gathering or collection of people. 'Among the buzzing pleased *multitude*.' *Shak.*—The *multitude*, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage. 'The many-headed *multitude*.' *Shak.*

He's loved of the distracted *multitude*. *Shak.*

The *multitude* have always been credulous, and the few artful. *J. Adams*.

4. In law, an assembly of ten or more persons.—*SYN.* Assembly, assemblage, collection, swarm, throng, mass, commonalty, populace, vulgar.

Multitudinarily (mul-ti-tû'din-a-ri), *a.* Multitudinous; manifold. [*Rare.*]

Multitudinous (mul-ti-tû'din-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to a multitude or crowded assembly; consisting of a multitude or great number; as, a *multitudinous* assembly.—2. Of or pertaining to the multitude.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison. *Shak.*

3. Of vast extent and manifold diversity; vast and ever-changing.

My hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shak.*

Multitudinously (mul-ti-tû'din-us-li), *adv.* In a multitudinous manner.

Multitudinousness (mul-ti-tû'din-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being multitudinous.

Multivagant, **Multivagous**† (mul-ti-vá-gant, mul-ti-vá-gus), *a.* [*L. multivagus*.] Wandering much. [*Balley.*]

Multivalve, **Multivalvular** (mul'ti-valv, mul-ti-val'vû-lér), *a.* Having many valves; as, a *multivalve* shell: used in bot. and zool.

Multivalve (mul'ti-valv), *n.* An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces.

Multiversant (mul-ti-vert-sant), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *versans*, versant, ppr. of *verso*, to whirl about, *intens.* from *verto*, to turn.] Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms. [*Worcester.*]

Multivorous (mul-ti-vû'rus), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *vô*, way.] Having many ways or roads. [*Rare.*]

Multivocal (mul'ti-vô-kal), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *vô*, voice, a voice.] Applied to an equivocal word or one susceptible of several meanings. 'An ambiguous or *multivocal* word.' *Coleridge*.

Multoca (mul-tô'ka), *n.* The Turkish code of law, consisting of precepts from the Koran, traditional injunctions of Mohammed, and decisions of early caliphs. [*Brande.*]

Multocular (mul-tôk'û-lér), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye.] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

Files are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea. *Derham*.

Multum (mul'tum), *n.* [*L. multum* in parvo, much in little.] In brewing, the name given to a compound, consisting of an extract of quassia and liquorice, used for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.—*Hard multum*. Same as *Black-extract*.

Multungula (mul-tung-gû-la), *n. pl.* The division of Perissodactyle Ungulate quadrupeds, in which each foot has more than a single hoof, as the rhinoceros, each of whose feet has three toes, each in a separate hoof.

Multungulate (mul-tung-gû-lât), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof.] In zool. a term applied to a quadruped which has its hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

Multure (mul'tûr), *n.* [*O. Fr. multure*, Mod. Fr. *mouture*, from *L. molitura*, a grinding, from *molo*, to grind.] 1. The act of grinding grain in a mill.—2. The grain ground at one time; grist.—3. In *Scots law*, the toll or

fee given to the proprietor of a mill in return for grinding the corn. *Multure* are of two sorts—those paid from lands stricked to a particular mill, termed *insucken multure*, and the multure exigible from those who voluntarily use the mill, called *outsucken multure*. See *MULTURE*.

It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take *multure* twice from the same meal-sack. *Sir W. Scott*.

[This term seems to be Scotch in all its senses.]

Multurur (mul'tûr-ér), *n.* A person who has grain ground at a certain mill. *Multurers* are of two kinds—first, such as were *thirled* (thralled) to a certain mill by the conditions on which they occupied their land; and, second, those who used the mill without being bound by the tenure to do so. The former were termed *insucken multurers*, the latter *outsucken multurers*. [*Scotch.*]

Mum (mum), *a.* [Imitative of a low sound made with the lips closed. See *MUMBLE*, and comp. *bum*, *hum*.] Silent; not speaking.

The citizens are *mum*; say not a word. *Shak.*

Often used as an exclamation = be silent; hush.

Mum then, and no more. *Shak.*

Mum† (mum), *n.* Silence. *Hudibras*.

Mum (mum), *n.* [*G. numme*, said to be named after one Christian *Mumme* who first brewed it at Brunswick in 1492.] A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, with the addition of a little oat and bean meal.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*. Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum. *Pope*.

Mumble (mum'bî), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *mumbled*; ppr. *mumbling*. [*Freq.* from *mum*; *D. innummelen*, Dan. *numle*, *G. mummeln*, to mumble or mutter.] 1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect. 'Mumbling of wicked charms.' *Shak.* 'Muttering and mumbling idiotlike.' *Tennyson*.—2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man who laughed but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the coarse-grained thistles pass. *Dryden*.

Mumble (mum'bî), *v. t.* 1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the deity. *Dryden*.

2. To chew gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. 'Gums unarmed, to *mumble* meat in vain.' *Dryden*. 'Lazily *mumbled* the bones of the dead.' *Byron*.—3. To suppress or utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rattle is an exploit of consequence, and not to be *mumbled* up in silence. *Dryden*.

Mumble-news† (mum'bî-nûz), *n.* A kind of tale-bearer. 'Some carry-tale, . . . some *mumble-news*.' *Shak.*

Mumbler (mum'bî-ér), *n.* One that mumbles. 'Mass *mumblers*, holy-water swingers.' *Bale*.

Mumblingly (mum'bîng-li), *adv.* In a mumbling manner; with a low inarticulate utterance.

Mumbo-Jumbo (mum'bô-jum'bô), *n.* A god of certain negro tribes whose image is clad in fantastic clothing. Hence, any senseless object of popular idolatry. 'Worship mighty *Mumbo-Jumbo* in the Mountains of the Moon.' *Bon Gaultier Ballads*.

He never dreamed of disputing their pretensions, but did homage to the miserable *Mumbo-Jumbo* they paraded. *Dickens*.

Mum-budget† (mum'bu-jet), *interj.* An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence.

Not did I ever wince or grudge it,
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum-budget*. *Hudibras*.

Mum-chance† (mum'chans), *n.* 1. A game of hazard with cards or dice.—2. One who stands dumb, and has not a word to say for himself; a fool. 'Why stand ye like a *mum-chance*?' *Echard*.—3. Silence. *Huloet*.

Mumm (mum), *v. i.* [The same word as *G. mummen*, to mask, from *mumme*, a mask, *mummeret*, masquerade; *mummel*, a hobgoblin, a bugbear; *D. mommen*, to mask, to play the mummer; *mom*, a mask, whence *O. Fr. momer*, to mask, and *momerie*, *mummerie*, mummery. Doubtless connected with *mum*. Wedgwood thinks that the word was originally imitative of the sound made by a nurse when she terrifies an infant or makes sport with it by covering her head with a cloth and disguising her voice in inarticulate

utterances.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.

Mumma-chog (mum'a-chog), *n.* See *MUM-MYCHOG*.

Mummer (mum'ér), *n.* One who mums or masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a masked buffoon. Specifically in England, one of a company of persons who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play, the subject being generally St. George and the Dragon, with sundry whimsical adjuncts. Corresponding with the Scotch *Guiser*. 'Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*.' *Milton*.

Mummery (mum'ér-i), *n.* [See *MUMM*.] 1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement; buffoonery. 'The *mummery* of foreign strollers.' *Fenton*.—2. Farcical and hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds. 'The temple and its holy rites profaned by *mummeries*.' *Copper*.

Mummification (mum'i-fi-kâ'shon), *n.* The act of mummifying, or making into a mummy.

Mummiform (mum'i-form), *a.* [*Mummy*, and *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a mummy; applied in entom. to the nymphs of certain Lepidoptera.

Mummify (mum'i-fi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *mummified*; ppr. *mummifying*. [*Mummy*, and *L. facio*, to make.] To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.

Mumming (mum'ing), *n.* The sports of mummers; masking or masquerade.

Mummy (mum'i), *n.* [*Fr. mumie*, *memie*, *Sp. momia*, *It. mummia*, from *Ar. mûmia*, from *mûm*, wax; Coptic *mum*, bitumen, gum-resin.] 1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of those taken from Egyptian tombs. An immense number of mummies have been found in Egypt, consisting not only of human bodies, but of various animals, as bulls, apes, ibises, crocodiles, fish, &c. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. Those of the poorer classes were merely dried by salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. The bodies of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations, and were laboriously adorned with all kinds of ornaments. The embalmers extracted the brain through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, the belly filled with perfumes, the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the body was washed, steeped in balsam, and then wrapped up in linen bandages, sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses; various ornaments were placed above the bandages, particularly about the head. The body was then put into an ornamented case of sycamore wood. Sometimes the cases were double. The Egyptian mode of embalming was imitated occasionally by the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and other nations. The term *mummy* is likewise given to human bodies preserved in other ways, either by artificial preparation or by accident. The Guanches, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner; and one cavern in Tenerife when discovered had upwards of a thousand mummies in it, several of which had distinct, though contracted features. In some situations, the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues to be effected, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body in the form of a mummy. This is the case in some parts of Peru, especially at Arica, where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a saline dry soil. And in some countries natural mummies are occasionally found in caverns. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries mummies were used for nostrums against disease, and other medical purposes, and a peculiar brown colour, used as the background of pictures, was obtained from the bitumen.—2. † Liquor which distills from mummies; a liquor prepared from dead bodies and considered to have very potent qualities; a medicinal liquor or gum in general.

'Tis true: there's magic in the web of it:
And it was dyed in *mummy* which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts. *Shak.*

In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing . . . a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons. *Sir T. Herbert*.

3. In *hort.* a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—4. A sort of brown bituminous pigment. *Fairholt*—To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly, or till senseless.

Mummy (mum'i), *v.t.* To embalm; to mummify.

Mummychog (mum'i-chog), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian *mumma-chog*.] A small fish of the carp kind found in North America.

Mummy-cloth (mum'i-kloth), *n.* The cloth in which mummies are swathed.

Mummy-wheat (mum'i-whét), *n.* A variety of wheat, the *Triticum turgidum compositum*, cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia: said to be a variety produced from grains found in the case with an Egyptian mummy.

Mump (mump), *v.i.* [An imitative word, allied to *mumble* and *munch*; comp. *crump* and *crunch*. With the word in meaning 4 comp. D. *mompem*, to cheat.] 1. To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness.

He *mumps*, and lowers, and hangs the lip, they say. *John Taylor*.

2. To nibble; to chew; to munch.—3. To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape.

4. To implore alms in a low muttering tone; to play the beggar; hence, to deceive; to practise imposture. 'And then went *mumping* with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining.' *Burke*.

Mump (mump), *v.t.* 1. To chew with rapid movement of the jaws; to bite quickly; to nibble; as, to *mump* food.—2. To utter with a low, rapid voice; to chatter unintelligibly. 'Old men who *mump* their passion.' *Goldsmith*.—3. To overreach.

He watches them like a younger brother afraid to be *mumped* of his snip. *Wycherley*.

4. To beat; to bruise. *Brockett*.

Mumper (mump'p), *n.* A beggar. 'Deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper*.' *Macaulay*.

Mumping (mump'ing), *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery. 'Mumpings and beggary tones.' *Bentley*.

Mumpish (mump'ish), *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

Mumpishly (mump'ish-li), *adv.* In a mumpish manner; dully; sullenly.

Mumpishness (mump'ish-ness), *n.* The state of being mumpish; sullenness.

Mumps (mumps), *n. pl.* [From *mump*.] 1. Sullenness; alien disfigurement. [Rare.] 2. A disease; a peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the salivary glands accompanied by swelling along the neck, extending from beneath the ear to the chin; parotitis.

Mumpsimus (mump'si-mus), *n.* An error obstinately clung to; a prejudice. The term has arisen from the story of an old priest or monk who was ignorant of Latin and in his devotions had long said *mumpsimus* for *pumpsimus*, and who when his error was pointed out, replied, 'I am not going to change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *pumpsimus*.'

Some be to stifle in their old *mumpsimus*, others be to busy and curious in their new *pumpsimus*. *Hall (Edwards)*.

More chance of circumstance is their infallible determinant of the true and false, and somehow it cannot but be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new *pumpsimus*. *Fitzedward Hall*.

Munt (mun), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* one of a band of dissolute young fellows who swaggered by night in the streets of London, breaking windows, overturning sedans, beating quiet men, and offering rude carresses to pretty women; a mohawk. *Macaulay*.

Mun, Mund (mun, mund), *n.* [See MOUTH.] The mouth. [Vulgar.]

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns, Butter them, and sugar them, and put them in your *muns*. *Popular rhyme (quoted by Halliwell)*.

Munch (munch), *v.t.* [Imitative of sound made by bringing the teeth together. Akin *mumble*, *mump*.] To chew audibly; to masticate with sound; to chew eagerly; to mump; to nibble. Formerly written *Maunch* and *Mounch*.

I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shak.*

Munch (munch), *v.t.* To chew noisily; to masticate; to chew eagerly or by great mouthfuls. *Shak.*

Muncher (munch'ér), *n.* One who munches.

Mundane (mun'dán), *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly; as, *mundane* sphere; *mundane* existence. 'This queen worth all our *mundane* cost (= worldly pomp).' *Shak.* 'Mundane passions.' *Is. Taylor*.

Mundanelly (mun'dán-li), *adv.* In a *mundane* manner; with reference to worldly things.

Mundanity (mun-dan'i-ti), *n.* Worldliness. 'The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin.' *W. Montague*.

Mundation (mun-dá'shon), *n.* [L. *mundatio*, *mundationis*, from *mundo*, to make clean, from *mundus*, clean, neat.] The act of cleansing. *Bailey*.

Mundatory (mun'da-to-ri), *a.* [L. *mundatorius*, from *mundo*, to make clean. See MUNDATION.] Having power to cleanse; cleansing. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Mundatory (mun'da-to-ri), *n.* A cloth or napkin for wiping the sacerdotal clothes. *Rees*.

Mundic (mun'dik), *n.* A Cornish name for iron pyrites or arsenical pyrites; marcasite.

Mundificant (mun-dif'i-kant), *a.* [L. *mundificoans*, *mundificantis*, ppr. of *mundifico*, to make clean—*mundus*, clean, neat, and *facio*, to make.] Having the power to cleanse and heal; cleansing.

Mundificant (mun-dif'i-kant), *n.* A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster.

Mundification (mun'di-fi-ká'shon), *n.* [See MUNDIFICANT.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter. *Holland*.

Mundificative (mun'di-fi-kát-iv), *a.* In *med.* cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Sir T. Browne*.

Mundificative (mun'di-fi-kát-iv), *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing. 'A gentle *mundificative*.' *Holland*.

Mundifier (mun'di-fi-ér), *n.* Same as *Mundificative*. *Rees*.

Mundify (mun'di-fi), *v.t.* and *i. pret.* & *pp.* *mundified*; ppr. *mundifying*. [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.] To cleanse. 'The ingredients . . . *mundify* the blood.' *Harvey*. 'To cleanse and *mundify* where need is.' *Holland*. [Rare.]

Mundil (mun'dil), *n.* A turban richly embroidered with gold and silver. *Simonds*.

Mundivagant (mun-div'a-gant), *a.* [L. *mundus*, the world, and *vagans*, *vagantis*, ppr. of *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering over the world. *J. Phillips*. [Rare.]

Mundungus (mun-dung'us), *n.* [Comp. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black-pudding.] Tobacco of an ill smell. 'Exhale *mundungus*, ill-perfuming scent.' *J. Phillips*.

Munetary (mú-ne'-ra-ri), *a.* [L. *munus*, *muneris*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Munerator (mú-nér-át), *v.t.* Same as *Remunerate*.

Muneration (mú-nér-á'shon), *n.* Same as *Remuneration*.

Munga (mun'ga), *n.* See BONNET-MACAQUE.

Mung-corn (mung'korn), *n.* Same as *Mang-corn*.

Mungo (mung'gō), *n.* The root of the *Ophiophila mungos*, a reputed cure for snakebites. See OPHIORHIZA.

Mungo (mung'gō), *n.* [Perhaps from some person of this name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woollen fabrics, as old clothes. The cloth made from it when mixed with a little fresh wool has a fine warm appearance, but from the shortness of the fibre is weak and tender. Shoddy is a similar material obtained from worsted goods, as stockings, &c., or from coarser woollen fabrics.

Mongoose (mun'gōs), *n.* The East Indian name for a species of quadruped, one of the *ichneumons* (*Herpestes griseus*). Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, mice, &c. It has been said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by eating, during its contests with them, the *Ophiophila mungos*, but its immunity is really due to the extreme celerity of its movements. It is of a gray colour, flecked with black, and about the size of a rat. Written also *Mongoose*, *Moongus*.

Mungrel (mung'grel), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Mongrel*.

Municipal (mū-nis'i-pal), *a.* [L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws—*munia*, official duties, functions, and *capio*, to take.] 1. Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining to the corporation of a town or city; as, *municipal* rights; *municipal* officers.—

Municipal corporation, the corporation of a town.

Our *municipal corporations* of the present day are all on the Roman model. It suited the political genius of the Anglo-Saxons so well that they at once adapted themselves to it. *J. H. Burton*.

2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.—*Municipal law*, the law which pertains solely to the citizens and inhabitants of a state, and is thus distinguished from *commercial law*, *political law*, and *international law*.

Municipalism (mū-nis'i-pal-izm), *n.* Municipal state or condition.

Municipality (mū-nis'i-pal'i-ti), *n.* A town or city possessed of certain privileges of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction. 'Obscure *municipalities* of rustic villages.' *Burke*.

Municipally (mū-nis'i-pal-i), *adv.* In a municipal manner.

Munificate (mū-nif'i-kát), *v.t.* To enrich. *Cockerm*.

Munificence (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* [Fr. from L. *munificentia*—*munus*, a gift or favour, and *facio*, to make.] The quality of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with great liberality or lavishness; bounty; liberality.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison*.

—*Benevolence*, *Benevolence*, *Munificence*. See *BENEFACTANCE*.—SYN. Liberality, generosity, beneficence, bounty, bountifulness, bounteousness.

Munificent (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* [See MUNIFICENT.] Fortification or strength; defence.

Until that Locrine for his Realm's defence, Did head against them make and strong *munificent*. *Spenser*.

Munificent (mū-nif'i-sens), *a.* 1. Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron.—2. Characterized by liberality or generosity; as, a *munificent* gift.—SYN. Beneficent, bounteous, bountiful, liberal, generous.

Munificently (mū-nif'i-sens-ti), *adv.* In a munificent manner; liberally; generously.

Muniment (mū-ni-ment), *n.* [L. *munimentum*, a fortification, defence, protection, from *munio*, to fortify.] 1. A fortification of any kind; a stronghold; a place of defence.—2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier, Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter, With other *muniments* and petty helps. *Shak.*

3. A writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed; a deed, charter, record, &c., especially such as belong to public bodies, or those in which national, manorial, or ecclesiastical rights and privileges are concerned.—*Muniment house*, *Muniment room*, a house or room in cathedrals, colleges, collegiate churches, castles, or public buildings, purposely made for keeping the deeds, charters, writings, &c.

Munion (mun'yōn), Same as *Mullion*.

Munite (mū'nit), *v.t.* [L. *munio*, *munitionum*, to fortify.] To fortify; to strengthen. 'The procuring or *munition* of religious unity.' *Bacon*.

Munition (mū-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *munition*, *munitionis*, a fortifying, defending, or protecting, from *munio*, to fortify.] 1. Fortification. 'Keep the *munition*, watch the way.' *Nah. ii. 1*.—2. Whatever materials are used in war for defence, or for annoying an enemy; military stores of all kinds; ammunition; provisions.

His majesty might command all his subjects, at their charge, to provide and furnish such number of ships, with men, *munition*, and victuals, and for such time as he should think fit. *Hallam*.

3. *Fig.* material for the carrying out of any enterprise.

Your man o' law And learned attorney has sent you a bag of *munition*. What is't?—Three hundred pieces. *B. Jonson*.

Munity (mū'nit-i), *n.* Immunity; freedom; security. *W. Montague*.

Munjah (mun'ja), *n.* Same as *Moongja*. **Munjeet** (mun-jét'), *n.* [Hind. *manjit*, a drug used for dyeing red.] A kind of madder obtained from the roots of *Rubia cordifolia*, which is grown in several parts of India.

Munjustin (mun'jis-tin), *n.* (C₁₆H₁₀O₂) An orange colouring matter contained, together with purpurin, in *munjeet* or East India madder. It is nearly related in composition to purpurin and alizarin.

Munnion (mun'yōn), *n.* 1. A mullion.—2. A piece of carved work placed between the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galleries.

Murain (mū'rain), n. In the East Indies, a native judge or justice whose decisions are limited to suits for personal property not exceeding fifty rupees.

Muratin, Munting (mū'rain, mūn'tin), n. The central vertical piece that divides the panels of a door.

Murthac, Murthak (mū'rthak), n. [Native name.] A small species of deer, the *Cervus murthac*, a native of Java. The male has short horns, the female none. It is met with in small herds.

Murta's Metal (mū'rta's mē-tal), n. [From Mr. Murta of Birmingham, the inventor.] An alloy of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc, used for sheathing ships and for other purposes.

Murruca (mū'rū'ca), n. [L. *murruca*, a seael or lamprey.] A genus of apodal, malecopteroid fishes, of the family Murruca. The fishes of this genus resemble the eel in form. They have no pectoral fins, and the dorsal and anal fins are very low, and are united. The *M. helena* and *M. murruca* are found in the Mediterranean and Portuguese seas. It grows to the length of between 4 and 5 feet, and even more, and is excellent eating.

Murruca (mū'rū'ca), n. pl. [Murruca, and Gr. *murruca*, resemblance.] A family of apodal fishes, including the eels without pectoral fins (Murruca). The *Murruca helena* was much esteemed by the ancients.

Murruca (mū'rū'ca), n. and n. Pertaining to or one of the fishes of the family Murruca.

Murruca (mū'rū'ca), n. [Fr. *murruca*, from *murruca*, to wall, from L. *murruca*, a wall.] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

Murruca (mū'rū'ca), n. [Fr. *murruca*, a wall.] In *her* walled, that is, walled and embattled.

Murruca (mū'rū'ca), n. [L. *murruca*, from *murruca*, a wall.] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 'Good repaired her mural breach.' Milton. 'Mural fruit-trees.' Keats. 2. Resembling a wall, perpendicular or steep. 3. In *palaeo*, a term applied to vascular calcification upon rugose and covered with tubercles or asperities. Such calcification is composed of oxalate of iron. *Mural* arch, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, that is, upon the meridian line, for the fixing of a large quadrant sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c., of the heavenly bodies. *Mural circle*, an instrument which has superseded the mural quadrant. It is an entire circle, and is found to be susceptible of much more accurate division and less liable to derangement than quadrant. It is regarded as the principal sized instrument in all the great public observatories. Its chief use is to measure angular distances in the meridian, the axis must therefore be placed exactly horizontal, and the plane of the circle vertical, and in the meridian. — *Mural crown*, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard. *Mural painting*, a painting executed in distemper colours upon the wall of a building. — *Mural quadrant*, a large quadrant attached to a wall, and formerly used for the same purposes as a mural circle.



Mural crown.

Murchisonia (mū'rchi-sō'n-ia), n. [After Sir Roderick Murchison.] A genus of fossil gastropod molluscs, of the family Pleurotomariidae. About fifty species have been found in the palaeozoic formations from the Silurian to the Permian inclusive.

Murchisonite (mū'rchi-sō'n-it), n. A mineral, so named in honour of Sir Roderick Murchison. It is a variety of orthoclase or felspar, and occurs in the new red sandstone near Ebor.

Murder (mū'dér), n. [A. Fax. *murthor*, *murthor*, murder, from *murth*, death, murder, slaughter, cog. Goth. *maurthian*, D. *moord*. Dan. *sw* and *ord*, Icel. *mord* (*murth*), from the widely ramified Aryan root *mar*, to grind, whence also *W. murra*, Arner. *mar*, death. Lith. *maris*, death. L. *mor*, death. Gr. *moros*, mortal. Str. *mor*, to die.] The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, the person committing the act being of sound mind; homicide with malice aforethought.

One murderer makes a villain.
Milton a hero.
Sp. *Porteno*.
—The murder is out, something is disclosed which was wished to be kept concealed. (The spelling *Murthor* is obsolescent, as also *Murthor*, *Murthor*, &c.)

Murder (mū'dér), v. t. [From the noun. A. Fax. *murthor*, Goth. *maurthian*.] 1. To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice, to kill criminally. See the noun. — 2. To kill cruelly, to slay.

Calling death banishment
Then cut't' my head off with a golden axe
And smite upon the stroke that murders me.
Shak.

3. To destroy; to put an end to.
Canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin and stop again? Shak.

4. To abuse or violate grossly; to mar by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, &c., as, to murder the queen's English, the actor murdered the part he had to play. SYN. To assassinate, slay, massacre.

Murderer (mū'dér-er), n. 1. A person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice. — 2. A small piece of ordnance, either of brass or iron. These murderers or murdering-pieces had chambers put in at their breeches, and were used in ships, at the built-heads of the fore-castle, half-deck, or aloft, in order to clear the deck upon the ships being boarded by an enemy. They are now out of use. — SYN. Assassin, cut-throat, blood-chamber, man-slayer.

Murderous (mū'dér-us), n. A female who commits murder.
Murdering-piece (mū'dér-ing-pis), n. A small piece of ordnance. Shak.

And like a murdering-piece aims not at one,
But all who stand within that dangerous level.
Bun. & Ft.

See MURDER, 2.
Murderment (mū'dér-mēnt), n. Murder.
To her came message of the murderment. Fairfax.

Murderous (mū'dér-us), a. Having murder as a characteristic; pertaining to, involved in, delighting in murder, as, (a) guilty of murder. 'The murderous king.' Milton. (b) Consisting in murder, done with murder, bloodily. 'Murderous rapine.' marked by murder. Shak. — SYN. d. guilty, blood-

3. adv. In a manner.
In an. fort. a
as or loop-holes

w. 1. A wall.
Gave with a triple mure of shining brass. Heywood.
2. A tax for repairing walls.

Mure (mū'r), v. t. [Fr. *mur*, from *mur*, a wall, from L. *mur*, a wall, whence also *mure*.] To inclose in walls; to wall; to mure, to close up.

He took a double mure
Of mure's great, made with many a brick.
Therewith he mured up his mouth along. Spenser.

Murage (mū'ren-jér), n. [Fr. *murage*, from *mur*, a wall, whence also *murage*.] As to the m inserted in the word comp. messenger, passenger. An officer appointed to see the town walls kept in proper repair and to receive a certain toll (*murage*) for that purpose.

Murex (mū'reks), n. pl. **Murexes** (mū'rekes) or **Murex** (mū'reks), n. [L. a murex, a shell-fish yielding purple.] A genus of gastropod molluscs resembling the whelk, shell spiral, rough, with three or more ranges of spines simple or branched. Murexes are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their spines. They were in high esteem from the earliest ages on account of the purple dye that some of them yielded.

Murexan (mū-reks-an), n. (Probably C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₂.) The purpuric acid of Proust. It is a product of the decomposition of murexide. Its properties closely resemble those of uric acid.

Murexide (mū-reks-id), n. (Probably C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₂.) The purpuric acid of Proust. It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic lustre. The crystals are transparent, and by transmitted light are of a garnet-red colour. It forms a brownish-red powder, and is soluble in caustic potash with a beautiful purple colour.
Murgeon (mū'rjon), n. [Perhaps connected

with Fr. *murge*, a wry or sour face, *murge*, to make a wry face.] [Scotch.] 1. A wry mouth; a grimace. — 2. A murrer, a murrer or grumbling.

Muriatite (mū'ri-a-tit), n. [Fr. *muriatite*, from L. *muri*, brine.] A mineral consisting of anhydrous sulphate of lime. Also called *Asphrite* and *Cuba-spar*. It occurs crystalline, fibrous, granular, and compact.

Muriate (mū'ri-āt), n. The old name for *Chloride*.

Muriate (mū'ri-āt), v. t. [L. *muri*, brine.] To put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants when muriated or pickled are justly unseasoned.
Bacon.

Muriatic (mū'ri-āt-ik), a. [L. *muriaticus*, pickled, or lying in brine, from *muri*, salt water, brine.] Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt. Muriatic acid is now called *Hydrochloric Acid*. See HYDROCHLORIC.

Muriatiferous (mū'ri-a-tif-er-us), a. [L. *muriaticus* and L. *ferre*, to bear, to bring forth.] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

Muriatite (mū'ri-a-tit), n. Rhomb-spar (which see).

Muriatic (mū'ri-āt), v. t. [L. *muriaticus*, pickled, or lying in brine, from *muri*, salt water, brine.] Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt. Muriatic acid is now called *Hydrochloric Acid*. See HYDROCHLORIC.

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'The current that with gentle murmur, glides.' *Shak.*

Depends the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice; a grumble or mutter.

Some discontents there are, some idle murmurs.

Murmur (mér'mér), v.t. [Fr. *murmurer*, L. *murmurare*. See the noun.] 1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest. 'The murmuring surge.' *Shak.*

The forests murmur and the surges roar. *Pope.*

2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent; with at before the thing which is the cause of discontent; as, murmur not at sickness; or with at or against before the active agent which produces the evil.

The Jews then murmured at him. *John vi. 45.*

The people murmured against Moses. *Ex. xv. 22.*

Murmur at nothing. If your ills are reparable it is ungrateful, if remediless it is vain. *Colton.*

3. To utter words indistinctly; to mutter.

Murmur (mér'mér), v.t. To utter indistinctly; to say in a low indistinct voice; to mutter.

I heard three murmur tales of iron wars. *Shak.*

Murmuration (mér-mér-áshon), n. Act of murmuring; murmur. *Skelton.*

Murmurer (mér-mér-ér), n. One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

Murmuring (mér-mér-ing), p. and a. 1. Making or consisting in a low continued noise.

Where rivulets dance their wayward round

And beauty born of murmuring sound.

Shall pass into her face. *Wordsworth.*

2. Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining; as, a person of a murmuring disposition.

Murmuring (mér-mér-ing), n. A continued murmur; a low confused noise. 'As when you hear the murmuring of a throng.' *Drayton.*

Murmuringly (mér-mér-ing-ly), adv. With murmurs; with complaints.

Murmurous (mér-mér-us), a. 1. Exciting murmur or complaint.

Round his swain heart the murmurous fury rolls.

Pope.

2. Attended or characterized by murmurs; murmuring.

And all about the large lime feathers low,

The lime, a summer home of murmurous wings.

Tennyson.

Murmurously (mér-mér-us-ly), adv. With a low, monotonous sound; with murmurs.

The river, just escaping from the weight

Of that intolerable glory, ran

In acquiescent shadow murmureously.

E. B. Browning.

Murnival (mur-ni-val), See MOURNIVAL.

Murr (mér), n. [Probably abbrev. from *murrain*.] An epizootic disease, having some resemblance to small-pox, which affects cattle and sheep, and is said to have been transferred to man. *Dunglison.*

Murr (mér), v.t. To purr as a cat. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Murrain (mur-án), n. [O. Fr. *morine*, mortality among cattle; It. *morla*, a pestilence among cattle; from L. *morior*, to die.] A term loosely applied to a variety of diseases affecting domestic animals, especially cattle; a cattle plague or epizootic disease of any kind; in a more limited sense, the same as foot-and-mouth disease (which see).

This plague of murrain continued twenty-eight years ere it ended, and was the first rot that ever was in England. *Sow.*

—*Murrain* take you, murrain to you, &c., plague take you, plague upon you.

A murrain on your monster! *Shak.*

Stand back, Jack peasant, with a murrain to you, and let these knave footmen do their duty. *Sir W. Scott.*

Murrain (mur-án), a. Affected with murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,

And crows are fattened with the murrain flock.

Shak.

Murre (mur), n. A kind of bird; the razor-bill.

Murren (mur'en), n. Same as *Murrain*. *Milton.*

Murrey (mur'i), a. [O. Fr. *morée*, a dark-red colour, from L. *morum*, a mulberry.] 1. Of a dark-red colour.

Leaves of some trees turn a little murrey or reddish.

Bacon.

2. In *her.* a term applied to one of the colours or tinctures employed in blazonry. It is reckoned a dishonourable colour, and rarely to be met with in English coats of arms. Called also *Sanguine*.

Murrhine (mur'in), a. [L. *murrhinus*, from *murrha*, a material, supposed to be fluor-spar, of which costly vessels were made.] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware, made of fluor-spar or fluorside of calcium, brought from the East, Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia. Vases of this ware were used in Rome as wine-cups, and were believed to have the quality of breaking if poison were mixed with the liquor they contained. Called also *Myrrhine*, *Myrrhite*.

Murion (mur'i-on), n. A morion (which see).

Murry (mur'i), n. A popular name of the *Murena* (*Murena helena*).

Murthier (mév'hér), See MURDER.

Murza (mér'za), n. The hereditary nobility among the Tatars. [The word must not be confounded with the Persian *mirza*, though of the same origin.]

Mus (mus), n. [L.] A genus of rodent animals, including the rats and mice.

Musa (mú'sa), n. [From *mouz*, the Egyptian name.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Musaceæ. To this genus belong the banana and plantain. See MUSACEÆ.

Musaceæ (mú-sá-sé-s), n. pl. A nat. order of endogens, of which the important genus *Musa* is the type. They are beautiful, often gigantic herbaceous plants, with large bracts or spathe which are usually coloured of some gay tint, having irregular unisexual flowers, a six-parted perianth, six stamens, and two-celled anthers. They are natives of warm and tropical regions. They are most valuable plants both for the abundance of nutritive food afforded by their fruit, and for the many domestic purposes to which the gigantic leaves of some species are applied, as the thatching of Indian cottages, making cloth, baskets, &c. The fruit of the *M. sapientum* or banana is eaten to a prodigious extent by the inhabitants of the torrid zone, as also is that of *M. paradisiaca* or plantain. The musas are remarkable for the quantity of fibrous tissue pervading their leaf-stalks, which is capable of being employed for weaving purposes, paper-making, &c. Manila hemp yielded by *M. textilis*. See BANANA.

Musaceus (mú-sá-ahus), a. In bot. or relating to the Musaceæ.

Musal (mú'zal), a. Relating to the Muses or poetry; poetical. *Ecole Rev.* (Rare.)

Musalchee (mus-al'ché), n. The Hindu name for a torch-bearer. 'Musalchees, or torch-bearers, who ran by the side of the palkees.' *W. H. Russell.*

Musaph (mus-af), n. The name given by the Turks to the book containing their law.

Musar (mur-ar), n. An itinerant musician who played on the musette; a bagpiper.

Musard (mú'sárd), n. [Fr. See *MUS*.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind.

Musca (mú'ska), n. [L., a fly.] 1. A Linnean genus of dipterous insects, including the flies. It is now expanded into a family (Muscidæ).—2. A modern southern constellation, situated between the Southern Cross and the south pole. It consists of six stars.

Muscadel, **Muscadine** (mus'ka-del, mus'ka-din), n. [Fr. *moscadelle*, from L. *L. muscatus*, smelling like musk. See *MUSK*.] 1. The name given to several kinds of sweet and strong Italian and French wines, whether white or red.

He calls for wine . . . quaff'd off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shak.*

2. The grapes which produce these wines.—3. A fragrant and delicious pear.

Musce volitantes (mús-sé vó-lit-tán'tés), n. pl. [L., lit. floating flies.] In *pathol.* the name given to ocular spectra which appear like motes or small bodies floating before the eye. One class of these specks are a common precursor of amaurosis; but another class are quite harmless.

Muscales (mus-ká'les), n. pl. In bot. an alliance of acrogens divided into Hepaticæ and Musci (which see).

Muscadine (muskár-din), n. 1. A fungus (*Botrytis bassiana*) the cause of a very destructive disease in silkworms.—2. The disease produced by *Botrytis bassiana*.

Muscari (mus-ká'ri), n. [From their musky smell.] A genus of plants, nat. order Liliacæ, with narrow leaves and globular heads

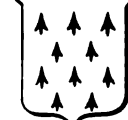
of small, often dark blue flowers. *M. racemorum* is the grape-hyacinth, a native of Britain.

Muscariform (mus-kar'i-form), a. [L. *muscarius*, a fly-brush, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a brush; brush-shaped. In bot. furnished with long hairs towards one end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of many composites.

Muscat, **Muscatel** (muskat, mus'ka-tel), n. Same as *Muscadel*.

Muschelkalk (mush'el-kalk), n. [G. *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime or chalk.] A compact hard limestone, of a grayish colour, found in Germany. It is interposed between the Bunter sandstone, on which it rests, and the Keuper variegated marls, which lie over it and with which at the junction it alternates, forming the middle member of the triassic system as it occurs in Germany. It abounds in organic remains, its chief fossils being the lily encrinurus, ammonite, and terebratula.

Muschetor, **Muschetour** (mus'che-tor, mus'che-tór), n. [O. Fr. *moucheture*, Mod. Fr. *moucheture*, from O. Fr. *mouchete*, to spot, from *mouche* (Modern Fr. *mouche*), a fly, a spot, from L. *musca*, a fly.] In *her.* one of those black spots, resembling the end of the ermine's tail, which are painted with-



Muschetor.

out the three specks over them used in depicting ermine.

Musci (mú'si), n. pl. [L. *muscus*, musk.] The mosses; a group of cryptogamic or flowerless plants of considerable extent, and of great interest on account of their very singular structure. They are in all cases of small size, never exceeding a few inches in height, but having a distinct axis of vegetation, or stem covered with leaves; and are propagated by means of reproductive apparatus of a peculiar nature. They are formed entirely of cellular tissue, which in the stem is lengthened into tubes. Their reproductive organs are of two kinds—axillary, cylindrical, or fusiform bodies, containing minute roundish particles; and thecae or capsules, supported upon a stalk or seta, covered with a calyptra, closed by an operculum or lid, within which is a peristome, composed of slender



Musci.

a, Peristome—supposed female organs. b, Antheridia—supposed male organs. c, Seta or stalk. d, Theca, urn or capsule (the swollen part underneath is the apophysis). e, Operculum. f, Peristome. g, Peristome single, that is, with one row of teeth. h, Peristome double, that is, with an outer and inner row of teeth. i, Calyptra. j, Calyptra dimidiata. k, Calyptra mitiform.

processes named teeth, and having a central axis or columella, the space between which and the walls of the theca is filled with minute spores. Mosses are found in cool, airy, and moist situations, in woods, upon the trunks of trees, on old walls, on the roofs of houses, &c. The genera of mosses, which are numerous, are principally characterized by peculiarities in the peristome, or by modifications of the calyptra, and of the position of the urn, or hollow in which the spores are lodged.

Muscicapa (mus-ik'a-pa), n. [L. *musca*, a fly, and *capio*, to take.] A genus of birds, containing the flycatchers proper. See FLY-CATCHER.

Muscicapidæ (mus-i-kap'i-dæ), n. pl. [Muscicapa (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The flycatchers, a family of insectivorous

Science and Art in Edinburgh. On the Continent galleries of pictures are considered as within the meaning of the general term museum.

Mush (mush), *n.* [O. *moos*, pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water. [American.]

Mush (mush), *s.i.* and *s.d.* To nich or notch dress fabric round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.

Mushroom (mush'rum), *n.* [Fr. *mousserou*, the white mushroom, from *mousse*, moss. See *Moss*.] 1. The common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the sub-order of Fungi. Some of them are edible, others poisonous. The species of mushrooms usually cultivated in the *Agaricus* category, or edible agaric, well known for its excellence as an ingredient in sauces. Mushrooms are found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth. In some cases they form a staple article of food. In Tierra del Fuego the natives live almost entirely on a mushroom, *Cyathia* *Darwini*, and in Australia many species of *Boletus* are used by the natives, and the *Melitta eudotis* is commonly called native bread. — *Mushroom* spore, a term applied to the substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embedded. — 2. As an upstart, one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life.

Such are our upstarts in state they call in rumpish mushrooms.

Mushroom (mush'rum), *a.* 1. Pertaining to mushrooms; made of mushrooms. — 2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth; ephemeral, of a transitory nature.

Here clearly was some mushroom surper who had bought out the said simple hospitable family.

Mushroom-anchor (mush'rum-ang'ker), *n.* An anchor with a central shank and mushroom-shaped head, which grips the soil however it may happen to fall.

Mushroom-cup, **Mushroom-ketchup** (mush'rum-kat-sup, mush'rum-kach-up), *n.* A sauce for meats, etc., consisting of the juice of mushrooms salted and flavoured with spices.

Mushroom-headed (mush'rum-had-ed), *a.* Having a head like a mushroom.

Mushroom-spawn (mush'rum-spen), *n.* See under *MUSHROOM*.

Mushroom-stone (mush'rum-ston), *n.* A fossil or stone that resembles a mushroom. Fifteen mushroom-stones of the same shape. Woodward.

Mushroom-sugar (mush'rum-shu-gar), *n.* Mannite (which see).

Musé (mú'sé), *n.* [Fr. *museoir*, *L. musæon*, from Gr. *mouseion* (bathed, art, understood), music, art, culture. See *MUSE*, *a.*] 1. Any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in harmony, melody or harmony. — 2. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependences, and relations of sounds to each other. — 3. The art of producing melody or harmony, the production of sounds pleasant to the ear. — 4. The written or printed score of a composition. — 5. A band of musicians. — 6. Chamber music, vocal or instrumental compositions suitable for performance in a chamber, as opposed to a concert-room. — *Musé* *music*, a game in which usually some article is hidden, and one of the company who does not know where it has been hid endeavours to discover it, being partly guided by the music of some instrument which is played fast, as he approaches the place of concealment and more slowly as he recedes from it.

A pleasant game she thought; she stood it merrily. Their merriment, therefore, all the time. *Tennyson*.

— *Musé* of the spheres. See *HARMONY* of the spheres under *HARMONY*.

Musical (mú'sik-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to music, as, musical proportion; a musical instrument. — 2. Producing music or agreeable sounds, melodious, harmonious, pleasing to the ear; as, a musical voice; musical sounds. 'As sweet and musical as bright Apollo's lute.' *Shak.* — *Musical glasses*. See *HARMONICA*. — *Musical scale*. See *SCALE*.

Musical-box (mú'sik-al-boks), *n.* A small instrument, having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up.

Musical-clock (mú'sik-al-klok), *n.* A clock which plays tunes at certain fixed times. *Simmonds*.

Musically (mú'sik-al-ly), *adv.* In a musical manner, with sweet sounds.

Musicalness (mú'sik-al-nas), *n.* The quality of being musical.

Musio-book (mú'sik-buk), *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

Musio-drawing (mú'sik-dry-ding), *n.* Producing music by being drawn across an instrument. 'The musio-drawing bow.' *Cowper*.

Musio-sells (mú'sik-sel-s), *n.* A case for holding loose music, a music wrapper.

Musician (mú'si-shan), *n.* A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

The praise of Musicians then the sweet musician being.

Musio-loft (mú'sik-loft), *n.* A gallery or balcony for musicians.

Musio-master (mú'sik-mas-ter), *n.* One who teaches music.

Musio-mania (mú'sik-mé-ni-a), *n.* In pathology a variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent as to derange the intellectual faculties. *Dunglison*. Called also *Musomania*.

Musio-paper (mú'sik-pá-per), *n.* Paper ruled with lines for copying music on.

Musio-recorder (mú'sik-ré-kord-er), *n.* The name given to several devices for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or pianoforte.

Mr. Fumby's recorder, named by him a phonograph, does this by attaching a stylus to the under side of each key. When the key is pressed down the stylus comes in contact with a spring, which in turn acts in action an electro-magnetic apparatus, which causes a tracer to press against a fillet of chemically-prepared paper moving at a uniform rate. The arrangement is such as to denote the length and character of the notes. Abbé Moigno's phonograph records notes by means of a pencil attached to a kind of spheroidal drum, which vibrates when any musical notes are sounded, whether by the mouth or by an instrument.

Musio-shell (mú'sik-shel), *n.* The common name of a shell-fish of the genus *Murex*, remarkable for its variegations, which consist of several series of spots placed in rows of lines like the notes of music.

Musio-smith (mú'sik-smith), *n.* A workman who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, etc. *Simmonds*.

Musio-stand (mú'sik-stand), *n.* A light frame for placing music on while being played; also, a case for music-books.

Musé (mú'sé), *n.* A stool for a similar; seat adjusting screw. The symbols ing from. See *MUSÉ*. *precon-* *iron stop and* *contempla-* *In a musé*

Musé (mú'sé), *n.* A muse or opening in a fence.

Musé (mú'sé), *n.* Monastic work.

Musé (mú'sé), *n.* [Fr. *muse*, *It.* and *Sp.* *muse*, from *L. musæus*, *muse*; *Ar.* *muse*, *musik*, from *Per* *musik*, allied to *Shr* *musika*, a testicle.] 1. A substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). It is originally a viscid fluid, but dries into a brown pulverulent substance of a strong, peculiar, and highly diffusible odour. Its chief use is as a perfume. An artificial musk is obtained by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber. — 2. A musky smell, an aromatic smell, a perfume.

The musk deer is waited abroad, And the musk of the musk deer.

3. See *MUSK-DEER*. — 4. In bot. a popular name for *Moschus moschiferus*, also for *Bredia muschiferus*, or musky heron's-bill.

Musé (mú'sé), *s.i.* To perfume with musk.

Musé (mú'sé), *n.* [Amér.] A large variety of yucca found in the lakes of North America and in some of its rivers. Written also *Musé*, *Musé*, *Musé*, and *Musé*.

Musé (mú'sé), *n.* [Fr. *muse*, from *L. L. musæus*, smelling of musk. See *MUSÉ*.]

A kind of grape, and the wine made from it. See *MUSCABEL*.

Musk-bag (musk'bag), *n.* 1. A bag or vessel containing musk. — 2. The cyst containing musk in a musk-deer.

Musk-ball (musk'bal), *n.* A ball for the toilet, containing musk. *Nova*.

Musk-beaver (musk'bé-vár), *n.* Same as *Musk-rat*.

Musk-bottle (musk'bú-tú), *n.* The *Callitriche* or *Arcotis muschata* (the *Cambridge muschata* of Linn.). See *CALLITRICHE*.

Musk-cake (musk'hák), *n.* Musk, rose leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake. *Nova*.

Musk-cavy (musk'há-vú), *n.* A West Indian rodent mammal of the genus *Capromys*, family *Muridae*, about the size of a rabbit. It has its name from the fact that its feet emit a strong smell of musk. It burrows like a mole, and can be traced to its nest merely by the scent.

Musk-deer (musk'dér), *n.* The *Moschus moschiferus*, an animal that inhabits the elevated plateaus and mountainous regions of Central Asia, especially the Altai chain. This animal, which produces the well-known perfume, is a little more than 8 feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe, the fur is coarse, like that of the carmine roe, but thick, erect, smooth, and soft. It has no horns, but the male has

Musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*).

two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male, and has neither tusks nor musk gland. The gland or bag of the male, which contains the musk, is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. The pigmy musk-deer (*Tragulus pygmaeus*), also called *hanchú* and *chervin*, inhabits Java and other of the Asiatic islands, and is considerably smaller.

Musk-duck (musk'dak), *n.* A species of duck, often erroneously called the *Muscovy-duck* (*Cairina moschata*), a native of America, but now domesticated with us. It has a musky smell, and is larger and more prolific and sits earlier than the common duck.

Muskeleish (mú'sé-lú'sh), *n.* See *MUSKALLOP*.

Musket (mus'ket), *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, from O. Fr. *mouchet*, *mouchet*, a musket, originally a sparrow-hawk, from Fr. *mouchet*, O. Fr. *mouchet*, a spot resembling a fly, from *L. musca*, a fly—the bird having its name from its speckled plumage. It was anciently common to give the names of birds of prey to guns and other firearms. Comp. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*, &c.] 1. A male sparrow-hawk. See *SPARROW-HAWK*. — 2. A general term used for any hand-gun employed for military purposes. According to its original application musket denoted a firearm discharged by means of a lighted match, and so heavy that it required to be laid across a staff or rest previous to being fired. Formerly spelled *Musquet*.

And is it? That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark Of many a new robe? *Shak.*

Musket-armed (mus'ket-ár), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

Musketoon (mus'ket-oon), *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*. See *MUSKET*.] 1. A short musket with a wide bore. — 2. One armed with a musketoon. 'Guard of archers and musketoons.' *Sir T. Herbert*.

Musket-proof (mus'ket-proof), *n.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

Musket-rest (mus'ket-rest), *n.* A staff or rest with a forked top, formerly used to rest

the musket on which being fired. Each soldier armed with a musket carried one such rest. These rests were rendered necessary by the heaviness of the ancient muskets and the awkward apparatus by which they were discharged.



Fig. 1 shows a musket-rest and fig. 2 the head, fig. 3 a musket-rest with bayonet; time of Elizabeth and James I.

Musketry (mus'ket-ri), *n.*
1. Muskets collectively. — 2. The fire of muskets. — 3. A body of troops armed with muskets. — 4. The art or science of firing small arms; as, an instructor of musketry.

Musk-hyacinth (mus'hi-enth), *n.* *Myosotis rupestris*, a British bulbous plant, akin to the blue-bells. Called also *Star-of-hyacinth* and *Grass-hyacinth*.

Muskiness (mus'ki-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk.

Musk-mallow (mus'kal-lô), *n.* *Moschæa moschata*, a British perennial plant. It has its name from the peculiar musky odour thrown off by all parts of the plant. The scent is perceived particularly when the plant is in a confined situation, being seldom powerful enough to be sensible in the open air.

Musk-melon (mus'kel-on), *n.* A delicious variety of melon, named probably from its fragrance.

Musk-orchid (mus'or-ke), *n.* A plant, *Habenaria Monarda*. See **HEBENARIA**.

Musk-ox (mus'ok), *n.* The *Ovis moschatus*, a ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe which inhabits the extreme northern portions of North America. It is scarcely equal in size to a very small Highland ox. It has large horns united at the skull in the case of the males, and turned downward on

rat, and in form and colour resembling the common British shrew. It derives its name from the secretion of a powerful musky odour proceeding from glands on its belly and flanks.

Musk-root (mus'k-rôt), *n.* The root of *Euryanctum Sumbul*, nat. order Umbellifera, containing a strong odorous principle resembling that of musk. It is employed in medicine as an antispasmodic. Called also *Sumbul* and *Sumbul*.

Musk-rose (mus'k-rôs), *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance. *Milton*.

Musk-seed (mus'k-sêd), *n.* A popular name of the *Aletrisochus moschatel*. See **ABEL-MOSCHUS**.

Musk-thistle (mus'k-this-l), *n.* A British plant, *Cirsium vulgare*.

Musk-wood (mus'k-wud), *n.* The musky-smelling timbers of certain trees; the musk-wood of Jamaica is *Moschoxyllum Swartzii* and *Ocotea grandifolia*; that of New South Wales is *Eurybia corymbosa*.

Musky (mus'ki), *a.* Having the character, especially in the way of odour, of musk; fragrant. *Milton*.

Muslim (mus'lim), *n.* Same as **Moslem**.

Muslin (mus'lin), *n.* [*Fr. mousseline*, said to be derived from *Mosul* or *Mosoul*, a town in Turkish Asia.] A fine thin cotton fabric, first made at Mosul or Mosoul, afterwards in India, and first imported into England about 1670. About twenty years afterwards it was manufactured in considerable quantities both in France and Britain, and there are now many different kinds made, as book, wall, lace, lawn, foundation, &c., some of which rival in fineness those of India. — *Figured muslins* are wrought in the loom to imitate tambooured muslins.

'At Mosul,' says Marco Polo, 'all the cloths of gold and silk that are called *Mosulins* are made' — a proof that muslin had a very different meaning from what it has now. In the middle of last century it seems to have been applied to a strong cotton made at Mosul. *Quart. Rev.*

Muslin (mus'lin), *n.* 1. Made of muslin; as, a muslin gown. — 2. A term applied to certain moths. *Mosander*.

Muslin-de-laine (mus'lin-dê-lân), *n.* [*Fr. mousseline-de-laine*.] Lik. woollen muslin; a woollen, or cotton and woollen fabric of extremely light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.

Muslinet (mus'lin-et), *n.* [*Dtm. of muslin*.] A sort of coarse muslin.

Muslin-kail (mus'lin-kâl), *n.* [Probably so called from its thinness or want of any rich ingredient.] Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. *Burns*. [*Scotch*.]

Musmon (mus'mon), *n.* The muskion (which see).

Mus-on (*Oculus moschatus*).

each side of the head, curving up slightly backwards. The hair is very long and fine, and has occasionally been woven into a fabric softer than silk. The flesh is pleasant to the taste, but smells strongly of musk, the odour of which is also diffused from the living animal. It feeds on grass, twigs, lichens, &c., migrates considerable distances in search of food, and is very fleet, active, and hardy.

Musk-pear (mus'k-pêr), *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.

Musk-plant (mus'k-plant), *n.* A little yellow-flowered musky-smelling plant of the genus *Mimulus* (*M. moschatel*), a native of Oregon but now a common garden plant in Britain.

Musk-plum (mus'k-plum), *n.* A fragrant kind of plum.

Musk-rat (mus'k-rat), *n.* 1. An American rodent quadruped allied to the beaver, the *Fiber zibethicus*, the only known species of the genus. It is about the size of a small rabbit, and has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The odour is due to a whitish fluid deposited in certain glands near the origin of the tail. The fur is used by hat-makers. Its popular name in America is *musquash*, the Indian name. Called also *Musk-beaver*. — 2. An aquatic insectivorous animal, having a long flexible nose, and a double row of glands near the tail secreting a substance of a strong musky smell, found in Southern Russia and the Pyrenees; the osman; *Mygale moschatus* or *Calymene pyrenaica*. — 3. *Sorex musurus* (*mysurus*), an Indian species of shrew, about the size of the brown

Muscal (mus'al), *n.* In the East Indies, torches made of long strips of cotton bound tightly together and dipped in oil.

Muscalhee (mus-sal'chê), *n.* Same as **Muscaloe**.

Muscal (mus'al), *n.* (Same word as **muscule**, with different spelling and meaning.) A lamellibranchiate mollusc of the genus *Mytilus*, family *Mytilidae*. The shells are ovate-triangular, with a marginal cartilage, the valves closed by two adductor muscles, the mantle has a distinct anal orifice, and there is a large byssus or beard, by which the animal attaches itself to rocks, &c. When young it moves about by means of a foot. The common muscal (*M. edulis*) is very abundant on our own coast, in the Mediterranean and North Sea, and is largely used for food and still more extensively for bait. There are several species of the same genus, a few of which are found in fresh water. The name is also given to molluscs of the genus *Lithodoma*, date-shells or stone-bowers. These live in the hardest stones.

Muscal-band (mus'al-band), *n.* A local name for an ironstone in which the remains of lamellibranch shells are abundant. Called also **Muscal-band**.

Muscal-bed (mus'al-bed), *n.* A bed or repository of muscals.

Muscal-bind (mus'al-bind), *n.* See **MUSCAL-BAND**.

Muscalation (mus-sal'ahon), *n.* [*L. musculation, musculationis*, a muttering, from *musco*, to mutter.] A muttering; specifically, in pathology a condition in which the tongue and lips move as in the act of speaking without sound being produced. It is a symptom of great cerebral debility.

Muscalite (mus'li), *n.* [From the valley of *Musca* in Piedmont.] A variety of pyroxene of a greenish white colour, otherwise called *Droopite*.

Musulman (mus'ul-man), *n.* pl. **Musulmans** (mus'ul-manz). [Corrupted from *moslem*, pl. of *moslem*. See **MOSLEM**.] A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed; a true believer in Mohammed, a Moslem.

Musulmanic (mus-ul-man'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Musulmans, or like them or their customs. *Wright*.

Musulmaniah (mus'ul-man-ah), *n.* Mohammedan. 'The Musulmaniah faith.' *Sir T. Herbert*.

Musulmanism (mus'ul-man-izm), *n.* The religious system of the Musulmans; Mohammedanism.

Musulmanly (mus'ul-man-ly), *adv.* In the manner of Musulmans. *Wright*.

Must (must), *v. t.* without inflection and used as a present or a past tense. [*O.E. must, mæste, A.Sax. to mæste, mæstian*.] I must, we must, a past tense, pres. to mæst, I may, I must, we mæst, we may or must; similar forms occur in Goth. *D.* and *G.* 1. To be obliged; to be necessitated; to be bound or required, whether by physical or by moral necessity; as, a man must eat for nourishment; we must submit to the laws or be exposed to punishment; a bill in a legislative body must be read three times before it can pass.

Liberius must the deacons be grave. — *Tin. li. 8.*

2. *Must* is often used merely to express the conviction of the speaker, or to indicate his inability to believe anything different from what he states; as, my friend must have lost the train, otherwise he would have been here by this time. Compare the use of *bound* mentioned under **BOUND**, pp.

Must (must), *n.* [From *L. mustum*, new wine, from *mustus*, new, fresh.] New wine; wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.

And in the voc. of *Luce*,
Thus pour the must of *lucum*,
Till the white feet of laughing girls,
Whose dress have marched to Rome. *Mumsey*

Must (must), *v. t.* [Probably from the adjective *musty* (which see).] To make mouldy and sour, to make musty; as, to must corn. *Forster*

Must (must), *v. t.* To grow mouldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

Must (must), *n.* Mould or mouldiness; festiveness.

Mustache, **Mustachio** (mûs-tach', mûs-tach'ô), *n.* See **MUSTACHE**.

Mustachioed (mûs-tach'ô-ed), *a.* Same as **MUSTACHE**.

It was pleasing to see his open and ingenuous countenance, well mustachioed and curled, looking out from an open shirt collar. *Dickens*

Mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mutilated*; ppr. *mutilating*. [*L. mutilo, mutilatum*, to lop, to cut off, from *mutilus*, maimed.]
1. To cut off a limb or essential part of; to deprive of any important part; to maim; as, to *mutilate* the body; to *mutilate* a statue.
2. To retrench, destroy, or remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer or the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison*.

Mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *a.* Same as *Mutilated*. 'Cripples *mutilate* in their own persons.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the division *Mutillata*.

Mutilated (mū'ti-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of some part.—2. In *bot.* the reverse of *luxuriant*; not producing a corolla, when not regularly apetalous: applied to flowers.—*Mutilated wheel*, in *mach.* a wheel from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed, usually employed to impart an intermittent motion to other cog-wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar. *E. H. Knight*.

Mutilation (mū-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. mutilatio, mutilationis*, from *mutilo*. See *MUTILATE*.] The act of mutilating or state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part. 'Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Mutilator (mū'ti-lāt-ēr), *n.* One who mutilates. 'The odious *mutilator* and destroyer of those holy memorials.' *Milman*.

Mutilous (mū'ti-lūs), *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Wright*. [Rare.]

Mutinet (mū'tin), *n.* A mutineer.

Worse than the *mutinet* in the bilboes. *Shak.*
Mutinet (mū'tin), *v.i.* To mutiny.

Rebellious hell,
If thou canst *mutine* in a matron's bones,
To flaming youth let virtue be as wax. *Shak.*

Mutineer (mū-ti-nēr), *n.* One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination.

Mutiny (mū'ting), *n.* The dung of fowls. *Dr. H. More*.

Mutinous (mū'ti-nūs), *a.* 1. Engaged in or disposed to mutiny; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority. See *MUTINY*.

If persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller*.
2. Seditious.

The city was becoming *mutinous*. *Macaulay*.

Mutinously (mū'ti-nūs-lī), *adv.* In a mutinous manner; seditiously. 'A people in nature *mutinously* proud.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Mutinousness (mū'ti-nūs-ness), *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military and naval men; seditiousness.

Mutiny (mū'ti-nī), *n.* [From the older *mutine*, a mutineer, and also to mutiny, from *Fr. mutin* (O. *Fr. meutin*), mutinous, riotous, from O. *Fr. meute*, a revolt, an *emeute*, from *L. L. mota*, a band or body of men raised for some expedition, from *L. movere*, to move.] 1. Forbible resistance to or revolt against constituted authority on the part of subordinates; specifically, an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance to officers or opposition to their authority. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt towards officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British *Mutiny Act* declared to be mutiny. Any consentment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.—*Mutiny act*, a series of regulations enacted from year to year by the British legislature for the government of the military and naval forces of the country.—2. Any rebellion against constituted authority.

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college he was the ringleader. *Macaulay*.

3. Tumult; violent commotion.

And, in the *mutiny* of his deep waters,
He tells you now, you weep too late. *Beau. & Ft.*

—*Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion, Revolt, Mutiny*. See under *INSURRECTION*.

Mutiny (mū'ti-nī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mutinied*;

ppr. *mutinying*. To rise against lawful authority, especially in military and naval service; to excite or to be guilty of mutiny, or mutinous conduct.

The same soldiers who in hard service and in battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel. *South*.

Mutism (mū'tizm), *n.* The state of being mute or dumb.

According to them, man must have lived for a time in a state of *mutism*, his only means of communication consisting in gestures of the body, and in changes of countenance. *Max Müller*.

Mutter (mut'ēr), *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. *G. muttern*, *L. muttire*, to mutter, *mut*, the sound produced by closing the lips.] 1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur. 'Muttering and mumbling, idiot-like.' *Tennyson*.

No man dare accuse them, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton*.

2. To sound with a low rumbling noise.

Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls. *Pope*.

Mutter (mut'ēr), *v.t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low murmuring voice. 'Men so loose in soul, that in their sleeps will *mutter* their affairs.' *Shak.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. *Is. lix. 3*.

Mutter (mut'ēr), *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod reversed
And backward words of dissembling power
We cannot free the lady. *Milton*.

Mutterer (mut'ēr-ēr), *n.* A grumbler; one that mutters.

Muttering (mut'ēr-ing), *n.* The sound made by one who mutters; as, to hear a *muttering*.
Mutteringly (mut'ēr-ing-lī), *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

Mutton (mut'n), *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, It. *montone*, a sheep; of doubtful origin, but supposed by many to be from *L. mutilus*, mutilated, through *L. L. mutlo, mutilo*, a wether, a castrated ram.] 1. The flesh of sheep, raw, or dressed for food.—2. A sheep. [This sense is now obsolete or ludicrous.]

A starved *mutton's* carcass would better fit their palate. *B. Jonson*.

3. A loose woman; a prostitute. [Obsolete or slang.]—4. A gold coin of the reign of Henry V. of the value of 15s. It bore the impression of a lamb with the legend *Agnes Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis*, 'Lamb of God who takest away the sins of the world, have pity upon us.'

Mutton-chop (mut'n-chop), *n.* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or *chopped off* at the small end. The name is also extended to other small pieces cut for broiling from certain parts of the animal, as the leg.

Mutton-fat (mut'n-fat), *n.* A large, coarse, branny fat.

Will he who saw the soldier's *mutton-fat*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list? *Dryden*.

Mutton-ham (mut'n-ham), *n.* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

Mutton-monger (mut'n-mung-ēr), *n.* A debauched person; a whoremonger. *Chapman*.

Mutton-pie (mut'n-pī), *n.* A pie made of mutton.

Mutual (mū'tū-āl), *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*, from a *L. L. mutialis*, from *L. mutuus*, mutual, from *mutō*, to change.] 1. Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged; as, *mutual* love; to work to our *mutual* advantage; to lend *mutual* assistance; to entertain a *mutual* aversion; to be engaged in *mutual* good offices. 'On war and *mutual* slaughter bent.' *Milton*. 'Confirmed by *mutual* joinder of your hands.' *Shak.*

League with you I seek
And *mutual* amity. *Milton*.

And, what should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope*.

Sweet is the smile of home, the *mutual* look,
When hearts are of each other sure. *Krble*.

2. Equally relating to, affecting, proceeding from two or more together; common to two or more combined; depending on or exhibiting a certain community of action; shared alike; common. 'With *mutual* wing easing their flight.' *Milton*. 'He whom *mutual* league, united thoughts and counsels . . . joined with me once.' *Milton*. 'The *mutual* weeping and wailing and

gnashing of teeth (of the damned).' *Bentley*.

If they (colts) but hear perchance a trumpet sound,
Or any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand. *Shak.*

I have always admired that passage in the *Iliad* where Diomedes and Glaucus meet in battle and turn aside by *mutual* consent. *Southey*.

[*Mutual* as qualifying *friend*, though it has been frequently used in literature, is objectionable on the ground that *mutual* properly expresses reciprocity or community of feeling or action, and therefore should not be joined with such a word as *friend*. *Common* is the proper adjective to use. Those who do use the obnoxious phrase, however, sin in good company, namely, that of Sterne, Burke, Dickens, Lord Lytton, and others.]—*Mutual contract*, in *Scots law*, an engagement entered into by two or more persons, by which a reciprocal obligation is raised; the one party being bound to give or do, or abstain from doing something, in return for something to be given or done, or abstained from by the other party.—*Mutual instruction*, the name given to that arrangement of schools by which advanced scholars assist and superintend their fellow-pupils. The young teachers are called *monitors*, and the arrangement is generally termed the *monitorial system*.—*Mutual promises*, concurrent considerations which will support each other, unless one or the other be void; as where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, &c. *Mutual promises*, to be obligatory, must be made simultaneously. *Wharton*.

Mutuality (mū'tū-āl'i-tī), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being mutual; reciprocation; community; interchange.

The supreme being . . . possesses a felicity that is immeasurably remote from any relation of *mutuality* of his creatures. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. Interchange of marks of affection; familiarity. *Shak.*

Mutually (mū'tū-āl-lī), *adv.* 1. In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

The tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another. *Holder*.

2. Equally or alike by two or more; conjointly; in common.

Pinch him, fairies, *mutually*. *Shak.*
So then it seems your most offensive act
Was *mutually* committed. *Shak.*

Mutuary (mū'tū-ā-rī), *n.* In *law*, one who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him, and returned to the lender in kind.

Mutation (mū-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. mutatio*. See *MUTUAL*.] The act of borrowing.

Mutuatitious (mū'tū-ā-ti'shūs), *a.* Borrowed; taken from some other. 'The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women.' *Dr. H. More*.

Mutule (mū'tūl), *n.* [From *L. mutulus*, a modillion.] In arch. a projecting block under the cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of



Mutule—Grecian Doric.

other orders, usually with guttae or drops on the under side.

Mutuum (mū'tū-um), *n.* [*L.*, a loan.] In *Scots law*, that contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, such as corn, wine, money, &c.

Mux (muks), *n.* [A. Sax. *miz*, meoz, dung. See *MIXEN*.] Dirt; filth. [Provincial English.]

Muxy (muk's), *a.* Dirty; gloomy. [Provincial English.]

Muzarab (mū'za-rab), *n.* [Ar.] One of those Christians formerly living under the sway of the Moors in Spain.

Muzarabic (mū'za-rab'ik), *a.* Relating to the Muzarabs, or to a liturgy preserved by the Christians in Spain during their subjection to the Moors.

It is said that mass is still celebrated according to the *Muzarabic* ritual in one chapel in Toledo. *Brande*.

Muzziness (muz'ī-ness), *n.* The state of being muzzy.

Muzzle (muz'l), *n.* [O. *Fr. muse* (Mod. *Fr. museau*), a muzzle, dim. of O. *Fr. muse*, a mouth, from *L. L. musus*, a mouth or muzzle, from *L. morio*, a bite, in plural the teeth, from *mordeo*, to mure, to bite.]

1. The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.: sometimes applied to the human mouth in contempt.

The creature laid his *muzzle* on your lap.

2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge: applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a gun or pistol, or of a bellow. — 3. A fastening for the mouth which binds an animal from biting.

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound.

Muzzle (mū'z'l), v. t. pret. & pp. *muzzled*; ppr. *muzzling*. 1. To bind the mouth of, to prevent biting or eating.

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn.

Fig. Mithought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbuck'd
In my green velvet coat, my dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master.

2. To fondle with the mouth close. [*Rare and familiar.*]

The nurse was then *muzzling* and cooing of the child.

Muzzle (mū'z'l), v. i. To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him.

Muzzles - lashings (mū'z'l-lash-ing), n. pl. *Naut.* 2½-inch ropes, about 4 or 5 fathoms in length, used to lash the muzzles of guns so as to confine them to the upper part of the ports.

Muzzle-loader (mū'z'l-lōd-ēr), n. A gun loaded by the muzzle: opposed to *breech-loader*.

Muzzle-ring (mū'z'l-rīng), n. The metallic ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece.

Muzzy (mū'z'i), a. [*From muzzle*, to be absent-minded.] Absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy.

The whole company stared at me with a whimsical *muzzy* look.

My (mī), a. or *pronoun*, *adj.* [*Contr.* from *mine*, A. Sax. *mīn*. See *MIN*.] Belonging to me; as, this is *my* book: always used attributively; thus we never say, the book is *my*, but use *mine* for the predicate. Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before both; as, *my* book; *my* own book, *my* eye; *my* ailments.

Mya (mī'a), n. [*Gr.* *mys*, a kind of mussel.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, popularly known by the name of *gapers*, one end of the shell gaping considerably. The *Myas* are found both in the ocean and in rivers, and are of considerable importance in consequence of the shell sometimes producing a quantity of pearls.

Myacanthous (mī'a-kan'thus), a. [*Gr.* *myas*, *myasos*, a mussel, and *akanthos*, a spine.] Having teeth like a mussel, or processes resembling the teeth of a mussel.

Myade, *Myadide* (mī'a-dē, mī'al-dē), n. pl. A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, generally known as the gaping bivalves, named from the type genus *Mya*, and having the valves less or more gaping at one or both extremities. It includes the genera *Mya*, *Corbula*, *Nemora*, *Thetis*, &c., many species of which are food as well as recent.

Myalgia (mī'al-jī'a), n. [*Gr.* *mys*, muscle, and *algos*, pain.] Cramp. *Lancet*.

Mycelium (mī-sē'l-um), n. pl. *Mycelia* (mī-sē'lī'a). [*Gr.* *mykēs*, a fungus.] The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi. The mycelium consists of whitish anastomosing filaments which spread like a network through the substances on which the fungi grow. From this network proceed bodies resembling globes, circular disks, mitres, cups, and coralline branches, which bear the organs of reproduction. The mycelium is developed either underground or in the interior of the substance on which the plant grows. The filaments are composed of elongated colourless cells. The mycelium is the equivalent of the root of flowering plants.

Mycoloid (mī'sē-lōid), a. [*Gr.* *mykēs*, a fungus, and *eidos*, likeness.] In bot. resembling a mushroom.

Myocetes (mī-sē'tēs), n. [*Gr.* *mykētes*, one who bellows.] A genus of platyrrhine apes inhabiting the American continent; the howling monkey. They are remarkable for the powerful development of the voice, which has a prodigious volume and a most frightful sound. They are shaggy animals, about the size of a fox, and subsist on fruits and foliage. Their astonishing power of

voice results from the enlargement of the hyoid into a hollow box.

Myolna (mī'al'nā), n. [*Gr.* *mykēs*, a fungus.] In bot. a variety of lichen-shield.

Myoderma, *Myoderma* (mī'ō-derm, mī'ō-der'ma), n. [*Gr.* *mykēs*, a mushroom or fungus, and *derma*, skin.] The vegetable flocculent substance which forms in various infusions when they become motley. *Myoderma* are little cryptogamic plants which rise to the surface of liquids undergoing the process of fermentation in the shape of pellicles or flakes, or sink to the bottom. In the former case they are called *flowers of wine*, *flowers of vinegar*, &c.; in the latter, *mother of vinegar*, &c. Surface and sediment yeast are examples of *myoderma*. The *mycoderma* of wine is *Myoderma vini* or *Pentecostium glaucous*, of which yeast or *Torula cerevisia* is probably another condi-

treasure on the rungs.

Myosae (mī'ōsē), n. (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁). A peculiar kind of sugar contained in ergot of rye, as also in *trehalis manna*, the produce of a species of *Echinops* growing in the East. Called also *Trehalose*.

Myotis (mī'ō-tī-ā), n. [*Gr.* *myktēr*, the nose or proboscis.] A genus of grallatorial birds allied to the storks, having long, strong conic bills. The best-known species is the *M. americana* or common *jabiru*.

Mydians (mī'dī-ā-us), n. [*Gr.* *mydos*, olammism, decay, from its fetid smell.] A genus of carnivorous mammals of the family *Mustelidae*, and consisting of a single species, the *Mydas meliops* or *teledu* (which see).

Mydriasis (mī'drī-ā-sis), n. [*Gr.*] In med. a morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye; also, weakness of sight produced by superabundance of humours.

Myelencephala (mī'el-en-sē'al-a), n. pl. [*Gr.* *myelos*, marrow, and *encephalon*, the brain.] In zool. a name given by Owen to the primary division Vertebrata, indicative of the arrangement of the nervous system, which is concentrated in the brain and spinal marrow.

Myelencephalous (mī'el-en-sē'al-us), a. Relating to the *Myelencephala*; exhibiting a nervous system concentrated in a brain and spinal cord.

Myelitis (mī-el-ītis), n. [*Gr.* *myelos*, marrow.] In med. inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow.

Myeloid (mī'el-ōid), a. [*Gr.* *myelos*, marrow, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling marrow; specifically, applied in *pathol.* to a marrow-like tumour.

Myelon (mī'el-on), n. [*Gr.* *myelos*, *myelon*, marrow.] A name sometimes given to the spinal cord.

Myomys (mī'ō-mīs), n. [*Gr.*, the shrew or field-mouse.] 1. A genus of aquatic insectivorous animals, of which the Russian

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Myllista (mī-lī'stā), n. [*Heb.* *myaleleth*, who causes to bear.] A Babylonian goddess, the impersonation of procreation. Her worship spread over Assyria and Persia.

Mylocarium (mī-lō-kā'rī-um), n. [*Gr.* *mylos*, a mill, and *karyon*, a nut.] The buck-wheel tree, a small tree or shrub, a native of Georgia and the Gulf States of North America, producing clusters of fragrant white blossoms in March, April, and May. Its seed has four wings like the sails of a wind-mill.

Myodon (mī-lō-don), n. [*Gr.* *mylos*, a grinder, and *odon*, a tooth.] An extinct edentate

Skeleton of Mylodon.

animal, allied to the megatherium. Its remains have been found in the upper terraces of South America. It was a clumsy

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3. Pertaining to the ancient mysteries. 'The mystic procession to Eleusia.' *Bp. Thirlwall*.
4. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

No mystic dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion.
Dr. Caird.

Mystic (mis'tik), *n.* One who is addicted to mysticism; one imbued with mysticism; one professing a sublime devotion; specifically, one of a religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

The mystics are not confined to any particular denomination of Christians, but may be found in almost every form of religious profession.
Dr. R. Eden.

Mystically (mis'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mystic manner, or by an act implying a secret meaning.
Donne.

Mysticalness (mis'tik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being mystical.

Mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* A word of very vague signification, applied for the most part indiscriminately to all those views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a more direct communication between man and his Maker, through the medium of the senses, but through the inward perception of the mind, than that which is afforded us through revelation.

Whether in the Vedas, in the Platonists, or in the Hegelians, mysticism is neither more nor less than ascribing objective existence to the subjective creations of our own faculties, to ideas or feelings of the mind, and believing that, by watching and contemplating these ideas of its own making, it can read in them what takes place in the world without.
F. S. Mill.

India is the native home of mysticism, if we mean by that that dreamy enthusiasm of the soul by which it projects itself into regions infinitely beyond its experience and mistakes its own shadows for transcendental realities.
Quart. Rev.

Mystification (mis'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of mystifying; something designed to mystify; the act of perplexing or playing on one's credulity.

It was impossible to say where jest began and earnest ended. You read in constant mistrust lest you might be the victim of a mystification when you least expected one.
Edin. Rev.

2. The state of being mystified.

Mysticator (mis'ti-fī-kā't-er), *n.* One who mystifies.

Mystify (mis'ti-fi), *v. t. pret. & pp. mystified; ppr. mystifying.* To perplex purposely; to play on the credulity of; to bewilder; to begot.

Mystropetalon (mis'trō-pet-a-lon), *n.* [*Gr. mystros*, a spoon, and *petalon*, a leaf.] A genus of moncoecous root parasites forming a section of the Balanophoraceae. Only two species are known, both South African; they are fleshy, fungus-like root parasites, with leaves represented by fleshy-coloured scales and bright red flowers in dense spikes.

Mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* [*Gr. mystikismos*.]

In *rhet.* the too frequent use of the letter *M*.
Myth (mith), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend.] 1. A fable, legend, or tradition taking its rise at an early period of a nation's existence and of its civilization, and embodying the convictions of the people among whom such fables arise as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history and the heroes connected with it, the origin of the world, &c.—2. In a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact; an imaginary or fictitious individual or object; as, his wealthy relative was a mere myth; his having gone to Paris is a myth. *Myth* is thus

often used as a euphemism for a falsehood or lie.

Mythe (mith), *n.* Same as *Myth*. 'The Homeric mythe.' *Grote.*

Myth-history (mith'his-to-ri), *n.* History interspersed with fable; mythical history.

Mythic, **Mythical** (mith'ik, mith'ik-al), *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; existing only in a myth or myths; fabulous; fabled; imaginary.

But Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern and Rowena, Arthur and his knights are mythical persons, whose very existence may be questioned, and whose adventures must be classed with those of Hercules and Romulus.
Macaulay.

Mythically (mith'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mythical manner; by means of mythical fables or allegories.

Mythographer (mi-thog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, and *graphō*, to write.] A framer or writer of myths; a narrator of myths, fables, or legends.

All that Mr. Cox allows to the poets and mythographers is the disfigurement of the original tradition.
Edin. Rev.

Mythologer (mi-thol'o-jēr), *n.* A mythologist.

Mythologist (mith-o-lō'ji-an), *n.* A mythologist.

Quite opposed to this, the solar theory is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent mythologists of Germany. *Max Müller.*

Mythologic (mith-o-lō'j'ik), *a.* Same as *Mythological*, but much less common.

Mythological (mith-o-lō'j'ik-al), *a.* Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; containing myths; fabulous; as, a mythological account of the creation.

The mythological interpretation of these I purposely omit.
Raleigh.

Mythologically (mith-o-lō'j'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mythological manner; by reference to mythology; by the employment of myths.

Mythologist (mith-o-lō'jist), *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology or explains myths.

Mythologize (mith-o-lō'j'iz), *v. i. pret. & pp. mythologized; ppr. mythologizing.* To relate or explain fabulous history.

Mythologue (mith-o-lō'g), *n.* A myth or fable invented for a purpose. [Rare.]

May we not . . . consider his history of the fall as an excellent mythologue to account for the origin of human evil?
Dr. A. Goldie.

Mythology (mith-o-lō'j'ī), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a fable, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. The science of myths; the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples; a treatise on myths.—2. A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, &c. See *MYTH*.

Mythoplasia (mith'ō-plāz-m), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a fable, and *plasma*, anything moulded, a figure, a fiction, from *plasseō*, to mould, to form.] A narration of mere fable.

Mythopoeia, **Mythopoeitic** (mith'ō-pō'ē-ik, mith'ō-pō'ē-ik), *a.* Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths. The same mythopoeic vein . . . which had created both supply and demand for the legends of the saints. *Grote.* 'The mythopoeic fertility of the Greeks.' *Grote.*

Mytilidae (mi-tīl'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine conchifers, of the order Asaphonata,

of which the genus *Mytilus* is the type. See *MUSSEL*.

Mytilite (mi'tī-lit), *n.* In *geol.* a fossil shell of the genus *Mytilus*.

Mytiloid (mi'tī-lōid), *a.* A term applied to shells resembling in character that of the mussel.

Mytilus (mi'tī-lus), *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. mytilos*, a shell-fish.] The mussel, a genus of lamellibranch mollusca. See *MUSSEL*.
Myxomachus (miks-a-mē'bē), *n. pl.* See *MYXOMYCTES*.

Myxine (miks'in-ē), *n.* [From *Gr. myxa*, mucus, slime.] The hags, a genus of cyclostomous fishes, otherwise called *Gastrobranchus*, remarkable for their slippery integument. The glutinous hag (*M. glutinosa* or *G. asceus*) is found in British seas. See *HAG* and *MYXINIDÆ*.

Myxinidae (miks-in'i-dē), *n. pl.* (See *MYXINE*.) The hag-fishes, a family of vermiform, eel-like fishes, of Owen's order Marsipobranchii. They possess no paired fins to represent limbs, but have a median fin running round the hinder extremity of the body. The skeleton is cartilaginous, the chorda dorsalis persistent, and the only traces of vertebrae are hardly perceptible rings of osseous matter developed in the sheath of the notochord. The mouth is sucker-like, destitute of jaws, but provided with tractile filaments or cirri. In the centre of the palate is a single large recurved fang, with its sides strongly serrated, by means of which the animal bores its way into its victim, having previously attached itself to it by its suckorial mouth. The glutinous hag (*Myxine glutinosa*) is one of the best known species. See *HAG*.

Myxogastres (mik'so-gas-trē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus, and *gaster*, the belly, from their semi-gelatinous state when young.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

Myxogastrous (mik'so-gas-trus), *a.* Pertaining to the Myxogastres.

Myxomycetes (mik'sō-mi-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus, and *mykēs*, a fungus.] An order of fungi, growing in moist situations on various substances, such as decaying leaves or rotten wood, over which they spread in the form of a net-work of naked protoplasmic filaments of a soft creamy consistence, and usually of a yellow colour. The spores of these organisms are very similar to the amoebæ, moving about in water like them by emitting and withdrawing pseudopodia, and taking into their substance solid particles as nutriment, and in this form they have been called *Myxamœbæ*. Several of these may join together to form a single mass of protoplasm called a plasmodium, which grows by taking in and assimilating solid nutriment, and finally becomes converted into the net-work above mentioned.

Myxomycetous (mik'sō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* Pertaining to the Myxomycetes.

Myxon (miks'on), *n.* A fish of the mullet kind. *Ash.*

Myxopoda (mik-sop'o-da), *n. pl.* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus, and *podos*, the foot.] The lower division of the Protozoa, in which there are no organs except pseudopodia, that is, processes consisting of portions of the substance of the body from different parts of its surface, and constituting organs of locomotion and prehension, which processes the animal can protrude and retract at pleasure. See *MONERA*.

N.

N is the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet. Its ordinary sound, as in *not*, *run*, is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the palate at or close behind the root of the upper teeth, and sending a voiced sound through the nose. It differs from *m* in the fact that the tongue and roots of the teeth are brought together instead of the lips, that is, it is a dental nasal instead of being (like *m*) a labial nasal. Before gutturals it slides into a guttural nasal sound, as in *snk*, *Anger*, a sound also represented by the digraph *ng*, as in *sing*. When the gutturals belong to a different syllable the *n* may retain its other

sound, as in *enquif*, *congratulate*, *jonquil*, &c. When final after *m* it is silent, as in *hymn* and *condemn*. As an initial sound it occurs alone or after the consonants *g*, *k*, *m*, *p*, these consonants in this position being silent. The initial combinations *pn*, *kn*, as in *gnaw*, *know*, belong to words of Teutonic origin, and the *g* or *k* (*o*) were formerly pronounced distinctly along with the *n*, as they still are in some of the dialects, Scotch for instance. The initial combinations *mn* and *pn*, as in *mnemonic*, *pneumatic*, occur only in words from the Greek. The only consonant which is always sounded before *n* initial is *s*, as in *snare*, *snow*, &c. No consonant

can come after it at the beginning of a syllable. At the end it may be followed by the dentals *d* and *t*, the guttural *k* (with *g* it forms a single sound), and the sibilant sounds *s*, *z*, *sh* (or their equivalents), all of which are sounded distinctly. At a very early stage of the language it was rejected from words in which it came before *f*, *s*, and *th*, and thus it has disappeared from *soft*, *goose*, *tooth*, &c. It has also been lost in various other cases. Thus *auger*, *adder*, *apron*, should properly have an *n* at the beginning, while *ell*, *well*, once had *n* at the end. *Newt*, on the other hand, has borrowed its *n* from an the indefinite article. In *nightingale*, *messen-*

ger, passenger, it is likewise an intrusive element. In many cases, both in English and other languages, *n* final has been felt as too weak a sound by itself, and a strengthening element has been added, hence the *d* in *thunder, sound*, and the *t* in *tyrant*. In *comfort m* was originally *n*; in *event, n* was *m* originally. — As a numeral *N* signified 900, and with a stroke over it, *N̄*, 9000. — As an abbreviation, *N* stands for north; *N.B.* for nota bene, note well, and North Britain or Scotland; *N.P.* for notary public, &c.

Na (na). [Provincial English and Scotch.] No; not.

Nab (nab), *n.* [A form collateral with *knap*, *knop*, *knob*, Icel. *nabbi*, a knob, a knoll.] 1. The summit of a mountain or rock. — [Local.] — 2. The cock of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*. — 3. The keeper of a door-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

Nab (nab), *v.t.* [Another form of *knab* (which see).] To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; to catch unexpectedly. [Colloq.]

That rascal, sir, was the hardest fellow to nab you could possibly conceive. *Lord Lytton*.

Nabee (na-bē), *n.* Same as *Bika*.

Nabht (nā'bt), *n.* Pulverized sugar-candy.

Nablook (nab'lok), *n.* Same as *Niblick*.

Stormonth. [Scotch.]

Nabob (nā'bob), *n.* [A corruption of the Hind. *naib*, from Ar. *nāib*, pl. of *nāyib*, a deputy, from Ar. *nāib*, to take one's turn.] The title of the governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire. The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under the *soubahs* or viceroys. The term, however, is used in England to signify a person who has acquired great wealth in our Indian possessions, and lives in Eastern splendour; and is also applied to a wealthy and luxurious man, however his wealth has been acquired. 'A savage old nabob, with an immense fortune, a tawny complexion, a bad liver, and a worse heart.' *Macaulay*.

Nacarat (nā'arāt), *n.* [Fr. *nacarat*, Sp. *naacarado*, from *naacar*, mother of pearl. See *NACRE*.] 1. A paled colour with an orange cast. — 2. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by ladies to give their countenances a roseate hue.

Nachlaut (nach'lout), *n.* [G. *nach*, after, and *laut*, sound.] Lit. after-sound; in *philol.* the second element in a diphthong or diphthongal sound, as in that which a often has.

Nacker (nak'ér), *n.* A knacker; a harness-maker.

Nacket (nak'et), *n.* [O.Fr. *naquer*, to snap, to bite.] [Scotch.] 1. A small cake or loaf. 2. A luncheon; a piece of bread eaten at noon.

She could not but say that the young gentleman's nacket looked very good. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. A small parcel or packet.

Nacodar (nā-kō-dār), *n.* The captain of an Arab vessel.

Nacre (nā'kér), *n.* [Fr. *nacre*, Sp. *naoar*, from Per. *nakar*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl (which see).

Nacreous (nā'krē-us), *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl; as, a *nacreous* shell; a *nacreous* lustre.

Nacrite (nā'krit), *n.* [See *NACRE*.] A rare uniaxial mineral, called also *Talcite*, consisting of scaly plates; glistening, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel; the colour a greenish white. It occurs in four-sided prisms in metamorphic rocks both schistose and granitic. It is a silicate of alumina and potassa, and is found in Wicklow in Ireland, and in North America.

Nadab (nā'dab), *n.* The high-priest of the Persians.

Nadde. For *Ne Hadda*. Had not *Chaucer*. **Nadir** (nā'dér), *n.* [Fr. *nadir*, Ar. and Per. *nadir*, *nazir*, the nadir, from *nazara*, to be like, to correspond to, to be opposite.] 1. That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand. The *zenith* and *nadir* are the two poles of the horizon.

As far as four bright signs comprise
The distant zenith from the nadir lies. *Creech*.

Hence—2. The lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.

The seventh century is the nadir of the human mind in Europe. *Hallam*.

Naething (nā'thing), *n.* Nothing. [Scotch.]

Næve (név), *n.* [L. *nævus*, a spot.] A nevus; a blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil,
One jewel set off with so many a foil. *Dryden*.

Nævose (nā'vōs), *a.* Spotted; freckled. **Nævus** (nā'vus), *n.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark. — *Nævus maternus*, a mother's mark; a mark on the skin of a child. These marks are of various kinds, some being merely superficial discolorations, while others are prominent vascular tumours.

Nag (nag), *n.* [O.E. *nagge*, Sc. *naig*. Same word as *D. nagge*, a pony, perhaps from root of *neigh*.] 1. A small horse, or in familiar language any horse. — 2. A paramour; in contempt. *Shak*.

Nag (nag), *v.t.* [N. and Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, to irritate, to scold; G. *nagen*, E. to gnaw.] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault with constantly; to pester with continual complaints; to torment; to worry.

You always heard her nagging the maids. *Dickens*.

Nag (nag), *v.i.* To scold pertinaciously; to find fault with constantly; as, she is constantly nagging at me.

Naga (nā'ga), *a.* 1. The name of an ancient race of people who appear to have invaded India about six centuries before the Christian era. — 2. A term applied to a number of tribes living on the borders of Assam, Manipoor, and Burmah.

Naga (nā'ga), *n.* 1. A class of mendicants in Hindustan going naked and carrying arms. 2. A member of one of the Naga tribes. See the adjective. — 3. In *Hind. myth.* a deified serpent.

Nagelfluh (nag-el-flū), *n.* [G. *nagel*, a nail, and O.G. and Swiss *fluh*, a rock.] A conglomerate rock of the miocene or middle tertiary, occurring in Switzerland and Italy. It derives its name from the pebbles of which it consists resembling nail-heads. Also spelled *Nagelflus* and *Nagelflue*.

Naggoni (nag'on), *n.* A familiar name for a horse; a nag. *John Taylor*.

Naggy (nag'j), *a.* Inclined to nag or scold; contentious. [Familiar.]

Nagor (nā'gor), *n.* A species of antelope, the gazelle of Senegal (*Gazella redunca*).

Nagyagite (nag'yā-git), *n.* Native telluride of lead and gold. It occurs in veins at Nagyag in Transylvania, and also it is said at Whitehall, Virginia, U.S.

Nahieh (nā'li), *n.* An Arabic name of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*).

Nais, *n.* See *NALIA*.

Naiad (nā'yad), *n.* [Gr. *naias*, *naiados*, a naiad, from *naiō*, to flow.] 1. In *Greek* and *Rom. myth.* a water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs. The naiads are represented as beautiful women with their heads crowned with rushes, and reclining against an urn from which water is flowing.

In listening mood she seemed to stand,
The guardian Naiad of the strand. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. In bot. and conch. one of the Naiades. **Naiadaceæ** (nā-yad-ā-sē-s), *n. pl.* A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants. Called also *Naiades* (which see).

Naiades (nā'yad-ēs), *n. pl.* 1. In bot. aquatic plants, otherwise called *Naiades* and *Fluviales*. They form a natural order of endogenous, consisting of plants living in fresh or salt water in most parts of the world, having cellular leaves with parallel veins and inconspicuous hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers. *Zostera marina* (the grass-wrack) is the most familiar illustration of the order.

2. Lamarck's name for a family of freshwater lamellibranchs, comprising the genera *Anodon* or *Anodonta*, and *Margaritana*. The North American rivers abound with this family. Many of the species produce brilliant and variously-coloured nacre or mother-of-pearl. *Anodon* first appears in the old red sandstone.

Naiant (nā'yant). See *NATANT*.

Naiok. See *NAIK*.

Naidides (nā-id'ī-dē), *n. pl.* The family or group of water-worms, of the order Oligochaeta, distinguished by the fact that their locomotive appendages are in the form of chitinous setæ or bristles, attached in rows to the sides and ventral surface of the body. They are all hermaphrodite. The most familiar species is the *Tubificæ violaceum*, which is of common occurrence in the mud of ponds and streams. It is from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and of a bright red colour.

Nail (nā-ēf), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Ingenuous; artless; less common in this sense than *naïve* (which see), the feminine form of the same French adjective. — 2. Among jewellers, applied to jewels which have a natural lustre without being cut.

Nail (nāg), *n.* A nag. [Scotch.] **Nailk**, **Nailok** (nā'ik), *n.* In India, a sepoy corporal, ranking below a havildar or sergeant. Spelled also *Naiques*. See *JEMIDAR*.

Nail (nāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *nagel*, a nail of the hand, and a metallic nail; Icel. *nagl*, Dan. *nagl*, a human nail, *nagil* and *nagle* being respectively a nail in the other sense; D. and G. *nagel*, a nail in both senses; Goth. *ga-nagljan*, to fasten with nails; cog. Lith. *nagas*, Rus. *nogot*, L. *unguis*, Gr. *onyx*, *onychos*, Skr. *nakha*, a human nail. The artificial nail would probably derive its name from resembling a claw.] 1. The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a similar appendage in the lower animals; a claw. The extremity of the human nail is called the *apex*, the opposite end the *root* or *base*, and the white part near the latter the *half-moon* or *lunula*. The nail is identical in formation with the epidermis and hair, and is simply a special form of the epidermis. It is homologous with the hoofs and claws of the lower animals. — 2. A small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called *spikes*; and a long thin kind, with a flatish head, is called a *brad*. There are three leading distinctions of iron nails as respects the modes of manufacture, wrought, cut, and cast. Nails receive names either expressive of the uses to which they are applied, as *hurdle*, *pale*, *deck*, *scupper*, *mop*, &c., or expressive of their forms; thus, *rose*, *clasp*, *diamond*, &c., indicate the form of their heads, and *flat*, *sharp*, *spear*, &c., their points. When 7 lb. nails, 8 lb. nails, &c., are spoken of it means that 1000 nails of each variety weigh so much. — 3. A stud or boss; a short nail serving for ornament. — 4. A measure of length, being 2½ inches, or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a yard. — On the nail, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money on the nail. — To hit the nail on the head, to hit or touch the exact point, in a figurative sense; as, a person is said to hit the nail on the head when he discovers the true remedy for any evil.

Nail (nāl), *v.t.* 1. To fasten with nails; to drive nails into; to stud with nails. The rivets of your arms were nailed with gold. *Dryden*.

2. To spike (a cannon). — 3. *Fig.* (a) to hold or fix, as to an agreement. (b) To catch; to trap; to trip up. When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I nailed them. *Goldsmith*.

Nail-ball (nāl'bal), *n.* In *artillery*, a ball with an iron nail or pin projecting from it to prevent its turning in the piece.

Nail-brush (nāl'brush), *n.* A small brush for cleaning the nails.

Nailer (nāl'ér), *n.* 1. One that nails. — 2. One whose occupation is to make nails.

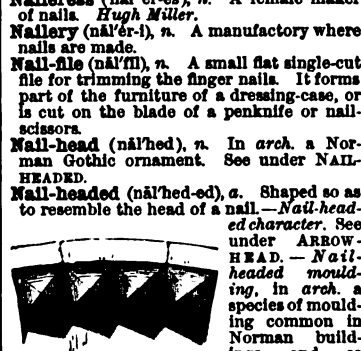
Naileress (nāl'ér-es), *n.* A female maker of nails. *Hugh Miller*.

Nallery (nāl'ér-ī), *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

Nail-file (nāl'fil), *n.* A small flat single-cut file for trimming the finger nails. It forms part of the furniture of a dressing-case, or is cut on the blade of a penknife or nail-scissors.

Nail-head (nāl'hed), *n.* In *arch.* a Norman Gothic ornament. See under *NAIL-HEADED*.

Nail-headed (nāl'hed-ed), *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail. — *Nail-headed character*. See under *ARROW-HEAD*. — *Nail-headed moulding*, in *arch.* a species of moulding common in Norman buildings, and so named from being formed by a series of projections resembling the heads of nails or square knobs.



Nail-headed Moulding.

series of projections resembling the heads of nails or square knobs.

2. Pertaining to the ancient mysteries. 'The mystic procession to Kleusis.' *By Thirlwall.*
4. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

No *mystic* dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of his humanistic devotion.
Dr. Caird.

Mystic (mis'tik), *n.* One who is addicted to mysticism; one imbued with mysticism; one professing a sublime devotion; specifically, one of a religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

The *mystics* are not confined to any particular denomination of Christians, but may be found in almost every form of religious profession.
Dr. R. Eden.

Mystically (mis'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mystic manner, or by an act implying a secret meaning. *Donne.*

Mysticalness (mis'tik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being mystical.

Mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* A word of very vague signification, applied for the most part indiscriminately to all those views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a more direct communication between man and his Maker, not through the medium of the senses, but through the inward perception of the mind, than that which is afforded us through revelation.

Whether in the Vedas, in the Platonists, or in the Hegelians, *mysticism* is neither more nor less than ascribing objective existence to the subjective creations of our own faculties, to ideas or feelings of the mind, and believing that, by watching and contemplating these ideas of its own making, it can read in them what takes place in the world without.

J. S. Mill.
India is the native home of *mysticism*, if we mean by that that dreamy enthusiasm of the soul by which it projects itself into regions infinitely beyond its experience and mistakes its own shadows for transcendental realities.
Quart. Rev.

Mystification (mis'ti-fi-kä'shon), *n.* 1. The act of mystifying; something designed to mystify; the act of perplexing or playing on one's credulity.

It was impossible to say where jest began and earnest ended. You read in constant mistrust lest you might be the victim of a *mystification* when you least expected one.
Edin. Rev.

2. The state of being mystified.

Mystificator (mis'ti-fi-kät-er), *n.* One who mystifies.

Mystify (mis'ti-fi), *v. t. pret. & pp. mystified*; *ppr. mystifying*. To perplex purposely; to play on the credulity of; to bewilder; to beguile.

Mystropetalon (mis'trö-pet-a-lon), *n.* [*Gr. mystros*, a spoon, and *petalon*, a leaf.] A genus of monocotyledonous root parasites forming a section of the Balanophoraceae. Only two species are known, both South African; they are fleshy, fungus-like root parasites, with leaves represented by fleshy-coloured scales and bright red flowers in dense spikes.

Mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* [*Gr. mystikismos*.] In *rhet.* the too frequent use of the letter *M*.

Myth (mith), [*Gr. mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend.] 1. A fable, legend, or tradition taking its rise at an early period of a nation's existence and of its civilization, and embodying the convictions of the people among whom such fables arise as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history and the heroes connected with it, the origin of the world, &c.—2. In a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact; an imaginary or fictitious individual or object; as, his wealthy relative was a mere *myth*; his having gone to Paris is a *myth*. *Myth* is thus

often used as a euphemism for a falsehood or lie.

Mythe (mith), *n.* Same as *Myth*. 'The Homeric *mythe*.' *Grote.*

Myth-history (mith'his-to-ri), *n.* History interspersed with fable; mythical history.

Mythic, Mythical (mith'ik, mith'ik-al), *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; existing only in a myth or myths; fabulous; fabled; imaginary.

But Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern and Rowena, Arthur and Mordred are *mythical* persons, whose very existence may be questioned, and whose adventures must be classed with those of Hercules and Romulus.
Macaulay.

Mythically (mith'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mythical manner; by means of mythical fables or allegories.

Mythographer (mi-thog'ra-fér), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, and *graphô*, to write.] A framer or writer of myths; a narrator of myths, fables, or legends.

All that Mr. Cox allows to the poets and *mythographers* is the disfigurement of the original tradition.
Edin. Rev.

Mythologer (mi-thol'o-jér), *n.* A mythologist.

Mythologian (mith-o-lô'ji-an), *n.* A mythologist.

Quite opposed to this, the solar theory, is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent *mythologists* of Germany. *Max Müller.*

Mythologic (mith-o-lô'jik), *a.* Same as *Mythological*, but much less common.

Mythological (mith-o-lô'jik-al), *a.* Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; containing myths; fabulous; as, a *mythological* account of the creation.

The *mythological* interpretation of these I purposely omit.
Rakrigh.

Mythologically (mith-o-lô'jik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mythological manner; by reference to mythology; by the employment of myths.

Mythologist (mith-o-lô'jist), *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology or explains myths.

Mythologize (mith-o-lô'jiz), *v. i. pret. & pp. mythologized*; *ppr. mythologizing*. To relate or explain fabulous history.

Mythologue (mith-o-log), *n.* A myth or fable invented for a purpose. [Rare.]

May we not consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue* to account for the origin of human evil?
Dr. A. Geddes.

Mythology (mith-o-lô'ji), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a fable, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. The science of myths; the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples; a treatise on myths.—2. A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, &c. See *MYTH*.

Mythoplasma (mith'ô-plazm), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a fable, and *plasma*, anything moulded, a figure, a fiction, from *plasseô*, to mould, to form.] A narration of mere fable.

Mythopæic, Mythopæistic (mith'ô-pé'ik, mith'ô-pô-ét'ik), *a.* Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths. 'The same *mythopæic* vein . . . which had created both supply and demand for the legends of the saints.' *Grote.* 'The *mythopæic* fertility of the Greeks.' *Grote.*

Mytilidæ (mi-til'i-dé), *n. pl.* A family of marine conchifers, of the order Asiphonata,

of which the genus *Mytilus* is the type. See *MUSSEL*.

Mytilite (mi'ti-lit), *n.* In *geol.* a fossil shell of the genus *Mytilus*.

Mytiloid (mi'til-oid), *a.* A term applied to shells resembling in character that of the mussel.

Mytilus (mi'ti-lus), *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. mytilos*, a shell-fish.] The mussel, a genus of lamellibranch mollusca. See *MUSSEL*.

Myxamobæ (miks-a-mé'bé), *n. pl.* See *MYXOMYCETE*.

Myxine (miks-in-è), *n.* [*From Gr. myxa*, mucus, slime.] The hags, a genus of cyclostomous fishes, otherwise called *Gastrobranchus*, remarkable for their slippery integument. The glutinous hag (*M. glutinosa* or *G. cæcus*) is found in British seas. See *HAG* and *MYXINIDÆ*.

Myxinidæ (miks-in'i-dé), *n. pl.* [See *MYXINE*.] The hag-fishes, a family of vermiform, eel-like fishes, of Owen's order *Maripobran-chii*. They possess no paired fins to represent limbs, but have a median fin running round the hinder extremity of the body. The skeleton is cartilaginous, the chorda dorsalis persistent, and the only traces of vertebrae are hardly perceptible rings of osseous matter developed in the sheath of the notochord. The mouth is sucker-like, destitute of jaws, but provided with tractile filaments or cirri. In the centre of the palate is a single large recurved fang, with its sides strongly serrated, by means of which the animal bores its way into its victim, having previously attached itself to it by its suction mouth. The glutinous hag (*Myxine glutinosa*) is one of the best known species. See *HAG*.

Myxogastres (miks'ô-gas-tréz), *n. pl.* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus, and *gaster*, the belly, from young.] Semi-gelatinous state when young.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

Myxogastrous (miks'ô-gas-trus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myxogastres*.

Myxomycetes (miks'ô-mi-sé'tés), *n. pl.* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus, and *mykês*, a fungus.] An order of fungi, growing in moist situations on various substances, such as decaying leaves or rotten wood, over which they spread in the form of a network of naked protoplasmic filaments of a soft creamy consistence, and usually of a yellow colour. The spores of these organisms are very similar to the amoebæ, moving about in water like them by emitting and withdrawing pseudopodia, and taking into their substance solid particles as nutriment, and in this form they have been called *Myxamobæ*. Several of these may join together to form a single mass of protoplasm called a plasmodium, which grows by taking in and assimilating solid nutriment, and finally becomes converted into the net-work above mentioned.

Myxomycetous (miks'ô-mi-sé'tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myxomycetes*.

Myxon (miks'on), *n.* A fish of the mullet kind. *Ash.*

Myxopoda (mik-sop'ô-da), *n. pl.* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] The lower division of the Protozoa, in which there are no organs except pseudopodia, that is, processes consisting of portions of the substance of the body from different parts of its surface, and constituting organs of locomotion and prehension, which processes the animal can protrude and retract at pleasure. See *MONERA*.

N.

N is the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet. Its ordinary sound, as in *not*, *run*, is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the palate at or close behind the root of the upper teeth, and sending a voiced sound through the nose. It differs from *m* in the fact that the tongue and roots of the teeth are brought together instead of the lips, that is, it is a dental nasal instead of being (like *m*) a labial nasal. Before gutturals it slides into a guttural nasal sound, as in *sink*, *finger*, a sound also represented by the digraph *ng*, as in *sing*. When the gutturals belong to a different syllable the *n* may retain its other

sound, as in *engulf*, *congratulate*, *jonquil*, &c. When final after *m* it is silent, as in *hymns* and *condemn*. As an initial sound it occurs alone or after the consonants *g*, *k*, *m*, *p*, these consonants in this position being silent. The initial combinations *gn*, *kn*, as in *gnaw*, *know*, belong to words of Teutonic origin, and the *g* or *k* (*c*) were formerly pronounced distinctly along with the *n*, as they still are in some of the dialects, Scotch for instance. The initial combinations *mn* and *pn*, as in *mnemonic*, *pneumatic*, occur only in words from the Greek. The only consonant which is always sounded before *n* initial is *s*, as in *snare*, *snow*, &c. No consonant

can come after it at the beginning of a syllable. At the end it may be followed by the dentals *d* and *t*, the guttural *k* (with *glt* forms a single sound), and the sibilant sounds *s*, *z*, *sh* (or their equivalents), all of which are sounded distinctly. At a very early stage of the language it was rejected from words in which it came before *f*, *s*, and *th*, and thus it has disappeared from *soft*, *goose*, *tooth*, &c. It has also been lost in various other cases. Thus *auger*, *adder*, *apron*, should properly have an *n* at the beginning, while *ell*, *mill*, once had *n* at the end. *Neut*, on the other hand, has borrowed its *n* from *an* the indefinite article. In *nightingale*, *messen-*

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

ger, passenger, it is likewise an intrusive element. In many cases, both in English and other languages, *n* final has been felt as too weak a sound by itself, and a strengthening element has been added, hence the *d* in *thunder, sound*, and the *t* in *tyrant*. In *comfort* *m* was originally *n*; in *event*, *n* was originally *n*.—As a numeral *N* signified 900, and with a stroke over it, *N̄*, 9000.—As an abbreviation, *N* stands for north; *N.B.* for nota bene, note well, and North Britain or Scotland; *N.P.* for notary public, &c.

Na (na). [Provincial English and Scotch.] No; not.

Nab (nab), *n.* [A form collateral with *knop*, *knop*, *knob*, *lecl. nabbi*, a knob, a knoll.] 1. The summit of a mountain or rock.—[Local].—2. The cock of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*.—3. The keeper of a door-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

Nab (nab), *v.t.* [Another form of *knab* (which see).] To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; to catch unexpectedly. [Colloq.]

That rascal, sir, was the hardest fellow to nab you could possibly conceive. *Lord Lytton*.

Nabee (na-bé), *n.* Same as *Bith*.

Nabitt (ná'bít), *n.* Pulverized sugar-candy.

Nablook (nab'lok), *n.* Same as *Niblick*.

Nabob (ná'bób), *n.* [A corruption of the Hind. *nawab*, from Ar. *nawab*, pl. of *nayib*, a deputy, from Ar. *naba*, to take one's turn.] The title of the governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire. The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under the *soubahs* or viceroys. The term, however, is used in England to signify a person who has acquired great wealth in our Indian possessions, and lives in Eastern splendour; and is also applied to a wealthy and luxurious man, however his wealth has been acquired.

A savage old nabob, with an immense fortune, a tawny complexion, a bad liver, and a worse heart. *Macaulay*.

Nacarat (nak'a-rat), *n.* [Fr. *nacarat*, Sp. *nacaro*, from *naoar*, mother of pearl. See *NACORE*.] 1. A pale red colour with an orange cast.—2. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by ladies to give their countenances a roseate hue.

Nachlaut (nach'lout), *n.* [G. *nach*, after, and *laut*, sound.] *Lit.* after-sound; in *philol.* the second element in a diphthong or diphthongal sound, as in that which a often has.

Nacker (nak'er), *n.* A knacker; a harness-maker.

Nacket (nak'et), *n.* [O.Fr. *naquer*, to snap, to bite.] [Scotch.] 1. A small cake or loaf.

2. A luncheon; a piece of bread eaten at noon.

She could not but say that the young gentleman's nacket looked very good. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. A small parcel or packet.

Nacodar (na-kó-dár), *n.* The captain of an Arab vessel.

Nakér (ná'kér), *n.* [Fr. *nacre*, Sp. *naoar*, from Per. *nakar*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl (which see).

Nacreous (ná'kré-us), *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl; as, a nacreous shell; a nacreous lustre.

Nacrite (ná'krít), *n.* [See *NACRE*.] A rare unsilicate mineral, called also *Talcite*, consisting of acaly plates; glistening, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel; the colour a greenish white. It occurs in four-sided prisms in metamorphic rocks both schistose and granitic. It is a silicate of alumina and potassa, and is found in Wicklow in Ireland, and in North America.

Nadab (ná'dab), *n.* The high-priest of the Persians.

Nadde For *Ne Hadde*. Had not. *Chaucer*.

Nadir (ná'dér), *n.* [Fr. *nadir*, Ar. and Per. *nadir*, *nazir*, the nadir, from *nazara*, to be like, to correspond to, to be opposite.] 1. That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand. The *zenith* and *nadir* are the two poles of the horizon.

As far as four bright signs comprise The distant zenith from the nadir lies. *Creech*.

Hence—2. The lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.

The seventh century is the nadir of the human mind in Europe. *Hallam*.

Naething (ná'thing), *n.* Nothing. [Scotch.]

Næve (név), *n.* [L. *nævus*, a spot.] A nevus; a blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil, One jewel set off with so many a foil. *Dryden*.

Nævose (né'vóse), *a.* Spotted; freckled.

Nævus (ná'vus), *n.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark.—*Nævus maternus*, a mother's mark; a mark on the skin of a child. These marks are of various kinds, some being merely superficial discolorations, while others are prominent vascular tumours.

Nag (nag), *n.* [O.E. *nagge*, Sc. *naig*. Same word as D. *negge*, a pony, perhaps from root of *neigh*.] 1. A small horse, or in familiar language any horse.—2. A paramour; in contempt. *Shak*.

Nag (nag), *v.t.* [N. and Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, to irritate, to scold; G. *nagen*, E. to gnaw.] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault with constantly; to pester with continual complaints; to torment; to worry.

You always heard her nagging the maids. *Dickens*.

Nag (nag), *v.i.* To scold pertinaciously; to find fault with constantly; as, she is constantly nagging at me.

Naga (ná'ga), *a.* 1. The name of an ancient race of people who appear to have invaded India about six centuries before the Christian era.—2. A term applied to a number of tribes living on the borders of Assam, Munipoor, and Burmah.

Naga (ná'ga), *n.* 1. A class of mendicants in Hindustan going naked and carrying arms. 2. A member of one of the Naga tribes. See the adjective.—3. In *Hind. myth.* a deified serpent.

Nagelstein (nag-el'stén), *n.* [G. *nagel*, a nail, and O.G. and Swiss *stein*, a rock.] A conglomerate rock of the miocene or middle tertiary, occurring in Switzerland and Italy. It derives its name from the pebbles of which it consists resembling nail-heads.

Also spelled *Nagelfuse* and *Nagelfiue*.

Naggon (nag'on), *n.* A familiar name for a horse; a nag. *John Taylor*.

Naggy (nag'í), *a.* Inclined to nag or scold; contentious. [Familiar.]

Nagor (ná'gor), *n.* A species of antelope, the gazelle of Senegal (*Gazella rediviva*).

Nagyagite (nagy-a-gít), *n.* Native telluride of lead and gold. It occurs in veins at Nagyag in Transylvania, and also it is said at Whitehall, Virginia, U.S.

Nahleh (ná'le), *n.* An Arabic name of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*).

Nais, *n.* See *NAJA*.

Naiad (ná'yad), *n.* [Gr. *naías*, *naiados*, a naiad, from *naó*, to flow.] 1. In *Greek* and *Rom. myth.* a water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs. The naiads are represented as beautiful women with their heads crowned with rushes, and reclining against an urn from which water is flowing.

In listening mood she seemed to stand, The guardian Naiad of the strand. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. In bot. and conch. one of the Naiades.

Naiadaceæ (ná-yad-á-sé-sé), *n. pl.* A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants. Called also *Naiades* (which see).

Naiades (ná-yad-és), *n. pl.* 1. In bot. aquatic plants, otherwise called *Naiades* and *Fluviales*. They form a natural order of endogenous, consisting of plants living in fresh or salt water in most parts of the world, having cellular leaves with parallel veins and inconspicuous hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers. *Zostera marina* (the grass-wrack) is the most familiar illustration of the order.

2. Lamarck's name for a family of freshwater lamellibranchia, comprising the genera Unio, Anodon or Anodonta, and Margaritana. The North American rivers abound with this family. Many of the species produce brilliant and variously-coloured nacre or mother-of-pearl. Anodon first appears in the old red sandstone.

Naiant (ná'yant), *See* NATANT.

Naiok. See *NAIK*.

Naidides (ná-í-dí-dé), *n. pl.* The family or group of water-worms, of the order Oligochaeta, distinguished by the fact that their locomotive appendages are in the form of chitinous setæ or bristles, attached in rows to the sides and ventral surface of the body. They are all hermaphrodite. The most familiar species is the *Tubificæ rivulorum*, which is of common occurrence in the mud of ponds and streams. It is from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and of a bright red colour.

Nail (ná-í), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Ingenuous; artless; less common in this sense than *naïve* (which see), the feminine form of the same French adjective.—2. Among jewellers, applied to jewels which have a natural lustre without being cut.

Nail (nág), *n.* A nag. [Scotch.]

Nail, **Nailok** (ná'ík), *n.* In India, a sepoy corporal, ranking below a havildar or sergeant. Spelled also *Natque*. See *JEMIDAR*.

Nail (nái), *n.* [A. Sax. *naigel*, a nail of the hand, and a metallic nail; Icel. *nagi*, Dan. *negl*, a human nail, *nagil* and *nagle* being respectively a nail in the other sense; D. and G. *nagel*, a nail in both senses; Goth. *ga-nagljan*, to fasten with nails; cog. Lith. *nagas*, Rus. *nagot*, L. *unguis*, Gr. *onyx*, *onychos*, Skr. *nakha*, a human nail. The artificial nail would probably derive its name from resembling a claw.] 1. The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a similar appendage in the lower animals; a claw. The extremity of the human nail is called the *apex*, the opposite end the *root* or *base*, and the white part near the latter the *half-moon* or *lunula*. The nail is identical in formation with the epidermis and hair, and is simply a special form of the epidermis. It is homologous with the hoofs and claws of the lower animals.—2. A small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called *spikes*; and a long thin kind, with a flatish head, is called a *brad*. There are three leading distinctions of iron nails as respects the modes of manufacture, wrought, cut, and cast. Nails receive names either expressive of the uses to which they are applied, as *hurdle*, *pale*, *deck*, *scupper*, *mop*, &c., or expressive of their forms; thus, *rose*, *clasp*, *diamond*, &c., indicate the form of their heads, and *flat*, *sharp*, *spear*, &c., their points. When $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. nails, 8 lb. nails, &c., are spoken of it means that 1000 nails of each variety weigh so much.—3. A stud or boss; a short nail serving for ornament.—4. A measure of length, being $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard.—On the nail, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money on the nail.—To hit the nail on the head, to hit or touch the exact point, in a figurative sense; as, a person is said to hit the nail on the head when he discovers the true remedy for any evil.

Nail (nái), *v.t.* 1. To fasten with nails; to drive nails into; to stud with nails.

The rivets of your arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden*.

2. To spike (a cannon).—3. *Fig.* (a) to hold or fix, as to an agreement. (b) To catch; to trap; to trip up.

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I nailed them. *Goldsmith*.

Nail-bal (ná'bal), *n.* In *artillery*, a ball with an iron nail or pin projecting from it to prevent its turning in the piece.

Nail-brush (ná'l'brush), *n.* A small brush for cleaning the nails.

Nailer (ná'lér), *n.* 1. One that nails.—2. One whose occupation is to make nails.

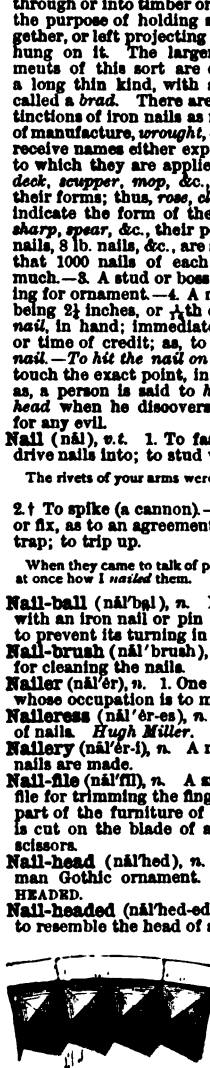
Naileress (ná'lér-es), *n.* A female maker of nails. *Hugh Miller*.

Nailery (ná'lér-í), *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

Nail-file (ná'l'fil), *n.* A small flat single-cut file for trimming the finger nails. It forms part of the furniture of a dressing-case, or is cut on the blade of a penknife or nail-scissors.

Nail-head (ná'l'héd), *n.* In *arch.* a Norman Gothic ornament. See under *NAIL-HEADED*.

Nail-headed (ná'l'héd-ed), *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.—*Nail-headed character*. See under *ARROW-HEAD*.—*Nail-headed moulding*, in *arch.* a species of moulding common in Norman buildings, and so named from being formed by a series of projections resembling the heads of nails or square knobs.



Nail-headed Moulding.



2. Expressed; chiefly, especially.

The solemnities of man . . . God hath *solemnly* and principally ordered to prevent by marriage.

For . . . there was nothing for him to fear, and *solemnly* at such a time.

Nameplate (nám'plát), n. A metal plate bearing a person's name, such as is often placed on or near the door of a dwelling or place of business.

Namesake (nám'sák), n. One that names or calls by name. 'Merlin, *namesake* of that town.' *Drayton*.

Namesake (nám'sák), n. One that has the same name as another; one named after another for that other's sake. 'Her impoverished *namesakes* and kindred.' *Lord Lytton*.

Nan (nán), *interj.* Same as *Anan*. Used locally both in England and the United States.

Nana, Nanon (ná'na, ná'non), n. A South American name of the pine-apple.

Nancy - pretty (nán'sí-prít-i), n. A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*: a corruption of *nons-pretty*.

Nandina (nán'dín), n. *Nandina binotata*, a handsome animal allied to the ichneumon, distinguished by a double row of spots along the body.

Nandu (nán'dú), n. [*Bras nandu*.] The South American ostrich, a bird of the genus *Rhea*. See *RHEA*.

Nane (nán), a. No; none. [*Scotch*.]

Nankeen, Nankin (nán-kén), n. 1. A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured and imported from Nankin in China. The peculiar colour of these cloths is natural to the cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) of which they are made. Nankeen is now imitated in most other countries where cotton goods are woven. — 2. pl. Trousers or breeches made of this material. 'Some sudden prick too sharp for humanity—especially humanity in *nankeens*—to endure without kicking.' *Lord Lytton*.

Nanosaurus, Nanosaur (ná-nó-sú'ra, ná-nó-sar), n. [*L. nanus*, a dwarf, *saurus*, a lizard.] A fossil lizard-like animal belonging to the group *Deinosauria*, discovered in North America, and about the size of a cat.

Nantes (nán'te), n. A kind of brandy, so called from *Nantes* in France, whence it is shipped. *Str W. Scott*.

Nao (ná'oe), n. [*Gr naos*, a temple.] In *erok*, the body of an ancient temple: sometimes, but erroneously, applied to the cella or interior. The space in front of the nao was called *pronaos*, a word which is hence frequently considered synonymous with portico, and the corresponding space at the rear of the nao was termed *posticum*.

Nap (nap), *v.t. pret. & pp. napped*; *ppr. napping*. [*A. Sax. nappian*, *anappian*, to take a nap, to doze, connection doubtful.] 1. To have a short sleep, to bedrowse. — 2. To be in a careless, secure state. 'I took thee *napping*, unprepared.' *Hudibras*.

Nap (nap), n. A short sleep or slumber. 'I was but an after-dinner's *nap*.' *Tennyson*.

Nap (nap), n. [*A. Sax. nappes*, the nap of cloth; *D. nap, nappes*, *Dan. nappes*, *L.G. nappes*, nap of cloth; perhaps allied to *knob*, and originally applied to the little tufts or knobs on coarse cloth.] The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric; the pile, as of a hat; hence, what resembles this, as the downy or soft hairy substance on some plants.

Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the commonwealth and set a new *nap* upon it. *Shak.*

Nap (nap), *v.t. pret. & pp. napped*; *ppr. napping*. To raise or put a nap on.

Nap (nap), n. [*A. Sax. napp*, *Sc. napp*, a knob; *Icel. nappur*, the top of anything, a globe; *A. knob*, a protuberance; the top of a hill. [*Local*.]

Nape (náp), n. [Perhaps same as *A. Sax. napp*, the top of anything, a knob. See *NAP*, a knob.] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

Nape-crest (náp'krést), n. A genus of West African birds (*Schizothraupis*) allied to the plantain-eaters, and resembling them in habit.

Napery (náp'ar-i), n. [*Fr. napperie*, from *napper*, a towel, from *L. nappes*, a towel, by change of *m* into *n*, as in *Fr. nêpe*, from *L. nappulus*, a medal.] 1. A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; table-cloths, napkins, &c.

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table-cloths—out of mere necessity, because they had no meat nor *napery*. *Gaydon*.

2. Linen worn on the person; linen under-clothing.

Thence *Clodius* hopes to set his shoulders free From the light burden of his *napery*. *Sp. Hall*.

Nappa-water (ná'pa-wá-tér), n. A fragrant perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Naphaw (ná'fá), n. A plant. See *NAVET*. **Naphtha** (náp'thá or ná'fá), n. [*L. Gr. Chal. Syr. and Ar. naphtha*, *Per. naft*, *naphtha*, from *Ar. nafta*, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry.] A variety of bitumen, thin, volatile, fluid, and inflammable, unctuous to the touch, and constantly emitting a strong odour. It is generally of a yellow colour, but may be rendered colourless by distillation. Its specific gravity is about 0.75. It is highly inflammable, igniting even on the approach of a lighted taper, and burning with a white smoky flame.

and it is largely employed as a source of artificial light. **Naphthalene** (náp'thá-lén), n. 1. ($C_{10}H_8$) A hydrocarbon formed during the destructive distillation of pit-coal for the production of gas. It is obtained by redistilling the coal-tar. It is a white crystallisable solid, which fuses at 176° Fahr., and its vapour condenses in large white flaky crystals. It burns with much smoke, and dissolves in alcohol and ether. It combines with sulphuric acid, forming several sulpho-compounds. — 2. Schererite (which see). **Naphthaline** (náp'thá-lín), *v.t.* To impregnate or saturate with naphtha. **Naphthylamine** (náp'thíl'mín), n. ($C_{10}H_9N$) A chemical base obtained from naphthalene by reducing it with iron filings and acetic acid. It unites with acids to form crystallisable salts. It has a most disgusting smell. Solutions of it colour pine boards yellow.

Napier's Bones, Napier's Rods (ná-pérs' bônz, ná-pérs' ródz), n. *pl.* A contrivance devised by John Napier, of Merchiston, for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compart-

ment, subdivided by a diagonal line into two triangles. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index-rod*, the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 54. Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following

disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square . . . 6284 3446

These added together make 40784

Against 5, on the index-rod, the figures are 0505 2344

The products when added give the sum required 380184

Division is performed in an analogous manner.

Napiform (náp'i-fór-m), a. [*L. napsus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a turnip, swelled in the upper part, and becoming more slender below; as, a *napiform* root.

Napoleon (ná-pó-lé-on), n. [After *Napoleon I.*] 1. A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or 15s. 10½d. sterling. — 2. A game played with cards.

Napoleona (ná-pó-lé-óna), n. [From the Emperor *Napoleon I.*] A remarkable genus of plants belonging to the nat. order *Myrtaceae*, which is now believed to consist of only one species, found in tropical Africa. *N. imperialis* has remarkably showy red.

With *sappy* bow I to the barn repaired. *Gay*.

2. Having abundance of nap or down on the surface.

Nappy (náp'i), n. Ale. [*Scotch*.]

Nappy (náp'i), n. [*A. Sax. nappes*, *Anap*, a cup, bowl.] A round earthen dish with a flat bottom and sloping sides.

Napron (náp'rún), n. An apron: a more correct form than *apron*. See *APRON*. 'And put before his laps a *napron* white.' *Spenser*.

Naptaking (náp'ták-ing), n. A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset when one is unprepared.

Naptaking, assaults, spellings, and stringing, have, in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common. *Rich. Carriv.*

Napu (ná-pú), n. The native name of a very small, peculiarly elegant musk-deer (*Tygodon napu*) inhabiting Java and Sumatra. It is remarkable for having the smallest blood-corpuscles of any animal yet known.

Napus (náp'us), n. A kind of turnip, the narrow (which see).

Nap-warp (náp'warp), n. In *weaving*, the upper warp covering the main warp; *pile-warp*.

Naraka (ná'ra-ka), n. In *Hind. myth.* a name corresponding to our hell. It consists of twenty-eight divisions, each inhabited by a peculiar class of sinners, and each the scene of a different kind of torture.

Narcaphton (ná'r-ká'fthón), n. [*Gr*] The bark of an aromatic tree, formerly brought from India, used in fumigation.

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Narceia, **Narceine** (nár-sē'i-a, nár-sē-in), *n.* [Gr. *narkē*, torpor.] ($C_{20}H_{23}NO_5$). An alkaloid contained in opium. It is extracted from the brown mother-liquors of morphia, or hydrochlorate of morphia, by a tedious process. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. It forms fine silky crystals, which have a metallic taste.

Narcissine (nár-sis'in), *a.* Relating to or like the narcissus.

Narcissus (nár-sis'us), *n.* [L. from Gr. *narkissos*, the plant, and also a beautiful youth changed into it, from *narkē*, torpor: from the narcotic properties of the plants.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, mostly natives of Europe, nat. order *Amoryllidaceae*. The species are numerous, and from their hardness, delicate shape, gay yellow or white flowers, and smell, have long been favourite objects of cultivation, especially the daffodil (*N. Pseudonarcissus*), the jonquil (*N. Jonquilla*), polyanthus narcissus (*N. Tazetta*), and white narcissus (*N. poeticus*). The daffodil is completely naturalized in many parts of England, growing in meadows and woods and under hedges. The bulbs of *N. poeticus* have long been known as emetic, and a similar power exists in *N. Tazetta* and *N. Pseudonarcissus*.

Narcosis (nár-kó'sis), *n.* [Gr. See below.] The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous; narcotism.

Narcotic, **Narcotical** (nár-kót'ik, nár-kót'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *narkōtikos*, from *narkōō*, to render torpid, *narkē*, torpor.] Having the properties of a narcotic.

Narcotia (nár-kót'ik), *n.* A substance which, administered in small doses, stimulates, allays morbid susceptibility, and relieves pain; in larger doses, produces sleep; and in poisonous doses brings on stupor, convulsions, and even death. Opium, henbane, belladonna, aconite, camphor, digitalis, tobacco, alcohol, leopard's bane, and a variety of other substances, are narcotica.

Narcotically (nár-kót'ik-al-ly), *adv.* After the manner of a narcotic.

Narcoticness, **Narcotism** (nár-kót'ik-al-nes, nár-kót'ik-nes), *n.* The quality of being narcotic, or of operating as a narcotic.

Narcotico-acrid, **Narcotico-irritant** (nár-kót'ik-ak'rid, nár-kót'ik-ir'it-ant), *n.* In med. see ACRO-NARCOTICS.

Narcotine (nár-kót'in), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{23}NO_5$). A crystallized alkaloid obtained by digesting the aqueous extract of opium in ether, and evaporating the ethereal solution. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium, but this has since been shown to reside more exclusively in morphia, and narcotine is possessed rather of stimulant qualities.

Narcotinic (nár-kót'in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to narcotine; applied to an acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash.

Narcotism (nár-kót-izm), *n.* Same as *Narcosis*.

Narcotize (nár-kót-iz), *v. t.* To bring under the influence of a narcotic; to affect with stupor.

Nard (nár'd), *n.* [L. *nardus*, from Gr. *nardos*, Heb. *Per. nard*, *nard*.] 1. A plant, same as *Spikenard*.—2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

Nardine (nár'din), *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.

Nardoo (nár-dō), *n.* The native Australian name of the *Marrisia macropus*, an acetylenous plant of the nat. order *Marsileaceae*, whose spores or spore-cases are pounded by the natives, and made into bread and porridge.

Nardostachys (nár-dos'ta-kis), *n.* [Gr. *nardos*, nard, and *stachys*, a spike.] *Spikenard*, a genus of plants, nat. order *Valerianaceae*. The *Nardostachys jatamansi* is considered to be the true spikenard of the ancients, and is valued in India not only for its aromatic scent, but also as a remedy in hysteria and epilepsy. See *SPIKENARD*.

Nardus (nár'dus), *n.* [See *NARD*.] A genus of plants of the nat. order *Gramineae* and tribe *Agrostideae*. The *N. stricta*, or mat-grass, is a British plant growing abundantly in moors and heaths, and flowering in July. See *MATORASS*.

Nare (nár), *n.* [L. *naris*, the nostril.] A nostril.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every nare effact it not. *Hudibras*.

Narghile, **Narghleh** (nár'gī-le), *n.* [Persian and Turkish name.] A kind of tobacco-pipe

or smoking apparatus used by the Turks and others, in which the smoke is passed through water. Spelled also *Nargile* and *Narghli*.

A Turkish officer . . . was seen couched on a divan making believe to puff at a *narghile*. *Thackeray*.

Nargil (nár'gil), *n.* The name in southern Hindustan for the cocoa-nut tree. *Simmonds*.

Narica (nár'i-ka), *n.* Same as *Quagga*.

Narifform (nár'i-form), *a.* [L. *naris*, the nostril, and *forma*, shape.] Formed like the nose; nose-shaped.

Narine (nár'in), *a.* Of or belonging to the nostrils.

Narrable (nár-a-bl), *a.* [L. *narrabilis*, from *narrare*. See *NARRATE*.] Capable of being related, told, or narrated. *Cockeram*.

Narrate (nár-rát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *narrated*; ppr. *narrating*. [L. *narrare*, *narratum*, to relate, to make known, for *gnarro*, from root *gna*, seen also in *E. gnosis*. Comp. *gnarus*, knowing.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars or incidents of; to relate in speech or writing.

I may aptly *narrate* the apologue. *Sir E. Coke*.
When I have least to *narrate*—to speak in the Scottish phrase—I am most diverting. *Richardson*.

[This verb was at one time considered a Scotticism, apparently for no very good reason. Mr. Fitzedward Hall points out that it was recognized as English by Bishop Lloyd as early as 1668; also that it was stigmatized as an 'abominable verb' in the *Quarterly Review* as late as 1813.]

Narration (nár-rá'shon), *n.* [L. *narratio*, *narrationis*, a narration. See *NARRATE*.]

1. The act of narrating, or of relating the particulars of an event.—2. That which is related; story; history; the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.

Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest *narrations*. *W. Broune*.

3. In *rhet.* that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject, from which it is intended to draw conclusions.—*SYN.* Recital, rehearsal, relation, account, narrative, story, tale, history.

Narrative (nár-a-tiv), *a.* [L. *narrare*, *narratum*, to relate. See *NARRATE*.] 1. Pertaining to narration; as, *narrative* skill.—2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; given to story-telling. 'Wise through time, and *narrative* with age.' *Pope*. [Rare and poetical.]

Narrative (nár-a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which is narrated; a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction, or series of incidents; a relation or narration; as, your *narrative* is extremely interesting.

By this *narrative* you now understand the state of the question. *Edmon.*

—*Narrative of a deed*, in *Scots law*, that part of a deed which describes the grantor, and the person in whose favour the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting.—*Account, Narrative, Recital*. See under *ACCOUNT*.—2. A particular style of composition; as, he is very skilful in *narrative*.

Narratively (nár-a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a narrative manner; by way of narration, story, or recital. *Ayliffe*.

Narrator (nár-rát'ér), *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. 'A *narrator* of other men's opinions.' *Mountagu*.

I had smoothed over matters more than became a faithful *narrator*. *Lord Lytton*.

Narratory (nár'a-to-ri), *a.* Having the nature of or consisting of a narration; giving an account of events. *Howell*.

Narra† *Nearer*.

To kerke the *narry*, from God more farre,
Has bene an old sayd sawe. *Spenser*.

Narrow (nár'ō), *a.* [A. Sax. *nearu*, *nearo*, narrow, also troublesome or painful; cog. O. Sax. *neara*, *Fris. naas*; doubtful if connected with *near*.] 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side. 'The *narrow* seas that part England and France.' *Shak*.

Strait is the gate and *narrow* is the way which leadeth unto life. *Mat. vii. 14*.

2. Of little extent; very limited; as, a *narrow* space. 'Confined to a *narrow* compass in the world.' *Bp. Wilkins*.—3. Limited as to means; straitened; as, *narrow* circumstances; *narrow* fortune.—4. Contracted in

mind; of confined views or sentiments; bigoted.

The greatest understanding is *narrow*. *N. Grew*.
5. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; avaricious; niggardly; as, a *narrow* heart. 'A *narrow* and stinted charity.' *Bp. Smalridge*.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain. *Sir P. Sidney*.

6. Near; within a small distance; hence, barely sufficient to avoid evil, danger, or exposure.

The Lords, by a *narrow* majority, . . . adopted the same declaration. *Brougham*.

7. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing. 'Not always best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection.' *Addison*.

But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unsied. *Milton*.

—*Narrow gauge*, applied to railways when the rails are 4 feet 8½ inches apart. See *Broad Gauge* under *BROAD*.—*Narrow* is frequently prefixed to words with which it forms compounds, for the most part self-explanatory; as, *narrow-bordered*, *narrow-breasted*, *narrow-edged*, *narrow-leaved*, &c.

Narrow (nár'ō), *n.* A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound; any contracted part of a navigable river; also, a contracted part of an ocean current; as, the *narrow*s of the Gulf-stream at the south point of Florida. [It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular.]

Narrow (nár'ō), *v. t.* To make narrow or contracted, both in the literal and figurative senses of the word. 'At the Straits of Magellan where the land is *narrowed*.' *Sir T. Browne*.

One science (theology) is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade. *Locke*.

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties. *Dr. H. More*.

Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind. *Goldsmith*.

Narrow (nár'ō), *v. i.* 1. To become narrow, literally or figuratively.

Following up
The river as it *narrowed* to the hills. *Tennyson*.

2. In the *manège*, not to take ground enough or bear out sufficiently to the one hand or the other: said of a horse.

Narrower (nár'ō-ér), *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

Narrowing (nár'ō-ing), *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Narrowly (nár'ō-ly), *adv.* In a narrow manner; as, (a) with little breadth. (b) Sparingly. (c) Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; rigorously; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*.

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Goldsmith*.

(d) Nearly; within a little; by a small distance.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulco ships and very *narrowly* missed of the other. *Swift*.

Narrow-minded (nár'ō-mind-ed), *a.* Of confined views or sentiments; bigoted; illiberal.

Narrow-mindedness (nár'ō-mind-ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being narrow-minded.

Narrowness (nár'ō-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being narrow; as, (a) smallness of breadth or distance from side to side. 'Narrowness of streets.' *Burton*. (b) Smallness of extent or scope; contractedness. 'The narrowness of human attainments.' *Glanville*. (c) Smallness of estate or means of living; straitened condition; poverty. 'Suit the narrowness of thy fortune.' *South*. (d) Penuriousness; covetousness. (e) Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged, or charitable views, sentiments, or sympathies; as, *narrowness* of mind or views.

Not ever *narrowness* or spite
Or villain fancy fleeing by
Drew in the expression of an eye. *Tennyson*.

Where God and Nature met in light. *Tennyson*.

Narrow-souled (nár'ō-sōld), *a.* Illiberal; void of generosity.

Narthecium (nár-thē'si-um), *n.* [From Gr. *narthēx*, a hollow-stemmed plant of the genus *Ferula*.] A genus of small rush-like plants found on turf bogs, nat. order *Juncaceae*. Only one species, *N. ossifragum*, or bog-asphodel, is indigenous to Britain.

Narthex (nár-thēks), *n.* [Gr. *narthēx* (see above), probably from its shape.] 1. In arch. part of a church: (a) In ancient times, (1) the name of an inclosed space in the ancient

basilica when used as Christian churches, generally placed near the entrance and separated from the rest of the church by a railing or screen. (3) The name of an antechapel or vestibule without the church. To the north the catechumens and penitents were admitted. (4) A name often applied to a porch with a lean-to roof attached to modern churches, and either extending along the whole breadth of the church, or along the breadth of the nave.—2. A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Umbellifera. From the *N. Asiatidis* some of the seafoeds of commerce is derived.

Marwa, *a* and *adv.* Narrow, narrowly. **Marwal**, **Narwal** (nā'r-wal, nār'wāl), *n.* [Dan. narwāl, lost nā-lew.] The second part is equivalent to *N. whale*, the first is of doubtful origin. *Isal. nā. wā. means a corpse, and the animal may have been named from its colour.* But comp. Greenland *a-nar-wat*, a kind of whale. [The *Monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous mammal

Nascenty (nā'sen-si), *n.* [See below.] Origin, beginning, or production. 'The nascenty or generation of things.' *Dr. H. More.* **Nascent** (nā'sent), *a.* [L. nascent, nascentia, ppr of nascere, to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow; beginning development; coming into being. 'Nascent passions and anxieties.' *Berkeley.*—*Nascent state*, in alchemy is the act of being produced or evolved, when just liberated from combination.

Naseberry (nā'se-ri), *n.* [Sp. *náscere*, medlar and naseberry-tree, from L. *nascentia*, a medlar. For similar assumptions of a spurious English form comp. *barberry*, *cowberry*, &c.] The fruit of *Achras Sapota*, nat. order Sapotaceae. It is as large as a quince, of a rich yellow colour, and is one of the richest and most agreeable of West Indian fruits. Called also *Naseberry*, *Nisberry*.

Naseberry-bat (nā'se-ri-bat), *n.* An insectivorous and fruit-eating bat of the subgenus *Artibeus*, so called in the West Indies from its favourite food being the fruit of the naseberry (*Achras Sapota*).

Nash (nash), *a.* Chilly; also, stiff; firm, hard. *Scottish.* [Provincial English.]

Nash-gab (nash-gab), *n.* Insolent talk; impertinent chatter. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scottish.]

Nasicornia (nā-si-kor-ni-a), *n. pl.* [See below.] The family of perissodactyle mammals to which the rhinoceros belongs. **Nasicornous** (nā-si-kor-nus), *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn.] Having a horn growing on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects, as these four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by M. Geoffroy.

Nasiform (nā-si-form), *a.* [L. *nasus*, the nose, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nose. **Nasolabial** (nā-si-lā-bi-al), *a.* [L. *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip.] Relating to the nose and lip; as, the *nasolabial line*. **Nasopalatal**, **Nasopalatine** (nā-si-pal-ā-tal, nā-si-pal-ā-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and palate; as, the *nasopalatal aperture*, the *nasopalatine nerve*, &c.

Nastily (nā-si-li), *adv.* In a nasty manner; dirtily, dirtily, obscenely; as, to behave nastily; to speak nastily. 'Sordidly and nastily habited.' *South.*

Nastiness (nā-si-ness), *n.* The quality of being nasty or what is nasty (q). *Etymology*, dirtiness, filth. 'The nastiness of the beastly multitude.' *Sir J. Heyward.*

The voice is so filthy when he lies close in his eye, as when he comes forth and shakes his nastiness in the street. *South.*

(3) Obscenity; grossness of ideas; ribaldry. 'The nastiness of Plautus and Aristophanes.' *Dryden.*

Nasturtium (nā-si-tur-shun), *n.* The Indian cress (*Tropaeolum majus*). See under **NASTURTIUM**.

Nasturtium (nā-si-tur-shun), *n.* [L. *nasus*, the nose, and *fortis*, firm, to twist, because the acidity of the smell of *N. officinale* distorts the nose.] A genus of annual and perennial herbs, chiefly aquatic, nat. order Cruciferae. There are two or three British species, of which the most important is the common water-cress (*N. officinale*), which grows in rivulets, clear ditches, and ponds. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste, and are much used as a salad, and valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. *Nasturtium* is also the popular name given to the *Tropaeolum majus* or Indian cress, an American annual with pungent fruit.

Nasty (nā-si), *a.* [O.E. *nasty*, from or connected with A. Sax. *nasen*, soft, tender (whence *nash*); cogn. I.O. *nasal*, unnaest, dirty, Sw. *nasig*, *nasigt*, unclean, dirty.] 1. Filthy, dirty; foul. 'Honeying and making love over the nasty sty.' *Shak.* 'Within thy nasty mouth.' *Shak.* 2. Characterized by indecency or obscenity; indecent, obscene, gross.—3. Nauseous; disgusting to taste or smell.—4. Disagreeable, troublesome, annoying; aggravating.

Nasty-man (nā-si-man), *n.* See **GARBOY-ROBERT**.

Nasua (nā'si-a), *a.* [L. *nasus*, a nose.] A genus of South American plantigrade Mammalia of the order Urodela, but bearing much resemblance to the Viverridae, distinguished by the elongation and upward curve of the snout. They climb trees in pursuit of birds, and burrow at the foot of large trees, and often undermine them. The coat is ocellated (N. rufus) is the best-known species. See **COATI**.

Nasus (nā'sus), *n.* See **CLIPPEUS**.

Nasute (nā'si-ti), *a.* [L. *nasutus*, large-nosed, keen-smelling, critical, from *nasus*, the nose.] 1. Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; keen-scented. Hence—2. Critical, censorious; nice, captious. 'Such as would be accounted *nasute*, critical, and censorious.' *Gray.*

Nasuteness (nā'si-ti-ness), *n.* The quality of being *nasute*, acuteness of scent; hence, nice discernment.

All which, to say more than has but a moderate nasuteness, cannot but import, that in the title of this tract that call themselves the family of love, there must be signified no other love than that which is merely natural or animal. *Dr. H. More.*

Nat! Not. Chaucer

Natal (nā'tal), *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nascere*, to be born.] 1. Pertaining or relating to one's birth; connected with or dating from one's birth; as, *natal day*; *natal place*. 'The monarch's natal hour.' *Prior*—1. Presiding over birth or nativity; as, *natal Jove*. Chaucer.

Natalial, **Natalitious** (nā'tal-ī-shal, nā'tal-ī-shus), *a.* [L. *natalitius*, from *nascere*, to be born.] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day; consecrated to one's nativity.

He read in the life of Virgil how far the *natalis* populus had outstripped the rest of his contemporaries. *Scott.*

Natalis (nā'tal), *a. pl.* Circumstances of a person's nativity; nativity. 'The blessed natalis of our heavenly King.' *Pete-Geoffrey.*

Natant (nā'tant), *a.* [L. *natans*, *natantis*, ppr. of *nate*, to swim, from *na*, natum, to swim.] 1. Not floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.—2. In a term applicable to all sorts of fish (except flying-fish and shell-fish) when placed horizontally or across the field, as it were in the act of swimming. Called also *Natant*.



Natantes (nā'tan-tes), *a. pl.* [L. *natans*, *natantis*, ppr. of *nate*, to swim.] A family of Araneidae or spiders, which live entirely upon or beneath the water, and are enabled by the hairiness of their bodies, especially on their under surface, to entangle and carry down with them a supply of air for their respiration; the water-spider. One very interesting species, the *Argyrotaea aquatica*, or diving spider, not only employs its silken threads to entangle its prey, but forms with them an oval bag of such close texture that it is impervious to air or water.

Natantia (nā'tan-ā-ā), *a. pl.* Illiger's name for the family of mammals which includes the dugongs, manatees, dolphins and whales (Stenella, Zeuglodon, and Cetacea).

Natantly (nā'tan-ā-ā), *adv.* In a natant manner; swimmingly, floatingly.

Natation (nā'tā-shun), *n.* [L. *natatio*, *natationis*, from *nate*, to swim.] The art or act of swimming. *Sir T. Browne.*

Natatores (nā'tā-tō-res), *a. pl.* [Lit. swimmers, from L. *nate*, to swim.] An order of swimming birds, corresponding to the Palmipedes of Cuvier, characterized by a boat-shaped body, usually by a long neck, short legs placed behind the centre of gravity so as to act as paddles, toes webbed or united by a membrane to a greater or less extent, close oily plumage to protect them from sudden reductions of temperature from the water, in which they mostly live and obtain their food. The young are able to swim and procure food for themselves the moment they are liberated from the shell. The *Natatores* are divided into four families:—*Scolopacidae*, including the penguins, auks, gulls, and others; *Podiceps*, including the grebes, and others; *Limniscidae*, the ducks, geese, swans, and flamingoes.

Natatorial (nā'tā-tō-ri-al), *a.* Swimming or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as habitually live upon the water.

Narwal or Sea-unicorn (*Monodon monoceros*).

found in the northern seas, averaging from 15 to 30 feet in length. It has no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, which are sometimes developed into enormous projecting tusks, though commonly only the one on the left side is so developed, being straight, spiral, tapering to a point, and in length from 6 to 10 feet. It makes excellent ivory. From the frequency with which the narwal appears as having a single horn it has obtained the name of the Sea-unicorn, *Unicorn-fish*, or *Unicorn Whale*. It yields a good deal of valuable oil.

Nas! For *N. Was*. Was not. Chaucer. **Nas!** For *N. Has*. Has not. 'Pitted in mishap, that was remedied.' *Sperner.*

Nasal (nā'sal), *a.* [Fr. from L. *nasus*, the nose; see **NOSE**.] 1. Pertaining to the nose; as, *nasal artery*; *nasal bones*.—2. Uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously; as, *nasal sound*, such as those of *ng* in English, *en, an, in, un*, &c. in French, and *ao* in Portuguese.—*Nasal vowel*, in music the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation.

Nasal (nā'sal), *n.* 1. An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose.—2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an erethic.—3. In an erethic; that part of a helmet which covered the nose; a nose-guard. It fell into disuse in the twelfth century.



Nasalis (nā'sā-lis), *n.* A genus of monkeys, containing the curious Bornean long-nosed monkey (*N. larvatus*), the tinker of the natives. Called also *Proboscis Monkey*. See **KARAU**.

Nasality (nā'sā-lis), *n.* The state or quality of being nasal. 'The nasality of the first letter.' *Sir W. Jones.*

Nasalization (nā'sā-lis-ā-shun), *n.* The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound, as, the nasalization of a letter.

Nasalize (nā'sā-lis), *v. t.* *prev.* & *pp.* *nasalized*, *ppr.* *nasalizing*. 1. To render nasal, as the sound of a letter, as, the French *nasalize* the final *a*.—2. To insert a nasal letter in, especially *n*; as, *L. fando* is a *nasalized* form from the root *fand*, to strid.

Nasalize (nā'sā-lis), *v. t.* To speak or pronounce with a nasal sound; to speak through the nose.

Nasally (nā'sā-lis), *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

Nasal (nā'sal), *n.* A kind of medicated primary made of wool or cotton.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

A, Fr. ton; ag, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.—See **KEY**.

Natatory (ná'ta-to-ri), *a.* Enabling to swim; adapted for the purpose of swimming; as, *natatory* organs.

Match (nach), *n.* [O.Fr. *naache*, It. *nazione*, from L. *natio*, the rump.] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump.—*Matchbone*, the rump-bone or aitchbone.

Nates (ná'téz), *n. pl.* [L.] The buttocks. **Nathless**, † **Nathless**! (ná'th'les, ná'th'les), *adv.* [A. Sax. *náthales*—*ná*, *thý*, *less*, not the less, lit. not by that or on that account less.] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.

The torrid climate
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire:
Nathless he so endured. *Milton.*

Nathmore, † **Nathmore**! (ná'th'mór, ná'th'mór), *adv.* [A. Sax. *ná*, *thý*, and *more*. See **NATHLESS**.] Not the more; never the more.

But *nathmore* would that courageous swayne
To her yeeld passage 'gainst his lord to go. *Spenser.*

Natica (ná'ti-ka), *n.* [L. *nato*, to swim.] A genus of gastropodous Mollusca, in which the shell is globose and ventricose, the operculum shelly, the umbilicus open, with a central gibbous ridge or prominence. The species are numerous. See **NATICIDÆ**.

Naticidae (na-tis-i-dé), *n. pl.* A family of gastropodous molluscs, characterized by a globular shell of few whorls, with shortened spire, the outer lip acute, and pillar often callous. The foot is very large, and the mantle hides more or less of the shell. *Natica* is the type genus.

Nation (ná'shon), *n.* [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born, *nascor*, to be born.] 1. A people inhabiting a certain extent of territory, and united by common political institutions.—2. An aggregation of persons of the same ethnological family, and speaking the same or a cognate language.—3. A division of students according to their place of birth for voting purposes, as in the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in the University of Paris.—4. A great number; a great deal, by way of emphasis.

What a nation of herbs he had procured to mollify her humour! *Stern.*

5. † Family. *Chaucer*.—*Law of nations*. Same as *International Law*. See under **INTERNATIONAL**.

Nation (ná'shon), *a.* Immense; enormous. [Provincial English and American.]

Nation (ná'shon), *adv.* Very; extremely; as, a *nation* long way. [Provincial English and American.]

National (ná'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general; as, *national* customs, language, dress, interests, calamities, &c.; the writer betrayed a strong *national* bias; the candidate showed that he had *national* and not merely provincial interests to vindicate.—*National air*, in music, a popular tune peculiar to or characteristic of a particular nation; specifically, that tune which by national selection or consent is usually sung or played on certain public occasions, as 'God save the Queen' in England, 'Hail! Columbia' in America, the 'Marseillaise' in France, the 'Emperor's Hymn' in Austria, &c.—*National Church*, the established church of a country or nation. In England the national church is Protestant and Episcopalian, the sovereign being the head and supreme governor; in Scotland the national church is Protestant and Presbyterian. The sovereign claims to sit by a commissioner as head of the General Assembly, the supreme church court.—*National debt*, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to the government for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the sums necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—*National Guard of France*, an armed organization of the inhabitants of towns or districts for local defence, differing mainly from the militia and volunteers of Britain in that it was at the disposal of the respective municipalities rather than of the crown. After the suppression of the communal revolt in Paris (1871) the National Assembly decreed the dissolution of the National Guard.—*National schools*, schools organized and supported to a greater or less extent by government.

Nationalism (ná'shon-al-izm), *n.* 1. The state of being national; nationality.—2. An idiom or phrase peculiar to a nation; a

national trait or character.—3. In Ireland, the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain.

Nationalist (ná'shon-al-ist), *n.* 1. In *theol.* one who holds to the election of nations in contradistinction to that of individuals.—2. In Ireland, a supporter of Nationalism.

Nationality (na-shon-al-i-ti), *n.* 1. The aggregate of the qualities that distinguish a nation; national character.—2. The quality of being national or strongly attached to one's own nation or countrymen.

He could not but see in them that *nationality* which I believe no liberal Scotchman will deny. *Roswell.*

3. The people constituting a nation as determined by common language and character; a nation; a race of people; as, I do not know of what *nationality* he is.

For some years past few phrases have been so often used in political writings as that of 'the rights of *nationalities*,' though there is far from being any general understanding as to what a *nationality* is, or what the rights claimed for it are. *H. S. Edwards.*

4. Separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity. 'Institutions calculated to ensure the preservation of their *nationality*.' *H. S. Edwards.*

Nationalize (ná'shon-al-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *nationalized*; ppr. *nationalizing*. 1. To make national; as, to *nationalize* an institution. 2. To give the character and habits of a nation to, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation; as, to *nationalize* a foreign colony.

Nationally (ná'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a national manner or way; with regard to the nation; as a whole nation. 'The Jews... being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant.' *South.*

Nationalness (ná'shon-al-nes), *n.* State of being national. *Johnson.*

Native (ná'tiv), *a.* [L. *nativus*, born, innate, natural, native, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] 1. † Coming into existence by birth; having an origin; born.

Anaximander's opinion is that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again. *Cudworth.*

2. Pertaining to or connected with one's birth, or with the place or circumstances of one's birth; as, *native* land; *native* language. 3. Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with; not artificial or acquired; as, *native* simplicity, grace, genius, and the like; natural.

The members, retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*

4. Cognate; congenial; kindred. 'To join like likes and kins like *native* things.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—5. Connected by birth; resulting from birth; belonging to by virtue of birth. 'Ere her *native* king shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.' *Shak.* 'Though I am *native* here, and to the manner born.' *Shak.*—6. Occurring in nature pure or unmixed with other substances; said of mineral bodies.

Silver is common *native*, and also in combination with sulphur, &c. *Dana.*

Native (ná'tiv), *n.* 1. One born in a place or country; a person or thing which derives its origin from a place or country.—2. † Natural source; origin.

The accusation,
All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our so frank donation. *Shak.*

[Some modern editions read here *motive*.]—3. An oyster raised in an artificial bed. Such oysters are considered far superior to those dredged from the natural beds. The name would seem to be more appropriate to the latter.

Natively (ná'tiv-i), *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own. *Jerr. Taylor.*

Nativeness (ná'tiv-nes), *n.* State of being native or produced by nature.

Nativism (ná'tiv-izm), *n.* The disposition to favour those of native birth in preference to those of foreign origin. *Goodrich* [Recent American.]

Nativity (na-tiv-i-ti), *n.* 1. A coming into life or the world; birth.—*The nativity*, the birth of Christ.

At my *nativity*
The front of heaven was full of berry shapes. *Shak.*

2. The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and manner.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shak.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of the land of Canaan. *Ezek. xvi. 3.*

3. A picture representing the birth of Christ. 4. In *astrology* a scheme or figure of the hea-

vens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born, and called also the *Horoscope*.—*To cast a nativity* is to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of the predominant stars.

Natrolite (ná'trol-i-ti), *n.* [*Natron* (which see), and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A zeolite of the mesotype group, so called on account of the great quantity of soda it contains. It occurs in trap-rocks, and consists of 48 silica, 26 alumina, 16 soda, and 10 water. *Iron natrolite* has one-fourth of the alumina replaced by iron.

Natron (ná'tron), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *natron*, from Ar. *natrum*, native carbonate of soda: same word as *nitre*.] (Na₂CO₃·10H₂O.) Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali. It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in the lakes of Egypt, and in some mineral springs. Called also *Trom*.

Natter (ná'tér), *v. i.* [Closely allied to Icel. *knetta*, to grumble, *gnadda*, to murmur.] To chatter peevishly. [Obsolete and Scotch.] **Natterjack**, **Natterjack Toad** (ná'tér-jak, ná'tér-jak tód), *n.* *Bufo calamita*, a species of toad abundant in various parts of England. Its colour is light yellowish, inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a bright yellow line running along the middle of the back. It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of the common toad, but its motion is more like running, whence it has also the name of *Walking Toad* or *Running Toad*. It has a deep and hollow voice, which may be heard at a great distance.

Nattes (ná'téz), *n.* [Fr. *natte*, a mat, a hassock; L. *matta*, a mat, by the change of *m* into *n*; comp. Fr. *nappe*, from L. *mappa*; *neste*, from *mespius*, &c.] A name given to an ornament used in the decoration of surfaces in the architecture of the twelfth century, from its resemblance to the in-



Nattes, Bayeux Cathedral.

terlaced withs of matting.

Nattily (ná'tiv-i), *adv.* In a natty manner; sprucely; tidily. [Colloq.]

Natiness (ná'tiv-nes), *n.* State of being natty or neat. [Colloq.]

Natty (ná'ti), *a.* [Perhaps from *neat*.] Neat; tidy; nice; spruce. [Colloq.]

Natural (ná'tú-ral), *a.* [O. Fr. *natural*, Mod. Fr. *naturel*, from L. *naturalis*, from *natura*, nature, from *nascor*, to be born or produced. See **NATURE**.] 1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature; not artificial, acquired, or assumed; determined by nature; conferred by nature; normal; as, the *natural* growth of plants or animals; *natural* strength or disposition; the *natural* heat of the body; *natural* colour; *natural* beauty. 'A wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor.' *Shak.*—2. In conformity with the laws of nature; according to the stated course of things; regulated by the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c.; happening in the ordinary course of things without the intervention of accident or violence; as, misery is the *natural* consequence of crime; a *natural* death. 'There is something in this more than *natural*.' *Shak.*—3. Connected with or relating to the existing system of things; treating of or derived from the creation, as known to man, or the world of matter and mind; belonging to nature; as, *natural* philosophy or history; *natural* religion or theology; *natural* laws.

I call that *natural* religion which men might know... by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Bp. Wilkins.*

4. According to life and reality; not strained or affected; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; true to the life.

On the stage he was *natural*, simple, affecting; 'Twas only that when he was off he was acting. *Goldsmith.*

5. Obedient to the normal impulses of nature; affectionate; kind. 'In his love toward her ever most kind and *natural*.' *Shak.*—6. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate; bastard; as, a *natural* son.—7. Connected by the ties of nature or of consanguinity. 'A secret and villainous contriver against me his *natural* brother.' *Shak.*—8. In a state

Naught (nô't) *v. t.* To shipwreck. *Idiom.*

Naught (nô't) *v. t.* To shipwreck. See **NAUTRAGIATE**. Counting shipwreck. "That tempestuous, and all-naughtous sea." *Jer. Taylor*

Naught (nô't) *n.* [A. Sax. *nahht*, *nahht*, more fully *nahht*, from *na*, the negative particle, and *ahht*, *ahht*, itself a compound (see **AVARY**). It means, lit., not or never a whit, and *naht* is the same word in a still more abbreviated form.] Naught, nothing. —To set at naught, to slight, disregard, or despise.

Naught (nô't), *adv.* In no degree; not at all; not.

To wealth or advantage power his naught applied.

I now how that his hands have his naught.

And from him, for that they know his naught.

Naught (nô't), *a.* 1. Worthless, of no value or account. "Things naught and things indifferent." *Heulor* —2. Naught; bad, vile. No man can be stark naught at once. *Puller*

3. Lost, ruined.

Go, get you to your home, begone, away!

All will be naught else.

Naughtily (nô't-lî), *adv.* In a naughty manner (a) wickedly, corruptly. (b) Perverse, mischievously, said of children, and now the only use of the word.

Naughtiness (nô't-lî-ness), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being naughty; wickedness; evil principles or purposes. I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine heart. *1 Sam. xiv. 8.*

2. Perverseness; mischievousness; misbehavior, as of children: now the sole use of the word.

Naughtily (nô't-lî), *adv.* Naughtily; corruptly.

Well, thou did I for want of better wit,

Because my parents naughtily brought me up.

Naughtily (nô't-lî), *a.* [From **naught**.] 1. Worthless; good for nothing; bad.

The other boats had very naughtily.

Jos. xlv. 8.

2. Wicked; corrupt.

A naughtily person, a wicked man, without with a forward mouth.

Prov. vi. 12.

3. Mischievous; bad; very wrong; as, a naughtily child, naughtily conduct. [The word is not now used except in this sense, as applied to children, or in mock censure.] —4. Unfit, unfavourable. "This a naughtily sight to swim in." *Shak.*

Naughtily (nô't-lî), *n.* A term of abuse or reproach applied either to male or female.

We called me the eldest villainess, as if I had been an evill naughtily-child.

Chapman.

Naught (nô't) *n.* [L. *nautilus*, Gr. *nautilus*, passage-money, fare, from *naus*, a ship.] The freight or passage-money for goods or persons by sea or passage over a river.

Naumachy, **Naumachia** (nô'm-â-kî, nô'm-â-kî), *n.* [L. *naumachia*, Gr. *naumachia*—*naus*, a ship, and *machia*, fight.] 1. A naval combat, a sea-fight.

And now the naumachia begins.

Clara to the court.

2. In Rome, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight —2. The place where these shows were exhibited.

Naumachite (nô'm-â-kî), *n.* [From the *naumachia*.] A native salicide of silver and lead, occurring in cubical crystals, granular, and in thin plates.

Nauplius (nô'plî-ûs), *n.* In the development of many Crustacea. In this stage the animal has an oval unsegmented body, a median eye, and three pairs of limbs, of which the first is simple, the other two branched. This form of the common fresh water cyclops was described as a distinct genus under the name of *Nauplius*. This form is regarded as the primitive form of all Crustaceans.

Naupliometer (nô'plî-ô-mê-têr), *n.* [Gr. *naus*, a ship, *plî*, inclination, *mêtrôn*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination of sea. *Admiral Smyth.*

Naupliology (nô'plî-ô-lî), *n.* [Gr. *naus*, a ship, and *plî*, view.] The art or pretended art of discovering ships or land of considerable distances.

Nausea (nô'sh-â), *n.* [L. from Gr. *nausea*, from *naus*, a ship.] See **nausea**; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit, quins; loathing, squeamishness of the stomach.

Nauseant (nô'sh-ânt), *a.* A substance which produces nausea.

Nauseate (nô'sh-â-tê), *v. t.* prot. & pp. nauseated, *ppr.* nauseating. [L. *nausea*.] To become squeamish, to feel nausea; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

We are apt to nauseate at very good meat when we know that an ill cook did dress it. *Sp. Dyspepsia.*

Nauseate (nô'sh-â-tê), *v. t.* 1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

The poorest comestibles and loathes wholesome food.

See R. Blackmore.

Old age, with short pace, odious creeping on,

Nauses the youth which is her youth the even.

Dryden.

2. To affect with disgust; to cause to feel nausea.

He let go his hold and turned from her as if he were nauseated.

Swift.

Nauseation (nô'sh-â-shôn), *n.* The condition of being nauseated, or the act of nauseating. *See Hall.*

Nauseative (nô'sh-â-tîv), *a.* Causing nausea or loathing.

Nauseous (nô'sh-â), *a.* Emitting or tending to excite nausea; loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; in a weaker sense, distasteful.

From wine, whose children take delight,

Come nauseous to the young man's appetite.

See J. Dryden.

Nauseous (nô'sh-â), *adv.* In a nauseous manner; loathsome; disgustfully.

Nauseousness (nô'sh-â-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being nauseous; loathsome-ness; quality of exciting disgust.

The nauseousness of such company disgusts a reasonable man.

Dryden.

Nautah (nô't), *n.* In the East Indies, an entertainment which consists chiefly in witnessing dancing by professional performers called nautah girls.

Nautah-girl (nô't-gîrl), *n.* In the East Indies, one who performs in a nautah; a native dancing girl.

They caught them round the waist, and began to lead them about as if they were nautah girls.

See R. Russell.

Nautic (nô'tik), *a.* Name as **Nautilic**, but obsolete or only poetical.

Nautilic (nô'tik-â), *a.* [L. *nautilus*, from *naus*, a vessel, for *naus*, from *naus*, a ship. See **NAVAL**.] Pertaining to nautilus or navigation, as, *nautilic skill*, a *nautilic almanac*. See **ALMANAC**. *Nautilic* distance, the arc of a rhumb line intercepted between any two places. —*Nautilic day*. See **DAY**. —*Nautilic mile*. See **MILE**. —*Nautilic*, *Nautilic*. See **NAVAL**.

Nautilically (nô'tik-â-lî), *adv.* In a nautilic manner, in matters pertaining to navigation.

Nautilidæ, **Nautilinæ** (nô'tîl-îd-â, nô'tîl-îd-â), *a. pl.* [From *Nautilus* (which see).] A family of cephalopoda mollusca, constituting with the Ammonoitidæ or ammonitidæ the order Tetrabranchiata. The species of the shell are simple, curved, or slightly lobed, the suture is more or less plain, and the siphon is central, sub-central, or internal. The family is divided into two sections (a) the *Nautilidæ* proper and (b) the *Orthoceras*. The most important typical forms of the family are the genera *Nautilus* and *Orthoceras* (which see).

Nautilite (nô'tîl-î-tî), *n.* Any fossil shell, apparently allied to the existing nautilus.

Nautiloid (nô'tîl-î-ôid), *a.* [L. *nautilus* (which see), and Gr. *oides*, likeness.] Resembling the nautilus a term applied to the many-chambered shells, or rather cell-cases, of those terebratulæ whose cells present externally a resemblance to the nautilus.

Nautiloid (nô'tîl-î-ôid), *n.* That which has the form of the nautilus.

Nautilus (nô'tîl-î), *n.* [Gr. *nautilus*, a sailor, also a nautilus, from *naus*, a ship.] 1. A genus of cephalopoda, with polythalamous or many-chambered cells. The shell of the pearl nautilus (*N. pompilius*) is a spiral with smooth sides. The turns are contiguous, the outer side covering the inner. The chambers are separated by transverse septa, which are concave outward, and perforated by a tube passing through the disk. The nautilus is an inhabitant of the tropical sea. Only three or four recent species are known, though the fossil species exceed a hundred. The animal resides in the cavity of its first or external chamber. A siphon connects the body with the air-chamber, passing through an aperture and short projecting tube in each transverse septum till it ter-

minates in the smallest chamber at the inner extremity of the shell. These internal chambers contain only air. By means of the siphon the animal is enabled to sink itself or to swim. See cut of **Nautilus** under art. **TETRABRANCHIATA**. —2. A loose popular name applied to the shells of several different genera of mollusca. The animal which is said to sail in its shell upon the surface of the water is the paper nautilus or argonaut (*Argonauta argo*). See **ARGONAUT**. —3. A form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by means of condensed air. —*Nautilus propeller*, a hydraulic device for propelling ships. Water is admitted into a water-tight compartment in the bottom of the vessel, in which is a horizontal turbine-wheel rotated by a vertical shaft from the engine. The rotation of the wheel impels the water through two pipes outwardly to each side of the ship, where it escapes through two nozzles which may be directed either toward the bow or stern of the vessel, causing her either to go ahead or back, as the case may be.

Nautilum (nô'tîl-î-um), *n.* [L. *nautilus*, a ship.] 1. A duty on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship. *Dugdale.*

Naval (nô'val), *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, a ship, cogn. Gr. *naus*, *naus*, from a root *na* for *na*, meaning to float, to glide, to flow.] 1. Consisting of ships, as, a naval force or armament. —2. Pertaining to a navy or to ships, as, naval stores. —*Naval officer*, one belonging to the royal navy; in the United States, an officer who assists the custom-house collector in collecting the customs on importations. —*Naval stores*, among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred either on a naval commander who gained any signal victory or on the one who first boarded an enemy's ship. In her the naval stores is formed with the stems and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet. *Naval*, *Naval*. *Naval* is more especially applied to what pertains to a ship or a navy, its crew, equipments, tactics, &c., *naval* to what pertains to the science or art of navigation. —**STN. Naval**, marine, maritime.

Navals (nô'vals), *a. pl.* Naval affairs. "In Cromwell's time, whose affairs were much greater than had ever been in any age." *Clarendon.*

Navarrah (nô'vâr-â), *n.* [Gr. *navarrah*—

navis, rain.] 1. In Great

Britain, a

Knowledge of man-

skill or experience,

g models for build-

ing. *See W. Pott.*

2. Pertaining to

a sing. and pl. A

Navarra.

3. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

4. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

5. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

6. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

7. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

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34. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

35. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

36. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

37. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

38. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

39. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

40. *navis*, *navis*; cogn.

6. So as barely to escape injury, danger, or exposure; close; narrow; as, a *near shave*; *near work*. Long chases and *near escapes* of Tania Topoe. W. H. Russell.—7. On the left: opposed to *off*, in riding or driving; as, the *near side*; the *near fore-leg*.—8. Short; serving to bring the object close. 'Tow'rd solid good what leads the *nearest way*. Milton.—9. Close; narrow; niggardly; parsimonious.

A *near* and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh. Hale.

SYN. Nigh, close, adjacent, proximate, contiguous, present, ready, intimate, familiar, dear.

Near (nēr), *prep.* At no great distance from; close to; nigh.

No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart. Shak.

Near (nēr), *adv.* 1. Almost at hand, within a little; in or by close relation or alliance; closely. 'They will go *near* to think their girlies and garters to be bonds and shackles.' Bacon. 'The earl of Armaigne *near* knit to Charles.' Shak.—2. *Naut.* close to the wind; opposed to *off*.

Near (nēr), *v. t.* To approach; to come near; as, the ship *near*ed the land.

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *near*es you. Heywood.

Near (nēr), *v. i.* To approach; to draw near.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *near*ed and *near*ed. Coleridge.

Nearctic (nē-ārk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *E. arctic*.] One of the six regions into which zoologists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. The Nearctic region extends throughout America down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Near-dweller (nēr-dwel-ēr), *n.* A neighbour.

We may chance
Meet some of our *near-dwellers* with my car.

Near-hand (nēr-hand), *a.* Near; nigh. [Scotch.]

Near-hand (nēr-hand), *adv.* Near-at-hand; nearly; almost; closely; intimately. [Old English and Scotch.]

The entering *near-hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. Bacon.

Near-legged (nēr-legd), *a.* Walking with the feet so near each other that they come in contact. Shak.

Nearly (nēr-ly), *adv.* So as to be near: (a) almost; within a little; at no great distance; not remotely. (b) Closely; as, two persons *nearly* related or allied. (c) Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. Milton.

(d) In a parsimonious or niggardly manner. **Nearness** (nēr-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being near in any of the senses of the word; as, (a) closeness in time or place; small distance.

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. Pope.

(b) Closeness of relationship. (c) Parsimony; closeness in expenses. Bacon.

Near-sighted (nēr-sit-ed), *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.

Near-sightedness (nēr-sit-ed-ness), *n.* The state of being near-sighted; myopia.

Near (nēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *neat*, Sc. *nowt*, Icel. *naut*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, cattle, an ox; from verbal stem Icel. *njóta*, A. Sax. *neotan*, to use, to enjoy; Goth. *nōtān*, to take.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows: commonly used collectively, though sometimes applied to a single animal. 'A *neat* and a sheep of his own.' Tusser.

And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat*. Shak.

Here thou beholdest thy large sleek *neat*,
Unto the dewlaps up in meat. Herrick.

—*Neat's-foot oil*, an oil obtained from the feet of neat.

Neat (nēr), *a.* Belonging or relating to animals of the ox kind; as, *neat* cattle.

Neat (nēr), *a.* [Fr. *net*, *nette*, from L. *nitidus*, shining, from *niteo*, to shine.] 1. Having everything in perfect order; orderly; tidy; trim; as, the room was always very *neat*; *neat* in one's dress.—2. Free from what is offensive, unbecoming, or in bad taste; pleasing with simplicity; nice. 'Sluttish to such *neat* excellence opposed.' Shak. 'What *neat* repeat shall feast us.' Milton.—3. Ex-

pressed in few and well-chosen words; free from tawdriness or turgidity; simply elegant; chaste; said of style. *Neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively. Pope.—4. Pure; unadulterated; unmixed; as, *neat* brandy.

Tuns of sweet old wine, along the wall,
Neat and divine drink. Chapman.

5. Complete in character, skill, &c.; exact; finished; adroit; clever; as, a *neat* piece of work; a *neat* trick. 'By thy leave, my *neat* soundrel.' B. Jonson.—6. Clear of the cask, case, wrapper, &c.; with all deductions made; as, *neat* weight. [In this sense usually written *Net* or *Nett*.] SYN. Nice, pure, cleanly, tidy, trim, spruce, smart.

Neat-handed (nēr-hand-ed), *a.* Using the hands with neatness; clever and tidy; deft; dexterous.

Herbs, and other country messes,
Which the *neat-handed* Phyllis dresses. Milton.

Not is he (Sp. Burnet) a *neat-handed* workman even of that class. Craik.

Neatherd (nēr'hērd), *n.* A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. Shak.

Neat-house (nēr'hous), *n.* A house for neat cattle; a cow-house. Massinger.

Neatify (nēr-īf), *v. t.* To render neat. Chapman.

Neat-land (nēr'land), *n.* In law, land let out to yeomanry. Cowell.

Neatly (nēr-ly), *adv.* In a neat manner; (a) tidily. 'Wearing his apparel *neatly*.' Shak. (b) With good taste; without tawdry ornaments; as, a lady *neatly* dressed.

'Twelve vast French romances *neatly* gilt.
Pope. (c) In simple and elegant style; as, an address *neatly* drawn up.

Neatness (nēr'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being neat: (a) tidiness; as, the *neatness* of a garment. (b) Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; chasteness; simple elegance; as, *neatness* of style; *neatness* of dress.

Neatress (nēr'ness), *n.* A female who takes care of neat or cattle. Warner.

Neb (neb), *n.* [A. Sax. *neb*, *nebb*, face, mouth, beak; D. *neb*, Dan. *neb*, Sw. *näbb*, Icel. *nef*, the beak of a bird, a nose; closely allied to forms with initial *s*, as D. *snēb*, Dan. Sw. and O.G. *snabel* (Mod.G. *schnabel*), a beak; comp. E. *snipe*.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth or snout; a nib. 'How she holds up the *neb*, the bill to him!' Shak.

I was unlucky red-coats were up for the black-fishing or somersault ploy, for the *neb* o' them's never out of mischief. Sir W. Scott.

Nebalia (nē-bā'li-a), *n.* A genus of entomostracous crustacea, belonging to the order Phyllopora, and containing two or more interesting British species.

Neb-neb (neb'neb), *n.* See BABLAH.

Nebris (neb'ris), *n.* [Gr.] A fawn's skin worn as a part of the dress by hunters and others. In works of art it is the characteristic covering of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, and satyrs.

Nebula (neb'ū-lā), *n.* pl. **Nebulae** (neb'ū-lē). [L. *nebula*, a cloud, mist, vapour; closely allied to Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud, mass of clouds; from same root as Icel. *nif*, mist, fog; O.G. *nibul*, G. *nebel*, mist.] 1. In *pathol.* (a) a white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea. (b) A cloudy appearance in the urine.—2. In *astron.* the name given to certain celestial objects resembling white clouds, which in many cases when observed through telescopes of sufficient power have been resolved into clusters of distinct stars.

As more and more powerful telescopes have been employed, the number of resolvable nebulae has become greater and greater, and it is probable that many nebulae irresolvable at present may yet appear to be star clusters in telescopes more powerful than those now employed. The spectroscopic has, however, shown that many nebulae, among which are several which had hitherto appeared to be well-authenticated clusters, consist of masses of incandescent gas. Nebulae have been classified as follows:—(a) *clusters of stars* either of a globular or irregular form, in a more or less advanced state of concentration. (b) *Resolvable nebulae*, differing from clusters in having no visible outlying branches. (c) *Irresolvable nebulae*, of elliptic, spiral, annular, and irregular forms. (d) *Planetary nebulae*, so called because they slightly resemble in appearance the larger planets. (e) *Nebulous star*, a bright star often seen in the centre of a circular nebula, or two bright stars associated with a double nebula, or with two distinct nebulae near each other. (f) *Irregular nebulae*,

which are unlike all other forms of nebulae, and seem to consist of fantastic convolutions of nebulous matter.—3. In *her.* see **NEBULY**.

Nebular (neb'ū-lēr), *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.—*Nebular hypothesis*, a celebrated hypothesis which supposes that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula; that this had a revolution on its own axis from west to east; that the temperature gradually diminishing, the nebula contracting by refrigeration, the rotation increased in rapidity, and zones of nebulousity were successively thrown off in consequence of the centrifugal force overpowering the central attraction. These zones being condensed, and partaking of the primary rotation, constituted the planets, some of which in turn threw off zones which now form their satellites. The main body being condensed towards the centre formed the sun.

Nebule, *n.* A small cloud. Chaucer.

Nebule-moulding (neb'ū-mōld-ing), *n.* Same as *Nebuly-moulding*. Guit.

Nebulist (neb'ū-list), *n.* One who upholds the nebular hypothesis. Page.

Nebulose (neb'ū-lōs), *a.* Misty; cloudy; foggy; nebulous. Derham.

Nebulosity (neb'ū-lōs-ī-ty), *n.* 1. The state of being nebulous or cloudy; cloudiness; haziness.—2. In *astron.* the faint misty appearances surrounding certain stars; the state or condition of existing as a nebula.

All the material ingredients of the earth existed in this diffuse *nebulosity*, either in the state of vapour, or in some state of still greater expansion. H. Arnold.

Nebulous (neb'ū-lūs), *a.* [L. *nebulosus*, from *nebula*, a cloud.] 1. Cloudy; hazy; literally or figuratively; as, he was quite in a *nebulous* condition.—2. In *astron.* pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.—*Nebulous star*. See under **NEBULA**.

Nebulousness (neb'ū-lūs-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness. 'Many spots in the brightest moons, and much *nebulosity* in the faintest stars.' Ep. Gauden.

Nebuly (neb'ū-ly), *a.* Covered or ornamented with wavy lines: used chiefly or solely in heraldry, and applied to a line drawn with undulations like the wavy edges of clouds, or to a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it.

Nebuly (neb'ū-ly), *n.* In *her.* a line of partition of a wavy form. See the adjective.



A fess nebuly.

Nebuly-moulding (neb'ū-ly-mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* an ornament in Norman architecture, the edge of which forms an undulating or wavy line, and which is introduced in corbel-tables and archivolts.

Neco, *n.* A niece; a cousin. Chaucer.

Necessarian (ne-ses-sā'ri-an), *n.* See **NECESSITARIAN**.

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the *necessarians* is this, whether volition can take place independently of motive. W. Belsham.

Necessarian (ne-ses-sā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to necessitarianism.

Necessitarianism (ne-ses-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that the determination of the will is necessitated by the influence of motives.

Let us suppose further, that we do not know more of cause and effect than a certain definite order of succession among facts, and that we have a knowledge of the necessity of that succession—and hence of necessary laws—and I, for my part, do not see what escape there is from utter materialism and *necessitarianism*. Huxley.

Necessarily (ne'ses-sā-ri-ly), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise; indispensably.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever. Ep. Pearson.

Necessariness (ne'ses-sā-ri-ness), *n.* The state of being necessitarian. Johnson.

Necessarius (ne'ses-sā-ri), *a.* [From L. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, necessary, unavoidable—*ne*, not, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to yield. See **CEDE**.] 1. Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise; inevitable; unavoidable.

Death, a *necessary* end. Shak.

In asserting that the human mind possesses, in its own ideas, an element of *necessary* and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cuthbert, and even by Plato. W. Howell.

2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that cannot be absent without preventing the purpose intended, as, air is necessary to support animal life, food is necessary to nourish the body.

All creatures are in virtue understood.
To only necessary to the good. *Shak.*

3. Acting from necessity or the absolute determination of motives opposed to free, as, whether man is a necessity or a free agent is a question much discussed. *Necessary truths*, those truths which cannot from their very nature but be true. *See* **TRUTH**.

Necessary (nĕs'se-ri) *n.* 1. Anything necessary or indispensably requisite, anything that cannot be done without.

During the early stages of social development, every small group of people and every family obtained everything in its own consumption; but now the only necessary and for each necessity, those extra a combined body of whole and social distribution. *H. Spencer*

2. A privy, a water closet.

Necessitarianism, **Necessitarian** (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm, nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in opposition to the freedom of the will.

The Arminians have contested the Calvinists, the Calvinists have renounced the Arminians in a variety of contradictory terms. The advocates of free will oppose the omnipotence and immutability as a power which of what ought to be. The necessitarianists take issue upon the experimental reality of facts. *J. A. Smith*

Necessitarianism (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *n.* Same as **Necessitarianism**.

Necessitate (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *v.* To put, to necessitate, to necessitate. (From **L.** *necessitate*, *necessitate*. *See* **NECESSARY**.) To make necessary or indispensable, to render unavoidable.

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness necessitate his removal from the office. *Smith*

3. To compel, to force, to oblige.

The Marquis of Worcester, being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to leave all his army lost. *Carleton*

Nec To compel, force, oblige, constrain, compel.

Necessitation (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *n.* The act of necessitating or making necessary, the state of being made necessary, compulsion.

Necessitated (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *a.* In a state of want, necessitous, controlled by necessity.

Necessitous (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *a.* Exhibiting necessity in the sense of indigence; (a) very needy or indigent, pressed with poverty.

There are millions of necessitous labor and genuine poverty. *Robinson*

(b) Narrow, destitute, pinching.

He was not in necessitous circumstances, his salary being a liberal one. *Dr. Foster (Hudson)*

Necessitousness (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *n.* In a necessitous manner, as, to be necessitously circumstanced.

Necessitousness (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *n.* The state of being necessitous, extreme poverty or destitution, pressing want.

Where there is want and necessitousness there will be quarrelling. *Dr. T. Burnet*

Necessitude (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *n.* [L. *necessitas*, *necessitas* also intimacy, relationship.] 1. Necessitousness, want. 2. Intimate connection or relation, a Latinism.

Between things and their people, parents and their children, there is no great a necessitudinal property, and intercourse of nature. *J. Taylor*

Necessity (nĕs'se-ri-iz'm) *n.* (Fr. *necessité*, *L.* *necessitas* from *necesse*, unavoidable *See* **NECESSARY**.) 1. The state of being necessary, condition demanding that something must be (a) the state of being unable to be otherwise, unavoidableness, inevitableness, as, it is of necessity that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time, it is of necessity that two contradictory propositions cannot both be true. (b) The state of being indispensable or requisite, indispensableness, need, as, there is no necessity for any interference in the man.

We are the necessity of an explanation to bring the country to reason. *Adams*

2. Irresistible power, compulsive force, physical or moral, as, the general in this case issued from necessity and not from choice, it is law a constraint upon the will, whereby a person is urged to do that which his judgment disapproves, and which it is to be presumed, his will (if left to itself) would reject. A man, therefore, is coerced for those acts which are done through unavoidable force and compulsion. — A. The absolute

determination of the will by motives. — *Doctrine of necessity*, the doctrine that the will is absolutely determined by motives in all its volitions. 3. That which is requisite for a purpose, a necessary.

These should be hours for necessities, Not for delights. *Shak.*

O, what was seen to me
More matter of the fancy now has given
The vast necessity of heart and life. *Tennyson*

4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty, pressing need. *Survive* (whether to grim necessity) *Shak.*

The state of all the dissenting in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and necessity his Majesty was in. *Charleton*

— *Logical necessity*, that which consists in the circumstance that something cannot be conceived different from what it is. *Moral necessity* *See* above, definition 4. — *Physical necessity*, that which arises from the laws of the material universe. This necessity is conditional, not absolute.

Neck (nek) *n.* (A Sax. *necca*, the neck; D. *nek* the neck or back of the neck, Dan. *nekk*, foot, head, the organ, the back part of the head, G. *necke*, the neck. Further connections doubtful.) 1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk and connects them. The bones of the neck in man, and in nearly all other mammals, are the seven cervical vertebrae. In man and in most quadrupeds this part is more slender than the trunk.

2. Any part corresponding to or resembling the neck of animals in things inanimate, as, (a) a long narrow neck connecting two larger tracts; as, (b) the long slender part of a bottle or vessel; (c) that part of guller, banjo, or similar instrument connects the scroll or head and on which is the finger board. — *Neck*, a column, in arch the part which connects a capital or head with the shaft; that part which lies between the lowest moulding of the capital and the lowest moulding of the shaft.

3. That part which lies between the middle moulding and the cornice ring. To be neck and heels, to punish by heavily bringing the chin and knees of the culprit close to each other, and keeping them in that state for a certain time. *Neck* and *crup* lie under Chop — *Neck* or *necking* at every risk. A stiff neck, in *Neck* doctor's obstinacy in sin. — On the neck of, immediately after, following closely; on the heels of. *Neck*, *Neck* — To break the neck of an affair, (a) to destroy the main force of, to ruin or destroy. — *Break the neck of their own cause*. *Neck*, (b) To get over the worst part of a thing; to get more than half through.

He was a capital splitter of a post when he had broken the neck of his day's work. *Heples*

— To harden the neck, to grow obstinate, to be more and more perverse and rebellious. *Neck* is 17 — To tread on the neck of (fig.) to subdue utterly, to crush in subjection, to oppress.

Neck-and-neck (nek-and-nek) *a.* Even, level, equal, used particularly in reference to horse-racing and house to any kind of competition.

Our men in this class at Hoxton are on a neck-and-neck race, have been very different. *Farrow*

Neckcloth (nek's-klŭ) *n.* A neckerchief.

Neck-band (nek-band) *n.* The part of a shirt which surrounds the neck, and to which the collar is attached.

Neckbeef (nek-beef) *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price. 'As cheap as neckbeef.' *Buck*

Neckcloth (nek'klŭth) *n.* A piece of linen or cotton cloth of some size folded and worn on the neck as part of a gentleman's dress.

Necked (nek't) *a.* Having a neck generally used in composition, as in stiff-necked.

Neckcloth (nek'klŭth) *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

Necklace (nek'las) *n.* A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn on the neck.

Neckless (nek'less) *a.* Having a neckless marked as with a neckline. 'The hooded and the neckless snake.' *St. W. Jones*

Neckland (nek'land) *n.* A neck or long tract of land. *Hobart* [Rare]

Necklet (nek'let) *n.* A small chain, usually of gold, worn round the neck for suspending a locket or other article of jewelry.

Neck-mould, **Neck-moulding** (nek'mold, nek'mold) *n.* In arch a small corner moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital, also, a similar member of the union of a finial with the pinnacles. *See* **COLUMN**

Neck-or-nothing (nek'or-noth-ing) *a.* Involving great risk, extremely dangerous; desperate, as, a mad neck-or-nothing frisk. *Dickens*

Neck-piece (nek'pŭs) *n.* An ornament or defense for the neck.

Neck-tie (nek'tŭ) *n.* A small band of cloth, generally silk or satin, worn round the neck, and tied in a more or less elaborate knot in front.

Neck-verse (nek'vers) *n.* 1. The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, by showing that he could read, and to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, 'Miserere mei.' 2. 'Within forty feet of the gallows, among his neck-verse.' *Melville*

Lower are they know I never a man.
Was't any neck-verse at station. *St. W. Jones*

2. A verse or saying on the utterance of which one's fate depends, a shibboleth.

These words 'bowed and chanced, were their neck-verse or shibboleth to distinguish them, all pronouncing 'bowed and chanced' being promptly put to death. *Palmer*

Neckwood (nek'wud) *n.* A slang or operative term for hemp, as furnishing materials for hanging persons.

Necrolite (nek'rol-ŭt) *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *lithos*, a stone.] Fossil sulphur, a variety of orthoclase which, when struck or powdered, exhales a peculiar odor like that of putrid flesh. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore.

Necrologia, **Necrological** (nek-rō-ŭl-ŭ, nek-rō-ŭl-ŭ) *a.* Pertaining to a necrology, giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

Necrologies (nek-rō-ŭl-ŭ) *n.* One who gives an account of deaths, one who writes obituary notices.

Necrology (nek-rō-ŭl-ŭ) *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, discourse.] A register of distinguished persons, members of societies, &c., who die within a certain time; an obituary or collection of obituary notices.

Necromancer (nek'rō-man-ŭ) *n.* One who practices necromancy, a conjurer, a sorcerer, a wizard. *Dost* will it

Necromancy (nek'rō-man-ŭ) *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *mantia*, divination. *See* **BLACK-ART**.] 1. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. — 2. The art of magic; enchantment, conjuration.

This goddess dwindle in the air,
By necromancy placed there. *Shelton*

Necromantic (nek-rō-man'ŭth) *a.* Pertaining to necromancy, performed by necromancy.

Necromantic (nek-rō-man'ŭth) *n.* Trick; conjuration. 'With all the necromantic of their art.' *Young* [Rare]

Necromantical (nek-rō-man'ŭth) *a.* Same as **Necromantic**.

Necromantically (nek-rō-man'ŭth-ŭl-ŭ) *adv.* By necromancy or the black-art; by conjuration.

Necrosis (nek'rō-sŭ) *n.* Same as **Necrotic**.

Necrophage (nek-rō-fŭ-gŭ) *n.* pl. [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *phagō*, to eat.] An extensive group of clover-like bacteria, comprehending those which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances. One of the best known genera is *Necrophorus*, the burying-beetle. *See* **NECROPHORUS**

Necrophagous (nek-rō-fŭ-gŭ) *a.* A beetle of the group *Necrophaga*.

Necrophagous (nek-rō-fŭ-gŭ) *a.* Rating or feeding on the dead, especially, in and a term applied to animals which devour dead animals or other putrescent substances.

Necrophilia (nek-rō-fŭ-lŭ) *n.* An unnatural and revolting love or appetite for the dead, manifested in various ways, as living beside dead bodies, exhaling oxygen to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them; the tendency sometimes developing into a sort of cannibalism.

Necrophobia, **Necrophobic** (nek-rō-fŭ-bŭ, nek'rō-fŭ-bŭ) *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *phobos*, fear.] 1. A horror of dead bodies. 2. Exaggerated fear of death, a sphragm occurring in persons suffering from certain diseases. *Dunlap*

Necrophorus (nek-rof-o-rus), *n.* [Gr. nekros, dead, and phoros, a bearer, from phero, to bear.] A genus of large and handsome coleopterous insects, which have obtained the name of burying-beetles, from the peculiar instinct which they exhibit of burying the dead bodies of small animals, such as

Necrophorus vespillo (Bur.) (eng. house).

mole, mice, frogs, &c., as a receptacle for their eggs and larva. Some of the largest species are found in North America. There are several British species, distinguished by the golden-coloured bands upon the elytra. The *N. germanicus* is the largest and rarest of the British species. It belongs to Latreille's Necrophaga, to the Silphidae of modern writers.

Necropolis (nek-rof-o-lis), *n.* [Gr. nekros, dead, and polis, a city, the city of the dead.] A name given in particular to the ancient cemeteries, which in the neighbourhood of some of the great cities are very extensive, and filled with magnificent remains. The name has also been given to some modern cemeteries in or near towns.

Necropsy (nek-rof-si), *n.* [Gr. nekros, dead, and ops, sight.] Examination of a dead body.

Necroscopic, Necroscopical (nek-rō-skop/-ik, nek-rō-skop/-ik-al), *a.* [Gr. nekros, dead, and skopos, to examine.] Relating to post-mortem examinations.

Necrosed (nē-kro-sed), *a.* Affected by necrosis, as a necrosed bone.

Necrosis (nē-kro-sis), *n.* [Gr. nekros, dead, and nosis, death.] 1. In pathology, the death of the bone substance, a condition of the bone substance corresponding to what gangrene is to the soft parts, thus distinguished from caries, which corresponds to ulceration in the soft parts. 2. In bot. a disease of plants chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts of vegetables. It consists of small black spots below which the substance of the plant decays. Called also *Spotting*.

Nectandra (nek-tan-dra), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceae, natives of South and Central America, consisting of large forest trees, with alternate leaves and loose axillary panicles or corymbs of perfect flowers. One of the species, *N. Rodiei* (the green-heart tree of Demerara), furnishes bebeeru bark, which has been recommended in place of quinine as a febrifuge and antiperiodic. See GREEN-HEART.

Nectar (nek-tar), *n.* [Gr. Nektar, unknown.] 1. In Greek myth the drink of the gods, which was imagined to contribute much towards their eternal existence. It was said to impart a bloom, a beauty, and a vigour which surpassed all conception, and together with ambrosia (their solid food) repaired all the decays or accidental injuries of the divine constitution. 2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink, as a beverage made of sweet wine and honey or of sweet wine and half-dried grapes. — 3. In bot. the honey of a flower; the superfluous nectarine matter remaining after the stamens and pistils have consumed all that they require.

Nectarial (nek-tar-i-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to nectar, nectarine. — 2. Pertaining to the nectary of a plant; nectarial.

Nectarine (nek-tar-i-en), *a.* Pertaining to nectar; resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant. 'Nectarine juice.' *Telford*.

Nectarid (nek-tar-id), *n.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets.

Where no crude selfish reigns. *Shilsh.*

Nectarous (nek-tar-i-us), *a.* Same as Nectarine. 'The juice nectarous.' *Pope*.
Nectarously (nek-tar-i-us-li), *adv.* In a nectarous manner.

Nectarousness (nek-tar-i-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being nectarous.

Nectarial (nek-tar-i-al), *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Nectariferous (nek-tar-i-far-us), *a.* [Nectar, nectary, and L. fero, to bear.] 1. Producing nectar or honey; as, a nectariferous glandule. — 2. Having a nectary.

Nectarilys (nek-tar-i-lis), *n.* In bot. a collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Menyanthes*.

Nectarine (nek-tar-i-en), *a.* Sweet as nectar. 'Nectarine fruits.' *Willow*.

Nectarine (nek-tar-i-en), *n.* A variety of the common peach (*Ampechus persica*), and only differing from it in having a smoother rind and firmer pulp. Both are often found growing on the same tree. See PEACH.

Nectariniada, Nectarinidæ (nek-tar-i-ni-fa-da, nek-tar-i-ni-fa-da), *n. pl.* A family of slender-beaked insectivorous birds, comprising the honey-suckers, all of which are foreign. See HONEY-SUCKER.

Nectarize (nek-tar-i-ze), *v. t.* To mingle with nectar, to sweeten. *Cookery*.

Nectarostigma (nek-tar-i-stig-ma), *n.* [Nectar, and Gr. stigma, a prick.] In bot. a gland secreting honey in certain flowers, as in *Ranunculus*.

Nectarotheca (nek-tar-i-thē-ka), *n.* [Nectar, and Gr. theka, a case, a repository.] In bot. a honey or nectar case; specifically, the spur of certain flowers.

Nectarous (nek-tar-i-us), *a.* Sweet as nectar.

Nectary (nek-tar-i), *n.* [From nectar.] The name given by Linnaeus to every part of a flower that contains or secretes a nectariferous fluid, or even to every abnormal part of a flower. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx as in *Tropeolum*, or of the corolla as in *Viola*, or a part of the petals, or of some analogous organs, as in *Aquilegia* and *Aconium*. The curious fringed scales of *Parnassia* are also considered of this kind, as also diaks. The scales on the claws of the petals of *Ranunculus* and the pits on those of the lilies and *Fritillaria* are also nectaries, as are the crown of narcissus, the processes of the passion-flower, and the inner minute scales of grasses. The out shows section of the crown-imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*), with the nectary glands at the base of the petals. If it is necessary to retain the term nectary it should be restricted to those

1. Nectary Glands.

2 parts with the

l-ina), a. Of or

to, nectary-like

n. pl. Necton-

7. nectis, swim-

ing fish, a cup.]

or disk of a me-

contraction of

spelled through

ix consists of a

y its base to the

with a muscular

cavity.

[Gr. nectis, to

the interior of

calyx of a me-

n. nectis. See

ly the dim. form

of Nectis; so

reddy, another name given to the sea, may

be the common abbreviation of Outhbert.]

A familiar name for a donkey

Née (nā), *pp.* [Fr. from L. natus, pp. of

nascor, to be born.] Born a term some-

times placed before a married woman's

maiden name to indicate the family to which

she belongs, as, Madame de Stael, née Necker,

that is, Madame de Stael, born Necker, or

whose family name was Necker.

Need (nēd), *n.* [A Sax. nēd, need; cog. D. need, O Fris. nēd, need, Dan. nēd, Goth. nēd, need, necessity, want, distress.] 1. A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something, urgent want; necessity.

What further need have we of witnesses?

Met. xviii. 69.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.

In all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need.

—At need, at one's need, at a time of greatest requirement; in a great exigency; in a strait. 'Sir William of Deloraine, good at need.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Three fair poems
Who need to silence near his throne, the friends
Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright
Sweet face, who will help him or his need.

Tragedy.

SYN. Exigency, emergency, strait, extremity, necessity, distress, destitution, poverty, indigence, penury.

Need (nēd), *v. t.* To have necessity or need for; to want, to lack; to require.

They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. *Mat. ix. 13.*

Need, with another verb, is often used as a sort of auxiliary, especially in negative and interrogative sentences implying obligation or necessity, without the personal termination of the 3d person singular, and without the infinitive sign to being prefixed to the following verb; as, he or they need not go; need he do it?

Need (nēd), *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary; never used with a personal nominative.

There needs no such apology. *Shak.*

What needed that that terrible despatch of it into your pocket? *Shak.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that needs. *Locke*.

Needer (nēd-er), *n.* One that wants. *Shak.*
Needfire (nēd-fir), *n.* [Lit. fire of need or necessity; another name was *foresd fire*.] A fire produced by the friction of one piece of wood upon another, or of a rope upon a stake of wood. From very ancient times peculiar virtue was attributed to fire thus obtained, which was supposed to have great efficacy in overcoming the enchantment to which disease was ascribed, such as that of cattle. The superstition pervaded most of the Indo-European nations, and existed in the Highlands of Scotland down to a recent date. In the following extract it is improperly applied to a beacon.

The ready page with hurried hand
A-waked the need-fire's smouldering brand,
And reddly blazed the beacon. *Sir W. Scott*

Needful (nēd-ful), *a.* 1. Having or exhibiting need or distress; distressful; needy; necessitous.

For thou art the poor man's help and strength for the needful in his necessity. *Is. xlv. 3* (Coverdale).
Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and driest thy face in the needful time of trouble? *Com. Prayer*.

2. Necessary; requisite. 'The needful bits and curbs to headstrong weeds.' *Shak.*

All things needful for defence abound. *Dryden*.

—The needful, anything necessary or requisite; specifically, ready money. [Colloq. or slang.]

Needfully (nēd-ful-li), *adv.* In a needful manner, necessarily. *B. Jonson*.

Needfulness (nēd-ful-ness), *n.* The state of being needful; necessity.

Needily (nēd-i-li), *adv.* In a needy manner; in want or poverty.

Neediness (nēd-i-ness), *n.* The state of being needy, want, poverty; indigence. *Johnson*.

Needle (nēd-l), *n.* [O.E. *neðle*, *neðel*, *neðel*, *neðel*; a Sax. *neðel*, a needle; cog. O Fris. *neðel*, Goth. *neðla*, G. *neðel*, D. *neðel*, Icel. *neð*, a needle, from a root seen also in D. *neð*, a seam, G. *nehen*, to sew, and probably in L. *neq*, Gr. *neq*, to spin. *Needle* is supposed to be from same root.]

1. In the narrowest sense, a small instrument of steel pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole in it through which is passed a thread, used for sewing. In a wider sense the term is applied to implements of iron or steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing a thread or twice in knitting, netting, embroidery, &c., and formed in various ways, according to the purpose for which they are intended; also, to sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments, some employed for sewing, others for other purposes, as in couching for cataract. The operations that an ordinary sewing needle goes through are so numerous that before it is finished 120 workmen are said to have had it in hand. The chief in their proper order are such as the following:—The cutting of the steel wire into lengths sufficient for two needles; the pointing of these at both ends on a grindstone by fifty or sixty at a time; the cutting of each length through

the middle to give two needles; the flattening of the heads by a blow with a hammer; the piercing of the eyes with a punch applied first on one side then on the other; the trimming of the eyes; the grooving and rounding of the head; hardening, tempering, straightening; polishing, which is done by making up some 500,000 needles into a cigar-shaped bundle along with emery and oil and rolling them backwards and forwards under a weight.—2 Anything resembling a needle in shape; as, (a) a small piece of steel pointed at both ends, and balanced centrally on a pivot, such as is used (1) in the magnetic compass, in which it points to the magnetic poles, and (3) in the needle-telegraph, in which its deflections, produced by electric currents, are used to give indications. See COMPASS, MAGNET, DIPPING-NEEDLE, and NEEDLE-TELEGRAPH. (b) A sharp pinnacle of rock; a detached pointed rock; and in *swiss*, a needle-shaped crystal. (c) A long taper piece of iron, with a copper point, or all copper, used when stamping the hole for blasting, to make by its withdrawal an aperture for the insertion of the fuse. Sometimes called a *Need*.—3 In *arab*, a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under some superincumbent mass to serve to sustain it temporarily while the part underneath is undergoing repair.

Needle (nē'dl), *v.t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle. *Wright*.

Needle (nē'dl), *v.i.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles. *Wright*.

Needle-book (nē'dl-bŭk), *n.* Pieces of cloth in the form of the leaves of a book, protected by book-like covers, used for sticking needles into.

Needle-case (nē'dl-kās), *n.* A small case for holding needles.

Needle-fish (nē'dl-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Syngnathus*.—2. The sea-urchin.

Needleful (nē'dl-fŭl), *n.* As much thread as is put at once into a needle. *Johnson*.

Needle-furne (nē'dl-fēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Genista*; petty whin.

Needle-gun (nē'dl-gun), *n.* A rifle which is loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small quantity of detonating powder, which becomes exploded by the rapid darting forward of a needle or small spike. This firearm, which was formerly used in the Prussian army, is now superseded by breech-loaders of superior efficiency.

Needle-money (nē'dl-mŭn-ē), *n.* Money to purchase needles. *Addison*.

Needle-ore (nē'dl-ŏr), *n.* Acicular bismuth glance; native sulphide of bismuth, lead and copper occurring imbedded in quartz in long, thin, steel-gray crystals, marked with vertical striae, and apparently in four or six sided prisms. It consists of 36.8 lead, 11 copper, 26.7 bismuth, and 16.5 sulphur, and usually accompanies native gold.

Needle-pointed (nē'dl-pŏint-ed), *a.* Pointed as needles.

Needler (nē'dliēr), *n.* One who makes or deals in needles.

Needle-shall (nē'dl-shāl), *n.* The sea-urchin.

Needle-spar (nē'dl-spār), *n.* Aragonite (which see).

Needless (nēd'les), *a.* 1.† Having no need; in want of nothing. 'Weeping in the need-less stream.' *Shak*.—2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needless labour*; *needless expense*.

(Friends) were the most *needless* creatures living should we *ne'er* have use for 'em, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases that keep their sounds to themselves. *Shak*.

Needlessly (nēd'les-ly), *adv.* In a needless manner; without necessity; unnecessarily.

Needlessness (nēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being needless; unnecessaryness. *Locke*.

Needle-stone (nē'dl-stŏn), *n.* A term applied by the older mineralogists to acicular varieties of natrolite, scolecite, and other minerals. *Pape*.

Needle-telegraph (nē'dl-tel-ē-graf), *n.* A telegraph in which the deflections of a magnetic needle whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator. *E. H. Knight*.

Needle-threader (nē'dl-thrēd-ēr), *n.* A device of various forms to assist in passing a thread through the eye of a needle. One form is a hollow cone, the apex of which is

adjusted to the eye of the needle, after which the thread is pushed through the orifice at the apex.

Needle-woman (nē'dl-wŭ-man), *n.* A woman who earns a living by sewing; a seamstress.

Needle-work (nē'dl-wérk), *n.* 1. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery.—2. The business of a seamstress.—3. In *arab*, the curious framework of timber and plaster with which many old houses are constructed.

Needle-worker (nē'dl-wérk-ēr), *n.* One who works with a needle; a needlewoman.

Needle-zoolite (nē'dl-zŏ-lit), *n.* Same as *Natrolite*.

Needly† (nēd'li), *adv.* Necessarily. 'Since I needly must to Rome.' *Lodge*.

Or if our wee delights in fellowship,
And needly will be rank'd with other griefs. *Shak*.

Needly (nēd'li), *a.* Relating to or resembling a needle; as, a *needly* thorn.

Needment (nēd'mēt), *n.* Something needed or wanted; a requisite; a necessary. *Spenser*; *Keats*. [Rare.]

Needna (nēd'nā), *Need not*. [Scotch.]

Needs (nēds), *adv.* [An adverbial genitive of *need*; A. Sax. *neddes*, *nedas*, *needa*, of necessity, genit. of *need*, *nēd*, *need*.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must*.
My head is twice as big as yours,
Therefore it needs must fit. *Cowper*.

I would have no more of these follies than needs must. *Sir W. Scott*.

Needly† (nēd'li), *adv.* Of necessity; for some pressing reason.

But earnest on her way, she needly will be gone. *Dryden*.

Needy (nēd'i), *a.* 1. Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.

To relieve the needy and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison*.

2.† Needful; requisite; necessary. 'Corn to make your needy bread.' *Shak*.

Need† (nēd), *n.* A needle. See *NELD*.

Neeld† (nēl), *n.* A needle.

These and ill lucke together
Have stakke away my dear neeld. *Sp. Still*.

[In Shakespeare's *Pericles* v. Prol. 5, the folio editions read *neelds*, the quartos *neels*.]

Neelghan (nēl'gā), *n.* Same as *Nyigau*.

Neem-tree (nēm'trē), *n.* Same as *Maryan-tree* (*Melia Azadirachta*). See *MELIA*.

Neep (nēp), *n.* [A. Sax. *nepe*, a turnip.] A turnip. [Scotch.]

Neer. See *NEIR*.

Ne'er (nār), *a.* A contraction of *Never*.

It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse,
Have but two legs and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras*.

Ne'er-be-lickit (nār'be-lik-it), *Nothing* which could be licked up by dog or cat; nothing whatsoever; not a whit. [Scotch.]

I was at the search that our guide, Monkburns that then was, made w' auld Rab Tull's assistance; but *ne'er-be-lickit* could they find that was to their purpose. *Sir W. Scott*.

Ne'er-do-weel (nār'da-wēl), *a.* Likely never to do well; past mending. [Scotch.]

Ne'er-do-wel (nār'da-wēl), *n.* One whose conduct gives reason to think that he will never do well. [Scotch.]

It was only some drunken *ne'er-do-weel* finding his way home. *Dichens*.

Ne'er-touched (nār'tucht), *a.* Inviolate; chaste. 'The *ne'er-touched* vestal.' *Shak*.

Neesberry (nēe'be-ri), *n.* See *NASHBERRY*.

Neeset (nēs), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *niesan*, D. *niesen*, G. *niesen*, to sneeze. From the sound made by air driven through the nose. See *SNEEKE*.] To sneeze. *Shak*.

Neesewort (nēs'wört), *n.* See *SNEEHWORT*.

Neeking† (nē'king), *a.* A sneezing. *Job* xli. 18.

Nef† (nēf), *n.* [Fr.] The nave of a church.

'The long *naf* consists of a row of five cupolae.' *Addison*. See *NAVE*.

Nefand†, **Nefandous†** (nē'fand, nē-fan'dus), *a.* [L. *nefandus*, not to be spoken.] Not to be named; abominable. 'Nefand abominations.' *Sheldon*. 'The press restrain'd! nefandous thought!' *Mac Green*.

Nefarious (nē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, impious, unlawful, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, divine law, from *for*, *fari*, to utter.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

To flourish o'er *nefarius* crimes,
And cheat the world. *S. Butler*.

SYN. Abominable, detestable, horrible, dreadful, atrocious, infamous, iniquitous, impious.

Nefariously (nē-fā'ri-us-ly), *adv.* In a nefarious manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably. *Milton*.

Nefariousness (nē-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nefarious.

Negation (nē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *negatio*, a denying, from *nego*, to deny—*ne*, not, and verbal affix *-go*, *-go*.] Denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be: opposed to *affirmation*.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yes and nay, whatsoever is more than these is sin. *Daniel Rogers*.

—*Conversion by negation, in logic*. See *CONTRAPOSITION*.

Negative (nē-gā'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *negatif*, L. *negativus*, denying, negative. See *NEGATION*.] 1. Implying or containing denial or negation: opposed to *affirmative*; as, a *negative* proposition.

I say again, that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, because I see no inconvenience that may issue either of the affirmative or negative opinion. *Hutchins*.

2. Implying refusal; returning the answer No to a request; as, I applied to him for a day's shooting, but received a *negative* answer.—3. Containing assertions or marked by omissions which involve denial or tend in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting; indirect: opposed to *positive*; as, a *negative* argument.

There is a *negative* way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South*.

4. Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence; putting a veto. 'Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king.' *Edwin Basilisk*.—5. In *photog*, applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. See *NEGATIVE*, *n.*

Negative electricity, (a) according to Franklin's theory, that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some portion of the electricity which they naturally contain. (b) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances.—*Negative eye-piece*, in *optics*, one consisting of two plano-convex lenses, each of which presents its convex side towards the object-glass.—*Negative exponent or power*. See *POWER*.—*Negative index of a logarithm*, one that is affected with the negative sign; such are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.—*Negative pregnant*. See the noun.—*Negative pole*, the metal, or equivalent, placed in opposition to the *positive*, in the voltaic battery. The positive may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper; the negative is usually zinc.—*Negative prescription*, in *Scots law*, see *PRESCRIPTION*.—*Negative quantities*. See under *QUANTITY*.—*Negative radical*, in *chem*, a chlorous radical.—*Negative servitude*, in *Scots law*, see under *SERVITUDE*.—*Negative sign*. See under *SIGN*.—*Negative well*. Same as *Absorbing Well*. See *ABSORBING*.

Negative (nē-gā'tiv), *n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied; an opposite or contradictory term or conception; a negative proposition.

The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the *negative*. *Jonathan Edwards*.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson*.

2. A word that denies; as, *not*, *no*.

If your four *negatives* make you two affirmatives, why then the worse for my friends and the better for my foes. *Shak*.

The duplication of the *negative* did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general. *Nares*.

3. The right or power of preventing or refusing; a veto.

If a king without his kingdom be, in a civil sense, nothing, then . . . his *negative* is as good as nothing. *Milton*.

4. That side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressive of negation; as, the question was determined in the *negatives*.—5. In *photog*, a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. The negative is used only as a plate from which to print positive impressions on paper or other material. Its high lights are quite opaque, and it descends by delicate gradations to its deepest shadows, which should be represented by clear glass.—*Negative pregnant*, in *law*, a negation implying also an affirmation, as if a man, being implored to have done a thing, denies that he did it in

manner and form as alleged, which implies, nevertheless, that in some sort he did it. **Negative** (neg'-tív), v. t. prot. & pp. *negatived*; ppr. *negating*. 1. To disprove; to prove the contrary.

The omission or infrequency of such remarks does not *negate* the existence of miracles. *Polley*.

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction; as, the lords *negatived* the bill.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority. *Andrews*.

Negatively (neg'-tív-lí), *adv.* In a negative manner; (a) with or by denial or refusal; as, to answer *negatively*. (b) By means of negative reasoning; indirectly: opposed to positively.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, negatively, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist. *South*.

(c) With negative electricity; as, a body negatively electrified. See the adjective.

Negativeness, **Negativity** (neg'-tív-ness, neg'-tív-í-tí), *n.* The state or quality of being negative; negation.

Negatory (neg'-tór-i), *a.* Expressing denial; belonging to negation, negative. [Rare.]

Neglect (neg'-lekt'), v. t. [L. *negligo*, *neglego*, to disregard, to neglect, lit. not to pick up—*neg*, not, nor, and *lego*, to gather, to pick up, to collect.] 1. To treat with no regard or attention or with too little; to treat carelessly or heedlessly; to slight; to set at naught; not to notice; to forbear to treat with respect; as, to *neglect* one's best interests; to *neglect* one's relatives.

What infinite heart's ease
Must kings *neglect* that private men enjoy. *Shak.*

How shall we escape, if we *neglect* so great salvation? *Heb. ii. 3.*

This long suffering and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton*.

2. To omit to do; to leave undone; to forbear: often with an infinitive as object; as, to *neglect* to pay a visit; to *neglect* to shut a door. 'If thou *neglect*'st what I command.' *Shak.*

In heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*. *Milton*.

3. To cause to be neglected or deferred.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design.
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shak.*

Syn. To disregard, omit, forbear, overlook, slight.

Neglect (neg'-lekt'), *n.* 1. Omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done, carelessness.

Without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her, as we came. *Milton*.

2. Disregard; slight; omission of due attention or civilities.

own children. *Fuller*.

Negligence (neg'-líg-ns), *n.* [Fr. *negligé*.] 1. An easy or unceremonious dress; undress; specifically, a kind of loose gown formerly worn by ladies.

He fancied twenty cupids prepared for execution
In every folding of her *negligée*. *Goldsmith*.

2. A long necklace, usually of coral. *Simmonds*.

Negligence (neg'-líg-ns), *n.* [L. *negligentia*, *negligencia*. See **NEGLECT**.] 1. The quality of being negligent; neglect; omission to do that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to the advantage, I being here, took 't up. *Shak.*

2. An act of negligence; an instance of negligence or carelessness.

Remarking his beauties . . . I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. *Blair*.

3. Contempt; disregard; slight; neglect.

To this point I stand,
That both the worlds I give to *negligence*. *Shak.*

Negligent (neg'-líg-ent), *a.* [L. *negligens*, *negligentis*, ppr. of *negligo*, to neglect. See **NEGLECT**.] Characterized by neglect; apt to neglect; careless; heedless; neglectful; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done; followed by of when the object of the negligence is specified; as, a *negligent* man; those who are *negligent* are generally poor; a man *negligent* of his duties.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent* is not far from being poor. *Johnson*.

They see she is not *negligent* of her religion; but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion. *Law*.

Negotiate (neg'-gó-shí-át), v. t. [L. *negotior*, *negotians*, from *negotium*, want of leisure, business—*neg*, not, and *otium*, leisure, that which is opposed to leisure or ease.] 1. To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, either in person or by a broker or substitute; as, to *negotiate* with a man for the purchase of goods or a farm.—2. To carry on business or trade.

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond*.

3. To hold diplomatic intercourse with another, as respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with; to conduct communications in general. 'He that *negotiates* between God and man.' *Milton*.

Negotiate (neg'-gó-shí-át), v. t. prot. & pp. *negotiated*; ppr. *negotiating*. 1. To procure or bring about by negotiation; as, to *negotiate* a loan of money, to *negotiate* a treaty.

Ship brokers and interpreters *negotiate* freightments. *Waltch*.

Lady — is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation. *Lord Chesterfield*.

2. To pass in the way of business; to put into circulation; as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *A. ant.*

Negotiation (neg'-gó-shí-át'), *n.* 1. The act of negotiating; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase; the procedure which the holder of a bill must follow to procure acceptance of it, and payment when it falls due.—2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like.

The death of the peaceful Primaz, Conrad of Mentz, destroyed all hopes there were of composing the strife by amicable *negotiation*. *Milman*.

3. Trading; mercantile business.

Who had lost, with these prices, forty thousand pounds, after twenty years' *negotiation* in the East Indies. *Finley*.

Negotiator (neg'-gó-shí-át-ér), *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in national treaties or compacts.

Negotiatory (neg'-gó-shí-át-ór-i), *a.* 'Relating to negotiation.'

Negotatrix (neg'-gó-shí-át-ér-iks), *n.* A female negotiator.

Negotiability (neg'-gó-shí-át-ór-i-í-tí), *n.* The state of being engaged in business; continued and absorbing occupation. [Rare.]

Were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiability* be altogether inconsistent with happiness. *Cudworth*.

Negotious (neg'-gó-shus), *a.* Engaged in business; fully employed; busy; active.

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and *negotious*. *Dr. J. Rogers*.

Negotiousness (neg'-gó-shus-ness), *n.* The state of being actively employed; activity.

God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass. *Rogers*.

Negroes (né'-grés), *n.* A female negro; a female of the black race of Africa.

Negrito, **Negrillo** (ne-grí'tó, ne-grí'l'ó), *n.* and *a.* [Dim. of *negro*.] A name given by Spaniards to the Aïtours, diminutive, negro-like tribes, inhabiting the Philippine Isles, not exceeding on the average 4 feet 8 inches in height. Remnants of them also exist in certain other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, as also in some of the Polynesian islands. Negrito in modern ethnology includes the races inhabiting the islands of New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Louisiade and Solomon Islands, the Aïtours, the Andamanes and Nicobars; all peoples resembling the negro more than the Malayo-Polynesians.

Negro (né'-gró), *n.* pl. **Negroes** (né'-grés), [It. and Sp. *negro*, black, from L. *niger*, black.] One of a race of the human species belonging to that division of mankind which is characterized by the possession of hair of a woolly or crisp nature. The typical negro is a native, or descendant of a native, of a limited area in the African continent, 'including the alluvial valleys of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Niger, with a narrow strip of Central Africa, passing eastwards to the alluvial regions of the Upper Nile.' *Dr. Carpenter* Negroes are not distinguished from the other races by their black colour, but also by various other peculiarities, such as the projection of the whole visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head; the short, broad, and flat nose, and the thick projecting lips, as well as by the woolly hair already mentioned. The term negro is often loosely applied to other coloured races, and to mixed breeds. See **NIGER**.

Negro (né'-gró), *a.* Relating to negroes; black.

Negro-cachexy (né'-gró-ka-kéks-i), *n.* [See **CACHEXY**.] A propensity for eating dirt, — to the natives of the West Indies.

Negro-korn (né'-gró-korn), *n.* The name the West Indies to Turkish millet.

Negro-sil (né'-gró-sil), *n.* The *Prila* race, a insect, so named from its shining — It is also called the *Carrot* — the larvae are very destructive.

Negro-head (né'-gró-hed), *n.* A name given to tobacco, made up and pressed in a certain way.

Negroid, **Negrooid** (né'-gró-oid, né'-gró-oid), *a.* Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics, applied to the negro races of mankind and those approaching them in type. The *negroid* type of Africa is divided between the

2. A long necklace, usually of coral. *Simmonds*.

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The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *A. ant.*

Negotiation (neg'-gó-shí-át'), *n.* 1. The act of negotiating; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase; the procedure which the holder of a bill must follow to procure acceptance of it, and payment when it falls due.—2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like.

The death of the peaceful Primaz, Conrad of Mentz, destroyed all hopes there were of composing the strife by amicable *negotiation*. *Milman*.

3. Trading; mercantile business.

Who had lost, with these prices, forty thousand pounds, after twenty years' *negotiation* in the East Indies. *Finley*.

Negotiator (neg'-gó-shí-át-ér), *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in national treaties or compacts.

Negotiatory (neg'-gó-shí-át-ór-i), *a.* 'Relating to negotiation.'

Negotatrix (neg'-gó-shí-át-ér-iks), *n.* A female negotiator.

Negotiability (neg'-gó-shí-át-ór-i-í-tí), *n.* The state of being engaged in business; continued and absorbing occupation. [Rare.]

Were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiability* be altogether inconsistent with happiness. *Cudworth*.

Negotious (neg'-gó-shus), *a.* Engaged in business; fully employed; busy; active.

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and *negotious*. *Dr. J. Rogers*.

Negotiousness (neg'-gó-shus-ness), *n.* The state of being actively employed; activity.

God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass. *Rogers*.

Negroes (né'-grés), *n.* A female negro; a female of the black race of Africa.

Negrito, **Negrillo** (ne-grí'tó, ne-grí'l'ó), *n.* and *a.* [Dim. of *negro*.] A name given by Spaniards to the Aïtours, diminutive, negro-like tribes, inhabiting the Philippine Isles, not exceeding on the average 4 feet 8 inches in height. Remnants of them also exist in certain other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, as also in some of the Polynesian islands. Negrito in modern ethnology includes the races inhabiting the islands of New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Louisiade and Solomon Islands, the Aïtours, the Andamanes and Nicobars; all peoples resembling the negro more than the Malayo-Polynesians.

Negro (né'-gró), *n.* pl. **Negroes** (né'-grés), [It. and Sp. *negro*, black, from L. *niger*, black.] One of a race of the human species belonging to that division of mankind which is characterized by the possession of hair of a woolly or crisp nature. The typical negro is a native, or descendant of a native, of a limited area in the African continent, 'including the alluvial valleys of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Niger, with a narrow strip of Central Africa, passing eastwards to the alluvial regions of the Upper Nile.' *Dr. Carpenter* Negroes are not distinguished from the other races by their black colour, but also by various other peculiarities, such as the projection of the whole visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head; the short, broad, and flat nose, and the thick projecting lips, as well as by the woolly hair already mentioned. The term negro is often loosely applied to other coloured races, and to mixed breeds. See **NIGER**.

Negro (né'-gró), *a.* Relating to negroes; black.

Negro-cachexy (né'-gró-ka-kéks-i), *n.* [See **CACHEXY**.] A propensity for eating dirt, — to the natives of the West Indies.

Negro-korn (né'-gró-korn), *n.* The name the West Indies to Turkish millet.

Negro-sil (né'-gró-sil), *n.* The *Prila* race, a insect, so named from its shining — It is also called the *Carrot* — the larvae are very destructive.

Negro-head (né'-gró-hed), *n.* A name given to tobacco, made up and pressed in a certain way.

Negroid, **Negrooid** (né'-gró-oid, né'-gró-oid), *a.* Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics, applied to the negro races of mankind and those approaching them in type. The *negroid* type of Africa is divided between the

Negroes proper and the Bushmen of the extreme south, the Hottentots being considered a cross-breed between these two races.

Negro's-head (nē-grōs-had), *n.* A name given to the ivory-palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*), from the appearance of its fruit.

Negundo (nē-gun-dō), *n.* A genus of North American trees, containing only one species, belonging to the nat. order Sapindaceae, and separated from *Acer* because of its pinnated leaves and dicocious apetalous flowers. *N. aceroides*, also known as *Acer Negundo*, is a small but handsome tree, with light green twigs and drooping clusters of small greenish flowers.

Negus (nē-gus), *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon-juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel *Negus*.

Nehushtan (nē-hush-tan), *n.* [Heb.] Lit. brass, the name by which Heseekiah, in order to indicate that it was mere matter and had no virtue in itself, designated the brazen serpent set up in the wilderness by Moses, and which had ultimately come to be regarded by the Jews as an object of worship.

He (Heseekiah) brake in pieces the brazen serpent that Moses had made; for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it; and he called it *Nehushtan*.

Neif (nēf), *n.* The first. See **NEAP**.
Neif, **Neifet** (nēf), *n.* [O. Fr. *neif*, *neif*, from L. *neivus*, native.] A woman born in villanage. *Blackstone*.

Neifly (nēf-lī), *n.* [See **NEIF**.] The servitude, bondage, or villanage of women.

There was an ancient writ called writ of *neff*, whereby the lord claimed such a woman as his wife, now out of use.

Neigh (nā), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *anapen*, Icel. *neipja*, Sw. *neipja*; probably an imitative word; comp. L. *animo*.] 1. To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.—2. To scoff; to sneer. 'Neighed at his nakedness.' *Beau. & Ft.*

Neigh (nā), *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Neighbour (nā-bēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *neah-bār*, *nā-bār*, *nēah-gabūr*, lit. a near-dweller, from *neah*, near, and *bār*, *gabūr*, a dweller, a neighbour, a farmer, a boor, from *bāan*, to dwell, to till or cultivate, Icel. *bān*, Goth. *bāan*, O. G. *bāan*, *bāwan*, to dwell; same root as to be.] 1. One who lives near another; one who lives in a neighbourhood. 'I am your neighbour and was sutor first.' *Shak.*—2. One who is standing or sitting near another; one in close proximity.

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head,
His nose being shadow'd by his neighbour's ear.

3. One who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address.—4. An intimate; a confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my comrade.

5. One who is near in nature, and therefore ready to perform, or entitled to, good offices; a fellow being; one of the human race. 'Every man my neighbour.' *Bp. Sprat.*

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was
neighbour unto him that fell among the thorns?

Neighbour (nā-bēr), *v.t.* To adjoin; to border on or be near to.

These grow on the luxuriant ascending hills that
neighbour the shore.

6. To make near to or make familiar. 'And with so neighbour'd to his youth and haviour.' *Shak.*

Neighbour (nā-bēr), *v.i.* To inhabit the vicinity; to be in the neighbourhood. 'Divine princes who do neighbour near.' *Sir J. Davies.*

Neighbourhood (nā-bēr-hud), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being a neighbour; the state of dwelling or being situated near, as, neighbourhood often gives rise to friendship. 'Several states in a neighbourhood.' *Swift*.—2. A place or district the inhabitants of which may be called neighbours; vicinity; the adjoining district or locality; as, he lives in my neighbourhood. Used figuratively in the following extract.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the neighbourhood of death.

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other; neighbours; as, the fire alarmed

all the neighbourhood. 'Far from all neighbourhood.' *Spenser.*

The whole neighbourhood
Sees his foul inside through his whited skin.

4. A district or locality in general.

There is not a low neighbourhood in any part of the city which contains not two or three (coalshe-men) in every street.

5. Living or friendly terms; amicable-ness; neighbourly or friendly offices.

Plant neighbourhood and Christian-like accord
In their sweet bosoms.

Neighbouring (nā-bēr-ing), *a.* Living or being near, as, the neighbouring inhabitants; neighbouring countries or nations.

Around from all the neighbouring streets
The wondering neighbours ran.

Neighbourliness (nā-bēr-lī-nes), *n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

Neighbourliness is forgotten, and the action of the Samaritan has become one of those obsolete myths only useful to round a period, and fill the ears of persons who like to feel sensations of piety.

Neighbourly (nā-bēr-lī), *a.* 1. Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

Judge if this be neighbourly dealing.

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social; as, the people of the place are very neighbourly.—3. Kind, civil, obliging, friendly, social.

Neighbourly (nā-bēr-lī), *adv.* In the manner of a neighbour; with social civility.

Being neighbourly admitted . . . by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own.

Neist (nēst), *a.* Highest; next. [Scotch.]

Neith (nēth), *n.* An ancient Egyptian goddess worshipped especially at Sais, and having some of the characteristics of the Greek *Athena*.

Neither (nē-thēr or nī-thēr), *pron.* and *pronounal adjective*. [The negative of either; comp. *ever*, *never*; *ought*, *naught*; or, *nor*; earlier forms are *nether*, *neither*, *nouth*, *noither*, A. Sax. *nūther*, *nahwather*.] Not one of two; not either, not the one or the other: used either alone or with a noun following; as, he gave assistance to neither; he assisted neither side.

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or neither? *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive.

He neither loves,
Nor either cares for him.

Neither (nē-thēr or nī-thēr), *conj.* Not either: generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative propositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor*.

Had'st thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me.

Sometimes it is used instead of *nor* in the second of two clauses, the former containing *not*.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it.

Sometimes it is affixed to the last of two or more negative clauses or propositions.

I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown; yet 'twas
not a crown neither, 'twas one of those coronets.

I never was thought to want manners, nor modesty
neither.

What oftentimes offends me at the houses of married persons where I visit, is an error of quite a different description, it is that they are too loving.

Not too loving neither; that does not explain my meaning.

Neither is now generally substituted for *neither* in the last use.

Neive (nēv), *n.* [See **NEAP**.] The first. [Scotch.]

Neivful, **Neivful** (nēv-fūl, nēv-fū), *a.* A handful. [Scotch.]

Neivie-nick-nack (nēv-i-nik-nak), *n.* A sort of game among children, which consists in whirling the two closed fists round each other, the one containing something and

the other empty, while the performer repeats the rhyme—

Neive, neive, nick-nack,
Which hand will you tak'!
Tak' the right, tak' the wrong,
I'll beguile you if I can.

Neld (nēld), *n.* A needle

For true fit weapons were
Thy neld and speldie, not a sword and spear.

Nelumbium (nē-lum-bi-um), *n.* [From *Nelumbo*, the Cingalese name of the best known species.] A group of Nymphaeaceae inhabiting the fresh waters of the temperate parts

of the world, and producing large polypetalous flowers with numerous stamens. They are readily known by their carpels being distinct, one-sided, and buried in the cavities of a large truncated fleshy receptacle, which eventually forms a broad hard bed filled with holes, in each of which there is a single ripe nut or seed. The best known species is the *Nelumbium speciosum*, the Hindu and Chinese lotus, a magnificent water-plant of the rivers and ditches of all the warmer parts of Asia, and also found in the Nile. Its nuts are supposed to have been the sacred bean of Pythagoras. The numerous canals of China are filled with it, its tubers being there used as a culinary vegetable. It is a most beautiful plant, with petiole leaves and handsome rose-coloured flowers on tall stalks, and is frequently cultivated in hothouses.

Nelumbo (nē-lum-bō), *n.* The Hindu and Chinese lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*). See **NELUMBUM**.

Nemacanthus (nem-a-kant-hus), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *akanthos*, a spine, a prickly.] A fossil genus of fin-spines occurring in the oolite: so called from being covered with minute prickles.

Nematan (nem-a-tan), *a.* See **NEMATAN**, which is the better spelling.

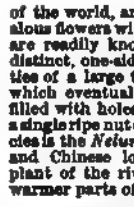
Nemaline (nem-a-līn), *a.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread.] In mineral having the form of threads; fibrous.

Nemalite (nem-a-līte), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread or fibre, and *lithos*, a stone.] The fibrous variety of brucite, or native hydrate of magnesia; it occurs in slender fibres, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated, the colour is white with a shade of yellow, the lustre highly silky.

Nematelmia (nem-a-to-lmī-a), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *elmia*, a worm.] The division of Scoleleida comprising the round-worms, thread-worms, &c.

Nemathodum (nem-a-thōd-um), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *thōdē*, a sac.] In bot. a case containing threads in some species of Sphaerococcus.

Nematocyst (nem-a-to-sist), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *cystis*, a bag.] In physiol. a thread-cell of the Coelenterata. In its most perfect form it is an elastic thick-walled sac coiled up, in the interior of which is a long filament, often serrated or provided with spines. The filament is hollow, and is continuous at its thicker or basal end with the wall of the sac, while its other, pointed, end is free. Very slight pressure causes the thread to be swiftly protruded, and the nematocyst now appears as an empty sac,



Receptacle of *N. speciosum*.

to one end of which a long filament, often provided with two or three spines near its base, is attached. It is to their nematocysts that the power of stinging possessed by many of the Coelenterata, and notably the genus *Physalia*, is due.

Nematoda, *Nematoides* (nem-a-tō'da, nem-a-tō'dō-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, a thread, and *eidos*, resemblance.] An order of entozoa, comprising such as have a long cylindrical, and often filiform, naked, inarticulated body; and a straight alimentary canal extending from the mouth to the anus; round-worms. Although most of the order are parasitic in the alimentary canal, pulmonary tubes, or areolar tissue of man and other vertebrates, a large section are permanently free. The most familiar examples of the parasitic Nematoides are the *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the *Oxyuris*, and the *Trichina*. The last gives rise to a painful and generally fatal disease known as trichiniasis; the non-parasitic species, of which 200 are known, mostly inhabit fresh water or the sea-shore.

Nematode (nem'a-tōd), *a. Of*, pertaining to, or resembling annuloids of the order Nematoda; as, a *nematode* worm.

Nematoid, *Nematoides* (nem'a-tōid, nem-a-tōid-dō-an), *n.* An annuloid of the order Nematoda.

Nematoid (nem'a-tōid), *a.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *eidos*, form.] Thread-like; nematode.

Nematoneura (nem-a-tō-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, a thread, and *neuron*, a nerve.] In zool. a division of the Radiata, including such animals of that class as have the nervous filaments distinctly marked.

Nematophore (nem'a-tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, a thread, and *phorō*, to carry.] A caecal process found on the ocosarc of certain of the Sertularia, containing numerous thread-cells at their extremities.

Nemausa (nē-mā'sa), *n.* A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Laurent 22d January, 1858.

Nemean (nē-mē-an or ne-mē'an), *a. Of* or belonging to *Nemea* in Argolis, Greece.

My fate cries out
And makes each petty artery in this body
As hardy as the *Nemean* lion's nerve. *Shak.*

The *Nemean lion* was a lion that committed great ravages in Greece till slain by Hercules.—*Nemean games*, in Greek antiquity, games or festivals, the same in character as those of Olympia, celebrated at Nemea every second year.

Nemertean (nē-mēr'tē-an), *a. Of* or pertaining to the genus Nemertes.

Nemertid (nē-mēr'tid), *n.* An annuloid of the division Nemertida, order Turbellaria.

Nemertida (nē-mēr'ti-da), *n. pl.* The ribbon-worms, a division of the order Turbellaria, of the sub-kingdom Annuloida, distinguished by their elongated vermiform shape, by the presence of a distinct anus and of a distinct perivisceral cavity, by the absence of an external aperture to the water-vascular system of the adult, and by the sexes, with a few exceptions, being distinct. The embryo of the typical genus Nemertes has a ciliated, non-contractile, oval body, from the skin of which there issues an actively contractile worm. Some of the species of Nemertes attain a length, in their extended state, of 30 or 40 feet, which they can suddenly contract to 3 or 4 feet.

Nemertine (nē-mēr'tin), *a. Of*, pertaining to, or resembling the genus Nemertes; nemertean.

Between the uniform little-varied motions of a *nemertine* worm, and the multifarious combined motions of the crab or the spider, the difference is paralleled by the difference in nervous evolution. *H. Spencer.*

Nēmēsis (nem'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. from *nēmeō*, to distribute.] A female Greek divinity who appears to have been regarded as a personification of the righteous anger of the gods, inflexibly severe to the proud and insolent; the personification of retributive justice. According to Hesiod she was the daughter of Night.

Nemocera, *Nematocera* (nē-mōs'ē-ra, nē-ma-tōs'ē-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *keras*, a horn.] A group of dipterous insects, including such as have long filiform antennae, usually of more than six joints. It comprises the gnats or mosquitoes and crane-flies.

Nemoglossata (nē-mō-glo-si-a'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *glossa*, a tongue.] The

name of a tribe of hymenopterous insects, including those which have a long filiform tongue, as the bee tribe.

Nemophila (nē-mō'fi-lā), *n.* [Gr. *nēmos*, a grove, and *philō*, to love.] A genus of herbaceous annual plants belonging to the nat. order Hydrophyllaceae, with diffuse brittle stems, pinnatifid leaves, and conspicuous flowers. They are natives of North America, but several species are now in common cultivation in our gardens. *N. insignis* is by far the most beautiful, and is much prized as a border plant for its large showy flowers of a clear brilliant blue with a white centre. *N. atomaria* has white flowers singularly dotted with blue or chocolate. *N. maculata* has large white flowers with a violet-purple blotch on each petal.

Nemoral (nem'or-al), *a.* [L. *nemoratus*, from *nemus*, a wood.] Pertaining to a wood or grove. [Rare.]

Nemorose (nem'or-ōs), *a.* [L. *nemus*, *nemoris*, a grove.] In bot. growing in groves or among wood.

Nemorous (nem'or-us), *a.* [L. *nemorosus*, woody.] Woody; pertaining to a wood.

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn.*

Nempne (nemp'nē), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *nemnan*, to name or call.] To name; to call.

Nems (nemz), *n.* The Arabic name of the ichneumon.

Nenia, *Nēnia* (nē-ni-a), *n.* A funeral song; an elegy.

Nenuphar (nen'ū-fār), *n.* [From Per. *nod-fer*, *nilotfer*, nenuphar.] The great white water-lily of Europe, or *Nymphaea alba*.

Neocomian (nē-ō-kō'mi-an), *a.* [From Gr. *neos*, new, and *kōmē*, a village, alluding to *Neuchâtel* in Switzerland. See extract.] In geol. a term applied to the lowest of the cretaceous deposits, being the lower greensand and wealden.

The lower greensand, in its widest acceptance, embraces a series nearly as important as the whole upper cretaceous group, from the gault to the Maestricht beds inclusive; while the upper greensand is but a subordinate member of this same group. Many eminent geologists have, therefore, proposed the term '*neocomian*' as a substitute for lower greensand, because near Neuchâtel . . . these lower greensand strata are well developed, entering largely into the structure of the Jura mountains. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Neocracy (nē-ōk'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *kratos*, power.] Government by new or inexperienced officials; upstart rule or supremacy.

Neodamode (nē-ō'da-mōd), *n.* [Gr. *neoda-mōdes*—*neos*, new, and *dēmōdes*, popular, from *dēmos*, people.] In *anc. Greece*, a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Mitford.*

Neogamist (nē-ō-gam-ist), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *gameō*, to marry.] A person recently married.

Neogens (nē-ō-jén), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to be born.] In *geol.* a name given by some continental geologists to the pliocene and miocene tertiaries to distinguish them from the eocene strata.

Neography (nē-ō-grā-fi), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *graphō*, to write.] A new system of writing. *Gent. Mag.*

Neo-Latin (nē-ō-lā-tin), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *E. Latin*.] 1. New Latin, a term applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin. See extract.

M. Raynouard declares that he expounds the numerous affinities between the six *neo-Latin* languages, namely, 1, the language of the Troubadours; 2, the Catalanian; 3, Spanish; 4, Portuguese; 5, Italian; 6, French. *Edin. Rev.*

2. Latin as written by authors of modern times.

Neolite (nē-ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *lithos*, a stone, so named because believed to have been recently formed by the agency of infiltrating waters passing over rocks containing magnesia.] A laminar massive mineral, a bialcalite of alumina and magnesia, of a dark green colour, due to the presence of protoxide of iron. The mineral is massive or fibrous, the fibres being in stellate groups.

Neolithic (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [See NEOLITE.] In *archæol.* a term applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *paleolithic*. Neolithic implements are finely shaped and polished, and are found in connection with the remains of extinct animals.

Neologist (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* A neologist.

Neologian (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *a.* Relating to neology; neological.

Neologianism (nē-ō-lō'ji-an-izm), *n.* Neologism.

Neologic, **Neological** (nē-ō-lō'jik, nē-ō-lō'fik-al), *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

I seriously advise him to publish . . . a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the *beau monde*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

Neologically (nē-ō-lō'jik-al-ly), *adv.* In a neological manner.

Neologism (nē-ō-lō'jizm), *n.* 1. A new word or phrase, or new use of a word.

Words introduced by bold and careless writers . . . go by the name of *neologisms* until usage has added them at last to the received national vocabulary. *Brande & Cas.*

2. The use of new words or of old words in a new sense.

I learnt my complement of classic French, (Kept pure of Balzac and *neologisms*.) *E. E. Browning.*

3. New doctrines.

Neologist (nē-ō-lō'jist), *n.* 1. One who introduces new words or phrases into a language.—2. An innovator in any doctrine or system of belief, especially in theology.

Neologicistic, **Neologicalistic** (nē-ō-lō'jist'ik, nē-ō-lō'jist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to neology; neological.

Neologisation (nē-ō-lō'jis-ā'zhon), *n.* The act of neologizing. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Neologize (nē-ō-lō'jiz), *v. t.* 1. To introduce or use new terms.—2. To introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology; to introduce or adopt new theological doctrines.

Dr. Candlish lived to *neologize* on his own account. *Dr. Tulloch.*

Neology (nē-ō-lō'ji), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word.] 1. The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language.

Neology, or the novelty of words and phrases, is an innovation, which, with the opulence of our present language, the English philologist is most jealous to allow. *I. D'Israeli.*

2. Rationalistic views in theology.

Neomenia (nē-ō-mē-ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *neomēnia*—*neos*, new, and *mēn*, the moon.] 1. Time of new moon; the beginning of the month. 2. A heathen festival of the new moon.

Neomorpha (nē-ō-mōr'fa), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *morphē*, form.] A genus of long-beaked, black-plumaged birds found in New Zealand, and comprising a single species, *N. Gouldii*, in which is observed the remarkable peculiarity that the male has a straight, the female a curved beak. Both have large orange-coloured wattles.

Neonism (nē-on-izm), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new.] A new word, phrase, or idiom. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Neonoman (nē-ō-nō'mi-an), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *nomos*, law.] One who holds that the gospel is a new law. *Worcester.*

Neonomanian (nē-ō-nō'mi-an), *a.* Relating to the Neonomians.

Neonomanism (nē-ō-nō'mi-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, of a gracious and remedial nature, the condition whereof is imperfect though sincere and persevering obedience.

Neophilosopher (nē-ō-fī-lōs'ō-fēr), *n.* A new philosopher, or a philosopher having new principles or views. *Quart. Rev.*

Neophron (nē-ō-fron), *n.* A genus of birds of the vulture family, one species of which (*N. percnopterus*) inhabits southern Europe, Egypt, and Asia. It is known under the various designations of Alpine or Egyptian vulture, Pharaoh's chicken, and white crow, receiving the last name from the whiteness of its plumage. It has been shot in this country.

Neophyte (nē-ō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant.] 1. A new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early Christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the Christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism.—2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest.—3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

Neophyte (nē-ō-fit), *a.* Newly entered on some state. 'Your *neophyte* player.' *B. Jonson.*

Neoplastic (nē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, recent, and *plasseō*, to form.] Newly formed; specifically applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

Neoplatonic (nē-ō-plā-ton'ik), *a.* Relating to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

Neoplatonician (nē-ō-plā-tō-ni'ān), *n.* Same as *Neoplatonist*.

Neoplatonism (nē-ō-plā-ton-izm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Neoplatonists.

Neoplatonist (né-plá-ton-ist), *n.* A mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus, who mixed some of the tenets of ancient Platonism with other principles, drawn from various sources, particularly from the theosophy of the East. The Neoplatonists flourished from the third to the fifth century of the Christian era.

Neorama (né-ô-n'ra-ma), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, a temple, and *Artemis*, view.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building in which the spectator appears to be placed.

Neoterial (né-ô-ter-ial, né-ô-ter-ial), *a.* [Gr. *neoterios*, young, from *neos*, new.] New, recent in origin; modern.

They were the inventions of men which lived in diverse ages, and had also diverse ends, some being sciences, some mechanic.

Neotario (né-ô-ter-ial), *n.* One of modern times. *N. Orem.*

Neoterism (né-ô-ter-ism), *n.* 1. The introduction of a new word or phrase into a language. — 2. A word or phrase so introduced, neologism. *Pitcher's Hall.*

Neoterism (né-ô-ter-ism), *a.* To coin new words or phrases; to neologize.

Our scientists, since they will neoterize, would find their account in maintaining a few compound epithets.

Neotragus (né-ô-tra-gus), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, young, and *tragos*, a goat.] The name given by some zoologists to the genus of antelopes of which the Abyssinian madoqua is the best known species.

Neotropical (né-ô-trop-ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *E. tropical*.] A term applied to one of the six regions into which zoologists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. The Neotropical region includes Central America south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and South America.

Neottia (né-ô-ti-a), *n.* [Gr. *neottia*, *noctua*, a sort of young birds, from *nos*, young, in allusion to the intervocalic fluxes of the roots.] A small genus of Orchidaceae, nearly allied to *Lisera*, but readily distinguished by its habit, all the species being leafless brown-stemmed plants, with sheathing scales in place of leaves. One species, the bird's-nest orchid (*N. nidus-avis*), is a native of Britain.

Neozoic (né-ô-zo-ik), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, recent, and *zoe*, life.] In geol. a name under which Prof. E. Forbes proposed to include all the strata from the beginning of the time up to the most recent deposits; the mesozoic and caenozoic of other paleontologists. Forbes suggested this classification on the ground that while there is a widely marked distinction between palaeozoic and mesozoic fossils, there is no essential difference between mesozoic and caenozoic.

Nep (nep), *n.* [A contr. of the generic name.] A plant of the genus *Nepeta*; catmint. See *VERVA*.

Nepa (né-pe), *n.* [L., a scorpion. An African word.] A genus of hemipterous insects of the family Hydrocorini, the species of which are popularly known as water-scorpions.

Nepalense (né-pa-lén), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nepal in Northern Hindustan.

Nepanlese (né-pa-lén), *a. sing. and pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Nepal.

Nepaul-paper (né-pa-pa-pir), *n.* A strong unsteeped paper, made in Nepal from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne papyracea*.

Nepa (né-pa), *n.* A square piece of blanket wrapped by the American Indians about the foot and ankle before putting on the moccasins.

Nepenthes (né-pen-thés-é), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of climbing plants inhabiting the damp and warmer parts of Asia, the Indian Archipelago, and Madagascar, and having, at the ends of the leaves, large hollow pitchers, furnished with a lid, and containing limpid and slightly acid fluid, secreted from a peculiar glandular apparatus with which they are lined. This liquid has been shown to have digestive properties, and to act on animal matters, such as dead insects, which are thus assimilated, and afford a supply of nutriment to the plant. The flowers are dioecious, spatulate, arranged in cylindrical racemes, and are succeeded by a singular fruit, filled with fine rust-colored seeds, which look like very fine saw-dust. The order contains only the genus *Nepenthes*. The species are known by the name of pitcher-plant and monkey-cup. The pitchers

are now generally regarded by botanists as modifications of the midrib prolonged, and of a gland situated at its extremity.

Nepenthes distillatoria (Pitcher-plant).

Nepenthes (né-pen-thés, né-pen-thés), *n.* [Gr. *nepenthe*—né-not, and *peneth*, grief.] A kind of magic potion, mentioned by the ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. It is now used poetically for any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

Oh, let us kiss those pair of red twin'd cherries
That do dwell *nepenthes*.
Not that *nepenthes*, which the wife of Theseus
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helen,
Is of much power to stir up joy as this. *APHRODITE.*
Quaff, oh quaff, this kind *nepenthes*, and forget this
lost Lenoir. *POT.*

Nepenthes (né-pen-thés), *n.* Pitcher-plant, a genus of plants, nat. order *Nepenthesaceae*. See *NEPENTHACEAE* and *PITCHER-PLANT*.

Nepeta (né-pe-ta), *n.* [From *Nepeta* or *Nepes*, a town in ancient Etruria, now *Nepes*, in the province of Rome, where the plants were first found.] A large genus of plants of the nat. order *Labiata*, containing about 180 species, natives chiefly of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are tall or decumbent herbs, with spikes or corymbs of numerous small white or blue flowers, and toothed or cut leaves. *N. Cataracta* (catmint) is a British species, so named because cats are excessively fond of the smell of it. It is a soft and downy plant, with numerous whitish flowers, and grows in hedges and waste places. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, and flatulency. It is common throughout Europe, and is completely naturalized in North America.

Neph (néf), *n.* In Egypt *neph*, an ancient divinity worshipped in Ethiopia and the Thebais, represented as having a ram's head with curved horns. Written also *Nouf*.

Nephelin, **Nepheline** (né-fé-lin), *n.* [Gr. *nephel*, a cloud.] A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, and in hexahedral crystals. It is a combination of unisilicate and bicillates of alumina and soda, and occurs on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and in the lava of Capo di Bova, near Rome. It is white or yellow.

Nephalium (né-fa-li-um), *n.* [L., burdock, from Gr. *nephelion*, a cloud-like spot, in allusion to the spots on the leaves of the burdock. The fruit of the plants of this genus has some resemblance to the heads of the burdock.] A genus of trees belonging to the nat. order *Sapindaceae*. The species chiefly inhabit the Indian Archipelago. The fruit known by the name of leeches or litchi is the produce of one species. See *LEECHES*.

Nepheloid (né-fé-oid), *a.* [Gr. *nephel*, a cloud, and *oides*, likeness.] In med. a term applied to cloudy urine. *Dunlopian.*

Nephew (né-vú), *n.* [From Fr. *neveu*, a nephew, from L. *nepos*, *neptis*, a son-in-law, a nephew, but the word occurs independently in the Teutonic: A. Sax. *nefa*, lost *nefa*, G. *neffe*, a nephew.] 1. The son of a brother or sister. — 2. A grandson. 'Their nephews, to wit, the children of their sons and daughters.' *Hamlet*. — 3. A lineal descendant.

All their nephews late
Even thence derive descent, the crown retained.

Nephralgia, **Nephralgy** (né-fra-l'ji-a, né-fra-l'ji), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the kidneys.

Nephritis (né-frít), *n.* [Gr. *nephritis*, from *nephros*, the kidneys.] A mineral, an alumina variety of amphibole among the bismutates, of a look-green colour, massive, and in rolled pieces. It occurs in granite and gneiss, and is remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys. A unisilicate, *soinite*, is also spoken of as *nephritis*, as is *jada*. All three are capable of fine polish, and have been used since prehistoric times for ornaments, weapon-handles, and even weapons. Called also *Amo-stone* (which see).

Nephritis (né-frít-ik), *n.* [Gr. *nephritis*, from *nephros*, a kidney.] 1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as, a *nephritic disease*. — 2. Affected with a disease of the kidneys; as, a *nephritic patient*.

The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalies nature of the urine in their blood.

Nephritis (né-frít-ik), *n.* [Gr. *nephritis*, from *nephros*, a kidney.] 1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as, a *nephritic disease*. — 2. Affected with a disease of the kidneys; as, a *nephritic patient*.

Nephritis (né-frít-ik), *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the disease of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

2. Believing disorders of the kidneys in general; as, a *nephritic medicine*. — *Nephritis stone*. Same as *Nephritis*. — *Nephritis wood*, the compact fine-grained wood of a leguminous tree, *Moringa pterocarpus* (*Guilandina Moringa*), decoctions of which have been used for curing affections of the kidneys and other urinary organs.

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Nervous (nerv'us), a. [L. *nervosus*, from *nervus*. See NERVE.] 1. Full of nerves.

We may imagine what activity of pain must be endured by our Lord . . . by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very nervous, and consequently sensitive.

2. Pertaining to the nerves; needed in or affecting the nerves; as, a nervous disease or fever.

The vocal tremor, emanating from afar, Whisper'd no peace to calm his nervous ear.

3. Having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated or excited; weak; timid. 'Poor, weak, nervous creature.' Chayne. — 4. Strong; vigorous; sinewy; well strong.

What nervous arm'd his hands, how firm his trunk, His limbs how arm'd.

5. Possessing or manifesting vigour of mind, characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style; as, a nervous historian. 'The pleadings . . . were then short, nervous, and periphrastic.' Blackstone. — 6. In bot. same as *Nerved*. — *Nervous centre*, the organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain and spinal marrow. — *Nervous fluid*, the fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. — *Nervous system*, the nerves and nervous centres considered collectively. — *Nervous temperament* is that in which the predominating characteristic is a great excitability of the nervous system, and an undue predominance of the emotional impulses.

Nervously (nerv'us-ly), adv. In a nervous manner (a) with strength or vigour. 'Thus nervously describes the strength of custom.' T. Watson. (b) With weakness or agitation of the nerves.

Rendered nervously cautious and anxious by so many successive losses.

Nervousness (nerv'us-ness), n. The state or quality of being nervous; (a) the state of being composed of nerves. (b) Strength; force; vigour.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the nervousness of the sentence.

(c) Weakness or agitation of the nerves; a state of dependency consequent on an affection of the nerves.

Nerve (nerv'ur), n. [Fr.] 1. In arch. a name given to one of the ribs bounding the sides of a gabled compartment of a vaulted roof, as distinguished from the ribs which diagonally cross the compartment. — 2. In bot. the vein or nerve of a leaf. — 3. In anat. one of the corneous tubes of the trachea or air-vessels which help to expand the wing and keep it tense. They are termed costal, post-costal, mediastinal, externo-median, interno-median, anal, axillary, &c., according to their relative position.

Nerby (nerv'ur), a. Strong, sinewy; vigorous.

His nerby knees thro' by a blue-ey'd horn.

Nescience (nesci-ens), n. [L. *nescire*, from *nescio*, not to know—*ne*, not, and *scire*, to know.] The state of not knowing; want of knowledge, ignorance.

It is therefore a science founded on *nescience*, and an art founded on artlessness.

Nescockt (nes'kok), n. [Fr. *nestcock*, which is another form.] A fondling; a delicate shy-at-home person. Drunken.

Nesh (nesh), n. [A. Sax. *anes*, *anes*, *moet*, soft, tender. O. D. *nesch*, weak, soft, wet; Goth. *anagrus*, soft, tender. *Neshy* is probably a derivative of this.] 1. Soft; tender; nice. 'The nesh tops of the young hael.' W. Crox. — 2. Delicate; weak; poor-spirited. (Obsolete or provincial English in both senses.)

Nesh (nesh), v. t. To nesh injuriously; to make weak.

Nesh and your youth by debasing immediately.

Nesha, **Nesch**, (a. [See NESHA.] Soft; tender. Chaucer.

Nesodon (nesh'o-don), n. [Gr. *nesos*, an island, and *odon*, edentate, a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals, of the family *Lonchodonta*, found in the pliocene of Patagonia. *N. osensis* was the size of a sheep, *N. australis*, of a llama.

Ness (ness), n. [A. Sax. *ness*, a nose, a promontory; Icel. *ness*, Dan. *ness*, a nose; probably a slightly varied form of *ness* (which see). *Ness* is another form.] A promontory; a cape; a headland. 'We weighed anchor,

and bore clear of the ness.' *Beauchamp*. *Ness* occurs often as a termination of the names of promontories or headlands; as, *Shetness*, *Dunness*.

Ness (ness), [A. Sax. *ness*, *ness*, *nis*, *neg*. Common, with variety of form, to all the Teutonic tongues. Origin doubtful.] A termination of abstract nouns denoting the prominent, or distinguishing, or characteristic quality or state, or generally the quality; as, *whiteness*, *goodness*, the quality of being white or good; *neglectedness*, the state of being neglected. It also sometimes denotes 'one who or that which is,' as in *witness*, *wilderness*. It is appended to adjectives (and past participles) of Teutonic and Romance origin indiscriminately, though many words of the latter class more frequently appear with the classical suffix *-ity*; thus *torpidity* and *credibility* are probably more common than *torpidness*, *credibleness*.

Nest (nest), n. [A. Sax. I. G. D. and G. *nest*, cog. L. *nidus*, a nest, regarded as standing for *nidus*, like *skir* wide for *skidus*, from *skid*, down, and, to sit.] 1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation and rearing the young. The nests of birds are of the most diverse character, some birds making little or no nest, while others construct receptacles for the eggs requiring a vast amount of skill and industry. The materials used are also ex-

trremely various, being such as mud or clay, twigs or branches, leaves, grass, moss, wool, feathers, &c. A species of swallow, called the aculeate swallow (*Collocalia aculeata*), builds nests that are actually edible, being constructed of a certain sea-plant that is partially digested and then disgorged by the bird. Some birds, for the sake of protection, excavate burrows in banks or sandy cliffs in which to make their nests. — 2. A place where the eggs of insects, turtles, &c., are produced; a place in which the young of various small animals are reared. — 3. A comfortable snug situation or abode; a place of residence. 'A little cottage, like some poor man's nest.' *Spenser*.

Some of our ministers having springs offered onto them will, without for soul of religion nor winning souls to God, be driven forth from their *nest*.

4. A number of persons dwelling together or frequenting the same haunt, generally in an ill sense. 'We seen a nest of traitors.' *Tempest*. — 5. A set of articles of diminishing class, each enveloping the one next smaller in size, as, a nest of boxes, crucibles, or the like. — 6. A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys. — 7. A set of small drawers. *Bismarck*. — 8. In poet. an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock.

Nest (nest), v. t. To build a nest; to nestle. The cuckoo stretched his branches as far as the mountain of the forest, and the king of birds nested within his leaves.

Nest (nest), v. i. 1. To place in a nest; to form a nest for. 'They like a nested pair repous'd.' *Wardsworth*. — 2. To place or house in a situation or abode. A doctrine & duty to come from him, who nested himself into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince.

Nestcock (nest'kok), n. Same as *Nescock*. **Nestegg** (nest'eg), n. 1. An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forming it. 2. Something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

Books and money laid for the *nestegg*.

Nestle (nest'), v. i. pret. & pp. *nested*; ppr. *nestling*. [A. Sax. *nestlan*, from *nest*.] 1. To make or occupy a nest.

The blushing wren commonly by the water-side, and nestles in hollow banks.

2. To take shelter; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was to tarry in some strong place of the wild country, and there nearly die.

3. To move one way and the other, like a bird when forming her nest; to fidget about; as, a child nestles.

Nestle (nest'), v. t. 1. To provide with a nest; to house or shelter, as in a nest. *Dumas*; *Prior*. — 2. To cherish and fondle closely, as a bird her young. 'She, like a mother, nestles him.' *Chaynes*.

Nestling (nest'ling), n. [A. Sax. from *nest*.] 1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest. — 2. A nest.

They (the physical) inquire not of the derivation of the parts, the secretion of the passages, and the ends or *nestlings* of the humours.

Nestling (nest'ling), a. or p. Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

I have taken four young ones from a hen shrike, and placed in their room four *nestling* nightingales.

Nestor (nest'ur), n. A genus of birds of the parrot family, connecting the parrots and cockatoos, containing the *N. productus* or long-billed parrot of Philip Island, and *N. Agapetes* or haka of New Zealand. The voice is hoarse and inharmonious (hence the native New Zealand name), but they are capable of being taught to imitate the human voice in a remarkable degree. *N. productus* is now supposed to be extinct.

Nestorian (nest'ur-i-an), n. An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the two natures in Christ were not so blended and united as to be undistinguishable. The term is still applied to those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect.

Nestorianism (nest'ur-i-an-ism), n. The doctrine of the Nestorians.

Nest (nest), n. [A. Sax. *nest*, *net*, a net; Icel. *net*, and D. *net*, Sw. *net*, Goth. *net*, O. *net*, a net; cog. L. *rete*, a basket for catching fish, supposed to be from a root *net*, seen in *net* *nada*, a stream.] 1. An instrument formed of thread, twine, or other fibrous materials, wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, &c., and also for securing or containing articles of various kinds. — 2. A fabric of the open texture, a kind of lace made by machinery. 3. Anything made with interstices or meshes like a net. 'Nets of checker-work, and wreaths of chain-work, for the chapters.' 1 Ki. vii. 17.

Nets (nets), v. t. pret. & pp. *netted*; ppr. *netting*. 1. To make into a net or net-work. — 2. To take in a net; hence, to capture by wire or stratagem.

And now I am here *netted* and in the mill.

3. To inclose in a net or net-work.

Old year, which grasped at the stones That name the underlying dead, The fibres net the dreamless head, They roots are wrapt about the beam.

Net (net), a. [Fr. *net*, it, *net*, *net*, *net*, *net*, from L. *nidus*, shining, clear, from *nidus*, to shine. See *NET*.] 1. Net; pure; unadulterated. (Rare.) — 2. Being without flaw or spot. 'Her breast all naked, as net ivory.' *Spenser*. — 3. Free from all deductions, as, net profits, net produce, net rent; net weight. 'The net revenues of the crown.' *Beltinghams*. It is sometimes written *Nett*. — *Net proceeds*, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid. — *Net weight*, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for casks, bags, or any inclosing material. — *Net measure*, in arch. that in which no allowance is made for finishing, and in the work of artificers, that in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.

Net (net), v. i. To gain as clear profit; as, in this transaction I *netted* a considerable sum.

Net (net), v. t. To form net-work. 'Sitting *netting* in your parlour.' *Anna Howard*.

Net, n. A net-cattle. Chaucer.

Netheless, adv. Nevertheless. *Spenser*.

Nether (neth'ur), a. [A. Sax. *nither*, *nither*, *nether*, lower, compar. of *nitha*, under, downward (whence *noether*, adv. from below, *benoother*, beneath); super. *nitham*, *nitham*; cog. I. G. D. and Dan. *nedor*, Icel. *nether*, G. *wieder*, all similar compar. forms. Root seen in *skir* *skid*, downwards.]

Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part: opposed to upper; as, the *nether* millstone. "Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding area." *Milton*.

Disordered all my *nether* shape thus grew Transform'd. *Milton*.

—*Nether House of Parliament*, the name given to the House of Commons during the reign of Henry VIII. *Wharton*.

Netherlings (neth'ér-lings), *n. pl.* Stockings. *Dickens*. [Ludicrous.]

Nethermost (neth'ér-môst), *a.* [A. Sax. *nithmeast*. See *NETHER*.] Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell. 'The *nethermost* abyss.' *Milton*.

Nether-stock (neth'ér-stok), *n.* A stocking. *Shak.*

Their stashed doublets and quaint hose, all fringed with ribbons above the *nether-stocks*. *Sir W. Scott*.

Netherwards (neth'ér-wérds), *adv.* In a direction downward.

Nethinim (neth'in-im), *n. pl.* [Heb. pl. of *nethin*, what is given, a slave of the temple, from *nathan*, to give.] Among the Jews, servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the menial offices about the temple. Erroneously written *Nethinims*.

Netify (net'i-f), *v. t.* To render neat; to clean; to set in order. 'The works of a woman, to *netify* and polish.' *Chapman*.

Net-loom (net'loóm), *n.* A loom or machine for weaving nets.

Net-making (net'mák-ing), *n.* The art of making nets. Nets were formerly made simply by the aid of a flat piece of wood and a needle with two eyes, and a notch at each end, to prevent the twine from slipping as it was looped and knotted around the flat piece of wood. Most of the nets now used are, however, woven on a net-loom, invented by Paterson of Musselburgh in 1820.

Net-masonry (net'má-an-ri), *n.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net.

Nett (net), *a.* Same as *Net*.

Nettapus (net'a-pus), *n.* A genus of web-footed birds allied to the barnacle-geese, but of small size. It contains the pigmy goose (*N. coromandelianus*) and the Madagascar goose (*N. auritus*).

Netted (net'ed), *p. and a.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated. — 2. In bot. applied to reticulated venation; covered with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net.

Netted-work (net'ed-wérk), *n.* Work composed of meshes; net-work.

Netting (net'ing), *n.* 1. The process of making nets. — 2. A piece of net-work as of cord or wire. — 3. A net of small ropes, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks. Netting is also employed to hold the storm and fore-top-mast staysails when stowed, and during an engagement may be extended along a ship's gunwale to prevent the enemy from boarding.

Netting-needle (net'ing-né-ál), *n.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.

— Same as *Knittle*.

Nettle (net'), *n.* [A. Sax. *netele*, D. *netel*, Dan. *netle*, *netle*, G. *assel*, a nettle; probably from the same root as *needle*.] A genus of plants (Urticæ) belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ, and consisting chiefly of neglected weeds, having opposite or alternate leaves, and inconspicuous flowers, which are disposed in axillary racemes. The species are mostly herbaceous, and are usually covered with extremely fine, sharp, tubular hairs, placed upon minute vesicles filled with an acrid and caustic fluid, which by pressure is injected into the wounds caused by the sharp-pointed hairs. Hence arises the well-known stinging sensation when these plants are incautiously handled. Many species of nettle are known, of which three are found in Britain—the Roman nettle (*U. pilulifera*), the small nettle (*U. urens*), and the great nettle (*U. dioica*). Nettles yield a tough fibre which may be used as a substitute for hemp. See *DEAD-NETTLE*. — *Nettle brock*, *nettle porridge*, a dish made with nettles, cut in March or April, before they show any flowers.

There we did eat some *nettle porridge*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Forster*.

—*Nettle in, dock out*, a kind of proverbial saying, expressive of inconstancy, the trying of one thing after another; in allusion to the custom of children when stung by a nettle rubbing the place with a dock leaf, repeating these words. *Chaucer*.

Nettle (net'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *nettted*; ppr. *nettling*. To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to cause to feel displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were so *nettted* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Nettle-blight (net'l-blít), *n.* The *Æcidium urticae*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

Nettle-butterfly (net'l-but-ér-flí), *n.* The popular name for a butterfly of the species *Vanessa urticae*.

Nettle-cloth (net'l-kloth), *n.* A thick cotton stuff, japanned and used for the peaks of caps, waist-belts, &c., in place of leather.

Nettle-creeper (net'l-krep-ér), *n.* A common name for the whitethroat (which see).

Nettler (net'lér), *n.* One that provokes, stings, or irritates.

These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell, though not half, your fellows' feats. *Milton*.

Nettle-rash (net'l-rash), *n.* An eruption upon the skin much resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle; urticaria. *Sir T. Watson*.

Nettle-tree (net'l-tré), *n.* A tree of the genus *Celtis*, of which there are several species, nat. order Celtidæ. They have a considerable resemblance to, and a near affinity with the elms, and hence they have sometimes been placed in the nat. order Ulmaceæ. See *CELTIS*.

Nettlewort (net'l-wér't), *n.* A plant of the nat. order Urticaceæ.

Netty (net'i), *a.* Like a net; netted. *Sir T. Browne*.

Net-work (net'wérk), *n.* Work formed in the same manner as a net; a fabric of threads, twine, or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices, or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated work; any similar fabric; an interlacement; as, a *net-work* of blood-vessels or nervous fibres.

Neufchâtel (né-shá-tel), *n.* A celebrated cream-cheese made at *Neufchâtel-en-Bray*, in France.

Neuk (núk), *n.* A nook; a corner. 'Some are coxle' the *neuk*.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Neuræmia (nú-ré'mí-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, *hæma*, blood.] A purely functional disease of the nerves. *Laycock*.

Neuræmia (nú-ré'mík), *a.* Relating to neuræmia.

Neural (nú-rál), *a.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] In anat. relating to a nerve or to the nervous system.—*Neural arch*, the arch of the vertebra which protects a corresponding segment of the neural axis.—*Neural axis*, the central trunk of the nervous system; sometimes called the *Cerebro-spinal Axis*.

Neuralgia (nú-rál'jí-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in a nerve; a generic name for a certain number of diseases, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, which follows the course of a nervous branch and its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve.

Neuralgia (nú-rál'jik), *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neuralgy (nú-rál'ji), *n.* Same as *Neuralgia*.

Neuropophysis (nú-rá-pófi-sis), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *apophysis*, a projecting part.] In anat. the spinous process of a vertebra, or the process formed at the point of junction of the neural arches.

Neuration (nú-rá'shon), *n.* Same as *Nervation*; specifically, the arrangement of the veins or nerves in the wings of insects.

Neurilemma (nú-ri-lém'a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *lemma*, a coat.] In anat. the delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve.

Neurin, *Neurine* (nú-rín), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] The nitrogenized substance of nerve fibre and cells, consisting chiefly of albumen and a peculiar fatty matter, associated with phosphorus.

Neuritis (nú-rítis), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] In med. inflammation of a nerve.

Neurocty (nú-ros'tí), *n.* Nerve force or energy. *Owen*.

Neurography (nú-ro-grá-fí), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *grapho*, to describe.] That part of anatomy which describes the nerves; a description of the nerves.

Neuro-hypnotist (nú-ró-hip-nó'to-jist), *n.* One who is skilled in or who practises neuro-hypnotology.

Neuro-hypnology (nú-ró-hip-nó'to-jí), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. The doctrine of nervous sleep or animal magnetism.—2. The

means or process employed in producing nervous sleep; mesmerism.

Neuro-hypnotism (nú-ró-hip'nó-tizm), *n.* Same as *Neuro-hypnology*.

Neurological (nú-ró-loj'ík-al), *a.* [See *NEUROLOGY*.] Pertaining to neurology, or to the doctrine of the nerves of animals.

Neurologist (nú-ro'l'o-jist), *n.* One versed in neurology.

Neurology (nú-ro'l'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves.

Neuroma (nú-ró'ma), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] In *pathol.* a fibrous tumour formed on the tissue of a nerve; a morbid enlargement of a nerve.

Neuropathic (nú-ró-páth'ík), *a.* [See below.] In *pathol.* applied to disease of a nerve or of the nerves.

Neuropathy (nú-ro-pá-thí), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pathos*, pain.] In *pathol.* a term applied generally to affections of the nervous system.

Neuropodium (nú-ró-pó'dí-um), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The ventral or inferior division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid; often called the ventral ear.

Neuropter (nú-ro-p'tér), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pteron*, a wing.] An individual of the Neuroptera (which see).

Neuroptera (nú-ro-p'tér-a), *n.* An order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins or nervures. The mouth is generally masticatory, their metamorphosis incomplete, and the larvae are hexapod, and sometimes aquatic. They are mostly bold, rapacious, and sanguinary, perpetually chasing and devouring other insects. The order includes the Libellulæ, or dragon-flies; the Phryganeidæ, or caddis-flies; the Ephemeridæ, or may-flies; the Termidæ, or white ants; the Myrmeleco, or ant-lion, &c. Several fossil species of the Libellulæ have been found in the oolitic strata of England and Germany.

Neuropteræ (nú-ro-p'tér-æ), *a.* Belonging to the Neuroptera.

Neuropteran (nú-ro-p'tér-an), *n.* Same as *Neuropter*.

Neuropteria (nú-ro-p'tér-ia), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pteria*, a fern.] An extensive genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the coal-measures, and also, but in less profusion, in the permian, trias, and oolite; so called from the curved dichotomous veins of its leaflets. *Page*.

Neuropterus (nú-ro-p'tér-us), *a.* Same as *Neuropter*.

Neurosis (nú-ró'sis), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] A name common to all diseases having, or supposed to have, their seat in the nervous system, and believed by some authorities to arise from irritation of the brain and spinal marrow. The usual indications are restlessness, disordered sensations and volition, and, to greater or less extent, mental aberration.

Neurostætal (nú-ró-ské'tál), *a.* Pertaining to the neurostæton.

Neurostæton (nú-ró-ské'ton), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *stæton*, a skeleton.] The deep-seated bones of vertebrate animals connected with the nervous axis and locomotion.

Neurospast (nú-ró-spast), *n.* [Gr. *neurospaston*, from *neuron*, a string, and *spas*, to draw.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion by a string. 'That outward form is but a *neurospast*.' *Dr. H. More*.

Neurosthenia (nú-ró-thén'í-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *sthenos*, force.] In med. an excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

Neurotic (nú-ró'tík), *a.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] 1. Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.—2. Capable of acting on the nerves; nervine.

Neurotic (nú-ró'tík), *n.* 1. A disease having its seat in the nerves.—2. A medicine for nervous affections; nervine.

Neurotome (nú-ró-tóm), *n.* [See *NEUROTOMY*.] A long and very narrow two-edged scalpel used in dissection of the nerves.

Neurotomical (nú-ró-tóm'ík-al), *a.* [See *NEUROTOMY*.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of the nerves.

Neurotomist (nú-ró-tóm'íst), *n.* One engaged in neurotomy; one who dissects the nerves.

Neurotomy (nú-ró'to-mí), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *tómé*, a cutting.] 1. The act

or practice of dissecting nerves.—2. An incised wound of a nerve. *Dunglison*.
Neurotonic (nū-rō-ton'ik), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *tonikos*, from *tonos*, a stretching or bracing, from *teinō*, to stretch or brace.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

Neurypnologist (nū-rīp-nol'o-jist), *n.* Same as *Neuro-hypnologist*.

Neurypnology (nū-rīp-nol'o-jī), *n.* Same as *Neuro-hypnology*.

Neuter (nū'tēr), *a.* [L.—compounded of *ne* and *uter*, not either, not one nor the other.]
 1. † Neither the one thing nor the other; not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, either when persons are contending or questions are discussed; neutral.
 There are very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute. *Addison*.
 In all our undertakings God will be *neither* our friend or our enemy, for Providence never stands *neuter*. *South*.

2. In *gram.* (a) of neither gender: an epithet given to nouns and those forms of the adjective and other parts of speech which are neither masculine nor feminine; in *Eng. gram.* to all names of things without life. (b) Neither active nor passive; as, a *neuter* verb. A *neuter* verb expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and is not followed by an object; as, I *go*; I *sit*; I *am*; I *run*; I *walk*. It is better denominated *intransitive*.—3. In *bot.* having neither stamens nor pistils.—4. In *zool.* having no fully developed sex; as, *neuter* bees.

Neuter (nū'tēr), *n.* 1. † A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations; a *neutral*; a trimmer.

Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering, Are *neither* fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring. *Dryden*.

2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees, which perform all the labours of the community, called also a *worker*.—3. In *bot.* a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils.—4. In *gram.* a noun of the *neuter* gender.

Neutral (nū'tral), *a.* [L. *neutralis*. See *NEUTR*.] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with one of certain contending parties; not interested one way or another; indifferent.

The allies may be supplied for money from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison*.
 Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious, Loyal and *neutral* in a moment? No man. *Shak.*

2. Neither very good nor bad; indifferent; mediocre.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And *neutral* some in her fantastic eye. *Sir J. Davies*.

3. In *bot.* same as *Neuter*.—*Neutral axis*, in *mech.* the neutral axis of a beam is the plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing.—*Neutral colours*. See *COLOUR*.—*Neutral salts*, in *chem.* salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties.—*Neutral tint*, (a) a dull, grayish hue, partaking of the character of none of the brilliant colours, such as red, blue, yellow, &c. (b) A factitious gray pigment, composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions, used in water-colours.—*Neutral vowel*, the vowel heard in the words *her*, *arm*, *charach*, &c.; so called from its indefinite character.

Neutral (nū'tral), *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. 'The treacherous . . . and the *neutrals*, and the false-hearted friends.' *Bacon*.

The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. *R. G. Harper*.

Neutralist (nū'tral-ist), *n.* One who professes neutrality: a *neutral*. *Bullhook*. [Rare.]

Neutrality (nū'tral-ī-tē), *n.* 1. The state of being neutral or of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. In *international law*, that condition of a nation or state in which it does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states. A *neutral* state has the right of furnishing to either of the contending parties all supplies which do not fall within the description of *contraband of war*, which signifies in general arms and munitions of war, and those out of which munitions of war are made. All such articles are liable to be seized. A *neutral* state has also the right to conclude such treaties with either belligerent party as are unconnected with the

subject of the war.—*Armed neutrality*, the condition of a state or nation which holds itself under arms prepared to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent between which it is neutral.—2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor very evil. [Rare.]

There is no health; physicians say that we At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne*.

3. † State of being of the *neuter* gender. *Bp. Pearson*.—4. In *chem.* the state of being so combined that the active properties of one constituent counteract or render inert those of the other; as, the *neutrality* of salts.

Neutralization (nū'tral-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of neutralizing; specifically, in *chem.* the process by which an acid and an alkali are so combined as to disguise each other's properties or render them inert. Thus, when sulphuric acid and soda are mixed together the properties either of the one or the other preponderate according to the proportions of each, but there are certain proportions according to which when they are combined they mutually destroy or disguise the properties of each other so that neither predominates, or rather so that both disappear, combining into a salt. When substances thus mutually disguise each other's properties they are said to *neutralize* each other. The term *neutralization* is also applied to the decomposition of the alkaline carbonates by the gradual addition of some acid more powerful than the carbonic.

Neutralize (nū'tral-iz), *v.t. pret. & pp. neutralized*; *ppr. neutralizing*. 1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.

So here I am *neutralized* again. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. In *chem.* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of by combination with a different substance. See *NEUTRALIZATION*.—3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative; to invalidate; as, to *neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* opposition. 'A cloud of counter-citations that *neutralize* each other.' *Everett*.

Neutraliser (nū'tral-iz-ēr), *n.* One who or that which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

Neutrally (nū'tral-ī), *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neutria (nū'tri-ā), *n.* See *NUTRIA*.

Neuvaines (nū'vānz), *n. pl.* [Fr., from *neuf*, nine.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* prayers offered up for nine successive days to obtain the favour of Heaven.

Néve (nā'vā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] The French name for the coarsely granular snow from which glaciers are formed. It is situated immediately above the line where the glacier commences, and for its formation a certain degree of heat is necessary, so that it is formed during summer when the thermometer rises above freezing-point.

Neve (nēv), *n.* Same as *Néve*.

Neven, *v.t.* [Icel. *nefna* (and *nemna*), Dan. *nevne*, to name: the change of *n* to *f* and *v* is common in these languages.] To name; to mention; to utter; to speak.

Never (nev'er), *adv.* [The neg. of *ever*; A. Sax. *nefra*, from *ne*, not, and *afre*, ever; comp. *neither*, *either*, &c.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope*.
 2. In no degree; not at all; none. 'Never fear.' *Sheridan*.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South*.

3. Followed by the indefinite article, not; not even; not, emphatically.

Hast thou *never* an eye in thy head? *Shak.*
 The poor craven bridegroom said *never* a word. *Sir W. Scott*.

—*Never so*, to any or to whatever extent or degree.

Ask me *never so* much dower and gift. *Gen. xxvii. 12*.
 Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never so* wisely. *Ps. lviii. 5*.

A fear of battery—though *never so* well grounded, is no dures. *Blackstone*.

This is a genuine English use of *never*, but it is now usually replaced by *ever*. The explanation of the phrase is probably this—Ask me so much dower as *never* was asked before. *Never* is much used in composition;

as in *never-ending*, *never-falling*, *never-dying*, *never-ceasing*, *never-fading*; but in all such compounds it retains its usual meaning. *Nevermore* (nev'er-môr), *adv.* *Never again; at no future time.*

Farewell! the trees of Eden Ye shall hear *nevermore*. *E. B. Browning*.

Never-the-later, *conj.* Nevertheless. *Chaucer*.

Nevertheless (nev'er-thē-lēs'), *conj.* [The *the* in this compound is not the article but the old instrumental of the demonstrative used before comparatives; A. Sax. *thig lās*, the or by that less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of or without regarding that; as, it rained, *nevertheless* we proceeded on our journey; that is, we did not the less proceed on our journey; we proceeded in spite of the rain.—*SYN.* Notwithstanding, yet, however.

Neveu, *n.* [Fr. *neveu*.] A nephew; a grandson. *Chaucer*.

New (nū), *a.* [A. Sax. *niwe*, *neowe*, a word occurring in all the Aryan tongues; O. Sax. *niwi*, D. *nieuw*, Dan. and Sw. *ny*, Icel. *ngr*, Goth. *niujis*, O. H. G. *niwi*, G. *neu*; cogn. W. *newydd*, Ir. *nuadh*, Lith. *nausias*, L. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Skr. *navas*—*new*. Perhaps connected with *now*.] 1. Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; having existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel: opposed to *old*, and used of things; as, a *new* coat; a *new* house; a *new* book; a *new* fashion. 'Shoon full moist and *new*.' *Chaucer*.—2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered; as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants found in foreign countries; the *new* continent.—3. Recently produced by change; different from a former; as, to lead a *new* life.

Put on the *new* man. *Eph. iv. 24*.

4. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed. 'New to the plough, unpractised in the trace.' *Pope*.—5. Repaired so as to be in the first state; renovated; reinvigorated.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon*.

6. Fresh after any event.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger, New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden*.

7. Not of ancient extraction; not belonging to a family of ancient distinction.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a new man often mounts to favour. *Addison*.

8. Never used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand; as, I would rather have a *new* copy of this book.—9. Recently commenced; starting afresh; as, the *new* year; a *new* week; a *new* moon.—10. Retaining original freshness.

Their names inscribed unnumber'd ages past, From time's first birth, with time itself shall last; These ever *new*, nor subject to decay, Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope*.

—*New land*, land newly brought under cultivation.—*New World*, a name frequently given to North and South America on account of the fact that that portion of the earth became known to the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere only in modern times.—*New* is much used adverbially in composition for *newly*; as, in *new-born*, *new-made*, *new-grown*, *new-formed*, *new-found*.

New (nū), *adv.* Newly; lately; recently; anew. 'Weigh them *new* in pound' (that is, weigh them afresh in the balance). *Spenser*.—*All new*, recently; lately. *Chaucer*.—*Of new*, anew; afresh. *Chaucer*.

New (nū), *v.t.* To make new; to renew.

The good name of a man is soon gone and passed, when it is not *renewed*. *Chaucer*.

New-born (nū'börn), *a.* Recently born.

New-come (nū'kum), *a.* Lately arrived; recently come. 'His *new-come* guest.' *Spenser*.

New-comer (nū'kum-ēr), *n.* One who has lately come.

Newcreate (nū'krē-āt), *v.t.* To create anew. *Shak.*

Newel (nū'el), *n.* [O. Fr. *nuell*, *noiel*, *nuai*, from L. *nuclia*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nuclia*, a nut; Fr. *noyau*, a fruit-stone, *noyau d'escalier*, the newel of a stair.] 1. In arch. the upright cylinder or pillar, round which in a winding staircase the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top. In stairs where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar the staircase is said to have an *open newel*. The

newel is sometimes continued through to the roof, and serves as a vaulting-shaft from which the ribs branch off in all directions.

its broad, half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer
Newgate-calendar (nû'gât-kal-en-dâr), *n.* A list of prisoners in Newgate prison, with their crimes, &c.

Newing (nû'ing), *n.* Yeast or barm. [Provincial English.]

Newish (nû'ish), *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

It drinketh not newish at all. Bacon.

New-laid (nû'lâd), *a.* Recently laid; fresh; as, new-laid eggs.

Newly (nû'li), *adv.* 1. Late; freshly; recently. 'Morning roses newly washed with dew' Shak.

He rubb'd it o'er with newly gathered mist.

I have reached this land but newly. Dryden.

2. With a new form, different from the former. Spenser.—3. Anew; afresh, as before. Shak.—4. In a new and different manner. 'By deed-achieving honour newly named' (Coriolanus). Shak.

New-made (nû-mâd'), *a.* Newly made or formed.

*And if his name be George, I'll call him Peter;
For new-made honour doth forget men's names.* Shak.

New-model (nû-môd'el), *v. t.* To give a new form to.

The constitution was new-modelled so as to resemble nearly that of this country. Brougham.

Newness (nû'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being new; (a) lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced; as, the newness of a dress; the newness of a system. (b) Novelty, the state of being first known or introduced.

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment for the mind. South.

(c) Innovation; recent change. 'Happy newness that intends old right.' Shak. (d) Want of practice or familiarity.

His newness shamed most of the others' long exercise. Sir P. Sidney.

(e) Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in newness of life. Rom. vi. 4.

New-platonist (nû-plâ'ton-ist), *n.* Same as Neoplatonist.

New Red Sandstone. See SANDSTONE.
News (nûz), *n.* (From *new*; perhaps a translation of *fr. pl. nouvelles*, news, but more probably the old genit. of *new*, occurring in such phrases as *A Sax. Awest newses*.) What of new, what news? The latter supposition is supported by the fact that the word is almost always joined to a verb or pronoun in the singular. 1. Recent intelligence regarding any event; fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; tidings.

*Thus answer I in name of Benedict,
But hear these ill news with the ears of Claudio.* Shak.

Evil news rides fast, while good news baits. Milton.

It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. Sir R. L. Estrange.

2. A newspaper.

*So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's news.* Cooper.

SYN. Tidings, intelligence, advice.

News-and (nû'sad), *a.* Recently made and. 'News-and soul.' Shak.

News-agent (nû'sk-jent), *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

News-book (nû'sbuk), *n.* A newspaper.

Newsboy (nû'sbôl), *n.* A boy who hawks or delivers newspapers.

News-letter (nû'slêt-er), *n.* The name given to the printed letters or little sheets, issued weekly, about the time of Charles II., the news for which was collected by the news-writers from coffee-house gossip. In contradistinction to the *London Gazette*, then the only authorized newspaper, and which contained little more than ordinary proclamations and advertisements.

The people who lived at a distance from the great theatre of political contention could be kept regularly informed of what was passing there only by news-letters. To prepare such letters became a calling in London, as it now is among the natives of India. The news-writer rambled from coffee-room to coffee-room, collecting reports, squeezed himself into the sessions house of the Old Bailey if there was an interesting trial, nay, perhaps obtained admission to the Gallery of Whitehall, and scoured how the king and duke looked. In this way he gathered materials for weekly epistles destined to enlighten some country town or some bench of rustic magistrates. Such were the sources from which the inhabitants of the largest provincial cities and the great

body of the gentry and clergy learned almost all they knew of the history of their own time.

Macaulay.

Newsman (nû'smân), *n.* One who sells or delivers newspapers.

News-monger (nû'smûng-er), *n.* One that deals in news, one who employs much time in hearing and telling news. 'Many tales devised. . . by smiling pick-thanks and base news-mongers.' Shak.

Newspaper (nû's-pâ-per), *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, political intelligence, information regarding proceedings of parliament, public meetings, and the like.—*Newspaper* reporting, that system by means of which the parliamentary debates, speeches at public meetings, &c., are promulgated throughout the country. Every publication giving original reports of parliamentary debates keeps one of a series of reporters constantly in the gallery of the Lords, and another in that of the Commons. These are at stated periods relieved by their colleagues, when they take advantage of the interval to transcribe their notes, in order to be ready again to resume the duty of note-taking, and afterwards that of transcription for the press. A succession of reporters for each establishment, varying from ten or eleven to seventeen or eighteen, is thus maintained, and the process of writing from their notes never interrupted, till a complete account of the debates of the evening has been committed to the hands of the printer.

Newsroom (nû's-rûm), *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, &c., are read.

News-vender (nû's-vend-er), *n.* A seller of newspapers.

Newspapers in London are sold to newsmen or news-venders, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town or country.

Al' Cutlack.

News-writer (nû's-rit-er), *n.* One who composed news-letters. See NEWS-LETTER.

Newt (nû't), *n.* (A corruption of *axolotl*, *axol*, *axol* are old forms. See *ERT*.) One of a genus (Triton) of small tailed (urodele) batrachians, belonging to the family Salamandridæ. Like the frog, the newt begins its existence in a tadpole state, and is furnished with gills, which give place to true lungs.

Smooth Newt (Triton punctatus).

Two species, *T. cristatus* (the great water-newt, warty or crested newt) and *T. punctatus* (also called *Leopoldo punctatus*), the common or smooth newt, are recognized as natives of this country, each of which has varieties classed by some naturalists as distinct species. The warty newt grows to the length of 6 inches, the smooth newt to the length of 3½ or 4. The former is covered with warty excrescences, and during the breeding season the male acquires a very prominent crest along the whole length of the back. The latter has the skin quite

Warty Newt (Triton cristatus).

smooth and the crest much less conspicuous. They live in ponds and ditches, and feed on animal food, such as water insects and larvae, worms, tadpoles, &c. Like frogs they often leave the water, and may be found under stones and in damp situations. They cast their skins very frequently, and when they lose one of their members—a leg, the tail, or even an eye—a new one is not long in being produced in its place. Called also *Eft*, *Aster*.

Ancient Steir showing the Newel.

2. In *englis*, a cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.

Newell (nû'el), *n.* (From *new*. Comp. *novel*, which seems to have suggested this form.) A new thing; a novelty.

*He was enamoured with the newel,
That naught he deemed dear for the jewel.* Chaucer.

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new-fangled nomenclature. 'Sir W. Hamilton.—2. Taken with novelties; fond of change; easily captivated with what is new. 'Not to have fellowship with new-fangled teachers.' 1 Tim. vi. (heading).

There is a great error risen now-a-days among many of us, which are vain and new-fangled men.

New-fangledly (nû-fang'gld-li), *adv.* In a new-fangled manner; as, new-fangledly dressed.

New-fangledness, New-fangleness (nû-fang'gld-nes, nû-fang'gld-nes), *n.* The state of being new-fangled; the state of affecting newness of style or novelty; as, I was struck by the new-fangledness of her dress; he is very prone to new-fangledness.

Newfangledist (nû-fang'glist), *n.* One eager after novelties; one given to change. [Rare.]

Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these newfangleds, or contentious and quarrelsome men.

Newfangledly (nû-fang'gld-li), *adv.* In a new-fangled manner; with a disposition for novelty or change.

Divers young scholars they found properly witted,
Heavily learned, and newfangledly minded. Sir T. More.

New-fashion (nû-fâ'shon), *a.* Recently come into fashion; new-fashioned. Swift.

New-fashioned (nû-fâ'shond), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New-fledged (nû'fledj), *a.* Wearing its first feathers; lately fledged.

*And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies.* Goldsmith.

Newfoundland (nû-found'land), *n.* Same as Newfoundland Dog. Tennyson.

Newfoundland Dog. A well-known and fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where they are employed by the natives in drawing ledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head raised, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white colour, and a smaller, almost black, breed. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, &c. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, good-nature, and affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water dog.

Fâte, fâr, fât, fâd; nô, nôt, nôr; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tûbe, tub, tûll;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abene; ý, Sc. lay.

New Testament (nū tes'ta-ment). See **TESTAMENT**.

Newtonian (nū-tōn'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him. — *Newtonian system*. See **Solar System** under **SOLAR**. — *Newtonian telescope*, a form of reflecting telescope in which the rays are reflected from the surface of the object mirror and intercepted by a small oval mirror placed in the axis of the tube at an angle of 45°. The image which would have been formed in the axis is thereby deflected, and is viewed by an eye-piece attached at right angles to the side of the tube. — *Newtonian theory of light*. See **LIGHT**.

Newtonian (nū-tōn'i-an), *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

Newton's Rings (nū-tōn's rings), *n. pl.* [From Sir Isaac Newton, who first investigated them.] The name given to a certain series of rings of coloured light produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See **INTERFERENCE**, *s.*) These rings, or more properly systems of rings, are even in number, and the order of colour follows that known as Newton's scale of colours.

New-year (nū'yēr), *a.* Relating to the beginning of the year; *as*, new-year congratulations.

New-year's Day (nū'yērs dā), *n.* The first day of a new year; the first day of January.

New-zealand Flax (nū-zē-land flaks). See **PHORMIUM**.

New-zealand Tea (nū-zē-land tē), *n.* 1. The leaves of *Lepidocarpus scoparium*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Myricaceae, sometimes used as a substitute for tea, and by some credited with antiscorbutic properties. 2. The plant itself.

Nexible (nek'si-bil), *a.* [L. *nexibilis*.] Capable of being knit together. [Rare.] **NEXT** (nekst), *a.* superl. of *nigh*. [A Sax. *neahst*, *neahsta*, *nyhta*, superl. of *nēh*, *nēdh*, *nigh*.] Nextest in place, time, rank, or degree. 'One next himself in power, and next in crime.' *Milton*.

Was next her side. In order nextest guest. The good man wasn't d'st from his text. That none could tell whose turn should be the next. *Gay*.

[When next stands before an object without to after it it may be regarded as a preposition.] — *Next friend*, in law, a person by whom an infant sues in courts of law and equity, and by whom a married woman also often sues in courts of equity, and who is responsible for costs. In Scots law, a tutor or curator. — *Next to*, almost.

That's a difficulty next to impossible. *Rover*. — *Next door to*, close to; allied to; not far removed from anything.

To dispute in a matter of this kind would have been the next door to the being convinced. *Rymer*.

Next (nekst), *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding; *as*, it is not material who follows next.

Nexus (nek'sus), *n.* [L.] Tie; connection; interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series.

It is now universally admitted that we have no perception of the causal nexus in the material world. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Niare (ni-ār), *n.* The native name of the wild ox or buffalo of Western Africa; the Cape buffalo. See **BUFFALO**.

Niast (ni-as), [See **ETAS**, which is the commoner but a corrupted form.] 1. A young hawk; *an eyas*. — 2. A ninny; a simpleton. *B. Jonson*.

Nib (nib), *n.* [A Sax. *nēb*, *nēbb*. See **NEB**, the same word differently written.] 1. The bill or beak of a fowl. — 2. The point of anything, particularly of a pen; a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder.

Nib (nib), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *nibbed*; ppr. *nibbing*. To furnish with a nib; to mend the nib of, *as*, a pen. *Dickens*.

Nibble (nib'l), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *nibbled*; ppr. *nibbling*. [A freq. from *nib*.] 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat in small bits. 'As he nibbled his toast.' *Lord Lytton*. — 2. To bite, *as*, a fish does the bait, just to catch by biting. 'Nibbles the fallacious meat.' *Gay*. 3. To catch, to nab. 'And a nice job I've had to nibble him.' *D. Jerrold*. (Slang.)

Nibble (nib'l), *v. i.* To bite gently, *as*, fishes nibble at the bait. 'Nibbling sheep.' *Shak*. 2. Fig. to carp; to make a petty attack. with *ed*.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly fails a nibbling at a single passage. *Tulstren*.

Nibble (nib'l), *n.* A little bite, or the act of seizing with the mouth as if to bite, without actually biting.

Nibbler (nib'lēr), *n.* One that nibbles; one that bites a little at a time.

The tender nibbler would not touch the bait. *Shak*.

Nibblingly (nib'ling-lī), *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

Niblick (nib'lik), *n.* [Called also *nablock*, and perhaps from *nab*, to catch.] A peculiar kind of club used in the game of golf, having a thin flat iron head. It is used to lift the ball out of holes, ruts, rough ground, and the like.

Nib-nib (nib'nib), *n.* Same as *Neb-neb*.

Nicaragua-wood (ni-ka-rā'gwā-wūd), *n.* The wood of a tree growing in Nicaragua, supposed by some to be a species of *Cassia*, and by others of *Hæmatoxylon*. This wood and a variety called peach-wood are sent to this country for the use of dyers. They are similar to Brazil-wood, but are not sufficiently sound for any use in manufacture.

Nicolite (nik'ol-it), *n.* See **NICKELINE**.

Nice (nis), *a.* [In meaning 1 certainly from O. Fr. *nice*, *nièce*, from L. *neceus*, from *ne*, not, *scio*, to know, and perhaps this may be the origin in all senses, though some of them may have been influenced by O. E. *nash*, A. Sax. *Ansaz*, soft, tender, delicate.] 1. Foolish, simple, silly.

But say that we ben wise and nothing nice. *Chaucer*. 2. Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not nice but full of charge. Of dear import. *Shak*.

3. Over-scrupulous, very particular, fastidious; too difficult to please or satisfy; over-exacting; squeamish; punctilious.

He that stands upon a slippery place. Makes nice of no vile baits to stay him up. *Shak*.

Think not I shall be nice. *Milton*.

4. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; delicate.

Dear love, continue nice and chaste. *Donne*.

5. Tender to excess; easily injured; delicate. With how much ease is a young muse betrayed! How nice the reputation of the maid. *Rowlandson*.

6. Distinguishing accurately and minutely; apprehending slight differences or delicate distinctions; discerning. 'Our author, happy in a judge so nice.' *Pope*. 'Nice verbal criticism.' *Coleridge*. — 7. Formed or made with scrupulous exactness; accurate, exact; precise, *as*, nice proportions; nice workmanship; nice calculations.

Where ends the virtue or begins the vice. *Pope*.

8. Pleasant or agreeable to the senses; delicate; tender; sweet; delicious, dainty; *as*, a nice bit, a nice tint. — 9. Pleasing or agreeable in general; having good or likeable qualities. [Colloq.]

An expression very rife of late among our young ladies, a nice man, whatever it may mean, whether the man resemble a pudding, or something more nice, conveys the offensive notion that they are ready to eat him up! *J. Dyer*.

'I should say she was not an agreeable person. Not nice,' added Lady Selina, after a pause, and conveying a world of meaning in that conventional monosyllable. *Lord Lytton*.

Nice is often used ironically in a sense just the opposite of this. See example under **NIBBLE**, *v. t.* 3. — **SYN** Dainty, exquisite, fine, accurate, exact, correct, precise, particular, scrupulous, punctilious, fastidious, squeamish, finical, offeminate, ally, weak, foolish.

Nicelings (nis'ling), *n.* An over-nice man or critic; a hair-splitter.

But I would ask these nicelings one question, wherein if they can resolve me then I will say, as they say, that scars are necessary, and not flags of pride. *Shak*.

Nicely (nis'li), *adv.* In a nice manner: (a) fastidiously; critically; curiously, *as*, he was disposed to look into the matter too nicely. (b) With delicate perception; *as*, to be nicely sensible. (c) Accurately; exactly, with exact order or proportion, *as*, the parts of a machine or building nicely adjusted;

a shape nicely proportioned; a dress nicely fitted to the body. (d) Agreeably; becomingly; pleasantly; *as*, she was nicely dressed; a modern sense, but now so common as to threaten to crowd out all the other senses. See the adjective.

Nicene (ni-sēn), *a.* Pertaining to *Nicene* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor — *Nicene creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381.

Niceness (nis'nes), *n.* State or quality of being nice: (a) extreme fastidiousness or delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness. 'The niceness of our modern dames.' *Dryden*. (b) Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences; *as*, niceness of taste. (c) Accuracy, minute exactness; *as*, niceness of work; niceness of texture or proportion.

Where's now the labour'd niceness in thy dress? *Dryden*.

(d) Agreeableness; becomingness; pleasantness; a modern sense. See the adjective and adverb.

Nicer (nis'ēr), *n.* Daintiness; affectation of delicacy. *Chapman*.

Nicotee, *n.* Nicot; folly. *Chaucer*.

Nicoty (nis'ē-ti), *n.* [O. Fr. *nicot*. See **NICE**.] 1. State or quality of being nice: (a) excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

So love doth loathe the disdainful nicoty. *Spenser*.

(b) Delicacy of perception. (c) Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. 'Not was this nicoty of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the same in all parts of art.' *Prior*.

(d) Delicate management; exactness in treatment; delicacy of execution.

Love such nicoty requires. One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift*.

2. A minute difference or distinction. 'The fineness and niceties of words.' *Locke*.

3. A dainty or delicacy for food; usually in the plural. *Johnson*.

Nichar (nī'ār), *n.* A plant. See **NICKAR-TREE**.

Niche (nich), *n.* [Fr. *niche*, from It. *nicchia*, originally a shell-shaped recess in a wall, from *nicchio*, a shell-fish, a mussel, from L. *mytilus*, a mussel.] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or of some other ornament. In ancient classical architecture niches were generally semicircular in the plan, and terminated in a semi-dome at the top. They were sometimes, however, square in the plan, and sometimes also square-headed.

They were ornamented with pillars, architraves, consoles, and in other ways. In the architecture of the middle ages niches were extensively used as decorations for the reception of statues. In the Norman style they were so shallow as to be little more than panels, and the figures were frequently carved on the back in alto-relievo. In the Early English style they become more deeply recessed and are highly enriched, and in the Decorated style they become infinitely varied. Their plans chiefly consisted of a semi-octagon or a semi-hexagon, and their heads were formed into groined vaults, with ribs, and bosses, and pendants. They were projected on corbels, and adorned with pillars, buttresses, and mouldings of various kinds, and had canopies added to them which were flat and projecting in every variety of plan, and elaborately carved and enriched. In the Perpendicular style this variety and elaboration continued.

Niched (nicht), *a.* Placed in a niche. 'Those niched shapes of noble mould.' *Tennyson*.

Niche, All Souls' College, Oxford.

Nicker, Nicker (nikh'ér, nik'ér), *v. i.* To neigh; to laugh with broken, half-suppressed catches of voice; to snigger. [Scotch.]
Nicht (nikht), *n.* Night. [Scotch.]
Nick (nik), *n.* [A name given by all the Teutonic nations to a kind of water-goblin; A. Sax. *nisor*, Dan. *nök*, Icel. *nykr*, N. *nykk*, *nök*, G. *nix*, *nixe*.] Originally, a kind of goblin or spirit of the waters, but in modern English usage applied only to the Evil One, generally with the addition of *Old*. The origin ascribed to the name by Butler requires no refutation.

Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick
 (Though he gives name to our *Old Nick*)
 But was below the least of these. *Hudibras*.

Nick (nik), *n.* (Perhaps the same word as D. *knik*, Sw. *nick*, a nod; G. *nicken*, to nod.) 1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.

It is strange in the history of Norway, how the right man ever appears in the very nick of time to save the state. *Edin. Rev.*

2. A winning throw. *Prior*.

Nick (nik), *v. t.* (From the above noun.) 1. To hit; to touch luckily; to strike at the lucky time.

The just reason of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to make a hit at by some trick or unexpected turn. The itch of his affection should not then have *nicked* his captainship at such a point. *Shak.*
 —To *nick with nay*, to meet one with a refusal; to disappoint by denying. 'I trust you will not *nick me with nay*.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Nick (nik), *n.* (Comp. G. *knick*, a flaw, *knicken*, to crack; also E. *nock*, O. D. *nocke*, a notch.) 1. A notch; hence, a score, from the old practice of keeping reckonings on tallies or notched sticks; a reckoning.

I tell you what Launce, his man, told me: he loved her out of all *nick*. *Shak.*

2. A notch in the shank of a type to guide the hand of the compositor in setting; nicks also distinguish the class of type, each class having one or more nicks on the body of the type, which range evenly when the types are set.—3. A false bottom in a beer can, by which customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

Cannes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth, and those they say are fill'd with *nick* and froth. *Remains*.

Nick (nik), *v. t.* (See the above noun.) 1. To make a nick or notch in; to notch; to cut in nicks or notches. 'His man with scissors *nicks* him like a fool.' *Shak.*—2. To break or crack; to smash. *Prior*. See **NICKER**.—3. To suit or fit into, as lattices cut in nicks; to tally with.

Words *nick*ing and resembling one another are applicable to different significations. *Camden*.

—To *nick a horse's tail*, to make an incision at its root to make him carry it higher.

Nick (nik), *v. t.* To nickname.

For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me. *Ferd.*

Nickar-tree (nik'ár-tré), *n.* A tree of the genus *Gullandina* (*G. Bonduc*), which grows in the East and West Indies, and bears a nut of the size of a small nutmeg. The bark of the nickar-tree is a bitter tonic, and its seeds are said to be emetic. Called also *Nickar*.

Nickel (nik'el), *n.* Sym. Ni. At. wt. 59 nearly. A metal of a white colour, of great hardness, very difficult to be purified, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile. It unites in alloys with gold, copper, tin, and arsenic, which metals it renders brittle. With silver and iron its alloys are ductile. Nickel is found in all meteoric stones, but its principal ore is a copper-coloured mineral found in Germany, and called *nickeline* or *kupfernickel*. Since the manufacture of German silver, nickel has become an object of considerable importance, and is extracted from several pyrites, compounds of nickel, cobalt, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, or iron. The salts of nickel are mostly of a grass-green colour, and the ammoniacal solution of its oxide is deep blue.

Nickel-bloom (nik'el-blóm), *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*.

Nickel-glance (nik'el-glans), *n.* A grayish-white, massive, and granular ore of nickel, occurring in the transition rocks of upper Germany, Sweden, Spain, Brazil, and other countries, and on the average consisting of 35.5 nickel, 45.2 arsenic, and 19.3 sulphur,

part of the nickel being replaced by iron or cobalt. *Page*.

Nickel-green (nik'el-grén), *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*.

Nickelic (ni-kel'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel.

Nickeliferous (nik-el-ifér-us), *a.* Containing nickel; as, *nickeliferous iron*.

Nickeline (nik-el-in), *n.* One of the chief ores of nickel, occurring generally massive, and disseminated in veins in the crystalline rocks, as also in secondary strata, in Germany, America, and Cornwall. It consists principally of nickel and arsenic. It is the *kupfernickel* or copper-nickel of Werner, niccolite of modern mineralogy.

Nickel-ochre (nik'el-ó-kér), *n.* An arsenate of nickel, consisting of nickel 37.8, arsenic acid 38.4, and water 24; it occurs massive, earthy, friable, and in short capillary crystals of an apple-green colour. Called also *Nickel-green* and *Nickel-bloom*.

Nickel-plating (nik'el-plát-ing), *n.* The surfacing of metals with nickel by means of a heated solution or the electro-bath, for the purpose of rendering them less liable to oxidation by heat or moisture.

Nickel-silver (nik'el-sil-vér), *n.* An alloy composed of copper 60, zinc 17½, and nickel 22½.

Nicker (nik'ér), *n.* (From *nick*, to break, to flaw.) One of a company of night-brawlers who in the reign of Queen Anne roamed about London by night, amusing themselves with breaking people's windows with half-pence.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondee? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers*. *Martinus Scribnerus*.

Nicker-tree (nik'ér-tré), *n.* Same as *Nickar-tree*.

Nick-nack (nik'nak), *n.* (See **KNICK-KNACK**.) A trinket; a gimcrack; a trifle. Spelled also *Nick-knack*, *Knick-knack*.

Nick-nackery (nik'nak-ér-i), *n.* 1. A collection of nick-nacks.—2. A nick-nack; a trifle; a bauble. *Franklin*.

Nickname (nik'nám), *n.* [Probably O.E. *neke-name* for *eke-name* (Icel. *auk-nefni*), the initial *n* being that of *an*, the indef. art., on type of *neut* for *ewt*. But the French have *nom de nique*, a nickname, from G. *nicken*, to nod, to wink.] 1. A name given to a person in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *B. Jonson*.

2. A familiar or diminutive name.

From *nicknames* or *nursenames* came these . . . Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clement, &c. *Camden*.

A very good name it (Job) is; only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it. *Dickens*.

Nickname (nik'nám), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *nicknamed*; ppr. *nicknaming*. To give a nickname to; to call by an opprobrious appellation. 'You *nickname* virtue vice.' *Shak.* 'This jargon, which they *nickname* metaphysica.' *Whitby*.

Nick-stick (nik'stik), *n.* A notched stick used as a tally. [Scotch.]

He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick-sticks*. *Sir W. Scott*.

Nickum (nik'um), *n.* (From *nick*, the evil spirit.) A wag; one given to mischievous tricks. [Scotch.]

Nicolaitan (nik-ó-lá-tán), *n.* One of a sect in the early Christian Church, so named from *Nicolas*, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem. They are characterized as inclining to licentious and pagan practices. Rev. ii. 6.

Nicolo (nik'ó-ló), *n.* See **ONICOLO**.

Nicotian (ni-kó'shi-an), *n.* (Fr. *nicotiane*, tobacco. See **NICOTIANA**.) Tobacco. 'Your *Nicotian* is good too.' *B. Jonson*.

Nicotian (ni-kó'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco. 'Whiffs himself away in *Nicotian* incense to the idol of his vain intemperance.' *By Hall*.

Nicotiana (ni-kó'shi-á-na), *n.* (Fr. *nicotiane*, the earliest name given to the tobacco plant in France, from M. *Nicot*, ambassador of France to Portugal, who sent a specimen of the plant from Lisbon to Catharine de Medicis in 1560.) The tobacco genus of plants. The species generally grown as tobacco are *N. Tabacum* and *N. macrophylla*. *N. peris* is a native of Persia. It is much more fragrant and agreeable than the common tobacco, and furnishes the Shiraz tobacco, so much esteemed in the East. *Nicotiana*

rustica is green or Syrian tobacco, which grows in the Levant, and is sometimes called *English tobacco*, from its being the first kind introduced into England for cultivation. It forms the Turkish, Syrian, and Latakia tobaccos. *N. repanda* is cultivated in Cuba; *N. quadrivalvis*, by the Indians on the Missouri; *N. multivalvis*, by the Indians on the Columbia; and *N. nana*, by the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. One species has been discovered in China, and another in Australia. See **TOBACCO**.

Nicotianin, Nicotianine (ni-kó'shi-a-nin), *n.* A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco. It has the smell of tobacco smoke, and affords nicotine.

Nicotine, Nicotina (nik'ó-tín, nik-ó-tí-na), *n.* (C₁₀H₁₄N₂ or C₁₀H₁₂N₂.) A volatile alkaloid base obtained from tobacco. It forms a colourless, clear, oily liquid, which has a weak odour of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful. It is highly poisonous, and combines with acids, forming acrid and pungent salts.

Nicotylia (ni-kó-tí-lí-a), *n.* Same as *Nicotine*.

Nictate (nik'tát), *v. i.* [L. *nicto*, to wink.] To wink. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

Nictation (nik-tá'shon), *n.* Same as *Nictitation*. *Cockeram*. [Rare.]

Nictitate (nik'tí-tát), *v. i.* [From L. *nicto*, *nictatum*, to wink, freq. from *nico*, to beckon.] To wink; to nictate.—The *nictitating membrane*, a thin membrane by which the process of winking is performed in certain animals, and which covers and protects the eyes from dust or from too much light. It is chiefly found in birds and fishes.

Nictitation (nik-tí-tá'shon), *n.* The act of winking. It is a natural and instinctive action for the purpose of moistening and cleaning the eyes.

Nidamental (nid-a-men'tal), *a.* [L. *nidamentum*, a nest, from *nidus*, a nest.] Pertaining to the nests of birds; relating to the protection of the egg and young; applied especially to the organs which secrete the materials of which many animals construct their nests. *Owen*.

Nidary (ní-da-ri), *n.* A collection of nests.

In this repullary *nidary*, does the female lay eggs and breed. *Holmes*.

Niddcock (nid'í-kok), *n.* A foolish person; a noodle.

They were never such fond *niddocks* as to offer any man a rodde to beat their own tails. *Holmes*.

Niddle-noddle (nid'í-nod-í), *v. i.* [Freq. and dim. of *nod*.] To nod or shake lightly and frequently; to waggle.

Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word. *Hood*.

Niddul (nid'í-l), *n.* A kind of minor communication among the Hebrews, which generally lasted about a month. *Brande & Cox*.

Nide (nid), *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest.] A brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants. *Johnson*.

Nidering (níd'ér-ing), *a.* [See **NIDING**.] Same as *Niding*. 'Faithless, mansworn, and *nidering*.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Nidge (nij), *v. t.* [Softened form of *nig*.] In masonry, to dress the face of a stone with a sharp-pointed hammer in place of hewing it with a chisel and mallet. Called also *Nip*.—*Nidged* or *nidged ashlar*, stone hewn with a pick or sharp-pointed hammer.

Nidger (níd'ér-i), *n.* [O. Fr. *nigerie*. See **NIDGET**.] A trifle; a piece of foolery. *Coles*.

Nidget (níd'et), *n.* [From O. Fr. *niger*, 'to trifle, to play the fool or nidget.' *Coigrave*.] 1. An idiot; a fool.—2. A coward; a dastard. *Camden*. Written also *Nigeot*.

Nidifcate (nid'í-f-kát), *v. i.* [L. *nidifco*, from *nidus*, a nest.] To make a nest.

Nidification (nid'í-f-ká'shon), *n.* The act or operation of building a nest. 'The feet of perchers being more especially adapted for the delicate labours of *nidification*.' *Owen*.

Niding (níd'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *niðing*, an infamous man, from *nið*, wickedness, Goth. *neiths*, envy; Dan. and Sw. *niding*, Icel. *niðingur*, a despicable fellow.] A coward; a dastard. 'He is worthy to be called a *niding*.' *Howell*. Written also *Nithing*.

Niding (níd'ing), *a.* Infamous; cowardly; dastardly. *Mallet*.

Nid-nod (nid'nod), *v. i.* [A reduplicative form of *nod*.] To nod frequently.

Nidor (nídor), *n.* [L. *Scent*; savour; smell of cooked food. 'The uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor*.' *Dr. John Taylor*.

Nidorose (ni-dor-ōs'), *a.* Same as *Nidorous*. *Arbuthnot*. [Rare.]

Nidorosity (ni-dor-ōs'i-ti), *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Floyer*.

Nidorous (ni'dor-us), *a.* [From *nidor*.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. Sometimes spelled *Nidrous*. 'Incense and nidorous smells.' *Bacon*. [Rare.]

Nidulant (ni'dū-lant), *a.* [L. *nidulans*, pp. of *nidulus*, to nestle, from *nidus*, a nest.] In bot. nestling; lying loose, in the form of pulp or cottony matter, within a berry or pericarp.

Nidulariaceae (ni'dū-lā-rī-ā-sē-lā), *n. pl.* [See **NIDULARIUM**.] An order of gasteromycetous fungi, the structure of which is that of the hypogeous fungi reduced to single isolated cells. The species are small and inconspicuous, growing on the ground among decaying sticks, dung, &c.

Nidularium (ni'dū-lā-rī-um), *n.* [L. *nidulus*, a little nest, dim. of *nidus*, a nest.] In bot. the mycelium of certain fungi.

Nidulate (ni'dū-lāt), *a.* In bot. the same as *Nidulant*.

Nidulate (ni'dū-lāt), *v. i.* [See **NIDULANT**.] To build a nest; to nidificate. *Cookerum*.

Nidulation (ni'dū-lā-shon), *n.* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird. *Sir T. Browne*.

Nidulant (ni'dū-lit), *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil organism, possibly akin to the Bryozoa, but of larger size. They occur in the Silurian and have their name from being at first taken for egg-masses.

Nidus (ni'dus), *n.* [L., a nest.] 1. Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment.—2. In med. the seat of a zymotic disease; the part of the organism where such a disease is developed.

The poison of small-pox has its *nidus* in the deep layer of the skin; hence its characteristic eruption. *Dr. T. F. Macdougall*.

Niece (nēs), *n.* [Fr. *nièce*, O. Fr. *niepce*, from L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, allied to *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew (which see).] 1. A relation in general, but especially a descendant male or female. In the following passage Shakespeare applies it to a granddaughter.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.
Rich. III. i. 1.

This word (*nièce*) . . . is now applied to the female sex alone, to the daughter of a brother or sister, being once used . . . for children's children, male and female alike. *French*.

2. The daughter of a brother or sister; also, the daughter of a brother or sister in law.

Niest (nēs), *n.* A fast. See **NEAP**.

Niallo (ni-ālō), *n.* [It., from L. *nigellum*, a blackish enamel, from L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] A method of ornamenting metal plates. A much practiced in the middle ages, and which gave rise to copper-plate engraving. The lines of a design were cut in the metal, and filled up with a black or coloured composition, which gave effect to the intaglio picture.

Niest (nēs), *n.* Next. '*Niest* day their life is past enduring.' *Burns*. [Scottch.]

Nieve (név), *n.* A Scandinavian word. See **NEAP**.

Nieveu (név-fū), *n.* A handful. *Burns*. [Scottch.]

Niffer (ni'fēr), *v. t.* [From Sc. *nieve*, the fast.] To exchange or barter. [Scottch.]

Niffer (ni'fēr), *n.* An exchange; a barter. [Scottch.]

Niff-naffy, **Niff-naffy** (ni'f-naf-i, ni'f-naf-i), *a.* Fastidious; conceited; troublesome about trifles. 'These *niff-naffy* gentles that gie sae muckle fash wi' their fancies.' *Sir W. Scott*. [Scottch.]

Niff (ni'f), *n.* [Norm.] A trifle. 'He served hem with *niffes* and with fablea.' *Chaucer*.

Nifheim (nēf'hīm), *n.* [Icel. *nif*, mist, and *heim*, home.] In *Scand. myth.* the region of endless cold and everlasting night, ruled over by Hel.

Nifing (ni'fing), *a.* [From *niffe*.] Trifling; of small importance or value. 'A poor *nifing* toy, that's worse than nothing.' *Lady Alimony*, 1659.

Nig (nig), *v. t.* [Older form of *nidge*, perhaps from Prov. E. *nig*, a small piece, a chip.] In *masonry*, same as *Nidge* (which see).

Nigard, *n.* A niggard. *Chaucer*.

Nigardie, *n.* A niggardliness. *Chaucer*.

Nigella (ni-jel-lā), *n.* [A dim. from L. *niger*, black, from the black seed, which is the part of the plant known in cookery.] Fennel flowers, a genus of annual plants, nat.

order Ranunculaceae. The seeds of *N. arvensis* were formerly used instead of pepper, and are said to be still extensively used in adulterating it. The seeds of the former are supposed to be the black cummin of the ancients, and the cummin of the Bible. *N. damascena*, a native of Southern Europe, is cultivated in gardens for its pale blue flowers.

Nigget (ni'gēt), *n.* Same as *Nidget*.

Niggard (ni'gērd), *n.* [From Icel. *hnyggja*, niggardly, stingy, with term. -ard; Sw. *njugga*, to hoard.] 1. A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious wretch; one who stints or who supplies sparingly.

We should serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious niggard of his wealth. *Milton*.

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence. *Pope*.

2. A false bottom for a grate. *Groce*. '*Niggards*, generally called *niggers*.' *Mayhew*.

Niggard (ni'gērd), *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious; sparing; stinted. 'To our demands *niggard* in his reply.' *Shak*.

Niggard (ni'gērd), *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [Rare.]

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest. *Shak*.

Niggard (ni'gērd), *v. i.* To be miserly. *Shak*.

Niggardine (ni'gērd-i-z), *n.* Niggardliness; avarice. 'Twere pity thou by *niggardies* shouldst thrive.' *Drayton*.

Niggardish (ni'gērd-i-sh), *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

Niggardliness (ni'gērd-li-ness), *n.* The quality of being niggardly; mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense. '*Niggardliness* is not good husbandry.' *Addison*.

Niggardly (ni'gērd-li), *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of anything.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Bp. Hall*.

I do it like a *niggardly* answerer. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Syn. Covetous, parsimonious, sparing, miserly, penurious, sordid.

Niggardly (ni'gērd-li), *adv.* In a niggard manner; sparingly; with cautious parsimony. *Sir T. More*.

Niggardness (ni'gērd-ness), *n.* Niggardliness. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Niggardship (ni'gērd-ship), *n.* Niggardliness; stinginess. *Sir T. Elyot*.

Niggardy (ni'gērd-i), *n.* Niggardliness. *Gower*.

Nigger (ni'gēr), *n.* 1. A negro; in depreciation or derision.—2. A term often applied to other coloured race; more particularly to the natives of the East Indies. [Vulgar.]

Though he be a *nigger*, he seemed to me a right gracious and noble sort of monarch. *W. H. Russell*.

3. A species of Holothuria, so called by the Cornish fishermen. It is very common in deep water off the Deadman.—4. A local name for the larva of the saw-fly *Athalia spinarum*, so destructive to the turnip-crop.

Nigger (ni'gēr), *n.* See **NIGGARD**, 2.

Nigget (ni'gēt), *n.* Same as *Nidget*. *Changeling*, 1663.

Niggish (ni'gish), *a.* Niggardly; stingy; mean. 'A most *niggish* and miserable man.' *Copley*.

Niglet (ni'gēt), *v. t.* [From a root seen in A. Sax. *anygla*, *anygla*, parings, shreds; Prov. E. *nig*, to clip money.] 1. To trifle; to be employed with trifling; to work pettily like one that trifles or plays.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion. *Massinger*.

2. To act or walk in a mincing manner. *Halliwel*. [Provincial English.]—3. To fret or complain of trifles. *Halliwel*. [Provincial English.]

Niggle (ni'gēt), *v. t.* 1. To play on contemptuously; to make sport or game of; to mock.

I shall so *niggle* ye
And juggle ye. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To draw out unwillingly; to squeeze out or hand out all.

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holy wand, to grace him through the streets. *Dekker*.

Niggle (ni'gēt), *n.* Small cramped handwriting; a scribble; a scrawl.

Sometimes it is a little close *niggle*. *T. Hook*.

Nigglert (ni'gēt-ēr), *n.* 1. One that niggles or trifles at any handiwork.—2. One that is dexterous. *Groce*. [Provincial English.]

Nigh (ni), *a.* compar. *nigher*, superl. *nearest*. [A. Sax. *nadh*, *nēh*, nigh, near; O. Fr. *nēh*, D. *na*, Icel. *nā*, G. *nah*, *nake*, Goth. *nahva*—*nigh*.—*Near* is a comparative form from this.] 1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*. *Prior*.

Now learn a parable of the fig tree; when his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*. *Mat. xiv. 32*.

2. Closely allied by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends. *Kneller*.

3. Closely related in any way; ready to aid.

The Lord is *nigh* unto them that are of a broken heart. *Ps. xxiv. 18*.

Syn. Close, adjacent, contiguous, proximate, present.

Nigh (ni), *adv.* 1. Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events.

For indeed he was sick, *nigh* unto death. *Phil. ii. 27*.

Meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he comes so *nigh*. *Shak*.

2. In a near or touching manner; coming home to the heart.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so *nigh*,
As benefits forgot. *Shak*.

3. Almost; nearly.

Was I for this *nigh* wreck'd upon the sea? *Shak*.

Nigh (ni), *prep.* Near to; at no great distance from. 'But was not this *nigh* shore.' *Shak*.

Nigh this recess, with terror thy survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannical sway. *Garrick*.

Nigh (ni), *v. t.* To come near to; as, to nigh the shore. 'Love gan *nigh* me nere.' *Chaucer*.

Nigh (ni), *v. i.* To approach; to advance or draw near.

Now day is done and night is *nighing* fast. *Spenser*.

Nighly (ni'li), *adv.* Nearly; within a little; almost. 'A cube and a sphere of the same metal and *nighly* of the same bigness.' *Locke*.

Nighness (ni'nes), *n.* The state of being nigh; nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree. 'The *nighness* of her father's house.' *Wood*.

Night (nit), *n.* [A. Sax. *nith*, *neacht*, a word spread through the Indo-European languages; Icel. *nótt*, *natt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *natt*, Goth. *nahs*, D. and G. *nacht*; cogn. Ir. *nochd*, W. *noe*, Armor. *nós*, Lith. *naktis*, L. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, Skr. *nakti*, *nakta*—*night*. Supposed to be from a root *nag* (Skr. *nag*), to vanish, to perish.] 1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise. See **DAY**.—2. Fig. a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, and the like; as (a) a state of ignorance; intellectual darkness; as, the *night* of the middle ages. (b) Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in *night*:
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light. *Pope*.

(c) The darkness of death or the grave.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*. *Dryden*.

(d) A time of sadness or sorrow; a dreary period. 'In the *night* of fear.' *Tennyson*.

His inner day can never die,
His *night* of loss is always there. *Tennyson*.

Night is much used in composition as a first element in compounds, many of which are self-explanatory.

Night-angling (ni'tang-gling), *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night.

Night-bell (ni'tel), *n.* A door-bell, as at the house of a physician, to be rung at night.

Night-bird (ni'tērd), *n.* 1. A bird that flies only in the night. *Hammond*.—2. The nightingale. *Shak*. [Rare.]

Night-blindness (ni'tblind-ness), *n.* A disease in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing whilst the sun is above the horizon, but are incapable of seeing by the aid of artificial light. See **HEMERALOPIA** and **NYCTALOPIA**.

Night-born (ni'tborn), *a.* Produced in darkness. 'Errour's *night-born* children.' *Mir. for Mags*.

Night-brawler (ni'tbral-ēr), *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night. *Shak*.

Night-breeze (ni'tbrēs), *n.* A breeze blowing in the night.

Night-butterfly (ni'tbut-ēr-mi), *n.* One of the nocturnal lepidoptera; a moth.

Night-cap (nit'káp), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed.—2. A cant term for toddy or some similar potation taken before going to bed.

In the evening Mr. Jorrocks celebrated the events with a couple of bottles of fine fruity port, and a night-cap of the usual beverage.

Novel of Handley Cross.

Night-cart (nit'kárt), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night.

Night-chair (nit'chár), *n.* Same as *Night-stool*.

Night-charm (nit'chärm), *n.* Same as *Night-spell*.

Night-churr (nit'chér), *n.* Same as *Night-jar*. Both names are from the bird's cry.

Night-clothes (nit'klóths), *n. pl.* Clothes worn in bed.

Night-crow (nit'kró), *n.* A bird that cries in the night: according to some an owl, according to others a night-heron. *Shak.* 3 *Hem. VI v 2.*

Night-dew (nit'dú), *n.* The dew formed in the night. "Sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweat." *Dryden.*

Night-dog (nit'dog), *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, used by poachers. *Shak.*

Night-dress (nit'dres), *n.* A dress worn at night. *Pope.*

Nighted (nit'ed), *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. "His nighted life." *Shak.* [Rare.] **Nightertale** (nit'ér-tál), *n.* [A. Sax. *nächtelie*, lit. night tale or reckoning; the *r* is an intrusive element.] The nocturnal portion of the day; the night-time.

So here be loved, that by nightertale
He slept no more than doth a nightingale.

Nightingale (*Luscinia philomela*).

to be quite unsuited to its habits; the northern counties are seldom visited, and in Scotland and Ireland it is unknown. It feeds on caterpillars and other larvae, frequents hedges and thickets, and builds its nest on the ground or near it, laying four or five eggs of a blue colour. The young are hatched in June, and are prepared to accompany their parents in their southward migration in August. It is solitary in its habits, never associating in flocks like most of the smaller birds.

Nightingale (nit'in-gál), *n.* [From Florence *Nightingale*.] A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, for persons confined to bed. Largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870-71.

Nightish (nit'ish), *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night. *Turberville.*

Night-jar (nit'jár), *n.* [Jar or churr is from the sound of its voice.] One of the British names of the *Caprimulgus europæus*, or goat-sucker: known also as the *Night-churr*, *Churn-owl*, *Fern-owl*.

Night-lamp (nit'lamp), *n.* A lamp to be kept burning during the night.

Nightless (nit'les), *a.* Having no night; as, the nightless period in the arctic regions.

Night-light (nit'lit), *n.* A short, thick candle or taper for burning at night in the bedroom, and which for safety is often placed in a dish of water.

Night-long (nit'long), *a.* Lasting a night. Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance
And madness, thou hast forged at last
A night-long Present of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France.

Nightly (nit'li), *a.* 1. Done by night, happening in the night, or appearing in the night; as, nightly sports, nightly dews. May the stars and shining moon attend
Your nightly sports. *Dryden.*

2. Done every night; as, the watch goes his nightly round.—3. Used in the night. 'Nightly linen. *Shak.*

Nightly (nit'li), *adv.* 1. By night. Chide me with roaring bears,
Or shut me nightly in a charnel-house. *Shak.*

2. Every night. And nightly to the living earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison*

Night-magistrate (nit'maj-is-trát), *n.* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.

Night-man (nit'man), *n.* One who removes filth from privies in towns in the night.

Nightmare (nit'már), *n.* [Night, and A. Sax. *mare*, incubus, nightmare.] 1. A kind of hag or female fiend formerly supposed to cause nightmares; an incubus. Hark! the death-owl loud doth sing
To the nightmares as they go. *Chatterton*

2. A state of oppression or feeling of suffocation which sometimes comes on during sleep, and is accompanied by a feeling of intense anxiety, fear, or horror, the sufferer feeling an enormous weight on his breast, and imagining that he is pursued by a phantom, monster, or wild beast, or threatened by some other danger from which he can make no exertion to escape. The sufferer awakens after a short time in a state of great terror, the body often covered with sweat. The proximate cause of nightmare is said to

be irregularity of the circulation in the chest or brain, and the disorder is generally due to repletion and indigestion, but sometimes to the fact of the sufferer lying in an awkward position in bed.—3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Night-piece (nit'pés), *n.* 1. A picture representing some night scene, or so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light.—2. A piece of literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

His [Parson's] night-piece on Death was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated *Elegy*. *Robert Carruthers.*

Night-porter (nit'pór-tér), *n.* A servant who sits up all night in a hotel, infirmary, &c., to attend to arrivals and departures, &c.

Night-rail (nit'rál), *n.* [Night, and A. Sax. *kræp*, a garment or robe.] A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night. "Night-rails of forty pounds apiece." *Mas-singer*

I could wager a rose-gable from the posture she stands in that she has clean head-gear and a soiled night-rail. *Sir H. Scott.*

Night-raven (nit'ri-rén), *n.* A fowl of ill omen that cries in the night. "The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drear." *Spenser*

Night-rule (nit'rú), *n.* A tamul or frolic in the night.

How now, mad spirit?
What night-rule now about this haunted grove?

Shak.
Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted such conduct as generally rules in the night. *Norris*

Night-season (nit'sé-én), *n.* The time of night. *Pa. xxii. 2.*

Nightshade (nit'shád), *n.* [A. Sax. *nacht-scadd*, lit. the shade or shadow of night; so also D. *nachtshade*, G. *nachtschatten*, the nightshade.] 1. The darkness of night. "The dark nightshade." *Phaer.*—2. The English name of various species of plants, chiefly of the genus *Solanum*. The woody night-

shade (*S. Dulcamara*), and common or garden nightshade (*S. nigrum*), are British plants, the first growing in heilaea and among bushes, and the latter in gardens, fields, and waste places. The root and leaves of *S. Dulcamara* are narcotic, and have been applied to various medicinal uses. The berries, if not absolutely

poisonous, are suspicious. *S. nigrum* is fetid and narcotic, and has also been employed medicinally. (See *SOLANUM*.) *Deadly nightshade* is *Atropa Belladonna*; the American nightshade is of the genus *Physalis*, the bastard nightshade of the genus *Rivina*, the enchanter's nightshade of the genus *Cleome*; the Malabar nightshade of the genus *Ban-sella*, and the three-leaved nightshade of the genus *Trillium*.

Night-shirt (nit'shért), *n.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

Night-shoot (nit'shút), *n.* A place for casting night-soil.

Night-side (nit'sid), *n.* The side or aspect presented by night; the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side. "The night-side of nature." *Mrs. Crocker*

Night-sleep. See *DAYLINDNESS*.

Night-smart (nit'smáp), *n.* A night thief.

Night-soil (nit'sóil), *n.* [From its being generally removed in the night.] The contents of privies, &c., employed as a manure. This is found to be a very powerful manure, and very liable to decompose. Its value in this respect depends on the salts and ammonia of the feces, and also in a great measure on the ammoniacal and other salts of the urine.

Night-spell (nit'spel), *n.* A night-charm, a charm or spell against accidents at night, a charm against the nightmare. *Chaucer*

Night-cap (nî'thâp), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed.—2. A cant term for toddy or some similar potation taken before going to bed.

In the evening Mr. Jorrock celebrated the event with a couple of bottles of fine fruity port, and a night-cap of the usual beverage.

Night-cart (nî'thârt), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night.

Night-chair (nî'thâir), *n.* Same as *Night-stool*.

Night-charm (nî'thârm), *n.* Same as *Night-spell*.

Night-churr (nî'thâir), *n.* Same as *Night-jar*. Both names are from the bird's cry.

Night-clothes (nî'thâlm), *n. pl.* Clothes worn in bed.

Night-crow (nî'thrô), *n.* A bird that cries in the night: according to some an owl, according to others a night-heron. *Shak.* 3 *Eves*, *VI* v. 4.

Night-dew (nî'tdâ), *n.* The dew formed in the night. 'Sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweat.' *Dryden*.

Night-dog (nî'tdôg), *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, used by poachers. *Shak.*

Night-dress (nî'tdres), *n.* A dress worn at night.

Nighted (nî'ted), *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. 'His nighted life.' *Shak.* (Rare.) **Night-tale** (nî't-tâil), *n.* [A. Sax. *nihl-tale*, lit. night tale or reckoning; the *r* is an intrusive element.] The nocturnal portion of the day; the night-time.

So here be loved, that by nightingale, He slept no more than doth a nightingale. *Chaucer*.

Night-eyed (nî'tid), *a.* Having eyes suited for seeing well at night, sharp-eyed. 'Your night-eyed Tiberius.' *B. Jonson*.

Nightfall (nî't-fâl), *n.* The fall of night; the close of the day, evening. *Swift*.

Night-faring (nî't-fâr-ing), *n.* Travelling in the night. 'Night-faring company.' *Gay*.

Night-fire (nî't-fîr), *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus, Will-o-the-wisp, Jack-o'-lantern.—2. Fire burning in the night.

Night-fly (nî't-flî), *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

Night-flyer (nî't-flî-er), *n.* An animal that flies in the night.

Night-fosicker (nî't-fôs-îk-er), *n.* In gold-digging, one who robs a digging by night. *See* *FOSICKER*.

Night-fosicking (nî't-fôs-îk-ing), *n.* In gold-digging, the practice of robbing diggings by night. *See* *FOSICK*.

Night-foundered (nî't-found-er-d), *a.* Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton*.

Night-glass (nî't-glâs), *n.* A telescope so constructed as to concentrate as much light as possible, so as to enable objects to be seen at night.

Night-gown (nî't-goun), *n.* A loose gown worn in bed, a night-dress. *Shak.*

Night-hag (nî't-hâg), *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.

Not riding follow the night-hag, when called In secret, rising through the air, she comes. *Milton*.

Night-hawk (nî't-hâk), *n.* A species of goat-sucker (*Chordeiles virginianus*), family Caprimulgidae, a bird universally known in the United States. It is 24 inches in length, and 23 in extent of wing; the upper parts are of a very deep blackish-brown, thickly sprinkled with minute spots and streaks of a pale cream colour on the back and head. It is a bird of strong and vigorous flight, and its prey consists of beetles and other large insects.

Night-heron (nî't-he-ran), *n.* A species of *Nycticorax*, a genus of Grallatores, or wading birds, belonging to the family Ardeidae (herons and cranes). The species occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The common night-heron is the *N. Gardani* or *europæus*. It is about 20 inches in length and has three long narrow feathers proceeding from the nape of the neck, and hanging backwards.

Night-house (nî't-hôus), *n.* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night.

The coach-stands in the larger thoroughfares are deserted, the night-houses are closed. *Dickens*.

Nightingale (nî'tu-gâl), *n.* [A. Sax. *nihl-gale*, lit. the night-singer, from *nihl*, night, *gale*, to sing; O. Sax. *nihl-gale*, *D. nachtegaal*, *Dan. nattegale*, *G. nachtegaal*, all corresponding compounds. The *n* medial is an intrusive element, as in *passenger*, *messenger*.] A small diurnal passerine bird of the genus *Luscinia* (*L. philomela*), and family Luscinidae or Turdidae, and nearly allied to the water-

couale; often called in poetry *Philomela* or *Philomel*. The nightingale sings at night, and its famed chant is the love-song of the male, which ceases when the female has hatched her brood. It is a native of many parts of Europe and Asia, and of the north of Africa. It is migratory, extending its summer migrations as far north as the south of Sweden. In England, where it appears about the middle of April, it seems to be rather a local bird, some parts appearing

Nightingale (*Luscinia philomela*).

to be quite unsuited to its habits; the northern counties are seldom visited, and in Scotland and Ireland it is unknown. It feeds on caterpillars and other larvæ, frequents hedges and thickets, and builds its nest on the ground or near it, laying four or five eggs of a blue colour. The young are hatched in June, and are prepared to accompany their parents in their southward migration in August. It is solitary in its habits, never associating in flocks like most of the smaller birds.

Nightingale (nî'tu-gâl), *n.* (From Florence *Nightingale*.) A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, for persons confined to bed. Largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870-71.

Nightlight (nî'tleh), *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night. *Turberville*.

Night-jar (nî't-jâr), *n.* [*Jar* or *churr* is from the sound of its voice.] One of the British names of the *Caprimulgus europæus*, or goat-sucker; known also as the *Night-shurr*, *Churn-out*, *Fern-out*.

Night-lamp (nî't-lâmp), *n.* A lamp to be kept burning during the night.

Nightless (nî'tles), *a.* Having no night; as, the nightless period in the arctic regions.

Night-light (nî'tlit), *n.* A short, thick candle or taper for burning at night in the bedroom, and which for safety is often placed in a dish of water.

Night-long (nî't-long), *a.* Lasting a night.

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance And madmen, thou hast forged at least A night-long Present of the Past In which we went thro' summer France. *Tennyson*.

Nightly (nî'tli), *a.* 1. Done by night, happening in the night, or appearing in the night, as, nightly sports, nightly dews.

May the stars and shining moon attend Your nightly sports. *Dryden*.

2. Done every night; as, the watch goes his nightly round.—3. Used in the night. 'Nightly linen.' *Shak.*

Nightly (nî'tli), *adv.* 1. By night.

Chide me with roasting bears, Or shut me nightly in a charnel-house. *Shak.*

2. Every night.

And nightly to the list'ning earth Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison*.

Night-magistrate (nî't-maj-is-trât), *n.* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.

Night-man (nî't-man), *n.* One who removes filth from privies in towns in the night.

Nightmare (nî't-mâr), *n.* [*Night*, and A. Sax. *mare*, incubus, nightmare.] 1. A kind of hag or female fiend formerly supposed to cause nightmares; an incubus.

Hark! the death-owl loud doth sing To the nightmares as they go. *Chatterton*.

2. A state of oppression or feeling of suffocation which sometimes comes on during sleep, and is accompanied by a feeling of intense anxiety, fear, or horror, the sufferer feeling an enormous weight on his breast, and imagining that he is pursued by a phantom, monster, or wild beast, or threatened by some other danger from which he can make no exertion to escape. The sufferer awakens after a short time in a state of great terror, the body often covered with sweat. The proximate cause of nightmare is said to

be irregularity of the circulation in the chest or brain, and the disorder is generally due to repletion and indigestion, but sometimes to the fact of the sufferer lying in an awkward position in bed. 3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Night-piece (nî't-pîs), *n.* 1. A picture representing some night scene, or so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light. 2. A piece of literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

His (Paradise) night-piece on Death was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated *Elegy*. *Robert Carruthers*.

Night-porter (nî't-pôr-ter), *n.* A servant who sits up all night in a hotel, infirmary, &c., to attend to arrivals and departures, &c.

Night-rail (nî't-râil), *n.* [*Night*, and A. Sax. *raip*, a garment or robe.] A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night. 'Night-rails of forty pounds apiece.' *Messinger*.

I could wager a rose-noble from the posture she stands in that she has clean head-gear and a soiled night-rail. *Sir H. Scott*.

Night-raven (nî't-râ-vn), *n.* A fowl of ill omen that cries in the night. 'The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful dræms.' *Spenser*.

Night-rule (nî't-rûl), *n.* A tumult or riot in the night.

How now, mad spirit! What night-rule now about this haunted grove? *Shak.*

Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted such conduct as generally rules in the night. *Haris*.

Night-season (nî't-sâ-m), *n.* The time of night. *Ps. xxii.* 2.

Nightshade (nî't-shâd), *n.* [A. Sax. *nihl-scada*, lit. the shade or shadow of night, so also *D. nachtschade*, *G. nachtschatten*, the nightshade.] 1. The darkness of night. 'The dark nightshade.' *Phaer*.—2. The English name of various species of plants, chiefly of the genus *Solanum*. The woody night-

shade (*S. Dulcamara*), and common or garden nightshade (*S. nigrum*), are British plants, the first growing in heiges and among hedges, and the latter in gardens, fields, and waste places. The root and leaves of *S. Dulcamara* are narcotic, and have been applied to various medicinal uses. The berries, if not absolutely

poisonous, are suspicious. *S. nigrum* is fetid and narcotic, and has also been employed medicinally (See *SOLANUM*.) *Deadly nightshade* is *Atropa Belladonna*, the American nightshade is of the genus *Physalocera*, the bastard nightshade of the genus *Rivina*; the *emancipator's* nightshade of the genus *Circæa*; the *Malabar* nightshade of the genus *Baccharis*, and the *three-leaved* nightshade of the genus *Trillium*.

Night-shirt (nî't-shîrt), *n.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

Night-shoot (nî't-shôot), *n.* A place for casting night-soil.

Night-side (nî't-sîd), *n.* The side or aspect presented by night, the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side. 'The night-side of nature.' *Mrs. Crocker*.

Night-sight. See *DAYLINDNESS*.

Night-snapp (nî't-snâp), *n.* A night thief. *Beau. & Fl.*

Night-soil (nî't-sôil), *n.* [From its being generally removed in the night.] The contents of privies, &c., employed as a manure. This is found to be a very powerful manure, and very liable to decompose. Its value in this respect depends on the salts and ammonia of the faeces, and also in a great measure on the ammoniacal and other salts of the urine.

Night-spell (nî't-spel), *n.* A night-charm: a charm or spell against accidents at night; a charm against the nightmare. *Chaucer*.

often introduced in comparisons as to bravery.

As there were some present that were the nine worthies to him. *B. Jonson.*

Nine (nin), *n.* The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three. — *The Nine*, among English poets, a name given to the Muses, on account of their number.

Descend ye Nine, descend and sing. *Pope.*

— *To the nines*, to perfection; generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing; as, he or she was dressed up to the nines. [This phrase may perhaps be derived from old to then eyes, to the eyes, or to the noses, for the nose or occasion.]

Ninefold (nin'fold), *a.* Nine times repeated. This huge cover of furs, Outrigger to devour, immerses us round. *Milton.*

Nine-holes (nin'holes), *n. pl.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.

Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray, At nine-holes on the heath while they together play. *Drayton.*

Nine-killer (nin'kil'er), *n.* The popular name of the red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Britain (*Lanius collurio*), and the northern butcher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*) of America. The name nine-killer is derived from the popular belief that the bird catches and impales nine of the animals on which it feeds before it begins its meal.

Nine-pence (nin'pens), *n.* A silver coin of the value of 9d., no longer current.

Nine-pins (nin'pins), *n. pl.* A game with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. Called also *American Bowls*.

Nineteen (nin'ten), *a.* [A. Sax. *nigontyn*, i. e. nine, ten.] Nine and ten.

Nineteen (nin'ten), *n.* The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.

Nineteenth (nin'tenth), *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.

Nineteenth (nin'tenth), *n.* A nineteenth part, the quotient of a unit divided by nineteen.

Ninetieth (nin'ti-eth), *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

Ninetieth (nin'ti-eth), *n.* A ninetieth part; the quotient of a unit divided by ninety.

Ninety (nin'ti), *n.* [A. Sax. *nigontig* — *nigun*, nine, and *ty*, ten. See *HUNDRED*.] Nine times ten.

Ninety (nin'ti), *a.* Nine times ten; as, ninety years.

Ninety-knot (nin'ti-not), *n.* A popular name of the plant *Polygonum aviculare*.

Nine-worthiness (nin'wér-thi-ness), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies. See under *NINE*.

The foe, for dread Of your nine-worthiness, is fled. *Hudibras.*

Ninny (nin'i), *n.* [A. contr. for *ninnyspoop*.] A fool, a simpleton.

Some say, compar'd to Boscovich That Myneer Handel's but a ninny. *Rymer.*

Ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham-er), *n.* A simpleton. 'An old ninnyhammer. *Addison.*

'Foolish simpleton! bewildered ninnyhammer' *J. Beattie.*

Ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham-er-ing), *a.* Foolish. *Sterne.*

Ninias, **Ninias** (nin'ia, nin'ien), *n.* In med. the bitter root of an umbelliferous plant, *Sium nigrum*, possessing qualities similar to those of ginseng, but weaker.

Ninth (nint), *a.* The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten, see the ninth day or month.

Ninth (nint), *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nine; a ninth part. — 2. In music, (a) an interval containing an octave and a tone. (b) The chord of the dominant seventh with the second of the higher octave added. — *Ninth part of a man*, a jocular phrase applied to a tailor.

Ninthly (nint'hli), *adv.* In the ninth place.

Niobe (ni'ô-bé), *n.* In *Greek myth*, the daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona), who had no other children but those two. She was punished by having all her children put to death by those two deities. She her-

self was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which shed tears during the summer. This fable has afforded a subject for art, and has given rise to the beautiful group in the tribune at Florence, known by the name of Niobe and her children.

Niobe (ni'ô-bé), *n.* Of or pertaining to Niobe; resembling Niobe. *Tennyson.*

Niobite (ni'ô-bit), *n.* One of a sect of Monophysite heretics founded by one Stephanus, surnamed *Niobes*, an Alexandrian rhetorician or sophist, who found it inconsistent with Monophysitism to say that our Lord's divinity and humanity, although united in one nature, yet retained unaltered the attributes corresponding to their proper essence. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Niobium (ni'ô-bi-um), *n.* [From *Niobe*.] A rare metal discovered in 1801 in a black mineral called columbite from North America. It is obtained by reducing the double

Niobe.—Antique, Florence.

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May this hard earth cleave to the Nether hell, Down, down, and close again, and nip me fast, If I be such a traitress. *Tennyson.*

2. To cut, bite, or pinch off the end or point; to pinch off with the ends of the fingers or pincers; to sever smartly. — 3. To blast, as by frost; to destroy, to check the growth or vigour of. — *'Nip to death by him that was a God.'* *Tennyson.* — 4. To numb; to chill; to affect with a sharp tingling sensation. — *'When blood is nipt and ways be foul.'* *Shak.*

5. To bite, to vex.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip. *Spenser.*

6. To mortify keenly; to taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip To hear the javel to good men nip. *Spenser.*

7. To steal. [Old cant.] To nip in the bud, to kill or destroy in the first stage of growth; to cut off before development. — *To nip in the blossom*, i. e. same sense. *Marvell.* — *To nip the cable* (naut.), is to tie or secure it with a seizing.

Nip (nip), *n.* 1. A pinch with the points of the fingers, nails, teeth, or with something sharp.

I am sharply tasted, yes, sometimes with plagues, nip, and blows. *Decker.*

2. A cutting, pinching, or twitching off. — 3. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants, destruction by frost. — 4. A biting sarcasm, a taunt. — 5. A thief. [Old cant.]

They abot such countries to this band of foies, such towns to those, and such a city to so many nips.

6. Naut. (a) a short turn in a rope. (b) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or caught by jamming.

Nip (nip), *n.* [D. and L.G. *nippen*, Dan. *nippe*, G. *nipfen*, to nip.] A nip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage; as, a nip of brandy.

Nipadites (ni'pa-dit'es), *n.* A fossil genus of palm nuts, occurring in the tertiary clays

of Sheppey, so named from their resemblance to the nuts of *Nipa fruticans*, a plant of the screw-pine tribe.

Nipcheese (nip'chis), *n.* One of cheese-paring habits; a skinkint. [Slang.]

Nipper (nip'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which nips. — 2. A foretooth of a horse. The nippers are four in number, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw. — 3. A satirist. — *'Ready backbiter, sore nipper, and spiteful reporters privily of good men.'* *Ascham.* — 4. In rope-making, a machine formed of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, which enlarges or contracts as the tarring of the yarn requires. — 5. Naut. (a) a hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettles. (b) pl. See *NIPPERS*. — 6. A young thief; a pick-pocket. — 7. A boy who waits on a gang of navvies, to fetch them water, carry their tools to the smithy, &c.; a boy who goes about with and assists a costermonger.

Nipper (nip'er), *v. t.* Naut. to fasten two parts of a rope together, in order to prevent it from rendering. *Nipper the cable*, fastening the nippers to the cable. See *NIPPERS*.

Nipperkin (nip'er-kin), *n.* A small cup.

Nipper-men (nip'er-men), *n.* Naut. persons employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

Nippers (nip'ers), *n.* 1. Small pincers. — 2. Naut. certain lengths of the best rope-yarn, fastened together, and employed to secure the cable to the messenger when drawing up the anchor.

Nipperty-tipperty (nip'er-ti-tip'er-ti), *a.* Light-headed; silly; foolish; frivolous. [Scottish.]

He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense. *Sir R. D. Johnson.*

Nippingly (nip'ing-li), *adv.* In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm, sarcastically. *Johnson.*

Nippitate (nip'i-tat), *a.* [From *nip*, the verb.] A term applied to ale or other liquor that is peculiarly good and strong.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste nippitate. *Chapman.*

Nippitate, **Nippitatum** (nip-i-tat-i, nip-i-tat-um), *n.* [A mock Latin word formed from the preceding.] Strong liquor.

Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips To better nippitate than there is. *Ben Jonson & F.*

Nipple (nip'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *nyppe*; probably connected with *nip*, a nip, L.G. *nippen*, Dan. *nippe*, to nip.] 1. The spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a pap; a teat. — 2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.* — 3. Anything that projects like a nipple, as that part of a percussion-lock over which the cap is placed.

Nipple (nip'l), *v. t.* To furnish with a nipple or nipples; to cover with nipple-like protuberances.

Nipple-shield (nip'l-shield), *n.* A defence for the nipple, worn by women.

Nippelwort (nip'l-wert), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lappula* (*L. communis*), nat. order Compositae, growing commonly as a weed by the sides of ditches and in waste places. See *LAPPULA*.

Nipter (nip'ter), *n.* [Gr. *niptēr*, a basin, washing vessel, from *nipto*, to wash.] *Eccles.* the ceremony of washing the feet practised in the Greek and some other churches on Good Friday, in imitation of the act of our Saviour. In monasteries the abbot and twelve monks took part in the ceremony.

Nirles (nér'is), *n.* A popular name of a variety of the skin disease herpes; *Herpes pityriaroides*, or military herpes of Bateman.

Nirvana (nir'vá-na), *n.* [Skr. *nir*, out, and *va*, blown; lit. blown out.] According to the teaching of Buddhism, the condition of one who has attained to the highest state to which a sentient being can reach, and has accordingly become free from desire for material or immaterial existence, from pride and self-righteousness and ignorance. (One who has attained this condition will at death pass entirely out of existence.)

What then is *Nirvana*, which means simply going out, extinction, it being quite clear, from what has gone before, that this cannot be the extinction of a soul. It is the extinction of that soul, erasing condition of mind and heart, which would otherwise according to the great mystery of Karma, be the cause of renewed individual existence. That extinction is to be brought about by and runs parallel with the growth of the opposite condition of mind and heart, and it is complete when that opposite condition of mind and heart is reached. *Nirvana* is therefore the same thing as a sinless, calm state of mind and if translated at all, may best perhaps be rendered

holiness—holiness, that is, in the Buddhist sense, perfect peace, goodness, and wisdom.

Rhys Davids.

Nist (niz). [*Né* and *é*.] Is not.

For nothing can endure where order *nist*.

Sir P. Sidney.

Nisan (n'san), *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering nearly to our March. It was originally called Abib, but began to be called Nisan after the captivity.

Nisberry (niz'be-ri), *n.* Same as *Naseberry*.

Nisey (niz'si), *n.* [From *nice*, foolish.] A fool; a simpleton. *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.

Nisi (n'fai). [*L.*] Unless.—*Decree nisi*, in law, see under *DECREE*.

Nisi prius (n'fai pri'us), *n.* [*L.*] A law phrase meaning 'unless before', and occurring originally in a writ by which the sheriff of a county was commanded to bring the men impanelled as jurors in a civil action to the court at Westminster on a certain day, 'unless before' that day the justices came thither (that is, to the county in question) to hold the assizes, which they were always sure to do. Whence the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius*. The judges of assize, by virtue of their commission of *nisi prius*, try the civil causes thus appointed in their several circuits, being said to sit at *nisi prius*, and the courts in which these actions are tried being called courts of *nisi prius*, or *nisi prius* courts. A trial at *nisi prius* may be defined in general as a trial, before a judge and jury, of a civil action that has been brought in one of the superior courts.—*Nisi prius record*, a document containing the pleadings that have taken place in a civil action for the use of the judge who is to try the case.

Nisloe, *a.* Erroneous form of *Nytle*.

Niste, *For Ne Wiste*. Knew not.—*Nisten*, *For Ne Wisten*, p. knew not. *Chaucer*.

Nisus (niz'us), *n.* [*L.*, from *nitor*, to strive.]

An effort; a conatus; stress.

Nit (nit), *n.* [*A. Sax.* *hnitu*; cog. *D. neet*, *Icel. gniit*, *nitr*, *Dan. gnid*, *Sw. gnet*, a nit.]

The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nitella (ni-tel'a), *n.* [*L. nitelo*, to shine; *lit.* shining plants.] A genus of fresh-water alga, nat. order Characeae. Four species have been described as inhabiting Great Britain. They are found in pools and rivulets.

Nitency (niten'si), *n.* [*L. nitelo*, to shine.] Brightness; lustre. [Rare.]

Nitency (niten'si), *n.* [*L. nitor*, to strive.] Endeavour; effort; tendency. [Rare.]

These nites will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open.

Boyle.

Nithing (niwn'ing), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Niding*.

Nitid (ni'tid), *a.* [*L. nitidus*.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [Rare.]

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow.

Boyle.

2. Gay; spruce; fine; applied to persons. [Rare.]—3. In bot. having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many seeds.

Nitidous (ni'tid-us), *a.* In bot. having a smooth and polished surface; nitid.

Nittela (ni-ti-tel'e), *n. pl.* [*L. nitelo*, to shine, and *tela*, a web.] A group of spiders of the family Erantidae or proterididae, so called from the silken webs they throw out from their nests for the entanglement of their prey.

Nitr-, **Nitro-**. A prefix employed in chemistry to indicate the presence of the radical nitryl (NO₂) in certain compounds; as, *nitraniline*, *nitranisole* acid, *nitro-benzamide*, *nitro-benzole* acid.

Nitramidin (ni-tram'id-in), *n.* An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch.

Nitran (ni'tran), *n.* Graham's name for the radical NO₂, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates, when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides, as nitric acid (NO₂H). *Watts*.

Nitraria (ni-tr'ari-a), *n.* [*L. nitrum*, nitre.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Zygophyllaceae, natives of the salt plains in Central Asia and Northern Africa. They are generally thorny shrubs with fleshy leaves and solitary or clustered white flowers. The fruit is fleshy externally, bony internally, one-celled, one-seeded by abortion, and opening at the top by six valves of unequal size. They owe their generic name to the fact that they were first discovered near some Siberian nitre

works. *N. tridentata* has been supposed to be the true lotus tree of the ancients.

Nitrate (ni'trat), *n.* A salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are generally soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents, and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals or on metallic oxides.—*Nitrate of potash*, nitre. See *NITRE*.—*Nitrate of silver*. When silver is oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water it forms a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, which are called nitrate of silver. When fused the nitrate is of a black colour, and may be cast into small sticks in a mould; these sticks form the *lapis infernalis* or *lunar caustic* employed by surgeons as a cantry. It is sometimes employed for giving a black colour to the hair, and is the basis of the indelible ink for marking linen. Its solution is always kept in the laboratory as a test for chlorine and hydrochloric acid. Called also *Argentis Nitrate*.—*Nitrate of soda*, a salt analogous in its chemical properties to nitrate of potash or nitre. It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons. It is found plentifully in Peru, and is imported into England from America. It is used as a manure and as a source of nitric acid. Called also *Sodic Nitrate* and *Cubic Nitre*.

Nitratin, **Nitratine** (ni'tra-tin), *n.* Native nitrate of sodium, occurring in transparent crystals in large beds on the northern frontier of Chili, where it rests on marl. It is used as a manure, and also in the production of nitric acid.

Nitre (ni'ter), *n.* [*Fr. nitre*, *L. nitrum*, *Gr. nitron*, from *Heb. noter*, nitre, *natron*, from *netar*, to produce effervescence.] (KNO₃) A salt, called also saltpetre, and in the nomenclature of chemistry nitrate of potassium or potassic nitrate. It is generated spontaneously in the soil, and crystallizes upon its surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies, whence the greater part of the nitre used in Great Britain is derived. In some parts of the Continent it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mould or porous calcareous earth with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. It is a colourless salt, with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six-sided prisms. It is chiefly employed in chemistry as an oxidizing agent and in the formation of nitric acid. Its chief use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder. It also enters into the composition of fluxes, and is extensively employed in metallurgy; it is used in the art of dyeing, and is much employed in the preservation of meat and animal matters in general. In medicine it is prescribed as cooling, febrifuge, and diuretic.—*Cubic nitre*. Same as *Nitrate of Soda* (which see under *NITRATE*).

Nitriary (ni'tri-ari), *n.* An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of nitre; a place where nitre is refined.

Nitric (ni'trik), *a.* An adjective used in the nomenclature of the oxygen compounds of nitrogen. See *NITROUS*.—*Nitric acid* (HN O₃), a most important acid, prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and nitre. It is a most powerful oxidizing agent, and is decomposed by almost all the metals. When pure it is a colourless liquid, but is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of oxides of nitrogen. Its smell is very strong and disagreeable; and it is so acid that it cannot be safely tasted without being much diluted. It acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals. It exists in combination with the bases potash, soda, lime, magnesia, in both the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. It is employed in etching on steel or copper; as a solvent of tin to form with that metal a mordant for some of the finest dyes; in metallurgy and assaying; also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic and as a substitute for mercurial preparations in syphilis and affections of the liver; and also in form of vapour to destroy contagion. In the arts it is known by the name of *Aqua fortis*.—*Nitric oxide* (N₂O₄ or NO), a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon copper.

Nitride (ni'trid), *n.* A compound of nitrogen with any other element or radical, particularly a compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, and the metals.

Nitriferous (ni-tri'fer-us), *a.* [*L. nitrum*,

nitre, and *fero*, to bear.] Nitre-bearing; as, *nitriferous strata*.

Nitrification (ni'tri-fi-ka'shon), *n.* The process of forming or converting into nitre.

The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to *nitrification*. *Dr. Lyon Playfair*.

Nitrify (ni'tri-fi), *v. t.* [*Nitre*, and *L. facio*, to make.] To convert into nitre. *Ure*.

Nitryl (ni'tri-fi), *v. t.* To become nitre.

Nitrine (ni'trin), *n.* A kind of nitro-glycerine patented by Nobel, a Swedish engineer, in 1866.

Nitrite (ni'trit), *n.* A salt of nitrous acid.—*Nitrite of amyl*. See *AMYL*.

Nitro-aerial (ni'tro-á-er'i-al), *a.* Consisting of or containing nitre and air. *Ray*.

Nitro-benzol, **Nitro-benzole** (ni'tro-ben-zól), *n.* (C₆H₅NO₂) A liquid prepared by adding benzol drop by drop to fuming nitric acid. It closely resembles oil of bitter almonds in flavour, and though it has taken a prominent place amongst the narcotic poisons, it is largely employed, as a substitute for that oil, in the manufacture of confectionery and in the preparation of perfumery. It is important as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyes. It is known also as *Essence of Mirbane*, a fancy name given to it by M. Collas of Paris. See *ANILINE*.

Nitro-calcite (ni'tro-kal'sit), *n.* Native nitrate of lime. It occurs as a pulverulent efflorescence on old walls and limestone rocks, has a sharp bitter taste, and is of a grayish-white colour. This is said to be the form in which the so-called nitre for the most part occurs.

Nitro-compound (ni'tro-kom'pound), *n.* A compound of carbon which is formed from another by the substitution of the mono-atomic radical NO₂ for hydrogen.

Nitrogen (ni'tro-jen), *n.* [*Gr. nitron*, nitre, and *gennao*, to produce.] Sym. N.; equivalent, 14; sp. gr. 0.9713. That element which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient of atmospheric air. It is an important elementary principle; it constitutes about four-fifths of common air, the rest being principally oxygen. In its pure state it is remarkable for its negative qualities; that is to say, for the difficulty with which it enters into combination with other matters. It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion; it is neither acid nor alkaline; possesses neither taste nor smell. It is most readily obtained from atmospheric air, but it may also be obtained from animal matters. There are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, viz. nitrous oxide, N₂O; nitric oxide, N₂O₂; nitrogen trioxide, N₂O₃; nitrogen tetroxide, N₂O₄; nitrogen pentoxide, N₂O₅.

Nitrogenous (ni'tro-jén'us), *a.* Same as *Nitrogenous*. *Smart*.

Nitrogenize (ni'tro-jen-iz), *v. t.* To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. *Hoblyn*.

Nitrogenized (ni'tro-jen-izd), *a.* Containing nitrogen.—*Nitrogenized foods*, nutritive substances containing nitrogen. They have been termed by Liebig the *plastic elements of nutrition*.—*Non-nitrogenized foods* are such as contain no nitrogen. According to Liebig their function is to promote the process of respiration, and hence he terms them *elements of respiration*. This classification of food compounds is not now much used.

Nitrogen Monoxide (ni'tro-jen mon-ok's'id), *n.* Same as *Nitrous Oxide*.

Nitrogenous (ni'tro-jén-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen.

Nitro-glucose (ni'tro-glú'kós), *n.* An organic substance produced by acting on finely powdered cane-sugar with nitro-sulphuric acid. In photography it is added in very small quantities to collodion, with the view of increasing the density of the negative and rendering the film less sensitive to light.

Nitro-glycerine, **Nitro-glycerin** (ni'tro-glís'ér-in), *n.* (C₃H₅N₃O₆) A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures. It is a light, yellow, oily liquid, of sp. gr. 1.6, is a most powerful explosive agent, detonating when struck. It has caused several serious accidents, and was first used in bombs dropped from balloons in the Franco-German war, 1870-71.

Nitro-hydrochloric (ni'tro-hí-dró-klor'ík), *a.* Applied to an acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric

often introduced in comparisons as to bravery.

As there were some present that were the nine worthies to him.

Nine (nin), *n.* The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten, three times three.—The *Nine*, among English poets, a name given to the Muses, on account of their number.

Descend ye Nine, descend and sing. *Pope.*

—To the nine, to perfection: generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing; as, he or she was dressed up to the nine. [This phrase may perhaps be derived from old or then *cynic*, to the eyes, or to the nose, for the nose or occasion.]

Ninefold (nin'fôld), *a.* Nine times repeated.

This huge cover of fœ,
Outrugged to devour, burrows its round
Hooded. *Milton.*

Nine-holes (nin'hôls), *n. pl.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.

Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray.
At nine-holes on the heath while they together play. *Dryden.*

Nine-killer (nin'kîl-er), *n.* The popular name of the red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Britain (*Lanius caliopterus*), and the northern butcher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*) of America. The name nine-killer is derived from the popular belief that the bird catches and impales nine of the animals on which it feeds before it begins its meal.

Nine-pence (nin'pens), *n.* A silver coin of the value of 9d., no longer current.

Nine-pins (nin'pins), *n. pl.* A game with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. Called also *American Bowls*.

Nineteen (nin'tén), *n.* (A. Sax. *nigontyn*, i. e. nine, ten.) Nine and ten.

Nineteen (nin'tén), *n.* The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.

Nineteenth (nin'téenth), *n.* The ordinal of nineteen.

Nineteenth (nin'téenth), *n.* A nineteenth part, the quotient of a unit divided by nineteen.

Ninetieth (nin'ti-eth), *n.* The ordinal of ninety.

Ninetieth (nin'ti-eth), *n.* A ninetieth part; the quotient of a unit divided by ninety.

Ninety (nin'ti), *n.* (A. Sax. *hundred* *nigontyn*—*nigon*, nine, and *ty*, ten. See *HUNDRED*.) Nine times ten.

Ninety (nin'ti), *n.* Nine times ten, *as*, ninety years.

Ninety-knot (nin'ti-not), *n.* A popular name of the plant *Polygonum aviculare*.

Nine-worthiness (nin'wér-thi-ness), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies. See under *NINE*.

The fee, for dread
Of your nine-worthiness, is paid. *Hudibras.*

Ninny (nin'i), *n.* (A. Austr. for *nincompoop*.) A fool; a simpleton.

Some say, compared to Bonenoid
That Myneer Handel's but a ninny. *Byron.*

Ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham-er), *n.* A designation. 'An old ninnyhammer.' *Adison.*

'Foolish simpleton' bewildered ninnyhammer' *J. Basilie.*

Ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham-er-ing), *n.* Foolish. *Stern.*

Ninon, **Ninon** (nin'ôn, nin'ôn), *n.* In most the bitter root of an umbelliferous plant, *Sium nigrum*, possessing qualities similar to those of ginseng, but weaker.

Ninth (nint), *n.* The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten, *as*, the ninth day or month.

Ninth (nint), *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nine, a ninth part.—2. In music, (a) an interval containing an octave and a tone. (b) The chord of the dominant seventh with the second of the higher octave added.—Ninth part of a man, a jocular phrase applied to a tailor.

Ninthly (nint'h), *adv.* In the ninth place.

Niobe (nîb-ô), *n.* In Greek myth the daughter of Tantaleus, and one of the Fœtides, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona), who had no other children but those two. She was punished by having all her children put to death by those two deities. She her-

self was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which shed tears during the summer. This fable has afforded a subject for art, and has given rise to the beautiful group in the tribune at Florence, known by the name of Niobe and her children.

Niobe (nîb-ô), *n.* Of or pertaining to Niobe; resembling Niobe. *Transeau.*

Niobite (nîb-ô-bit), *n.* One of a sect of Monophysite heretics founded by one Stephanus, surnamed Niobe, an Alexandrian rhetorician or sophist, who found it inconsistent with Monophysitism to say that our Lord's divinity and humanity, although united in one nature, yet retained unaltered the attributes corresponding to their proper essence. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Niobium (nîb-ô-um), *n.* [From Niobe.] A rare metal discovered in 1801 in a black mineral called columbite from North America. It is obtained by reducing the double fluoride of niobium and potassium with sodium; and forms a black powder insoluble in nitric acid, but readily soluble in a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acids. *Sym. Nb. At. wt. 94.* Called also *Columbium*.

Nip (nip), *v. t. pret. & pp. nipped or nipped; ppr. nipping.* [A word not found in A. Sax., but which is evidently connected with a number of words in the other Teutonic lan-

guage; to pinch.

May this hard earth cleave to the North hill.
Down, down, and cleave again, and now one flat,
If I be such a creature. *Young.*

2. To cut, bite, or pinch off the end or point; to pinch off with the ends of the fingers or pincers; to sever sharply.—3. To blast, *as* by frost, to destroy; to check the growth or vigour of.—4. To nip to death by him that was a God. *Tennyson.*—5. To numb, to chill, to affect with a sharp tingling sensation. 'When blood is nipped and ways befool.' *Shak.*

6. To bite, to vex.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip. *Shak.*

7. To nip to death; to nip to death.

8. To nip to death; to nip to death.

9. To nip to death; to nip to death.

10. To nip to death; to nip to death.

11. To nip to death; to nip to death.

12. To nip to death; to nip to death.

13. To nip to death; to nip to death.

14. To nip to death; to nip to death.

15. To nip to death; to nip to death.

16. To nip to death; to nip to death.

of Sheppy, so named from their resemblance to the nuts of *Nipa fruticans*, a plant of the screw-pine tribe.

Nipobates (nip'ô-bat), *n.* One of cheese-eating habits, a skinflint. [Slang.]

Nipper (nip'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which nips. 2. A foretooth of a horse.

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acids, used for effecting the solution of many substances, more especially of the noble metals. Called also *Nitro-muriatic Acid* and *Aqua-regia*.

Nitro-leum (ni-trō-lē-um). Same as *Nitro-glycerin*. *E. H. Knight*.

Nitro-magnésie (ni-trō-mag-nēs-It), *n.* A native hydrated nitrate of magnesia found with nitro-calcite, which it resembles in colour and other characters. See *NITRO-CALCITE*. *Branda*.

Nitrometer (ni-trom-ē-ter), *n.* [Gr. *nitron*, nitre, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

Nitro-muriatic (ni-trō-mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* The older term for *Nitro-hydrochloric*.

Nitro-naphthalene (ni-trō-nap'thā-lēn), *n.* A derivative from naphthalene produced by nitric acid. There are three of these nitro-naphthalenes, arising from 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen being replaced by a corresponding quantity of nitryl.

Nitro-sulphuric (ni-trō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* Applied to a mixture of nitric oxide and sulphuric acid. The term is also applied to an acid resulting from the mixture of one part of nitre with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid, which is said to be a useful agent for separating the silver from the copper of old plated goods.

Nitrous (ni'trus), *a.* In *chem.* an adjective used in the nomenclature of the oxygen compounds of nitrogen to express a compound which contains less oxygen than another, to the name of which the adjective *nitric* is prefixed; thus we have *nitrous oxide* (N_2O), *nitric oxide* (N_2O_3), *nitrous acid* (HNO_2), *nitric acid* (HNO_3), &c.—*Nitrous acid* (HNO_2), an acid produced by decomposing nitrites; it very readily becomes oxidized to nitric acid.—*Nitrous ether* ($C_2H_5NO_2$), a derivative of alcohol in which hydroxyl (OH) is replaced by the group NO_2 .—*Spirit of nitrous ether*, used in medicine, is a mixture of nitrous ether with about four times its volume of rectified spirit.—*Nitrous oxide gas* (N_2O), a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas*. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous; it has a sweet taste and a faint agreeable odour. When inhaled it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain; hence it is used as an anæsthetic during short surgical operations. When breathed diluted with air an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the experimenter is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of *laughing-gas*. Called also *Nitrogen Monoxide*.

Nitrum-flammans (ni'trum-flam'anz), *n.* [L.] Nitrate of ammonium, so named from its property of exploding when heated to 600°.

Nitry (ni'tri), *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

Nitryl (ni'tril), *n.* (NO_2) Nitric peroxide, a monatomic chlorous radical analogous to chlorine, bromine, &c., existing in nitric acid.

Nitter (ni'tēr), *n.* An insect that deposits nits on horses.

Nittily (ni'ti-li), *adv.* Lously.
He was a man nittily needy, and therefore adventurous. *Sir J. Hayward*.

Nitty (ni'ti), *a.* Full of nits; abounding with nits, or the eggs of lice.

Nittyty (ni'ti-ti), *a.* [L. *nitidus*, shining, from *nitescere*, to shine.] Shining; elegant; spruce. 'O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, nittie youth. *Marston*.

Nival (ni'vāl), *a.* [L. *nivalis*, from *nix*, nix, snow.] Abounding with snow; snowy. *Bailey*.

Niveous (ni'vūs), *a.* [L. *niveus*, snowy, from *nix*, nix, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. 'A pure and niveous white.' *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Nivose (nē-vōz), *n.* [Fr.] Snow-month, the name given in the French revolutionary calendar to a winter month, beginning December 21 and ending January 19.

Nix, Nixle (niks, niks'), *n.* [See *NICK*.] In *Test. myth.* the common name of all water-spirits, good and bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked nix.

She who sits by haunted well,
Is subject to the nixie's spell. *Sir W. Scott*.

Nizam (ni-zam'), *n.* [Hind. and Ar., from *Ar. nazama*, to arrange, to govern.] In the

East Indies, the title of the ruler of Hyderabad in the Deccan, derived from *Nizam-ul-mulk* (Regulator of the state), a name adopted by Azof Jah in 1719, and since that time adopted by his successors.

Nisey (ni'sey), *n.* Same as *Nisey*.

No (nō), *adv.* [A. Sax. *nā*, *nō*, *nay*, *no*, from the negative particle *ne*, *n*, and *d*, ever; this negative particle is very widely spread; comp. *loel. ne*, *Goth. nā*, *O. G. nā*, *O. Slav. Bohem. and Rus. ne*, *Armor. and Gael. na*, *L. ne*, *Zend. na*, *Skr. na*. See *NAY*.] 1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative; the negative categorematic particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*, the affirmative categorematic particles. A fine distinction formerly existed between *no* and *nay*, which has now disappeared: *no* answered questions negatively framed; as, 'Will he not come?' *No*. *Nay* answered those not including a negative; as, 'Will he come?' *Nay*. It is often used in a way to strengthen negation or refusal, with emphasis: (a) when repeated; as, 'No, no, do not ask me.' (b) When it follows another negative. 'There is none righteous, no, not one.' *Rom. iii. 10*. (c) When it follows an affirmative proposition. 'To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour.' *Gal. ii. 5*. (d) When it reiterates and introduces an amplification of a previous negation.

The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. *No*, not more fearful. *Shak.*

(e) When it is prefixed to a negative sentence.

No, not the how which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes. *Waller*.

2. Not: in this sense only as the correlative of *whether* or *if*, and now usually replaced by *not*. *Exod. xvi. 4*.

If Brutus so unkindly knocked or *no*. *Shak.*
It is difficult, indeed, to say whether he (Shakspere) had any religious belief or *no*. *J. R. Green*.

No (nō), *n.* 1. A denial; the word of denial. Henceforth my weeping mind shall be express
In russet yeas and honest kersey noes. *Shak.*

2. A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative; as, the *noes* have it.
No (nō), *a.* [From *none*, O. E. *non*, A. Sax. *nān*, by loss of *n*; comp. *a* from A. Sax. *dn*. It stands in the same relation to *none* as *my* and *thy* to *mine* and *thine*.] Not any; not one; none. 'Thou shalt worship no other God.' *Ex. xxxiv. 14*.

By heaven! it is a splendid sight to see,
For one who hath no friend, no brother there. *Byron*.

It is an adjective in such a phrase as *no where*; by considering the other word to be a substantive; but the usual mode is to consider both words as an adverbial phrase. *Smart*.

—*No end*, an indefinitely great number or quantity.

I have heard *no end* of stories about that filly. *Trollope*.

No (nō), *adv.* [This is not the negative *no*, but an abbreviation of the old instrumental case of *none*. See *No*, *a*.] Not in any degree; not at all; in no respect; not; as, *no longer*; *no shorter*; *no more*; *no less*.

No sooner met, but they looked; no sooner looked, but they loved; no sooner loved, but they sighed; no sooner sighed, but they asked one another the reason. *Shak.*

Noachian (nō-āk'i-an), *a.* Relating to *Noah*, the patriarch, or his time.

Noachides (nō-āk'i-dēs), *n. pl.* The immediate families or tribes descended from *Noah*, or from *Shem*, *Ham*, or *Japheth*. *Stormonth*.

Nob (nob), *n.* [From *knob*.] 1. The head: in burlesque.

The nob of Charles the Fifth ached seldom under a monk's cowl than under the diadem. *Lamé*.

2. In *gunnery*, the plate under the swivel for the head of an elevating screw. *E. H. Knight*.—*One for his nob*, (a) a blow on the head delivered in a pugilistic fight. [Slang.] (b) A point counted in the game of cribbage for holding the knave of trumps.

Nob (nob), *n.* [A corruption of *nobleman*.] A member of the aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]

Nature's nobs felt with nature's nobs, and true greatness of soul sympathized with true greatness of soul, all the world over. *Dickens*.

Nob (nob), *n.* See *KNOBSTICK*.

Nobbily (nob'i-li), *adv.* In a nobby manner; showily; smartly. [Slang.]

Nobble (nob'l), *v. t.* To get possession of dishonestly; to steal.

The old chap had nobbled the young fellow's money. *Thackeray*.

Nobbler (nob'lēr), *n.* 1. A finishing stroke: a blow on the head. [Slang.]—2. A thimble-rigger's confederate. [Slang.]—3. An Australian name for a dram of spirits.

Nobby (nob'l), *a.* [See *NOB*.] Applied to anything having an aristocratic appearance; showy; elegant; smart. [Slang.]

Nobile officium (nob'i-lē-of-fish'i-um), *n.* [L.] In Scotland, the power of the Court of Session in questions of equity, whereby it interposes to modify or abate the rigour of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no remedy could be had in a court confined to strict law.

Nobiliary (nō-bil'i-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *nobiliaire*. See *NOBLE*.] A history of noble families.

Nobiliary (nō-bil'i-a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility; as, *nobiliary roll*; *nobiliary element of parliament*. *Fitzedward Hall*.

Nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *v. t.* To nobilitate. *Holland*.

Nobilitate (nō-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *nobilis*. See *NOBLE*.] To make noble; to ennoble; to dignify; to exalt.

Neither will I (as divers do) invent strange things of this noble stream (the Medway) therewith to nobilitate and make it more honourable. *Holinshed*.

Nobilitation (nō-bil'i-tā'shon), *n.* The act of nobilitating or of making noble. 'The perfection, nobilitation, and salvation of the souls of men.' *Dr. H. More*.

Nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *nobilitas*, from *nobilis*. See *NOBLE*.] 1. The quality of being noble; nobleness; dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of everything that dishonours character.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge. *Shak.*

They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And named their pride nobility of soul. *Dryden*.

2. The state of being of noble birth or rank; that distinction of rank in civil society, or that eminence or dignity which a man derives from antiquity of family, descent from noble ancestors, or from title conferred by the sovereign, and which raises him above the condition of the mass of the people.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden*.

3. The persons collectively who are of noble rank; those who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage; as, the English nobility; French, German, Russian nobility. In Great Britain, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquiss, earl, viscount, and baron. These titles can only be conferred by the sovereign, and that by patent, in virtue of which they become hereditary. Life peerages also are occasionally conferred. Those of the nobility who are peers of England, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, have a hereditary seat in the House of Lords, while the Scottish peers select sixteen of their number to represent their order, and the Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for the same purpose. Members of the nobility are free from arrest or imprisonment in civil matters. For felony, treason, or misprision of treason, they can only be tried by their peers, when the noble members of the peerage are summoned, and the accused is acquitted or condemned by the voice of the majority, given not on oath, but 'on honour.' A peer, however, when examined as a witness in civil or criminal cases, or in parliament, must be sworn.

Noble (nō'bi), *a.* [Fr. *noble*, from L. *nobilis*, well-known, famous, high-born, noble. *Nobilis* is for *gnobilis*, from root of *gnasco*, *nosco*, *novi*, to know, seen also in E. *know*.] 1. High in excellence or worth: (a) applied to persons or the mind; great or lofty in character, or in the nature of one's achievements; magnanimous; above everything mean, degrading, or dishonourable; as, a noble mind. 'Noblest of men.' *Shak.*

Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To nobler poets for a nobler song. *Dryden*.

(b) Applied to things: (1) proceeding from or characteristic or indicative of greatness of mind; as, noble courage; noble sentiments; noble thoughts. 'And what transcends them all, a noble action.' *Rogers*. (2) Of the best kind; choice.

Yet I had planted thee a noble vine. *Jer. ii. 22*.
See ye take the charger too,
A noble one. *Tennyson*.

(3) Specifically, in *moderata*, excellent, pure in the highest degree, as, noble *opul*, noble horribles. noble *tourmaline*. Page 2 Pertaining to the nobility, of an ancient and illustrious family, distinguished from commoners by rank and title, as, a noble personage, noble birth. A magnificent, stately, splendid, as, a noble parade, a noble edifice. — Noble metals, those which can be separated from copper by heat alone, namely, gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury. Page — Noble parts of the body, a name given by some anatomists to the vital parts, as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc. *Dunglison*. — 318 Honorable, worthy, dignified, elevated, exalted, sublime, great, eminent, illustrious, renowned, stately, splendid, magnificent, grand, magnanimous, generous.

Noble (nó'b'l), *n*. To embellish. *Nobled* by fame. *Survay*.

Noble (nó'b'l), *n*. 1. A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman, a peer, as a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.

Let us see these handsome beauties, / Whom the wealthy nobles divide. *Trappes*

2. In numismatics, a gold coin, value 10s., which was struck in the reign of Edward III. The noble having increased in value to 10s., a

Noble of Edward III

A. Actual diameter of the coin.

coin of the former value of a noble was issued by Henry VI. and Edward IV., and called an *Angel* (which see). Half nobles and quarter nobles were also in circulation at the same period.

Noble (nó'b'l), *n*. The popular name of a British fish, *Spodoporus europæus*. Called also *Armed Bullhead*, *Lynx*, *Sea-poorer*, *Pinn*, *Page*.

Noble-liverwort (nó'b'l lív'á-wört), *n*. A cryptogamic plant (*Hepatica trilobis*) esteemed as a cure for ringworm.

Noblesman (nó'b'l-mán), *n*. One of the nobility, a noble, a peer.

It is to be a noblesman want fortune. *Shak*
That has it been told thee surely naturally do / Offer itself into low chambers—noblesman, gentleman, / gignon, and man. *Corio*

Noble-minded (nó'b'l-mínd-éd), *a*. Possessed of a noble mind, magnanimous. — The noble-minded Talbot. *Shak*

Nobleness (nó'b'l-ness), *n*. The state or quality of being noble. (a) greatness of excellence or worth, loftiness, exaltation, magnanimity, elevation of mind, nobility.

Continues of mind, and nobleness, they say / Build in her invention. *Milton*

(b) Distinction by birth; honour derived from a noble ancestry; distinguished rank.

He brought the very gods that prophesy / A royal noblesman. *Shak*

(c) Staleness; grandeur; magnificence. — For nobleness of structure, and stich, is the / Abode of (Raudding) was equal to most in England. *Shak*

Noblesse (nó'b'l-ess), *n*. [Fr noblesse, from L. nobilitas, from nobilis, noble.] 1. The nobility, persons of noble rank collectively.

He has plainly enough pointed out the leaders even / Of the French nobles. *Brongham*

2. Noblesman, nobility, elevation of mind, greatness, noble birth or condition. — *Chaucer*; *Spenser*. (Obsolite or only poetical.)

Nobleswoman (nó'b'l-ws-mán), *n*. A female of noble rank.

These nobleswomen speak grand French / When the Frenchman. *C. Commin*

Nobly (nó'b'l), *adv*. 1. Nobility or body of nobles. *Chaucer*. — 2. Noblesman. *Chaucer*

Nobly (nó'b'l), *adv*. Is a noble manner. (a) With greatness of soul; heroically with magnanimity. — Was not that nobly done. *Shak*. (b) Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank, as, nobly born or descended. (c) Splendidly, magnificently, as, he was nobly entertained.

Where could an emperor's arm have been so / nobly lodged as in the matrix of his magnificence and on / the top of so exalted a monument? *Adams*

Nobly, illustriously, honourably, magnificently, heroically, worthily, eminently, grandly, magnificently, splendidly.

Nobody (nó'b-dí), *n*. [No and body.] 1. No person, no one. [It is now always printed as a single word, but formerly (as in old editions of Shakespeare) it had a hyphen or was printed as two words.] Hence — 2. An unimportant, insignificant, or contemptible person.

For Adam was a nobody; history might call him an / adventurer, but he was not one so much. *Low*

Nobstick (nó'b-stík), *n*. Same as *Knobstick*.

Nocbe (nó'b-ék), *n*. [Corruption from Indian nobch meal.] A North American Indian dish made by mixing pounded parched maize with water so as to form a sort of paste.

Noct (nó'et), *n*. [L. nocuus, from nocere, to hurt.] 1. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious, doing hurt. 2. nocturnal qualities. *Watts*. 3. Guilty, criminal.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we / presently make ourselves naked. *Milton*

Noct (nó'et), *n*. One who is criminal. 'No noct' is admitted by the verdict of himself. *See T. Brown*.

Noctally (nó'et-ál), *adv*. In a nocturnal manner, hurtfully, injuriously. [Rare.]

Noct (nó'et), *n*. Nothing. [Scotch.]

Noct (nó'et), *n*. [L. nocuus, from nocere, to hurt.] Hurtful, injurious.

Or is that name nocere or hurtful thing by tomorrow, / on, most sure of tomorrow follow tomorrow? *Shak*

Notch (nók), *n*. [O.D. notch, a notch; notch is a notched form.] 1. A notch, specifically, the notch of an arrow, or those of the bow where the string is fastened. 'He took his arrow by the notch.' *Chapman*. — 2. A name in *Noctandros*. *Shak*. — 3. In sailing, the foremost upper corner of boom, and of stay-sails out with a square tack. — *Notch* carrying, the rope which fastens the notch of the sail.

Notch (nók), *v*. To notch, to cut into, to place the shaft or arrow upon the string; to string, as a bow. *Chapman*.

Noctandro (nók-and'ró), *n*. (Perhaps humorously formed from *not* and *and*, or *not*, and *and*, a man. *Nerve*.) The seat of the body the fundament. *Noctandros* poor Andrew, and his nooses under from brooding. *Shak*

Noct (nók), *n*. A notch.

Noctambulation (nók-tám-bú-lí-shon), *n*. [L. noc, nocuus, night, and ambulo, to walk.] A rising from bed and walking to sleep, noctambulism, sleep-walking.

Noctambulism (nók-tám-bú-lí-zm), *n*. Same as *Noctambulism*.

Noctambulist (nók-tám-bú-lí-st), *n*. One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep; a noctambulist.

Noctambulo (nók-tám-bú-lí), *n*. A noctambulist, a sleep-walker.

Regret was carried on to sleep in no argument, / against in being voluntary. What shall we say of noctambulism? *Adams*

Noctambulant (nók-tám-bú-lí), *n*. A noctambulist. *Dr H. Ware*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. noc, nocuus, night, and dies, day.] Comprising a night and a day. *Shak*. [Rare.]

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. noc, nocuus, night, and ferre, to bring.] Bringing night. *Shak*.

Nocturnalism, **Nocturnalism** (nók-túr-nál-izm), *n*. A family of insectivorous chiroptera (bats), which are destitute of nasal appendages. They have long narrow wings, a short thick tail, and two joints in the fore finger, and are almost exclusively confined to tropical countries. The typical genus is *Noctilio*. The noctilids of South America are named *bull-dog* bats, on account of their plain short muzzle. In the Indian genus *Dryopus* the hinder thumb is placed at a distance from the rest of the foot, and is capable of being opposed to them, a character by which this group resembles the *Quadruman*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. noc, nocuus, night, and luce, to shine.] A minute genus of animals sometimes referred to *Acanthop*, but better placed among the *Infusoria* or the *Rhizopoda*, often seen on our own coast, which, in size and appearance, much resembles a grain of boiled sago, or a little granule of jelly, with a long stalk. These minute animals are phosphorescent, and the luminosity which appears at the surface of the sea during the night is chiefly due to them.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. The nocturnal

luminance in phosphorescent animals which causes light. *Shak*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. Shining in the night. 'Myriads of nocturnal Noctilids that inhabit the ocean.' *Pennant*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. noc, nocuus, night, and uagari, to wander.] Wandering in the night, as a nocturnal animal.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. The act of rambling or wandering in the night. *Wood*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. Same as *Nocturnal*. *Shak*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. noc, nocuus, night, and uagari, to write.] 1. A writing frame for the blind. — 2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats. *See Knight*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [From L. noc, nocuus, night.] An account of what passes in the night, the converse of a diary.

I have got a parcel of visions and other microscopical / to my memory, which I shall send to exhibit your / paper. *Adams*

Nocturnal, **Nocturnal** (nók-túr-nál, nók-túr-nál), *n*. [From L. nocuus, by night.] An extensive family of nocturnal lepidoptera insects, corresponding with the *Linnaean* section *Phaenocarpa*. Most of them are sombre in colour.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [Fr noctule, from L. noc, nocuus, night.] The *Vesperugo* noctula, the largest British species of bat, being nearly 3 inches long without the tail, which is fully 1½ inch. It is found chiefly in the south of England, and is seen on the wing only during a short part of the year, retiring early in autumn to hollow trees, caves, or under the eaves of buildings, where many are sometimes found together.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. nocturnus, by night.] An office of devotion or religious service, formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight. It now forms part of the matins, which service is divided into three nocturns, each of which consists of three (or more) psalms and three lessons.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. A family of lepidoptera insects which fly or are active chiefly during the night. It includes the *Noctuid*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. A section of rapacious birds, including but one family, the *Strigidae* or owls.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. nocturnus, from noc, nocuus, night.] 1. Pertaining to belonging to the night, done or occurring at night, as, nocturnal darkness, a nocturnal visit.

From guided roofs depending lamps display / Nocturnal beams, that continue the day. *Byron*

Specifically — 2. In most active by night, as, nocturnal lepidoptera. — *Nocturnal* are, the are described by any of the celestial bodies during the night. — *Nocturnal flowers*, those which close during the day and expand during the night. — *Nocturnal lepidoptera*. See under *LEPIDOPTERA*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. An instrument formerly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole, in order to ascertain the latitude.

Nocturnally (nók-túr-nál-ly), *adv*. By night; nightly.

Nocturnal-night (nók-túr-nál-ét), *n*. See *DAVIDSON*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [Fr.] 1. In painting, a night-piece, a painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night light. — 2. In music, see *NOCTURNE*.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. monumentum, from nocuus, to hurt.] Harm, injury.

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *n*. [L. nocuus.] Nocturnal, hurtful. 'Though the basilisk be a / nocturnal creature.' *Shak*

Nocturnal (nók-túr-nál), *adv*. In a nocturnal manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

Nod (nód), *v*. pret. & pp. *noded*, *pp*. *noded*. (Allied to O.M.G. *nodon*, to shake, to Dan, *nod*, *gustare*, Prov. G. *nod*, to note to and fro, or perhaps to W. *nod*, to note to mark, to point out, W. and I. *nod*, a mark, a token, a notice. *Shak*. *nod*, a suggestion, a wink or nod.) 1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sideways; as, persons nod in sleep. Hence — 2. To be guilty of over-sights through carelessness.

For in it Homer nods, but we that dream. *Page*

3. To make a slight inclination of the head, as to assent or by way of salutation, or in

beckoning. 'If Caesar carelessly but *nod* on him.' *Shak.*

Nod to him, elves, and do him courtesies. *Shak.*

4. To bend or incline the top with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes. 'Trees that *nod* unto the world.' *Shak.* 'The *nodding* verdure of its brow.' *Thomson.*

Nod (nod'), *v.t.* 1. To incline or bend, as the head or top.—2. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.—3. To beckon by a nod.

Cleopatra

Hath nodded him to her. *Shak.*

Nod (nod'), *n.* A quick downward or forward motion of the head, as a sign of assent, approbation, familiar salutation, from a sense of drowsiness, or given as a signal, command, &c. 'Every drowsy *nod*.' *Locke.*

Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*. *Prior.*
A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. A quick forward or downward inclination of the upper part or top of anything.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down. *Shak.*

Nodal (nod'al), *a.* Pertaining to a node or to nodes; *nodated*.—*Nodal* points, in acoustics, those points in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, or in a column of air at one or at each extremity, which, when the string or column is put in a state of vibration, are found to remain at rest.—*Nodal* lines are corresponding lines which exist on the surface of an elastic body, usually a plate or membrane, whose parts are in a state of vibration.

Nodated (nod'at-ed), *a.* [*L. nodatus*, from *nodus*, a knot.] Knotted.—*Nodated* hyperbola, in geom., a certain curve having two branches intersecting each other.

Nodation (nod-ash'on), *n.* [*L. nodatio*, from *nodus*, to tie.] The act of making a knot; state of being knotted. [Rare.]

Nodden (nod'en), *a.* Bent; inclined. *Thomson.*

Nodder (nod'er), *n.* One who *nods*; a drowsy person. 'A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers.' *Pope.* 'Those drowsy *nodders* over the letter of the Scripture.' *Dr. H. More.*

Nodding (nod'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion; as, a *nodding* plume.—2. Pertaining to nodes of recognition; carried on by nodes of recognition; as, a *nodding* acquaintance with a person.

Noddingly (nod'ing-ly), *adv.* In a nodding manner; with a nod or *nod*.

Noddlle (nod'li), *n.* (Perhaps a dim. form from *nod*, the verb, as being that which *nods*; or a dim. corresponding to *D. knode*, *knodde*, a knob; a knot; *Dan. knude*, a knot, a lump; and so perhaps connected with *L. nodus* (*gnodus*), a knot.) 1. The head; used ludicrously.

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddlle*.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2.† The back part of the head or neck; the cerebellum.

Of that which ordeineth dooe procede—Imagination in the forbeide, Reason in the braine, Remembrance in the *noddl*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

For occasion (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald *noddl*, after she hath presented her locks in front and no hold taken. *Bacon.*

Noddlle (nod'li), *v.t.* [Freq. and dim. form of *nod*.] To make light and frequent *nod*s.

She *noddlled* her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face. *Rev. R. Graves.*

Noddy (nod'di), *n.* [Probably from *nod*, and equivalent to one that *nods* or is sleepy, sleepy-head, stupid; comp. *noddlle*.] 1. A simpleton; a fool.—2. A bird of the genus *Anous*, the *A. stolidus*, so called from its being easily taken. See *ANOUS*.—3.† A game at cards, supposed to be cribbage.—4. A sort of hawk vehicle.

Node (nod'), *n.* [*L. nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot; cogn. *knót*. See *NODDLE*.] 1. A knot, or what resembles one; a knob; a protuberance. Hence.—2. In *med.* (a) a swelling of the peristæum, tendons, or bones. (b) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms around joints affected with gout or rheumatism.—3. In *astron.* One of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, the orbits of the planets and the ecliptic, intersect each other; and also one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node at which a heavenly body passes or appears to pass to the north of

the plane of the orbit or great circle with which its own orbit or apparent orbit is compared is called the *ascending node*, or *Dragon's head*; that where it descends to the south is called the *descending node*, or *Dragon's tail*. At the vernal equinox the sun is in its ascending node, at the autumnal equinox in its descending node. The straight line joining the nodes is called the *line of the nodes*.—*Lunar nodes*, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic.—4. In *poetry*, the knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece.

Rees.—5. In *dialling*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow or light of which, either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, &c., in dials with furniture, are shown.—6. In *geom.* a small oval figure made by the intersection of one branch of a curve with another.—7. In *bot.* the part of a stem from which a normal leaf-bud arises.—8. In *acoustics*, same as *Nodal Point* or *Nodal Line*. See *NODAL*.

Nodical (nod'ik-al), *a.* Relating to the nodes; applied to a revolution from a node back to the same node again; as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon.

Nodosaria (nod-dô-sâr'i-a), *n.* [*L. nodosus*, knotty.] A genus of foraminifers, in which the buds or cells are thrown out from the primitive spherule in linear series so as to form a shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight line. They occur fossil in chalk, tertiary, and recent formations.

Nodoses (nod-dôs'), *a.* [*L. nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints; often used in botany.

Nodosity (nod-dôs'i-ty), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty; knottiness.—2. In a concrete sense, a knotty swelling or protuberance; a knot.

No, no; it is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the *nodosities* of the oak, without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration. *Burke.*

Nodosous,† **Nodous**† (nod-dô'sus, nod'dus), *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

Nodular (nod'û-lér), *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot.—*Nodular iron ore*. Same as *Eagle-stone*.

Nodule (nod'ûl), *n.* [*L. nodulus*, a dim. from *nodus*, a knot.] A little knot or lump; specifically, (a) in *bot.* a small woody body found in the bark of the beech and some other trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged round a central nucleus. (b) In *geol.* a rounded irregular-shaped mineral mass. Various mineral substances are found of this shape, as flints, ironstone, and calcareous and argillaceous nodules. The nucleus of all these is generally some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a leaf, a fish, or the excrement of fishes or other animals, but sometimes an inorganic fragment serves as the centre.

Noduled (nod'ûld), *a.* Having little knots or lumps. 'The *noduled* flint.' *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Nodulose, **Nodulous** (nod'û-lôs, nod'û-lus), *a.* Having little knots; knotty; in *bot.* applied specifically to roots having knots at regular intervals; necklace-shaped.

Noeggerathia (neg-er'ât'i-a), *n.* (After *Dr. Noeggerath*.) A genus of leaves, apparently of palms, occurring in the carboniferous and Permian systems.

Noel† (nô'el), *n.* Same as *Noel*.

Noematic, **Noematical** (nô-ê-mat'ik, nô-ê-mat'ik-al), *a.* [See *NOEMICS*.] Of or relating to the understanding; mental; intellectual. 'No active *noematic* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself.' *Cudworth.*

Noemios (nô-ê-miks), *n.* [*Gr. noëma*, the understanding, from *noëô*, to perceive, to understand, to know.] The science of the understanding; Intellectual science. [Rare.] **Noëlian** (nô-ê-shi-an), *n.* A follower of *Noëtus*, who lived in the third century, and was condemned at the Council of Ephesus for denying the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Noëtic, **Noëtical** (nô-ê'tik, nô-ê'tik-al), *a.* [*Gr. noëtikos*, from *noëtis*, the mind.] Relat-

ing to, performed by, or originating in the intellect.

I would employ the word *noëtic* to express all those cognitions which originate in the mind itself. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nog (nog), *n.* [Abbrev. of *noggin*.] 1. A little pot; a mug; a noggin.—2. A kind of strong ale. 'Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't.' *Swift.*

Nog (nog), *n.* [Same word as *Dan. knag*, *knage*, a wooden peg, the cog of a wheel; *D. knog*, a yard-arm.] 1. A wooden pin; in *ship-carp.* especially, a tree-nail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.—2. A brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in an internal wall; a timber-brick.—3. A square piece of wood used to prop up the roof of a mine.

Nog (nog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nogged*; ppr. *nogging*. 1. In *ship-carp.* to secure by a *nog* or tree-nail.—2. To fill with brickwork. See *NOOGING*.

Noggen† (nog'en), *a.* Made of hemp; hence, hard; rough; coarse.

Noggin (nog'in), *n.* [*Ir. noigin*, Gael. *noigean*, a noggin.] 1. A small mug or wooden cup: often contracted into *Nog*.—2. A measure equivalent to a gill.—3. The contents of such a vessel.

Nogging (nog'ing), *n.* 1. In *arch.* a species of brickwork carried up in panels between quarters.—2. In *ship-carp.* the act of securing the heels of the shores with tree-nails. See *NOG*.—*Nogging* pieces, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in brick nogging and nailed to them for strengthening the brickwork.

Nohow (nô'hou), *adv.* Out of one's ordinary way; out of sorts. [Slang.]

Then struck with the peculiar expression of the young man's face, she added, 'Ain't Mr. B. so well this morning? You look all *nohow*.' *Dickens.*

Noie,† *v.t.* [See *ANNOY*.] To hurt; to trouble; to annoy. *Chaucer.*

Noie,† *n.* Hurt; trouble. *Chaucer.*

Noils (noiz), *n. pl.* In *wool-combing*, the short pieces and knots of wool taken from the long staple in the process of combing. They are used for making inferior yarns and for felt-ing purposes.

Noint† (noint), *v.t.* Same as *Anoint*. *Chapman.*

Noise (noiz), *n.* [*Fr. noise*, strife, quarrel, noise, probably through a form *nozia*, from *L. noza*, injury, hurt, from root of *nocere*, to hurt.] 1. A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause, as the sound made by the organs of speech, by the wings of an insect, the rushing of the wind or the roaring of the sea, of cannon or thunder, a low sound, a high sound, &c.; more especially a non-musical sound, and often a din, a confused mixture of sounds. Tennyson, for instance, has 'the noise of battle,' 'noises of the northern sea,' 'the milldam running down with noise,' 'a noise of hymns,' 'noise of songs,' 'a noise of rooks,' 'a noise of falling showers,' 'some doubtful noise of creaking doors.'—2. Outcry; clamour; loud, importunate, or continued talk; as, to make a great *noise* about trifles.—3. Frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion; stir.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*

4.† Report; rumour. *Shak.*—5.† Music; a concert. 'God is gone up with a merry *noise*.' *Com. Prayer*, Ps. xlvii. 5.

Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the stringed *noise*. *Milton.*

6.† A set or company of musicians; a band.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's *noise*; mistress Tear-sheet would fain hear some music. *Shak.*

The king has his *noise* of gypsies as well as of beards and other minstrels. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. Cry, outcry, clamour, din, clatter, tumult, uproar.

Noise (noiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *noised*; ppr. *noising*. To sound loud.

Other harm
Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none;
I never felt they could, though *noising* loud. *Milton.*

Noise (noiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *noised*; ppr. *noising*. 1. To spread by rumour or report; to report.

It is *noised* he hath a mass of treasure. *Shak.*
All these sayings were *noised* abroad. *Luke i. 65.*

2.† To disturb with noise. *Dryden*.—3.† To play on a musical instrument; to accompany with music. *Nares.*

Noiseful (noiz'fûl), *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk. 'Noiseful valour.' *Dryden.*

Noiseless (nôis'less) *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent. 'The inaudible and noiseless foot of time.' *Shak.* 'So noiseless would I live.' *Dryden.*

Along the coast occurred a tale of life. They kept the noiseless tones of their way. *Gray.*

Noislessly (nôis'less-ly) *adv.* In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

Noislessness (nôis'less-ness) *n.* The state of being noiseless or silent; silence.

Noisette (nôis-et) *n.* A variety of rose called after Louis Noisette of France.

The great yellow noisette swings in cones across the window. *Kingsley.*

Noisily (nôis'li) *adv.* In a noisy manner; with noise; with making a noise.

Noisiness (nôis'ness) *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamoriveness.

Noisome (nôis'm) *a.* [From *nois*, noise, annoyance, to annoy, shortened from *noisy*, with term. -some.] 1. Noxious to health; harmful, mischievous, unwholesome; insubstantial, destructive, as, noisome winds; noisome effluvia or miasma.

The noisome pestilence, that in open air Vermin, marches through the mid-day air. *Prior.*

2. Morally noxious or injurious.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of sins and orders, common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is strictly qualified in regard of some special bad and noisome quality. *Newton.*

3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting, fetid. 'Foul breath is noisome.' *Shak.*

Noisomely (nôis'm-ly) *adv.* In a noisome manner; with a fetid stench; with an infectious steam. *By Hall.*

Noisomeness (nôis'm-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being noisome, noxiousness, offensiveness. 'Foggy noisomeness from fens or marshes.' *Wotton.*

Noisy (nôis'i) *a.* 1. Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous, turbulent. 'The noisy crowd.' *South.* 2. Full of noise. 'O leave the noisy town.' *Dryden.*

Noisiness (nôis'ness) *n.* 1. [From *L. noise*, a little bell, from the shape of their corolla.] A group of South American perigynous exogens, allied to Solanaceae, with which they are now usually combined, consisting of herbaceous or shrubby plants, with alternate stipulate leaves. *Nesaea arpicifolia*, a pretty plant, with prostrate stems, fleshy leaves, and blue flowers, is in cultivation.

Noisier (nôis'ier) *a.* [From *Fr. Noisier*, Would not. *Chamisso.*]

Noisier (nôis'ier) *n.* The head, the soil.

Noisier (nôis'ier) *n.* [From *Fr. Noisier*, a plant of the genus *Impatiens*. Called also *Salama*. (See *IMPATIENS*.)] Also, a plant of the genus *Ecballium*, which is called the wild or squaring cucumber. 2. In med. an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes.

Noisition (nôis'ishon) *n.* [From *L. noise*, to be noisy, I will not.] Unwillingness, opposed to solution. *Jer Taylor* [Rare].

Noisive (nôis'iv) *a.* [From *L. noise*, to be noisy.] Unwillingness; noisition. *August* [Rare].

Noisive (nôis'iv) *n.* [From *L. noise*, to be noisy.] Unwillingness; noisition. *August* [Rare].

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residence according to the state of the pasture. Written sometimes *Nomade*.

Nomad (nô'mad) *a.* Subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasture. See *NOMADIC*.

Nomada (nô'ma-da) *n.* A genus of bees of the group *Cuculina*, the female cuckoo-like placing her eggs in the cells of *Andrena*. Most of the species are quite smooth more or less rufous, with yellow spots, and wasp-like in their general aspect.

Nomade (nô'mad) *a.* Same as *Nomad*.

Nomadian (nô'ma'di-an) *a.* A nomad. *North Brit Rev.* [Rare].

Nomadic (nô'mad'ik) *a.* [From *nomadikos*, See *NOMAD*.] Pertaining to or resembling nomads, subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasture; having no fixed abode, pastoral. 'The nomadic races, who wander with their herds and flocks over vast plains.' *Dr Carpenter*

Nomadically (nô'mad'ik-ly) *adv.* In a nomadic manner, as, to live nomadically.

Nomadism (nô'mad-izm) *n.* The state of being a nomad.

Nomadize (nô'mad-iz) *v. t.* To live a nomadic life, to wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasture; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.

The Vagabond nomadize chiefly about the rivers Letha, Oby, Kama, and Volga. *Proke.*

Nomancy (nô'man-si) *n.* [From *nomos*, law, and *manthano*, to learn. See *ONOMANCY*.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Jahnson.*

No-man's-land (nô'mans-land) *n.* A tract or district to which no one can lay a recognized or established claim, a region which is the subject of dispute between two parties, debatable land. See *DEBATABLE*.

Some observers have established an intermediate kingdom, a sort of no-man's-land for the reception of those debatable countries which cannot be definitely and positively claimed either amongst vegetation or amongst animals. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Nomarch (nô'mar'ch) *n.* [From *nomos*, a district, a name, and *archos*, to rule.] The governor or chief magistrate of a nome or province, as in modern Greece.

Nomarchy (nô'mar'ch-i) *n.* A government or province under a nomarch, as in modern Greece, the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

Nomble (nô'mbl) *n.* [See *NOMBLE*.] The edible portion of the entrails of a deer; the umbels.

Nombra (nô'mbra) *n.* Number

Nombri (nô'mbri) *n.* [From *Fr. Nombri*, the naval, for *nombri*, being from *umbilicus*, a dim. of *L. umbilicus*, the naval.] In her the centre of an ecucation. It is also called the *Naval-point*, and is the part below the *foam-point*.

Nome (nô'm) *n.* [From *nomos*, a district, a name, to divide, to grant.] 1. A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt. 2. In *anc. Greek*, any melody determined by inviolable rules. 3. In *every* a phagocytic elter, or species of herpes.

Nomes (nô'm) *n.* [From *nomos*, a name.] In *every* a term.

Nomen (nô'men) *n.* [From *nomos*, a name.] A name, taken away, stolen. *Chamisso.*

Nomen (nô'men) *n.* [From *nomos*, a name.] A name; one of the three names generally given to an ancient Roman. It distinguished the gens or clan.

Nomenclative (nô'men-kla-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to naming. *Whitney.*

Nomenclator (nô'men-kla-tôr) *n.* [From *nomos*, name, and *clator*, to call.] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In ancient Rome candidates for office were attended each by a nomenclator, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit. 'Nomenclator, that is, in English, men who could call every one by his name.' *Addison.* 2. A person who gives names to things, or who attests and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.

Nomenclatory (nô'men-kla-tôr-i) *a.* Pertaining to naming.

Every conceptual act is an immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory act. *Whitney.*

Nomenclature (nô'men-kla-tôr-i) *n.* [From *nomos*, name, and *clature*, to call.] 1. A system of names, the systematic naming of things; the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as, the nomenclature of botany or of chemistry. As distinguished from *terminology* it is applied to the names for individual things, while the latter is applied to the technical terms describing the characteristics of things.

Linear nomenclature, or concrete names are improvements forming part of the terminology of botany, while the names *Viola odorata* and *Ulex europaeus* belong to its nomenclature. *J. S. Mill.*

Nomenclaturist (nô'men-kla-tôr-ist) *n.* One who forms or is versed in nomenclature.

Nominal (nô'mi-nal) *a.* [From *L. nomen*, a name.] 1. In *every* a single name or term. *Nominal* (nô'mi-nal) *n.* [From *nomos*, custom.] The customary or conventional English spelling, which conveys no intimation of the received pronunciation of any word. See *Glossic*.

Nomine (nô'mi-nal) *a.* A term applied to our present mode of spelling; opposed to *graphic* or *phonetic*.

Nominal (nô'mi-nal) *a.* [From *L. nomen*, from *nomos*. See *NOME*.] 1. Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word, verbal, as, a nominal definition. See *under DEFINITION*.

The nominal definition or derivation of a word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *My Poem.*

2. Existing in name only, not real; merely so called; as, a nominal distinction or difference is a difference in name and not in reality.

He passed eighteen months in nominal attendance on lectures. *Macmillan.*

3. To have a bearing on him to the end, and

4. To have a bearing on him to the end, and

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Nomenclature (nô'men-kla-tôr-i) *n.* A female nomenclator.

Nomenclatural (nô'men-kla-tôr-i-al) *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

Nomenclature (nô'men-kla-tôr-i) *n.* [From *nomos*, name, and *clature*, to call.] 1. A system of names, the systematic naming of things; the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as, the nomenclature of botany or of chemistry. As distinguished from *terminology* it is applied to the names for individual things, while the latter is applied to the technical terms describing the characteristics of things.

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50. To have a bearing on him to the end, and

he desires to have elected.—*3.* To appoint; to set down in express terms; to express.
Is it so nominated in the bond? *Shak.*

Nominate (nom'i-nāt), *a.* A nominate right, in *Scots law*, is one that is known and recognized in law, or possesses a *nomen juris*, as it is termed, the use of which determines its boundaries and settles the consequences to all concerned. Of this sort are those contracts termed *loan*, *commodate*, *deposit*, *pledge*, *sale*, &c. *Nominate rights* are opposed to *innominate*, or those in which no obligation is created beyond the express agreement of the parties concerned.

Nominately (nom'i-nāt-lī), *adv.* By name, particularly *Sir H. Spelman*.

Nomination (nom-i-nā-shon), *n.* 1. The act of nominating or naming; the act of proposing by name for an office; the act or ceremony of bringing forward the name of a candidate according to certain prescribed forms, as, the nomination of candidates for election to parliament.—2. The state of being nominated, as, he is in nomination for the post.—3. The power of nominating or appointing to office. 'The nomination of persons to places being a prerogative of the king.' *Clarendon*.—4. In law, the power which a man has to appoint a clerk to a patron of a benefice, by him to be presented to the ordinary. *5.* Denomination, name.

Direct characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common denomination. *Sp. Placens.*

6. Mention by name; express mention. *Shak.*

Nominative (nom'i-nā-tīv), *n.* Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

Nominative (nom'i-nā-tīv), *a.* [L. *nominativus*, naming, from *nomen*, a name.] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence, or to the noun or pronoun itself when it stands in that relation; as, the *nominative* case of a Latin word, the *nominative* word in a sentence.

Nominative (nom'i-nā-tīv), *n.* In grammar the nominative case, a nominative word, the form of a noun which simply designates the person, thing, or notion, in distinction to any form which not only designates it, but also indicates a certain grammatical construction in which the noun is to bear a part.

Nominatively (nom'i-nā-tīv-lī), *adv.* In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

Nominator (nom'i-nā-tōr), *n.* One that nominates.

Nominee (nom-i-nē), *n.* 1. In law, the person who is nominated or named to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord, the *cestui que use*, sometimes called the *surrenderer*.—2. A person named or designated by another.—3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

Nominator (nom-i-nōr), *n.* In law, one who nominates. The terms of connection between a nominator and a nominee. *Brathwaite*.

Monocanon (mō-mō-kān-on), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, a law, and *kanon*, a rule.] 1. A collection of canons and of imperial laws relative or conformable thereto, as, the *monocanon* of Photinus, patriarch of Constantinople.—2. A collection of the ancient canons of the apostles, councils, and fathers, without any regard to imperial constitutions. *Rev. Orelly Shipley*.

Monographer (mō-mō-grā-fēr), *n.* One who writes on the subject of nomography.

Monography (mō-mō-grā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, a law, and *graphō*, to write.] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws; that part of the art of legislation which has relation to the form given, or proper to be given, to the matter of a law, a word invented apparently by Bentham, who wrote a treatise on *Nomography*, or the Art of Inventing Laws.

Monology (mō-mō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, a law, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.—2. The science of the laws of the mind, rational psychology.—3. That part of botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs.

Monothey (mō-mō-thē-dī), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, a law, and *thēō*, to put, to place, or establish.] The institution of laws; the publication of laws.

Monothete (mō-mō-thēt), *n.* A lawyer.

Monothetic, **Monothetical** (mō-mō-thēt-ik, mō-mō-thēt-ik-āl), *a.* [Gr. *monothētes*, a legis-

lator.] Legislative; enacting laws. 'A supreme *monothetic* power to make a law.' *By. Barlow*.

Nonpareil, *n.* [O. Fr. *nonpareil*, whence *empire* by loss of *n*. See *UNIFORM*.] An empire; an arbitrator. *Chaucer*.

Non, *adv.* Not.—Absent or non, absent or not. *Chaucer*.

Non, [L.] Not, used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as, in *non-residence*, *non-performance*, *non-existence*, *non-payment*, *non-concurrence*, *non-admission*, *non-contagious*, *non-emphatic*, *non-fossiliferous*.

Non-ability (non-ā-bīl-tī), *n.* A want of ability; in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

Non-acceptance (non-ak-ep-tāns), *n.* A refusal to accept.

Non-access (non-ak-ess), *n.* In law, impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea or in a foreign country. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard. *Wharton*.

Non-acid (non-ā-sīd), *a.* Not having the properties of an acid.

Non-acquaintance (non-ā-kwānt-āns), *n.* Want of acquaintance; the state of being unacquainted.

Non-acquiescence (non-ā-kwī-es-ens), *n.* Failure or refusal to acquiesce, yield, or comply.

Non-act (non-ākt), *n.* A forbearance from action the contrary to *act*. *Asylis*.

Non-admission (non-ad-mī-shon), *n.* The refusal of admission.

The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty. *Asylis*.

Non-adult (non-ā-dult), *n.* One not having arrived at adult age, a youth.

Non-adult (non-ā-dult), *a.* Not arrived at adult age, in a state of pupillage; immature.

Nonage (non-āj), *n.* [Non, not, and age.] 1. The time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns, minority. See *MINORITY*.

What is a protector? He's a manly thing.
That ages it in the *nonage* of a king. *Clarendon*

2. Period of immaturity in general. 'The world's *nonage*.' *Clarendon*.

The human mind in many respects was still in its *nonage*. *Locke*

Nonage (non-āj), *n.* [L. *nonagium*, from L. *nonus*, ninth.] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the clergy, on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretence of being distributed to pious uses.

Nonaged (non-ājd), *a.* Not having due maturity; being in *nonage*.

The *nonage* have appeared
Is *nonaged* youth, as in the length of years. *Sh. Tem.*

[L. *non*, of, *agere*, to do, to act.]

Non, [L. *non*, of, *agere*, to do, to act.]

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Non-attention (non-at-ten-shon), *n.* Inattention. 'The consequence of *non-attention* is fatal.' *Swift*.

Non-bituminous (non-bī-tā-min-us), *a.* Containing no bitumen; as, the *non-bituminous* part of coal, known as coke.

Nonce (non-s), *n.* [Same word as *once*, with an initial *n* that does not belong to it, but to the old dative of the article *non* in the phrase *for then once*, for *then once*, for *then once*, for the *nonce*, originally, for *then once*, where *nonce* is an adverbial genitive of *A. Sax. dū*, one, used substantively, comp. the *twice*, for *that other*.] Present occasion or purpose, used chiefly or exclusively in the phrase *for the nonce*.

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him
A *chalice* for the *nonce*. *Shak.*

Non-apt (non-āpt), *n.* [L. *he took not*.] In law, an obsolete plea by way of traverse which occurs in the action of replevin. *Wharton*.

Nonchalance (non-shā-lāns or non-shā-lāns), *n.* [Fr. See below.] Want of earnestness or feeling of interest, reckless indifference, carelessness, coolness, as, he heard of his loss with great *nonchalances*.

Nonchalant (non-shā-lānt or non-shā-lānt), *a.* [Fr. from *non*, not, *chaleur*, to care for, to concern one's self with, from L. *calere*, to be warm or ardent.] Indifferent; careless; cool; as, he replied with a *nonchalant* air.

Nonchalantly (non-shā-lānt-lī), *adv.* In a nonchalant manner; coolly; carelessly; as, to answer an accusation *nonchalantly*.

Non-claim (non-kām), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law, omission of claim. *Wharton*.

Non-cohesion (non-kō-hē-shon), *n.* Want of cohesion.

Non-coincidence (non-kō-lē-shon), *n.* Want of coincidence.

Non-coincident (non-kō-lē-shon), *a.* Not coincident.

Non-combatant (non-kom-bat-ant or non-kum-bat-ant), *n.* Any one connected with a military force whose duty it is not to fight, as surgeons and their assistants, chaplains, members of the commissariat department, and the like in an army, surgeons, chaplains, piers, &c. on board a man of war, like-wise civilians in a place occupied by troops.

Non-commissioned (non-kom-mī-shon), *n.* 1. Not having a commission.—2. *Non-commissioned officers*, in the army and navy, officers not holding a commission from the crown, subordinate officers below the rank of lieutenant, as sergeants and corporals in the army, and quartermasters and gunners' mates in the navy.

Non-committal (non-kom-mīt-āl), *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance of committing or pledging one's self. *Channing*.

Non-communication (non-kom-mū-nī-kā-shon), *n.* Failure or neglect of communion.

Non-communitistic (non-kom-mū-nī-tīk), *a.* Not characterized by the more dangerous doctrines of communism.

The two elaborate forms of *non-communitistic* Socialism, known as St. Simonism and Fourierism, are totally free from the objections usually urged against communism. *J. S. Mill*

Non-completion (non-kom-plē-shon), *n.* Want of completion; failure to complete.

Non-compliance (non-kom-plī-āns), *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

The first act of *non-compliance* sends you to goal again. *Lt. Hatfield*.

Non-complying (non-kom-plī-āng), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

Non-compos mentis (non-kom-pōs-men-tis), [L.] Not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason; often contracted *Non Compos* and *Non Comp.*

Noncomprander (non-kom-pōund-ēr), *n.* One who does not comprehend, specifically, in Eng. Hist. a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution, who wished for the restoration of the king, without binding him to any conditions as to amnesty, guarantees of civil or religious liberty, &c. See *COMPOUNDER*.

Non-con (non-kon), *n.* An abbreviation of *Non-conformist*, and also of *Non-content*.

Non-concluding (non-kon-klē-dīng), *a.* Not ending or closing.

Non-concur (non-kon-kūr), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur, not to agree.

Non-concurrence (non-kon-kūr-ens), *n.* A refusal to concur.

Non-condensing (non-kon-dens'ing), *a.* Not condensing. — *Non-condensing engine*, a steam engine, usually high-pressure, in which the steam on the non-effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in contradistinction to a condensing engine, in which the steam in advance of the piston is condensed to create a partial vacuum, and thus add to the effective value of the steam which impels it. See STEAM-ENGINE.

Non-conducting (non-kon-duk't'ing), *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting; thus, with respect to electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

Non-conduction (non-kon-duk'ahon), *n.* The quality of not being able to conduct or transmit; failure to conduct or transmit; as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

Non-conductor (non-kon-duk't'ér), *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit such a force as heat or electricity, or which transmits it with difficulty; thus, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of electricity. See CONDUCTOR.

Nonconforming (non-kon-form'ing), *a.* Wanting conformity; especially, dissenting from the established religion of a country.

The *nonconforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, &c. Locke.

Nonconformist (non-kon-form'ist), *n.* One who does not conform; especially, one who refuses to conform to an established church. The name was at first applied particularly to those clergymen who, at the Restoration, refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity, and were in consequence ejected from their livings.

It is just, is it handsome, that I should be a *nonconformist* either in the public sorrow or joy? *Swift.*

On his death-bed he declared himself a *nonconformist*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

Nonconformity (non-kon-form'it-i), *n.* 1. Neglect or failure of conformity.

A conformity or *nonconformity* to it (the will of our Maker) determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts.*

2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship; the principles of the English nonconformists. 'The grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity*.' South.

Non constāt (non kon'stat), *In law Latin*, it does not appear; it is not clear or plain.

Non-contagion (non-kon-tā'jōn), *n.* The doctrine that disease is not propagated by contagion.

Non-contagionist (non-kon-tā'jōn-ist), *n.* A supporter of the doctrine of non-contagion.

Non-contagious (non-kon-tā'jūs), *a.* Not contagious.

Non-contagiousness (non-kon-tā'jūs-nes), *n.* The fact of a disease not being communicable by contagion; as, the *non-contagiousness* of typhoid fever.

Non-contemporaneous (non-kon-tem'pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* Not being contemporary, or not of contemporary origin.

Non-content (non'kon-tent), *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure. The word is sometimes abridged into *Non-con*.

Non-contributing (non-kon-trib'út-ing, non-kon-trib'út-to-ri), *a.* Not contributing.

Non-decimate (non-dé-sid'ú-át), *a.* Indecimate (which see).

Non-decimando (non des-i-man'dó), *n.* [L., not for tithing.] *In law*, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, &c.

Non-delivery (non-dé-llv'ér-i), *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery.

Non-demist (non dé-mí'st), [L., he did not demise.] *In law*, a plea formerly resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise, without stating the indenture, in an action of debt for rent. Also, a plea in bar, in reply to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise. *Wharton.*

Non-deposition (non-dé-pó-zí'shon), *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

Nondescript (non-dé-skript), *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] 1. Not hither to described or classed.—2. Not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; odd; unclassifiable; indescribable. 'A *nondescript* animal which might have passed for a mer-

maid, as it was paddling in a pool.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Nondescript (non-dé-skript), *n.* 1. Anything that has not been described.—2. A person or thing not easily classed; usually applied disparagingly. 'A few ostlers and stable *nondescripts*.' *Dickens.*

His vaunted portfolio was simply a collection of *nondescripts*. *Th. Hook.*

Non detinet (non dé'ti-net), [L., he does not detain.] *In law*, an obsolete plea by way of traverse, which occurred in the action of detinue. *Wharton.*

Non-development (non-dé-vel'up-ment), *n.* A failure of development.

Non-discovery (non-dis-kuv'ér-i), *n.* Want of discovery.

Non distringendo (non dis-trin-jen'dó), *In law*, a writ granted not to distrain.

None (nun), *n.* or *pron.* [A. Sax. *nān*—*ne*, not, and *din*, one; O. E. *non*, *non*, *none*. The loss of the final *n* produced the adjective *no*, to which it now stands in the same relation as *mine* and *thine* to *my* and *thy*.] 1. Not one; used of persons or things.

Thou shalt get kings though thou be *none*. *Shak.*

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. *Ps. xiv. 3.*

None but the brave deserve the fair. *Dryden.*

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.

Six days shall ye gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the sabbath, in it there shall be *none*. *Exod. xvi. 26.*

—*None the more, none the less*, not the more, not the less on that account.

His eager eye scanned Mr. D.'s downcast face *none* the less closely. *Dickens.*

None† (nun), *a.* No.

Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. *Deut. xxviii. 66.*

None†, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nonus*, the ninth, from *novem*, nine.] The ninth hour after sunrise at the equinoxes; about three o'clock in the afternoon; the hour of dinner. *Chaucer.*

Non-effective (non-ef-fekt'iv), *a.* 1. Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect; as, a *non-effective* stroke.—2. A term applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or navy not in a condition for active service, as superannuated and half-pay officers, pensioners, and the like; of or pertaining to or caused by this portion of the personnel of an army.

The *non-effective* charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens, can hardly be said to have existed. *Macaulay.*

Non-efficient (non-ef-fí'shent), *a.* Not efficient, effectual, or competent; specifically, *milit.* a term applied to a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and passed a certain standard in shooting.

Non-efficient (non-ef-fí'shent), *n.* One who is not efficient; *milit.* a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and passed a certain standard in rifle-practice.

Non-ego (non'ē-gō), [L., not I.] *In metaph.* all beyond or outside of the *ego* or conscious thinking subject; the object as opposed to the subject.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject; and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are, in like manner, now in general use to denote the *non-ego*, its affections and properties, and in general, the really existent, as opposed to the ideally known. *Reid.*

Non-elastic (non-ē-las'tik), *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity. Liquids are termed *non-elastic* fluids because they have comparatively no elasticity, and are thus distinguished from the elastic fluids, as air and gases. See ELASTICITY.

Non-elect (non-ē-lekt'), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* One who is or those who are not elected; specifically, one who is or those who are not chosen to salvation.

Non-election (non-ē-lek'ahon), *n.* Failure of election.

Non-electric, Non-electrical (non-ē-lek'trik, non-ē-lek'trik-al), *a.* Not electric; conducting electricity: a term now disused.

Non-electric (non-ē-lek'trik), *n.* An old term for a substance that is not an electric, or one that transmits electricity, as metals.

Non-emphatic, Non-emphatical (non-em-fat'ik, non-em-fat'ik-al), *a.* Having no emphasis; unemphatic.

Nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Non-exist-

ence; the negation of being.—2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a *non-entity*. *South.*

3. Nothingness; insignificance; futility.

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the *nonentity* of his operations. *Brougham.*

4. A person or thing of no consequence or importance; as, he is a mere *non-entity*.

Non-entry (non-en'tri), *n.* In *Scots law*, the casualty which formerly fell to the superior where the heir of a deceased vassal neglected to obtain himself entered with the superior, or, as otherwise expressed, who failed to renew the investiture. In virtue of this casualty the superior was entitled to the rents of the feu.

Non-Episcopal (non-ē-pls'kop-al), *a.* Not of the Episcopalian church or denomination. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Non-Episcopalian (non-ē-pls'kō-pā'ti-an), *n.* One who does not belong to the Episcopalian church. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Nonēs (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonas*, from *novus*, for *novenus*, ninth, from *novem*, nine.] 1. In the *Rom. calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nonēs* were so called as falling on the ninth day before the *ides*, both days included.—2. The office for the ninth hour; one of the breviary offices of the Catholic Church.

Nonest (nōnz), The occasion; the nonce: only used in the phrase for the *nonēs*, originally for *then anes*. *Chaucer.* See NONCE.

None-so-pretty (nun'sō-prī-ti), *n.* A plant of the genus *Saxifraga* (*S. umbrosa*). Called also *London Pride*. See SAXIFRAGE.

None-sparing (nun'spār-ing), *a.* Sparing nobody or nothing; all-destroying. 'None-sparing war.' *Shak.*

Non-essential (non-es-sen'shal), *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.

Non-essential (non-es-sen'shal), *n.* A thing that is not absolutely necessary or of the utmost consequence.

Non est (non est), [L., he or it is not.] A contraction of the legal phrase *Non est inventus* (which see), and popularly used to signify, he was not there, he was absent.

Non est factum (non est fak'tum), [L., it is not the fact or deed.] *In law*, the general issue in an action on bond or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. *Wharton.*

Non est inventus (non est in-ven'tus), [L., he is not found.] *In law*, the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. *Wharton.*

Nonessuch (nun'such), *n.* 1. A person or thing such as to have no parallel; an extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.—2. A name given to various objects, as to certain plants of the genera *Medicago* (*M. lupulina*) and *Lychnis* (*L. chalcedonica*), and to a certain kind of apple. Spelled also *Nonouch*.

Nonett (non'et), *n.* The titmouse. *Holland.*

Nonetto (non-et'tó), *n.* [It.] A piece of music in nine parts, or for nine voices or instruments.

Non-execution (non-ek'skú-k'ahon), *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

Non-existence (non-egz-ist'ens), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; the negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence*. *A. Baxter.*

2. A thing that has no existence or being. 'Not only real virtues, but *non-existences*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Non-existent (non-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Not having existence.

Non-exportation (non-eks'pórt-ā'shon), *n.* A failure of exportation; a failure to export goods or commodities.

Non-extensible (non-eks-tens'i), *a.* Not extensible; incapable of being stretched.

Non-faisance (non-fé-zans), *n.* [Fr. *faisance*, from *faire*, to do.] *In law*, an offence of omission of what ought to be done.

Non-fossiliferous (non-foe-sil-í-fér-us), *a.* Not producing or containing fossils.

Non-fulfilment (non-ful-flí-ment), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfil; as, the *non-fulfilment* of a promise or bargain.

Nonillion (nō-nīl'i-on), *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and *E. million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power; a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or, according to the French system of numeration, a unit with thirty ciphers annexed.

Non-importation (non-imp'pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.

Non-importing (non-imp-pōrt'ing), *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries; as, a non-importing city.

Non-inhabitant (non-in-hab'it-ant), *n.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger; a foreigner.

Non-intervention (non-in-tēr-ven'shon), *n.* The act or habit of not intervening or not interfering; specifically, the term given to a system of policy of not interfering in foreign politics excepting where a country's own interests are distinctly involved.

Non-intrusion (non-in-trō'shon), *n.* The principles of the Non-intrusionists.

Non-intrusionist (non-in-trō'shon-ist), *n.* In the Church of Scotland, one who was opposed to the forcible intrusion of unacceptable clergymen upon objecting congregations. The Non-intrusionists as a party left the Church at the Disruption of 1843, founding the Free Church. See **DISRUPTION**.

Nonionina (nō-ni-nā), *n.* A genus of many-celled foraminifers found fossil in the chalk, tertiary, and existing in the present seas.

Non-issuable (non-ish-ū-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being issued; not admitting of issue being taken upon it.—*Non-issuable plea*, in law, a plea which does not raise an issue on the merits of the case. *Wharton*.

Nonius (nō-ni-us), *n.* [From a Portuguese of that name belonging to the sixteenth century, once credited with the invention.] Same as **Vernier**.

Non-joiner (non-join'dér), *n.* In law, a plea in abatement for the non-joining of a person as co-defendant.

Nonjurant (non-jūr-ant), *a.* Nonjuring. **Nonjuring** (non-jūr'ing), *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the Jacobites or that party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the government after the Revolution of 1688.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the nonjuring party. *Swift*.

Nonjuror (non-jūr'ér), *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the Revolution, when James II. abandoned the throne; a Jacobite.

Nonjurorism (non-jūr'ér-izm), *n.* The principles or practices of nonjurors.

Non-limitation (non-lim-it-ā'shon), *n.* Absence of limits; failure to limit.

Non liquet (non l'kwet), *n.* [L. it does not appear.] In law, a verdict given by a jury when a matter did not appear clear, and was to be deferred to another day of trial.

Non-luminous (non-lūm-in-us), *a.* Not luminous; not accompanied by or not producing incandescence.

In this case we found that, with non-luminous heat, and even with water below the boiling point, the polarizing effect was evident. *W'well*.

Non-malignant (non-ma-lig'nant), *a.* Not having malignant properties, as an ulcer, a fever, &c.

Non-manufacturing (non-man'ū-fak'tūr-ing), *a.* Not carrying on manufactures; as, non-manufacturing states.

Non-marrying (non-ma'ri-ing), *a.* Not being disposed to marry; not matrimonially inclined. 'A non-marrying man, as the slang goes.' *Kingsley*.

Non-member (non-mem-bér), *n.* Not a member.

Non-membership (non-mem-bér-ship), *n.* State of not being a member.

Non-metallic (non-me-tal'ik), *a.* Not consisting of metal.

Non-natural (non-na'tūr-al), *n.* That which is not natural; specifically, in med. a term formerly applied to certain things essential to animal life and health. See **EXTRACT**.

Under the absurd name of the non-naturals (*non-naturalia*) the ancients included six things necessary to health, but which by accident or abuse often became the cause of disease, viz. air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. These are now denominated hygienic agents. *Perrin*.

Non-natural (non-na'tūr-al), *a.* Not natural; unnatural; strained or forced.

I refer to the doctrine there promulgated touching the subscription of religious articles in a non-natural sense. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Nonne, *n.* A nun. *Chaucer*.

Non-necessity (non-nē-sēs'i-ti), *n.* Absence of necessity; the state or quality of being unnecessary.

Non-nitrogenized (non-nī-troj'en-īz-d), *a.* Not containing nitrogen. See **NITROGENIZED**.

Nonny (non'ī), *n.* A ninny; a simpleton. *Goodrich*.

Non-obedience (non-ō-bē-di-ens), *n.* Neglect of obedience.

Non-observance (non-ōb-sērv'ans), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

Non-obstante (non-ōb-skan'te), [L.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or is to be stated or admitted; in law, a clause formerly frequent in statutes and letters patent importing a license from the king to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of parliament cannot be done without such license. A non-obstante is now against law.—*Non-obstante verdicto*, a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant, or vice versa.

Nonogenarian (non-ō-jen-ā'ri-an), *n.* Same as *Nonagenarian*. *Worcester*.

Nonpareil (non-pa-re'l), *n.* [Fr. *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal.] 1. A person or thing of peerless excellence; a noneuch. 'The' you were crowned the nonpareil of beauty.' *Shak.*—2. The specific name for a kind of apple, a kind of biscuit, and various other things. 3. A sort of small printing type, a little larger than ruby and smaller than minion: the type in which this is printed.

Nonpareil (non-pa-re'l), *a.* Having no equal; peerless. 'The most nonpareil beauty of the world.' *Whitlock*.

Non-payment (non-pā'ment), *n.* Neglect of payment; failure of payment.

Non-performance (non-pēr-form'ans), *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.

They were justly charged with an actual non-performance of what the law requires. *South*.

Non-placental (non-pla-sen'tal), *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental, as the marsupials and monotremes. See **APLACENTAL**.

Nonplus (non'plus), *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; inability to say or do more; puzzle; usually in the phrase at a nonplus.

They are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a nonplus. *Locke*.

Nonplus (non'plus), *v.t. pret. & pp. non-plussed*; *ppr. nonplussing*. To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.

That sin which is a pitch beyond all those must needs be such an one as must nonplus the devil himself to proceed farther. *South*.

Non-ponderosity (non-pōn-dér-ōs'i-ti), *n.* Destitution of weight; levity.

Non-ponderous (non-pōn-dér-us), *a.* Having no weight.

Non-preparation (non-prep'a-rā'shon), *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation.

Non-presentation (non-pres'en-tā'shon), *n.* Failure or neglect of presentation.

Non-production (non-prō-duk'shon), *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

Non-professional (non-prō-fē'shon-al), *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men.

Non-proficiency (non-prō-fī'shen-si), *n.* Failure to make progress.

Non-proficient (non-prō-fī'shent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit. *Bp. Hall*.

Non proa (non pros), *n.* [L. abbrev. of *non-prosequitur*.] In law, a judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he does not appear to prosecute.

Non proa (non pros), *v.t.* To fail to prosecute; to let drop; said of a suit.

Non prosecutor (non prō-se'kwit-ér), [L. he does not prosecute.] See **NON PROA**.

Non-recurrent (non-rē-ku'rent), *a.* Not occurring again.

Non-recurring (non-rē-ku'ring), *a.* Non-recurrent.

Non-regardance (non-rē-gārd'ans), *n.* Want of due regard; alight; disregard. *Shak*.

Non-regent (non-rē'jent), *n.* In English universities, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased.

Non-rendition (non-ren-dī'shon), *n.* Neglect of rendition; failure or neglect to render what is due.

Non-resemblance (non-rē-sem'blans), *n.* Dissimilarity; unlikeness.

Non-residence (non-rēz'i-dens), *n.* Failure or neglect of residing where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands: residence by clergymen away from their cures.

If the character of persons chosen into the Church had been regarded there would be fewer complaints of non-residence. *Swift*.

Non-resident (non-rēz'i-dent), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a non-resident clergyman or landowner.

Non-resident (non-rēz'i-dent), *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands or in the place where official duties require; a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed non-residents. *Swift*.

Non-resistance (non-rē-zist'ans), *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, or usurpation without opposition.

The Church might be awed or cajoled into any practical acceptance of its favourite doctrine of non-resistance. *C. Knight*.

Non-resistant (non-rē-zist'ant), *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; passively obedient.

Non-resistant (non-rē-zist'ant), *n.* 1. One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.—2. One who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

Non-resisting (non-rē-zist'ing), *a.* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction; as, a non-resisting medium.

Non-return (non-rē-tērn'), *n.* A failure or neglect to return. 'The alarm of Sarah at her non-return.' *Ld. Lytton*.

Non-ruminant (non-rō-mi-nant), *a.* Not ruminating or chewing the cud; as, a non-ruminant animal.

Non-sane (non-sān), *a.* Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of non-sane memory. *Blackstone*.

Nonsense (non'sens), *n.* 1. No sense; that which is not sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. 'Sense and nonsense.' *Dryden*. 'To make nonsense more pompous, and furbelaw bad poetry with good printing.' *Prior*.—2. Trifles; things of no importance.

You sham stuff there is an end of you—you must pack off along with plenty of other nonsense. *W. Black*.

—*Nonsense verses*, verses made by taking any words which may occur without reference to forming any connected sense, a pleasing rhythm or a grotesque effect being all that is aimed at.

Nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal), *a.* Having no sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish. 'Nonsensical systems.' *Ray*.

Nonsensically (non-sen'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; absurdly; without meaning. 'Never was anything more nonsensically pleasant.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Nonsensicalness (non-sen'si-kal-nes), *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

Non-sensitive (non-sen'si-tiv), *a.* 1. Not sensitive; not keenly alive to impressions from external objects.—2. Wanting sense or perception.

Non-sensitive (non-sen'si-tiv), *n.* One having no sense or perception. *Feltham*.

Non-sequitur (non sek'wi-tēr), *n.* [L. it does not follow.] In law or logic, an inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premises.

Non-sexual (non-seks'ū-al), *a.* Destitute of sex; sexless; neuter.—*Non-sexual reproduction*, in physiol. reproduction without the contact of an ovum and a spermatozoid, that is, without the congress of the two sexes or of two individuals; asexual (which see).

Non-slaveholding (non-slāv'hōld-ing), *a.* Not holding or possessing slaves; as, a non-slaveholding state.

Non-society (non-sō-si'e-ti), *a.* Not belonging to or connected with a society; specifically applied to a workman who is not a member of a trades-society or trades-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed; as, a non-society man; a non-society workshop.

Non-solution (non-so-lū'shon), *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.

Non-solvency (non-sol'ven-si), *n.* Inability to pay debts. *Swift*.

Non-solvent (non-sol'vent), *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent.

Non-solvent (non-sol'vent), *n.* An insolvent.

Non-sparing (non-spar'ing), *n.* Same as *Non-sparing*.

Non-striated (non-strit'ed), *n.* Not striated. *Non-striated fibre*, in anat. the fibre constituting the muscles ministering to the organic functions, in contradistinction to *striated fibre*, which ministers to the animal functions.

Non-submission (non-sub-mis'shon), *n.* Want of submission.

Non-submissive (non-sub-mis'siv), *n.* Not submissive.

Non-suit (non'suit), *n.* See *Non-suit*.

Non-suit (non'suit), *n.* Stoppage of a suit at law. The judge orders a nonsuit when the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action, or fails to support his pleadings by any evidence. Whether the evidence which he gives can be considered any evidence at all of a cause of action is a question of law for the judge. When the judge holds that there is no evidence he directs the plaintiff to be called, and the associate thrice calls the plaintiff to come into court or to lose his writ. If he does not answer he is nonsuited.

Nonsuit (non'suit), *v. t.* In law, to subject to a nonsuit; to deprive of the benefit of a legal process, owing to failure to appear in court when called upon. 'The whole kingdom of Ireland, nonsuited in default of appearance.' *See* *Non-suit*.

Nonsuit (non'suit), *n.* Nonsuited. 'The plaintiff must become nonsuited.' *Dr. Tyny*.

Non-surety (non-shur'it), *n.* Absence of surety, want of safety, insecurity.

Non-tenant (non-ten'ant), *n.* (L. he did not hold.) In law, an obsolete plea in bar to recover, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. *Wharton*.

Non-tenure (non-ten'ar), *n.* In law, an obsolete plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof. *Wharton*.

Non-term (non-term), *n.* In law, a vacation between two terms of a court.

Nontronite (non-tron'it), *n.* Hydrated silicate of iron, a variety of chlorophae occurring in small nodules, imbedded in an ore of manganese. It is found in France in the arrondissement of Neufreux, department of Dordogne.

Non-uniformist, **Non-uniformitarian** (non-'u-ni-form-ist, non-'u-ni-form-i-tar'ian), *n.* In geol. one who is not a uniformist or uniformitarian, but who believes that changes in the earth's surface were in former geological periods produced by cataclysms or causes more violent than those operating now.

Nonuplet (non-'u-plet), *n.* [L. nonus, the ninth, and pletis, to fold.] In music, a group of nine notes to be performed in the time of eight or six.

Non-usage (non-'u-saj), *n.* Neglect of use. *See* *Non-usage*.

Non-usage (non-'u-saj), *n.* In law, (a) neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An office may be forfeited by misuse or non-usage. *Blackstone*.

(b) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right. *Kent*.

Non-vernacular (non-ver-nak'u-lar), *n.* Not vernacular, not idiomatic. 'A non-vernacular expression.' *See* *Non-vernacular*.

Noodle (no'dl), *n.* [A form akin to *noddy*.] 1. A simpton. [Colloq.]

The whole of these follicles may be gathered together in a little crust which we will designate the noodle's crust. *Silvery Smith*.

2. A strip of rolled dough, used in soup. *K. H. Knight*.

Noodledom (no'dl-dom), *n.* The region of simptons, noodles or simptons collectively. [Cant.]

Nook (nok), *n.* [Comp. Sc. *noek*, Ir. *noek*, a nook.] A corner, a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a recess, a secluded retreat. 'This dark sequestered nook.' *Milton*. 'The household nook, the haunt of all affections pure.' *Kelke*.

Safety in harbour
In the king's ship, in the deep nest where once
Then called it me up. *Shak*

Nook-shoot (nok-'shot), *n.* Having many nooks and corners, having a coast indented with gulfs, bays, straits, &c. 'That nook-shooten lake of Albion.' *Shak*.

Nodological (no-dol-og'ik-al), *n.* Pertaining to nodology. *See* *Nodology*.

Nodologist (no-dol-og'ist), *n.* One versed in nodology.

Nodology (no-dol-og'i), *n.* [Or. *noos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

Noon (noon), *n.* [A. Sax. *noon*, D. *noon*, from L. *nona* (hora), the ninth hour, originally 3 p.m., the time of eating the chief meal, but afterwards the term became applied to the mid-day hour, the chief meal being no doubt also shifted correspondingly. In Dan. *noon* is an afternoon meal, a collation.] 1. The middle of the day, the time when the sun is in the meridian, twelve o'clock. 2. The middle or culminating point of any course, the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime. 'In the very noon of that brilliant life.' *Melville*. 'Manhood's noon.' *Tennyson*. - *Noon of night*, midnight. *Dryden*; *Byron*. - *Apparent or real noon*, the time when the real sun, or the sun which appears, is on the meridian. It is opposed to *mean noon*. *See* *MEAN*.

Noon (noon), *n.* Meridional. *Young*.

Noonday (noon'day), *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.

And yesterday the bird of night did sit
Even at noonday upon the market-place. *Shak*.

Noonday (noon'day), *n.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional, as, the noonday heat.

Nooning (noon'ing), *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repeat at noon.

Is this more pleasant to you than the winter
Of meander, and its sweet meandering,
Or twines of hollyhock, as you take
Your nooning in the shade of bush and brake? *Longfellow*.

Noonman (noon'man), *n.* [See *MUNCHBOW*.] A light meal eaten at noon; a luncheon.

Noonstand (noon'stand), *n.* The station of the sun at noon.

THU now it nigh't the noonstand of the day
Dropt down. *Dryden*.

Noontide (noon'tid), *n.* [Noon, and tide, time; A. Sax. *noctid*.] The time of noon, mid-day.

Noontide (noon'tid), *n.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. 'Noontide repeat.' *Milton*.

Noope (nope), *n.* pl. The popular name for *Rubus Chamaemorus*, or cloveberry.

Noory (noo), *n.* [Fr. *nourri*, nourished.] A boy; a stripling.

And in her arms the naked noory strained
Whereas the boy began to strive agood. *Tyndal*.

Noose (noo or noo), *n.* [Probably from L. *nodus*, knot, from *nodus*, a knot, comp. *Langue* noose, a knot, from L. *nodus* (for *nodus*), a knot, a word cognate with *Knot*.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. 'Caught in mine own noose.' *Shak*. & *Pl.*

Where the hanging does dispose
To spiral fitted the bent of error. *Hudibras*.

Noose (noo), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *noosed*; *noosing*. To tie in a noose, to catch in a noose, to entrap, to ensnare. 'To noose and entrap me.' *Dr. H. More*.

Nooth-dog (noo'th-dog), *n.* A large variety of dog domesticated by the natives of Nooth Sound. It is chiefly remarkable for its long wool-like hair, which when shorn off holds together like a fleece, and is made into garments.

Nopal (no'pal), *n.* [Mexican *nopalli*.] A name of several cactaceous plants of the genera *Nopalea* and *Opuntia*. *See* *NOPALEA*, *OPUNTIA*.

Nopalea (no-pal'e-a), *n.* A genus of South American cactaceous plants, distinguished from *Opuntia* by its long stems, including *N. acuminata*, the nopal or cochineal plant. It grows to the height of 8 or 10 feet, and is of a tree-like appearance. Plantations of it are made for rearing cochineal insects, in which the plants are arranged in lines and kept down to the height of 4 feet. *See* *COCHINEAL* *FIG*.

Nopalry, **Nopalary** (no'pal-ri, no-pal'er-i), *n.* A plantation of nopals for rearing cochineal insects. Such plantations often contain 50,000 plants. The cochineal plantations of Mexico are chiefly of *Opuntia* *Tuna*, but *Nopalea acuminata* is also cultivated for the same purpose.

Nope (nope), *n.* A provincial name for the bullfinch. 'The red-sparrow, the nope, the red-breast, and the wren.' *Dryden*.

No-popery (no-'po-per-i), *n.* A term expressive of violent opposition to Roman Catholicism, as, a no-popery cry.

Noppe (noppe), *n.* [A. Sax. *Anoppa*, D. *noppa*, nap or sock of cloth, with fern.

suffix -ster. *See* *NAP*.] A female whose occupation formerly it was to nip off the knots, sock, pile, or nap of woven fabrics in preparation for the market.

Nor (nor), *conj.* [Or with the neg. particle *no*, a prefixed old form was *nothor*, *nothor*. *See* *OR*.] A word used to render negative the second or a subsequent member of a clause or sentence correlative to *neither* or some other negative.

I neither love nor fear thee. *Shak*.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty? *Shak*.

Formerly a second negative was often used along with *nor* without altering the sense.

I know not love, nor will not know it. *Shak*.

In some cases, usually in poetry, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*.

Shall we nor Neathen shall be wanting there. *Dryden*.

Sometimes in poetry *nor* is used for *neither* in the first part of the proposition.

I nor spoke nor stirred. *Calderon*.

Nor is frequently equivalent to *and not*, and in this sense does not always correspond to a foregoing negative.

Eye both not seen, nor ear heard. *Cor. II. 9*.

The tale is long, nor have I heart to tell. *Addison*.

He doth not dream, nor needed none. *Byron*.

Forth clanked and strutted in the stables.
Nor was it more sensitive of its soiled state within. *Coleridge*.

Noragha (no-rag'ga), *n.* pl. *Noraghi* (no-rag'ga). One of a certain class of monuments, probably sepulchral, very numerous in the island of Sardinia. They consist of circular or elliptical structures of the form of a truncated cone, to which access is given by a door situated to the south-east, and opening on a corridor which communicates with two ranges of chambers before reaching the central tower. Also written *Nuraghe*. *Brands & Cox*.

Norbertine (nor-ber'tin), *n.* *See* *Norbert*.

Norbert (nor-ber't), *n.* *See* *FRANCO-STRAT*.

Nordhausen-acid (nord-hous'n-aid), *n.* Brown fuming sulphuric acid, used as a solvent of indigo. It is so named from the place where it is manufactured.

Norfolk-crag (nor-fok-krag), *n.* In geol. an English tertiary formation belonging to the older Pliocene, resting on the chalk and London clay. It consists of irregular beds of ferruginous sand-clay, mixed with marine shells and mastodon and elephant remains.

Norfolk-Island Pine. A species of tree of the genus *Araucaria* (A. *canadensis*), nat. order Coniferae, abounding on Norfolk Island and several other islands of the Pacific Ocean, where it attains a height of 300 feet or more,

Norfolk-Island Pine [*Araucaria arborescens*].

with a diameter of 14 or 15 feet, and forms a magnificent tree. The leaves are much shorter than in the *araucaria* proper, and but slightly flattened. Its timber is said to be valuable, being white, tough, and close-grained. It does not thrive in the open air in our climate, but grows remarkably well in conservatories. Some botanists

place this tree with one or two others in a genus called *Eutassa*.

Noria (nô'ri-a), *n.* [Sp.] An hydraulic machine used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, and other countries for raising water. It consists of a water-wheel with revolving buckets or earthen pitchers, like the Persian wheel, but its modes of construction and operation are various. These machines are generally worked by animal power, though in some countries they are driven by the current of a stream acting on floats or paddles attached to the rim of the wheel.

Norice, *f. n.* [See NOURICE.] A nurse. *Chaucer*.

Noria, *f. n.* [See NOERT.] A foster-child. *Chaucer*.

Norimon (nor'i-mon), *n.* A Japanese palanquin. *Bayard Taylor*.

Noritura, *f. n.* Nurture; bringing up. *Spenser*.

Norium (nô'ri-um), *n.* The name given to an hypothetical metal supposed to be associated with zirconium in most, if not all, the minerals which contain the latter.

Norland, Norlan (nor'land, norlan), *a.* Northland; belonging to the north. 'Norland winds pipe down the sea.' *Tennyson*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Norm (norm), *n.* [L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, a rule.] 1. A rule, a pattern; a model, an authoritative standard.

This Church (the Roman) has established its own artificial norm, the standard measure of all science. *Theodore Parker*.

2. In *physiol.* a typical structural unit; a type.

Every living creature is formed in an egg and grows up according to a pattern and a mode of development common to its type, and of these embryonic norms there are but four. *Agassiz*.

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There is no uniformity, no *norma*, principle, or rule, perceivable in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe. *J. S. Mill*.

2. A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular. - 3. A pattern; a gauge, a templet, a model. *E. H. Knight*.

4. The Rule, a southern constellation, situated between Scorpio and Lupus. It contains twelve stars all below the fourth magnitude.

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The deviations from the *normal* type or decayable line would not justify us in concluding that it (rhythmic cadence) was disregarded. *Hallam*.

2. In *geom.* perpendicular: applied to a perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface at the point of contact. The section of a surface by a plane containing a normal drawn from any point is called the *normal* section at that point. - *Normal school* (from *Fr. école normale*, lit. a school that serves as a model), a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college.

Normal (nor'mal), *n.* In *geom.* a perpendicular, the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface, at right angles to the tangent plane at that point.

Normalcy (nor'mal-si), *n.* In *geom.* the state or fact of being normal. [Rare.]

Normalisation (nor'mal-iz-â'shon), *n.* Reduction to the state of being normal; reduction to a standard or type.

Normally (nor'mal-i), *adv.* In a normal manner or state; according to rule, standard, or type.

Normal-school (nor'mal-skôl), *n.* See under **NORMAL**.

Norman (nor'man), *n.* *Naut.* a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable, also, a bar fixed through the head of the rudder, and a pin fixed to confine the cable from falling off.

Norman (nor'man), *n.* A Northman: a name given primarily to a Scandinavian, but now applied to a native or inhabitant of Normandy, which takes its name from a body

of Scandinavians who settled here in the tenth century.

Norman (nor'man), *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or the Normans; as, the *Norman* dialect. - *Norman architecture*, the round-arched style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced at the Norman Conquest from France into Britain, where

Norman Doorway, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire.

it prevailed till the end of the twelfth century. The general character of this style is massive simplicity, with a certain degree of nobleness and grandeur. The more specific characteristics are: cruciform churches with apse and apsidal chapels, the tower ris-

Norman Window, Strectley, Derbyshire

ing from the intersection of nave and transept; vaults barrel-shaped, that of main body being of wood; the doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, with highly decorated mouldings, sometimes continuous round jamb and arch, but more usually adorned with a series of shafts having their

Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral

capitals surmounted by a series of highly enriched mouldings; the windows small, round headed, placed high in the wall, and opening with a wide splay inside, piers massive generally cylindrical or octagonal, and sometimes enriched with shafts capitals cushion-shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently enriched either with fanciful forms or by suggestions from the Corinthian and Ionic, buttresses broad, with but small projection, and used not for strength but for defining wall-spaces; walls frequently decorated by bands of arcades with single or interlacing arches. In course of time the style became much modified. The arches began to assume the pointed character, the vaults to be formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles, piers,

walls, &c., less massive; short pyramidal spires crown the towers; and altogether the style assumes a more delicate and refined character, passing gradually into the Early English. In addition to ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many castellar structures, the best remaining specimen of which is the White Tower or Keep of the Tower of London. - *Norman-French*, the language spoken by the Normans at the Conquest, and in which several formal proceedings of state are still carried on. It was the language of English legal procedure till the reign of Edward III.

Normanise (nor'man-iz), *v. t.* To make Norman or like a Norman. 'It Normanised them.' *Lord Lytton*.

Norma, Norm (nor'ma, norm), *n.* In *Scand. myth.* one of the three Fates, past, present, and future, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norms, each individual having one who determined his fate.

Near the fountain, which is under the ash, stands a very beautiful dwelling, out of which go three maidens, named Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld. These maidens fix the lifetime of all men, and are called *Norms*. But there are indeed many other *Norms*, for, when a man is born, there is a *Norm* to determine his fate. Some are known to be of heavenly origin, but others belong to the race of the elves and the dwarfs. *Trans. Frost Eda*.

Norroy (nor'oi), *n.* [*North*, and *roy*, king, north king.] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. 'Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys* and *Clarenceux*.' *Burke*. See **KING-AT-ARMS**.

Norse (nors), *n.* A name for the language of Norway. *Old Norse*, the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic.

Norse (nors), *a.* Of or belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language.

Norseman (nor'man), *n.* A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Norte (nor'te), *n.* [Sp. *norte*, the north, the north wind.] The name of certain violent gales from the north which prevail in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also *Norther*.

Norterie, *f. n.* Nurture; education. *Chaucer*.

North (north), *n.* [A Sax. *north*, Icel. *northr*, G. *Sw.* and Dan. *nord*, north. Origin unknown. The *Fr.* *nord*, Sp. *It.* *Fig.* *norte*, are of Teutonic origin.] 1. One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole. - 2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of a region, tract, or country lying opposite to the south, or situated nearer the north point than another point of reckoning.

More uneven and unwelcome news Came from the north. *Shak.*

3. The north wind.

No, I will speak as liberal as the north. *Shak.*
North (north), *a.* Northern; being in the north; as, the north polar star.

This shall be your north bound: from the great sea ye shall point out for you mount *Nor*. *Rom. xxix*.

- *North following*, in *astron.* in or towards that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points. - *North preceding*, in or towards the quadrant between the north and west points.

North (north), *v. i.* *Naut.* to move or veer towards the north.

North-east (north-est), *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

North-east (north-est), *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, proceeding from or directed towards that point, north-eastern. as, a north-east wind, to hold a north-east course. - *North-east passage*, a passage for ships along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer *Nordenfjeld*, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upwards of three centuries.

North-easter (north-est-er), *n.* 1. A wind from the north-east. 'Welcome, wild North-easter!' *Kingsley*. 2. A name given to the silver shilling and sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I., from their

place this tree with one or two others in a genus called *Eutaena*.

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It prevailed till the end of the twelfth century. The general character of this style is massive simplicity, with a certain degree of nobleness and grandeur. The more specific characteristics are: cruciform churches with spire and apsidal chapels, the tower ris-

Norman Window, Strectley, Derbyshire

ing from the intersection of nave and transept; vaults barrel-shaped, that of main body being of wood; the doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, with highly decorated mouldings, sometimes continuous round jamb and arch, but more usually adorned with a series of shafts having their

Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral.

capitals surmounted by a series of highly enriched mouldings; the windows small, round-headed, placed high in the wall, and opening with a wide splay inside; piers massive, generally cylindrical or octagonal, and sometimes enriched with shafts, capitals cushion-shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently enriched either with fanciful forms or by suggestions from the Corinthian and Ionic; buttresses broad, with but small projection, and used not for strength but for defining wall spaces; walls frequently decorated by bands of arcades with single or interlacing arches. In course of time the style became much modified. The arches began to assume the pointed character, the vaults to be formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles; piers,

walls, etc., less massive; short pyramidal spires crown the towers; and altogether the style assumes a more delicate and refined character, passing gradually into the Early English. In addition to ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many castellated structures, the best remaining specimen of which is the White Tower or Keep of the Tower of London.—*Norman-French*, the language spoken by the Normans at the Conquest, and in which several formal proceedings of state are still carried on. It was the language of English legal procedure till the reign of Edward III.

Normanise (nor'man-iz), v. t. To make Norman or like a Norman. 'It *Normanized* them.' *Lord Lytton*.

Norma, **Norm** (nor'ma, norm), n. In *Scand. myth.* one of the three Fates, past, present, and future, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norms, each individual having one who determined his fate.

Near the fountain, which is under the ash, stands a very beautiful dwelling, out of which go three maidens, named Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld. These maidens fix the lifetime of all men, and are called *Norms*. But there are indeed many other *Norms*; for, when a man is born, there is a *Norm* to determine his fate. Some are known to be of heavenly origin, but others belong to the race of the elves and the dwarfs. *Trans. Prose Edda*.

Norroy (nor'oi), n. [*North*, and *roy*, king, north king.] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. 'Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys* and Clarencieux.' *Burke*. See **KING-AT-ARMS**.

Norse (nor's), n. A name for the language of Norway.—*Old Norse*, the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic.

Norse (nor's), a. Of or belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language.

Norseman (nor'man), n. A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Norte (nor'te), n. [Sp. *norte*, the north, the north wind.] The name of certain violent gales from the north which prevail in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also *Nortier*.

Mortelrie, i n. Nurture; education. *Chaucer*.

North (nor'th), n. [A. Sax. *north*, Icel. *northr*, G. Sw. and Dan. *nord*, north. Origin unknown. The Fr. *nord*, Sp. *lt. N. norte*, are of Teutonic origin.] 1. One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand when we stand with the face to the east, or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole.—2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of a region, tract, or country lying opposite to the south, or situated nearer the north point than another point of reckoning.

More uneven and unwelcome news Came from the north. *Shak.*

3. The north wind.

No, I will speak as liberal as the north. *Shak.*

North (nor'th), a. Northern; being in the north; as, the north polar star.

This shall be your north border: from the great sea ye shall point out for you mount Her.

Num. xxiv. 7.—*North following*, in astron. in or towards that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points.—*North preceding*, in or towards the quadrant between the north and west points.

North (nor'th), v. i. *Navet*, to move or veer towards the north.

North-east (nor'th-est), n. The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

North-east (nor'th-est), a. Pertaining to the north-east, proceeding from or directed towards that point, north-easterly. As, a north-east wind, to hold a north-east course.

North-east passage, a passage for ships along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenfalk, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upwards of three centuries.

North-easter (nor'th-est-er), n. 1. A wind from the north-east. 'Welcome, wild North-easter!' *Kingsley*.—2. A name given to the silver shilling and sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I, from their

having the letters N E. (New England) impressed on one of their sides.

North-easterly (north-*east*-lī), *a.* Towards or from the north-east, as a north-easterly course, a north-easterly wind.

North-eastern (north-*east*-ern), *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east, north-easterly.

North-eastward (north-*east*-ward), *adv.* Towards the north-east.

Northward (north-*ward*), *a.* *Naut.* See **NORTH**.

Northwestern (north-*west*-ern), *a.* The side of being north-west.

Northwesterly (north-*west*-lī), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in or towards the north-west, as, "These northwesterly nations." *Drayton.* 2. Proceeding from the north, northwesterly and northwesterly winds. *Derham.*

Northwesterly (north-*west*-lī), *adv.* Towards the north, as, to sail northwesterly.

Northward (north-*ward*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in the north; nearer to that point than to another point of reckoning or observation.

(See a summer of the northern men, from whom the spring idea of winter should be slight with colors of the northern sun. Tennyson.)

2. In a direction toward the north, or a point near it, as, to steer a northward course. 3. Proceeding from the north. "The northern wind." *Shak.* — *Northern Crown*, the Corona Borealis, a small and bright constellation near Hercules. — *Northern diase*. See **DIASE**. — *Northern hemisphere*, that half of the earth north of the equator. — *Northern lights*, the popular name of the aurora borealis. — *Northern signs*, those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

Northern (north-*ward*), *a.* A native or inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or northern part of a country. *Italian.*

Northern-drift (north-*ward*-drift), *a.* In geol. a name formerly given to boulder-clay of the pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north.

Northernmost (north-*ward*-most), *a.* A native of or resident in the northern part of any country, more specifically of a country divided into two distinct sections, a northern and a southern, as, the northernmost and southernmost of the United States.

I must say, on being asked a northwarder, it is best where it ought to be largest. Gladstone.

Northerly (north-*ward*-lī), *adv.* Toward the north. *Shak.*

Northernmost (north-*ward*-most), *a.* Situated at the point furthest north. *Shak.*

Northing (north-*ing*), *n.* 1. The distance of a planet from the equator northward, north declination. 2. In naut. and surv. the difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning, opposed to southing.

Northman (north-*man*), *n.* pl. **Northmen**. A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, especially the ancient Scandinavians, whence *Norway*, *Coleridge*.

Northmost (north-*most*), *a.* Situated farthest to the north, northernmost. *Defer.*

Northness (north-*ness*), *a.* The tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north. *Faraday.*

North-polar (north-*ward*-lī), *a.* Pertaining to the north pole or regions near the north pole.

North Pole (north-*pole*), *n.* 1. That point of the heavens towards the north which is for every way distant from the equinoctial, or the upper extremity of the imaginary axis on which the celestial sphere is supposed to revolve. — 2. The northern extremity of the earth's axis. See **POLE**.

North-star (north-*star*), *n.* The north polar star, the star α of the constellation Ursa Minor. It is close to the true pole, consequently never sets, and is therefore of great importance to navigators in the northern hemisphere.

Northumbrian (north-*umb*-ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland or its inhabitants.

Northumbrian (north-*umb*-ri-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

Northward (north-*ward*), *adv.* [A. Sax. northward.] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. "The fairest creature northward born." *Shak.*

Northward (north-*ward*), *a.* Toward the

north. "Three many a northward look." *Shak.*

Northward (north-*ward*), *a.* The northern part, the north end.

The old place That darkness of the northward of her hall. Tennyson.

Northwardly (north-*ward*-lī), *a.* Having a northern direction.

Northwardly (north-*ward*-lī), *adv.* In a northern direction.

Northwards (north-*ward*-s), *adv.* Towards the north, northward.

North-west (north-*west*), *a.* The point in the horizon equally distant between the north and west.

North-west (north-*west*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in the point between the north and west, north-westerly. — 2. Proceeding from the north-west, as, a north-west wind. — *North-west passage*, a passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for, and at last discovered in 1780-1 by Sir R. M'Clure. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem.

North-wester (north-*west*-er), *n.* A wind or gale from the north-west.

North-westerly (north-*west*-er-lī), *a.* 1. Towards the north-west. 2. From the north-west, as, a north-westerly wind.

North-westerly (north-*west*-er-lī), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west; as, a north-westerly course. — 2. North-westerly, from the north-west; as, a north-westerly gale.

North-westward (north-*west*-ward), *adv.* Towards the north-west.

North-wind (north-*wind*), *n.* The wind that blows from the north. "Driven by a keen north-wind." *Shak.*

Norway-lobeater (north-*ward*-lob-ster), *n.* The *Regulus norvegicus*. See **NORVEGIAN**.

Norway-maple (north-*ward*-mā-pl), *n.* A tree of the genus *Acer*, the *A. platanoides*, which grows to a great size, and has large leaves. It grows in Norway, and also in Germany, Switzerland, and the north of Poland. Its wood is held in great estimation, and its juice yields sugar by evaporation.

Norway-spruce (north-*ward*-spruce), *n.* A tree of the genus *Abies*, *A. concolor*, which abounds in Norway, whence it is imported both as spruce and as the white deal of that country. It is used for a great variety of purposes in building.

Norwegian (north-*ward*-lī-an), *a.* Belonging to Norway. — *Norwegian haddock*. See **HADDOCK**. — *Norwegian stove*, a wooden box, lined with felt, in which partially cooked food is placed, and is there thoroughly cooked by means of the already acquired heat, which is prevented from radiating by the felt lining.

Norwegian (north-*ward*-lī-an), *n.* A native of Norway.

Norwegian (north-*ward*-lī-an), *a.* [From Norway.] Norwegian. "In the stout Norwegian make." *Shak.*

Norwich-crag (north-*ward*-lī-crag), *n.* Same as **Norfolk-crag**.

Nose (nōz), *n.* [A. Sax. nasa, nosu, nase, nēl, nos, Den. nase, Sw. nasa, G. nase; cog. Pol. nos, Rus. nos, L. natus (whence Fr. nez, It. naso), Skr. nasa, nasā-nasa. Probably from the notion made through it; comp. nosu, nase, snare, Den. nose, to smell. Nos, nase are the same word with a slightly different form and meaning.] 1. The prominent part of the face partly subservient to the sense of smell, partly forming a portion of the apparatus of respiration and voice, perforated by two similar passages called nostrils, which lead to the olfactory nerves or nerves of smell. In most of the lower animals the nose does not form a distinct and prominent feature as in man, but is merged in the general prolongation of the face and jaws. In man the nose serves to mediate the voice in speaking, and to discharge the tears which flow through the lachrymal ducts.

The wrinkled animal bowed forth such groans That their discharge did stretch his nostrils out Almost to bursting, and the big round nose Covered one another down his innocent way. In pleasant dream. Shak.

2. The power of smelling; hence, scent; sagacity.

We are not contented with a dog for a better nose than his master. Tennyson.

3. Something exposed to resemble a nose; as, (a) a pointed or tapering projection in front of an object; (b) a woman, as of a

believe, a pipe, a tapers, &c. (c) the beak or rostrum of a still; (d) the end of a mandrel on which the chisel of a lathe is secured. — To hold one's nose to the grindstone. See **GRINDSTONE**. — To put one's nose out of joint, to supplant, impede, or thwart a person by crossing him. — To lead by the nose, to lead blindly. — Length of one's nose, as far as one can see at the first look. *Corioly.* — To take snuff in the nose, to take offence. — To take glass of Honour. — To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busybody. — To turn up his nose, to show contempt. — To turn up his nose at his father's customers, and be a lame gentleman. *Geoffrey Hamlyn.* — Under one's nose, under the immediate range of observation. — Nose of nose, a facula, scissile yielding person. *Barrow.* — To edge another's nose, to cheat or swindle him. — I've wiped the old man's nose of their money. *R. Bernard.*

Nose (nōz), *v.* 1. To snell; to scent. "You shall nose him as you go up the stairs." *Shak.* 2. To face, to oppose to the face. *Barrow.* — 3. To utter in a nasal manner; to twang through the nose. *Cooper.* — 4. To touch with the nose.

London eye glad Tennyson.

Nose (nōz), *v.* 1. To snell; to ascertain the sense of smell.

Methods I use (as a specimen) at this moment slowly and carefully reaching over the melting cream by the side of an unobscured good, nose as it goes for the first its voracious appetite prefers. A. Schiller.

2. To pry officiously into what does not concern one. *Goethe.* — 3. To look big; to bluster; to behave insolently; to turn up the nose.

Admiral Anson Gave his potent command to a trail That none it against us. Shak.

Noseman (nōz-mān), *n.* [From a German nasalist, *Nose*] A mineral found chiefly in the eruptive rocks at Lake Lanch, near Anderbach. See **ITZKALIA**.

Nose-pipe (nōz-pīp), *n.* A bag having straps at its upper, open end, by which it may be fastened to a horse's head while he eats the

Nosing (nōs'ing), *n.* In *arch.* the projecting moulding of a moulding or drip; the projecting moulding on the edge of a step in a stair.

Nozzle (noz'l), *n.* A nozzle.

Nosocomial (nō-sō-kō'mi-āl), *a.* [Gr. *nosokomeion*, an hospital, from *nosos*, a *n.*, Nosing.—Stairs and Buttress. disease, and *komeo*, to take care of.] Relating to an hospital.

Nosography (nō-sō-grā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *graphō*, to write.] The science of the description of diseases.

Nosological (nō-sō-lō'jīk-āl), *a.* Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

Nosologist (nō-sō-lō'jīst), *n.* One versed in nosology; one who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.

Nosology (nō-sō-lō'jī), *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.—2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Nosonomy (nō-sō-nō'mī), *n.* The nomenclature of diseases. *Dunglison.*

Nosopoeitic (nō-sō-pō-ē'tīk), *a.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *poieō*, to produce.] Producing diseases. [Rare.]

The qualities of the air are *nosopoeitic*; that is, have a power of producing diseases. *Arbutnot.*

Nosotaxy (nō-sō-taks-i), *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, a disease, and *taxis*, an arrangement.] The distribution and classification of diseases. *Dunglison.*

Noss (nos), *n.* [A form of *ness*.] A promontory.

Who was't shot Will Patterson off the *Noss*!—the Dutchman he saved from sinking, I trow. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nostalgia (nos-tal'jī-a), *n.* [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; homesickness.

Nostalgic (nos-tal'jīk), *a.* Relating to nostalgia; homesick.

Nostalecy (nos-tal'jī), *n.* Same as *Nostalgia*.

Noctoc (nos'tok), *n.* [From the German name *noctok*, *noctoch*.] A genus of green-spored gelatinous algae, so nearly resembling the genus *Collema* that the species have been supposed to be merely barren lichens. They are frequent, especially in sandy soils, and immediately after rain in summer, and are vernacularly called *witches' butter*, *fallen stars*, &c. Many of the species are edible, the *N. edule* of China being a favourite ingredient in soup.

Noctochætes, **Noctochætes** (nos-tō-khā-sēs, nos-tō-khā-nēs), *n. pl.* A family of coniferoid algae, of which the genus *Noctoc* is the type.

Noctomania (nos-tō-mā'nī-a), *n.* [Gr. *noctos*, return, and *mania*, madness.] Nostalgia, or a morbid desire to return to one's country, aggravated to madness.

Nostril (nos'trīl), *n.* [O.E. *noesthril*, *noesthri*, *noesthrie*, A.Sax. *nasthyri*, *nasthyri*, *thyri* or *thirol* meaning a hole, whence *thyrtian*, to bore, to drill, the same word as *thrill*. See *DRILL*.] 1. One of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air and to the secretions of the nose.—2. Acuteness; perception.

Metthink a man
Of your sagacity and clear *nostril* should
Have made a better choice. *B. Jonson.*

Nostrum (nos'trum), *n.* [L. *nostrum*, ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone.] 1. A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack medicine. Hence—2. Any scheme or device proposed by a quack or charlatan in any department.

If the people are not taught sound doctrine upon the subject, they will fall a prey to the more violent and the more interested class of politicians, to the incentives of agitators, the arts of impostors, and the nostrums of quacks. *Brougham.*

Not (nōt), *adv.* [Older *nat*, contr. from *naught*, nought, and equivalent to *ne ought*: A.Sax. *naht*, *nōht*, *nōht*, lit. not a whit: Sc. *nōcht*, not.] A word that expresses nega-

tion, denial, refusal, or prohibition; as, he will *not* go; will you remain? I will *not*. Contracted as in *don't*, *won't*, *ain't*, &c.

Hark how he swears, Tom. Nicely brought up young man, *ain't* he, I *don't* think. *T. Hughes.*

—*Not the less*, not less on that account.—*Not the more*, not more on that account. [These in these phrases is an old instrumental case. See *NEVERTHELESS*.]

So thick a drop-scene hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim infusion veiled. Yet *not the more*
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt. *Milton.*

Not (nōt), *a.* Same as *Not*.

N'ot, For *Ne Not*. 1. Know not; knows not; knew not. *Chaucer*.—2. Know or knew not how to; can or could not. *Spenser*.

Notabilia (nō-tā-bīl'i-a), *n. pl.* Notable things; things worthy of notice.

Notability (nō-tā-bīl'i-tī), *n.* 1. The quality of being notable; notableness.—2. A remarkable or notable person or thing; a person of note.

Notable (nō-tā-bī), *a.* [Fr. *notable*, L. *notabilis*, from *nota*, to mark or note, from *notā*, a mark.] 1. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished.

The success of these wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Conspicuous; easily seen or observed; manifest; observable.
It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

3. Notorious; well or publicly known. 'A most *notable* coward, and infinite and endless liar.' *Shak*.—4. Excellent; clever in any sphere; as, a *notable* housekeeper. [Colloq.]

Notable (nō-tā-bī), *n.* A person or thing of note or distinction. In *French hist.* one of the nobles or notable men selected by the king to form a parliament or representative body (assembly of the notables), when the convening of the States General would have proved inconvenient to the despotism of the monarchy.

Notableness (nō-tā-bī-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being notable; remarkableness.

Notably (nō-tā-bī), *adv.* 1. In a notable manner; memorably; remarkably; eminently.—2. With show of consequence or importance. 'Mention Spain or Portugal and he talks very *notably*.' *Addison.*

Notal (nō'tal), *a.* [Gr. *notos*, the back.] Belonging to the back; dorsal. *Dunglison.*

Notalgia (nō-tal'jī-a), *n.* [Gr. *notos*, the back, and *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.* pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

Notandum (nō-tan'dum), *n. pl.* **Notanda** (nō-tan'da). [L.] A thing to be observed or noted.

Notar (nō'tar), *n.* A notary. [Scotch.]

Notarial (nō-tā-ri-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation.—2. Done or taken by a notary.—*Notarial acts*, those acts in the civil law which require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in foreign courts.—*Notarial instruments*, in *Scots law*, instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary.

Notarially (nō-tā-ri-āl-ī), *adv.* In a notarial manner.

Notary (nō-tā-ri), *n.* [L. *notarius*, from *notus*, known, from *nosco*, to know.] 1. Primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in courts among the Romans.—2. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings, chiefly in mercantile matters, to make them authentic in a foreign country; who protests foreign bills of exchange, and inland bills and notes; and, in particular, to note the non-payment of an accepted bill. Often called a *Notary Public*.—*Ecclesiastical notary*, in the early church, an officer appointed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs.—*Apostolical and imperial notary*, a notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor to exercise his functions in a foreign country.

Notate (nō'tāt), *a.* [L. *notatus*, pp. of *nota*, to mark.] In *bot.* marked with variously coloured spots or lines.

Notation (nō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *nota*, to mark.] 1. The act or practice of noting; the art or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters.—2. A system of signs or characters used in any art or science for expressing briefly facts con-

nected with that art or science, as in arithmetic and algebra, for expressing numbers and quantities. In the common or denary scale of notation employed in arithmetic every number is expressed by means of the ten digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, by giving each digit a local as well as its proper or natural value. The value of every digit increases in a tenfold proportion from the right towards the left; the distance of any figure from the right indicating the power of 10, and the digit itself the number of those powers intended to be expressed; thus $3464 = 3000 + 400 + 60 + 4 = 3 \times 10^3 + 4 \times 10^2 + 6 \times 10 + 4$. This scale of notation was introduced into Europe by the Arabs about the latter end of the tenth century. The Roman notation, which is still used in marking dates or numbering chapters, consists of seven characters, viz. I. one; V. five; X. ten; L. 50; C. 100; D. or IJ. 500; M. 1000, sometimes expressed by *DG* or *CIG*. In regard to expressing numbers by this notation, it may be observed that, as often as any character is repeated, so many times is its value repeated; a less character before a greater diminishes its value by the less quantity; and a less character after a greater increases its value by the less quantity. The ancient Greeks represented numbers by means of the letters of their alphabet, to which they added three obsolete characters.—*Architectural notation*, a method adopted of placing signs to figures when marking dimensions on drawings; as 'for feet,' 'for inches, and 'for parts, &c.—*Chemical notation*, a system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies, and of their changes and transformations, by means of symbols. See *FORMULA*.—*Mathematical notation*, a method of representing quantities and operations by symbols. See *SYMBOL*.—*Musical notation*, the mode or system by which musical thoughts are represented in writing, including all the signs, characters, figures, and arbitrary marks necessary to render such thoughts intelligible and expressive of the author's conceptions.—*Numerical notation*, in music, a method of representing musical sounds by numerals.—*Tonic sol-fa notation*. See *TONIC SOL-FA*.—3. Etymological significance.

Conscience is a Latin word, and according to the very notation of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. *South.*

Notch (noch), *n.* [The softened form of O.E. *noct*, a notch.] 1. A hollow cut in anything; a nick; an indentation; in *corp.* a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber, for the reception of another piece. 'And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes.' *Swift*. 2. What resembles such a cutting; an opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill.

They landed, and struck through the wilderness to a gap or *notch* of the mountains. *Irvine.*

—*Out of all notch*, out of all bounds. *Lily.*

Notches (noch), *v. i.* 1. To cut a notch or notches in; to nick; to indent; as, to *notch* a stick. 'Before Corioli he scotched him and *notched* him like a carbonado.' *Shak*. 2. To place in a notch; to fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow. 'No arrow *notched*, only a stringless bow.' *Herriek*.—3. In *cricket*, to mark or score, from the score being sometimes kept by cutting notches on a stick.

In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Poddier stumped out, All-Muggleton had *notched* some fifty-four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. *Dickens.*

Notch (noch), *v. i.* To keep the score at cricket.

Notch-block (noch'blok), *n.* Same as *Snatch-block*.

Notch-board (noch'bōrd), *n.* In *corp.* a board which is notched or grooved to receive the ends of the boards which form the steps of a wooden stair.

Notching (noch'ing), *n.* 1. A notch or series of notches.—2. In *engin.* a system of carrying forward excavations by a series of steps, upon which the work is simultaneously proceeding. *E. H. Knight.*

Notch-weed (noch'wēd), *n.* A plant, *Chenopodium Pulcaria*.

Notch-wing (noch'wīng), *n.* A kind of moth, *Teras caudana*.

Note (nōt). For *Ne Note*. See *N'OT*.

Note (nōt), *n.* [Fr. *note*, from L. *nota*, a mark, a critical mark, a sign, a short-hand character, a letter, &c., from *nosco*, *notum*, for *gnosco*, *gnotum*, to know. See *KNOW*.]

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hâr; pine, pîn; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, buill;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

1. † A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a visible sign; a symbol. 'Some natural notes about her body.' *Shak.*

Whoever appertains to the visible body of the church they have also the notes of external profession. *Hobbes.*

2. A mark on the margin of a book drawing attention to something in the text; a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation. Notes are classed by printers into *shoulder notes*, or those placed at the top of the page in the outer margin; *side notes* or marginal notes, and *bottom notes* or foot-notes, at the bottom of the page. — 3. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory or for after use or reference; as, I must make a note of that statement; often in pl.; as, to take notes of a sermon or speech; to speak from notes. — 4. *pl.* The verbatim report of a speech or shorthand writer. — 5. A list of items; a catalogue; a reckoning; bill; account. 'The smith's note for shoeing and plough-irons.' *Shak.* — 6. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a promissory note; a bank-note; a note of hand, that is, a signed promise to pay a sum of money; negotiable note. — 7. A diplomatic or official communication in writing; an official paper sent from one minister or an authority to another; an official intimation or memorandum. — 8. A short letter; a billet.

She sent a note, the seal an 'Eile vous suit.' The close, 'Your Letty, only yours.' *Tennyson.*

9. A small size of paper used for writing letters or notes on. — 10. Notice; heed; observation.

Give order to my servants that they take No note at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*
The bell strikes one. We take no note of time But from his loss. *Young.*

11. Reputation; consequence; distinction. 'A bookseller of great note.' *Macaulay.*

Divers men of note have been brought into Emland. *Sp. Hist.*







12. State of being observed. 'Small matters . . . continually in use and note.' *Bacon.*



13. † Reproach; shame; stigma.

The more to aggravate the note,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shak.*

14. † Account; intelligence; notice; information.

She that from Naples
Can have no note, unless the sun were post:
The man 't the moon's too slow. *Shak.*

15. In music, (a) a character which, by its place on the staff, represents a sound, and by its form determines the relative time or continuance of such sound. There are six notes in ordinary use, viz., the semibreve, ; minim, ; crotchet, ; quaver, ; semiquaver, ; and demisemiquaver, .

To these may be added the breve, , yet met with in sacred music, and the half demisemiquaver, , much used by the moderns. If the value or length in time of the semibreve be considered as unity, the minim is $\frac{1}{2}$, the crotchet $\frac{1}{4}$, the quaver $\frac{1}{8}$, the semiquaver $\frac{1}{16}$, and the demisemiquaver $\frac{1}{32}$. Hence, one semibreve is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers. — Dotted note. See DOTTED. — (b) A musical sound; as, a high, low, loud, or soft note; or the note A; a flat note, &c. — Leading note. See LEADING. — 16. Tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sound.

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Note (nôt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. noted; ppr. noting. [L. *noto*.] 1. † To mark; to distinguish with a mark.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body . . . was ever afflicted with melody, or enfeebled with infirmity, or noted with deformity. *Watson.*

2. To observe carefully; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to. 'Their manners noted and their state survey'd.' *Pope.*

No more of that; I have noted it well. *Shak.*

3. To set down in writing; to make a memorandum of. 'Note it in a book.' *Is. xxx. 8.*
Every unguarded word uttered by him was noted down. *Macaulay.*

4. To set down in musical characters. — 5. To furnish with notes; to annotate. *Hepworth Dixon.* — 6. To designate; to denote.

The termination -ling notes commonly diminution. *Johnson.*

[Now rare.] — 7. † To put a mark on; to brand; to stigmatize; to charge, as with a crime. 'Condemned and noted Lucius Pella.' *Shak.* 'Noted of incontinency.' *Dryden.* — To note a bill of exchange, to get a notary-public to record upon the back of it the fact of its being dishonoured, along with the date, and the reason, if assigned, of non-payment, the record being initialled by the notary. — SYN. To observe, mark, remark, regard, heed, record, register.

Note, † *n.* [A. Sax. *note*, *notu*, use, business, employment.] Need; business.

No word he said, *Chaucer.*

Note, † *v.t.* [A. Sax. *Andtan*, pret. *Andt*.] To butt; to push with the horns. *Ray.*

Note, † *n.* A nat. *Chaucer.*

Note-book (nôt'buk), *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are written.

Noted (nôt'ed), *a.* Being of note; remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a noted author; a noted commander; a noted traveller. 'A noted story in Don Quixote.' *Hume.*

A noted chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*

SYN. Remarkable, notable, well-known, eminent, illustrious, renowned, celebrated, distinguished, conspicuous, famous, notorious.

Notedly (nôt'ed-li), *adv.* With observation or notice; exactly; accurately.

Do you remember what you said of the duke? Most notedly, sir. *Shak.*

Notedness (nôt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noted; conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

But suppose at length, that the profane aspirer should be so lucky, or so successful (for happy I cannot think it), as to attain the so criminally courted notedness. *Boyle.*

Notefull (nôt'fûl), *a.* Tuneful. *Chaucer.*

Notelma (no-te-lé'a), *n.* [Gr. *notos*, the south, and *elaia*, the olive.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian shrubs and small trees belonging to the nat. order Oleaceæ. *N. ligustrina* is the Tasmanian ironwood-tree, generally only a bush 6 or 7 feet high, but sometimes growing to the height of upwards of 30 feet. Its wood is used for sheaves for ships' blocks as well as for turnery and inland work.

Notelless (nôt'les), *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. *Sir W. Scott.*

Notellessness (nôt'les-nes), *n.* A state of being notelless.

Notelst (nôt'let), *n.* A short note; a billet.

Notemuge, † *n.* Nutmeg. *Chaucer.*

Note-paper (nôt'pá-per), *n.* Paper of a small size for writing notes or letters on.

Noter (nôt'er), *n.* 1. One who takes notice.

2. † An annotator. *Worcester.*

Noteworthy (nôt'wér-THI), *a.* Worthy of note; worthy of observation or notice. 'Some rare noteworthy object in thy travel.' *Shak.*

Not-hed, † *n.* A head having the hair cut close. *Chaucer.* See NOTT, NOTT-HEADED.

Notier, † *conf.* [See OR, NOR.] Nor; neither. *Chaucer.*

Nothing (nu'thing), *n.* 1. Not anything; opposed to anything and something.

There's nothing ill can dwell in such a temple. *Shak.*

2. Non-existence; nihility; nothingness.

(The poet gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*

A life of nothing, nothing worth,
From that first nothing ere his birth,
To that last nothing under earth! *Tennyson.*

3. A state of insignificance, or comparative worthlessness or unimportance. 'A man that from very nothing is grown to an unspeakable estate.' *Shak.* — 4. In a concrete sense, a trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance. 'A life of nothings.' *Tennyson.* 'Whispered to him little nothings.' *Trollope.*

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise, is great, but nothing to the profit. *Bacon.*

5. In arith. a cipher—To make nothing of, (a) to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling, light, or unimportant.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray.*

(b) Not to understand; not to invest with meaning; as, I could make nothing of what he said.

Nothing (nu'thing), *adv.* In no degree; not at all. 'Adam, with such counsel nothing sway'd.' *Milton.*

So up she rose: and forth they passed
With hurrying steps, yet nothing fast. *Coleridge.*

Nothingarian (nu'thing-á-ri-an), *n.* One who is of no particular belief or religious denomination.

Nothing-gift (nu'thing-gift), *n.* A gift of no worth. 'That nothing-gift of differing multitudes.' *Shak.*

Nothingism (nu'thing-izm), *n.* Nothingness; nihility. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Nothingness (nu'thing-nes), *n.* 1. Nihility; non-existence.

It will never
Pass into nothingness. *Keats.*

2. Insignificance; worthlessness.

Teach me the nothingness of things. *Tennyson.*

3. A thing of no value. 'A nothingness indeed and name.' *Hudibras.* [Rare.]

Nothing-worth (nu'thing-wérth), *n.* Worth nothing; worthless. 'Faint Homeric echoes nothing-worth.' *Tennyson.*

Notice (nô'tis), *n.* [Fr. *notice*, Sp. and Pg. *noticia*, It. *notizia*, from L. *notitia*, notice, from *nosco*, *notum*, to know. See NOTT, KNOW.] 1. The act of noting, observing, or remarking by the eye or other senses, or by the mind or intellect; heed; regard; cognisance; note.

The state takes notice of the private difference
Betwixt you and the cardinal. *Shak.*

The notice of this fact will lead us to some very important conclusions. *Trask.*

2. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received.

Before him came a forester of Dean,
Wet from the wood, with notice of a hart
Taller than all his fellows. *Tennyson.*

3. Instruction; direction; order.

To give notice, that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes. *Shak.*

4. Premonition; warning; intimation beforehand; as, to bombard a town without giving the inhabitants notice.

I have given him notice that the duke of Cornwall
And his duchess will be here. *Shak.*

5. A paper that communicates information; the means or evidence of knowledge; an intimation. — 6. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.

Bring but five and twenty; to no more
Will I give place or notice. *Shak.*

7. Written remarks or comments; a short critical review; as, an obituary notice of a person; the notice in the *Athenæum* was favourable. — SYN. Attention, observation, cognisance, regard, remark, note, heed, consideration, respect, intelligence, instruction, direction, order, warning, intimation.

Notice (nô'tis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. noticed; ppr. noticing. 1. To take cognisance or notice of; to perceive; to become aware of; to observe; to see; as, to pass a thing without noticing it.

She was quite sure baby noticed colours; . . . she was absolutely certain baby noticed flowers. *Dickens.*

2. To show that one has observed; to remark upon; to mention or make observations on.

This plant deserves to be noticed in this place. *Horné Tooke.*

Another circumstance was noticed in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To treat with attention and civilities; as, to notice strangers. — 4. To give notice to; to serve a notice or intimation upon.

(Mr. Duckworth), when noticed to give them up at the period of young Mason's coming of age, expressed himself terribly aggrieved. *Trollope.*

SYN. To perceive, see, mark, note, mind, regard, heed, mention, remark.

Noticeable (nô'tis-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being noticed or observed; worthy of observation; observable; likely to attract attention. 'A noticeable man with large gray eyes.' *Wordsworth.*

Noticeably (nô'tis-a-bl), *adv.* In a noticeable manner; so as to be noticed or observed; as, she is noticeably better to-day.

Notice-board (nô'tis-bôrd), *n.* A board on which a notice to the public is displayed.

They will be punished with the utmost rigour of the laws, as notice-boards observe. *Dickens.*

Noticer (nô'tis-ér), *n.* One who notices.

Notidanus (nô-tid'a-nus), *n. pl.* [Gr. *notos*, the back, and *idanos*, beautiful.] A genus of the sharks (Squalidae), closely akin to the Lamnids, of which two species are found in the Mediterranean.

Notification (nô'ti-fi-ká'shon), *n.* 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act

by the reason, as opposed to a *phenomenon*, or an object such as we represent it to ourselves by the impression which it makes on our senses. The *noumenon* is an object in itself, not relatively to us.

Things sensible considered as in themselves and not as they appear to us, Kant calls *negative noumena*; and reserves the designation *positive noumena* to intelligibles properly so called, which are the objects of an intuition purely intellectual.

Philosophers had assumed the existence of substance, i.e. of a *noumenon*, lying underneath all phenomena—a substratum supporting all qualities—a something in which all accidents inhere.

Noun (noun), *n.* [O.Fr. *noun*, *nouns*, *non*, *nom*, Mod. Fr. *nom*, from L. *nomen*, *name*.] In *gram.* a name; a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether that object be animate or inanimate, material or immaterial. Nouns are called *proper* or *meanings* when they are the names of individual persons or things, as George, Berlin, Orion; *common*, when they are the name of a class of things, as book, page, ball, idea, emotion; *collective*, when they are the names of aggregates, as fleet, army, flock, covey, herd; *material*, when they are the names of materials or substances, as gold, snow, water; *abstract*, when they are the names of qualities, as beauty, virtue, grace, energy. Some of the older grammarians included both the noun and the adjective under the term *noun*, distinguishing the former as *noun-substantive* and the latter as *noun-adjective*.

Nounal (noun'al), *a.* Pertaining to a noun; having the character of a noun.

The numerals have been inserted in this place as a sort of appendix to the *nounal* group, because of their manifest affinity to that group.

Nourice (nū'ris), *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*. See *NURSE*.] A nurse. 'The nest of strife, and *nourices* of debate.' *Gascoyne*.

Nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *nurir*, *nurrir*, *norris*, Mod. Fr. *nourrir*, from L. *nutrire*, to nourish, whence *nutritus*, a nurse. For verbal term. -ish, see -ISH.] 1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment. 'He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it.' Ia. xlv. 14.—2. To support; to maintain.

Whiles in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak.*

3. *Fig.* (a) to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions. *Hooker*.

(b) To cherish; to comfort. 'Ye have *nourished* your hearts.' Jas. v. 7. (c) To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ *nourished* up in the words of faith. 1 Tim. iv. 6.

Nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* 1. To promote growth. Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon*. 2. To gain nourishment. [Rare.]

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon*.

Nourish (nur'ish), *n.* [See *NOURICE*.] A nurse.

Athena
Was called *nourish* of philosophers wise. *Lydgate*.

Nourishable (nur'ish-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being nourished; as, the *nourishable* parts of the body.—2. Capable of giving nourishment; nutritious. 'Wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life.' *Ep. Hall*. **Nourisher** (nur'ish-er), *n.* One who or that which nourishes. 'Sleep, . . . chief *nourisher* in life's feast.' *Shak.*

Nourishing (nur'ish-ing), *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious; as, a *nourishing* diet. **Nourishingly** (nur'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a nourishing manner; nutritively; cherishingly.

Nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; nutrition.—2. That which taken into the system serves to nourish; food; sustenance; nutriment.—3. *Fig.* that which promotes any kind of growth or development. 'So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls.' *Hooker*.

Nouriture,† Same as *Nurture*. *Spenser*. **Nourish**,† (nū'ral), *v.t.* [A dim. form from *nurse*.] To nurse; to rear; to bring up; to

educate. 'Long *nourished* in ignorance.' *Fuller*. Also written *Nousle*, *Nousele*, &c. **Nourishing**,† Same as *Nursing*. 'A little *nourishing* of the humid air.' *Spenser*.

Nous (nous), *n.* [Gr. *nous*.] Intellect; mind; understanding; talent; as, he has plenty of *nous*. [A word of grammar-school or university origin, and used only jocularly.]

Nouslet (nū'al), *v.t.* Same as *Nourish*. *Shak.* **Nouslet** (nū'al), *v.t.* To nestle; to cling closely or fondly to. *Spenser*.

Nousle,† *v.t.* [See *NUZZLE*.] To work with the nose; to work a way by the nose. 'A *nousling* mole.' *Spenser*.

Nout (nout), *n.* Nolt. See *NOLT*.

Nouth,† *adv.* Now; just now. *Chaucer*.

Nouth (nou'ther), *conj.* Neither. [Old English and Scotch.]

Novaculite (nō-vak'ū-lit), *n.* [L. *novacula*, a razor.] A variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening edge-tools; razor-stone; Turkey-hone. It owes its quality of giving an edge to steel to the fine siliceous particles which it contains. Very fine varieties are brought from Turkey.

Novalla (nō-vā'l-lā), *n. pl.* [L. *novalla*, newly ploughed land.] In *Scots law*, lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, had been brought into cultivation by the monks.

Novargent (nō-vā'r-jent), *n.* [L. *novus*, new, and *argentum*, silver.] A substance used for re-silvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxide of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium.

Novation (nō-vā'shi-an), *n.* In *church hist.* one of the sect founded in the middle of the third century by Novatianus of Rome and Novatus of Carthage, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

Novatianism (nō-vā'shi-an-izm), *n.* The opinions of the Novatians. *Ep. Hall*.

Novation (nō-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *novatio*, from *novo*, to make new.] 1.† Introduction of something new; innovation.

Novations in religion are a main cause of dissenters in commonwealths. *Abp. Laud*.

2. In *law*, the substitution of a new obligation or debt for an old one. *Wharton*.

Novator† (nō-vā'ter). Same as *Innovator*. *Bailey*.

Novel (novel), *a.* [O.Fr. *novel*, Fr. *nouvelle*, a novel, from L. *novellus*, a dim. from *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; more especially, new and striking; of a kind not known before; unusual; strange; as, a *novel* heresy; *novel* opinions.

It is a *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages. *Dr. H. More*.

—*Novel assignment*, in *common law*, an obsolete form of pleading which sometimes arose from the generality of the declaration, when, the complaint not having been set out with sufficient precision, it became necessary, from the evasiveness of the plea, to reassign the cause of action with fresh particulars. *Wharton*.—In *civil law*, the *novel constitutions*, or *novels*, are the supplementary constitutions of some Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by these emperors. Those of Justinian are the best known, and are commonly understood when the general term is used. The *Novels*, together with the *Institutes*, *Code*, and *Digest*, form the whole body of law which passes under the name of Justinian. **Novel** (nov'el), *n.* [Fr. *nouvelle*, a novel; *novelles*, news.] 1.† Something new; novelty.

I have shook off
My thraldom, lady, and have made discoveries
Of famous news. *Ford*.

2.† A piece of news; fresh intelligence. Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels*. *Letimor*.

3. In *civil law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree; one of the novel constitutions of certain Roman emperors. See under *NOVEL*, *a.*

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age; though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Argliff*.

4. A fictitious prose narrative, involving some plot of greater or less intricacy, and professing to give a picture of real life, generally exhibiting the passions and sentiments in a state of great activity, and especially the passion of love. The *romance*

deals with what is heroic, marvellous, mysterious, and supernatural; while the *novel* professes to relate only what is credible.

Novelst (nov'el-st), *n.* A small new book. *G. Harvey*.

Novellette (nov'el-et'), *n.* A short novel. 'The classical translations and Italian *novellettes* of the age of Elizabeth.' *J. R. Green*.

Novelism (nov'el-izm), *n.* Innovation.

Novelist (nov'el-ist), *n.* 1.† An innovator; an assertor of novelty.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists*. *Bacon*.

2.† A writer of *novels*.

The *novelists* have, for the better spinning out of paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art of saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of different actions. *Steele*.

3. A writer of a novel or of *novels*.

Novelize (nov'el-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *novelized*; ppr. *novelizing*. 1.† To change by introducing *novelities*; to bring into a new or novel condition. 'How affections do stand to be *novelized* by the mutability of the present times.' *Sir E. Dering*.—2. To put into the form of a novel. 'The desperate attempt to *novelize* history.' *Sir John Herschel*.

Novelize† (nov'el-iz), *v.t.* To innovate.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety and the new faces of things. *Sir T. Browne*.

Noveller† (nov'el-er), *n.* 1. An innovator. They ought to keep that day, which these *novellers* teach us to condemn. *Ep. Hall*.

2. A *novellist*.

Novellies,† *n. pl.* *Novellies*. *Chaucer*.

Novelty (nov'el-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being novel; a striking or noticeable newness; recentness of origin or introduction; freshness.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South*.

2. Something new or strange; a novel thing; as, to hunt after *novelties*.

Novem,† *Novum*† (nō'vem, nō'vum), *n.* [L. *novem*, nine.] An ancient game at dice played by five or six persons, in which the two principal throws were nine and five.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy—

Abate a throw at *novem*; and the whole world again Cannot prick out five such. *Shak.*

[Knight explains this passage: *Abate a throw*—that is, leave out the nine, and the world cannot prick out five such.]

November (nō-vem'bēr), *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, which began in March.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

Novenary (nō-vē-na-ri), *a.* [L. *novennarius*, from *novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine.

Novenary (nō-vē-na-ri), *n.* An aggregate of nine; nine collectively. *Sir T. Browne*.

Novene (nō-vē-nē), *a.* [L. *novenus*, from *novem*, nine.] Relating to or depending on the number nine; proceeding by nines. 'The triple and *novene* division ran throughout.' *Milman*.

Novennial (nō-vē-ni-al), *a.* [From L. *novennus*, novennial, from L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year.] Done or recurring every ninth year; as, a *novennial* festival. *Abp. Potter*.

Novocal (nō-vā'kal), *a.* [L. *novoculus*, a step-mother.] Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation that some few families should do it in a more *novocal* way. *Derham*.

Novice (nov'is), *n.* [Fr. from L. *novitius*, new, fresh, from *novus*, new.] One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; specifically, (a) one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 Tim. iii. 6. (b) *Eccles.* one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. 'Isabella, a *novice* of this place.' *Shak.* (c) One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden*.

Noviceship (nov'is-ship), *n.* The state of a novice. [Rare.]

Novilun (nō-vi-lū'nēr), *a.* [L. *novus*, new, and *luna*, the moon.] Pertaining to the new moon. [Rare.]

Novitiate, *Novitiate* (nō-vish'ī-āt), *n.* [See *NOVICE*.] 1. The state or time of being a

novice; time occupied in being initiated into something; apprenticeship.

He must have passed his thirteenth or novitiate in shining before he come to this, be he now so quick a proficient. *South.*

Specifically—2. In religious houses, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice before he or she finally take the vows of the order.—3. One who is going through a novitiate, or period of probation; a novice. *Addison.*

Novitious (nô-vî'ahus), *a.* [*L. novitius.*] Newly invented. 'A novitious interpretation.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Novity (nov'i-ti), *n.* [*L. novitas, from novus, new.*] Newness; novelty. 'A novity, or no long existence of the creature.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Novodamus (nô-vô-dâ'mus), *n.* [*From L. de novo damus, we grant anew.*] In Scots law, a charter of *novodamus* is the name given to a charter which contains a clause of *novodamus*. This clause is subjoined to the dispositive clause, and by it the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo* (anew) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective, but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant.

Novus Homo (nô'vus hô'mô), *n. pl. Novi Homines* (nô'vi hom'in-êz). [*L.*] Among the ancient Romans, one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction, without the aid of family connections.

Now (nou), *adv.* [*A. Sax. nû, a word common to all the Teutonic tongues (some of them having the vowel short); cog. L. nunc; Gr. nun, now; perhaps of same origin as have.*] 1. At the present time.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Dr. Wilson.*

'*Now*' is the constant syllable clicking from the clock of time. '*Now*' is the watchword of the wise. '*Now*' is on the banner of the prudent. *Dr. Farr.*

2. A little while ago; very lately.

They that but *now* for honour and for plate, Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. *Now* often implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now* Barabbas was a robber. *Jn. xviii. 40.*

The other great mischief which befalls men is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

4. After this; things being so.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. At a particular past time; at that time.

But the ship was *now* in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves. *Mat. xiv. 24.*

6. Used as an emphatic expletive in cases of command, entreaty, wishing, and the like; as, come, *now*, stop that. '*Now*, good angels, preserve the king!' *Shak.*—7. It being so that; since.

Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is? *Shak.*—*Now* and then, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals; here and there. 'Talk with respect, and swear but *now* and then.' *Shak.*—'*A* mead here, there a heath, and *now* and then a wood.' *Drayton.*—*Now*... *now*, at one time—at another time; alternately. '*Now* up, *now* down, as bucket in a well.' *Chaucer.*—'*That* now he vows a league, and *now* invasion.' *Shak.* Similarly *now*... then. '*Now* weep for him, then spit at him.' *Shak.*—*Now* and *now*; 1. once and again. *Chaucer.*

Now (nou), *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Crucify.*

Now† (nou), *a.* Present. 'Our new happiness.' *Glanville.*

Nowadays (nou'-dâs), *adv.* At the present time; in these days. In the present age; now. Reason and love keep little company together nowadays. *Shak.*

Noway, Nowadays (nô'wâ, nô'wâs), *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree. But Ireland will *noways* allow that name unto it. *Fulder.*

Nowel (nô), *n.* [*O. Fr. nou, a knot, from L. nodus, a knot.*] A knot; the marriage tie; probably in this sense only in the plural.

Thousands of crowned souls throng to be Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*. *Crashaw.*

Nowed (nô'ed), *a.* [*See NOWE.*] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry, and applicable to the tails of lions and other animals, which are very long, and borne as if tied up in a knot; as, a lion rampant, tall *nowed*.

Nowel† (nô'el), *n.* [*Norm. Fr. nowell, Fr. noel, from L. natalis, natal—nascor, natus, to be born.*] Originally, a shout of joy at Christmas, but afterwards the usual cry of the people upon all occasions of joy and festivity. It is often found also in the signification of the feast of Christmas. *Chaucer.*

Nowel (nou'el), *n.* In *founding*, the inner portion of the mould for castings of large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, steam-engine cylinders of large size, &c. It answers to the core of smaller castings.

Nowhere (nô'whâr), [*No and where; A. Sax. nû-hwær.*] Not in any place or state.

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

Nowhither (nô'whîth-êr), *adv.* [*No and whither.*] Not any whither; in no direction; not to any place; nowhere. 'The turn which leads *nowhither.*' *De Quincey.*

Thy servant went *nowhither.* *2 Kings v. 25.*

Nowise (nô'wîs), [*No, and wise, manner.*] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

Nowl (nou), *n.* A noll; a head. *Shak.*

Nowt (nout), *n.* Same as *Noll*. [*Scotch.*]

Nowy (nou'i), *a.* [*Fr. noué, knotted.*] In

her, the term applied to a projection in the middle of a cross or other ordinary.

Nowyed (nou'îd), *a.* In *her*, the term applied to a projection not in the centre of a cross, but in either of its branches.

Noxious (nok'shus), *a.* [*L. noxius, from root of nocere, to hurt.*] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; unwholesome; as, *noxious* vapours, food, animals. '*Noxious* creatures.' *Dryden.* '*Noxious* worm.' *Milton.* '*Noxious* and poisonous herbs.' *Cudworth.* 2. Unfavourable; injurious; pernicious; used in a moral sense.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotion. *Swift.*

3. Guilty; criminal. 'Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law.' *Bramhall*. [*Rare.*]—*STN.* Hurtful, harmful, injurious, destructive, pernicious, mischievous, corrupting, baneful, unwholesome, insalubrious.

Noxiously (nok'shus-i), *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully; perniciously.

Noxiousness (nok'shus-nêz), *n.* The quality or state of being noxious; hurtfulness; injuriousness; harmfulness; perniciousness; as, the *noxiousness* of foul air. 'The *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments.' *Hammond.*

Noy,† v.t. To annoy; to vex. 'All that

noyed his heavy spirit.' *Spenser.*

Noy,† n. That which annoys; annoyance. 'Nor fruitless breed of lambs procures my noy.' *Lodge.*

Noyade (nô'-yâd), *n.* [*Fr. from noyer, to drown.*] The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing victims during the reign of terror in France, practised by Carrier at Nantes in 1793. The prisoners were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, thus precipitating the condemned into the water.

Noyance (nô'ans), *n.* Annoyance.

The single and peculiar life is bound To keep itself from *noyance*. *Shak.*

Noyau (nô'-yô), *n.* [*Fr. noyau, a stone of a fruit, from L. nucalis, like a nut, from nux, nuxis, a nut.*] A cordial of various compositions, but generally prepared from white brandy, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg and mace, and sometimes further flavoured with orange peel, the kernels of apricots, peaches, nectarines, &c.

Noyer,† n. An annoy.

Noyful,† a. Annoying; noisome; hurtful. 'Execrable and *noyful* to them that shall receive them.' *Bale.*

Noyls (nô'ls), *n. pl.* Same as *Nolls*.

Noyous,† a. Causing annoyance; annoying.

They found much hair on their faces to be *noyous* unto them. *Spenser.*

Noyissance,† n. What annoys; a nuisance; an offence. *Chaucer.*

Nozzle (noz'l), *n.* [*For nose, a dim. of nose.*] The projecting spout or ventage of something; a terminal pipe or part of a pipe; as, the *nozzle* of a bellows.—*Nozzles* of a steam-engine, are those parts in which are placed

the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in low-pressure or condensing engines; and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high-pressure engines.

Nuance (nu'-âns), *n.* [*Fr., from nua, L. nubes, a cloud.*] 1. Each of the different gradations by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; shade.—2. A delicate degree of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect; as, *nuances* of sound, of expression, &c.

Nub (nub), *n.* A snag; a knob; a protuberance. [*Colloq.*]

Nubbin (nub'in), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. [*Colloq. United States.*]

Nubbl† (nub'l), *v.t.* [*For knobble, a freq. of knob, which is the same word as L.G. nuben, to knock.*] To beat or bruise with the fist. *Ainsworth.*

Nubecula (nû-bek'û-la), *n.* [*L. dim., a little cloud.*] 1. In *astron.* one of two remarkable clusters of nebulae in the southern hemisphere, known also as the Magellanic clouds. 2. In *pathol.* (a) a speck or cloud in the eye. (b) A cloudy appearance in the urine as it cools, or cloudy matter suspended in the urine.

Nubiferous (nû-bîf-er-us), *a.* [*L. nubifer—nubes, a cloud or fog, and fero, to produce.*] Bringing or producing clouds.

Nubigenous† (nû-bîf-en-us), *a.* Produced by clouds. *Maunder.*

Nubilate† (nû-bî-lât), *v.t.* [*L. nubilo, to make cloudy, from nubes, a cloud.*] To cloud. *Bailey.*

Nubile (nû'bil), *a.* [*From L. nubile, from nubo, to marry.*] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable. 'The *nubile* virgin's breast.' *Prior.*

Nubility (nû-bîl'i-ti), *n.* The state of being marriageable. [*Rare.*]

Nubiose† (nû-bî-l-ê), *a.* [*L. nubilosus.* See below.] Cloudy; abounding in clouds. *Worcester.*

Nubilous (nû-bîl-us), *a.* [*L. nubilus, from nubes, a cloud.*] Cloudy.

Nucament (nû'ka-ment), *n.* [*L. nucamentum, a fir cone.*] In *bot.* a catkin; the blossom of the hazel, pine, willow, &c.

Nucamentaceous (nû'ka-men-tâ's-ê-s), *n. pl.* A sub-order of the Proteaceæ, in which the fruit is nucamentaceous and of the hardness of a nut.

Nucamentaceous (nû'ka-men-tâ'shus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to a nucament or catkin.

Nucha (nû'ka), *n.* [*L. L., from Ar.*] The hind part or nape of the neck.

Nuchal (nû'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the nucha or nape of the neck; as, the *nuchal* region.

Nuciferous (nû-sîf-er-us), *a.* [*L. nux, nuxis, a nut, and fero, to bear.*] Bearing or producing nuts. *Bailey.*

Nuciform (nû'âl-form), *a.* [*L. nux, nuxis, a nut, and forma, shape.*] In *bot.* resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nudifraga (nû-sîf-ra-ga), *n.* [*L. nux, nuxis, a nut, and frango, to break.*] A genus of insectivorous birds; the nut-crackers. See *NUT-CRACKER*.

Nuclear, Nuclear (nû'klê-al, nû'klê-ar), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus; constituted by a nucleus; as, *nuclear* fibres. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Nucleate (nû'klê-ât), *v.t.* [*L. nucleo, nucleatum, to become kernelly.* See *NUCLEUS.*] To gather, as about a nucleus or centre.

Nucleate, Nucleated (nû'klê-at, nû'klê-ât-ed), *a.* [*L. nucleus, a kernel.*] Having a nucleus or central particle; a term applied to the elementary cells of animal tissues.

Nucleiform (nû-klê'î-form), *a.* Formed like a nucleus or kernel.

Nucleobranch (nû'klê-ô-brangh), *n.* A mollusc of the order Nucleobranchiata.

Nucleobranchiata (nû'klê-ô-brangh'î-â'ta), *n. pl.* [*L. nucleus, a kernel, and Gr. branchia, gills.*] An order of mollusca, the heteropoda (which see).

Nucleoid (nû'klê-ô'id), *a.* [*L. nucleus, a kernel, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.*] Gathered into, or having the appearance of a nucleus.

Nucleolated (nû-klê-ô-lât-ed), *a.* Possessing a nucleolus or inner second nucleus.

Nucleole (nû'klê-ô'l), *n.* Same as *Nucleolus*.

Nucleolite (nû-klê-ô-lî't), *n.* [*L. nucleus, and Gr. lithos, a stone.*] One of a genus of fossil Echinidae, belonging to the family Galeritidae, and found in the crag, &c.

Nucleolus (nû-klê-ô-lus), *n. pl. Nucleoli (nû-klê-ô-lî). [*Dim. of nucleus (which see).*] In *physiol.* (a) the minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. (b) The minute spherical particle attached*

to the exterior of the nucleus or ovary of certain Infusoria, performing the functions of a testicle. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Nucleus (nū'klē-us), n. pl. **Nuclei** (nū'klē-i). [*L.* from *nux*, *nuxis*, a nut.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made: used both literally and figuratively. 'A nucleus of truth.' *J. S. Taylor.*—2. In bot. (a) the central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated. (b) That part of a seed contained within the testa. (c) In lichens the disk of the shield which contains the sporules and their cases. (d) Formerly, the secondary bulb of a bulbous plant, now termed a *clow*.—3. In physics. (a) The solid or vesicular body found in many cells, the germ of a cell: a cytoplasm. (b) The solid rod, or band-shaped body, found in the interior of many of the Protocista, and having, in certain of them, the functions of an ovary.—4. In anat. (a) the medullary tubercles of the Echinodermata. (b) The embryonic shell which is retained to form the apex of the adult shell in many of the mollusca.—5. A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapour, or salt of a solution than for the liquid part of it, and, therefore, modifying by its presence the freezing and boiling points. *Rosseter.*—6. In astron. the body of a comet, called also its *head*.

Nucula (nū'kū-lā), n. [*Dim.* from *L.* *nux*, *nuxis*, a nut.] 1. In bot. a hard pericarp of a horny or bony texture, indehiscent, and containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached, as in *Lamium* and *Borago*. 2. A genus of marine bivalve shells, belonging to the family Arcaeae or ark-shells, according to Lamarck, who describes six living species and four fossil. Of the first three inhabit the European seas and the rest the Eastern ocean.

Nuculanum (nū'kū-lā'nū-m), n. In bot. a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells and several seeds, as the grape.

Nucula (nū'kū-lā), n. See **NUCULA**.

Nudation (nū'dā'shun), n. [*L.* *nudatio*, from *nudo*, to make bare.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked. *Johnson.*

Nude (nūd), v.t. To walk quickly with the head bent forward: with *clomp*. *Antisocial.* [*Rare.*]

Nude (nūd), a. [*L.* *nudus*, naked.] 1. Bare; naked; not covered with drapery: as, to bathe perfectly *nude*; a *nude statue*.—2. In law, made without any consideration: said of a contract or agreement. No action will lie upon such an agreement.—*Nude matter*, a bare allegation of something done.

Nude (nūd), n. In the *fine arts*, what is nude or uncovered with drapery; a nude or naked figure: generally used with the definite article prefixed to it, the *nude*, that is, the undraped human figure.

So long as civilization was mainly confined to the Latin and Greek races, art had no moral obstacle in its way to using the *nude* as the supreme manifestation of its loftiest ideas, abstract or otherwise.

Art Journal.

Nudely (nūd'li), adv. In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.

Nudeness (nūd'ness), n. The state or quality of being nude or naked.

Nudge (nūj), n. [*Allied to Prov. O.* *Indisshen*, to squeeze or pinch.] A jog with the elbow, or a poke in the ribs.

Nudge (nūj), v.t. pret. & pp. **nudged**; ppr. **nudging**. To touch gently, as with the elbow; to give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. 'The younger one nudged his father.' *Dickens.*

Nudibrachiate (nū-dī-brāk'i-āt), a. [*L.* *nudus*, naked, and *brachium*, an arm.] Having naked arms; specifically, in anat. applied to those polypoid whose tentacles are not lodged in a special cavity.

Nudibranch (nū-dī-brang'), n. A member of the Nudibrachiate.

Nudibrachiate (nū-dī-brang'i-āt), n.



Nudibrachiate—Eolis dircroca.

[*L.* *nudus*, naked, and *Gr.* *brachia*, gills.] An order of molluscs of the class Gaster-

opoda, having no shell in their adult state, their branches or gills, when present, being exposed on some part of their back, from which circumstance they have obtained their name. The *Eolis*, *Doris*, &c., are examples. **Nudibranchiate** (nū-dī-brang'i-āt), n. Of or pertaining to the order Nudibranchiate.

Nudibranchiate (nū-dī-brang'i-āt), n. A mollusc belonging to the order Nudibranchiate.

Nudum (nū'dū-m), a. [*L.* *nudus*, naked, and *cauda*, a stem.] In bot. having the stems leafless.

Nudification (nū'dī-dī-kā'shun), n. A making naked. *West. Rev.*

Nudity (nū'dī-ti), n. [*L.* *nuditas*, from *nudus*, naked.] 1. The state of being nude or naked; nakedness.—2. In a concrete sense, that which is naked. 'Obscene nudities.' *Dryden.*

Nudum pactum (nū'dū-m pak'tum), [*L.* *nudus*, compact.] In law, an agreement to do something without any consideration on the other side. See **NUDA**, a.

Nugacity (nū-gas'i-ti), n. [*L.* *nugax*, *nugax*, trifling, from *nuga*, trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour. *Dr. H. More.*

Nug (nūg), v.t. To make void; to annul; to make invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

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it deemed unconstitutional.

Nullidion (nūl-i-dī'ōn), n. [*L.* *nullus*, none, and *ides*, faith.] Of no faith or religion.

Nullidian (nūl-i-dī'ān), n. One who has no faith; an unbeliever. *R. Johnson.*

Nullifier (nūl'i-fī-er), n. 1. One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.—2. In the United States, one who adheres to the doctrine of nullification (which see).

Nullify (nūl'i-fī), v.t. pret. & pp. **nullified**; ppr. **nullifying**. [*L.* *nullus*, none, and *ficio*, to make.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

You will say, that this nullifies all exhortations to piety.

South.

Nullipore (nūl'i-pōr), n. pl. [*L.* *nullus*, none, and *porus*, pore.] A name given to certain beautiful little plants of the genus *Melobesia*, common on coral islands. On the margin of atolls three species flourish, one in thin spreading sheets like a lichen, another in strong knobs radiating from a common centre, the third a reticulated mass of branches of the thickness of a crow's quill. From secreting lime on their surface, and hence resembling coral, they were formerly supposed to be a kind of zoophytes.

Nullity (nūl'i-ti), n. [*Fr.* *nullité*, from *L.* *nullus*, none.] The state or quality of being null or void; want of force or efficacy; insignificance; nothingness.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to show the nullity of it. *South.*

1. That which is null, void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy.

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a nullity?

Antislavery.

Numb (num), a. [*Lit.* taken, being from *A.* *Numen*, the participle of *numere*, *O.E.* *num*, *Goth.* *numen*, to take, to seize, whence *benumb* or *benumben*, to take away, to take away the use of one's limbs, to benumb. See **NUMB** and **NUM**. *Numb* and *benumb* have no right to the final *b* with which they are now commonly written.] 1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold.

Learning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and *stupid*.

2. Producing numbness; benumbing. 'The warm cold night.' *Shak.*—*Benumb*, torpid, paralyzed, benumbed, deadened, insensible.

Numb (num), v.t. To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy. 'For laxy winter numbs the labouring hand.' *Dryden.* 'Like dull sarcotic numbing pain.' *Tranquill.*

Numbness (num'ed-ness), n. Numbness.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little,—only a kind of stings or numbness. *H. Watson.*

Number (num'ber), n. [*O.Fr.* *numbre*, *Fr.* *numbre*, from *L.* *numerus*, number, *numerus* as *Or* *num*, to distribute. The *b* is inserted for ease of pronunciation; comp. *numble*, *numble*.] 1. That which may be counted or reckoned; an aggregate or assemblage of units; a single unit considered as part of a series, or two or more of such units.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers. *Shak.*

Now on the fourth day was the silver, the gold and the vessels weighed . . . by number and by weight. *Sam. vii. 23.*

2. Several individuals collectively; not a few; many; as, I have still a *number* of things to do.

Leaders are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over numbers. *Adams.*

3. Multitude; numerousness.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Shak.*

4. One of a numbered series of things, as a

division of a book published in parts; a part of a periodical; as, the current number of *Blackwood*.—*a. pl.* A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

I hoped in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

6. In gram. that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is spoken of or expresses one individual or several individuals. The form which denotes one or an individual is the *singular number*; the form that is not apart for two individuals (as in Greek and Sanskrit) is the *dual number*; while that which refers indifferently to two or more individuals or units constitutes the *plural number*. Hence we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural number*.—**7.** In *gram.* one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general.—*Cardinal, cubic, even, golden, imperfect, irrational, odd, ordinal, perfect, prime, rational, &c., numbers.* See under the adjectives.—*Number one, self.*

No man should have more than two attachments, the first, to number one, and the second to the Indian.

Number (num'bér), *v. t.* [*Fr. numbrer.* See above.] **1.** To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of; to numerate.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy soul also be numbered. *Gen. xlii. 16.*

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitudes.

He was numbered with the transgressors. *Is. liii. 12.*

3. To equal in number.

Woe, Africa, in death and captivity led, Oh, woe! but thy tears cannot number the dead.

Camphill.

4. To put a number or numbers on; to give the number of, to assign the place of in a numbered series; as, to number a row of houses, or a collection of books.—**5.** To possess to the number of.

It was believed that the Emperor Nicholas numbered almost a million of men under arms.

Knaplake.

6. To amount to; to reach the number of; as, the force under the command of Caesar numbered 45,000 men.—**SYN.** To count, enumerate, calculate, tell.

Numberer (num'bér-ér), *n.* One that numbers.

Numberful (num'bér-fúl), *a.* Many in number; numerous.

About the year two great was the company of learned men of England rose, yet, no numberful that they upon the point enrolled all nations in learning, piety, and zeal.

Widdowes.

Numbering-machine (num'bér-ing-máshín), *n.* A machine for impressing consecutive numbers on account-books, coupons, railway tickets, bank-notes, &c. One of the principal forms of the apparatus consists of disks or wheels decimally numbered on their peripheries, the whole mounted on one axle upon which they turn freely, acting upon each other in serial order. The first wheel of the series containing the units is moved one figure between each impact, and when the units are exhausted the tens come into action, and act in coincidence with the units, so on of the hundreds, thousands, &c. *E. H. Knight.*

Numberless (num'bér-less), *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.

I forgive all!

There cannot be these numberless offences

'Tis not that I cannot take pains with. *Shak.*

Numerous (num'bér-us), *a.* Numerous.

Numbers (num'bérz), *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt.

Numb-fish (num'b-fish), *n.* The torpedo, a fish of the ray family, and popularly so called from the numbing effects of the electric shocks it can give. See *TORPEDO*.

Numbles (num'b-lz), *n. pl.* [*Fr. numbles,* from *L. humbles*, a dim. of *humilis*, a locust. Comp. *humble*, *humble*.] The entrails of a deer.

Numbles, liver kidneys, &c. The word was variously written *numbles*, *numbles*, and very commonly *numbles* or *humbles*. Old country books gave receipts for 'umble pie, whence came the saying that a man is made 'in cold humble pie'—as content himself with inferior meat while another may dine from the haunch. The *numbles*, with the skin, head, chine, and shoulders, used to be the keeper's portion.

Morley.

Numness (num'ness), *n.* The state of being numb, that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytic or chilled by cold; torpidity; torpor.

Cold numness straight hurried

Her course of doom. *Sh. J. Denmark.*

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Numerality (nú'mér-al-í-ti), *adv.* In a numeral manner; according to number; in number.

Numerary (nú'mér-er-í), *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

A supererogatory canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a numerary canon. *Asplett.*

Numerate (nú'mér-át), *v. t.* and *i. pr.* *et. pp.* *numerated*; *pp.* *numerating*. [*L. numerare*, *numerate*, to number. See *NUMER*.] To count, to reckon, to read according to the rules of numeration.

Numeration (nú'mér-á-shún), *n.* [*L. numeratio*. See *NUMERATE*.] **1.** The act or art of numbering.

Numeration is but with the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. In *arith.* notation; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in characters; the act or art of writing or reading numbers. See *NOTATION*.

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Numero (nú'mér-o), *n.* [*Fr. and It.*] **Numero.** The figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished; abbreviated to *No.*

and Isis, and as such called the mother of the gods. She corresponds to the Greek Ehea.

Nut-pecker (nut-'pek-är), n. Same as Nut-hatch.

Nut-pine (nut-'pin), n. A species of pine (*Pinus monophylla*), found in the Rocky Mountains, bearing in its cones nutritious seeds. *Simmonds*.

Nutria, **Nutria** (nüt-'ri-a), n. [Sp. *nutria*, *lutra*, from L. *lutra*, an otter.] The commercial name for the skins of *Myopotamus capensis*, the coypu of Molina. See COYPU.

Nutrition (nüt-'tri-käshun), n. Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy nutrition.

Nutrient (nüt-'tri-ent), a. [L. *nutrio*, to nourish.] Nourishing; nutritive; nutritious.

Nutrient (nüt-'tri-ent), n. Any substance which nourishes; a nutritious substance.

Nutriments (nüt-'tri-ment), n. [L. *nutrimens*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.] 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or that which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received in strength and nutriment diffused into all the parts of the body.

2. Fig. that which promotes development or improvement; pabulum. 'The nutriment that feeds the mind.' *Swift*.

Nutritional (nüt-'tri-men-täl), a. Having the qualities of food, nutritious; nourishing; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutritional*, *Arbutus*.

Nutritial (nüt-'tri-shäl), a. Connected with or pertaining to nutrition. 'Had nutritial rights.' *Chapman*.

Nutrition (nüt-'tri-shun), n. [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.] 1. The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, are able to absorb into their system their proper food, thus promoting their growth or repairing the waste of their tissues; the function by which the nutritive matter already elaborated by the various organic actions loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues—a process by which the various parts of an organism either increase in size from additions made by which the v or in the same ger and compound by development involves and on processes while of bodily waste the growth and 2. That which:

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot.
To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. *Pope*.

Nutritious (nüt-'tri-shus), a. Containing or serving as nutriment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing; as, nutritious substances; nutritious food.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whitened by the woolly rain
Nutritious. *J. Phillips*.

The nutritious juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbutus*.

Nutritiously (nüt-'tri-shus-ly), adv. In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

Nutritiousness (nüt-'tri-shus-ness), n. The quality of being nutritious.

Nutritive (nüt-'tri-tiv), a. 1. Having the quality of nourishing; nutritious.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or nutritive. *J. Taylor*.

2. Of, concerned in, or pertaining to nutrition. 'The nutritive functions.' *Dunglison*.

Nutritively (nüt-'tri-tiv-ly), adv. In a nutritive manner; nutritiously; nourishingly.

Nutritiveness (nüt-'tri-tiv-ness), n. Quality of being nutritive.

Nutriture (nüt-'tri-tür), n. The quality of nourishing.

Never make a meal of flesh alone; have some other meat with it of less nutriture. *Harvey*.

Nut-shell (nut-'shel), n. The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel or the pericarp; sometimes used proverbially for a thing of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a nut-shell, I had never got off again. *Str. A. L. Extrange*.

—To be or lie in a nut-shell, to be in small compass; to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement.

A nervous patient who is never worried, is a nervous patient cured. There it is in a nutshell. *W. Collins*.

Nuttallite (nut'al-'it), n. [In honour of Thomas Nuttall, an American professor of mineralogy.] Same as *Scaevola* (which see).

Nutter (nut'er), n. A nut-gatherer. 'Hazelwood, by autumn nutters haunted.' *Tennyson*.

Nut-tree (nut'tré), n. The name given to the *Corylus Avellana* (Linn.), a well-known British hedge tree, of which there are several varieties, as the filbert, cob-nut, &c.

Nutty (nut'i), a. 1. Abounding in nuts.—2. Having the flavour of nuts; as, nutty wine.

Nut-weevil (nut-'wé-vil), n. An insect, a species of *Balaninus*, which deposits its eggs in nuts. See *BALANINUS*.

Nut-wrench (nut'rensh), n. An instrument for fixing or removing the nuts on screws.

Nux-vomica (nuks-'vom-'ka), n. [A modern Latin name: *nux*, a nut, and *vomica*, to vomit.]

The fruit of a species of *Strychnos* (*S. nux-vomica*), growing in various places in the East Indies. It is about the size and shape of a small orange, and has a very bitter acrid taste. It is known as a very virulent poison, and is remarkable for containing the vegetable-alkali *strychnia*.

Strychnos nux-vomica.

Nusser, **Nusserana** (nus'sér, nus-sér-'na), n. In East India, a present or offering made to a superior.

Nussler (nus'l), v.t. [A form of *nursare*, from *nurse*.] To nurse; to foster.

The people had been *nussled* in idolatry ever so long.

Nythameron (nik-them-'é-ron), n. [Gr. *nyx*, nyctos, night, and *hemera*, day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

Nyctibius (nik-'tib-'i-us), n. [Gr. *nyktos*, night, and *bios*, life.] A genus of birds indigenous to South America, belonging to the family Caprimulgidae, or, as they are now more commonly placed, to the Coraciidae.

Nycticebidæ, **Nycticebidæ** (nik-'ti-sé-'bi-dæ, nik-'ti-sé-'bi-né), n. pl. [Gr. *nyx*, nyctos, night, *kekos*, an ape, and *eidōs*, likeness.] A sub-family of quadrumana, including the Loris. The tail is absent or rudimentary, the ears short and rounded, the eyes large and placed close together. They are nocturnal, slow in their motions, live mostly on trees, and feed on birds, fruit, and insects. They are natives of the eastern portion of the Old World, as Java, Ceylon, &c.

Nycticebus (nik-'ti-sé-'bus), n. The kukang or slow-paced loris, the typical animal of Nycticebidæ. See *KUKANG*.

Nyctiorax (nik-'ti-'kō-raks), n. [Gr. *nyktos*, night, and *korax*, a crow or raven.] The night-heron, a genus of birds of the heron tribe. See *NIGHT-HERON*.

Nyctinomus (nik-'ti-'nō-mus), n. [Gr. *nyx*, nyctos, night, and *nomos*, a habitation.] A genus of bats with very large outer ears and extensive wings. *N. egypticus* is of a reddish colour, and about 8 inches in length. It inhabits the tombs and vaults of the large ruins in Egypt.

Nyctipithecus (nik-'ti-'pi-'thē-'kus), n. [Gr. *nyx*, nyctos, night, and *pithekos*, a monkey.] A genus of American monkeys of the family Cebidæ, of which one species is the well-known doucoucou. They appear to represent the lemur tribe in America. Their habits are nocturnal and their movements cat-like.

Nyctisaura (nik-'ti-'sā-'ra), n. pl. A group of nocturnal lizards belonging to the sub-order Pachyglomæ.

Nyctophilus (nik-'tof-'il-us), n. [Gr. *nyx*, nyctos, night, and *philos*, to love.] A genus of bats of the family Vespertilionidæ, sub-family Rhinolophina.

Nyet (ni), v.t. [See *NIGH*.] To advance; to approach; to draw near. *Sponser*.

Nye (ni), n. [Contr. from *side*.] A brood of pheasants.

Nyigau (ni'ga), n. [Hind. and Per *nā-gau*—*ni*, blue, and *gau*, a cow, or.] The *Portia picta* or *tragocamelus*, a species of antelope as large as or larger than a stag, inhabiting the forests of Northern India, Persia, &c. The horns are short and bent forward; there is a beard under the middle of the neck; the hair is grayish blue; there are strongly marked rings on all the feet, just above the hoofs. The female has no horns. The nyigau is much hunted as one of the noblest beasts of the chase. Spelled also *Nalghau*, *Nūghau*.

Nym (nim), v.t. See *NIM*.

Nymph (nimf), n. [L. *nympha*, Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph.] 1. In myth, one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, not immortal, but always young, who were considered as tutelary spirits not only of certain localities, but also of certain races and families. They occur generally in connection with some other divinity of higher rank, and they were believed to be possessed of the gift of prophecy and of poetical inspiration. Those who presided over rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naiads*; those over mountains, *Oreads*; those over woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads*; those over the sea, *Nereids*. 2. In poetry, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel.

Nymphs, in thy orisons

Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*

3. Same as *Nymphæa*.

Nymphæa (nim-'fæ), n. The pupæ, chrysalis, or ætella of an insect; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

Nymphæa (nim-'fæ), n. pl. In anat. the labia minora, two semicircular glandular membranes situated within the labia majora of the vulva.

Nymphæa (nim-'fæ), n. [L. *nympha*, a water-nymph.] A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Nymphaeaceæ, of which it is the type. The *N. alba*, or white water-lily, grows in pools, lakes, and slow rivers in Britain, and in respect of beauty is considered the queen of British flowers. The stems are said to be better than oak-galls for dyeing gray, and they are employed for tanning leather.

Nymphaeaceae (nim-fē-ā-ē-s), n. pl. A nat. order of aquatic plants containing the water-lilies of various parts of the world. They are polypetalous polyandrous exogens, with the sides of the cells of the fruit covered

Nephris lutea (see NUPHAR), and the *Victoria regia*, the flowers of which measure as much as 4 feet in circumference. Some of the leaves of *Victoria* are 6 feet long. **Nymphal** (nim-fal), a. One of the ten divisions (nymphals) of Drayton's poem, *The Muse's Rhapsody*.
This nymphal night but sweetness breathes.
Drayton.

Nymphal (nim-fal), a. Relating to nymphs; nymphean. *J. Phillips*.
Nymphal (nim-fal), n. A member of one of Lindley's alliances, the Nymphales, which includes the Nymphaeaceae, Nelumbiaceae, &c.

Nymphalidae (nim-fal-i-dē), n. pl. [From *Nymphalis*, one of the genera.] A family of butterflies, among which are included those bearing the English names of the peacock, painted lady, Camberwell beauty, red admiral, &c.

Nymphaea Lotus (Egyptian water-lily).

with numerous seeds. The stems are bitter and astringent, and the seeds, which taste like those of the poppy, may be used as food, and hence the *Victoria* is called water-maize in South America. The species are most prized for the beauty of their flowers; as the *Nymphaea alba* (see NYMPHAEA), the

In this third song great throats sing are,
And tending all to nymph-like war. *Drayton*.

Nymph-like, **Nymphly** (nim-fik, nim-fli), a. Resembling nymphs. '*Nymph-like step*,' Milton.

Nympholepsy (nim-fē-lēp-si), n. [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lēpsis*, a taking, from *lambanō*, to take.] A species of madness, possession, ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked on a nymph. *De Quincey*. 'The nympholepsy of some fond despair,' Byron. [Rare.]

Nymphomania, **Nymphomania** (nim-fē-mā-ni, nim-fē-mā-ni-a), n. [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *mania*, madness.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females.

Nymphotomy (nim-fē-tō-mi), n. [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *tōmō*, to cut.] In surgery, the excision of the nymphæ; the circumcision of the female.

Nyroca (ni-rō'ka), n. A genus of ducks, containing the pochard (*N. ferina*).

Nys (nis), *(No and is)*. None is, is not. 'Thou findest fault where nys to be found,' Spenser.

Nysa (nis'a), n. A genus of North American trees, including the tupelo or pepperidge-tree and black-gum. Goodrich.

Nystagmus (nis-tag-mus), n. [Gr. *nystagmos*, from *nystazeō*, to nod, especially in sleep.] In med. a winking of the eyes such as happens when a person is very sleepy; also, a partial rotatory movement of the eyeball from side to side. *Dungham*.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet. The shape of this letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. The sound that was originally represented by this letter was no doubt a pure vowel sound, such as that in *mortal*, which is also the sound it generally has in the continental tongues. This was not one of the original Aryan vowel sounds (these being a, ē, and ō sounded as in Latin or Italian), but arose from the modification of an original *o* or *u*. (See A.) This sound is produced by protruding the lips with a rounded opening, and *o* is therefore called the labial vowel, *i* (*y*) being the palatal, and *e* (*ē*) the guttural. In English *O* has seven distinct sounds and shades of sound: (1) as in *note*, which, as commonly pronounced in the South of England, is really a diphthong, *o* and *u* being pronounced as a

Or may we cram
Within this wooden *O* [the theatre] the very choicest
That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shak.*

2. The arithmetical cipher. 'Now thou art an *O* without a figure.' *Shak.*

O, prep. An abbreviation of *Of* or *On*. 'Some god *o* the island.' *Shak.* 'Still you keep *o* the windy side of the law.' *Shak.*

O, interj. 1. An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address. In practice authors do not always preserve a distinction between this particle and *oh*, a particle of emotion prefixed to a sentence or clause expressing sentiment or passion. As regards punctuation, when *O* is, or should be, the word, the mark of exclamation, if employed at all, is placed after the noun of address; as, 'Hear, *O* Israel!' but when *oh* is the proper word, the mark is placed immediately after it, thus, *oh*!—*Oh, dear!* and *Oh, dear me!* exclamations expressive of surprise, uneasiness, or exhaustion, fear, pain, and the like. They are regarded as corruptions of *Fr* *O* *Dies!* or *It* *O* *Dio!* *O* *God!* and *It* *O* *Dio mio!* *O* my God!—2. Used as a noun.

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*? *Shak.*

3. *Ho*, an exclamation used to command a cessation of noise, fighting, &c. 'An herald on a scaffold made an *O*.' *Chaucer*.

O, [Ir. *o*, a descendant; Gael. *ogh*, &c. *oe*, a grandson.] A common prefix in Irish surnames, and equivalent to *Mae*, son of, in Gaelic and many Irish names.

O, *i* a. One. 'He moote as wel sayn a word, as an other.' *Chaucer*.

Oad (*ōd*). For *Woad*.

Oaf (*ōf*), n. [O.E. *oaf*, an elf, *oaf*, a changeling, an oaf, from *loel*, *oaf*, an elf. See *ELF*.] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another who is carried off by them.

The fairy left this *oaf*.
And took away the other. *Drayton*.

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead. 'The fear of breeding fools and *oafs*.' *Beau. & Ft.*
Oafish (*ōf-ish*), a. Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish. [Rare.]

Oafishness (*ōf-ish-ness*), n. The state or quality of being oafish; stupidity; dullness; folly. [Rare.]

Oak (*ōk*), n. [A. Sax. *āc*, a name of this tree common to the Teutonic tongues; Sc. *oak*, *loel*, *etc.* D. *oek*, L.G. *oek*, Dan. *oeg*, Sw. *ok*, G. *eiche*. Root meaning unknown.] The English name of the trees and shrubs belonging to the genus *Quercus*, nat. order Cupulifera; also its wood. The oak from the remotest antiquity has obtained a pre-

eminence among trees, and has not unjustly been styled the 'monarch of the woods.' In the traditions of Europe and a great part of Asia the oak appears as a most important element in religious and civil ceremonies. It was held sacred by the Greeks and Romans, and no less so by the ancient Gauls and Britons. The species of oak are very numerous, generally natives of the more temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. They have alternate simple leaves, which are entire in some, but in the greater number variously lobed and sinuated or cut; evergreen in some, but more generally deciduous. The common oak attains a height of from 60 to 100 or even 150 feet, with a diameter of trunk of from 4 to 8 feet. Noble specimens of oak-trees, and some of them historically celebrated, exist in almost all parts of Britain, but are much more frequent in England than in Scotland. The oak subserves a greater number of useful purposes than almost any other kind of forest tree,

the wood being hard, tough, tolerably flexible, strong without being too heavy, not readily penetrated by water, and bearing alternations of wet and dry better than most other woods. For more than a thousand years British ships were mainly built of common oak (*Q. robur*). The American white oak (*Q. alba*) and the live-oak (*Q. vivax*) were also much used for the same

purpose. The bark of the oak-tree is very valuable, and is preferred to all other substances for the purpose of tanning. Gallic acid exists abundantly in the oak. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are employed, on account of their astringency, externally in cases of gangrene; and the same astringent principle which pervades all the species has caused them to be employed as febrifuges, tonics, and stomachics. Cork is the bark of *Q. suber*, or cork oak. (See *CORK*.) Galls are the produce of *Q. infectoria*. (See *GALL*.) The name oak is sometimes popularly applied to timber of very different genera; thus African teak is often called African oak; while in Australia

a dash over it, *Ō*, for 11,000.—In old usage, *O* was a mark of triple time (*tempus perfectum*), from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O, *i* a. pl. *Oes* (*ōs*). 1. Anything circular or resembling the letter *o*; as, a round spot of any kind; a spangle, &c. 'Flery *oes* and eyes of light.' *Shak.* '*Oes* or spangle.' *Beacon*.

the term oak is applied to some species of *Quercus*.—Green oak, a condition of oak-wood caused by its being impregnated with the spores of *Peridermium*, a species of fungus, which communicates a beautiful green tint, in which shade it is much used for ornamentation. — *Jerusalem oak*, the *Chonopodium* *betula*. — *Stone oak* (*Quercus* *petraea*), of Java, so named from the extreme hardness of its timber, is a tree of the same family with the true oak. — *To sport one's oak*, in country slang, to be 'not at home' to visitors, modified by closing the outer or end door of one's rooms. — *The Oaks*, a race for three-year-old fillies, carrying a weight of 8 st. 10 lbs. each, run at Epsom during the Derby week, the distance being about a mile and a half. They were originated by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1778, and received their name from Lambton's Oaks in the parish of Woodmancote, formerly an inn.

Oak-apple (*ōk-äp-l*). *n.* An oak-gall. See GALL.

Oak-beauty (*ōk-bē-ū*). *n.* The popular name of a British moth (*Agrotis* *proconversaria*) of the family Geometridae, whose caterpillar feeds on the oak.

Oak-bark (*ōk-bark*). *n.* Made of oak or consisting of oak, consisting of oak-timber, or of branches, leaves, etc., of the oak, as, an oak-bark plank or bench. — *Oak-bark* timber wherever to build ships. — *Oak-bark*, 'An oak-bark', *Shakspeare*. — *An oak-bark*, to be worn as a turban. — *Additions*.

Oak-bark (*ōk-bark*). *n.* An apple, so called from its hardness. — *Shakspeare*.

Oak-bark (*ōk-bark*). *n.* Same as Oak-bark. — *Shakspeare*.

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or galley through the water. The flat part, which is dipped into the water, is called the blade; the other end is the handle, and the part between the two is called the keel. The car runs in a hole in the gunwale, called the ratchet, or between two pins called slide pins. The action of an car in moving a boat is that of a lever, the rower's hand being the power, the water the fulcrum, against which the car presses, and the ratchet the point at which the opposition caused by the weight of the boat and its cargo is felt. Cars are frequently used for steering, as in whale boats. — *To boat*, to man rowing and lay the cars in the boat. — *To feather the cars*, see FEATHER, *v.t.* — *To lie on the cars*, to suspend rowing, but without beating the cars, hence, *to lie on the cars*, to rest. — *To strike the cars*, see KIFFLE. — *To put one's car in*, to take part in the business or concern of others, especially officiously.

I put my car to no man's boat. — Shakespeare

— *To ship the cars*, to place them in the ratchet. — *To unship the cars*, to take them out of the ratchet. — *To run the cars*, to throw up the blades and hold them perpendicularly, the handles resting on the bottom of the boat a kind of oar. — *In boating*, a blade or paddle with which the man is stirred. — *See M. Knight*. — *A car-like* appendage or swimming organ of an animal, as the neuropodium of an annelid. — *A carman*, one who is an attendant car.

Car (*ör*). *v.t.* To row.

He came out with the rowing car.

And car'd with labouring arm along the bank.

— Pope

Car (*ör*). *v.t.* To impel by rowing. — *Same*

to a boat being rowed a shallop. — Tennyson

Carred (*ör-d*). *v.* Furnished with cars used in composition, as, a four-carred boat.

Car-floated (*ör-flo-ät*). *v.* Having just capable of being used for cars, as certain animals.

Car-float (*ör-flo-ät*). *n.* A rowlock.

Car-propeller (*ör-prö-pä-lä*). *n.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

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rities, which are distinguished from each other by colour, size, form of seeds, quality of straw, period of ripening, liability to shed their seeds in high winds, adaptation to particular soils and climates, and other characteristics. — *Wild oak*, originally a wild, rakish, dissipated person. — *Certain light brains and wild oaks*. — *Shakspeare*. — *Now used for youthful exorcism, dissipated or rakish habits, and generally in the phrase to see one's wild oak, to indulge in youthful exorcism; to practice the dissipation to which one is prone in the early part of life; hence to have seen one's wild oak is to have given up youthful dissipation. — 2! A pipe of oaken straw. — Edmon.*

Oaken (*ōk-än*). *n.* A cake made of the bark of oak.

Oaken (*ōk-än*). *n.* Pertaining to or made of oak or oaken, as, oaken cakes. — *When*

disphorbia pipe on oaken straw. — Shakspeare

Oak-stroke (*ōk-strök*). *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Phlebotomy* *nitida* (moribund).

Oak-stroke (*ōk-strök*). *n.* The common name of several British grasses, mostly, but not always, of the genus *Arrhenathera*. — *The oak-stroke and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. — Tennyson*

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Oramulate (ob-am-bu-lat), v. t. [L. ob-ambulo—prefix ob, and ambulo, to walk.] To walk about. *Chaucer*.

Orambulation (ob-aur-bu-lat-shun), n. A walking about.

Inquire all these orambulations and nightwalks to the quick and fiery steam, which did abound to our Den. *Caplan*.

Oban (ob-an), n. The principal gold coin of Japan, worth about 24, fr.

Ob-and-oid (ob-and-oid), n. An abbreviation for *Objection and Solution* frequently found in the margins of old books of controversial divinity. *Barrow*.

Ob-and-oider, **Ob-and-oidler** (ob-and-oid-er), n. [See above.] A schismatical disputant, a religious controversialist; a polemic.

To pounce for deep and inward schisms, Against both policy ob-and-oiders, As if th' unmanly fools Had been a country in the schools. *Shakespeare*.

Obarna, **Obarni** (ob-arni), n. An ancient beverage, a kind of mead.

Chimney sweeps To their tobacco and strong odors burn Mouth and throat. *R. T. Johnson*.

Obligato (ob-li-ga-to), n. An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

Obliviate (ob-li-vi-ate), v. t. [Prefix ob, and obliterate.] In bot. to obliterate. In bot. to obliterate. In bot. to obliterate.

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Obdurate (ob-dur-ate), n. **Obdurate**, hard.

If the general's heart be an obdurate To an old beggar's address. *Shakespeare*.

Obdurateness, **Obdurateness** (ob-dur-ate-ness), n. **Obdurateness**, **Obdurateness** (ob-dur-ate-ness), n. **Obdurateness**, **Obdurateness** (ob-dur-ate-ness), n.

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and many have been removed thence to Rome and other places. They seem to have been erected to record the honors or triumphs of the monarchs.

The two largest obelisks were erected by Sesostris in Heliopolis, the height of these was 69 feet. They were removed to Rome by Augustus.

Two obelisks to Alexander, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were offered by Mohamed Ali in 1802 to England and Prussia. The French chose to have them erected in Paris in 1833.

The English one lay prostrate in the sand until it was removed and erected in London, in 1877, by private enterprise.

Its height is 66 feet 5 1/2 inches, and its breadth at the base 7 feet 1 1/2 inches by 7 feet 5 1/2 inches.

—2. In writing or printing, a reference or mark (thus *i*) referring the reader to a note in the margin or at the foot of a page. It is also used for designating obsolete words, as a mark of measure, and for other purposes, varying with the pleasure of the writer.

The Lord Keeper was scratched with this obelisk, that he favored the Puritans. *Sp. Spectator*.

Obelisk (ob-el-isk), v. t. To mark with an obelisk, as in writing or printing.

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obey. *Tenngren.* Formerly when used as a neuter verb it was sometimes followed by *to* in accordance with the French idiom.

Yet to their general's voice they soon obeyed.

He commanded the trumpets to sound; to which the two brave knights obeying, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Obeayer (ô-bâ'yer), *n.* One who yields obedience. *Price.*

Obeysingly (ô-bâ'ying-ly), *adv.* In an obedient manner; complying; submissively.

Obedience, *n.* Obedience. See **OBEDIENT**.

Obedient, *n.* Obedience. *Chaucer.*

Obdurate (ô-bêr'mât), *v.t.* [*L. obdurus, obdurate*—prefix *ob*, and *durus*, strong.] To make firm; to harden in resolution. *Sheldon.*

Obdurate (ô-bêr'mât'), *n.* Hardened resolution; obstinacy.

All the obdurate and obstinacy of mind, by which they had shut their eyes against that light, was to be receded by repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Obdurate (ô-bêr'mât'), *p. and a.* Obdurate; hardened; confirmed. *Sp. Hall.*

Obfuscate (ô-bus'kât), *v.t.* [*L. obfusco, obfuscum*, for *ofusco*—prefix *ob*, and *fusco*, to obscure, from *fusus*, dark.] 1. To darken; to obscure.

We heard, like a smoke-jack, the fused manuscript, and the ideas whirling round and round about it, all obfuscated and darkened over with religious matter. *Sterne.*

2. *Fig.* to bewilder; to confuse; to muddle; as, to be obfuscated with drink.

As for Uncle Pullet, he could hardly have been more obfuscated if Mr. Tulliver had said that he was going to send Tom to the Lord Chancellor. *George Eliot.*

Obfuscated (ô-bus'kât), *a.* Darkened; obscured; clouded. 'A very obfuscated and obscure sight.' *Burton.*

Obfuscation (ô-bus'kâ'shon), *n.* The act of obfuscating or rendering obscure; a clouding. *Burton.*

Obfuscate (ô-bus'kât'), *v.t.* To obfuscate; to darken.

Obi (ô-bi), *n.* Same as **Obeis**.

Obimbricate (ô-bim'brî-kât), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, reversed, and *imbricate*.] In bot. a term applied to an involucre the exterior scales of which are progressively longer than the interior ones.

Obit (ô-bit), *n.* [*L. obitus*, death, from *obeo*, obitum, to die—*ob*, against, and *eo*, to go.] 1. Death; decease.—2. Funeral solemnities. 3. The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance held on the anniversary of his death.

In many of our colleges the *obit*, or anniversary of the death of the founder, is piously observed. *Hook.*

4. A particular length of alate. *Simmonds.*

Obiter (ô-bî't-er), *adv.* [*L.* from *ob*, along, and *iter*, a way.] In going along; by the way; by chance; incidentally; as, this legal opinion was given *obiter*.—*Obiter dictum*, in law, an incidental opinion, in contradistinction from a *judicial dictum*.

Obitual (ô-bî't-û-al), *a.* [*L.* *obeo*, to die, *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as, *obitual* days.

Obituarly (ô-bî't-û-a-rî-ly), *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

Obituary (ô-bî't-û-a-rî), *n.* [*Fr. obituwaire.* See **OBITUARY**.] 1. A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.

They had a register wherein they entered the obits or obitual days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the *obituary*. *Yeast.*

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

Obituary (ô-bî't-û-a-rî), *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice.

These things in ourselves are the only proper objects of our trust, which, in others, are the unsuitable subjects of our passions. *Sp. Spens.*

You think, and what does thinking include? Manifestly a subject and an object—a thinking being and thought itself. *J. D. Moreau.*

2. Anything visible and tangible; a concrete reality; a material, or material product. 'Machinery, firearms, steam-coal, and similar objects.' *A. Mongredien.*

Think on thy Proteus when thou happily meet Some rare, noteworthy object in thy travels. *Shak.*

3. The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice; sight; appearance. [*Rare.*] The object of our misery is as an inventory to particularize their abundance. *Shak.*

Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose In glorious object. *Chapman.*

4. That to which efforts are directed; aim; end; ultimate purpose; as, to attain one's object; his object in calling on me was to ask my advice.

There was this difference in his existence before and since his travels; he was now conscious he wanted an object. *Dickens.*

5. One who is rendered more or less helpless by disease, accident, or congenital defect; as, a poor, deformed object. [*Scotch.*]

'What!' roars Macdonald—'You pulch' shagbills' in-kneed array of a thing! Would any Christian body even you bit object to a bonny some week-furred young woman like Miss Caskie?' *Lachart.*

6. In gram. the word or member of a sentence or clause expressing that on which the action expressed by a transitive verb in the sentence or clause is exercised, or the word or member governed by a preposition; as in the sentence, 'He hit the bull's-eye,' *bull's-eye* is the object of *hit*; and in the sentence, 'The chairman stated that he had received several letters of apology,' that *he* had received several letters of apology is the object of *stated*, and *letters* the object of *received*.

Object (ô-bjekt'), *v.t.* [*L. obijicio, obijectum*, to throw or put before; to put in the way, to object—*ob*, against, and *ijicio*, to throw.] 1. To place before; to set clearly in view; to expose.

Amaze poor mortals and object their crimes. *G. Herbert.*

2. To throw or place in the way, to oppose.

The mist object, and conceal'd the skies. *Pope.* Of less account some knight thereto object, Whose loss so great and harmful can not prove. *Faust.*

3. To bring forward as a charge or matter of reproach, or as a ground or reason adverse to something; to state or urge against or in opposition to; to state as an objection; as, he objected that the candidate was too young; frequently with *to* or *against*.

It was objected against a late painter that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could object to him. *Atterbury.*

The Normans were apt to object gluttony and drunkenness to the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain. *Sir W. Scott.*

may be brought forward to that course. 'Your spiteful false objections,' *Shak.* 'Objections against an hypothesis.' *T. Burnet.* 3. Cause of trouble or sorrow; care. [*Rare.*]

Though the man can run from many hours of his madness, yet he must return to it again, and when he sits among his neighbours, he remembers the objection that lies in his bosom and he sighs deeply. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple. **Objectionable** (ô-bjekt'shon-ô-bil), *a.* Capable of being objected to; liable to objection; generally justly liable, calling for disapproval; as, his conduct, his language, is most objectionable.

Objectionably (ô-bjekt'shon-ô-bil), *adv.* In an objectionable manner; so as to be liable to objection.

Objectist (ôbjekt-ist), *n.* An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Kelee.*

Objective (ôbjekt-iv), *a.* [*Fr. objectif.*] Belonging to the object; (a) belonging to an object of the mind; belonging to what is external to the mind, hence, when used of poetry, dealing with matters as entirely apart from the writer, containing no trace of the writer's own feelings; opposed to *subjective*.

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and subjective when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

They [the Ideal and Objective] are so purely objective that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a subjective trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis. *Prof. Gaillet.*

(b) In gram. belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition; as, the objective case; the objective clause in a sentence.—Objective line, in *persp.* any line drawn on the geometrical plane, the representation of which is sought in the draught or picture.—Objective plane, any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.—Objective philosophy, another name for *Transcendental Philosophy*.—Objective point (*mité*), the point by establishing himself at which a general obtains some decisive result, either complete in itself, or leading to one which is complete.

The objective point may be either the passage over a river, a pass in a chain of mountains, a fortress the possession of which insures the subjection of the surrounding district, the junction of two rivers or of several roads or railways, or the capital of the country. *Sat. Rev.*

Objective (ô-bjekt-iv), *n.* 1. In gram. the objective case.—2. The object-glass of the microscope.

Objectively (ô-bjekt-iv-ly), *adv.* In an objective manner.

Objectiveness (ô-bjekt-iv-ness), *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies which produceth light? *Sir W. Hale.*

Objurgate (ôbjér-gât), *v.t.* [*L. objurgo*—prefix *ob*, and *jurgo*, to chide.] To chide; to reprove.

Objurgation (ôbjér-gât'shon), *n.* [*L. objurgatio*, from *objurgo*, to chide.] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension.

While the good lady was bestowing this objurgation on Mr. Ben Allen, Bob Sawyer and Mr. Pickwick had retired. *Dickens.*

Obambulate (ob-am-bé-lát), *v. t.* [L. ob-ambulo—prefix ob, and ambulo, to walk.] To walk about. *Cockburn.*

Obambulation (ob-am-bé-lá-shon), *n.* A walking about.

Impute all those obambulations and nightwalks to the quick and darty steam, which did abound in our Den. *Guyton.*

Oban (ó-ban), *n.* The principal gold coin of Japan, worth about 44, 8c.

Ob-and-sol (ob-and-sol), *n.* An abbreviation for *Objection* and *Salutation* frequently found in the margins of old books of controversial divinity. *Burton.*

Ob-and-soler, **Ob-and-soller** (ob-and-sol-er), *n.* (See above.) A scholastic disputant; a religious controversialist; a polemic.

To pass for deep and learned scholars, Although but petty ob-and-solers, As if th' unsearchable books Had been a cowering in the schools. *Hudibras.*

Obars, **Obars** (ob-ars), *n.* An ancient beverage, a kind of mead.

Chimney sweeps To drink balneus and strong waters from Mouth and throat. *R. Jonson.*

Obdormition (ob-dor-mí-tion), *n.* [L. obdormio, to sleep—ob, and dormio, to sleep.] Sleep; sound sleep. 'A possible obdormition in thy bed of ease and honour.' *Sp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Obduce (ob-dú-s), *v. t.* [L. obducere—ob, and ducere, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. 'A cortex that is obduced over the cuticle.' *Br. H. Hale.* [Rare.]

Obduct (ob-dúkt), *v. t.* [L. obducere. See OB-DUCE.] To draw over; to cover; to obduce. *Br. T. Brown.*

Obduction (ob-dúk-shon), *n.* [L. obducere. See OB-DUCE.] The act of drawing over, as a covering. *Cockburn.*

Obduracy (ob-dú-rá-si), *n.* (See OB-DURATE.) The state or quality of being obdurate; especially, the state of being hardened against moral influences; invincible hardness of heart, obstinacy in wickedness. *Shak.*

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of us in *obduracy*. *South.*

Obdurate (ob-dú-rát, formerly ob-dúr-rát), *a.* [L. obdurus, from obdure, to harden—ob, intensive, and dure, to harden, from durus, hard.] 1. Hardened in heart, especially against moral influences; persisting obstinately in sin or impiety.

But to convince the proud what signs avail, Or wonders move the obdurate to relent? *Milton.*

2. Hard-hearted; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible; inexorable.

Ah, contrivance! If when you make your prayers, God should be as rigorous as yourselves, How would it fare with your departing souls? *Shak.*

3. Harsh; rugged; rough. [Rare.]

They joined the most obdurate conscience without one intervening word. *Swif.*

Obduracy (ob-dú-rá-si), *n.* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impetuosity.

Obdurateness (ob-dú-rá-ti-nés), *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin. 'Obdurateness of men's hearts.' *Hammond.*

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *v. t.* To become hard. 'Gentleness of good, as stones they soon obdurate.' *Heywood.*

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *v. t.* [L. obdura. See OB-DURATE.] To make obdurate, to harden.

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *a.* Obdurate; hard.

If the general's heart be to obdurate To an old begging soldier. *Milford.*

Obdurateness, **Obdurateness** (ob-dúr-ti-nés, ob-dúr-ti-nés), *n.* Obduracy. [Rare.]

Even the best of us lay open to a certain similitude and obdurateness of heart. *Sp. Hall.*

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *n.* A species of magical art or witchcraft practiced among the African negroes. The practitioner is called an obdurate or obdurate-woman. Written also *Obd.*

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *n.* Obdurate, submissive, compliant. 'Obdurate submission.' *Sp. Hall.*

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *n.* (Fr. obdurate, from L. obdurate, obdurate. See OBT.)

1. The act or habit of obeying, compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority, as, *obdurate* to a person or to a law or command, to reduce a person to *obdurate*. 'Reclaimed to your obdurate fifty fortresses.' *Shak.* 2. To give *obdurate* where 'tis truly owed.' *Shak.* 3. Words or action expressive of respect or reverence; dutifulness. 'To speak my thanks and my obdurate.' *Shak.*

If I affect it (the crown) more Than as your honour and as your renown, Let me no more from this obdurate eye Which my most inward true and dutiful spirit Teacheth, this prostrate and exterior bending. *Shak.*

2. In eccl. hist. (a) a party of adherents; as, the Avignon *obdurate*; the *obdurate* of Gregory XIII., &c. (b) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his subjects any special precept or instruction.—*Passive obdurate*, unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful. *Passive obdurate* and non-resistance to the powers that be have sometimes been taught as a political doctrine.

Obduracy (ob-dúr), *n.* One who obeys. 'Obduracy to their church.' *Pass.*

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *n.* [L. obdurate, ppr. of obducere, to obey. See OBT.] Submissive to authority, constraint, or control, yielding compliance, dutiful, willing to obey. 'Obdurate to government and peaceable one towards another.' *Tillotson.*

The chief his orders gives, the obdurate hand, With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pass.*

Obdurate (ob-dúr), *n.* [L. obdurate, ppr. of obducere, to obey. See OBT.] Submissive to authority, constraint, or control, yielding compliance, dutiful, willing to obey.

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and many have been removed thence to Rome and other places. They seem to have been erected to record the honors or triumphs of the monarchs.

The two largest obelisks were erected by Sesostris in Heliopolis; the height of these was 180 feet. They were removed to Rome by Augustus. Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were offered by Mohamed Ali in 1802 to England and France. The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in Paris in 1833.

The English one lay prostrate in the sand until it was removed and erected in London, in 1878, by private enterprise. Its height is 69 feet 5½ inches, and its breadth at the base 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches.—2. In writing or printing, a reference or mark (thus ¶) referring the reader to a note in the margin or at the foot of a page. It is also used for designating obsolete words, as a mark of censure, and for other purposes, varying with the pleasure of the writer.

The Lord Keeper was scratched with that obelisk, that he favored the Puritans. *Sp. Hall.*

Obelisk (ob-é-lisk), *v. t.* To mark with an obelisk, as in writing or printing.

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obey. *Tennyson.* Formerly when used as a nautical verb it was sometimes followed by *to* in accordance with the French idiom.

Yet to their general's voice they soon obeyed.

He commanded the trumpet to sound, to which the two brave knights obeying, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Obeys (ô-bâ'er), *n.* One who yields obedience. *Price.*

Obeysingly (ô-bâ-ing-lî), *adv.* In an obedient manner; complying; submissively.

Obedience, *n.* Obedience. See **OBEYANCE**.

Obeysing, *n.* Obedience. *Chaucer.*

Obedience (ô-bêr-mât), *v.t.* [L. *obtemperare*, *obtemperatus*—prefix *ob*, and *temperare*, strong.] To make firm; to harden in resolution. *Sheldon.*

Obedience (ô-bêr-mâ'ahon), *n.* Hardened resolution; obstinacy.

All the *obedience* and *obedience* of mind, by which they had shut their eyes against that light, was to be recanted by repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Obdurate (ô-bêr-mât), *p. and a.* Obdurate; hardened; confirmed. *Sp. Hall.*

Obfuscate (ô-bus-kât), *v.t.* [L. *obfuscare*, *obfuscatus*, for *ofuscare*—prefix *ob*, and *fuscare*, to obscure, from *fusus*, dark.] 1. To darken; to obscure.

His beard, like a smoke-jack, the funnel unwept, and the idiosyncrasy round about it, all obfuscated and darkened over with fuliginous matter. *Savane.*

2. *Fig.* to bewilder; to confuse; to muddle; to be obfuscated with drink.

As for Uncle Puffer, he could hardly have been more obfuscated if Mr. Tulliver had said that he was going to send Tom to the Lord Chancellor. *George Eliot.*

Obfuscate (ô-bus-kât), *a.* Darkened; obscured; clouded. "A very obfuscate and obscure sight." *Burton.*

Obfuscation (ô-bus-kâ'ahon), *n.* The act of obfuscating or rendering obscure; a clouding. *Burton.*

Obfuscate (ô-bus-kât), *v.t.* To obfuscate; to darken.

Obi (ô-bî), *n.* Same as **Obeis**.

Oblique (ô-bî-kwî), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, reversed, and *oblique*.] In bot. a term applied to an involucre the exterior scales of which are progressively longer than the interior ones.

Obit (ô-bî-t), *n.* [L. *obitus*, death, from *ob*, *obitus*, to die—*ob*, against, and *eo*, to go.] 1. Death; decease.—2. Funeral solemnities. 3. The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance held on the anniversary of his death.

In many of our colleges the *obit*, or anniversary of the death of the founder, is piously observed. *Hook.*

4. A particular length of slate. *Simmonds.*

Obiter (ô-bî-têr), *adv.* [L. from *ob*, along, and *iter*, a way.] In going along; by the by; by chance; incidentally; as, this legal opinion was given *obiter*.—*Obiter dictum*, in law, an incidental opinion, in contradistinction from a *judicial dictum*.

Obituary (ô-bî-tû-ri-âl), *a.* [L. *ob*, to die, *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as, *obituary days*.

Obituarially (ô-bî-tû-ri-âl), *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

Obituary (ô-bî-tû-ri-âl), *n.* [Fr. *obituaire*. See **OBIT**.] 1. A list of the dead, or a register of obituary anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.

They had a register wherein they entered the obits or obituary days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the *obituary*. *Jeans.*

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

Obituary (ô-bî-tû-ri-âl), *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an *obituary notice*.

Those things in ourselves are the only proper objects of our soul, which, in others, are the unprofitable subjects of our praise. *Sp. Spence.*

You think, and what does thinking include? Manifestly a subject and an object—a thinking being and thought itself. *J. D. Morrell.*

2. Anything visible and tangible; a concrete reality; a material, or material product. "Machinery, firearms, steam-coal, and similar objects." *A. Menzies.*

Think on thy Protest when thou haply seest Some rare, noteworthy object in thy travels. *Shak.*

3. The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice, sight; appearance. [Rare.] The object of our misery is as an inventory to particularize their abundance. *Shak.*

Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose In glorious object. *Chapman.*

4. That to which efforts are directed; aim; end; ultimate purpose; as, to attain one's object; his object in calling on me was to ask my advice.

There was this difference in his existence before and since his travels; he was now conscious he wanted an object. *Disraeli.*

5. One who is rendered more or less helpless by disease, accident, or congenital defect; as, a poor, deformed object. [Scotch.]

'What!' roars Macdonald—'Yon pulpit shagbitten in-kneed scrag of a thing! Would any Christian body even yon bit object to a bonny some wad-fair young woman like Miss Catline?' *Lockhart.*

6. In gram. 1. tense or class the action or the sentence word or member as in the sentence, 'The bull's-eye is a sentence.' 'I received seven half-pence and received object of the received.

Object (ô-bjekt), *v.t.* [L. *obijcto*, *objectum*, to throw or put before, to put in the way, to object—*ob*, against, and *ijcto*, to throw.] 1. To place before; to set clearly in view; to expose.

Amaze poor mortals and object their crimes. *G. Herbert.*

2. To throw or place in the way; to oppose.

The mist object, and condense'd the skies. *Pope.* Of less account some knight thereto object, Whose loss so great and harmful can not prove. *Fletcher.*

3. To bring forward as a charge or matter of reproach, or as a ground or reason adverse to something; to state or urge against or in opposition to; to state as an objection; as, he objected that the candidate was too young; frequently with *to* or *against*.

It was objected against a late painter that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could object to him. *Atterbury.*

The Normans were apt to object gluttony and drunkenness to the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To bring before one's notice; to offer as a proposal; to propose; to suggest. *Shak.*

Object (ô-bjekt), *v.t.* To make opposition in words or arguments; to offer reasons against; as, the counsel objected to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses; if he wishes to leave I shall not object.

Object (ô-bjekt), *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. *Abb. Sandys.*

Objectable (ô-bjekt-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being made or urged as an objection. *Jer. Taylor* [Rare.]

Object-ender (ô-bjekt-find-êr), *n.* In microscopes, an eye-piece of low power used to search for an object to be afterwards examined by a more powerful eye-piece.

Object-glass (ô-bjekt-glas), *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eye-piece. In the finest refracting telescopes the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. The substances chiefly used are crown-glass and flint-glass.

Objectify (ô-bjekt-î-fî), *v.t.* To form into an object; to constitute anything as an object; to cause to assume the character of an object. *J. D. Morrell.*

Objection (ô-bjekt-â-hon), *n.* [L. *obijctio*, from *obijcto*, to object.] 1. The act of objecting, or of presenting something in opposition.—2. That which is or may be presented in opposition; adverse reason, argument, or charge; fault found; as, many objections

may be brought forward to that course. "Your spiteful false objections." *Shak.* "Objections against an hypothesis." *T. Burnet.* 3. Cause of trouble or sorrow; care. [Rare.]

Though the man can run from many hours of his sadness, yet he must return to it again, and when he sits among his neighbours, he remembers the objection that lies in his bosom and he sighs deeply. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple. **Objectionable** (ô-bjekt-â-hon-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being objected to; liable to objection; generally justly liable, calling for disapproval; as, his conduct, his language, is most objectionable.

Objectionably (ô-bjekt-â-hon-â-bl), *adv.* In an objectionable manner; so as to be liable to objection.

Objectist (ô-bjekt-îst), *n.* An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Rees.*

(f.) Being to an what is used of entirely no trace to sub-

don is curious we are things, the matter.

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The *objective point* may be either the passage over a river, a pass in a chain of mountains, a fortress the possession of which insures the subjection of the surrounding district, the junction of two rivers or of several roads or railways, or the capital of the country. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Objective (ô-bjekt-îv), *n.* 1. In gram. the objective case.—2. The object-glass of the microscope.

Objectively (ô-bjekt-îv-lî), *adv.* In an objective manner.

Objectiveness (ô-bjekt-îv-nês), *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies which produceth light? *Sir M. Hale.*

Objectivity (ô-bjekt-îv-î-tî), *n.* The quality or state of being objective. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

To philosophy, philosophy, make an object; to philosophy, to philosophy.

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(c) irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

Obliterate (ob-lit'ér-át) v. t. [L. *obliterare*, to blot out, to cause to be forgotten—prefix *ob*, and *littera*, a letter.] 1. To efface, to erase or blot out, to make undecipherable, as, a writing may be obliterated by erasure, by blotting or by the slow operation of time or natural causes. 2. To wear out, to destroy by time or other means, to cause to be forgotten, as, to obliterate ideas or impressions.

Let men consider themselves as numbered to that unhappy contract which has rendered them part of the Devil's provision, and consider how they may obliterate that reproach.

This is what *obliterate* does for us, the harsh and bitter features of sin or that experience are slowly obliterated and memory begins to look kindly on the past.

2. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state, as, the pulse was obliterated. — *Obliterated* wound or dent, in patch, a canal or duct whose walls have continued such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

Obliterate (ob-lit'ér-át) n. In optics, a term applied to imprecisions and elevations nearly effaced or obliterated.

Obliteration (ob-lit'ér-á-shun) n. 1. The act of obliterating or effacing, effacement; a blotting out or wearing out, extinction. 2. In patch, the closure of a canal or cavity of the body by adhesion of its walls.

Obliterate (ob-lit'ér-át) n. Tending to obliterate, obliterating, effacing, erasing.

Oblivial (ob-liv'í-ál) n. A. Forgetful; oblivious. B. *Reverend*.

Oblivious (ob-liv'í-ous) n. [L. *oblivius*, oblivious, from *obliviscor*, to forget—prefix *ob*, and *obliviscor*, from *livo*, to become black.] 1. The state of being blotting out from the memory, the being forgotten.

Thy such to read oblivion yield his part Of thee, thy record never can be mind's. *Shak.*

The origin of our city will be buried in eternal oblivion.

2. Forgetfulness, the act of forgetting.

Among our crimes oblivion may be met. *Dryden.*

Can they imagine that God has therefore forgot them as because they are not willing to remember them? or will they measure his pardon by their own oblivion?

2. A forgetting of offences, or remission of punishment. An act of oblivion is an amnesty or general pardon of crimes and offences granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted. *See J. Davies.*

Oblivious (ob-liv'í-ous) n. [L. *oblivius*, oblivious.] 1. Causing forgetfulness. 2. Same as *oblivious* antithesis. *Shak.*

Behold the creature of the oblivion like. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful. "Through age both weak in body and oblivious." *Letimer.*

The stake had jumbled the far boy's function together instead of arranging them in proper order, or had covered such a quantity of new ideas within him as to render him oblivious of ordinary forms and occurrences.

Obliviously (ob-liv'í-ous-ly) adv. In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

Obliviousness (ob-liv'í-ous-ness) n. State of being oblivious.

Oblivion (ob-liv'í-on) n. A galaxy.

Oblong (ob-long) n. [L. *oblongus*, oblong.] 1. Longer than broad, rectangular, and having the length greater than the breadth.

— *Oblong* spheroid, a term sometimes used for a prolate spheroid. *See Prolate.* 2. In bot. elliptical, obtuse at each end, as the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum*.

Oblong (ob-long) n. A figure which is longer than it is broad, specifically, in geometry, a right-angled parallelogram or rectangle, whose length exceeds its breadth.

The best figure of a garden I esteem an oblong open a domain.

See W. Temple.

Oblongish (ob-long-ish) n. Somewhat oblong.

Oblongity (ob-long-í-ty) n. In an oblong form, as, oblongity shaped.

Oblongness (ob-long-ness) n. The state of being oblong.

Oblong-ovate (ob-long-ó-vát) n. In bot. between oblong and ovate.

Oblongous (ob-long-í-ous) n. Containing oblong, reproachful. "Apt to rise and vent in oblongous scorn." *See R. Newton.*

Oblongous (ob-long-í-ous) n. [L. *oblongus*, from *obliviscor*—*ob*, against, and *livo*, to speak.] 1. Controversial speech, reproachful language,

language that causes reproach and odium to rest on men or their actions.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be mentioned with oblong and detraction?

2. Cause of reproach, disgrace.

My identity's the jewel of our house Which were the greatest oblong if the world for me to lose.

Obloquy (ob-ló-qui) n. [L. *obloquy*, reviling, calumny, slander, detraction.] 1. A struggling or striving against, resistance. 2. That artificial oblation and facing out of the matter. *Forbury* (Rare).

Obloquy (ob-ló-qui) n. [L. *obloquy*, to be silent—prefix *ob* and *loquy*, dumbness.] 1. Loss of speech, dumbness. *See J. Browne.* 2. A keeping silence. "The obloquy, the gloom, and mortification of religious orders." *Perry.*

Obnoxious (ob-nó-shí-ous) n. [L. *obnoxius*—*ob*, and *nox*, harm, hurt, from root of *noce*, to hurt.] 1. Liable or exposed to harm or injury, exposed to punishment, liable or exposed in general, generally with *to*.

We have curious obnoxious to God's severe justice.

They have the government a trunk, naked, defenceless, and obnoxious to every storm.

2. Subject, answerable, bound with to. "Esteeming it more honorable to live on the public than to be obnoxious to any private person." *Wilson.* "The writings of lawyers, which are tied and obnoxious to their particular laws." *Newton.* 2. Reprehensible, censurable, not approved. "Obnoxious authors." *Fall.* 3. Odious, hateful, offensive, unpopular. "One in popular, another obnoxious." *Madison.* "Obnoxious to a political party." *Whately.*

Obnoxiously (ob-nó-shí-ous-ly) adv. In an obnoxious manner, reprehensibly, offensively.

Obnoxiousness (ob-nó-shí-ous-ness) n. The state of being obnoxious (a) liability (b) reprehensibility, odiousness, offensiveness, as popularity. "The obnoxiousness of his own obnoxiousness." *By Hall.*

Obluncheon (ob-lún-chen) n. [L. *obluncheon*, to cloud—prefix *ob*, and *luncheon*, cloudy, from *luncheon*, mist, cloud.] To cloud, to obscure. (Rare.)

But corporal life doth an oblation Our toward eyes that they be nothing bright.

Obluncheon (ob-lún-chen) n. The act or operation of oblation or making dark or obscure. (Rare.)

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4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation; as, an *obscure* retreat. 'The *obscure* corners of the earth.' *Sir J. Davies*.—5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean; as, he is quite an *obscure* individual.

The soldiers murmur
To see their warlike eagles mew their honours
In *obscure* towns. *Beau. & Fl.*

6. Not clear, full, or distinct; imperfect; as, an *obscure* view of remote objects.—*SYN.* Dark, dim, darksome, abstruse, intricate, difficult, mysterious, retired, unnoticed, unknown, humble, mean, indistinct, imperfect, defective.

Obscure (ob-skūr'), v.t. 1. To darken; to make dark; to deprive of light; to cloud; to make dim; to eclipse; as, clouds *obscure* the sky. 'Cynthia for shame *obscure* her silver shine.' *Shak.*—2. To make less intelligible, legible, or visible.

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of the learned as this.

2. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious; to degrade; to make mean; to tarnish. 'Obscured, deprived of honour and inheritance.' *Shak.* 'And see't not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame?' *Dryden.*

You have suborn'd this man
Of purpose to *obscure* my noble birth. *Shak.*

4. To keep in the dark; to hide; to prevent from being known; to disguise.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscure'd! *Milton.*

I must be plain then, come, I know you are Maria: this thin veil cannot *obscure* you. *Beau. & Fl.*

Obscure (ob-skūr'), v.i. To hide; to conceal one's self.

How! there's bad news:
I must *obscure* and hear it. *Beau. & Fl.*

Obscure (ob-skūr'), n. Obscurity. 'The dark and palpable *obscure*.' *Milton.* **Obscurely** (ob-skūr'li), adv. In an obscure manner: (a) darkly; dimly; not clearly; imperfectly; as, *obscurely* visible.

The lightning's light is lost; it shines not here,
But shoots *obscurely* through night's stormy air. *May.*

(b) In a hidden manner; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously.

There live retired,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison.*

(c) Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly; indirectly.

The woman's seed *obscurely* then forsook,
Now ampler known, thy Saviour and thy Lord. *Milton.*

Obscurement (ob-skūr'mēt'), n. The state of being obscured; the act of obscuring; darkness; obscuration.

Obscureness (ob-skūr'nes), n. Same as *Obscurity*.

Obscurer (ob-skūr'ér), n. One who or that which obscures. 'Such a waster and *obscurer* of such loveliness.' *Lord.*

Obscurity (ob-skūr'ri-ti), n. [*L. obscuritas*, from *obscurus*, dark. See *OBSCURE*.] The quality or state of being obscure: (a) darkness; want of light; dimness.

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity*. *Is. lix. 9.*

(b) Darkness of meaning; unintelligibility. 'Many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me.' *Locke.* (c) An obscure place, state, or condition; especially, a state of being unknown to fame.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But like the sun must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

—Darkness, *Obscurity*, Dimness. See under *DARKNESS*.

Obscrate (ob'sk-rāt'), v.t. [*L. obscrato*, to entreat—prefix *ob*, and *sacer*, sacred.] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly. *Cockeram.*

Obscuration (ob-sē-kra'shon), n. 1. The act of obscuring; entreaty; supplication.

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obscurations* and hearty requests. *Bacon.*

2. In *rhét.* a figure in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

Obscratory (ob-sē-kra'to-ri), a. Supplicatory; expressing entreaty. 'That gracious and *obscratory* charge of the blessed apostle of the Gentiles.' *Bp. Hall.* [*Rare.*]

Obsequant (ob'sē-kwent'), a. [*L. obsequens*, ppr. of *obsequor*, to follow.] Obedient; submissive. 'Piant, and *obsequant* to his pleasure.' *Fotherby.* [*Rare.*]

Obsequence (ob-sē-kwi-ens), n. Obsequiousness. *Quart. Rev.*

Obsequious (ob-sē-kwi-us), a. [*From L. obsequiosus*, obsequious, from *obsequium*, com-

pliance, from *obsequor*, to follow—prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow. In last two senses from *obsequy*, *obsequies*, which have the same origin.] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others; zealous; officious; devoted. 'Let me be *obsequious* in thy heart.' *Shak.* [*Now obsolete or obsolescent in this sense.*]

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.* Hence—2. Servilely condescending; compliant to excess; showing a mean readiness to fall in with the will of another; cringing; fawning.

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

3.† Funeral; pertaining to funeral rites.

In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shak.*

4.† Absorbed in grief proper to a funeral.

My sighing breast shall be my funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee. *Shak.*

Obsequiously (ob-sē-kwi-us-li), adv. 1. In an obsequious manner; with ready obedience; with prompt compliance; servilely; cringingly.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

2.† In a mourning manner; with reverence for the dead.

While I awhile *obsequiously* lament
Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shak.*

Obsequiousness (ob-sē-kwi-us-nes), n. The quality of being obsequious: (a) ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior. (b) Servile submission; mean or excessive compliance. [*Obsolete or obsolescent in this sense.*]

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*. *South.*

Obsequy (ob'sē-kwi'), n. [*From rare L. obsequia*, obsequies, used instead of the regular *exsequia*—prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow.] A funeral rite, ceremony, or solemnity. 'Silent *obsequy* and funeral train.' *Milton.* 'The chief mourner at his *obsequies*.' *Dryden.* [*Rarely used in the singular.*]

Buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous *obsequies*,
And mass, and rolling music, like a queen. *Tennyson.*

Obsequy (ob'sē-kwi'), n. Obsequiousness.

'Tis true that sway'd by strong necessity
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jonson.*

Obscrate (ob'sē-rāt'), v.t. [*L. obscrato*—prefix *ob*, and *sca*, a bar.] To lock up. *Cockeram.*

Observable (ob-sērv'a-bl), a. Capable of being observed or noticed; worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter. *Woodward.*

Observableness (ob-sērv'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being observable.

Observably (ob-sērv'a-bl), adv. In an observable manner; remarkably.

Observance (ob-sērv'ans), n. [*Fr. observance*, *L. observantia*. See *OBSERVE*.] 1. The act of observing or keeping; the act of adhering to in practice; performance; as, the *observance* of rules, rites, ceremonies, or laws.

It is a custom
More honoured in the breach than the *observance*. *Shak.*

Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Racine.*

2. A rite or ceremony; an act performed in token of respect, worship, and the like.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*. *Rogers.*

He compassed her with sweet *observances*
And worship, never leaving her. *Tennyson.*

3. A thing to be observed.

There are other strict *observances*;
As, not to see a woman. *Shak.*

4.† Observation; attention.

Take a taste of my finding him, and relish it with good *observance*. *Shak.*

5. Obedient regard or attention; attentiveness; respectful or servile attention (to a person); homage. 'All adoration, duty, and *observance*.' *Shak.* [*Now rare.*]

Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him. *Wotton.*

Observandum (ob-sērv'an'dum), n. pl. Ob-

servanda (ob-sērv'an'da), [*L.*] A thing to be observed.

Observant (ob-sērv'ant'), a. 1. Characterized by observation; having good powers of observation; taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; as, an *observant* traveller; a man of *observant* habits.

Wandering from climate to climate *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Page.*

2. Attentive to duties or commands; obedient; adhering to in practice: with *q*; as, he is very *observant* of the rules of his order. 'Strict and most *observant* watch.' *Shak.*

3. Carefully attentive; showing attention to; submissive; *observant*: with *of* before a person. [*Now rare.*]

We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Sir K. Digby.*

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course? *Raleigh.*

SYN. Mindful, regardful, obedient, submissive.

Observant (ob-sērv'ant'), n. 1.† A slavish or obsequious attendant.

These kind of slaves I know, which in this plianness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak.*

2.† A diligent observer. *Hooker*.—3. A member of a branch of the Franciscan order of friars, otherwise called *Recollets*, who interpret and observe the rules with extreme rigour.

Observantist (ob-sērv'ant-ist), n. Same as *Observant*, 3.

Observantly (ob-sērv'ant-li), adv. In an observant manner; attentively. *Wright.*

Observation (ob-sērv'ā'shon), n. [*L. observatio*. See *OBSERVE*.] 1. The act, power, or habit of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on anything; as, a spot on the sun's disc did not fall under his *observation*; the distinction made by the orator escaped his *observation*; a man of great *observation*. Specifically—2. In *science*, the act of taking notice for a scientific or practical purpose of particular phenomena as they occur in the course of nature; also, the information gained by such an act; as, to tabulate *observations*. *Observation* is distinguished from *experiment*, in which the observer or experimenter determines for himself the conditions under which that which he wishes to observe takes place. Thus we speak of *observations* in astronomy, meteorology, physiology, &c.; *observations* on the satellites of Jupiter, on the direction and velocity of the winds, on the stages of a disease; but *experiments* in chemistry, natural philosophy, with mercury, electrified bodies, &c.—3. Knowledge or ideas gained by observing; experience.

In his brain
He hath strange places cramm'd
With *observation*. *Shak.*

In matters of human prudence we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct. *Watts.*

4. A remark based or professing to be based on what has been observed; an opinion expressed. 'That's a foolish *observation*.' *Shak.*

To *observation* which ourselves we make
We grow more partial for the observer's sake. *Pope.*

5. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed. 'The *observation* of the Sabbath.' *Macaulay.* [*Now rare.*]—Working an *observation*, the process of determining the latitude or longitude by calculation, from an observation taken with an instrument of the altitude or relative position of any of the heavenly bodies.—*SYN.* Observance, notice, attention, remark, comment, note, animadversion.

Observational (ob-sērv'ā'shon-al), a. Consisting of or relating to observations.

Observative (ob-sērv'a-tiv), a. Observing; watchful; attentive. *North Brit. Rev.* [*Rare.*]

Observer (ob-sērv'at'ér), n. [*Fr. observateur*.] 1. One that observes or takes notice. 'The *observer* of the bills of mortality.' *Sir M. Hale*.—2. A remarker.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say;
Good *observer*, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

Observatory (ob-sērv'a-to-ri), n. [*Fr. observatoire*.] 1. A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making observations of natural phenomena; as, a magnetic or meteorological *observatory*; but more especially one constructed for astronomical observations, from which there is an unobstructed view of the heavens, and in which the instruments are free from agitation and other disturbances.—2. A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford

an extensive view; such as a look-out station, a signalling station, etc.
Observe (ob-serv') v. t. pret. & pp. *observed*; pp. *observing*. [L. *observe*—ob, before, in front, and serve, to keep or hold. The literal sense is to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on.] 1. To look on with attention, to regard attentively with the view of discovering anything, to watch, as, an astronomer *observes* the heavens, a sailor the sky, to *observe* one's every movement.
 Remember, that as things *are observed* others, so not those *observed* by angels and by man.
 For Taylor.

2. To see or behold; to notice; to perceive; to detect; to discover; as, you could not fail to *observe* his uneasiness; we *observed* that the tide was low. 'Honourable action, such as he hath *observed* in noble ladies.' Shak.
 3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment, to remark, to mention, to take notice of in words.
 The compassion and benignity of the Saviour towards little children is *observed* by all the evangelists.
 Alford.

4. To keep with due circumstances, to celebrate.
 To shall *observe* the feast of unadorned bread.
 R. M. W.

5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey, as, to *observe* the rules and regulations of a society.
 Teaching them to *observe* all things, whatsoever I have commanded you.
 R. M. W.

6. To treat with respectful attention; to study the wishes of; to humour.
 What man his love,
 Nor less the good advantage of his eyes
 By seeming cold or careless of his will;
 For he is gracious if he is observed.
 Shak.

—See, *Perceive*, *Observe*. See under *See*.
Observe (ob-serv') v. t. 1. To be attentive. 'I do love to note and to *observe*.' B. Jonson.—2. To remark, to comment; generally with upon or on.
 We have, however, already *observed* upon a great drawback which attends such benefits.
 Thompson.

Observer (ob-serv'er), n. 1. One who observes. (a) one that takes notice; a looker on, a spectator; particularly, one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance; one habitually engaged in observation; as, an astronomical *observer*.
 Careful *observers* may detect the hour.
 By more pragmatic, when to dread a shower.
 Swift.

(b) One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to anything in practice; one who performs or fulfills, as, a careful *observer* of rules or commands. 'Diligent *observers* of old customs.' Spenser.
 He was as strict an *observer* of his word that no consideration whatever could make him break it.
 Prior.

Hisself once read would discourse to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer*.
 Alford.
 2. A sympathetic follower; one who fawns or cringes.
 Great ones still have great
 To make them sport, or rob them of with flattery.
 Observers of all kinds.
 R. M. W.

Observing (ob-serv'ing), n. *Observant*; attentive.
Observingly (ob-serv'ing-ly), adv. In an attentive manner; attentively; carefully; with close observation. Shak.
Obscene (ob-sen'), v. t. [L. *obsceus*, obscene, to beseege—ob, in front, and sen, to sit.] To beseege; to beseege; to compass about. 'Obscene with inordinate glory.' Sir T. Mory.

Obsession (ob-sesh'ion), n. [L. *obsessio*, a blockade. See *Obsess*.] The act of beseeging; the state of a person vexed or besieged by an evil spirit antecedent to possession. [Rare.]
 Goose fathers, he's present'd; I say,
 Famine's, say, if there be possession
 And obsession, he has both.
 R. M. W.

Obsidian (ob-sid'ian), n. [Called *Obsidian* from *Obsidia* (stone of Obsidia) by Pliny after a person named Obsidia, who, according to him, discovered it in Euboea.] Vitreous lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral which may be either impure orthoclase or a lava which has become glassy by rapid cooling, generally placed among the felspars. Pictitious, which has the lustre of pitch rather than glass, and sometimes the form of concretionary nodules (opals), are varieties, or closely akin to it. Obsidian consists of silicate of alumina with

iron, and lime or potash or soda according to the species of felspar involved. In Mexico and Peru cutting weapons and rings were manufactured out of it.

Obdurate (ob-idi'-on-ah), n. [L. *obdurate*, from *obdus*, a stage. See *Obdurate*.] Pertaining to a stage.—*Obdurate scales*, scales of various bones metala, struck in beaded places, as a substitute for current money.—*Obdurate grove*, in Rome, a grove made of grass, given to him who held out a stage or caused one to be raised.
Obdurate (ob-idi'-on-ah), n. [L. *ob*, and *durare*, a seal.] The act of sealing up.
Obdurate (ob-sigh'at), v. t. [L. *obdurate*—ob, and *signa*, to seal, from *signum*, a seal, a sign.] To seal up, to ratify.

As circumscription was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the Sabbath did *obdurate* the covenant made with the children of Israel, after their delivery out of Egypt.
 Burrows.
Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. [See above.] The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. 'By way of obdurate of that covenant.' Whistler.
Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. Ratifying; confirming by sealing. 'Obdurate signs.' By Ward.

Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), v. t. To become obdurate. *Pitiedward Hall*.
Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. The state or process of becoming obdurate.
Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. [L. *obdurate*, to go out of use.] Becoming obdurate; going out of use; passing into disuse; as, an obdurate word or custom.

Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. [L. *obdurate*, pp. of *obdure*, to go out of use—*ob*, prefix, and *duere*, to use, to be wont.] 1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; out of fashion, as, an obdurate word; an obdurate custom; an obdurate law. 'That ancient and most obdurate Smith Square.' Dimsdale.
 What makes a word obdurate, more than general agreement to forsake? And how shall it be continued when it conveys an obdurate idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse and replacement by unfamiliarity.
 Johnson.

There has not originated the great classical virtue of antiquity, nor the progress of knowledge reduced their thoughts obdurate.
 Dr. Cond.
 2. In bad, imperfectly developed; obsolete; rudimentary, as, an obdurate only; an obdurate body.—*Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete*. See *ANCIENT*.

Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. 1. The state of being obdurate or out of use; a state of disuse.—2. In bad, the state of being obsolete, or so imperfectly developed as not to be distinctly discernible.
Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. [Fr. from L. *obdurate*, an obstacle, from *ob*, to withstand—*ob*, against, and *duere*, to stand.] That which opposes; anything that stands in the way and hinders progress; hindrance, obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense.
 If all obstacles were cut away,
 And that our path were even to the crown,
 As my steps were and then by birth.
 Shak.

Obdurate (ob-sig'-n-ah-on), n. Obdurate; intended as an ignorant hinderer.
 Via, Jean! there will be no obdurate.
 Shak.

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turition, and treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery; the art or science of midwifery.

Obstetric (ob-strich't), n. Same as *Obstetrics*. Duglison. [Rare.]
Obstinate (ob-strich't), n. [L. *obstinatus*, from *ob*, to stand against, to oppose—*ob*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] The state or quality of being obstinate (a) a fixedness in opinion or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty, firm and (usually but not necessarily) unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system, a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other means; stubbornness, pertinacity, perverseness; when used of a laudable persistency, it is usually intended to designate a high degree of persistency.
 Only do
 And belch obstinacy in thy tongue.
 Shak.

(b) The quality of resisting remedies or palliative measures; the quality of being difficult to subdue or alliterate, as, the obstinacy of a disease or evil.—*ST* Firmness, resolution, inflexibility, persistency, pertinacity, stubbornness, perverseness, contumacy.
Obstinate (ob-strich't), n. [L. *obstinatus*, pp. of *obstinare*, to set one's mind firmly on, to resolve on, from *ob*, to stand against, to oppose—*ob*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose, fixed firmly in resolution, not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; in a better sense, undeviatingly persistent. 'No sea to meek, no sea to obstinate.' Pope.
 I have known great cures done by obstinate resolution of drinking no wine.
 Sir W. Temple.

2. Not yielding or not easily subdued or removed; as, an obstinate fever; obstinate obstructions, an obstinate cough.—*Obstinately*, *obstinately*. Both obstinacy and stubbornness imply an excessive and vicious perseverance in pursuing our own judgment in opposition to that of others, but to be obstinate implies the doing what we ourselves choose. To be stubborn denotes, rather, not to do what others advise or desire. An obstinate man will pursue his own foolish purpose, in spite of the wisest and kindest counsel. A stubborn child will not comply with the advice, or obey the commands, of a parent. Obstinate requires a positive idea, stubbornness merely a negation. Sir J. Macintosh.—*ST* Inflexible, immovable, firm, resolute, pertinacious, headstrong, stubborn, unyielding, opinionated, refractory, perverse, contumacious.

Obstinately (ob-strich't-ly), adv. In an obstinate manner, with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; stubbornly, pertinaciously. 'Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just.' Addison.

Obstinateness (ob-strich't-ness), n. The state of being obstinate; obstinacy. 'An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible obstinateness.' steep. By.

Obstinate (ob-strich't), n. [L. *obstinatus*, pp. of *obstinare*, to set one's mind firmly on, to resolve on, from *ob*, to stand against, to oppose—*ob*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] The state or quality of being obstinate; obstinacy. 'An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible obstinateness.' steep. By.

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Obstruct (ob-strukt'), v. t. [L. *obstruere*, to obstruct, to stop up, to close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; as, to obstruct a road, highway, or channel; to obstruct the

canals or fine vessels of the body. 'Obstruct the mouth of hell.' *Milton*.—2. To hinder from passing; to stop; to impede; to keep back; as, the bar at the mouth of the river obstructs the entrance of ships; clouds obstruct the light of the sun.

From hence no cloud, or, to obstruct his sight, Star intercepted, however small, he sees. *Milton*.

3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow; as, progress is often obstructed by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.—*Syn.* To bar, barricade, stop, arrest, check, interrupt, clog, choke, impede, retard, embarrass, oppose.

Obstructor (ob-struk'tér), *n.* One that obstructs or hinders. *Whitlock*.

Obstruction (ob-struk'shon), *n.* [L. *obstruere*. See **OBSTRUCT**.] 1. The act of obstructing; as, the obstruction of a road by felled trees.—2. Obstacle; impediment; anything that stops or closes a way, passage, or channel; as, bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often obstructions to navigation.—3. That which impedes progress; check; hindrance; as, disunion and party spirit are often obstructions to public prosperity. 'A popular assembly free from obstructions.' *Swift*.—4. The state of having the vital functions obstructed or stopped from their natural courses; death. 'To lie in cold obstruction and to rot.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—*Syn.* Obstacle, bar, barrier, impediment, clog, check, hindrance, embarrassment.

Obstructionist (ob-struk'shon-ist), *n.* One who hinders or interrupts progress or the transaction of business; an obstructive.

Obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *a.* Obstructing or tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment; as, measures obstructive of justice.

Obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *n.* One who or that which obstructs; more especially one who opposes progress or reform; one who hinders the transaction of business.

Obstructively (ob-struk'tiv-ly), *adv.* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction.

Obstruent (ob-stru-ent), *a.* [L. *obstruens*, ppr. of *obstruo*, to block up. See **OBSTRUCT**.] Blocking up; hindering. *Johnson*.

Obstruent (ob-stru-ent), *n.* Anything that obstructs; especially, anything that blocks up the natural passages of the body.

Obstupefaction (ob-stú-pe-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *obstupefacio*—prefix *ob*, and *stupefacio*. See **STUPEFY**.] Same as *Stupefaction*. *Bailey*.

Obstupefactive (ob-stú-pe-fak-tiv), *a.* [See above.] Same as *Stupefactive*.

Obstupefy (ob-stú-pe-fi), *v. t.* To stupefy.

Obtain (ob-tán), *v. t.* [L. *obtinere*, to obtain, acquire, prevail, maintain—prefix *ob*, and *tenere*, to hold.] 1. To gain possession of; to gain; to procure; to receive; to get; to acquire. 'That I am desperate of obtaining her.' *Shak.*

It may be that I may obtain children by her.

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain. *Dryden*.

We acquire by our own efforts; we obtain by the efforts of others as well as ourselves; we gain or win by striving; we earn by labour. *Crabb*.

2. To maintain possession of; to keep; to hold.

His mother then is mortal, but his sire,

He who obtains the monarchy of heaven. *Milton*.

—*Attain, Obtain, Procure*. See under **ATTAIN**.

Obtain (ob-tán), *v. i.* 1. To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice; to hold good; to subsist; as, the custom still obtains among these people.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, obtained in the western parts of the empire. *Baker*.

2. To prevail; to succeed. [Rare.]

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fairly pleaded; especially towards the side which obtains not. *Bacon*.

Obtainable (ob-tán'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being obtained, procured, or gained; procurable; as, a dye obtainable from a plant.

Obtainable (ob-tán'er), *n.* One who obtains. *Johnson*.

Obtainment (ob-tán'ment), *n.* The act of obtaining; attainment.

Placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the obtaining of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil. *Gladding*.

Obtected (ob-tek'ted), *a.* [L. *obtectus*, from prefix *ob*, and *tecto*, to cover.] Covered; protected; especially, in zoöl. covered with a hard shelly case.

Obtecto-venose (ob-tek'tó-vé-nóse), *a.* In bot. a term applied to a leaf whose principal and longitudinal veins are held together by simple cross-veins.

Obtemper (ob-tem-pér), *v. t.* [See below.] In *Scots law*, to obey or comply with a judgment of court; to implement.

Obtemperate (ob-tem-pér-át), *v. t.* [L. *obtempero*, to obey.] To obey; to yield obedience to. *Bailey*.

Obtend (ob-tend), *v. t.* [L. *obtendo*—*ob*, against, and *tendo*, to stretch; lit. to stretch against or before.] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Dryden*.—2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,

Obtending Heaven for what'er ills befall. *Dryden*.

Obtenebation (ob-ten'é-brá'shon), *n.* [From L. *obtenebro*, to make dark—prefix *ob*, and *tenebro*, darkness.] A darkening; act of darkening; darkness. [Rare.]

In every megrim or vertigo there is an obtenebation joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon*.

Obtension (ob-ten'shon), *n.* The act of obtaining. *Johnson*.

Obtest (ob-test'), *v. t.* [L. *obtestor*—prefix *ob*, and *testor*, to witness.] 1. To call upon earnestly; to entreat; to conjure. *Bp. Burnet*. 2. To beg for; to supplicate. 'Obtest his clemency.' *Dryden*.

Obtest (ob-test'), *v. i.* To protest. [Rare.] We must not bid them good speed, but obtest against them. *Waterhouse*.

Obtestation (ob-tes-tá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of obtesting or entreating; supplication; entreaty. 'Our humblest petitions and obtestations.' *Milton*.—2. The act of protesting.

Obtrectation (ob-trek-tá'shon), *n.* [L. *obtrectatio*, from *obtrecto*, to detract from—*ob*, against, and *tracto*, intens. of *traho*, to draw.] Slander; detracting; calumny. 'Obloquy or obtrectation.' *Barrow*.

Obtrition (ob-trí'shon), *n.* [L. *obtritio*, from *obtero*, to bruise.] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction. *Maunder*.

Obtrude (ob-trúd'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *obtruded*; ppr. *obtruding*. [L. *obtrudo*—prefix *ob*, and *trudo*, to thrust.] 1. To thrust prominently forward; to force into any place or state unduly or without solicitation; often with reflexive pronouns; as, to obtrude one's self upon a person's notice.

The objects of our senses obtrude their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke*.

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things human and divine might lurk in the background, but it did not obtrude itself. *Dr. Caird*.

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this diligence

In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton*.

Obtrude (ob-trúd'), *v. i.* To enter when not invited; to come prominently into notice, especially in an unwelcome manner.

Obtruder (ob-trúd'er), *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle*.

Obtruncate (ob-trung-kát), *v. t.* [L. *obtruncare*—prefix *ob*, and *truncare*, to cut off.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. *Cockeram*.

Obtruncation (ob-trung-ká'shon), *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. *Cockeram*.

Obtrusion (ob-trí'shon), *n.* [L. *obtrusio*. See **OBTRUDE**.] The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the obtrusion of crude opinions on the world. 'Savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions.' *Eliot Basilisk*.

Obtrusionist (ob-trí'shon-ist), *n.* One who obtrudes; a person of obtrusive manners; one who favours obtrusion. *Gent. Mag.*

Obtrusive (ob-trú'siv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude anything upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited; forward; intrusive.

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,

That would be woo'd and not unsought be won,

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired. *Milton*.

Obtrusively (ob-trú'siv-ly), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner; by way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited; as, to put forward opinions obtrusively.

Obtrusiveness (ob-trú'siv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being obtrusive.

Obtund (ob-tund'), *v. t.* [L. *obtundo*—prefix *ob*, and *tundo*, to beat.] 1. To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce pungency, or violent action of anything.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey*.

2. To deafen with noise.

They (John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles) were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the obtunding story of their suits and trials. *Milton*.

Obtundant (ob-tun'dent), *n.* A mucilaginous, oily, or bland medicine employed to sheathe parts from irritation, and to blunt that of certain morbid secretions. Nearly the same as *Demulcent*.

Obturation (ob-tú-rá'shon), *n.* [From L. *obturo*, *obturatum*, to stop up.] The act of closing or stopping up. *Cotgrave*.

Obturator (ob-tú-rát-ér), *n.* [See above.] 1. That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like; chiefly or exclusively an anatomical term; as, *obturator muscles*, two muscles of the gluteal region.—*Obturator externus*, a muscle arising from the *obturator foramen*, &c., and inserted into the root of the trochanter major.—*Obturator internus*, arising and inserted as the *externus*. This and the preceding muscle move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.—*Obturator foramen*, another name of the thyroid foramen, a large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes.—*Obturator nerve*, a nerve formed by a branch from the third, and another from the fourth lumbar nerve, and distributed to the *obturator externus* and adductor muscles of the thigh, &c.—2. In *surg.* a screw-shaped, pointed instrument used in cases of lithotomy.

Obtusangular (ob-tús-ang-gú-lér), *a.* [*Obtuse* and *angular*.] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

Obtuse (ob-tús'), *a.* [L. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, *obtusum*, to strike, to beat, to blunt—prefix *ob*, and *tundo*, *tudi* (Sk. *tud*), to strike, to beat, whence *contusion*.] 1. Not pointed or acute; blunt; applied to an angle. It denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees.—2. Not having acute sensibility; stupid; dull; as, he is very obtuse; his perceptions are obtuse. 'Ages dark, obtuse, and steep'd in sense.' *Young*.—3. Not sharp or shrill; as, an obtuse sound. *Johnson*.—*Obtuse leaf*, *sepal*, or *petal*, in bot. one which is blunt at the end.—*Obtuse mucronate leaf*, one which is blunt, but which terminates in a rounded point.

Obtuse-angled (ob-tús'ang-gú-lér), *a.* Having an obtuse angle; as, an obtuse-angled triangle.

Obtuse-angular (ob-tús'ang-gú-lér), *a.* Having obtuse angles.

Obtusely (ob-tús-ly), *adv.* In an obtuse manner; (a) not acutely;

bluntly; as, obtusely pointed. (b) Dully; stupidly.

Obtuseness (ob-tús'ness), *n.* The state of being obtuse: (a) bluntness; as, the obtuseness of an angle. (b) Want of quick sensibility; dulness; as, the obtuseness of the senses. 'Obtuseness of hearing.' *Sir T. Watson*. (c) Dulness of sound.

Obtusion (ob-tú'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making obtuse or blunt.—2. The state of being dulled or blunted. 'Obtusion of the senses, internal and external.' *Harvey*.

Obtusity (ob-tú'si-ti), *n.* Same as *Obtuseness*. *Quart. Rev.*

Obumbrant (ob-um-brant), *a.* In *entom.* a term applied to a scutum which overhangs the metathorax.

Obumbrate (ob-um-brát'), *v. t.* [L. *obumbrare*—prefix *ob*, and *umbrare*, to shade.] To shade; to darken; to cloud. 'Clouds which did hang over and obumbrate him.' *Howell*. [Rare.]

Obumbration (ob-um-brá'shon), *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring. *Sir T. More*. [Rare.]

Obuncous (ob-ung'kus), *a.* [L. *ob*, intens., and *uncus*, crooked.] Very crooked; hooked. *Maunder*.

Obus (ób'us), *n.* [Fr.] A small bomb; a shell.

Obvention (ob-ven'shon), *n.* [L. *obventio*, from *obvenio*, to come in the way of—*ob*, before, against, and *venio*, to come.] That which happens not regularly but incidentally; something occasional; incidental advantage; specifically, an offering, tithe, or oblation. 'Legacies . . . and other casualties and obventions.' *Fuller*.

Obversant (ob-vér'sant), *a.* [L. *obversans*, *obversor*—prefix *ob*, and *verso*, to turn.] Conversant; familiar. 'That which is most obversant and familiar.' *Bacon*.

Obverse (ob-vér's), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the one of two possible sides or theories.—2. In

total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ; imperforation. *Dunglison*.
2. In *chem.* the act of occluding or absorbing and concealing; the state of being occluded.

Occurstate† (ok-krust'ât), v.t. [L. *oc* for *ob*, intens., and *crusto*, to encrust.] To encase as in a crust; to harden. *Dr. H. More*.
Occlude (ok-klud'), a. [L. *occludere*, pp. of *occludo*, to cover over—prefix *oc* for *ob*, and root seen in *oculo*, to conceal, Gr. *kalyptô*, to cover, and *E. kelt*.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible and mysterious; unknown; undiscovered; undetected. 'The occult and remote origin of Druidism.' *J. D'Israeli*.

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are occult. *Newton*.

—**Occlude qualities**, those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and for which they were unable to give any reason.—**Occlude crimes**, in *Soots law*, such as are committed in secret or in privacy.—**Occlude diseases**, in *med.* those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood.—**Occlude lines** are such as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also, dotted lines are so called.—**Occlude sciences**, the imaginary sciences of the middle ages, as magic, alchemy, necromancy, and astrology, especially the first.

Occultation (ok-kul-tâshon), n. [L. *occulatio*, *occultatio*, a hiding, from *occulere*, to hide. See OCCULT.] 1. In *astron.* (a) the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon. (b) The time of a planet or star being so hidden.—2. *Fig.* disappearance from view; withdrawal from public notice. The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of occultation. *Jeffrey*.—*Circle of perpetual occultation*, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere. It is opposed to the *circle of perpetual apparition*.

Occulted (ok-kul'ted), a. 1.† Hid; secret. 'Occulted guilt.' *Shak*.—2. In *astron.* a term applied to a heavenly body hid or concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body.

Occulting (ok-kul'ting), n. Same as *Occultation*.

The occulting or hiding of a star by the moon is a phenomenon identical in nature with a solar eclipse. *Prof. Nichol*.

Occlusivity (ok-kul'tiv), adv. In an occult manner.

Occlusiveness (ok-kul'tivness), n. The state of being occult, hidden, or unknown; secretiveness.

Occupancy (ok-kul-pan-si), n. [From *occupant*.] 1. The act of taking possession; specifically, in *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such taking possession.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it. *Blackstone*.

Formerly, when a man held land *pur autre vie* (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the life upon it, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, which was termed *general occupancy*. And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant*. As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him *pur autre vie*, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executors or administrators. 2. The act of occupying or holding in possession; the term during which one is an occupant; as, during his occupancy of the post.

Occupant, (ok-kul-pant), n. [L. *occupans*, *occupantis*, pp. of *occupo*, to occupy.] 1. One who occupies or takes possession; one who has possession; an occupier.—2. In *law*, one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.—3.† A whore. 'Whose senses some damned *occupant* be-reaves.' *Marston*.

Occupate† (ok-kul-pât), v.t. [L. *occupo*, to take.] To take possession of; to possess; to occupy. *Bacon*.

Occupation (ok-kul-pâ'shon), n. [L. *occupatio*, *occupantis*, from *occupo*. See OCCUPY.] 1. The act of occupying or taking possession; a holding or keeping; possession; tenure.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within the last six score years, much more than the Ottomans; I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon*.

2. State of being employed or occupied in any way; that which engages time and attention.

Their constant *occupations*,
To measure wind and weigh the air,
And turn a circle to a square. *S. Butler*.

3. The principal business of one's life; a vocation; calling; trade.

And, O you mortal engines, whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit,
Farewell! Othello's *occupation's* gone. *Shak*.
By their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts xviii. 3.*

—**Occupation bridge**, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway or canal to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the canal or line.—**Occupation road**, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.

Occupier (ok-kul-pi-ér), n. 1. One that occupies or takes possession; one that has possession; an occupant; as, the *occupier* of a house.—2.† One who follows an employment. *Eze. xxvii. 27.*

Merchants and *occupiers* gave it that name. *Holland*.

Occupy (ok-kul-pi), v.t. pret. & pp. *occupied*; ppr. *occupying*. [L. *occupo*, to take possession of, to possess, to take up, to employ—prefix *oc* for *ob*, and *capio*, to seize or take.] 1. To take possession of; to keep in possession; to possess; to hold and use; as, to *occupy* a house or a farm; he rented the apartments, but never *occupied* them. 'Constantly *occupying* the same individual spot.' *Blackstone*. 'The better apartments were already *occupied*.' *Irrving*.—2. To take up, as room or space; to possess; to cover or fill.

The infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space. *Bentley*.

3.† To take and use; to use; to lay out in traffic. *Judges xvi. 11.*

If I should take this sum of money and *occupy* it not it is as much as I had it not: on the other side if I *occupy* it, I shall make all the city speak ill of the king and me both. *North*.

4. To employ; to engage; to busy; often used reflexively; as, to *occupy* one's time; to *occupy* one's self about something.

They had a people to deal with whom they found it easy to *occupy* with such pursuits. *Brougham*.

5.† To follow, as business or employment; to attend to. 'Occupy their business.' *Pa. cvii. 23. (Prayer-Book version.)*

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Ezek. xxvii. 9.*

6.† To possess; to enjoy (with an obscene double meaning).

Groynes, come of age, his state sold out of hand
For's whore; Groyne still doth *occupy* his land. *B. Jonson*.

These villains will make the word as odious as the word '*occupy*,' which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted. *Shak*.

Occupy (ok-kul-pi), v.i. 1. To be an occupant; to hold possession.—2. To follow business; to traffic. 'Occupy till I come.' *Luke xix. 13.*

Occur (ok-kér), v.t. pret. & pp. *occurred*; ppr. *occurring*. [L. *occurro*—*ob*, against, and *curro*, to run.] 1.† To meet; to strike against; to clash.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley*.

2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory; as, such a reflexion has often *occurred* to me.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon*.

3. To befall; to happen; to take place.

I shall travel for the new signature of your warrant for the same as soon as any opportunity shall *occur*. *W. Yatt*.

4. To exist so as to be capable of being found or seen; to be found; to come under observation; to be met with; as, silver often *occurs* native.

In Scripture though the word *heir occur*, yet there is no such thing as *heir* in our author's sense. *Locke*.

5.† To oppose; to obviate: with *to*.

Before I begin that, I must *occur* to one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley*.

Occurrence (ok-kur'rens), n. 1. The act of occurring; occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrences* and expectation of something new. *Watts*.

2. Any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event; as, an unusual *occurrence*; such *occurrences* are not uncommon. 'All the *occurrences*, whatever chanced.' *Shak*.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and *occurrences* of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke*.

—**Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance**.

Occurrent† (ok-kur'rent), n. 1. One who meets; an adversary.

The weak part of their *occurrences*, by which they may assail and conquer the sooner. *Holland*.

2. Incident; anything that happens.

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrences* in every particular, from Calice to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon*.

Occurrent† (ok-kur'rent), a. Incidental; coming in the way; occurring. *Asa*.

Occur† (ok-kér), n. An occurrence; a meeting. [Rare.]

If anything at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, *occur*, or meeting, &c. *Burton*.

Occurshon† (ok-kér'shon), n. [L. *occurro*, from *occurro*, to meet.] A meeting of bodies; a clash. 'Justified by the *occurrence* of other bodies.' *Glanville*.

Ocean (ô'shan), n. [L. *oceanus*, from Gr. *ôkeanos*, the ocean.] 1. The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea. Although no portion of it is completely detached from the rest, the ocean has often been divided into several great basins or areas, viz. the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean, the great bodies of water which divide the land-masses of the Old and New Worlds, and which intervene between the former and the southern continent, Australia; together with the Arctic and the Antarctic Oceans, round the north and south poles respectively. Between these no very definite limits can be drawn; thus it is impossible to say where the Atlantic or the Pacific ends, and the Arctic or Southern Ocean begins. The Arctic Ocean, at least that portion of it that washes the northern shores of Europe and Asia, is often treated as a portion of the Atlantic basin. The minor ramifications of the ocean into land are known as seas, bays, gulfs, creeks, inlets, &c., according to their forms and dimensions. The bed of the ocean appears to present the same irregularities as the surface of the land, being diversified by rocks, mountains, plains, and deep valleys. The level of the ocean, generally speaking, is everywhere the same, but the disturbing actions of the sun and moon, of the winds, and of currents occasion slight inequalities. The extreme depth of the ocean hitherto sounded is 4665 fathoms, which was found off the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific. The saltiness of the ocean is due to the presence of various saline ingredients (chiefly chloride of sodium or common salt), which are generally found in the proportion of from 30 to 40 per thousand. Recent observations have shown that the colour and transparency of the water of the ocean are in a large measure dependent on the degree of saltiness. In general it is found that the greater the saltiness, the greater the transparency, and also that where the saltiness is very great the water is of a dark blue colour, that where it is less the water is of lighter blue, inclining to green, and that in the neighbourhood of rivers (where the saltiness is reduced to a minimum) the water is as a rule of a greenish yellow.—2. An immense expanse; as, the boundless *ocean* of eternity; *oceans* of duration and space.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me. *Newton*.

Ocean (ô'shan), a. Pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the *ocean* wave.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream. *Milton*.

Oceanic (ô-shê-an'tik), a. 1. Pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or produced by the ocean. 'Petrels are the most aerial and

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē met, hēr; pīno, pīn; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey

have toothed leaves, and small, usually white flowers, with exerted stamens in terminal panicles or racemes. They are known by the name of basil, the name given especially to *O. Basilicum*, many varieties of which are used as condiments. *O. asyrophylloides* is employed as an infusion, and drunk like tea in catarrhal and uterine disorders. *O. febrifugum* is used as a febrifuge in Sierra Leone. The leaves of *O. album* are considered stomachic by the natives of India, and their juice is prescribed in the catarrhs of children. More correctly written *Ocimum*.

Ocypoda (o-sip-o-da), n. [Gr. *okys*, swift, and *pous*, podus, a foot.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, which live in holes in the sand along the sea-shores of warm climates, and hence are often called sand-crabs. *O. cursor* inhabits the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, and is remarkable for the rapidity of its motions, whence it is known as the racing crab.

Ocypodidae (o-sip-o-dai-an), n. A crustacean of the genus *Ocypoda*.

Ocypodidum (o-sip-o-dai-da), n. pl. A family of brachyurous crustaceans, of which the genus *Ocypoda* is the type; sand-crabs; racing crabs.

Od (od), n. The name invented by Reichenbach and given by him to a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism. This force, it has been asserted, explains the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism and many other natural phenomena. It has met with few scientific believers. Called also *Odio Force*, *Odyl*, *Odyle*, *Odyllo Force*.

That od-force of German Reichenbach
Which still from female fingers burns blue.
—*R. B. Browning*.

Od! **Od!** (od), interj. A minced oath, a corruption of the name of God.

Odal (o-dal), n. Same as *Udal*.

Odallik, **Odallique** (o-dal-lik), n. [Fr. *odallique*, from Turk. *odalik*, a chamber-companion, from *oda*, a chamber. The more correct form would be *odalik* or *odalique*.] A female slave or concubine in the sultan's seraglio or a Turkish harem.

He had seen up over so many *odalliques* in such
and tilted them into the Nile.
—*Thackeray*.

Odaller (o-dal-er), n. Same as *Udaller*.

Odd (od), n. [A Scandinavian word.] Icel. *odd*, a triangle, a point of land, an odd number, whence *odda-mættir*, an odd man, *odda-tala*, an odd number, *standast i odds*, to be at odds. The word seems to be properly a noun, meaning a sharp point; Dan. *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land; Icel. *odde*, the point of a weapon; really the same word as A. Sax. *ord*, a point, a beginning (as to the loss of r comp. *brad*, *brod*, with A. Sax. *brord*, a prick), and G. *ort*, a place, a spot, originally a point.] 1. Not even; not divisible into pairs, or distinguished by a number not exactly divisible by 2; as, the odd files of a company, that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on.

Good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shak.*

2. Left over after the pairs have been reckoned; as, the company consisted of thirty-five files and an odd man.—3. Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole. 'A fortnight and odd days.' *Shak.*

Of these, 33,000 and odd were freemen; 44,000 and odd were voters under the act and lot and other odd rights of a popular character. *Gladstone*.

Sometimes the conjunction is omitted before odd.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen. *Shak.*

4. Not included with others; not taken into the common account; hence, unheeded; of little value or account, as, a few odd trifles; to read a book at odd times.

There are yet missing some few odd bits that you remember not. *Shak.*

5. Out of the way; retired; secluded. I left him cooling of the air with sighs in an odd angle of the life. *Shak.*

6. Incidental; casual. I fear the trust Othello puts him in, On some odd time of his infidelity Will shake this island. *Shak.*

7. Wanting a match; one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; consisting of more than a pair; as, an odd glove, two or three odd volumes of a series.—8. Singular; strange; peculiar; extraordinary; striking. It is an odd way of making parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right by conferring it on a faction who had never any right at all. *Swift*.

He described in his rambling, odd, jocular fashion the evening Mr George Miller had spent at his house. *W. Black*.

9. At odds. [Rare.]

The general state, I fear, Can scarce entreat you to be odd with him. *Shak.*

10. Unique; possessing qualities that distinguish the individual from every other.

For our time, the odd man to perform all things perfectly . . . is, in my opinion, Joannes Struvinus. *Archam.*

—*Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd.* See *Eccentric*.

Oddfellow (od-fel-lo), n. A member of an extensively ramified friendly society having its headquarters in Manchester. It was originally an association of a convivial kind, modelled on freemasonry, and still retains binding oaths, watchwords, secret signs, &c. It assumed its present form in 1813, and has

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thus, 15 is a number *oddly* odd, because the odd number 3 measures it by the odd number 5.

Oddness (od-ness), n. The state of being odd.

(a) the state of being not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the oddness, but also the essence of that number. *Fatherly.*

(b) Singularity; strangeness; particularly, irregularity; uncouthness; as, the oddness of dress or shape; the oddness of an event or accident.

A keave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an oddness into his looks. *Collier.*

Odde (ods), n. sing and pl. 1. Excess of either compared with the other; difference in favour of one and against another; inequality. 'Prominent by so much odds.' *Milton*. 'Cromwell, with odds of number and of fate.' *Waller*. 'Determining on which side the odds lie.' *Locke*.

All the odds between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. *Locke*.

Specifically, in betting, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other party.

I will lay odds that ere this year expire, We bear our civil wars and native fire. *Shak.*

As far as France.

'I'll take the odds against Carvan.'—'Is possible?'—'Done.'—And Lord Milford, a young noble, entered in his book the bet which he had just made with Mr. Latour. *Dunwell*.

Hence—2. Probability; that which seems to justify the laying of odds on a particular alternative.

The stars, I see, will kiss the valleys first; The odds for high and low's alike. *Shak.*

It is odds that he will find a shrewd temptation. *Shak.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And though the word, some understood, In force had much the odds of wood. *Hudibras*.

4. Quarrel; dispute; debate.

I can't speak Any beginning to the peevish odds. *Shak.*

—At odds, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel. 'Must always be at odds.' *Swift*.

They set on all at odds. *Shak.*

—Odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles.

Ode (od), n. [L. *ode*, Gr. *ode*, an ode, song, or poem, from *aeido*, to sing.] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem which expresses the feelings of the poet in moments of high excitement with the vividness which present emotion inspires.

Ode-factor (od-fak-tor), n. A contemptuous epithet applied to a maker of or trafficker in odes.

Oddest (od-det), n. [Dim. of *ode*.] A little ode, a short ode.

Ode-maker (od-mak-er), n. A maker or composer of odes. *Pope*.

Odion (o-dé-on), n. [Gr. *odion*, from *ode*, a song.] In Asia, a kind of theatre in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes. The name is now sometimes applied to a hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances.

Called also *Odium*.

Odionite (o-dé-it), n. The name given to a variety of black mica from Sweden.

Odium (o-dé-um), n. See *ODOR*.

Odial (o-dai), n. A fibre of the young root of the Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*); such fibres are eaten in Ceylon.

Odiblet (o-di-bl), n. Hatred; that may excite hatred. *Bale*.

Odio (od-i), n. Of or relating to the force or influence termed *od* (which see).

Was it through some such species of attraction as believers in *od* force, and other peculiar affinities, attribute to their influence . . . ? *R. B. K'Emball*.

Odically (od-ik-ai-li), adv. In an odic manner; by means of the force called *od*.

Odin, **Woden** (o-din, wó-den), n. [The former is the Scandinavian, the latter the Anglo-Saxon and German form. The Scandinavians often omit an initial *v* before *j*.] The chief god of Northern mythology, the omniscient ruler of heaven and earth having his seat in Valhalla, where he receives through his two ravens tidings of all that takes place in the world. As war-god he holds his court in Valhalla, where all brave warriors arrive after death, and enjoy the tumultuous pleasures they delighted in while on earth. The fourth day of the week, Wednesday, derived its name from this deity.

Odinic (o-din-ik), n. Of or belonging to Odin.

Odious (o-di-us), n. [L. *odiosus*, from *odum*, hatred, *od*, I hate.] 1. Of such a character as to be hated; hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than *detestable* and *abominable*; as, an odious name; an odious vice. 'An odious damned lie.' *Shak.*

All wickedness is odious. *Sp. Spens.*

2. Causing hate; hateful to hear.

The seventh from these, The only righteous in a world perverse, And therefore hated, therefore so beate With feet, for daring single to be just, And utter odious truth that God would curse. *Milton*.

3. Held in hatred; hated.

He rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarendon*.

4. Causing disgust or repugnance; disagreeable; offensive from certain external characteristics; as, an odious person; an odious sight; an odious smell.

What a relief it must be to you, my dear, to be so very comfortable in that respect, and not to be worried by those odious men. *Dickens*.

5. **Odiousness** (o-di-us-ness), n. The state or quality of being odious; (a) hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred, disgust, or repugnance; as, the odiousness of sin. (b) The state of being hated, hatred. [Rare.]

An aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him and odiousness for him. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Odium (o-di-um), n. [L.] 1. Hatred; dislike; as, this measure brought a general odium on his government. 2. The quality that provokes hatred, offensiveness.

She threw the odium of the fact on me. *Dryden*.

—*Odium theologium*, theological hatred; the hatred of contending divines towards each other.

Odine (od-is), n. 1. To charge or impregnate with *od*. 'Odised water.' *Dr Ashburner*.

Odometer (o-dom-é-ter), n. [Gr. *odos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance travelled over by a carriage or pedestrian; a hodometer. One kind of odometer used in surveying has the form of a light wheel 6 feet in circumference which a pedestrian causes to run along the

ground by a handle, and which by an arrangement connected with the axle, registers its own revolutions. Called also *Surveying Wheel* and *Perambulator*.

Odometrical (ô-dô-mê'trî-k-al), *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurements made by it.

Odometry (ô-dô-mê'trî), *n.* The measurement of distances travelled over by a carriage, &c. See **ODOMETER**.

Odontagra (ô-dôn-ta-gra), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *agra*, a suture.] Tooth-ache, as a consequence of gout or rheumatism.

Odontalgia (ô-dôn-ta-lji-a), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the teeth, tooth-ache.

Odontalgic (ô-dôn-ta-lji-k), *a.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain.] Pertaining to the toothache.

Odontalgic (ô-dôn-ta-lji-k), *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

Odontalgia (ô-dôn-ta-lji), *n.* Same as **Odontalgia**.

Odontaspis (ô-dôn-ta-spi), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *aspi*, a buckler.] A genus of fossil fishes, supposed, from their buckler-shaped teeth, the only parts yet found, to have been allied to the shark. They occur in the chalk.

Odontiasis (ô-dôn-ti-a-sis), *n.* [From Gr. *odontos*, to put forth the teeth.] The cutting of the teeth, dentition.

Odontitis (ô-dôn-ti-tis), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *itis*, a term signifying inflammation.] In pathol. inflammation of the teeth.

Odonto (ô-dôn-tô), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A kind of white powder prepared from certain herbs and used for cleansing the teeth, a dentifrice, tooth-wash.

Odontoceti (ô-dôn-tô-sê-ti), *n. pl.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *kêtos*, a whale.] The toothed whales, in opposition to the whalebone whales. The group of the *Odontoceti* consists of four families—the *Delphinidae*, or dolphins and porpoises, the *Catodontidae*, or sperm-whales, the *Rhynchoceti*, or siphoid whales, and the *Ziphiodontidae*.

Odontogony (ô-dôn-tô-gô-ni), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *goni*, root of *gignomai*, to beget.] Generation or mode of development of the teeth.

Odontoglossum (ô-dôn-tô-glos-sûm), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *glossa*, a tongue.] An extensive genus of orchids, natives of Central America, much prized by cultivators

Odontolite (ô-dôn-tô-lî-ti), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil tooth; specifically, a fossil tooth or bone impregnated with oxide of copper, occurring in the tertiary.

Odontological (ô-dôn-tô-lô-jî-k-al), *a.* Of or belonging to odontology.

Odontology (ô-dôn-tô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

Odontophora (ô-dôn-tô-fô-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *phero*, to carry.] The name proposed by Huxley for the division of mollusca, otherwise called *Encephala* or *Cephalophora*, comprising the classes *Gastropoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*, because they all possess a singular and complicated series of lingual teeth. See **ODONTOPHORE**.

Odontophore (ô-dôn-tô-fô-r), *n.* The same given by Prof. Huxley to the so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of the *Odontophora*, consisting essentially of a cartilaginous strap having a long series of transversely-disposed teeth, and working back and forward like a chain-saw.

Odontophorina (ô-dôn-tô-fô-rî-nâ), *n. pl.* [See above.] A sub-family of gallinaceous birds, family *Tetronidae*, embracing the American partridges or quails, so called from the tooth-like processes on the lower mandible.

Odontopteris (ô-dôn-tô-pêr-is), *n.* [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *pteria*, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures, so named from the tooth-like lobes of their laminae.

Od (ô), *ad.* *By* *ly* *nd* *a* *ly* *ne* *a* *ly* *ne* *to*

Odor. Same as **Odour**.

Odorament (ô-dô-râ-mênt), *n.* [L. *odoramentum*, from *odori*, to perfume.] A perfume; a strong scent. *Odoraments*, perfumes, and *suntimignations*. Burton.

Odorant (ô-dô-rânt), *a.* Odorous; fragrant; sweet-scented. 'Sharp, yet odorant withal.' *Holland*.

Odorate (ô-dô-râ-ti), *a.* [L. *odoratus*, pp. of *odori*, to perfume.] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. 'A sweet and *odoris* bush of flowers.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Odorating (ô-dô-râ-tîng), *a.* Diffusing odour or scent, fragrant.

Odoriferous (ô-dô-rî-fêr-us), *a.* [L. *odoriferus*—*odori*, odour, and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Giving odour or scent, usually a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; *sa*, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers. 'Odoriferous, smelling almost like a violet.' *Bacon*. 'The odoriferous flowers of fancy.' *Shak*.

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Some persons can readily perceive a powerful odour where others are nearly or entirely insensible to its impression, although they may not be defective in other instances in the sense of smelling.

Holland.
—In bad odour, in bad repute, in disfavour.

Odourless (ô-dô-rê-les), *a.* Free from odour. **Odorless** (ô-dô-rê-les), *a.* Free from odour.

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Genanthol (j-nan'thol), n. ($C_8H_{10}O$). A colourless, limpid, aromatic liquid, produced in the distillation of castor-oil. It rapidly oxidises in the air, and becomes emanthylic acid. By the action of nitric acid it yields an isomeric compound called metagenanthol.

Genanthyl (j-nan'thail), n. ($C_8H_{10}O$). The hypothetical radical of emanthylic acid and its derivatives.

Emanthylic Acid (j-nan-thil'ik a-sid), n. ($C_8H_8O_2$). A volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from castor-oil when it is acted on by nitric acid.

Enodin (j-nol-in), n. ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$). A colouring matter obtained from red wine. It is nearly black when dry, but dissolves readily in dilute alcohol with the production of a violet-red liquid.

Enology (j-no'-lo-ji), n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which investigates the nature, qualities, and varieties of wine; the science of wine.

Enomancy (j-no-man-si), n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *manieia*, divination.] A mode of divination among the Greeks, from the colour, sound, &c., of wine poured out in libations.

Enomal (j-no-mal), n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *malé*, honey.] Wine mixed with honey; mead.

Like some passive broken lamp of oak,
Dropped in, by chance, to a bowl of enomal,
To spoil the drink a little. *E. B. Browning.*

Enometer (j-nom'-e-tr), n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *metron*, a measure.] A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.

Enophilist (j-no-fil-ist), n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *philein*, to love.] A lover of wine. [Rare.]

Are the vegetarians to bellow 'Cabbage for ever'
and may we modest *enophilists* not sing the praises
of our favourite plant? *Thackeray.*

Enothera (j-noth'-e-ra), n. [Gr. *oinotheras*, a plant, the root of which smells like wine, from *oinos*, wine.] A genus of American plants, nat. order Onagraceae, containing about 100 species of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, with leafy stems, and axillary, often handsome yellow, purple, or rose-coloured flowers. *St. biennis*, known by the common name of tree or evening primrose, is a common flower-border plant, and several other species are in cultivation.

Over (ör), a contraction, generally a poetical contraction, of *over*. The contracted form is used when *over* is the first element in a compound as well as when separate. See *OVER* and its compounds.

Overcome (ör-kum), n. [Scottish.] 1. The overplus.—2. The burden of a song or discourse.

And are the *overcome* of his song
Was 'Wam me for Prince Charles.' *William Glen.*

Overlay (ör-lä), n. An upper garment; an overall; a large cravat. [Scottish.]

He bade his *overlay* down his breast of ease, *Ramsay.*

Over-ought (ör-öut), pret. & pp. Over-
reached. *Shak.*

Over-strawed (ör-sträd'), pp. Over-strawed. *Shak.*

Oesophageal, **Oesophagean** (j-es-fä'-ä-l, j-es-fä'-ä-n), a. Relating to the oesophagus; as, oesophageal glands.

Oesophagotomy (j-es-fä'-göt'-o-mi), n. [Gr. *oesophagos*, the gullet, and *tome*, a cutting.] In *surp.* the operation of making an incision into the oesophagus for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

Oesophagus (j-es-fä'-gus), n. [Gr. *oesophagos*, the gullet—*oes*, fat, of *phlegma*, to bear, to carry, and *phagos*, to eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

Cestrus (j-estri-dä), n. pl. [Gr. *oistros*, a gadfly, and *oidos*, resemblance.] A family of dipterous insects of the section Brachycera, distinguished by the proboscis being either in a rudimentary state or wanting. These insects have the appearance of large flies, with the body often very hairy, and ornamented with bands of various colours like humbees; the wings very strong and generally extended, the abdomen generally large. They deposit their eggs on the body of various herbivorous quadrupeds, and their larvae are well known by the name of botts. Each species of *Cestrus* almost invariably confines its attacks to a certain species of quadruped. The *C. (Gastrius)*

agui deposits its eggs upon the skin of horses; the *C. (Hypoderma)* bots, or gadfly, upon that of oxen; and the *C. (Cephalaria)* ovis in the nostrils of sheep. See *BOTS*.

Cestrus (j-estrus), n. A genus of dipterous insects, the type of the family Cestridae (which see).

Of (ov), prep. [A Sax. *af* (also *af*), of, from, out of, concerning; Icel. *af*. Dan. and D. *af*. Goth. *af*. O.E.G. *aba*, *apa*, mod. D. *ab*; cog. L. *ab*, Gr. *apo*, Skr. *apa*, from, away from. *Of* is the same word in a slightly different form.] A word primarily expressing such relations as from, out of, proceeding from, as from a cause, source, means, material, author, or agent; used in many various applications; as, (a) expressing the relation of source, cause, origin, motive, and the like. It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. Lam. iii. 22. That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God. Luke i. 35. Oh, yet we trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill. To purify of nature, thus of will. Defects of doubt, and taints of blood. *Thomson.*

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of us' *Shak.*
'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die. *James Montgomery.*
The greater part of my available leisure has been
spent between Chanderloo and Jack in the Box. *Ruckin.*

(f) Denoting the relation of object to a verbal notion; as, a desire of fame; the murder of a man; the building of a ship. 'The praising of myself.' *Shak.* (g) Denoting reference to a thing; concerning; relating to; about.
As you hear of us, so think of me. *Shak.*
(A) Denoting reference to distance or time; as, within a mile of the city; within an hour of his death. (B) Denoting reference to the agent or person by whom, or thing by which, anything is done; by: used after passive verbs. 'That a lady, of one man refused, should therefore of another be abused.' *Shak.*
When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room. Luke xiv. 9.
(f) Denoting passage from one state to another. [Rare.]
O miserable of happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world? *Milton.*
(B) Expressing the relation of identity, equivalence, or apposition: used with a name or appellation: the appositive use of *of*; as, the city of London; the continent of Europe. (f) Upon; on.
Here, my lord, you have fortunes of your side. *Twelfth.*
His mother . . . had taken pity of his suspense and impatience. *Mrs. Barrow.*
(m) To; amongst.
Let a musician be admitted of the party. *Compter.*
(n) With.
It cannot be said that his grunts is ever unprovoked of matter. *Johnson.*
(o) During; in the course of. 'My custom always of the afternoon.' *Shak.* 'Not to be seen to wink of all the day.' *Shak.* (p) On or in; with indefinite expressions of time; as, I often go there of an evening; so of late, that is in recent times; of old, in olden times, in former times.—There is an ambiguity in the use of the preposition of in such an expression as 'the love of God,' which may mean either the love felt by God or the love felt for God. In some ancient phrases of is used very anomalously; as, command of, desire of, pray of, beseech of, for command, desire, pray to give or grant.
His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, com-
mandeth me of aid. *Barrow.*
I shall desire you of more acquaintance. *Shak.*
I humbly do desire your grace of pardon. *Shak.*

Of (of), a. 1. Most distant; hence, (a) as applied to horses, right hand: a usage that probably arose from the fact that a driver in leading a horse walks on the left, which is hence the near side.
The guard has assisted in the conference between the coachman and the hostler about the grey mare that hurt her off-fore-leg last Tuesday. *Dickens.*
(b) In the game of cricket, applied to that part of the field which is opposite to that on which the batsman stands, or on the left hand of the bowler: opposed to on.—2. Proceeding from: applied to streets.
Friar-street is one of the smaller of thoroughfares.

2. Free from duty or some particular occupation, whatever its nature may be; as, an of day; of time.
All she ever gets from her family is a turkey at Christmas, in exchange for which she has to board two or three of her sisters in the of season. *Thackeray.*

[In all its senses this word is often used as the first part of a compound. In any of the examples given it might have been printed so.]
Off (of), prep. 1. Not on; from; away from. 'Was never of my legs, nor kept my chamber a day.' *St. W. Temple.*—2. Leading from or out of.
Waiting St., Bow Lane, Old Change, and other thoroughfares of Chancery and Cornhill. *Mayhew.*

3. Denoting the relation of identity, equivalence, or apposition: used with a name or appellation: the appositive use of *of*; as, the city of London; the continent of Europe. (f) Upon; on.
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Offal (of-fal), n. [Lit. *off-fall*; so D. *af-fal*, Icel. *af-fall*, G. *ab-fall* are similarly formed, and with similar meanings.] 1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. 'A barrow of butcher's offal.' *Shak.*—2. Carion. *Shak.* 3. Refuse, rubbish; that which is thrown away as of no value.
To have right to deal in things sacred was accounted an argument of a noble and Rustic descent; God would not accept the efforts of other professions. *South.*

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Often-summer (of's-kum-er), *n.* One who comes frequently.

Oftenness (of's-nis), *n.* Frequency. 'The seldomness and oftenness of doing well.' *Hooker*.

Oftenwith, *adv.* Often, and with. A. Sax. *ofta*, *with*. *Oftwithness*. *Chaucer*.

Oftenwhile (of's-thil), *adv.* Frequently; often. *R. Browne*.

Oftenwhines (of's-thins), *adv.* Often and times. Frequently, often; many times.

'Whether the best men be oftenwhines only, or always the most miserable.' *Alterbury*.

Oftenwhile (of's-thil), *adv.* Often and times. Frequently, often. 'Oftenwhile before I hither did resort.' *Dryden*.

O *q. d.* See **OCEAN**.

Ocean (o's-ian), *n.* See **OCEAN**.

Ochoad (o's-dad), *n.* [Fr. *ocho*, *ochofado*, the number eight.] A thing made up of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, and the like.

Ochoastich (o's-das-tik), *n.* [Gr. *ocho*, eight, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem of eight lines. *Seiden*. (*Rare*.)

Ochoe (o's-oh), *n.* [Fr. *ocho*, *ocho*.] *Rhyme*



Oche Mouldings. 1. Early English Period. 2. Decorated Period. 3. Perpendicular Period.

less doubted. 1. In arch a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow, cyma. In Gothic arch the oche moulding assumed different forms at different periods. — *Oche* arch, an arch with a double curve, the one concave and the other convex.

Oche is frequently assumed by the two capitals.

O O — 2. An ornamental moulding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers.

Opposition (o's-gan-shen), *n.* [L. *oppositio*, *oppositio*, to growl.] The murmuring of a dog, a grumbling or snarling.

See *o* *q. d.* *obscure*, notwithstanding your opposition, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity.

Opposition (o's-gan-shen), *n.* 1. A particular kind of writing practiced by the ancient Irish and some other Celtic nations. Its characters (also called *ophs*) consist principally of lines or groups of lines deriving their significance from their position on a single stem or chief line, under, over, or through which they are drawn, either perpendicular or oblique, curves rarely occur. — 2. A particular mode of speech.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speaking, which was likewise called *ophs*.

Spelled also *Opson*.

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Ogle (o'gl), *v. t.* To cast side glances at in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Dick heard, and re-echoing, crying, holding, writing short notes, merrily, and singing, answered glad his approbation. *Cropper*.

Ogle (o'gl), *n.* A side glance or look.

I teach the church ogle in the morning, and the play-house ogle by candle-light. I have also brought over with me a new-dying ogle for the day. *Addison*.

Ogle (o'gl), *n.* One that ogle.

Jack was a prodigious ogle; he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Richardson*.

Oglie (o'gli), *n.* Same as **Ogle**.

Like great ogle, they rather serve to make a show than provide appetite. *Smollett*.

Ogre (o'gr), *n.* [Fr. *ogre*, an ogre, said to be from *ogre*, by transposition for *L. Oros*, the god of the infernal regions, hell.] An imaginary monster or hideous malignant giant of popular legends, who lived on human flesh; hence, one supposed to rumble an ogre.

'He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature, Mrs. Todgers in existence,' remarked Mary, 'quite an ogre.' The ugliest, awkwardest, frightfullest being you can imagine. *Dickens*.

Ogreish (o'gr-ish), *a.* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

There is an ogreish kind of jealousy in Greatfather Small-coat to-day. *Dickens*.

Ogreism, **Ogrism** (o'gr-izm), *n.* The character or practices of ogres.

Ogreon (o'gr-on), *n.* [Fr. *ogre*.] A female ogre.

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burning with a more or less luminous flame. The oils are usually divided into the *fat* or *fixed* oils, and the *volatile* or *essential* oils.

The name oil is also popularly given to certain inflammable substances, such as naphtha or petroleum (mineral oils).

Fuel oils are subdivided into the *drying* and the *non-drying* oils. The former class includes all oils which thicken when exposed to the air through the absorption of oxygen, and are converted thereby into varnish, as for example linseed, nut, poppy, and hempseed oil. The non-drying oils when exposed to the air also undergo a change resulting in the formation of acid, disagreeably smelling, acid substances. This decomposition, which is only partial, seems to be brought about by the presence of cellular matter derived from the plant or animal which has yielded the oil, this substance acting as a ferment on the fatty matter, and such acids as butyric, caproic, valeric, &c., being thereby produced. The fixed vegetable oils are generally prepared by subjecting the seeds of the plant to pressure, the animal oils are, for the most part, the fluid parts of the fat of the animal. Vegetable fixed oils are lighter than water, viscous and insipid, or nearly so; they all consist of two proximate principles, *stearins* and *oleins*. They are sources of artificial light, and when acted on by an alkali form soaps. *Volatile oils* are generally obtained by distilling the vegetables which afford them with water; they are acrid, caustic, aromatic, and limpid; they are mostly soluble in alcohol, forming essences. They boil at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, some of them undergoing partial decomposition. A few of them, such as oil of turpentine, of lemon peel, of capivi balsam, &c., are hydrocarbons, the greater number, however, contain oxygen as one of their ultimate elements. They are chiefly used in medicine and perfumery; and a few of them are extensively employed in the arts as vehicles for colours, and in the manufacture of varnishes, especially oil of turpentine. — *Oil* of *hale*, a mottum formerly famous as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral, when calcined, became very white, and was considered a fit substitute for ceruse.

He should have brought me some fresh oil of hale. *Massinger*.

Oil (oil), *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate or saturate with oil; to anoint with oil. *Oiled* silk, silk prepared with oil, &c., so as to be impervious to moisture and air, used as a covering for wet applications to wounds to prevent evaporation, for making balloons, lining hats, &c. — *Oiled* paper, paper impregnated with oil so as to render it transparent, used for tracing purposes.

Oil-bag (oil-bag), *n.* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.

Oil-beetle (oil-bet), *n.* The name given to coleopterous insects of the genus *Meloid*, and the family *Cantharidae*, from the oily-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with shortish elytra, which lay more or less over each other, and have not a straight suture, as in most coleopterous insects.

Oil-bird (oil-bird), *n.* The *Myiophobus* *Christi*, Trinidad goat-eater or guncacho (which see).

Oil-box (oil-boks), *n.* In naut. a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device. *See* *Wright*.

Oil-cake (oil-kak), *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed or rape, poppy, mustard, cotton, and other seeds from which oil has been extracted. Linseed-cake is much used in this country as a food for cattle, its value as a fattening substance being greater than that of any kind of grain or pulse. Rape-cake is used as a fattening food for sheep. These and other oil-cakes are also valuable as manures. — *Oil-cake* mill, a mill for crumbling down oil-cakes.

Oil-can (oil-can), *n.* A can for holding oil; specifically, a small can of various shapes, provided with a long narrow tapering spout, used for lubricating machinery, &c., an oiler.

Oil-cloth (oil-kloth), *n.* Painted canvas for floor covering, &c. *See* *FLOOR-CLOTH*.

Oil-coal, **Oil-shale** (oil-koh, oil-shal), *n.* A coal or shale which yields a high proportion of oil in distillation. The coals are chiefly of the varieties called *canal*. Oil-coals yield from 25 up to 100 gallons of oil per ton.

Oil-colour (oil'kol-er), *n.* A colour or pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil. See **OIL-PAINTING**.

Oil-cup (oil'krap), *n.* In stock, a cup-formed termination of the stuffing-box, through which any rod, as a piston-rod, works, to contain oil to lubricate it.

Oilier (oil'ēr), *n.* 1. One who deals in oils. — 2. An oil-cess.

Oilery (oil'ēr-ē), *n.* The commodification of an oilman.

Oil-fuel (oil'fū-el), *n.* Oil in the shape of refined or crude petroleum, shale-oil, naphthalene, creosote, grease, middum tar, and the like, employed for fuel. Such fuels have been proposed for the furnaces of steamships. Oil possesses many obvious advantages over coal in respect of smallness of bulk, and consequent economy of space and weight, rapidly in raising steam, absence of ash, &c., but the questions of its safety and cheapness are not yet determined.

Oil-gas (oil'gas), *n.* The inflammable gas and vapour (chiefly hydrocarbon) obtained by passing fixed oils through red-hot tubes, and which may be used as coal-gas for the purposes of illumination.

Oiliness (oil'nee), *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; oleaginousness.

Oillet, Oillette (oil'et), *n.* [Fr. *oillet*, from *œil*, an eye.] Small openings in the walls of fortified buildings of the middle ages, through which missiles were discharged against assailants. Written also *Oylets*.

Oilman (oil'man), *n.* One who deals in oils.

Oil-mill (oil'mil), *n.* A mill for expressing vegetable oils.

Oil-nut (oil'nūt), *n.* A name given to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and to plants producing them; as, (a) The butter-nut of North America. See **BUTTER-NUT**. (b) The buffalo-nut of North America, a plant belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceae. (c) The castor-oil plant. (d) The oil-palm.

Oleous (ō'leus), *a.* Oily; oleaginous. 'Oleous juice,' *Gerarda*.

Oil-painting (oil'pānt-ing), *n.* 1. The art of painting with oil-colours, which are the kind most commonly used for large pictures. This art has the pre-eminence above all other kinds of painting on account of the power and truth to nature of which it is capable. The various colours chiefly used in oil-painting are white-lead, Chromite white, chrome, king's-yellow, Naples yellow, patent yellow, the ochres, Dutch pink, terra de Sienna, yellow lake, vermilion, red-lead, Indian and Venetian red, the several sorts of lake, brown, pink, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt amber, ultramarine, Prussian and Antwerp blue, ivory-black, blue-black, asphaltum. The principal oils are those extracted from the poppy, walnut, and linseed, the latter being used for the groundwork. — 2. A picture painted in oil-colours. Oil-paintings have often been made upon wood, copper, and other metals, as also upon walls and thick silk, but they are now most commonly executed upon canvas, stretched upon a frame, and done over (or primed) with a kind of size mixed with paint of a drab or white colour.

Oil-palm (oil'palm), *n.* A palm of the genus *Elaeis* (*E. guineensis*), whose fruit yields palm-oil. See **ELAEIS PALM-OIL**.

Oil-press (oil'pres), *n.* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp.

Oil-pump (oil'pump), *n.* In stock, a pump to raise oil from a reservoir and discharge it on to a journal. *E. H. Knight*.

Oil-seed (oil'sēd), *n.* The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant, castor-bean. Also the seed of *Gossypium* (cotton), a composite plant cultivated in India and Abyssinia on account of its oily seeds.

Oil-shale. See **OIL-COAL**.

Oil-skin (oil'skin), *n.* Waterproof cloth; prepared leather or linen for making garments to keep out the rain.

Oil-spring (oil'spring), *n.* A spring which yields mineral oils, such as petroleum, naphtha, &c.

Oil-stone (oil'stōn), *n.* A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, and so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing surface.

Oil-tree (oil'trē), *n.* 1. The *Ricinus communis*, from the seeds of which castor-oil is expressed. — 2. An Indian tree, *Bacopa longifolia*, from the seeds of which a thick oil is expressed, which the Hindus use for their lamps, for soap, and for cooking. — 3. The oil-palm.

Oil-wall (oil'wāl), *n.* A wall sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed for the reception of the petroleum or mineral oil which flows or filters into it. The most productive oil-wells are in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Some of the best wells are 500 feet below the surface.

Oily (oil'y), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing oil; having some of the qualities of oil, as, *an oily matter*; *an oily fluid*. — 2. *Oil*; as, *an oily appearance*. — 3. 'This oily rascal' (Falstaff—*all compulsion*). — 4. 'A little oily man of God.' *Thomson*. — 5. *Smooth*; insinuatingly or sanctimoniously, blandly and hypocritically; unwholesomely flattering. *Fuller*.

She had forgiven his philosophical arrogance, and even his greasy face and oily vulgar manner.

Oily-grain (oil'y-grān), *n.* A plant, *Sesuvium indicum*, of nat. order Pedalium. Its seeds contain an abundance of fixed oil, which is expressed in Egypt in great quantities.

Ointment (oint'mēt), *n.* Ointment. *Chaucer*.

Oint (oint), *v.* [Fr. *oindre*, pp. *oind*, from *L. ungo*, to anoint, as *joindre*, *joind*, from *joingo*, to join.] To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.

They sent their naked limbs with mother'd oil.

Ointment (oint'mēt), *n.* [From *oint*, to anoint (see above), see also **UNCTION**.] Any soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part; as unguent.

Oisante (ois'an-ē), *n.* Pyramidal ore of titanium.

O.K. A cant or slang abbreviation of *All Correct* (O.K. Correct).

A waiter to be O.K. must be on the square and all things done in order.

Ole (ōl), *n.* 1. An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about 3 lbs. — 2. In Hungary and Wallachia, a measure of about 3 pints.

Oleum (ō'leum), *n.* [In honour of *Lorenz Oken*, a German naturalist.] A massive

oil.

oil.

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— *Of old, long ago; from ancient times.*

The Romans were the brothers in the brave days of old.

Old age, the portion of a person's life during which he can be called old; advanced years. — **Old bachelor**, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years. — **Old Catholic**, the name first assumed by a party in the Church of Rome who, led by Dr Dollinger, professor of ecclesiastical history at Munich, refused to accept the decree of the Vatican Council of 1870, teaching and defining the universal jurisdiction and personal infallibility of the pope. — **Old continent**, (a) the continent of Europe. (b) The mass of land forming the eastern hemisphere, in contradistinction to the new continent, consisting of North and South America. — **Old country**, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies. — **The old gentleman**, the devil.

Better far had it been the old gentleman in full equipage of horse, coach, and tail.

Old maid, an unmarried woman no longer young. — **The old man of the sea**, the old man who leaped on the back of Sinbad the sailor, clinging thereto and refusing to dismount. Sinbad released himself by making the old man drunk. Hence, *an intolerable burden or bore which one cannot get rid of*.

But one can rid himself of the preaching clergyman. He is the bore of the age, the old man of the sea whom we Sinbads cannot shake off.

Old Nick, the devil. See **NICK**. — **Old red sandstone**. See **SANDSTONE**. — **Old school**, a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age; as, a gentleman of the old school. — **Old song**, a mere trifle; a nominal prize, as he got it for an old song. — **Old sow**, the popular name of a plant, *Helidontia ovata*. See **HELIANTHUS**. — **Old style**. See **STYLE**. — **Old Testament**, that part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers who lived before Christ.

Old Tom, a strong variety of London gin.

Old wife, (a) a prating old woman; as, *an old wife's tales*. (b) A man having the habits or opinions peculiar to old women. (c) An apparatus for curing smoky chimneys; a chimney-cap or cowl. (d) A fish of the wrasse kind, of the genus *Labrus*, and another of the genus *Salarias* or trigger-fish.

Old World, the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa; so called from being that in which civilization first arose. — **Ancient, Old, Antiqua, Antiquated, Obsolete**. See **ANCIENT**. — **Stn. Aged**, ancient, primitive, original, primitive, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete.

Old-clothesman (old'klothes-man), *n.* A man who purchases cast-off garments, which, after being repaired, are sold to poor persons. Those too bad for repair are sold to paper-makers, torn up to make shoddy, or sold for manure.

Olden (old'n), *a.* Old; ancient; as, the olden time.

Olden (old'n), *v.* To grow old; to age; to assume an older appearance or character; to become affected by age.

In six weeks he oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before.

His feelings are not in the least changed or oldened.

Olden (old'n), *v.* To age; to come to appear old.

Old-fashioned (old-fash'ond), *a.* 1. Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as, *an old-fashioned dress*. — 2. Partaking of the old style or old school; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs. 'Old-fashioned poetry.' *In Walton*.

He is one of those old-fashioned men of wit.

Old-gentlemanly (old-jen'ti-man-ly), *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one.

So for a good old-gentlemanly vice, I think I must take up with avocation.

Oldham (old'hām), *n.* A cloth so called from the town in which it was first manufactured. It was of coarse construction.

Oldhamia (old-hām-i-ā), *n.* [After Professor Oldham, who first detected it.] A fossil scaphite of the lowest Silurian or Cambrian system, by some supposed to have been a hydroscon allied to *Bertularia*, but by Huxley classed with the *Polysia*.

Oldish (old'ish), *a.* Somewhat old; as, an oldish man.

seeds. 'At convenient distance toward the olive garden.' Evelyn.

Oliva (o-l'va), n. 1. The olive-shell, so named from the olive-like shape of the shell, a genus of gastropods of the order Pectinibranchiata. Recent species inhabit various depths, but chiefly a muddy bottom, and fossil species are found in the London clay. Also called *Oliva*. — 2. Olive-tree gum.

Olivaceous (o-l-i-v'asus), a. [From *L. olivaceus*, olive.] Of the colour of the olive; having the qualities of olives.

Olivary (o-l'i-va-ri), a. Resembling an olive. — *Olivary process*, in anat. a small ridge running transversely between, and a little behind, the roots of the anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, and by some considered as the fourth clinoid process.

Olivaster (o-l-i-vas'ter), n. [O. Fr. *olivastre*, Mod. Fr. *olivastre*, from *L. olivaceus*, olive.] Of the colour of the olive; tawny.

The bayans are *olivaster*, or of a tawny complexion.

Oliva (o-l'iv), n. [Fr. *olive*, *L. olivaceus*. Same root as oil.] 1. The English name of the genus *Olea*. There are several species, but the most important is the common olive (*O. europaea*). It is a low branching evergreen



Oliva (*Olea europaea*).

tree, in height from 20 to 30 feet, with stiff narrow dark-green or bluish leaves. The flowers are produced in small axillary bunches, and appear in June, July, and August. The fruit is a berryed drupe of an oblong spheroidal form, with a thin, smooth, and usually blackish skin, containing a greenish soft pulp adherent to a rough, oblong, and very hard stone. It is bitter and nauseous, but repete with a bland oil. The olive is a native of Syria and other Asiatic countries, and flourishes only in warm and comparatively dry parts of the world. It grows slowly, and is very long-lived. The olive-tree has in all ages been held in peculiar estimation. It was anciently sacred to Minerva. Olive wreaths were used by the Greeks and Romans to crown the brows of victors, and it is still universally regarded as an emblem of peace. The wood of the olive-tree is beautifully veined, and has an agreeable smell. It is in great esteem with cabinet-makers, on account of the fine polish of which it is susceptible. But the olive-tree is principally cultivated for the sake of its oil, which is contained in the pericarp. (See **OLIVE-OIL**.) It is cultivated for this purpose in Italy, France, Spain, Malta, Turkey, the Ionian Islands, &c. Another species of olive, the *O. fragrans*, inhabits China, Japan, and Cochinchina. The flowers are used by the Chinese to mix with and perfume their tea, and also, together with the leaves, for adulterating tea. The only American species (*O. americana*) is in some districts called *devil-wood*, on account of the excessive hardness of the wood and the extreme difficulty of splitting it. — 2. The fruit or drupe of the olive, from which olive-oil is obtained, and which is also much used as a condiment. Preserved or pickled olives are the green unripe fruit deprived of part of their bitterness by soaking them in water, and then preserved in an aromatised solution of salt. — 3. The colour of the olive; a colour composed of violet and green mixed in nearly equal proportions. — 4. Same as *Oliva*.

Oliva (o-l'iv), a. Relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; brown, tending to a yellowish-green.

Olive-branch (o-l'iv-branah), n. 1. A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace. — 2. pl. *Fig. children*.

Olive (o-l'iv), a. Decorated with olive trees or branches. 'Green as of old each olive's portal smiles.' T. Warton.

Olive-green (o-l'iv-grin), n. A colour resembling that of the olive.

Olivite (o-l'iv-en-it), n. An arseniate of copper of an olive-green colour, occurring in prismatic crystals, and also in reniform, granular, and fibrous crusts. Called also *Olive-ore* and *Olivine*.

Olive-oil (o-l'iv-oi), n. A fixed oil obtained by expression from the ripe fruit or pericarp of the olive (*Olea europaea*). It is an insipid, inodorous, pale-yellow or greenish-yellow, viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of combining with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is the lightest of all the fixed oils. There are four different kinds of olive-oil known in the districts where it is prepared. (a) That which is expressed from the ripe fruit immediately after it is gathered, and is not esteemed. (b) *Second oil*, or *dinary oil*, previously cru water, or made been used to (c) *Oil of the in* collected from which has been operation, after volta for some in lamps; hence called also *lamp oil*. (d) *Fermented oil*, obtained by leaving the fresh olives in heaps for some time, and pouring boiling water over them before pressing the oil. Olive-oil is much used as an article of food in the countries in which it is produced, and to a smaller extent in other countries, to which it is exported also for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, &c. The best olive-oil is said to be made in the vicinity of Aix, in France; the kind known by the name of Florence oil is also of a superior quality, and is mostly used for culinary purposes. By far the largest portion of olive-oil brought to England is imported from Italy, principally from Gallipoli. Spain also sends us a large quantity. Called also *Sweet-oil*.

Olive-ore (o-l'iv-ör), n. Same as *Olivite*, or arseniate of copper.

Olive (o-l'iv), n. A small tilt-hammer worked by the foot.

Olivier, n. pl. [Fr. *olivier*.] An olive-tree. Chaucer.

Olivet (o-l'iv-et), n. A kind of mock pearl, used as beads, and in traffic with savage nations. *Simmonds*.

Olivetian (o-l'iv-e-tan), n. A member of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, an offshoot of the great Benedictine order, founded in 1515 by Tolomei of Siena. Called also *Monks of the Order of Mount Olivet*.

Olive-wood (o-l'iv-wud), n. 1. The wood of the olive-tree. It takes a fine polish, and is much used for small fancy ornamental articles, and on the Continent for furniture. 2. The popular name of plants of the genus *Rhamnodendron*.

Olive-wort (o-l'iv-wört), n. pl. A name applied to any plant of the nat. order Oleaceae.

Oliveyard (o-l'iv-yärd), n. An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. Ex. xxiij. 11.

Olivil, **Olivile** (o-l'iv-il, o-l'iv-ll), n. A white, brilliant, starchy powder, obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

Olivin, **Olivine** (o-l'iv-in), n. A sub-species of chrysolite of an olive-green colour. See **CHRYSO-LITE**.

Olivinite (o-l'iv-in-it), n. Same as *Olivite*.

Olivinoid (o-l'iv-in-oid), n. A substance occurring in meteorites resembling olivin.

Olla (o-la), n. [L. *olla*, an earthen pot or jar, sometimes used for holding the ashes of the dead; Sp. *olla*, a jar, whence *olio*.] 1. A kind of chutney jar or urn. — 2. An *olla* podrida (Sp., lit. rotten or putrid pot), the name of a favourite dish with all classes in Spain. It consists of a mixture of all kinds of meat cut into small pieces, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables. Hence the term is also applied to any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

Olla (o-la), n. A palm leaf prepared for writing on in the East Indies. The pen is a sharpened piece of wood or metal.

Olite (o-l'it), n. [L. *olla*, a pot.] In mineral potstone (which see).

Olograph (o-l'o-graf), n. Same as *Holograph*.

Ology (o-l'o-jy), n. [L. *logos*, discourse.] A science whose name ends in *-ology*; hence, any science or branch of knowledge. [Generally used jocularly.]

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever. Dr. Quincey.

Oipe (o-ipé), n. (Gr. *oipe*, a leathern oil-bask.) A name sometimes given to an ancient jug which has no spout, but an even rim or lip. *Fairholt*.

Olympiad (o-lim-pi-ad), n. [Gr. *olympias*, *olympiados*, from *Olympia*, a district in ancient Elis, where the Olympic games were

played.] A period of four years, or four years of the Olympiad.

Ombrometer (om-brom'e-t'er), n. [Gr. *ombros*, rain, and *metron*, a measure.] A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls. See **RAIN-GAUGE**.

Omega (o-me'ga), n. [Gr. *o*, and *mega*, great, lit. the great or long *o*.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scripture, Alpha and Omega denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. Rev. i. 8.

'Omega! thou art Lord,' they said, 'We had no motion in the dead.' Tennyson.

Omelet, **Omelette** (om'e-let), n. [Fr. *omelette*, *omelette*; origin unknown.] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.

Omen (ö-men), n. [L. *omen*, older *omen*, from *oe*, *oris*, the mouth, or else from *suris*, the ear. See **EAR**.] A casual event or occurrence thought to portend good or evil; a sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; an augury; a presage. 'O voice from which their omens all men drew.' Tennyson.

Without a sign, his sword the brave man drew, And asks no omen but his country's cause. Pope.

Omen (ö-men), v. t. To prognosticate as an omen; to give indication of the future; to augur; to betoken, as, it *omened* ill of the enterprise that Balbus conducted it.

Omen (ö-men), v. t. To foresee or foretell, as by the aid of an omen; to divine; to predict. 'The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents.' Sir W. Scott.

Omened (ö-mend), a. Containing or accompanied by an omen or prognostic. 'Omened voice.' Pope.

Omening (ö-men-ing), n. An augury; a prognostication.

These evil *omenings* do but point out conclusions which are most likely to come to pass. Sir W. Scott.

Omental (ö-men'tal), a. Relating to or connected with the omentum. 'The omental spleen of the porpoise.' Owen.

Omentum (ô-men'tum), *n.* [L.] In anat. the caul or epiploon.

Omer (ô'mer), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah. Ex. xvi. 36.

Omissional† (om-i-let'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Homiletic*.

Ominate (om'i-nât), *v.t.* [L. *ominor*, from *omen* (which see).] To presage; to foretoken; to prognosticate. 'I take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation.' *Seasonable Sermons*, 1644.

Ominate† (om'i-nât), *v.t.* To foretoken; to show prognostics. 'This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists.' *Dr. H. More*.

Omination† (om-i-nâ'shon), *n.* The act of ominating; a foreboding; a presaging; prognostication. 'Ominations by words, names, &c.' *Dr. Spencer*.

Ominous (om'i-nus), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, from *omen* (which see).] 1.† Characterized by omens of some kind; prophetic.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace, nothing followed. *Bacon*.

2. Containing or exhibiting an ill omen or ill omens; foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South*.

Ominously (om'i-nus-ly), *adv.* 1. In an ominous manner; with ill omen; presaging evil; as, it happened *ominously* for his future prospects.—2.† Prophetically; with good or bad omens.

To me how *ominously* the prophets sung,
Even from the time that heavenly infant sprung
In my chaste womb! *Savdys*.

Ominousness (om'i-nus-ness), *n.* The quality of being ominous. 'The *ominousness* of this embassy.' *Barnet*.

Omissible (ô-mis'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being omitted.

Omission (ô-mis'ahon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *omissio*, from *omitto*, *omissus*, to let go, give up.] 1. The act of omitting; as, (a) a neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done; the act of pretermittting or passing over. 'Omission to do what is necessary.' *Shak*.

The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of *commission*. *Addison*.

(b) The act of leaving out; as, the *omission* of a paragraph in a printed article.—2. That which is omitted or left out.

Omissive (ô-mis'iv), *a.* Leaving out; neglectful.

This silence is no argument of their existence, because we find him *omissive* in other particulars of the like nature. *Southey*.

Omissively (ô-mis'iv-ly), *adv.* In an omissive manner; by leaving out.

Omit (ô-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *omitted*; ppr. *omitting*. [L. *omitto*, to neglect, disregard, say nothing of—prefix *ob*, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; to disregard; to pretermitt; as, to *omit* duties. 'Omit no opportunity.' *Shak*.—2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to *omit* an item from a list.

Omittance† (ô-mit'ans), *n.* Omission; forbearance; neglect. 'Omittance is no quittance.' *Shak*.

Omitter (ô-mit'er), *n.* One who omits or neglects. 'The *omitters* thereof should not mutually censure each other.' *Fuller*.

Omnety, **Omnity** (om-nê'ti, om-nî'ti), *n.* That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; the Deity. *Sir T. Browne*.

Omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* [L., for all, pl. dat. from *omnis*, all.] 1. A long-bodied four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, generally between two fixed stations, the seats being arranged lengthwise, the passengers facing, and the entrance at the rear. Omnibuses were first started in Paris in 1662, revived there in 1827, and introduced into London in 1829.—2. In *glass-making*, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing arch, to protect them from draughts of air. *E. H. Knight*.—*Omnibus* box, a large box in a theatre, on the same level as, and having communication with, the stage. Sometimes called *Omnibus*. 'Having just arrived from the *omnibus* at the opera.' *Thackeray*.

Omniscorporeal (om'ni-kor-pô'rê-al), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *corporeus*, corporeal, from *corpus*, *corpore*, body.] Comprehending all matter; embracing all substance. [Rare.]

He is both incorporeal and *omniscorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body which he is not. *Cudworth*.

Omnifarious (om-ni-fâ'ri-us), *a.* [L. *omni-*

farius, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. 'Omnifarious kinds of motion.' *Norris*.

Omniferous (om-nî-fêr-us), *a.* [L. *omni-fêr*—*omnis*, all, and *fêrô*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

Omnific (om-nî-fik), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating. [Rare.]

Thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnific* Word; your discord end. *Milton*.

Omniform (om-nî-form), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape. 'The *omniform* essence of God.' *Norris*.

Omniformity (om-nî-for-mî-ti), *n.* The quality of being omniform. 'Her (the soul's) self-evident *omniformity*.' *Dr. H. More*.

Omnificity (om-nî-fî-ti), *v.t.* To enlarge so as to render universal. [Rare.]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge*.

Omnigenous (om-nî-fen-us), *a.* [L. *omni-genus*—*omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.

Omnigraph (om-nî-graf), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and Gr. *graphô*, to describe or write.] A pantograph. [Rare.]

Omniparient (om-nî-pâ'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to bring forth or produce.] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. [Rare.]

Omniparity (om-nî-par'î-ti), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.] General equality.

Omniparous (om-nî-pâ'rus), *a.* All-bearing; omniparient.

Omnipotent (om-nî-pâ'sh-ent), *a.* Capable of enduring anything; having unlimited endurance. 'Man's omnipotent or rather omnipotent talent of being gulled.' *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

Omnipercipience, **Omnipercipency** (om'ni-pêr-sîp'i-ens, om'ni-pêr-sîp'i-ens), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *percipiens*, perceiving.] The state of being omnipercipient; perception of everything. 'Omnipercipience terrestrial.' *Dr. H. More*. 'The communication of this *omnipercipience* to saints or angels.' *Dr. H. More*.

Omnipercipient (om'ni-pêr-sîp'i-ent), *a.* Perceiving everything. 'An *omnipercipient* omnipresence.' *Dr. H. More*.

Omnipotence—*omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.] 1. The state of being omnipotent; almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; an attribute of God. Hence it is sometimes used for God.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope*.

A limited Deity was a recognised conception of antiquity. Confounded and astonished by the vastness of a real *omnipotence* and the inconceivableness of the acts involved in it, the ancients took refuge in the idea, as all that reason could afford of that Godship which reason could not deny. *Dr. Massey*.

2. Unlimited power over particular things.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Sir J. Denham*.

Omnipotency (om-nî-pô'ten-si), *n.* Same as *Omnipotence*.

Omnipotent (om-nî-pô'tent), *a.* [See above.] 1. Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful; as, the *omnipotent* Creator.—2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind.

You were also, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda; oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose. *Shak*.

The *Omnipotent*, the Almighty; one of the appellations of the Godhead.

So spake the *Omnipotent*, and with his words
All seem'd well pleased. *Milton*.

Omnipotently (om-nî-pô'tent-ly), *adv.* In an omnipotent manner; with almighty power; with unlimited power. 'Omnipotently kind.' *Young*.

Omnipresence (om-nî-prê's-ens), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present.] The quality of being omnipresent; presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. 'Omnipresence is an attribute peculiar to God.'

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills
Lands, sea, and air. *Milton*.

Omnipresency† (om-nî-prê's-ens), *n.* Omnipresence.

Omnipresent (om-nî-prê's-ent), *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Omnipresent organic laws penetrating the material world, penetrating the moral world of human life and society, which insist on being obeyed in all that we

do and handle—which we cannot alter, cannot modify—which will go with us and assist and befriended us, if we recognise and comply with them—which inexorably make themselves felt in failure and disaster if we neglect or attempt to thwart them.

J. A. Froude.

Omnipresential (om'ni-prê-zen'tshal), *a.* Implying universal presence.

His *omnipresential* filling all things, being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him. *South*.

Omniprevalent (om-nî-prê'va-lent), *a.* All-prevalent; entirely prevalent; prevalent everywhere. 'The Earl of Warwick, *omniprevalent* at court in the declining of his co-rival, the Duke of Somerset.' *Fuller*.

Omniscience, **Omniscieny** (om-nî-shi-ens, om-nî-shi-ent), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know.] The quality of being omniscient; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. 'Omniscience is an attribute peculiar to God.' 'The omniscience of a god.' *Dryden*.

Omniscient (om-nî-shi-ent), *a.* Having omniscience or universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; as, the *omniscient* God.

Whatever is known is some way present; and that which is present cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South*.

Omnisciently (om-nî-shi-ent-ly), *adv.* In an omniscient manner; by universal knowledge or omniscience.

Omniscious† (om-nî-shi-us), *a.* All-knowing; omniscient.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead. *Habswill*.

Omnispective (om-nî-spekt'iv), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *specto*, to see.] Able to see all things; beholding everything. 'Great, omniscient, *omnispective* power.' *Boyes*.

Omnium (om'ni-um), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all.] A term used on the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. *M'Culloch*.

Omnium-gatherum (om'ni-um-gath'êr-um), *n.* A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture or melody. [Colloquial.]

Omnivagant (om-nîv'a-gant), *a.* [L. *omnis*, and *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [Rare.]

Omnivora (om-nîv'o-ra), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to devour.] A section of the even-toed Ungulata, or hoofed mammals, comprehending the hippopotamus and Bufo or swine group, so named from their feeding both on animal and vegetable substances. The extinct group of the Anoplotheriidae from the lower tertiary rocks belonged to this section. The term has also been applied to the Ursidae, or bear family; and to an order of birds, including those insectorial species which feed on both animal and vegetable substances.

Omnivorous (om-nîv'o-rus), *a.* [L. *omni-vorus*—*omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately; as, *omnivorous* animals.

Omnoplate (ô'mô-plât), *n.* [Gr. *ômo-plâtê*—*ômos*, shoulder, and *plâtê*, the flat surface of a body.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

Omphacine (om'fa-sin), *a.* [Gr. *omphakinos*, from *omphax*, unripe fruit.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. 'Omphacine oil is a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies.'

Omphalic (om-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

Omphalocoele (om'fa-lô-sêl), *n.* [Gr. *omphaloe*, navel, and *kêlê*, tumour.] A rupture at the navel.

Omphalode, **Omphalodium** (om'fa-lôd, om-fa-lô-di-um), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] 1. A name applied sometimes to the umbilicus or navel.—2. In bot. the central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the endosperm.

Omphalomancy, **Omphalomantia** (om-fal'ô-man-si, om-fal'ô-man'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of a child, to show how many more children its mother will have. *Dunglison*.

Omphalo-mesenteric (om'fa-lô-me-sen-ter'ik), *a.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] In anat. a term applied to the vessels which, at an early period of uterine life, are seen to pass from the umbilicus to the mesentery, and which constitute the first developed vessels of the germ.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many.

Sp. Pearson.

5. Single in kind; the same; common. 'One plague was on you all.' 1 Sam. vi. 4.—*One* is often used in forming compound words, the meaning of which is sufficiently obvious without special explanation; as, *one-armed*, *one-celled*, *one-handed*, *one-masted*, &c.—*One day*, (a) on a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phoebe fair

With all her band was following the chase.

Spenser.

(b) Referring to future time; at an indefinite future time.

Heaven watch old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one day* faint.

Sir J. Davies.

—*All one*, just the same; of no consequence; no matter; as, it is *all one* what course you take.

One (wun), *n.* 1. The first whole number consisting of a single unit.—2. The symbol representing one (=1).—3. A particular individual, whether thing or person. 'The household name of *one* whom God hath taken.' *E. B. Browning.*

Both were young, and *one* was beautiful. *Byron.*

In this use *one* may take the plural form; as, I have left all the bad *ones*. 'Hence with your little *ones*.' *Shak.*—*At one*, in union; in concord or agreement.

The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Philip at *one* with themselves. *Bacon.*

—*In one*, in one united body; in union.

One (wun), *pron.* 1. Any single person.—*One another*, two or more persons, parties, or things taken reciprocally; as, 'love *one another*.'—2. Used as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person; as, here *one* may speak *one's* mind freely.

The indefinite *one*, as in *one says*, is sometimes, but wrongly, derived from the French *un*, Latin *homo*. It is merely the use of the numeral *one* for the older *man*, *man*, or *me*.

Dr. Morris.

One, † adv. Alone; only. *Spenser.*

One, † v. t. To cause to become one; to unite into a whole. *Chaucer.*

One-berry (wun'ber-i), *n.* A plant, *Paris quadrifolia*.

One-horse (wun'hors), *a.* Drawn by a single horse.

She filled the better half of the *one-horse* shay.

Blackwood's Mag.

Oneirocritic (o-ni'rō-krit'ik), *n.* (Gr. *oneirokritikos*—*oneiron*, a dream, and *kritikos*, discerning.) An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams. *Addition.*

Oneirocritic, Oneirocritical (o-ni'rō-krit'ik, o-ni'rō-krit'ik-al), *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams. 'My *oneirocritical* correspondent. *Addition.*

Oneirocriticism (o-ni'rō-krit'i-sizm), *n.* Oneirocritica.

Oneirocritics (o-ni'rō-krit'iks), *n.* The art of interpreting dreams. *Bentley.*

Oneirodynia (o-ni'rō-din'i-a), *n.* (Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, and *odynē*, anxiety.) Disturbed imagination during sleep; painful dreams; nightmare.

Oneirologist (o-ni-ro-lo-jist), *n.* One versed in oneirology. *North Brit. Rev.*

Oneirology (o-ni-ro-lo-jī), *n.* Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine or theory of dreams; that branch of science that treats of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

Oneiromancy (o-ni'rō-man-si), *n.* (Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, and *mantia*, divination.) Divination by dreams.

These rude observations were at last licked into an art, physical *oneiromancy*, in which physicians, from a consideration of the dreams, proceeded to a crisis of the disposition of the person. *Dr. Spenser.*

Oneiroscopist (o-ni-ro-skō-pist), *n.* An interpreter of dreams.

Oneiroscopy (o-ni-ro-skō-pi), *n.* (Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, and *skopos*, to observe, to investigate.) The art of interpreting dreams.

Oneness (wun'li-nes), *n.* The state of being single or alone; singleness.

It evidently appears that there can be but one such (as God), and that *monēsis*, *unity*, *oneness*, or singularity is essential to it. *Cudworth.*

Only, † a. and adv. Only.

Onement (on'ment), *n.* (See ATONEMENT.) State of being one; concord.

Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which never can be set at *onement* more.

Sp. Hall.

Oneness (wun'nes), *n.* The state or quality

of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.

Our God is *one*, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity. *Hooker.*

Ones, One-or (wun'ér), *n.* (From *A 1* (which see).) A person remarkable for anything; one who excels at or is very much given to anything. (Slang.)

Misus is a one-or at cards. Dickens.

Onerary (on'er-ri), *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, a load, *onero*, to load.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

Onerate (on'er-ât), *v. t.* [L. *onero*, to load, from *onus*, a burden.] To load; to burden. *Bailey.*

Oneration (on'er-â'shon), *n.* The act of loading. *Bailey.*

Onerous (on'er-us), *a.* [L. *onerous*, from *onus*, a load.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive.

'Tormented with worldly cares and *onerous* business.' *Burton.*—2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties; being for a consideration; as, an *onerous* contract; opposed to *gratuitous*.—*Onerous cause*, in *Scots law*, a good and legal consideration.

Ones, † adv. [A. Sax. *anes*, at one, an adverbial genit.] 1. At one; united.

We three been all *ones*. *Chaucer.*

2. Once. *Chaucer.*

One-sided (wun'sid-ed), *a.* 1. Related to, or having but one side; partial, unjust; unfair; as, a *one-sided* view. 'Unguarded and *one-sided* language.' *Dr. Arnold.*—2. In bot. developed to one side, as the ray-florets of a composite plant.

One-sidedly (wun'sid-ed-li), *adv.* In a one-sided manner.

If these audiences were as intelligent as they ought to be, they would not listen to any public agitator who treated them so *one-sidedly*. *Nature.*

One-sidedness (wun'sid-ed-nes), *n.* State of being one-sided, or of having regard to one side only; partiality.

This points to a radical defect in the method of the comparative philologists. At any public agitator who treated them so *one-sidedly*, being virtually restricted to the purely philological side of the complex problem to be investigated. *Edin. Rev.*

Oneyer (on'ê-er), *n.* [From the mark *o. n. é.*, an abbr. of the L. form *oneretur*, *nisi habebat sufficientem onerationem*.] An accountant of the exchequer. (This is Malone's explanation, and the most plausible. The word is known only from being once used by Shakespeare.)

Onfall (on'fâl), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A fall of rain or snow.—2. The fall of the evening.—3. A falling on; an attack; an onset.

Ongoing (on'gō-ing), *n.* Procedure; a going on.

In the great *ongoings* of that little world, there had no doubt been stoppage and delay. *Prof. Wilson.*

Ongoing (on'gō-ing), *a.* Progressing; proceeding; not intermitting.

On-hanger (on'hā-ŋ-er), *n.* One who hangs on or attaches himself to another; one who follows closely; a hanger-on. *Sir W. Scott.*

Onhed, † *n.* [On, one, and suffix *-hed* = *hood*.] Unity. *Chaucer.*

Onicolo, Nicolo (o-nik'ō-lō, nik'ō-lō), *n.* A variety of onyx having a ground of deep brown, in which is a band of bluish white. It is used for cameos, and differs from the ordinary onyx in a certain blending of the two colours.

Onion (un'yun), *n.* [Fr. *oignon*, *ognon*, from L. *unio*, *unio*, *oneness*, *unity*, then a kind of *unus*, *one*.] A plant of the genus *Allium*, the *A. Ceps* (see ALLIUM); and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food. It is a biennial herbaceous plant with long tubulated leaves, and a swelling, pithy stalk. The bulbous root is composed of a series of concentric coats, and varies in size according to the soil and climate, and also in colour, from a wine-red to white. The peculiar flavour varies much according to the size of the bulb, the small reddish onions having much more pungency than the larger ones. The onion may be grown from the tropics to the coldest verge of the temperate zone. There are at least twenty varieties, the Strasburg, Spanish, and Portuguese being among the most esteemed.

Onion-eyed (un'yun-id), *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as if by the use of an onion applied to them.

And I, an ass, am *onion-eyed*. *Shak.*

Onion-shell (un'yun-shel), *n.* A species of oyster of roundish form; also, species of *Lutaria* and *Mya*.

Onirocritic. See ONEIROCRITIC.

Oniscidae (ō-ni'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of isopodous crustaceans, of which the wood-louse (*Oniscus*) is the type.

Oniscus (o-ni's-kus), *n.* The millipede or wood-louse, a genus of isopodous crustaceans. The *O. asellus* (wood-louse or slater) is found in rotten wood, and has found a place in the pharmacopœia as a medical agent, but it is seldom used in this country. Some of the species are aquatic.

Onkotomy (on-kot'o-mī), *n.* Same as *Oncomy*.

Onless (on-less), *conj.* Unless (which see).

Onliness (on'li-nes), *n.* The state of being alone.

Onlooker (on'lyk-er), *n.* A looker on; a spectator.

Onlooking (on'lyk-ing), *a.* Looking onward or forward; foreboding.

Only (on'li), *a.* [One, with its old pronunciation, and term *-ly*. A. Sax. *anlic*.] 1. Single; one alone; as, John was the *only* man present.—2. Alone in its class; solitary; without a mate or peer; as, an *only* child. Hence—3. Pre-eminent; distinguished above all others.

He is the *only* man for music. *Johnson.*

4. † Alone; without help, co-operation, or companionship.

With the *only* twinkle of her eye
She could or save or spill. *Spenser.*

Only (on'li), *adv.* 1. In one manner or for one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely.

All who deserve his love he makes his own,
And to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

2. Solely; no other than.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*

3. Singly; without more; as, *only* begotten.—*Only* not = *L. tantum non*, all but, very nearly, almost.—*Only* not all, all but all, almost all, all with scarcely an exception. 'When *only* the ledger lives, and *only* not all men lie.' *Tennyson.*

Only (on'li), *conj.* But; excepting that; as, he is remarkably like his brother in form and feature, *only* he is a little taller.

Onobrychis (ō-nob'ri-kis), *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *brychis*, to gnaw, from the plants being a favourite food of the ass.] A genus of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of Europe, nat. order Leguminosæ. *O. sativa*, or common sainfoin, is a British plant, which grows on dry chalky hills and open downs in various parts of England. It has pinnate leaves and handsome spikes of pink flowers. On chalky loams this plant is a useful one to the farmer when the season for making the crop into hay is favourable. Its hay is prized above that of all other plants, but a shower of rain spoils it after it is cut and withered. Sainfoin hay is preferred for fattening deer; it is also a useful pasture plant, particularly in dry summers.

Onocentaur (ō-no-sen-tar), *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *kentauros*, centaur (which see).] A fabulous being, with a body part human and part asinine, depicted on ancient sculpture.

Onology (ō-no-lo-jī), *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *logos*, discourse.] A foolish way of talking. [Rare.]

Onomancy, Onomantia (on'o-man-si, on-o-man'ti-a), *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names. *Camden.*

Superstition has interfered even in the choice of names, and this solemn folly has received the name of a science, called *onomantia*. *D'Israeli.*

Onomantic, Onomantical (on-o-man'tik, on-o-man'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to onomancy; predicted by names, or the letters composing names. 'An *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew.' *Camden.*

Onomastic (on-o-mas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name.] Of or pertaining to or consisting of a name; specifically, in *law*, applied to the signature of an instrument where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person. *Burrill.*

Onomasticon (on-o-mas'tik-on), *n.* [Gr. *onomastikon*, from *onoma*, a name.] A work containing words or names with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical or other order; a dictionary, vocabulary, commonplace-book, &c.

Onomatechny (on'o-ma-tek'ni), *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *technē*, art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

Onomatologist (on'o-ma-to-lō-jist), *n.* One

voiced in onomatology or the history of names.

Onomatology (on'-o-ma-to-l'og-ee), *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, onomastu, a name, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. The branch of sciences which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms. 2. A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

Onomatopoeia (o-nom'-o-poi-ee), *n.* [See below.] A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.

Onomatopoeia (on'-o-ma-to-poi-ee), *n.* [Gr. *onomatopoeia*—*onoma*, onomastu, a name, and *poieo*, to make.] 1. The name-making or word-making, the formation of words by imitation of sounds, thus, the words *boom*, *boom*, or the nouns *growl*, *whisper*, *rustle*, &c., are produced by *onomatopoeia*. Words thus formed naturally suggest the objects or actions producing the sound. Some philologists hold that all language had its origin in this principle, but though it is clear some words are directly and consciously onomatopoeic, such as *ding-dong*, *boom-boom*, *rustle-rustle*, &c., it is impossible to prove that the great majority of roots or vocabularies are or ever were of this character.

Onomatopoeist (on'-o-ma-to-poi-ee-ist), *n.* Pertaining to onomatopoeia, formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified.

Onomatopoeist (on'-o-ma-to-poi-ee-ist), *n.* Same as *Onomatopoeist*.

Onomomancy (on'-o-mo-man-ee), *n.* Onomancy (which see).

Onopeltis (o-nop'-e-l-iss), *n.* [Gr. *onopeltis*, a plant, the rust-harrow.] An extensive genus of annual and perennial trailing herbs and undershrubs, with trifoliate leaves and yellow or pink flowers, natives of Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa, not order Leguminosae. The *O. spinosa* is a British plant, known by the name of rust-harrow. Its root is said to be diuretic.

Onopordium, **Onopordum** (on'-o-por'-dium, on'-o-por'-dum), *n.* [Gr. *onon*, an ass, and *porde*, substance, referring to the supposed effect on the ass.] A genus of thistle-like herbs, chiefly biennials, containing about twelve species, natives of Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia. They are tall plants with woolly-looking leaves, and large heads of purple or white flowers, not order Compositae. The species in English lists are called cotton thistle, *O. leucanthemum*, or common cotton thistle. It is a British plant with large purple flowers. It is called by gardeners the Scotch thistle, and along with some of the continental species is admitted into our shrubberies.

Onosma (o-nos'-ma), *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *osma*, small, said to be grateful to the ass.] A genus of plants, not order Boraginaceae. The species are small herbs on undershrubs, bristly or hairy throughout, with alternate leaves and one-sided racemes or branched cymes of usually yellow, rarely purple or white, tubular flowers. There are about seventy species, natives of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia. The root of *O. emodi*, a native of Nepal, is of a dark purple colour, and is used in dyeing. Like some others of the same family of plants.

Onset (on'-set), *n.* [On and set.] 1. A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; an assault, a storming, especially the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of onset.

2. An attack of any kind, as, the impetuous onset of grief.—A thrusting set on or added by way of ornament.—A? A beginning.

And for an onset, then, to advance
The name and honourable family,
Lo! with will I make my conquest.

Onset (on'-set), *n.* To assault; to begin.

This for a time was hotly contested, and a remarkable price offered, but soon ceased again.

Onslaught (on'-slait), *n.* [A Sax. *onslaegan*, to strike, to dash against—*on*, and *slagan*, to strike (to slay).] 1. Attack, assault, aggression, assault.

I do remember yet that onslaught, they went hither,
And fast it bore the blow.

2. An inroad, an incursion; a bloody attack. [Scottish.]

Onstead (on'-stead), *n.* [Equivalent to A. Sax. *onstede*, a dwelling-place, from *onan* (O E and A. Sax. *onan*) to dwell, and *stede*, a place. The loc. of the initial *v* seems to point to a Scandinavian origin, viz. loc. *on*]

[= A. Sax. *onstan*], to dwell.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm. In Scotland also called the *standing*. About the Borders it is said to mean a single farmhouse. [The word is used only in Scotland and north of England.]

Onst (on'-st), *adv.* On the top of, with verbs of motion, on, upon; in. [Old and colloquial Eng. and American.]

Ontogeny (on-to-jen'-ee), *n.* [Gr. *on*, on, being, and *genesis* (which see).] In brief, the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from phylogenesis, or the history of genealogical development, and from biogenesis, or life-development generally.

Ontogeny and *phylogenesis* stand in the closest possible connection, and the one cannot be understood without the other. This fundamental biological law, upon which the comprehension of the entire doctrine of organic evolution absolutely depends, may be shortly expressed thus.—The history of the germ is an abstract or epitome of that of the race. In other words, *ontogeny* is a brief recapitulation of *phylogenesis*, or, in somewhat greater detail, that.—The series of forms presented by the individual organism during its development from the original germ to the perfect condition is a short and compressed repetition of the long series of forms presented by the ancestors of this organism, from the earliest periods of the so-called organic creation up to the present time.

Ontogenetic (on-to-jen'-ee-ick), *n.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to ontogeny.

Ontogenetically (on-to-jen'-ee-ick-lee), *adv.* In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis (which see).

In one sense I accept that word, viz. if it means no more than that there is in man, both individually and generally (ontogenetically and phylogenetically), something that develops from potency, *ontogeny*, and faith.

How Muller.

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of God.
Ontologically (on-to-l'og-ee-ick), *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

Ontologist (on-to-l'og-ee-ist), *n.* One versed in ontology or who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

Ontology (on-to-l'og-ee), *n.* [Gr. *on*, on, being, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of being, a name given to that part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all things or existence, their qualities and attributes. It is also used as equivalent to metaphysics.

The science of ontology comprehensively investigates of every real existence, either beyond the sphere of the present world, or in any other way incapable of being the direct object of consciousness, which can be deduced immediately from the perception of certain feelings or perceptions and the ideas of the human mind.

Opa (opa), *n.* [L.] A burden, often used for *onus* prodest.

Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the case of *onus* prodest can always be on the defenders of legal prohibition.

—*Onus probandi* (the burden of proving), the burden of proof, the burden of proving what has been alleged. The general rule is, that he who affirms must prove his affirmation.

Onward (on'-ward), *adv.* [On and -ward, denoting direction; similar to toward.] Toward the point before or in front, forward; on; in advance, as, to move onward.

A little onward lead thy guiding hand
To those dark steps, a little farther on.

Onward (on'-ward), *n.* 1. Advanced or advancing. 2. An onward course. 3. Carried on far towards a contemplated or desirable end, forward, advanced, improved.

Within a while Philosophy came to see how onward
The little ones of his friend's labor.

3. Conducting, leading toward to perfection.

Thus first of victims, let us mortal leave.

Onwards (on'-wards), *adv.* Same as *Onward*.

Opa (opa), *n.* Any. [Old English and Scotch.]

He had as *opa* more or less was need.

Oryza (on'-ee), *n.* [From Gr. *oryza*, a reed, a setting tree.] 1. The shell or cover of a species of mussel, found in some lakes of India, and which, when burned, emits a

musky odour. 'Take unto thee sweet spices, saffron, and myrrour.' Ex. xxx. 36.—2. The onyx.

Oryzoid (o-ri-z'oid), *n.* [Gr. *oryza*, the shell.] A whitish at the side of the finger nail, paronychia. [Duméril.]

Oryzite (or-iz-ite), *n.* A kind of marble.

Oryzomania (o-ri-z'oid-man-ee), *n.* [Gr. *oryza*, oryza, a reed, and *mania*, mania, a disease.] A kind of divination by means of the nails of the fingers.

Oryx (or-ix), *n.* [Gr. *oryx*, the reed, from the colour of the gum resembling that of the nail.] 1. A semi-pellucid gum with variously coloured zones or veins. Any stone exhibiting layers of two or more colours strongly contrasted is called an *oryx*, as banded jasper, chalcedony, &c., but more particularly the latter when it is marked with white and stratified with opaque and translucent lines. The ancients valued it very highly, and used it much for cameos, many of the finest cameos in existence being of *oryx*.—2. In some cases the cornea of the ox which resembles an *oryx*. *Oryx* marble, a very beautiful translucent limestone of oligocene formation discovered by the French in the province of Oren, Algeria, and first brought into general notice at the London exhibition of 1862. It is used for the manufacture of ornamental articles.

Oryx (o-ri-z), *n.* [Gr. *oryx*, an egg, and *lysis*, a bladder.] A chamber appended to the cells of certain of the Polyzoa, which serves as a receptacle for the eggs. Also called *Oryx*.

Oryzoid (o-ri-z'oid), *n.* A cell in which embryos are formed in fungi.

Oryzoid (o-ri-z'oid), *n.* [Gr. *oryx*, an egg, and *oides*, a form, shape, appearance.] Egg-shaped.

Oryx (or-ix), *n.* An Indian name for the sugar-cane.

Oryx (o-ri-z), *n.* A large genus of the Noctuid and central Bupal, which surpasses most other river-bugs in its speed under sail. It has a sharp stem, sides slightly rounded, and is easily steered by an oar.

Oryx (o-ri-z), *n.* [Gr. *oryx*, an egg, and *lysis*, a stone.] 1. In geol. an egg, a species of limestone composed of globules clustered together, commonly without any visible cement or base. They vary in size from that of small pin-heads to that of peas. When the grains are very distinct and well rounded it is called *ore-stone*; when they are large and pea-like the rock is known as *pea-stone*, *pea-grit*, or *pea-stone*.—2. The corolla formation. See *OLLITIC*.

Oryx (o-ri-z), *n.* [Gr. *oryx*, an egg, and *lysis*, a stone.] The fossil egg of any oviparous animal, as a bird, reptile, &c.

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himself. 'A hawk but not a bull nose—the full years of the three score and ten, but twice broken, twice to cap.' he'll be a lucky lad as he win through w't.

See *W. East.*

Opak (o'pak), n. [Chinese.] A variety of black tea.

Opaculum (o'p-o-rid'ul-m), n. [Gr. *ōm*, an egg, and *phero*, to carry.] In bot. a term applied to those sponges of *Lycopodium* which contain the larger or female spores.

Opale, **Opale** (o'p'i), n. [Ital. *opero*, wet, from *o*, a drizzling rain; *i*, I shall; having the sensation of cold; drooping, shivering.

Letting the doors an' winsocks rattle,
I thought me on the *opale* cattle. *Burns.*

2. Red-like; bleak; melancholy. *Gell.*

Opasphere (o'p-o-sfēr), n. A germinal body in fungi. *Rosier.*

Opesporage (o'p-o-spō-ran), n. [Gr. *ōm*, an egg, and *spora*, a sowing.] In bot. a term sometimes applied to the large one-celled ones producing zoospores in the fucooid algae. Also synonymous with *Oophoridium*.

Opespor (o'p-o-spōr), n. [Gr. *ōm*, an egg, and *spore*] 1. In bot. a term used by some physiologists to indicate a spore which receives impregnation in some way before germination, as in *Edogonium*. Also applied to the larger form of spore in *Selaginella* and *Isotria*. A sort of vegetable egg called an *opospor*. *Huxley*. 2. An opespor, with a wall formed round it, capable of germination at once or at a future time. *Rosier.*

Opes (o'p), n. An ope (which see).

Opesite (o'p-i-tē), n. [Gr. *ōm*, an egg, and *epi*, I cover.] The covering which protects the eggs in *Anatolus*. *Rosier.*

Opesoth (o'p-o-thē), n. [Gr. *ōm*, an egg, and *thos*, a case.] An egg-case, as that of the cockroach, containing eggs, like peas in a pod.

Opesoid (o'p-o-i-d), n. [Gr. *ōm*, an egg, and *thōs*, to produce.] A mammal of the lowest group into which Dana has divided mammals. The opesoids include the mar-

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openings; to flow in small quantities from the pores of a body. 'The latent rill, scarce issuing through the green.' *Thomson*. Often used figuratively, as, the secret oozed out. 'The bishop, whose courage, like Bob Acres', had issued with.' *Trollope*

Ope (o'p), v. t. To emit in the shape of moisture, to drip. 'The hardest eyes ceased pitying down.' *Alas Smith.*

Ope (o'p), n. 1. Most round or slimy; earth as was no to flow gently or easily yield to pressure. 'Drunch d with ope.' *Tennyson*. 2. Most flow, spring. 'From his first fountain and beguiling ope.' *Prior*. 3. In tanning, a solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannic yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan vat.

Opeing (o'p-ing), n. That which oozes; ooze.

R. A. S.

Opeus (o'p-i-us), n. m. [Gr. *ōm*, an egg, and *ous*, an animal. Same as *Opeus*.]

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Opak (o'pa), n. A large and beautiful sea-shell (*Lamproloma* or *guttatus*) of the dory family (Zelidae), a native of the Eastern Sea, but found in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, and sometimes, though more rarely, on our own coasts. It is about 4 feet long, and weighs 160 to 180 lbs. Its colours are very rich, the upper part of the back and sides being green, reflecting both purple and gold, and passing into yellowish green below, the fins bright vermilion. The flesh is much esteemed.

Opake (o-pak), n. *Opake*. [An old or American spelling.]

Opal (o'pal), n. [*L. opalus*, Gr. *opallios*, an opal; Skr *upala*, a precious stone.] A precious stone of various colours, which comes under the class of pellucid gems. It consists of silica with about 10 per cent of water, and is very brittle. It is characterized by its iridescent reflection of light. It is found in many parts of Europe, especially in Hungary, in the East Indies, &c. The substance in which it is generally found is a ferruginous sandstone. There are many varieties or species, the chief of which are, (a) *precious* or *noble opal*, which exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red; (b) *fire opal*, which simply affords a red reflection; (c) *common opal*, whose colours are white, green, yellow, and red, but without the play of colours; (d) *semi-opal*, the varieties of which are more opaque than common opal; (e) *hydropneum*, which assumes a transparency only when thrown into water; (f) *Agallite*, which occurs in small globular and botryoidal forms, with a vitreous lustre; (g) *menillite*, which occurs in irregular or reniform masses, and is opaque or slightly translucent. Formerly the opal was believed to possess magical virtues; thus it was believed to confer invisibility when wrapped in a bay-leaf.

Now an opal
Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist
To charm their eyes with. *S. Young.*

Opalence (o-pal-ē), v. t. pret. & pp. *opalenced*; ppr. *opalencing*. To give forth a play of colours like the opal.

Opalence (o-pal-ē), n. A play of colours like that of the opal; the reflection of a milky and iridescent light; particularly a coloured shining lustre reflected from a

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common opal.

Opal-jasper (o'pal-jas-pēr), n. A kind of opal containing a large amount of iron-oxide.

Opague (o-pāk), a. [*Fr. opaque*, *L. opacus*, shady, dark.] 1. Impervious to the rays of light, not transparent. 'More opague and grove planet-like bodies.' *Cheyne*. 2. Dark, obscure; shady.

Opague (o-pāk), n. *Opacity*. 'Through this opague of nature and of soul.' *Young*.

Opagely (o-pāk'lī), adv. In an opague manner; darkly; dimly.

Opagueness (o-pāk'nes), n. The quality of being opague or impervious to light; opacity. 'The earth's opagueness, enemy to light.' *Dr. H. More*.

Ope (ōp), a. Open. 'The gates are ope.' *Shak.*

Ope (ōp), v. t. and i. pret. & pp. *oped*; ppr. *oping*. To open; used only in poetry.

Before you fight the battle, ope this letter. *Shak.*

Now with a furious blast the hundred doors
Of themselves, a rushing whirlwind rous'd.
While the cave. *Drayton.*

Open (ōpn), a. [*A. Sax. open*, *open=D. open*, *open*, *Iceal. open*, lying on the back, *open*, *Dan. odern*, *ō open*, *open*. It would seem to be a past participle of a verb formed from *ōpn*, or at least is based on *ōpn*.] 1. Unclosed, not shut, not covered; not stopped, unsealed, as, an open door; an open bottle, an open letter. 2. Free to be used or enjoyed; uninclosed, not restricted,

affording free ingress; accessible; not impeding or obstructing action; public.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen . . . have a matter against any man, the law is open. *Acts xiv. 18.*

So that Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial melody,
Were open to each other. *Tennyson.*

2. Unclosed; spread; expanded; not drawn together or contracted; as, an open hand; open arms; hence, free; liberal; generous; bounteous.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for making charity. *Shak.*

4. Undisguised; free from dissimulation; candid; not secret or concealed; plain; apparent.

The French are always open, familiar, and talkative. *Adelphi.*

5. Having no intervening obstructions; clear; unobstructed; as, an open view; an open country.

In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky! *Wordsworth.*

6. Not frosty; mild; moderate.

Did you ever see so open a winter in England? *Scott.*

7. Not concealed or secret; plain; evident; apparent, not sheltered; exposed to view; laid bare. 'Thy secret pleasure turns to open shame.' *Shak.* 'Lay open the treasures of divine truth.' *Burns*. 8. Not protected; liable to attack; exposed or liable to be assailed morally or on account of one's conduct; as, open to censure; the country is open to invasion. 'Hath left me open to all injuries.' *Shak.*

To how much blame, however, would he have been open had he rejected it. *Trollope.*

9. Ready to do, hear, see, or receive anything; fully prepared; attentive. 'His ears are open unto their cry.' *Ps. xiv. 15.*

No falling snow was more intent upon his person,
No pelting rain less open to contrary. *Dickens.*

10. Free to be debated; not yet decided; as, an open question.—11. Not settled or adjusted; not balanced or closed; as, an open account.—12. Not already covered; free from pre-engagement; not forestalled; as, an open day in a law-court; the chancellor of the exchequer said, he had named Wednesday as the nearest open day.—13. Enumerated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance; unstoppered; as, an open consonant. 'Though off the ear the open vowels tire.' *Pope*.—14. In music, applied to the string of an instrument when not compressed with the finger, when it produces the note to which it is tuned; also applied to the note so produced, as also to the series of natural harmonies which can be produced by the lip of a performer on wind-instruments, without the assistance of a slide, key, or piston.—Open charter, in *Scots law*, a charter from the crown, or from a subject containing a proviso of maine which has not been executed.—*Letters of open doors*, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, which are requisite where goods are to be pointed where they are deposited in lockfast places.—Open diapason, a certain stop in an organ, in which the pipes are formed like the mouthpiece of a bagpipe at the end where the wind enters, and are open at the other. On the manuals they are nearly always of metal, but on the pedals are often of wood.—Open flank, in fort that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *See* *Open flank*.—Open harmony, *See* *Open harmony*, under *Harmony*.—Open policy, one in which the value of the ship or goods insured is to be ascertained in case of loss. *Open verdict*, a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not specify the criminal; or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cause proven.—*Openness*, *Open*, *Frank*. *See* *Ingenuous*. *SYN* Unclosed, uncovered, unprotected, exposed, plain, apparent, obvious, evident, public, unreserved, frank, candid, sincere, undissembling, ingenuous, artless.

Open (ōpn), n. An open or clear space.

—The open, the open country; a place or space clear of obstructions.

The female frequent the forests . . . while the males fly much in the open. *J. S. Wallcut.*

Open (ōpn), v. t. [*A. Sax. openian*, *Iceal. opena*, from the adjective.] 1. To make open; to unclosed; to render free of access; to remove any fastening or obstruction from,

plow, pin; note, not, more; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; 4, 5c. above; 3, 5c. top.

so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts; as, to open a door; to open a letter; to open the lips; to open a book; to open a pit: opposed to *close*. 'Open, look, whoever knocks.' *Shak.* 'To dig, pick, open, find and read the charm.' *Tenison.*

Why, then, the world's mine opens,
Which I with sword will open. *Shak.*
The wall of the cathedral church was opened by an earthquake, and then again by a second. *Addison.*
2. To spread; to expand; as, to open the hand.

Mistake I see
Lies in opening his firm arms and wings.
Shak.

3. To begin; to make the first exhibition; to enter upon; to commence; as, to open a negotiation or correspondence; to open a discussion; the session of Parliament was opened. 'At about 1200 yards the enemy opened fire from four guns.' *W. H. Russell.* 'Homer opens his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.' *W. Browne.*

You reached him only for the opening of your arms, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryden.*

4. To show; to bring to view or knowledge. The English did adventure far to open the earth parts of America. *Adp. Abbt.*

5. To interpret; to expound; to explain. 'While he opened to us the Scriptures.' *Luke xiv. 34.*

Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening and showing, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead. *Acts xiv. 3.*

6. To reveal; to disclose; as, he opened his mind very freely.

After the East of Lincoln was slain, the king opened himself to come of his counsel, that he was sorry for the earl's death. *Shak.*

7. To make liberal; to make susceptible of impression. Lydia, where hast thou the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul. *Acts xvi. 14.*

Open (vto), a. 1. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted. The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. *Ps. cvi. 32.*

2. To begin to appear; as, we sailed round the point, and the harbour opened to our view. 3. To commence; to begin; to commence to fire, as a gun; to make a first exhibition, as, the story opens well; mine of steel opened at par.

A battery of Madras guns took up position on our left and opened, . . . on the magazine place. *W. H. Russell.*

4. In hunting, to hunt on view or meet of the game. Hark! the dog opens, take thy certain aim; The woodcock flutters. *Gay.*

Open-bill (ô'pa-bil), a. A genus of birds (Anseriformes) of the heron family (Ardeidae), remarkable for the structure of the bill, the two mandibles of which meet at the tip and have, but leave a wide open space in the middle.

Open-breasted (ô'pa-brust-ed), a. Applied to a garment so made as to expose the breast, having the breast or bosom exposed. *Spenser.*

Open-crest (ô'pa-krest), a. In mining, a term signifying that the mineral, whatever it may be, is obtained by open workings, and not by sinking shafts.

Opener (ô'pa-er), a. One who or that which opens, specifically, a machine for opening cotton taken from the bales.

Open-eyed (ô'pa-id), a. Watchful; vigilant. 'Open-eyed conspiracy.' *Shak.*

Open-handed (ô'pa-hand-ed), a. Generous; liberal; unselfish, as, he is very open-handed, open-handed benefactor.

How open-handed Providence had been to him, in bestowing upon him all external blessings. *South.*

Open-handedness (ô'pa-hand-ed-ness), a. Freedom in giving; liberality; generosity. The credit of liberality and open-handedness is chiefly brought by a disregard of such trifling considerations. *J. Hall.*

Open-hearted (ô'pa-hart-ed), a. Candid; frank; sincere; not shy. 'An open-hearted maiden, true and pure.' *Tenison.*

I know him well, he's free and open-hearted. *Dryden.*

Open-heartedly (ô'pa-hart-ed-li), adv. In an open-hearted manner; generously; frankly.

Open-heartedness (ô'pa-hart-ed-ness), a. The quality of being open-hearted; candour; frankness; sincerity. He was a man of humanity and open-heartedness. *J. Hall.*

Open-headed, a. Bare-headed. *Chaucer.* Opening (ô'pning), a. First in order; commencing, as, an opening speech.

Opening (ô'pning), n. 1. The act of opening. 'At both openings of the beard-room door—at his coming in and at his going out.' *Deleena.* 2. An open place; a break or breach in something, a place admitting entrance; a hole or perforation, an aperture. 'Through the cracks and openings of the earth.' *Woodward.* 3. Beginning, commencement; dawn; first appearance; beginning of exhibition or discovery. 'Some openings, some dawnings of liberty.' *Scott.*

The opening of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

4. A vacancy; an opportunity of commanding a business or profession. There is a medical student for the poor to be appointed at a certain place in Yorkshire. It is a thriving place, pleasantly situated, and seems to present no opening for such a man. *Deleena.*

5. A part in admitting of States, a barwood, an island forest, these open.

on manner; put security; gently.

How greatly and openly do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our unkindness and uncharity both!

(b) Candidly; frankly; without reserve or disguise.

Open-mouthed (ô'pa-mout-ed), a. Having the mouth open; gaping, as with astonishment. 'All open-mouth'd, all gazing to the light.' *Tenison.* Hence, greedy; ravenous; clamorous, vociferous. 'Kingwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine open-mouthed dog.' *Taylor.*

Openness (ô'pa-ness), a. The state or quality of being open: (a) Freedom from obstruction, as, the openness of a country. (b) Freedom from disguise, unreservedness; plainness.

These letters, all written in the glossiness of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pepe.*

(c) Expression of frankness or candour, as, openness of countenance. (d) Usual mildness, freedom from show and front, as, the openness of a winter.

Open-stitch (ô'pa-stitch), a. Let open-stitch; a particular kind of stitch in sewing. Used collectively. *Scott.*

Ah! it's a brave life—none of your obsequiousness and courtierism and open-stitch humors about it. *W. H. Russell.*

Open-tide (ô'pa-tid), n. 1. Barty spring, the time when flowers begin to open, the name was formerly applied to the period between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, the time wherein marriages were publicly celebrated. Also called *Opelida*. 2. The time after corn is carried out of the fields. *Hallam.*

(Local.)

Open-work (ô'pa-werk), a. Any work, especially ornamental work, so made or constructed as to show openings through its substance.

Opera (ô'pa-ra), n. [It opens work, composition as opposed to improvisation, from L. *opus*, work.] 1. A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments and enriched by the accessories of costumes, scenery, dancing, &c. The component parts of an opera are recitatives, solos, duets, trios, quartettes, choruses, and finales, accompanied throughout by an orchestra, and preceded by an instrumental overture. The lighter kind of opera in Germany and England, as well as the French *opéra comique*, is of a mixed kind—partly spoken, partly sung. The chief varieties of opera are grand opera, or *opéra*, the name given to that kind which is confined to music and song, of which the recitative is a principal feature; romantic opera, or *opéra dramatique*, embracing an admixture of the grave and lively; comic opera, or *opéra-buffe*, as well as many intermediate varieties. 2. The more or words of a musical drama, either printed or in manuscript. 3. A theatre where operas are performed; an opera-house.

Operable (ô'pa-ra-ble), a. Practicable. *Shak.*

Opera-dance (ô'pa-ra-dans), n. A peculiar kind of dance, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera and other fashionable evening entertainments.

Opera-dancer (ô'pa-ra-dans-er), n. One who dances in the ballets introduced into operas; a ballet-dancer.

Opera-glass (ô'pa-ra-glass), n. A small binocular telescope, of a low magnifying power, so called from its use in theatres. The two tubes are connected together, and have their feet adjustable by turning a milled-headed screw between them. Called also a *Longstaffe*.

Opera-hat (ô'pa-ra-hat), n. A folding hat. A flat opera-hat, as we used to call it in these days. *Deleena.*

Opera-house (ô'pa-ra-hous), n. A theatre for the express purpose of performing operas or musical dramas.

Operameter (ô'pa-ram-ô't-er), n. [L. *operari*, work, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The name given to an apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, axle, or wheel, the strokes of a piston, the copies from a printing-press, &c. It consists of a train of gear-wheels and pistons connected to or moved by the shaft, wheel, machine, &c.

Operancy, Operancy (ô'pa-rans, ô'pa-rans), n. The act of operating; operation. [Rare.]

The elements That know not what or why, yet do effect Have known by their operancy. *Fielding.*

He never doubts, yet never admits, it may operate operancy. *Coleridge.*

Operant (ô'pa-rant), a. [See OPERATE.] Having power to produce an effect; operable.

We make for better of them, move his pains With the most operant pains. *Shak.*

Operant (ô'pa-rant), a. One who operates; an operator. *Coleridge.*

Opera-singer (ô'pa-ra-sing-er), n. A professional who sings in operas.

Operate (ô'pa-rit), v. t. pret. & pp. operated; ppr. operating. [L. *operari*, operate, to work, from *opus*, *opera*, a work.] 1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical, to work; as, a sculptor operates upon the clay or marble of which he makes his figures, a machine operates on the raw material submitted to it. 'Jealousy operates like a pair of bellows on incipient flames.' *Lord Lytton.* 2. To act; to have agency; to produce an effect, to issue in a designed result, especially, in used to take appropriate effect on the human system. 'Where cannot operas freely.' *Watts.*

The virtues of private persons operate but as a fire. *Atterbury.*

A plain convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives. *Scott.*

3. In surgery, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like.

Operate (ô'pa-rit), v. i. 1. To effect; to produce by agency. To accomplish as an agent; to cause. *Lord Kames.* 2. To put into or to continue in operation, to work; as, to operate a machine. *Goodrich.*

Operative, Operational (ô'pa-rativ, ô'pa-rativ), a. Pertaining to, appropriate to, destined for, or resulting in the opera.

Operation (ô'pa-rativ), n. [L. *operari*, operate.] 1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

Speculative painting, without the substance of actual operation, can never obtain its perfection. *Dryden.*

2. Action; method of working. 'Many medicinal drugs of rare operation.' *Hagelin.*

That takes truth For other operations first display'd. *Atterbury.*

3. Effect produced; influence. 'Whereby they had great operation on the vulgar.' *Fuller.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary operation to procure anything desired. *Clarendon.*

4. Process; manipulation: (a) series of acts in experiments, as in chemistry or metallurgy, (b) in math. some transformation made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols; (c) in every any action done by a qualified person upon the human body, with the hand or by means of an instrument, with a view to heal or bring to a normal state. 5. The act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements; as, military or naval operations. — *Line of operation*, the course of movements in an army towards the attainment of some end or ends.

Operative (o'p-er-iv), a. 1. Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral, having or exerting agency, active in the production of effects. "It holds in all operative principles, especially in morality." South. "God's all-piercing and operative spirit." Andrews - 1. Efficient, vigorous; producing the effect.

Your lordship may perceive how efficient and operative your lordship's last dealing with her majesty was.

3. Practical.

In architecture, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the operation.

Religious Writings.

—**Operative surgery**, that branch of surgery that has to do with operations.

Operative (o'p-er-iv), a. A skilled workman, an artisan.

There shall be a *magister* in England who can get a day's work out of us, even if he takes the operative for his junior partner.

Southey.

Operatively (o'p-er-iv-ly), adv. In an operative manner.

Operator (o'p-er-iv-er), a. 1. One who or that which operates, one who or that which produces an effect. — 2. In surgery, the person who performs some remedial act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments, as, a skillful operator.

Operatory (o'p-er-iv-er-ri), a. A laboratory.

Conder.

Opercular (o'p-er-iv-er), a. 1. Opercular, from operis, to cover. Pertaining to, or having an operculum. See **OPERCULUM**.

Operculata (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-ta), a. pl. A division of pulmonate Gastropoda, in which the shell is closed by an operculum.

Operculated, **Operculate** (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-tat-ed, o'p-er-iv-er-ri-ta), a. Same as **Opercular**.

Operculiform (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-form), a. 1. Opercular, a lid, and 2. form. Having the form of a lid or cover.

Operculigenous (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-zen-us), a. 1. Opercular, and 2. stem of *gigno*, to produce. Producing an operculum. See **MYCETOPHYTES**.

Operculum (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-um), n. 1. From operis, to close or shut. 2. A lid or cover. 3. A small part of the cap which forms the upper extremity of the theca or operculum of a mussel, covering over the parietum, and usually falling off when the mussel is ready for dissection. 4. The lid of a pitcher form bowl. 5. The loose space of such fruits as that of *Loxostylis*. 6. The central limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus*. — 7. A horny or shell-like plate developed in certain Mollusca upon the hinder part of the foot, and serving to close the aperture of the



Operculum of mussel.



Operculum of shell.

a. Pearly operculum. b. Operculum, outside. c. Operculum, inner side. d. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). e. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). f. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). g. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). h. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). i. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). j. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). k. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). l. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). m. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). n. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). o. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). p. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). q. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). r. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). s. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). t. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). u. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). v. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). w. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). x. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). y. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve). z. Con. ovate operculum (Am. bivalve).

shell when the animal is retracted within it. 2. The bony apparatus which protects the gills of fishes, the gill-cover, or, in a narrow or common, one portion of it, the others being called the pre operculum, sub-oper-



Head of fish.

Operculum, according to

Opercula (o'p-er-iv-er-ri), n. (Pl. dim. of operis.) A short rounded process of a light character.

Operose (o'p-er-iv-er-ri), a. 1. Operose, from operis, to cover. Laborious; attended with labour, tedious.

Woman, unkindness, and elegant simplicity seemed to have taken place of operose grandeur and a profusion of empty ornaments.

Coventry.

Operosity (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-ty), adv. In an operose manner.

Operosum (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-ty), n. The state of being operose, laborious.

Operosity (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-ty), a. Laboriousness.

There is a kind of operosity in the regard which of slaves are styled the workers of inquiry.

As Hall.

Operous (o'p-er-iv-er-ri), a. Operose.

Woman, language, as it is more operose, so it is more dignified, and is more common.

Holder.

Operously (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-ly), adv. In an operose manner.

Operosus (o'p-er-iv-er-ri-ty), a. 1. Operose, hidden. 2. Secret, private. (Rare.)

Opethia (op-eth-ia), a. See **OPETHIDAE**.

Opethina (op-eth-ina), a. 1. Opethid, a star-fish, a serpent, and abundant in deep water of the North Atlantic.

Opethids (op-eth-ids), a. 1. Opethid, a star-fish, a serpent, and abundant in deep water of the North Atlantic.

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and which they are able to swallow from the throat and body being capable of great dilatation. Gray divides the order into two sub-orders, *Viperina* and *Cobroidea*, the former having only two poison fangs in the upper jaw, the latter having solid teeth, besides grooved fangs.

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young bilobed form, and are characterized by their snake-like form, and by having the arms placed almost at the extremity of the body. The skin is quite soft, but differs from that of the typical ophiophanes in mostly having small horny scales embedded in it. The vertebrae are amphicoelous or biconcave, and the vertebrae formed by their apposition are filled with the cartilaginous or gelatinous remains of the notochord.

Ophiomorphite (o'fi-o-mor'fit), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *morphe*, form.] A name sometimes given to the fossil shells of ammonites, from their snake-like appearance.

Ophiomorphous (o'fi-o-mor'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *morphe*, form.] Having the form of a serpent.

Ophiophagous (o'fi-o-fag'us), *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *phageo*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents. 'Ophiophagous nations and such as feed upon serpents.' *Str T. Brown*

Ophiops (o'fi-op's), *n.* A genus of lacerians, characterized by the absence of eyelids.

Ophiortium (o'fi-o-rti'um), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a snake and *rhiza*, a root—snake-root.] A genus of plants belonging to the next order Rubiacae, consisting of erect or decumbent herbs, with slender branches, opposite leaves, and small drooping white or pink flowers in forked cymes. The *O. Macgillivrayi* is a plant inhabiting the East Indies and China. Its rhizome or underground stem is called by drugists snake-root, and in the pharmacopoeia it is termed *radix aspidiotum*. It is much esteemed in China, Java, Sumatra, &c., being believed to prevent the effects which usually follow the bite of the snake, a venomous serpent, and those of the bite of a mad dog.

Ophiomorus (o'fi-o-mor'us), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *morus*, a cactus.] A genus of rupicolous occurring in the southern United States, the glass-cactus. The head is very small, and the tail longer than the body. So fragile is this reptile that a slight blow with a stick will cause the body to separate into several parts, hence the popular name.

Ophiopogon (o'fi-o-pog'on), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *pogon*, wool, in allusion to the twisted root and stem.] A genus of plants of the order Apocynaceae, now usually united with *Asclepiadaceae*. *O. asperatum* is a native of the East Indies. In rich soil it becomes a large climbing or twining shrub, but in poor soil it is small and erect. The root is employed in India and China as a remedy in various diseases.

Ophite (o'fi-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, whence *ophidia*, a snake—ophtis like a serpent.] Green porphyry or serpentine, a metamorphic rock of a dusky green colour of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia with silica and iron. Called also *Ophidite*.

Ophite (o'fi-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

Ophite (o'fi-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] A member of a Quaker sect of the second century so called because they held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ himself, and hence regarded the serpent as sacred.

Ophidion (o'fi-di-on), *n.* [Gr. *ophidion*, a serpent, and *ion*, and, to have.] The serpent-bearer, called also *Aspidochelone*; one of the old northern constellations, representing a man holding a serpent, which is twisted about him. The moderns, however, make a separate constellation of the serpent.

luminous with iridescence being stored beneath, and like a comet being
They form the length of Ophiomorphite
in the north city.

Ophidion (o'fi-di-on), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *ion*, a tail.] A genus of star-fishes, the species of which inhabit the European seas, those of the West Indies, the Atlantic, &c.

Ophidion (o'fi-di-on), *n.* [See above.] A family of schizodermis known as the lizard-tailed star-fishes, characterized by an orbicular depressed body and five cylindrical, jointed, very flexible and fragile arms, sometimes very long divided into branches, and covered with scales like the tail of a serpent. They live anxiously on sandy shores, and ensnare themselves in mud on the least approach of danger. If they lose their arms they regenerate them in a few days. Ophidion (which see) is the typical genus.

Ophidion (o'fi-di-on), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *ion*, a tail, and *ion*, resemblance.] An order of schizodermis, com-

prising the brittle-stars and sand-stars. See *OPHURIDA* and *OPHURIA*.

Ophrys (o'fri), *n.* [Gr. *ophrys*, an eyebrow—with reference to the fringe of the inner sepals.] A genus of tuberous-rooted, low-growing herbs, with few radical leaves and erect racemes of curious terminal flowers, chiefly natives of Europe and north Africa, and order Orchidaceae. There are several British species which have received names derived from the curious forms of the flowers, as the *As-orchis*, bee-orchis, spider-orchis, and dragon-orchis.

Ophthalmia (o'fal-mi-a), *n.* [Gr. from *ophthalmos*, the eye, from a root *op*, signifying to see, akin to *l*, as in *oculus*.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages. There are several varieties of it, according to the part especially affected, slight inflammation of the conjunctiva being the most frequent. It is the common result of all slightly irritating bodies being introduced between the eyelids, and of the application of cold.

Ophthalmia (o'fal-mi-a), *n.* Pertaining to the eye, as, *ophthalmic ganglia*; an *ophthalmic institution*.

Ophthalmitis (o'fal-mi-tis), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *itis*, signifying inflammation.] Ophthalmia. This term is, however, sometimes restricted to inflammation of the globe of the eye in which both the external and internal structures are involved. *Dunglison*.

Ophthalmodynia (o'fal-mi-di-na), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *dyna*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed.

Ophthalmography (o'fal-mi-gra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *graphein*, to describe.] A description of the eye.

Ophthalmologist (o'fal-mi-o-l'og-ist), *n.* A person versed in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmology (o'fal-mi-o-l'og-i), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *logos*, doctrine, discourse.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy or its diseases.

Ophthalmometer (o'fal-mi-o-m'et-er), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument of the nature of compasses for determining the capacity of the anterior and posterior cavities of the eye.

Ophthalmoplegia (o'fal-mi-pli-a), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *plegia*, to strike.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthalmoptosis (o'fal-mi-op'ti-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ptosis*, a fall.] A prolapse of the globe of the eye.

Ophthalmoscope (o'fal-mi-skop), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *skopein*, to view.]

An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye. In the simplest form of the instrument light is condensed into the eye by means of a concave mirror through a small hole in the centre of which the observer examines the eye by means of a lens.

Ophthalmoscopy (o'fal-mi-skop-i), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *skopein*, to view.] 1. The art or science of examining the internal structures of the eye, and of drawing conclusions as to its pathological conditions therefrom. — 2. The art of judging of a man's temper from the appearance of the eye.

Ophthalmotomy (o'fal-mi-to-m'i), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *tomia*, a cutting.] The art or practice of cutting into the human eye, as in dissections or surgical operations. The term is also applied to the extirpation of the eye. *Dunglison*.

Ophthalmus (o'fal-mi), *n.* Same as *Ophthalmos*.

Opian (o'pi-an), *a.* Narcotine (which see). **Opianic** (o'pi-an-ik), *a.* [From *opium*.] The form applied to an acid (C₁₁H₁₁O₂) obtained from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents. It forms crystallizable salts and an ether.

Opian (o'pi-an), *a.* [From *opium*.] 1. Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistency than *opium*, prepared with *opium*; a soft electuary. *Wier*. — 2. Any medicine that contains *opium* and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose, a narcotic. — 3. Anything which induces rest or inaction, or reduces consciousness or irritation, mental or bodily; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.

They chase *opium* as an opium. *Shelley*.

Two soft and mucous by nature to be obliterated by the conflict of medicine *opium*, in (Harris) found

at some time for his love of beauty, and an opium for his dependency, in the stanzas taken of Greek mythology.

Opiate (o'pi-at), *a.* 1. Inducing sleep, *opio-ciferous* *anesthetics*, narcotic. — 2. Causing rest or inaction. *Widdes*.

Opilate (o'pi-at), *v.* To incline to sleep; to ply with opium. [Rare.]

Though an *opiate* from the brain itself, And *opiate* all her active powers to rest. *Newton*.

Opilated (o'pi-at-ed), *a.* Mixed with opium; affected by opium.

Opium (o'pi-um), *n.* *Opium*. *Chaucer*.

Opiferous (o'pi-fer-us), *a.* [L. *opus*, *opus*, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing help.

Opifex (o'pi-fex), *n.* Workmanship. *Bedley*.

Opifex (o'pi-fex), *n.* [L. *opus*—*opus*, work, and *facio*, to do.] One who performs

artist and the

opium | Cought | Holland.

Act of think-

off in opinion.

en. Burton.

act. In an

One fund of

opined, per-

se (Chapman),

think, to op-

ids such as op-

Opium (o'pi-um), *a.* To think of or about; to suppose.

Opium (o'pi-um), *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion. 'Weak and evil opium.' *For Taylor*.

Opimaster (o'pi-mas'ter), *n.* [Gr. *opimaster*, the eye, and *mas'ter*, to rule.] Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it.

Opimate (o'pi-mat), *a.* To maintain dogmatically or obstinately.

They did *opimate* one principle, not *distill* any, but *century* the one to the other. *Burton*.

Opinated (o'pi-mat-ed), *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinion.

Opinative (o'pi-na-tiv), *a.* 1. Stiff in adhering to preconceived opinions or notions; opinionative. 'The wilfulness or scrupulousness of any opinionative minister.' *Str J. Sandys*. — 2. Imagined, not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such innumerable proportions scattered to a mass of *opinionative* *uncertainty*, like the dew to *Heaven's* crown of gold. *Garnett*.

Opinatively (o'pi-na-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an opinionative manner, conceitedly.

Opinativness (o'pi-na-tiv-ness), *n.* The state of being opinionative, undue stiffness in opinion.

The best chance to good counsel to *parthous* or *opinionative*. *Str J. Sandys*.

Opinator (o'pi-na-tor), *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion.

Opinatory (o'pi-na-tor-i), *a.* [Fr. *opinion*.] Stiff in opinion, obstinate.

Have yourself too *opinate* the good *opinion*, your own *opinion* will. *Widdes*.

Opinatory (o'pi-na-tor-i), *a.* 1. unreasonable attachment to one's own notions, obstinacy in opinions. 'Folly, wrangling, and *opinatory*.' *Locke*.

I was extremely concerned at the *opinion* to having me. *Widdes*.

Opinion (o'pi-ni-on), *n.* A fallacious basis of *heraldic* *question*, represented as having the body of a lion, the head and wings of an eagle, and a short tail resembling that of the camel. It is sometimes borne without wings.

Opining (o'pi-ni-ng), *n.* *Opinion*, notion.

Very few examine the source and basis of things, but take them upon the credit of common *opinion*. *For Taylor*.

Opinion (o'pi-ni-on), *n.* [Fr. from L. *opinio*, *opinionem*, opinion, from *opino*, to think.]

1. The judgment formed by the mind of the truth or reality of something, based on evidence that does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty, but stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge.



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1. The judgment formed by the mind of the truth or reality of something, based on evidence that does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty, but stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge.

'Thence . . . come crudities, wind, *opplations*.' *Burton*.

Opplative (op-pil-ät-iv), a. [Fr. *opplät*(f).] Obstructive. *Shawwood*.

Opplate, **Opplated** (op-plät, op-plät'ed), a. [L. *opplatus*, pp. of *opplere*, to fill up.] Filled; crowded.

Opplation (op-plä'shon), n. Fulness; act of filling up.

Oppone (op-pön'), v.t. [L. *oppono*, to oppose.] To oppose.

What can you not do
Against Lords spiritual or temporal
That shall *oppose* you? *B. Jonson*.

Opponency (op-pön-nen-si), n. [See **OPPOSE**.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. *Todd*.

Opponent (op-pön'ent), a. [L. *opponens*, *opponentis*, ppr. of *oppono*, to oppose.] 1. Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.—2. Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way. 'Soon mounts the *opponent* hill.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Opponent (op-pön'ent), n. 1. One that opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one that supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument. 'That he met with feeble *opponents* and such as his nimble wit was easily able to overturn.' *Bp. Hall*.

The stranger . . . rode back again to his own end of the lists, offering his antagonist, by a herald, the chance of a second encounter. This De Constantine declined, avowing himself vanquished as much by the courtesy as by the address of his *opponent*. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. One that takes part in an opponency; the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine: correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*.

Opportune (op-pör-tün'), a. [Fr. *opportun*; L. *opportunus*, lit. at or before the port—prefix *op* for *ob*, and *portus*, a port, harbour, haven. See **PORT**.] Seasonable; timely; well timed; convenient. 'An *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune.' *Bacon*.

Perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighbouring arms,
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heaven. *Milton*.

Opportune (op-pör-tün'), v.t. To suit; to accommodate.

Opportunately (op-pör-tün'li), adv. In an opportune manner; seasonably; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportunitly* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon*.

The experiment does *opportunitly* supply the deficiency. *Boyle*.

Opportuneness (op-pör-tün'nes), n. Quality of being opportune or seasonable.

Opportunity (op-pör-tün'ti), n. [L. *opportunitas*.] 1. Fit or convenient time or occasion; a time favourable for the purpose; suitable time, combined with other favourable circumstances.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon*.

Neglect no *opportunities* of doing good. *Atterbury*.

2. Convenience; fitness. 'Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunities* both to sea and land affairs.' *Milton*.—3. Occurrence; occasion. 'The *opportunities* of temptations.' *Jer. Taylor*.—4. Importunity; earnestness.

He that craves us, and daily feeds us, he that entreats us to be happy, with an *opportunitly* so passionate, as if not we, but himself, were to receive the favour. *Jer. Taylor*.

5. Character; habit. *Hall'sell*.

Opposable (op-pö's-a-bl), a. 1. Capable of being opposed or resisted.—2. Capable of being opposed to something else.

Opposal (op-pö's-äl), n. Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Oppose (op-pö's'), v.t. pret. & pp. *opposed*; ppr. *opposing*. [Fr. *opposer*—prefix *op*, and *poser*, to place. See **COMPOSE**.] 1. To place in front; to set opposite; to offer to full view.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shak.*

2. To set against; to place as an obstacle; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect.

I may without presumption *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke*.

2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means; to act

as an opponent to; to confront; as, we must *oppose* him; we must *oppose* his efforts.

But Fate withstands, and to *oppose* the attempt
Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The ford. *Milton*.

4. To check; to withstand; to resist effectually; as, the army was not able to *oppose* the enemy's progress.

I am too weak to *oppose* your cunning. *Shak.*

SYN. To combat, withstand, contradict, deny, *opugn*, contravene, check, obstruct.

Oppose (op-pö's'), v.t. 1. To act adversely; with to or against.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Opposed against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shak.*

2. To make objections; to act obstructively.

Opposed (op-pö'd'), p. and a. 1. Placed over against; opposite. 'Opposed as darkness to the light of heaven.' *R. Pollok*.—2. Antagonistic; hostile; being against; adverse; as, I am more *opposed* than ever to the proposal.

Opposeless (op-pö's'-les), a. Not to be opposed; irresistible. 'Your great *opposeless* wills.' *Shak.*

Opposer (op-pö's'er), n. 1. One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy or argument; an antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival. 'A bold *opposer* of divine belief.' *Sir R. Blackmore*.

Holy seems the quarrel
Upon your grace's part; black and fearful
On the *opposer*. *Shak.*

2. An officer formerly belonging to the Green Wax in the exchequer.

Opposite (op-pö-sit'), a. [Fr. from L. *oppositus*.] 1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as, an edifice *opposite* to the exchange. 2. Adverse; contrasted with; opposed; hostile. 'How *opposite* I stood to his purpose.' *Shak.*

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem. *Dryden*.

3. Different in nature or quality; mutually antagonistic; contrary; inconsistent; repugnant; as, words of *opposite* significations; *opposite* terms.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke*.

How often *opposite* and *contrary* are used as if there was no difference between them, and yet there is a most essential one, one which we may perhaps best express by saying that *opposites* complete, while *contraries* exclude one another. . . . Sweet and sour are *opposites*; sweet and bitter are *contraries*. *Trench*.

4. In bot. growing in pairs, each pair decussated or crossing that above or below it.—To be *opposite* with, to be of a different opinion from; to show aversion.

To insure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble slough and appear fresh. Be *opposite* with a kinsman, surly with servants. *Shak.*

Opposite (op-pö-sit'), n. *Opposite Leaves*—*Veronica Chamædrys*.—One who or that which opposes; one who or that which is adverse; an opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist. 'The *opposites* of this day's strife.' *Shak.* 'Just *opposite* to what thou justly seem'st.' *Shak.*

Oppositely (op-pö-sit-li), adv. In an opposite or adverse manner; in front; in a situation to face each other; adversely; against each other.

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May*.—*Oppositely pinnate leaf*, in bot. a compound leaf of which the leaflets come off, one opposite to the other, in pairs, as in *Rosa*.

Oppositeness (op-pö-sit-nes), n. The state of being opposite or adverse.

Opposition (op-pö-sit-shon), n. [Partly from *oppos*, partly directly from L. *oppositio*, from *oppono*, to oppose. See **OPPOSE**.] 1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against; as, the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings.—2. The state of being opposed, compared, or contrasted; the state of being adverse; contrariety.

Let him produce his vats and tubs in *opposition* to the heaps of arms and standards which were employed against you. *Addison*.

Exclusive terms are always to be understood in *opposition* only to what they are opposed to, and not in *opposition* to what they are not opposed to. *Waterland*.

2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat resistance. 'Our peevish *opposition*.' *Shak.* 'Virtue which breaks through all *opposition*.' *Milton*.—4. That



which opposes; an obstacle; as, the river meets with no *opposition* in its course to the ocean.—5. The act of setting against, or offering for combat; hence, a combat; an encounter. 'I mean, my lord, the *opposition* of your person in trial.' *Shak.*

Swords out, and tilting one at other's breast,
In *opposition* bloody. *Shak.*

6. The collective body of opposers; the party in either house of parliament opposed to the administration for the time being. The term is not, however, generally applied to a party merely because opposed to the existing administration, if there is no likelihood of their succeeding to power on a change of government.—7. In *astron.* the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus there is always an *opposition* of sun and moon at every full moon; also the moon or a planet is said to be in *opposition* to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. See **CONJUNCTION**.—8. In the *fine arts*, contrast (which see). 9. In *logic*, the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject or the same predicate, but differ in quantity, in quality, or in both.—10. In *rhet.* a figure whereby two things are joined which seem incompatible.—11. Used adjectively; as, an *opposition* scheme; the *opposition* benches in the House of Commons.

Oppositionist (op-pö-sit-shon-ist), n. One of the opposition; one that belongs to the party opposing the administration, or party in power. *Byron*.

Oppositive (op-pö-sit-iv), a. Capable of being put in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This; Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son. *Bp. Hall*.

Oppress (op-pres'), v.t. [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus*, from *opprimo*—prefix *op* for *ob*, and *presso*, *pressum*, to press.] 1. To act upon by pressure; to stamp.

The weak *oppress'd*, the impression of strange kinds is formed in them by force, by fraud, or skill. *Shak.*

2. To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or harshness.

The children of Israel and the children of Judah were *oppressed* together; and all that took them captives held them fast. *Jer. l. 33*.

3. To overpower; to overburden; to overwhelm; to subdue.

When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shak.*

4. To sit or lie heavy on; as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.—5. To suppress. 'The mutiny he there hastes to *oppress*.' *Shak.*

Oppression (op-pres'shon), n. 1. The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; excessively rigorous government; severity.—2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery.

And the Lord hearkened unto him; for he saw the *oppression* of Israel because the King of Syria oppressed them. *1 Ki. xlii. 4*.

3. That which oppresses; hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as a common lot of human nature. *Addison*.

4. Depression; dulness of spirits; lassitude of body; a sense of heaviness or weight in the mind or body; specifically, in *med.* that state in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected, in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated. 'Drowsiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal.' *Arbuthnot*.

Oppressive (op-pres'iv), a. 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.—2. Given or inclined to oppression; tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* government.—3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope*.

Oppressively (op-pres'iv-li), adv. In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable severity.

Oppressiveness (op-pres'iv-nes), n. The quality of being oppressive. 'Her taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed.' *Burke*.

Oppressor (op-pres'er), n. One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens

on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the oppressor, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

Oppressure† (op-pres'ūr), *n.* Oppression. *B. Jonson.*

Opprobrious (op-prō'bri-us), *a.* 1. Containing or expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; abusive. They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in no less opprobrious terms than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Blasted with infamy; infamous; rendered hateful. I will not here defile My unsta'n'd verse with his opprobrious name. *Daniel.*

SYN. Scurrilous, abusive, offensive, insulting.

Opprobriously (op-prō'bri-us-lī), *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; scurrilously. 'To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously.' *Shak.*

Opprobriousness (op-prō'bri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being opprobrious; scurrillity.

Opprobrium (op-prō'bri-um), *n.* [L. from ob, against, and probrum, a shameful or disgraceful act.] 1. Scurrilous or abusive language; contemptuous reproaches; scurrillity. 2. Disgrace; infamy.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold opprobrium, and at an era of English society when the weight of that opprobrium was heaviest. *De Quincy.*

Opprobry† (op-prō'bri), *n.* Opprobrium. 'Opprobry more enduring, crimes that called for heavier vengeance.' *Southey.*

Oppugn (op-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *oppugno*—ob, against, and pugno, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist.] 1. To fight against; to attack; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

2. To exercise hostile reasoning against. For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*

Oppugnancy (op-pūn'-an-sī), *n.* Opposition; resistance; contention.

Take but degree away, untune that string, And hark what discord follows, each thing meets in mere *oppugnancy*. *Shak.*

Oppugnant (op-pūn'-ant), *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant; hostile. 'It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established.' *Darwin.*

Oppugnant (op-pūn'-ant), *n.* One who oppugns; an opponent. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Oppugnation (op-pūn'-a-shon), *n.* Opposition; resistance.

There is just cause of thankfulness to God for so meet a provision, none for a just *oppugnation*. *Bp. Hall.*

Oppugner (op-pūn'-ēr), *n.* One who oppugns; one who opposes or attacks; that which opposes.

He was a strong *oppugner* of the Pelagian heresy. *Seiden.*

Ope (ops), *n.* In *class. myth.* the Roman female divinity of plenty and fertility. She was regarded as the wife of Saturnus, and, accordingly, as the protectress of everything connected with agriculture.

Opimathy (op-sim'-thī), *n.* [Gr. *opeima-thia*—opes, late, and *manthano*, to learn.] Late education; education late in life. [Rare.]

Opimathic, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men. *Hales.*

Opismeter (op-si-om'-et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *opsis*, sight, and *metron*, measure.] An optometer.

Opsomania (op-so-mā'-ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *opsōn*, a dainty, and *mania*, madness.] The morbid or diseased love of some particular aliment.

Opsomaniac (op-so-mā'-ni-ak), *n.* One afflicted with opsomania. *Dunglison.*

Optable† (op-tā-bl), *a.* [L. *optabilis*, from *opto*, to desire.] Desirable. *Cockeram.*

Optatet† (op-tāt), *v. t.* To wish for; to choose; to desire. *Colgrave.*

Optation† (op-tā-shon), *n.* [L. *optatio*, from *opto*, to wish.] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

To this belong—*optation*, ostentation, interrogation. *Percham.*

Optative (op-tā-tiv), *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, to desire or wish.] Expressing desire or wish. 'This *optative* infinity in the soul of man.' *W. Mountague.*—The *optative mood*, in *gram.* that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed, existing in the Greek and some other languages, its

force being conveyed in English by such circumlocutions as 'may I,' 'would that he,' &c.

Optative (op-tā-tiv), *n.* 1. Something to be desired. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—2. In *gram.* the optative mood of a verb.

Optatively (op-tā-tiv-lī), *adv.* 1. In an optative manner; by desire. 'And man bleaseth God *optatively*.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. By means of the optative mood, in the optative mood.

Optic (op'tik), *a.* [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. *optikos*, from root *opto*, to see, seen in *opsoma*, I shall see.] 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; pertaining to the organ of vision; subservient to vision; as, the *optic nerves*; an *optic ganglion*.—2. Relating to the science of optics. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Optic angle, (a) the angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the centre of the pupil of the eye; the visual angle. (b) The angle which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.—*Optic axis*, (a) the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye. (b) The line in a double refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs.—*Optic nerves*, the second pair of nerves of the brain, springing from the crura of the medulla oblongata, and passing thence to the eye.

Optic (op'tik), *n.* 1. An organ of sight; an eye. Man made for kings! those *optics* are but dim That tell you so—say rather they for him. *Crafter.*

2.† An eye-glass; a magnifying glass. 'Not legible but through an *optic*.' *Nabbes.*

Optical (op'tik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to or connected with the science of optics; based on or constructed in accordance with the laws of optics; as, *optical laws*; *optical instruments*. 'Optical writers.' *Boyle.*—*Optical square*, an instrument used in surveying, for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index and horizon glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°.

The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line A B, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection; then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to A B.—2. Pertaining to vision; optic.

Optically (op'tik-al-lī), *adv.* By optics or sight.

Optician (op-ti'-shan), *n.* 1. A person skilled in the science of optics.—2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.

Optics (op'tiks), *n.* The name given to that branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light; of the theory of colours (*chromatics*); of the changes which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (*dioptrics*); when reflected from their surfaces, or when passing near them (*catoptrics*); of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision; and of the construction of those instruments in which light is the chief agent, as telescopes, microscopes, &c.—*Physical optics*, that branch of the general science which treats of the physical properties of light, or such as are exhibited in the decomposition and recombination of white light; in the inflection or diffraction of light; in the colours of thick and thin plates; and in the double refraction and polarization of light.

Optigraph (op-ti'-graf), *n.* [Gr. *optomat*, to see, and *grapho*, to write.] A form of telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, &c. It is suspended vertically in gimbals by the object-end beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, which reflects the rays from the object to be drawn through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through the eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel-faced glass with a small dot on its centre, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass, and this dot is made to pass over the outlines of an object while a pencil at the eye-end leaves the delineation on paper.

Optimacy (op-ti-ma-sī), *n.* The body of op-

timates or aristocrats; the nobility. *Howell.*

Optimate (op-ti-māt), *n.* One of the optimates; a chief man in a state or community; a nobleman. [Rare.]

Optimate (op-ti-māt), *a.* Of or belonging to the optimates or nobility; noble. *Élécl. Rec.* [Rare.]

Optimates (op-ti-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *optimas*, *optimatus*, an aristocrat, from *optimus*, best.] The Roman aristocracy; and hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

Optime (op-ti-mē), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one of those in the second rank of honours, immediately next to the wranglers. They are divided into *senior* and *junior optimes*.

Optimeter (op-tim'-et-ēr), *n.* Same as *Optometer*.

Optimism (op-ti-mizm), *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.] 1. The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; or the belief that the existing order of things, whatever may be its seeming imperfections of detail, is nevertheless, as a whole, the most perfect or the best which could have been created, or which it is possible to conceive. 'The true and amiable philosophy of *optimism*.' *Walsh.*

The *optimism* of Leibnitz was based on the following trilemma: If this world be not the best possible, God must either (1) not have known how to make a better, (2) not have been able, (3) not have chosen. The first position contradicts His omniscience, the second His omnipotence, the third His benevolence. *Brande & Cox.*

2. The tendency to always take the most hopeful view of matters social or political; belief in the world's improvement.

Optimist (op-ti-mist), *n.* One who believes in optimism.

Optimty† (op-tim'-tī), *n.* The state of being best. *Bailey.*

Optimise (op-tim'-iz), *v. t.* To hold or express the belief or doctrines of an optimist. *Sat. Res.*

Option (op'-shon), *n.* [L. *optio*, option, from *opto*, to wish or desire.] 1. The power or liberty of choosing; the right or power of choice; the power of deciding on any course of action; as, to leave it in one's *option* to do something; it is in your *option* to take the one or the other.—2. In the Church of England, a choice which an archbishop had of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of any of his suffragan bishops after they had been consecrated by him. The custom is now disused.—3. The exercise of the right of choice, or power of choosing; choice; election; preference.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon.*

4.† A wishing; a wish.

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetic *option*, O that men were wise!

Layman's Dev. of Christ (1730).

5. On the stock exchange, a right to effect a certain dealing or not at certain date, at the option of the person bargaining, who pays a premium for the right.—*Local option*, the principle by which a certain majority of the inhabitants or ratepayers of a certain locality may decide as to whether any, or how many, shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall exist in the locality.

Optional (op'-shon-al), *a.* 1. Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference; as, whether I go or not is quite *optional*.

If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional*. *Falvey.*

2. Leaving something to choice; involving a power of choice or option.—*Optional writ*, in law, a writ which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he has not done it, in distinction from a *peremptory writ*. 'Original writs are either *optional* or *peremptory*.' *Blackstone.*

See under PEREMPTORY.

Optionally (op'-shon-al-lī), *adv.* In an optional manner; with the privilege of choice.

Optometer (op-ton'-et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *optomat*, to see, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

Opulence (op'-ū-lens), *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth.] Wealth; riches; affluence. 'There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt.' *Swift.*

Barbarous *opulence* jewel-thick Sun'd itself on his breast and his hands. *Tennyson.*

ists of two unequal valves, one of which is round and conical, the other flat, and fixed on a rock. The animal has two short ciliated arms.

Orbicular (or-bi-k'ul-er), *a.* [*L. orbicularis*, from *orbis*, dim. of *orbis*, an orb.] In the form of an orb; spherical; circular. '*Orbicular* as the disk of a planet.' *De Quincey*. — *Orbicular bone*, in anat. the smallest of the four bones of the ear, it is scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and articulates with the head of the stapes. — *Orbicular leaf*, in bot. a circular leaf with the stalk attached to the centre of it. — *Orbicular muscles*, in anat. muscles with circular

Orbicular (or-bi-k'ul-er), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orb; orbital. [*Rare*.]

Orbitade, *Orbitary* (or-bi-tad, or-bi-ti), *n.* [*L. orbita*, from *orbis*, bereaved.] Bereavement by loss of parents or children.

He . . . may leave none to mourn for himself; *or-bi-tary* may be his inheritance. *Sir T. Browne*.

Orblike (or-bi'lik), *a.* Resembling an orb. **Orby** (or-bi), *a.* Resembling an orb, revolving. '*Orby hours*.' *Chapman*.

Ork (or-k), *n.* [*L. orca*, a sea animal, perhaps the grampus.] A marine animal: a term that does not seem to have had a very precise application. The *Delphinus orca* of Linnaeus is the grampus, but it is by no means certain that this is the orca of our old writers. Nares suggests the narwhal. *B. Jonson*; *Dragton*.

Orcaean (or-k'ed-an), *a.* Relating to the *Orcaean*, or Orkney Islands.

Orcaean (or-k'ed-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

Orcine, **Orcin** (or-sin), *n.* ($C_7H_5NO_2$) A nitrogenous compound formed from ordine and ammonia. It is a deep red powder of strong tinctorial power, and when dissolved by potash and ammonia is the basis of the archil of commerce. See **ORCHIL**.

Orchal (or-kal), *See* **ARCHIL**.

Orchanet (or-ka-net), *n.* A plant, *Anethum tinctoria*.

Orchard (or'chard), *n.* [*A Sax. orþegard*, *weyrgard*, a garden, an orchard, lit. a woy-yard; so *Dan. orþegard*, *Goth. aurti-garda*, a garden. See **WOYT**, **YARD**, **GARDEN**.] 1. A garden. — 2. An inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the plum, and the cherry; a collection of cultivated fruit-trees.

Orchard-grass (or'chard-gras), *n.* Cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). See **DACTYLIS**.

Orchard-house (or'chard-house), *n.* A glass-roofed shed with the roof sloping towards the sun, for cultivating fruits too delicate to be grown in the open air, or to bring them to greater perfection than when so grown, without the aid of artificial heat. The trees are planted in pots, and never allowed to attain a considerable size, and so pruned as to have the greatest amount of fruitful wood in the least possible compass.

Orcharding (or'chard-ing), *n.* The cultivation of orchards. 'All land is not fit for orcharding.' *Evelyn*.

Orchardist (or'chard-ist), *n.* One that cultivates orchards; as, however expert the orchardist may be, much will depend on soil.

Orchal, **Orchella** (or-kal, or-kel'la), *n.* See **ARCHIL**.

Orchella-weed (or-chel'la-wed), *n.* The name of several species of *Roccella*, a genus of lichens celebrated as dye-weeds. They grow on maritime rocks in hot and warm temperate regions. A blue and a red dye, known as orchil or archil, are prepared from them.

Orchography (or-ke-an'gra-fi), *n.* [*Fr. orchéographie* — *Gr. orchēsis*, a dance, and *grapō*, to write or describe.] A treatise upon dancing.

Orchestes (or-kes'tez), *n.* [*Gr. orchēstēs*, a leaper, a dancer.] A genus of small coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidae, destructive to plants. They have thickened femora to the hind-legs, and have the power of leaping; hence the name.

Orchestra (or-kes'tra), *n.* [*Gr. orchēstra*, from *orchēstai*, to dance.] 1. The part of a theatre or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In the Grecian theatres the orchestra was a part of the stage allotted to the chorus for the performance of its evolutions; it was of a semicircular form, and surrounded with seats. In the Roman theatre it was no part of the stage, but answered nearly to the pit in modern play-houses, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction. — 2. The whole instrumental band performing together in concert-halls, theatres, or other public places of amusement.

Orchestral (or-kes'tral), *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra.

Orchestration (or-kes'tra-shon), *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; the orchestral treatment of a composition; instrumentation.

Orchestra (or-kes'ter), *n.* Same as **Orchestra**.

Orcheistic (or-kes'tik), *a.* Relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

Orchestra (or-kes'tra), *n.* [*It. dim. of*

orchestra.] A musical instrument shaped like a pianoforte, with similar key-board, its sounds being produced by the friction of a circular bow upon the strings. It has gone entirely out of use.

Orchestron (or-kes'tri-on), *n.* A musical instrument resembling a portable organ, about 9 feet in height, breadth, and depth, having a mechanism to swell or to diminish all the sounds within its compass. It was invented by the Abbé Vogler about 1789, but soon fell into disuse.

Orchid (or'kid), *n.* A member of the genus *orchis*; an orchidaceous plant.

Orchidaceae (or-ki-dik'ed-ē), *n. pl.* [*From L. orchis*, one of the genera.] One of the most natural and well-defined orders of plants in the vegetable kingdom. It consists of numerous genera and species. The plants of this order are found in almost all parts of

Orbicular (or-bi-k'ul-er), *n.* [*L. dim. of orbis*, a ring, an orb.] In bot. the fleshy ring formed by the stamens in the genus *Stapelia*, also, the circular bodies contained within the cup of some genera of fungi, as *Nidularia*.

Orbis (or-bis), *n.* A fish of a globular form, the *Chasmodon orbis* of Gmelin, inhabiting the Indian seas. It is covered with a firm hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food. Called also *Orb-fish*.

Orbit (or-bit), *n.* [*L. orbita*, a wheel-track, a circuit, from *orbis*, an orb, a ring.] 1. In astron. the path of a planet or comet; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body; as, the orbit of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbits of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci; and they all move in these ellipses by this law, that a straight line drawn from the centre of the sun to the centre of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. The satellites also move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The *elements of an orbit* are those quantities by which its position and magnitude, for the time, are determined; such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node, and inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion. — 2. A small orb, globe, or ball. 'Roll the lucid orbit of an eye.' *Pope*. — 3. In anat. the bony cavity in which the eye is situated. — 4. In ornith. the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Orbital (or-bit-al), *a.* Pertaining to an orbit. 'The orbital half of the external rectus muscle.' *Dr. Carpenter*. '*Orbital* revolution.' *J. D. Forbes*.

Orbital (or-bit-er), *a.* Same as **Orbital**. [*Rare*.]

Orbitary (or-bit-er-i), *a.* Connected with or surrounding the orbit; as, *orbitary* feathers.

Orbitals (or-bit-er-i), *n. pl.* [*L. orbis*, an orb, a circle, and *tele*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders, characterized by a somewhat large, soft, and particoloured abdomen. They make their webs with regular meshes, arranged in concentric circles crossed by straight radii, and they usually remain stationary in the centre, in a reversed position. Many species, however, construct for themselves a cavity or cell, which is sometimes horizontal and sometimes perpendicular, near the edges of the net. Of this group the genus *Epeira* is the principal, several species of which abound in our gardens, especially during the autumn.

Orbitosphenoide (or-bit-ō-sph'noide), *a.* In anat. an epithet applied to the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

Orbital (or-bit-er-i), *a.* Same as **Orbital**.

Salap (Orchis masuralis).

rice, nat. order *Orchidaceae*, of which this genus is the type. There are several British species with showy flowers, or reddish-purple or pale-pink in colour, and of irregular form. The tubercles of *O. masuralis*, or male orchid, yield salap. (See **SALAP**.) The tubers of the whole genus contain much starch.

Orchitis (or-k'itis), *n.* [*Gr. orchis*, a testicle, and *itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the testis.

Orchotomy (or-ko'to-mi), *n.* [*Gr. orchis*, a testicle, and *tomē*, to cut.] The operation of extracting a testicle; castration.

Ordine, **Ordin** (or-sin), *n.* [*Fr. ordene*, from *L. ordo*, the internal regions, from its dark colour] ($C_7H_5O_2$) A peculiar colouring matter obtained from orchella-weed. It is crystallized; its taste is sweet and nauseous. When exposed to air charged with vapours of ammonia it assumes by degrees a fine violet colour. Ordine is also a product of the decomposition of lecanorine. When dissolved in ammonia it gradually acquires a deep blood-red colour, and there is formed a compound of ammonia with a new sub-

lines is expressed by a simple equation; the second order of curves is defined by a quadratic equation, the third order by a cubic equation, and so on. The orders of lines may likewise be denominated from the number of points in which they may be cut by a right line.—*Order of the day*, (a) a parliamentary phrase denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes. One method of suppressing a question already proposed to the house is by moving for 'the order of the day to be read.' This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the order generally, and not for any particular order, and if this is carried, the orders must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand. But it can be, in its turn, superseded by a motion to adjourn. (b) *Militia* specific directions or information issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.

Order (or'dér), *v.t.* 1 To put in order, to reduce to a methodical arrangement, to regulate, to dispose or arrange. 'And thus my battle shall be ordered (that is, my troops arranged).' *Shak*.—2 To manage, to conduct, to subject to rules or laws. 'How a man should order his life.' *Alston*.

To him that ordereth his conversation right off I show the correction of God. *Ps. lxxv.*

3 To direct; to command; to give an order to, as the general ordered his troops to advance; the troops were ordered home; to order a person out of the room.—4 To give an order or commission for, to cause to be supplied; as, I ordered goods from Mr. A.—5 To manage, to transact.

How shall we order the child? and how shall we do unto him? *Judg. xlii. 13.*

6 To submit to holy orders, to ordain.

The book requirith the due consecration, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are in holy order. *Alp. Walsbyl.*

Order (or'dér), *v.i.* To give command or direction. *Milton*.

Orderable (or'dér-a-bil), *a.* Capable of being ordered, compliant with orders. 'Being very orderable in all his doings.' *Peller*.

Order-book (or'dér-buk), *a.* 1 In com. a book in which orders are entered; a shop-book in which the orders of customers are entered, a book containing directions for purchasers.—2 In the House of Commons, a book in which a member must enter any motion he intends to propose previous to moving it before the house.

Orderer (or'dér-ér), *a.* 1 One that gives orders.—2 One that methodizes or regulates. 'A great disposer and orderer of all things.' *Bunyan*.

Ordering (or'dér-ing), *n.* Disposition; distribution.

These were the orderings of them to their service. *1 Chron. xlii. 13.*

Orderliness (or'dér-lee), *a.* Without regularity, disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order orderless. *Shak.*

Orderliness (or'dér-lee), *a.* The state or quality of being orderly or methodical, regularity. *Johnson*.

Orderly (or'dér-ly), *a.* 1 In accordance with good order; conforming to or observant of order or method, well regulated; methodical, regular. 'An orderly and well-governed march.' *Clerendon*.

Orderly proceeding will divide our inquiry into our fatherly day and into our own time. *Milton*.

2 According to established method.

As for the orders established, with the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being till every judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker*.

3 *Militia* being on duty; as, an orderly officer. 'The intelligence conveyed by the aids de-camp and orderly men.' *Sir W. Scott*.—*Orderly book* (*maill*) a book for every company, in which the orderly sergeants write general and regimental orders. *Orderly officer*, the officer of the day, that is, the officer of a corps whose turn it is to superintend its interior economy, having the supervision as regards cleanliness, food, &c.

Orderly (or'dér-ly), *a.* 1 A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages. 2 One who sweeps the public streets, &c. See extract.

Not sweeping and removing dirt is not the only occupation of the street orderly. He is also the watchman of house-property and shop-grounds, the guardian of respect, pocket books, purses, and watch pockets, the unexpressed observer and de-

serter of pick-pockets, the over-seeer, though unpaid, auxiliary to the police constable. *Macpherson*.

Orderly (or'dér-ly), *adv.* According to due order, properly, duly, regularly.

You are too blunt: go to it orderly. *Shak.*

Orderability (or'dín-a-bil-í-tí), *a.* Capability of being appointed. *Sp. Hall*.

Orderable (or'dín-a-bil), *a.* Capable of being ordained or appointed. *Hawthorne*.

Ordinal (or'dín-al), *a.* [Fr.; L. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordina*, a row.] 1. An epithet applied to a number which expresses order or succession, as, the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, &c.—2 In nat. hist. pertaining to an order, comprehending genera. 'Such distinctions must be either generic or ordinal.' *H. Spenser*.

Ordinal (or'dín-al), *a.* 1 A number denoting order.—2 A book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons, an order.

Ordinalism (or'dín-al-izm), *n.* The quality of being ordinal. *Latimer*.

Ordinance (or'dín-ans), *n.* [O. Fr. *ordenance* (Mod. Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener*, to ordain. See *ORDAIN*.] 1. A rule established by authority, a permanent rule of action, a law, edict, decree, statute, or the like, a decree of the Supreme Being or of fate. 'God's just ordinance.' *Shak*. 'Which produced an ordinance from his majesty.' *J. Dromio*.—2 Observance commanded, an established rite or ceremony, as, the ordinance of baptism and the Lord's supper.

One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all that which is most ancient. *Jay Taylor*.

3 To order; rank, dignity, position.

Weather vanes, things created To lay and sell with grace, to show bare heads. . . . When this bit of dry ordainment stood up To speak of peace to war. *Shak.*

4 To orderly disposition. *Chaucer; Spenser*.

5 Same as *Ordinances*.

Crown and worldly vestiges of France, Shall chide your impious and return your march. In second account to his ordinance. *Shak.*

—*Ordinances of the forest*, a statute (13 and 14 Edward I.) made touching matters and customs of the forest.—*Ordinances of parliament*, a temporary act of parliament.—*Syn.* Law, statute, regulation, command, precept, order.

Ordinand (or'dín-and), *n.* [L. *ordinandus*, from *ordine*, to ordain.] In ordines, *antiqu.* one about to be ordained or to receive orders. *See P. G. Lee*.

Ordinatus (or'dín-ant), *a.* One who ordains; prelate conferring orders. *See P. G. Lee*.

Ordinatus (or'dín-ant), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, ppr. of *ordine*, to ordain.] Ordaining, decreeing. *Shak.*

Ordinarily (or'dín-a-ri-ly), *adv.* In an ordinary manner (a) according to established rules or settled method. (b) Commonly; usually, in most cases, as, a wicker more than ordinarily severe.—*Syn.* Commonly, usually, generally, customarily, habitually. **Ordinary** (or'dín-a-ri), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, from *ordine*, *ordine*, order (which see).] 1 Established, settled, regular, customary. 'And pray no more but ordinary prayers.' *Geometria*.—2 Common; usual, frequent, habitual.

You do know these are Are with his highness very ordinary. *Shak.*

3 Such as to be met with at any time or place; not distinguished in any way from others, hence, often, somewhat inferior; of little merit, not distinguished by superior excellence. as, an ordinary reader; most of ordinary judgment, the book is a very ordinary performance.

My speculations, when said single, are delights for the rich and wealthy, after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Adams*.

4 Ugly, not handsome, as, she is an ordinary woman. (So Dr Johnson, without giving any quotation.)—*Ordinary amusements*, in law, those deeds of transfer which are entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—*Ordinary assizes*, a session when who has not served long enough at sea to be considered complete in a sailor's duties, and to be rated as an able seaman. *Lord ordinary*, in the Court of Session, the appellation given to the judge before whom a cause depends in the outer house. The judge who officiates weekly in the bill chamber of the Court of Session is called the *lord ordinary on the bills*. In Scotland the sheriff of a county is called the *judge ordinary*.

Ordinary (or'dín-a-ri), *n.* 1 In law, (a) in civil law, a judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by delegation. (b) In common and canon law, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In England the bishop of the diocese is commonly the ordinary, and the archbishop is the ordinary of the whole province. The ordinary of *ascotes* and *ascotes* was formerly a deputy of the bishop appointed to give malefactors their neck-venies. The ordinary of *Neapoli* is the clergyman attending on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death.—2 Something regular and customary, something in common use. 'Water-buckets, wagons, cart-wheels, plough-socks, and other ordinarities.' *Sir W. Scott*.—3 A meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one specially ordered. used by Shakespeare simply for a meal.

Our courteous Antony, Being barbarous than thou art, goes to the feast; And for his ordinary pays his heart. *Shak.*

4 A place where such meals are served; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal.

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough; you must frequent ordinaries a month more, to instruct yourself. *B. Jonson*.

The ordinary, now an ignominious word, was, in the days of King James I., a new institution, as fashionable among the youth of that age as the first-rate modern club-house are amongst those of the present day. *Sir W. Scott*.

5 In the navy, (a) the establishment of persons formerly employed by government to take charge of ships or war laid up in harbours. (b) The state of a ship not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of

officers. Hence a ship in ordinary is one laid up under the direction of the master attendant.—4 In her a very common character, composed of straight lines, generally regarded by heraldic writers as embodying some very abstract symbolical meaning, but in reality representing the fastenings of the shield in use in actual warfare. The ordinaries are usually accounted nine—the chief, pale, fess, bar, bend, bend sinister, chevron, saltire, and cross.—In ordinary, in actual and constant service, steadily attending and serving, as, a physician or chaplain in ordinary. An ambassador in ordinary is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

Ordinaryship (or'dín-a-ri-ship), *n.* The state of being an ordinary; the office of an ordinary.

As to the second exception, the same, with him, doth not destroy his ordinaryship, but only sheweth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner. *Fowler*.

Ordinary (or'dín-a-ri), *a.* (See *ORDINATE*.) Ordinary; regular. *Chaucer*.

Ordinaryship (or'dín-a-ri-ship), *n.* To appoint.

This man did ordinarize. *Shak.*

Ordinate (or'dín-át), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered, ordained, from *ordine*, to order or arrange, from *ordine*, *ordina*, order.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray*.

Ordinate (or'dín-át), *a.* In analytical geom. one of the lines or elements of reference which determine the position of a point; a straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa. If it be drawn perpendicular to the abscissa it is called a *rectangular ordinate*; if not, it is called an *oblique ordinate*. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, without any peculiar specification of either, are called *co-ordinates*. In the conic sections any chord which is bisected

by a diameter is said to be *ordinately* applied to that diameter; also, such chord is usually called a *double ordinate* to the diameter, and its half an *ordinate*, but some writers term the whole chord an *ordinate*, and its half a *semi-ordinate*. See ANALYTIC and CO-ORDINATE.

Ordinately (or'din-ät-ly), *adv.* 1. In a regular or methodical manner. *Stellon*.—2. In *geom.* in the manner of an ordinate.

Ordination (or-din-ä'shon), *n.* [*L. ordinatio*, from *ordino*, to ordain.] 1. The act of ordaining, especially the act of setting apart for an office in the Christian ministry: (a) the act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also consecration. In the Church of England, a candidate for holy orders must be in possession of a *tith*; that is, a sort of assurance from a rector to the bishop that, provided that the latter finds the party fit to be ordained, the former will take him for his curate with a stated salary. The candidate is then examined by the bishop or his chaplain as to his faith and his erudition, and he must bring letters testimonial of his life and doctrine for three years previous, from three beneficed clergymen, and subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Liturgy. He must be twenty-three years of age before he can be ordained deacon, and twenty-four before he can be ordained priest, or admitted into full orders. The ceremony of ordination is performed by the bishop by the imposition of hands on the candidate. (b) In the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper wherever he may be called to officiate. In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, in which there are no bishops, the power of ordination is lodged in the presbytery.—2. The state of being ordained or appointed; tendency arising from the settled order of things.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris*.

3.† The act of disposing, or the condition of being disposed or arranged in regular order; order; arrangement.

Cyrus disposed his trees like his armies, in regular *ordination*. *Sir T. Browne*.

Ordinative (or'din-ät-iv), *a.* Tending to ordain; directing; giving order. *Cotgrave*.

Ordinator (or'din-ät-ör), *n.* One who ordains or establishes.

Ordinance (or'din-ans), *n.* [Formerly *ordinances*, *ordenance*, *ordenance*, artillery, the same word as *ordnance*, Fr. *ordnance*, arrangement, disposition, equipment. *Ordinance* has probably come to have its present meaning by the suppression of a portion of a designation of which it formed part; and from having such a meaning as 'equipment' it has come to be applied to a particular kind of military equipment or appliance. Wedgwood quotes a passage from an old chronicle in which the translation of meaning seems to appear: 'The *ordenance* of the kinges guns avayled not, for that day was so grete rayne that the gonnes lay depe in the water, and so were queynt and might not be schott.'] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.—*Board of ordnance*, the name given to a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and store-keeper, which formerly provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of forage for the troops at home, the erection of fortifications, &c. The Crimean disasters in 1854 showed the defects of this board, which was shortly afterwards dissolved, the duties being divided among different branches of the war office.—*Ordinance survey*, the survey of Britain, undertaken by the government, and executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians. The charts exhibit, in addition to the ordinary features of a map, the extent and limits of properties, and rivers, roads, houses, &c., are laid down on them in their just proportions, and not, as in ordinary maps, exaggerated. The scale adopted by the British government is, for towns having 4000 or more inhabitants, $\frac{1}{62500}$ th of

the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 126.72 inches to a mile, or an inch to 413 feet; for parishes (in cultivated districts), $\frac{1}{17500}$ th of the linear measurement, equal to 25.344 inches to a mile, or 1 square inch to an acre; for counties, 6 inches to a mile; for the kingdom, a general map, 1 inch to a mile. The purposes to which these large plans may be applied are, as estate plans, for managing, draining, and otherwise improving land, for facilitating its transfer by registering sales and incumbrances, and as public maps, according to which local or general taxes may be raised, and roads, railways, canals, and other public works laid out and executed.

Ordinance (or'don-ans), *n.* [Fr. See ORDINANCE, ORDANCE.] 1. The proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art.

He attempted to imitate their artificial construction of the whole work—their dramatic *ordenance*. *Coleridge*.

2. In French hist. (a) the name given before the revolution of 1789 to a decree of the king or regent.

In others those assemblies were at once finally dissolved without any regal *ordenance*. *Brougham*.

(b) The decision of a criminal court upon the motion of the procurator-general.—*Compagnies d'ordenance*, the name formerly given to certain bodies of French troops forming the flower of the French army. 'Some members of the *compagnies d'ordenance* commanded by the prince, and by the Counts Egmont, Hoorn, and other great lords.' *Prescott*.

Ordennant (or'don-ant), *a.* Relating to or implying ordinance. *Coleridge*.

Ordure (or'dür), *n.* [Fr. *ordure*, It. *ordura*, filth; from O. Fr. *ord*, It. *ordo*, filth, from L. *horridus*, horrid; or from It. *lordura*, filth, *lorido*, filthy, from L. *luridus*, dark-coloured, dirty, the initial l having disappeared through being mistaken for the article.] Dung; excrement; feces.

As gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shak.*

Ordurous (or'dür-us), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of ordure or dung; filthy. 'Ordurous matter.' *Drayton*.

Ore (ör), *n.* [A. Sax. *dr*, brass, copper; Icel. *eir*, brass; O. and M. H. G. *er*, Goth. *aiz*, *air*; cog. L. *æs*, *æris*, crude metal dug out of the earth, brass; Skr. *ayas*, iron. Iron is probably connected with this word.] 1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called ores, but native metals. Ores are usually described as occurring in the following conditions:—(a) In a metallic state, and either separate or combined with each other—in the latter case forming alloys. (b) Combined with sulphur, forming sulphides or sulphurets. (c) Combined with oxygen, forming oxides. (d) Combined with acids, forming carbonates, phosphates, &c., which generally go by the name of *metallic salts*. Metals are commonly obtained from their ores by the process of smelting, the ores having been previously oxidized by roasting. Ores are found in larger or smaller masses of various characters often in what are known as *veins* and *lodes*.—2. Metal; sometimes specifically gold. 'Like some ore among a mineral of metals base.' *Shak.*

The liquid *ore* he drain'd Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd First his own tools, then what might else be wrought, Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton*.

—*Graphic ore*. Same as *Graphic Gold*. See GOLD.

Ore, † *n.* [A. Sax. *dr*.] Grace; favour; protection; honour; glory. *Chaucer*.

Oread (ör-äd), *n.* [Gr. *oreias*, *oreiades*, from *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

Sunbeams upon distant hills Gliding apace, with shadows in their train, Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed Into fleet *oreads* sporting visibly. *Wordsworth*.

Oreals (ör-ä-lä), *n.* A decomposed rock of British Guiana, valuable in the manufacture of pottery.

Oreas (ör-äs), *n.* The eland, or Cape elk of South Africa (O. *ossana*). See ELAND.

Oreide (ör'id), *n.* Same as *Oroide*.

Orelliet (ör-ä-yet), *n.* [From Fr. *oreille*, the ear.] An ear-piece; one of two pieces fixed on the side of an open coursing or tilting

helmet, and fastened upon it with a hinge to admit of their being lifted up. They were sometimes perforated to enable the wearer to hear more distinctly, and they sometimes had spikes projecting from their centre as an additional protection.

Orellin (ör-ä'llin), *n.* A yellow colouring matter contained together with bixin in ar-

notto. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

Oreodaphne (ör-ö-däf'nē), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, *oros*, a mountain, and *daphné*, laurel.] Mountain-laurel, a genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceae. *O. opifera* is a native of the woods of Para and Rio-Negro. The fruit yields, by distillation, a volatile oil, which is used as a liniment, and when kept for a short time it deposits a great quantity of camphor. *O. cupularis* is the cinnamon of Bourbon, where it grows. *O. bullata*, found at the Cape of Good Hope, called *stinkwood* by the colonists on account of the disagreeable odour of its wood, which, however, is hard, durable, takes an excellent polish, and is used in ship-building.

Oreodon (ör-ö-don), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, *oreos*, a mountain, and *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals, found in the miocene tertiary of North America, connecting the living Cervidae with that primitive form of ruminant the Anoplotherium, and at the same time having a more or less close resemblance to the camels and swine. The molars are like those of the ruminants, but there are three-sided canines, which are worn like those of the pig, and there is no interval between the canines and premolars. As in the Cervidae, there are 'tear-pits' beneath the orbits. *H. A. Nicholson*.

Oreography (ör-ö-grä-fī), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, *oreos*, a mountain, and *graphō*, to describe.] The science of mountains; a description of mountains.

Ore-weed, **Ore-wood** (ör-wäd, ör-wüd), *n.* Sea-weed. *Carew*.

Orexia (ör-ek-lä), *n.* [Gr.] In med. a desire or appetite.

Orrap, † (*ör-rä*), *n.* The osprey. *Holland*. **Orrap**, † (*ör-rä*), *n.* [O. Fr. *orfray*, Mod. Fr. *orfroi*, from Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold, and a word equivalent to E. *frizee*. See FRIEZE.] Fringe of gold; a species of embroidered cloth of gold. See ORPHREYS.

Orgal (ör-gal), *n.* Same as *Argal*.

Organ (ör-gan), *n.* [L. *organum*, from Gr. *organon*, an instrument, implement, engine, from *ergō*, for *uegō* or *vego*, to work, from the same root as that of E. *work*.] 1. In the widest sense, an instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; that by which some important action is performed or object accomplished: in a narrow and more common sense, a part of an animal or vegetable body by which some action, operation, or function is carried on. Thus the heart, arteries, and veins of animals are *organs* of circulation; the lungs are *organs* of respiration; the nose is the *organ* of smell, the eye of sight; both plants and animals have reproductive *organs*.

For you must know, we have Lent him our terror, dress'd him with our love, And given his deputation all the *organs* Of our own power. *Shak.*

He laughed all over himself, from his shoes to his *organ* of benevolence. *Dickens*.

2. A medium, instrument, or means of communication between one person or body and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions; as, a secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; an official gazette is the *organ* of a government; hence, specifically, a newspaper; as, the *Tory organ* in such a town.—3. The vocal *organs* collectively; the voice. 'Thy small pipe is as the maiden's *organ* shrill.' *Shak.* The term is still technically used, as when we say that such a singer has a magnificent *organ*.—4.† A wind musical instrument in general: Shakespeare applies the term to a pipe, and perhaps that is the meaning in quotation under 3.—5. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes of different sizes, formed of wood and of different

kinds of metal, some of which are flute-pipes, or mouth-pipes, and others reed-pipes, all of them being made to sound by means of compressed air applied to them through certain channels by bellows worked either by human force or by steam or otherwise. An organ may have several wind-chests filled by the same bellows, and several key-boards, each key board and wind-chest representing a distinct organ. In the largest instruments the number of these organs generally amounts to five—viz. the *great organ*, the *choir organ*, the *swell organ*, the *solo organ*, and the *pedal organ*. The key-boards for the hand are termed *manuels*, that for the feet the *pedal*. The most usual compass of the manuels is from C₂ (2 feet) to F in alt. four octaves and a half, that of the pedal from C₂ to E or F, two and a quarter to two and a half octaves, but this range is increased by stops which give a note an octave, or in the pedal organ even two octaves lower, and sometimes one of the harmonics higher in pitch. — *Barrel-organ*. See *BARREL-ORGAN*. — *Chamber-organ*. Same as *Chamber-organ* (which see).

Organ (or'gan), *a*. To furnish with organs; to form organically; to organize.

Wouldst thou be treated with in the ineffable diatonic of heaven? Alas! find creature, thou art disposed and organized for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception. *Alfred, Lord Tennyson*

Organ-blower (or'gan-blow-er), *a*. One who blows the bellows of an organ.

Organ-builder (or'gan-build-er), *a*. One whose occupation is to construct musical organs.

Organ-coupler (or'gan-kup-ler), *a*. A device for connecting two sets of keys in an organ, so that by operating a lever or pedal each key when struck sounds the octave as well as its own note.

Organic, **Organic** (or'gan-ik), *a*. A remarkably light and transparent kind of muslin.

Organ-fish (or'gan-fish), *a*. Same as *Drum-fish* (which see).

Organ-harmonium (or'gan-har-mo-ni-um), *a*. A harmonium of great compass and power, designed to be used as a substitute for an organ.

Organic (or'gan-ik), *a*. [L. *organicus*, from *organum*, an implement. See *ORGAN*.] 1. Pertaining to an organ or to organs of animals and plants; as, an *organic function*, an *organic disease*. — 2. Pertaining to objects that have organs, hence to the animal and vegetable worlds, pertaining to or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to animal or vegetable life and structure, as, *organic bodies*; *organic life*, *organic remains*.

The term '*organic*' as applied to any substance, is in way relevant to the presence or absence of life. The materials which compose the living body are of course *organic*. In the main, but they are equally so after death has occurred—at any rate for a certain time—and some of them continue to be so for an indefinite period after life has departed. Sugar, for example, is an *organic* product, but in itself it is of course dead, and it ceases to be so only after the organism which produced it has lost all vitality. *N. A. Nicholson*.

See **INORGANIC**. — 3. Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement of parts; organized, systematized.

An empirical acquaintance with facts them to a scientific knowledge of facts as such as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single productions the unity of an organic system. *Max Müller*.

4. Instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

Read with them those *organs* into which nature has so wisely and so judiciously, wisely, and according to the fixed style of life, organ, or body. *Alfred, Lord Tennyson*.

of curves on a plane by means of instruments. — *Organic diseases*, a disease in which the structure of an organ is markedly altered, opposed to *functional diseases*, in which the functions or functions only are damaged without any apparent change of organization. — *Organic laws*, in politics, the same given to laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state. — *Organic radicals*, in chem. a group of elements which enters into various combina-

tions without being readily decomposed by the chemical changes. — *Organic remains*, the name given to those organized bodies, whether animals or vegetables, found in a fossil state. Certain families of animals are found pervading strata of every age, and possessing the same generic forms which are to be found among existing animals. There are, however, other families, both animal and vegetable, which are confined to particular formations, their disappearance and replacement by distinct forms being apparently sudden, while the changes of genera and species are still more frequent. It is in the paleozoic series that the remains of organized beings begin to be found, and already we find there the remains of all divisions of the animal kingdom, Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, Zoophytes, even Protozoa. In the secondary strata we find a series of saurian reptiles, and animals strangely uniting the characters of bird and reptile. The reptiles are principally of a gigantic size, many of them marine, others amphibious, and others terrestrial. In the tertiary series we find that the fossil remains of both animals and vegetables are much more numerous, and belong to higher types, and that they bring us down, by a natural transition, to those of our own times. A similar succession of vegetable remains have been obtained from rocks of various ages. See *GEOLOGY*.

Organical (or'gan-ik-al), *a*. Organic. 'The organical structure of human bodies.' *Bentley*.

Organically (or'gan-ik-al-ly), *adv*. In an organic manner; by or with organs; with reference to organic structure or disposition of parts.

Organicalness (or'gan-ik-al-ness), *a*. The state of being organical.

Organicism (or'gan-ik-izm), *a*. [Gr. *organos*, an organ.] In *psychol.* the doctrine of the localization of diseases, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ.

Organism (or'gan-izm), *a*. Forming organs or an organized structure; forming an organism, acting through or resulting from organs. *Coleridge* [Rare].

Organism (or'gan-izm), *a*. 1. Organic structure, organization. *Owen*. — 2. A body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; an individual composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts, all of which partake of a common life.

Organist (or'gan-ist), *a*. 1. One who plays on the organ. — 2. A name given formerly in the Roman Catholic Church to one of those priests who organized, or sang in parts. — *Organist tanager*, a species of finch of the genus *Tanager*, peculiar to the New World, so called from its musical powers. See *TANAGER*.

Organista (or'gan-ist-a), *a*. [Sp.] The common name of a number of small South American birds allied to the wren, and remarkable for the sweetness of their song. The Peruvian organista (*Troglodytes leucosomus*) brown plumage of dark olive.

Organizable (or'gan-iz-able), *a*. 1. Capable of being organized; as, the organization of an army.

Organizable (or'gan-iz-able), *a*. Capable of being organized.

Organizing (or'gan-iz-ing), *a*. 1. The act of organizing; the act of arranging and getting into proper working order; as, to proceed to the organization of a government, or of an expedition. — 2. The state of being organized, also, a whole or aggregate that is organized.

Such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors when Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political organization and a religious organization could exist without destroying military organization. *Macaulay*.

3. Organic structure, an arrangement of parts or organs for the performance of vital functions, as, animals and plants are possessed of organization.

Organize (or'gan-iz), *v*. 1. To form with suitable organs, to give an organic structure to; generally in the past participle in this sense. These nobler faculties of the soul organized matter could never produce. *Ray*.

'Organized beings,' says the physiologist, 'are

composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts.' 'An organized product of nature, says the great metaphysician, 'is that in which all the parts are mutually ends and means.' *Whewell*.

2. To sing in parts, as, to organize the hal-lalujah. — 3. To arrange the several parts of for action or work, to establish and systematize, as, to organize an expedition.

I consented you what he does not do! He organ-ized the whole of our division against the Whigs. *Dunbar*.

Organizing (or'gan-iz-ing), *a*. See *ORGANIZE*.

Organ-leaf (or'gan-leaf), *a*. The leaf where an organ stands. 'No one in the dusty organ-leaf but Tom.' *Dickens*.

Organogen (or'gan-ogen), *a*. [Gr. *organos*, a product, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to beget.] In chem. a term applied to the four substances, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon.

Organogenesis (or'gan-ogen-esis), *a*. [Gr. *organos*, an organ, and *genesis*, birth.] In bot. the gradual development of an organ, from its earliest stage.

Organogenic (or'gan-ogen-ik), *a*. Pertaining to organogeny, pertaining to the development of organs in plants and animals.

Organogeny (or'gan-ogen-ee), *a*. The development of organs, the doctrine of the development or formation of organs.

Organographic, **Organographical** (or'gan-og-raf-ik, or'gan-og-raf-ik-al), *a*. Pertaining to organography.

Organographer (or'gan-og-raf-ist), *a*. One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

Organography (or'gan-og-raf-ee), *a*. [Gr. *organos*, an organ, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of the organs of plants or animals.

Organism (or'gan-izm), *a*. [Gr. See *ORGAN*.] In *philos.* nearly synonymous with method, and implying a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty, either generally or in reference to some particular department, as, the organism of Aristotle; the organism of Bacon. The organism of Aristotle is his system of logic. The *Organon* of Bacon contains the development of his system of philosophy, or the inductive system.

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ch, chain; ch, sc, look; g, go; j, job;

s, fr, son; ng, sing; ve, then; th, thin;

w, wag; wh, whig; sh, shame.—See KEY.

which a church organ is placed, and which in English cathedrals and churches forms usually the western termination of the choir *Woods*.

Organ-stop (or'gan-stop), *n.* The stop of an organ. See **STOP**.

Organum (or'gan-um), *n.* [L.] 1. Same as **Organon** (which see). — 2. A name given to a machine or contrivance to aid human labour in architecture and other arts. *Woods*.

Organy (or'gan-ē), *n.* See **ORGAN**.

Organsine (or'gan-zin), *n.* [Fr. *organsine*, It. *organsino*] 1. A silk thread made of several singles, twisted together; throws silk. — 2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

Orgasm (or'gasm), *n.* [Gr. *orgasmos*, from *orgos*, to swell, *orgas*, to irritate] 1. Immoderate excitement or action. 'A mental orgasm and bodily spasm.' *H. Smith*. — 2. In med. a state of excitement and turbulence of an organ.

Orgest (or'zhat), *n.* [Fr. from *orge*, barley] A culinary preparation extracted from barley and almonds. It is used as an agreeable syrup to mix in certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

Orginus (or'jō-is), *n.* A certain fish, a large kind of ling, called also *Orgynus*.

Orgiastic (or'ji-as'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek *orgia*, or mystic festivals, especially to those in honour of Dionysus.

The connection of Phrygia with the *orgiastic* and Dionysiac worship is denoted by the stories which make Midas a son of Cybele, and a thriver in the blood of the satyrs. *P. Smith*.

Orgulous (or'jō-lus), *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, pride, from O.H.G. *urywel*, *a. Sax. ergel*, proud. The O.H.G. resolves into *ur*, out of, and *guel*, potent, luxurious] Proud, haughty. 'The prince orgulous.' *Shak.*

Orgues (orgs), *n.* [Fr.] *Mitt* (s) long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. (b) An arrangement of a number of parallel musket barrels, so placed as to be fired simultaneously by a train of powder; it may be held to be the precursor of the mitrailleuse.

Orgulous (or'jō-lus), *a.* See **ORGULLOUS**.

Orgy (or'ji), *n.* [Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, secret worship, from *orgos*, any violent passion, anger, wrath.] 1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, as the secret worship of Ceres, but particularly applied to the revels at the feast in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the feast itself, which was celebrated by wild revelry generally and properly plural in this sense. 'An *orgy* to Bacchus.' *Sir T. Herbert*. Hence — 2. A wild or frantic revel, a nocturnal carousal, drunken revelry.

Mixed adjectives, *viz.* as those that made The mulberry-faced Dictator's *orgy* worse Than night they fable of the quiet gods. *Twelfth Night*.

Orygia (or'ji-a), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, the species of which fly by day with a vapouring kind of motion, and hence they are called *vaporar-moths*. The females (fig. 3) are furnished with slight rudiments of wings, and therefore incapable of flight;



Vaporar-moth (*Orygia antiqua*), natural size.

the caterpillars (fig. 5) have curious coloured tufts of hair projecting from the body. The male of the *O. antiqua* (fig. 1) is a small brown moth with a white spot on the edge of the fore-wings; it appears in the autumn, and is common even in the streets of London.

Oribanidea (or-i-bat-i-dē), *n.* pl. The wood-miner, a family of Acarida (which see).

Oriental (or-i-ent-al), *n.* [L. *orientalis*, mountain brass. Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalcos*, copper.] Mountain brass, a metallic substance resembling gold in colour; the brass of the ancients. Written also *Oriachal*.

Oriachalous (or-i-ach'al-us), *a.* Pertaining to *oriachal*; having a lustre or colour between that of gold and brass.

Oriachalium (or-i-ach'al-ium), *n.* Same as **Oriachal**.

Oriah (ō-ri-ah), *n.* [O.Fr. *oriel*, I.L. *orielum*, a porch, a hall, origin doubtful.] 1. A projection from a building, or a recess within it; a closet, a private chamber.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary. *Fabroius*.

2. A large bay or recessed window in a hall, chapel, or other apartment: often called *oriel window*. It projects from the outer face of the wall, being in plan semi-hexagonal, semi-octagonal, or rectangular, and

Oriel Window, Balliol College, Oxford.

is of various kinds and sizes. When not on the ground-floor it is supported on brackets or corbels, and in this case is the oriel strictly so called, the projecting window rising from the ground being more properly a bay window (which see).

The beams that thro' the oriel shies Make primas in every corner glass, And basker breams d'with noble wine. *Tempest*.

Oriancy (ō-ri-ant-ē), *n.* [See **ORIENT**] Brightness or strength of colour. *Earlyn*.

Orient (ō-ri-ent), *n.* [L. *orientis*, from *orior*, *or*, to arise, whence also *origia*, (ab)ortion, root or, seen in Gr. *oronymi*, to raise.] 1. Rising, as the sun. 'Moon, that now meetst the orient sun.' *Milton*. — 2. Eastern; oriental. — 3. Bright, shining; glittering; hence, perfect: of superior quality. 'An *orient drop* (a tear)' *Shak*. 'Orient liquor in a crystal glass.' *Milton*. 'Two thousand banners with orient colours waving.' *Milton*. 'A beak of orient pearl.' *Sir W. Scott*. **Orient** (ō-ri-ent), *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning. 'Best built city throughout the orient.' *Sir T. Herbert*.

Morn in the white wake of the morning star Came forwarding all the orient into day. *Tempest*.

Orient (ō-ri-ent), *s.* 2. [Fr. *orienter*] In surv. to define the position of, in respect to the east; to ascertain the position of, relative to the points of the compass; hence, *fig.* to adjust or correct by referring to first principles.

Oriental (ō-ri-ent-al), *a.* 1. Eastern; situated in the east; as, *oriental seas* or countries. — 2. Proceeding from the east. 'The sun's ascendent and *oriental* radiations.' *Sir T. Browne*. 2. Applied to gems as a mark of excellence, valuable, precious opposed to *occidental*, which applies to the less valuable. The word *oriental* is also frequently coupled with the names of certain stones between which there is no relation except in colour, or some other trivial resemblance, the sapphire of a greenish-yellow colour becomes *oriental emerald* and *oriental peridot*, if of a yellow colour, or yellow mixed with red, *oriental topaz*, and so on.

Oriental (ō-ri-ent-al), *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

Orientalism (ō-ri-ent-al-izm), *n.* 1. An eastern mode of thought, expression, or speech; doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations. — 2. Knowledge of oriental languages or literature. 'The almost universal *orientalism* of Lassen.' *Quart. Rev.*

Orientalist (ō-ri-ent-al-ist), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables. *Pope*.

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

Orientality (ō-ri-ent-al-ē-tē), *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern.

His revolution being regular, it hath an efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally dispensable his beams. *Sir T. Browne*.

Orientalism (ō-ri-ent-al-izm), *s.* 2. To render oriental; to conform to oriental manners or character.

Oriente (ō-ri-ent-ē), *s.* 1. To cause to assume an easterly direction; to turn towards the east.

Oriente (ō-ri-ent-ē), *s.* 2. To assume an easterly direction; to turn or veer towards the east.

Oriental (ō-ri-ent-al), *n.* 1. The act of turning, or state of being turned towards the east, the eastward posture of worshippers in their temples, such a position of the dead in their graves, and the like; specifically, as applied to churches, the act of placing or the position of a church so as to have its chancel point to the east, or that part of the east in which the sun rises on the day of the patron saint.

The *orientation* of churches, by turning their altars towards the east, is wholly a peculiarity of the Northern or Gothic sects, the Italian never knew or practised it. *J. Forster*.

2. In surv. the process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings.

Orientalist (ō-ri-ent-al-ist), *n.* An instrument used for determining the position of a church so as to have its chancel point to the east.

Orientalness (ō-ri-ent-al-ness), *n.* The state of being orient or bright; lustre; brightness; specifically applied to diamonds. *Puller*.

Oriah (ō-ri-ah), *n.* [See **ORIEL**.] Opening; aperture; orifice.

The spacious breadth of this orifice Admits no orifice for a point as subtle As Archæus's breath on wool to enter. *Shak*.

Orioles (ō-ri-ol-s), *n.* [Fr. from L. *origileum* — *os*, oris, the mouth, and *facio*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other similar object, a perforation, an opening, a vent. 'The *orifices* of the wound.' *Bacon*. 'Mouths with hideous orifices.' *Milton*. 'Both the orifices of the stomach.' *A. Bathurst*.

Etina was bored through the top with a mountain orifice. *Addison*.

Oriiflamm (ō-ri-flam), *n.* Same as **Oriiflamma**. **Oriiflamm** (ō-ri-flam), *n.* [Fr.; L. *auriflammus*, from *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, a flame.] The ancient royal standard of France, originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis. It was a piece of red silk fixed on a gilt spear, with the anterior edge cut into points. 'And be your *oriiflamm* to-day the helmet of Navarre.' *Macaulay*.

Origan, **Origanum** (ō-ri-gan, o-ri-ga-num), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, splendour, joy, in allusion to the habitation of the plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiata. See **MARJORAM**.

Origenism (ō-ri-jen-izm), *n.* The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, an early Greek father, who united the philosophy of the eclectic school of Neo-Platonists with the doctrines of Christianity, holding that human souls existed before their union with bodies; that they were originally holy, but became sinful in the pre-existent state, that all men will probably at last be saved, and that Christ is again to die for the salvation of devils, &c.

Oriogenist (ō-ri-jen-ist), *n.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria.

Origin (ō-ri-jin), *n.* [Fr. *origine*; L. *origo*, *originis*, from *orior*, to rise. See **ORIENT**.] 1. The first existence or beginning of anything, the commencement.

The sacred historians only treat of the *origins* of terrestrial animals. *Bentley*.

2. Fountain, source, cause; that from which anything primarily proceeds; that which gives existence or beginning, as, to discover the *origin* of a word, of a custom, of a nation.

The term *origin* may be taken in two senses, essentially different from each other. It may mean the cause of anything being produced, or it may simply imply the occasion of its production. Between the real cause and the occasion of any phenomenon there is a wide diversity. The one implies a producing power, the other only some condition upon which this power comes into exercise. *J. D. Morrell*.

3. In analytical geom. See under **ANALYTIC**. — **Certificate of origin**. See under **CERTIFICATE**. — **RRR**. Commencement, rise, source, spring, fountain, derivation, cause, root, foundation.

Originable (ō-ri-jin-ē-ble), *a.* Capable of being originated.

Original (o-rif'l-nal), *a.* [Fr. *original*; L. *originalis*, from *origo*, the origin or beginning.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something; first or early as opposed to later; primitive, pristine, as, the original state in which man was created, to return to our original topic.

Kind nature, forming them, the pattern took
From heaven's first work, and Eve's original look.

2. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; as, an original genius. — 3. Produced by an author, not copied, as, the original text of Livy. — *Original bills in equity*, in law, those bills relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the same interests. — *Original charter*, in Scots law, a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior. — *Original writ*, in law, a mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and which is the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law. It is also applied to processes for some other purposes. — *Original line, plane, or point*, in persp. a line, plane, or point referred to the original object. — *Original sin*, in theol. the first sin of Adam, namely the eating of the forbidden fruit; hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or that corruption of nature and tendency to sin inherited from him.

Original (o-rif'l-nal), *n.* 1. Origin; source.

It hath its original from much grief.

The mind is backward in itself to be at the pains to trace every argument to its original.

She is really a good sort of woman in spite of her low original.

2. First copy; archetype; that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated. In the *fine arts*, a work not copied from another, but the work of the artist himself. When an artist copies his own work, it is called a replica or duplicate. — 3. The language in which any work is composed.

Ere this time the Hebrew tongue might have been gained, that the Scriptures may now be read in their own original.

4. A person of marked individuality of character; an eccentric person. [Colloq.] — 5. A primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed; as, the whole of India is supposed to have been the original of the dog.

Originalist (o-rif'l-nal-ist), *n.* One who is original, a person of original genius. [Rare.]

Originality (o-rif'l-nal'-i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being original; the power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; as, originality of genius.

Shirley has no originality, no force in conceiving or delineating character, little of pathos, and less, perhaps, of wit.

Originally (o-rif'l-nal-li), *adv.* 1. In an original manner; as, the author treats this subject very originally. — 2. From the beginning or origin; from the first. 'As God is originally holy in himself.' *Bp. Pearson*. — 3. At first; at the origin; at an early period.

All that anyone employs in supporting and carrying on any other labour than his own, must have been originally brought together by saving; somebody must have produced it and foreborne to consume it.

Originalness (o-rif'l-nal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being original.

Originant (o-rif'l-nant), *a.* Tending to originate; original.

Originary (o-rif'l-na-ri), *a.* [Fr. *originarie*; L. *originarius*, from *origo*, the beginning.] 1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the originary way, requires a certain degree of warmth.

2. Primitive; original.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my originary dust.

Originate (o-rif'l-nat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *originated*; ppr. *originating*. To give origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new.

The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of originating a new civil order out of the elements of society.

That matter which cannot think, will, or originate motion, should communicate thought, volition, and motivity, is plainly impossible.

Originate (o-rif'l-nat), *v.i.* To take first existence, to have origin; to be begun.

I consider the address . . . as originating in the principles of the sermon.

Origination (o-rif'l-nat'-shon), *n.* 1. The act of originating; the act of bringing or coming into existence; first production; as, the origination of a scheme of government. — 2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This cruce is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common origination of all caterpillars.

Originative (o-rif'l-nat'-iv), *a.* Having power to originate or bring into existence.

Originatively (o-rif'l-nat'-iv-li), *adv.* In an originative manner; so as to originate.

Originator (o-rif'l-nat'-er), *n.* A person who originates or commences. 'The scheme which its great originator had so boldly laid open to him.'

Orillon (o-ril'-on), *n.* [Fr. *orillon*, *oreillon*, from *oreille*, an ear, from L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.] In fort. a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

Oriole (o-ri'-ol), *n.* [O. Fr. *oriole*, Pr. *auriol*, from L. *auriculus*, dim. of *auris*, golden.] The popular name of the inosessorial birds of the genus *Oriolus*, family Corvidae. These birds are found in Asia, Africa, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and southern and eastern Europe. They live in pairs in woods and thickets, congregating, however, for autumnal migration. Their nests are very artificially framed, and constructed at the extremities of the branches of high trees. The prevailing colour of the males is yellow, and this character is constant in the greater number of species known. The golden oriole (*O. galbula*) is an occasional summer visitor in England. In the older systems a great many American species were included in this genus, but as they have little in common with the true orioles except

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

colour, and have a real affinity to the starlings, they are now included in the starling family under the genus *Icterus*.

Oriolines (o-ri'-ol'-i-ne), *n. pl.* The Orioles, a sub-family of inosessorial birds, family Corvidae. See ORIOLE.

Oriolus (o-ri'-ol-us), *n.* A genus of inosessorial birds of the family Corvidae. See ORIOLE.

Orion (o-ri'-on), *n.* [Gr. *Orion*, a mythological hunter, the handsome of his race.] A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial passes nearly across its middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars, which are very conspicuous to the naked eye; four of these form a square, and the three others are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the Belt of Orion. They are also popularly called *Jacob's Staff*, and the *Yard-staff*. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula, and eighty stars according to the British catalogue, but there are thousands of others which are only visible through powerful telescopes.

Orismologic, **Orismological** (or'-is-mo-loj'-ik, or'-is-mo-loj'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to orismology.

Orismology (or'-is-mo-loj'-i), *n.* [Fr. *orismologie*, *horismologie*, from Gr. *horis-mos*, a bounding or defining, from *horis*, to bound, *horos*, a boundary.] That branch of natural history which relates to the explanation of the technical terms of the sciences.

Orison (o-ri'-son), *n.* [O. Fr. *orison*, *orelson*,

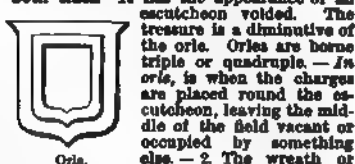
from L. *oracio*, a prayer, an oration, from *oro*, to pray.] A prayer or supplication. [Poetical.]

Lowly they bowed adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid.

Oriзон, *n.* [It. *orizonte*.] The horizon.

Orie, *n.* See ORC.

Orie (ori), *n.* [See below.] 1. In her. an ordinary in the form of an inner border that does not touch the extremities of the shield, the field being seen within and round it on both sides. It has the appearance of an escutcheon voided. The treasure is a diminutive of the orie. Ories are borne triple or quadruple. — 2. In orle, is when the charges are placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else. — 3. The wreath or chaplet surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight. — 4. Same as Orie.



Orie, *n.* See ORC.

Orieans (or'-le-ans), *n.* A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses, &c. *Simmonds*.

Orion (or'-ion), *n.* [Per. *Akuro-Mandao*, Creator-Spirit.] The chief deity of the ancient Persians, or followers of Zoroaster, who are now represented by the Parsees. He is the creator of all things, lord of the universe, the light, and source of light, wisdom, and the rewarder and punisher of all men; opposed to *Ahriman*, the spirit or principle of evil.

Orn (orn), *v.t.* To ornament; to adorn.

God stered up prophetes, and *orned* his chiches with great glory.

Ornament (or-na-ment), *n.* [Fr. *ornement*; L. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, *ornatus*, to embellish, adorn.] 1. That which embellishes, adorns, or decorates; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye; decoration. 'Deck my body with gay ornaments.' *Shak*.

In that day will the Lord take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments.

Hence—2. Fair outward show.

So may the outward shows be least themselves,
The world is still deceived with ornaments.

3. That which adds beauty to the mind or character. 'The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.' 1 Pet. iii. 4.—4. A person who adds lustre to any sphere; as, So-and-so is an ornament to his profession.—SYN. To adorn, deck, embellish, bedeck, decorate, beautify.

Ornament (or-na-ment), *v.t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, to ornament a building with sculpture or painting; virtues ornament the character.

The intervals between these compartments were richly ornamented with inlaid plates of glass and ivory.

Ornamental (or-na-men-tal), *a.* Serving to ornament or decorate; belonging or pertaining to ornament or decoration; as,

ornamental architecture; things of an ornamental character.

Some think it most ornamental to wear their breeches on their wrists, others about their ankles.

See *F. Brown*.

Ornamentally (or-na-men-tal-ly), adv. In an ornamental manner; in such a manner as to add embellishment.

Ornamentation (or-na-men-tal-ee-on), n. The act of ornamenting, production of ornament; also, the ornament or decorations produced, as, the ornamentation of a building, or of a piece of cabinet-work. 'Every part of the ornamentation tenderly harmonizing with the rest.' *Austria*.

Ornamentor (or-na-men-tar), n. One who ornaments or decorates.

Ornamentist (or-na-men-tist), n. One employed in ornamentation; a decorator; a finisher of articles capable of receiving ornament.

Ornate (or-nat), v. t. [L. *ornare*, to adorn.] To ornament or adorn. 'To the intent to ornate our language with using words in their proper signification.' *Sir T. Elyot*.

Ornate (or-nat), a. [L. *ornatus*, pp. of *ornare*, to adorn.] 1. Adorned; decorated; bedecked.

What thing of man or head,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way taller.

2. Having an ornamental character; richly and artistically finished. 'A graceful and ornate rhetoric.' *Milton*.

Ornately (or-nat-ly), adv. In an ornate manner, with decoration.

Ornateness (or-nat-ness), n. State of being ornate or adorned.

Ornate (or-nat-ur), n. Decoration. 'A mushroom for all your other ornaments.' *B. Jonson*.

Ornithic (or-nith-ik), a. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds; as, ornithic fowls. *Owen*.

Ornithichnites (or-nith-ik-nit), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *ichnos*, a track.] In geol. one of the footmarks supposed to be those of gigantic birds, or of bird-like reptiles, ornithosaurs, occurring abundantly in the triassic sandstones of Connecticut and elsewhere.

Ornithichnology (or-nith-ik-nol-o-jy), n. [Gr. *ornis*, a bird, *ichnos*, a track, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of geology which treats of ornithichnites or the footmarks of extinct birds.

Ornithoceros (or-nith-oh-kos), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *ceros*, dung.] Lat. bird-dung: a term that has been applied to guano, which is the long-accumulated droppings of sea-fowl.

Ornithodelphia (or-nith-oh-del-fee), a. pl. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *delphos*, a womb.] One of the primary divisions into which mammals are sometimes divided, the characters being taken from the structure of the reproductive organs. The Ornithodelphia is co-extensive with the order Monotremata.

Ornithodelphic (or-nith-oh-del-fee), a. In fact, pertaining to the division Ornithodelphia.

Ornithogalum (or-nith-oh-gal-um), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *galos*, milk.] A genus of bulbous perennial plants of the nat. order Liliaceae. They are chiefly natives of Southern Europe, Western Asia, and the Cape; they have narrow radical leaves and terminal racemes of green, white, or yellow star-shaped six-petaled flowers. Three species are wild or naturalized in Britain, known by the common name of star of Bethlehem.

Ornithoidichnites (or-nith-ohid-ik-nit), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *oides*, resemblance, and *ichnos*, a track or footprint.] A fossil track resembling that of a bird.

Ornitholite (or-nith-oh-lit), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *lithos*, a stone.] The general name for the remains of birds occurring in a fossil state. *Page*.

Ornithologic (or-nith-oh-loj-ik), a. Same as Ornithological.

Ornithological (or-nith-oh-loj-ik-al), a. Pertaining to ornithology.

Ornithologist (or-nith-oh-loj-ist), n. [See ORNITHOLOGY.] A person who is skilled in the natural history of birds, who understands their form, structure, habits, and classification, one who describes birds.

Ornithology (or-nith-oh-loj-ee), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the form,

structure, classification, and habits of birds. See *AVES*.

Ornithomaney (or-nith-o-man-ee), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *maney*, divination.] Augury, a species of divination by means of fowls, their flight, &c. *De Quincy*.

Ornithon (or-nith-on), n. [Gr., an aviary.] A building for the keeping of birds. *Woods*.

Ornithopus (or-nith-o-pus), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *pous*, a foot—from the pods resembling the claws of a bird.] A genus of small annual plants found in pastures and wild places in Europe, nat. order Leguminosae. They have a cluster of curved pods, which are jointed something like a bird's toe, on which account they are called bird's-foot. *O. perpusillus*, or common bird's-foot, is a British plant, with pinnate leaves, and small white flowers striped with red. *O. sativus* is cultivated as food for cattle in Portugal under the name of *servadilla*.

Ornithorhynchus (or-nith-oh-ring-kus), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *rhynchos*, a beak.] A burrowing monotrematous mammal, with a long, flattened body, like that of an otter, and having a horny beak resembling

Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

that of a duck, and two strong plates on each side of both jaws, not fixed in any bone, but only in the gum. The legs are shortened; the feet possessing each five toes which are webbed, enabling the animal to swim with great ease; they are terminated by claws which are of service in the animal's burrowing operations. On each of the hind-legs of the male there is a spur-like structure which is perforated, and communicates internally with a glandular or secretory organ, a disposition of parts resembling that of a poison or offensive apparatus, but which it does not appear to use when irritated or alarmed. The eyes are small, and an external ear is wholly wanting. The animal is covered with a brown fur. It is peculiar to the fresh water lakes and rivers of Australia and Tasmania, and is also known by the names of duck-bill or duck-billed platypus, duck-mole, and water-mole.

Ornithosaurus (or-nith-oh-sar), n. [Gr. *ornis*, a bird, *saurus*, a lizard.] A fossil reptile with bird-like characters.

Ornithoscopist (or-nith-oh-skop-ist), n. One who observes birds and their actions, especially in order to forestall events.

Ornithoscopy (or-nith-oh-skop-ee), n. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *skopos*, to view.] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits. *De Quincy*.

Ornithoskaldia (or-nith-oh-skel-dia), n. pl. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *skalos*, a leg, and *oides*, resemblance.] A name suggested for the order Deinocerata, on account of the resemblance of their legs to those of birds. See *DEINOCERATA*.

Ornus (or-nus), n. [L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] A genus of deciduous trees, natives of the south of Europe and North America, commonly known by the name of the flowering-ash. They belong to the nat. order Olaceae, and are usually considered as species of *Fraxinus*. *O. europaea* (*Fraxinus Ornus*), which grows abundantly in Sicily, Calabria, Apulia, &c., yields the concrete juice termed *mannas*. See *MANNA*.

Orphanche (or-fang-ke), n. The type genus of the nat. order of plants Orphancheaceae (which see).

Orphancheae, **Orphancheaceae** (or-fang-ke-ee), n. [Gr. *orphanos*, a fatherless, and *che*, and *che*, to strengthen, the species are supposed to kill the plants on which they grow.] A nat. order of monocotyledonous, stemless plants, growing parasitically upon the roots of other species. They have a didynam-

ous structure, irregular flowers, and a superior ovary with four or more parietal placentae, which spring up from the surface of the carpels in parallel lines, covered with microscopic seeds containing a minute embryo. They are found in Europe, Barbary, Middle and Northern Asia, and North America. The order is represented by the genus *Orphanche*, the various species of which, called in this country broom-rapes, are found in fields, upon the roots of broom, furze, hemp, clover, bed-straw, &c. Their prevailing hue is brown throughout, but some of the orphanches have brightly coloured flowers. Some species are pests of agriculture, destroying the useful plants, such as clover, hemp, beans, &c., upon which they grow. The quality of these plants is generally astringent, particularly in *O. major*.

Orpheus (or-fus), n. A genus of perennial herbs, mostly European, of the nat. order Leguminosae, now usually united with *Lathyrus*.

Orographic, **Orographical** (or-f-graf-ik, or-f-graf-ee), a. Relating to orography; descriptive of mountains.

The geographical distribution of animals throws much light upon many scientific questions, such as the evolution of species, the mutations of land and water, the relation between the fauna and the climate, orographic, botanical, as well as the zoological conditions, amidst which it is situated.

See *Geog.*

Orography (o-rof-gra-fee), n. [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphein*, to describe.] The science which describes or treats of the mountains and mountain systems of the globe: orology. *Page*.

Orohippus (or-oh-hip-pus), n. [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidae, from the eocene strata of North America, which had on each fore-foot four toes. The representative of the thumb, or first digit, was deficient, and the third or middle digit was larger than the rest. On the hinder limbs there were three toes. The orohippus was about the size of a fox.

Oroides (o-roid), n. [From Fr. *or*, gold, and *Gr. oides*, resemblance.] An alloy resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, jewelry, &c. One formula for its production is copper, 100 parts; zinc or tin, 17; magnesia, 6; sal-ammonia, 24; quicklime, 13; tartar of commerce, 2. The term is also used adjectively; as, *oroides* jewelry. Called also *Oroides*.

Orological (or-oh-loj-ee), a. Pertaining to orology, or a description of mountains.

Orologist (or-oh-loj-ist), n. A describer of mountains, one versed in orology.

Orology (or-oh-loj-ee), n. [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] Same as *Orography*.

Orontaceae (o-ron-ta-see), n. pl. [Gr. *orontes*, the name of a plant unknown to us.] A natural order of endogenous plants, under which Lindley includes the Aconites of Link and other authors. They are closely related to Araceae. The order contains thirteen genera and seventy species. Some of the species are used by man. *Symplocarpus fawcettii*, the stunk-cabbage, yields a fetid volatile oil. The rootstocks of *Cella palmata* are eatable.

Orontiad (or-on-ti-ad), n. A plant of the nat. order Orontaceae.

Orotund (o-rotund), a. [L. *or*, oris, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, smooth.] In rhet. characterized by strength, fulness, richness, and clearness, open, mellow, rich, and musical applied to the voice or manner of utterance.

Orphalline (or-fal-in), n. [Fr. *orpheline*, *O. P. orphanite*. See ORPHAN.] An orphan. *Orphalline* wept for the loss of their parents.

See *Heb.*

Orphan (or-fan), n. [Gr. *orphanos*, orphaned; allied to L. *orvus*, bereaved.] A child bereaved of one or both parents, generally the latter.

Each new more.

New widows bow, new orphans cry. *Shak*
'The ship was lost,' he said, 'the ship was lost!
'No more of that! why should you kill yourself
And make them orphans? quit!' *Traveller*.

—*Orphan's* court, a court in some states of the United States of America, having jurisdiction of the persons and estates of orphans.

Orphan (or-fan), a. Being an orphan, bereaved of parents. 'An unknown artist's orphan child.' *Traveller*.

Orphan (or-fan), v. t. To reduce to the state of an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends. See *ORPHANED*.

Orphanage (or'fan-aj), *n.* 1. The state of an orphan. — 2. A home for orphans. — 3. Orphans collectively. 'The share of the children, or orphanage part.' *Blackstone.*

Orphaned (or'fan-d), *pp.* and *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. 'That angel boy . . . orphan'd in his birth.' *Young.*

For this orphaned world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision. *Warburton.*

Orphanet (or'fan-et), *n.* A young or little orphan. *Drayton.*

Orphanhood (or'fan-hud), *n.* The state of being an orphan. *Notes and Queries.*

Orphanism (or'fan-izm), *n.* Orphanhood.

Orphanotrophism (or'fan-not'ro-fizm), *n.* [See below.] The care and support of orphans. *Cotton Mather.* [Rare.]

Orphanotrophy (or'fan-not'ro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*, orphan, and *trophé*, food.] 1. A supporting or support of orphans. — 2. A hospital for orphans. *Bailey.* [Rare in both senses.]

Orphanry (or'fan-ri), *n.* An orphan-house; a home for orphans. [Rare.]

Orpharion (or'firi-on), *n.* A kind of old musical instrument akin to the guitar and lute.

Set the cornet with the lute,
The orpharion to the flute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins. *Drayton.*

Orphean (or'fi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence melodious; as, *Orphean strains.*

Orphelinet (or'fel-in), *n.* [See ORPHALINE.] An orphan. *Udall.*

Orphic (or'fik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to Orpheus, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; Orphean; as, the *Orphic* poems, the *Orphic* mysteries. A considerable body of literature has come down to us bearing the name of Orpheus, but only certain fragments bear evidence of being as old as 500 B.C., most of it belonging to the Alexandrine school. In ancient Greece there were Orphic societies and Orphic rites, but the character of both is involved in great darkness.

Orphrey (or'fri), *n.* [See ORPHREY.] In *ens.* costume gold embroidered work; cloth of gold; one of the gold bands fastened or embroidered on chasubles, copes and vestments; the apparel of the amice and alb; fringes or lace appended to the garments, as well as the embroidered work upon them.

Orphrey-work (or'fri-werk), *n.* Same as *Orphrey.* *Rochet embroidered with Orphrey.*

Orpiment (or'pi-ment), *n.* [L. *aureipigmentum*—*aureus*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a pigment.] Triarsenide of arsenic (As₂S₃), found native, and also manufactured artificially. The native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly tacky masses of various sizes. It forms the basis of the yellow paint called *king's yellow*. The red orpiment is a disulphide of arsenic (As₂S₂). It is more or less lively and transparent, and often crystallized in bright needles. In this form it is called *ruby of arsenic*.

Orpin (or'pin), *n.* [Fr. *orpin*, from its yellow or golden colour—or, gold, and *peindre*, to paint. See ORPIMENT.] In painting, a yellow colour of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

Orpine (or'pin), *n.* [Fr. *orpin*, stone-crop, the French name being given to this species from the yellow flowers. See above.] A succulent herbaceous plant (*Sedum Telephium*) found abundantly in some parts of England in woods and thickets. It has some reputation for its astringency; and the root and stem boiled in milk are a popular remedy for diarrhoea. It has fleshy smooth leaves, and heads of small rose-coloured flowers.

Orra (or'ra), *a.* [Probably from A. Sax. *pre-ax* or (*leal*, *or*, *Goth.* *us*), out of, without, free from, and *row*, A. Sax. *rusa*, a series or row.] [Scotch.] 1. Odd; not matched;

not appropriated; left over; occasional; incidental; as, an *orra* thing; an *orra* time. 'Some *orra* day.' *Skinner.* 'For having a whin kags o' brandy in them at an *orra* time.' *Sir W. Scott.* — 2. Employed, as about a farm, for doing the odd jobs or work which the servants having regular and specified duties cannot undertake; as, an *orra* man. 3. Base; low; mean; worthless; as, to keep *orra* company.

Orrels (or'rels), *n.* [From *orra*.] What is left over; refuse. [Scotch.]

Orerry (or'e-ri), *n.* A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the Earl of Orerry, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. Similar machines are called also *Planetariums*.

Orris (or'is), *n.* [Contr. from *orrisum*.] 1. A sort of gold or silver lace. *Johnson.* — 2. A particular pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them. *Semmonds.*

Where should he have found this gold? It is some poor fragment or slender art of his remainder. *Shak.*
The fictions of her faith, *arts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her erst-*cast* faith are bound to Diomedes. *Tamemion.*

Orti (ort), *v.t.* To turn away from with disgust; to refuse. [Old English and Scotch.]

The leaves now-a-days *ort* name o' God's creatures. *Fennison.*

Ortolan (or'ta-lon), *n.* An ortolan.

Orthia (or'thi-a), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight.] A genus of fossil bivalves occurring in the palaeozoic strata.

Orthite (or'thi-t), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight.] A variety of allanite, an epidote mineral occurring in straight layers in felspar rock with albite, &c. It is of a blackish-brown colour, resembling gadolinite, but differs from it in fusibility.

Orthocanthus (or-tho-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *kanthos*, a spine.] A genus of extinct sharks, known only from their fin-spines, which are found in the coal-measures.

Orthoceras (or-tho-se-ras), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of fossil chambered shells, straight or but slightly curved, belonging to the family of the Nautilus. They occur from the Silurian to the Trias.

Orthoceratite (or-tho-se-ras-tit), *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *Orthoceras*.

Orthoclase (or-tho-klas), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *klasis*, fracture.] A name given to potash-felspar on account of its straight flat fracture. Called also *Orthose*, *Prismatic Felspar*, or simply *Felspar*.

Orthoclastic (or-tho-klas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of orthoclase.

Orthocresol (or-tho-kre-sol), *n.* See CRESOL.

Orthodiagonal (or-tho-di-og'nal), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *E. diagonal*.] In crystal, the diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis. *Dana.*

Orthodox (or'tho-doks), *a.* [See ORTHODOXY.] 1. Sound in opinion or doctrine; particularly, sound in religious opinions or doctrines; conforming in religious matters to what is generally received as the right faith: opposed to *heterodox*; as, an *orthodox*

Christian; an *orthodox* preacher. — 2. In accordance with some doctrine, or with the opinions or doctrines generally held to be correct; as, an *orthodox* faith; an *orthodox* creed.

Orthodoxal (or'tho-doks-al), *a.* Orthodox. 'Orthodoxal in the church, both ancient and reformed.' *Milton.*

Orthodoxality (or'tho-doks-al'i-ti), *n.* Orthodoxy.

Athanasius is commonly accounted the very rate of *orthodoxy* in this point. *Cudworth.*

Orthodoxally (or'tho-doks-al-i), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; orthodoxy.

How many ways it may be *orthodoxally* understood, how God or Moses suffered such as the demanders were to divorce for hardness of heart. *Milton.*

Orthodoxastical (or'tho-doks-as'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Orthodox*. *Foss.*

Orthodoxical (or'tho-doks'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to orthodoxy; characterized by orthodoxy, orthodox.

Orthodoxy (or'tho-doks-i), *adv.* With soundness of faith.

I assert only, that the authenticity of the Apocryphes is an open question among theologians,—that it may be *orthodoxy* doubted. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Orthodoxy (or'tho-doks-nes), *n.* The state of being orthodox; orthodoxy. 'Orthodoxy of doctrine.' *Waterland.*

Orthodoxy (or'tho-doks-i), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*—*orthos*, right, true, and *doxa*, opinion, from *dokein*, to think.] Soundness of faith; correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters; conformity to the views (particularly to the religious views) generally held to be correct.

Orthodoxy, which, strictly speaking, means right opinion, in popular language means conformity to what is generally received as the right faith. *Whately.*

Orthodromic (or-tho-drom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to orthodromy.

Orthodromics (or-tho-drom'iks), *n.* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

Orthodromy (or-tho-dro-mi), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *dromos*, course.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.

Orthoepic, **Orthoepical** (or-tho-ep'ik, or-tho-ep'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

Orthoepically (or-tho-ep'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an orthoepic manner; with correct pronunciation.

Orthoepist (or-tho-ep'ist or or-tho-ep'ist), *n.* One who is skilled in orthoepy; one who writes on orthoepy.

Orthoepy (or-tho-ep'i or or-tho-ep'i), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*—*orthos*, right, and *epos*, a word, from *root ep*, to speak.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

Orthognathic, **Orthognathous** (or-tho-gnath'ik, or-tho-gnath'us), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, straight, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Having a vertical jaw: a term applied to the form of head in which the facial angle approaches the right angle. See PROGNATHISM.

Orthogon (or-tho-gon), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gonia*, an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

Orthogonal (or-tho-gon'al), *a.* Right-angled; rectangular; perpendicular.

Orthogonally (or-tho-gon'al-i), *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; with right angles.

Orthographer (or-tho-gra-fer), *n.* One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one that spells words correctly, according to common usage.

Orthographic, **Orthographical** (or-tho-graf'ik, or-tho-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to orthography; pertaining to the writing of words with the proper letters, pertaining to the spelling of words. — 2. To make an orthographical mistake. — 3. In geom. pertaining to right lines or angles. — *Orthographic projection*, a projection in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance from the object, and which is made by drawing lines from every point to be projected perpendicular to the plane of projection. Orthographic projections of the sphere are made on a plane supposed to pass through its centre at right angle to the line of sight. The plans and sections by which artificers execute their different constructions are orthographic projections of the things to be constructed. See PROJECTION.

Orthographically (or-tho-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an orthographic manner: (a) according to the rules of proper spelling. (b) In the manner of orthographic projection.

Orthographist (or thog'ra-fist) *n.* One versed in orthography, an orthographer.

Orthographize (or thog'ra-fiz) *v.* To use orthography to spell correctly. [Rare.]

Orthography (or thog'ra-fi) *n.* [Or ortho-graphia, *ortho* right, and *grapho* writing.] 1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage, the way in which words are properly written spelling, as his orthography is defective. 2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly. — 3. In draughtsmanship, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building, a sectional view of a fortress or the like. (This term appears to be obsolete.)

Orthology (or thol'o-ji) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, right, and *logos*, discourse.] The right description of things. *Pathology.*

Orthometris (or thot mat'ris) *n.* In crystallography, having or pertaining to axes of crystallization which are at right angles with each other. *Dana.*

Orthometry (or thot-met'ri) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, right, and *metron*, a measure.] The art or practice of constructing words correctly, the laws of correct versification.

Orthomorphia (or thot mor'phi) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, right, and *morphe*, shape.] A term applied to that period in the development of organized beings in which their full perfection is attained prior to the formation of sporadic and germinal elements. *Stratton & Cox.*

Orthonychia (or thot ni-f'ia) *n.* A subfamily of tenonitoid insectivorous birds of the family Corvidae or corvaceae, melaninae. The genus *Orthonyx* is the type. See *ORTHOXY.*

Orthonyx (or thot-niks) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *onyx*, a claw.] A genus of birds inhabiting Australia, of the family Corvidae, so called from their long straight claws. The only species, *Orthonyx squamatus*, has the shafts of the tail feathers prolonged beyond the plane, as in the woodpecker family.

Orthopnea, **Orthopnoea** (or thot-pno-ia, or thot-pno-ia) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *pnea*, a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally in the human body at all ages.

Orthopodia, **Orthopodien** (or thot-pod-ik, or thot-pod-ik) *n.* Relating to orthopody or the art of curing deformities.

Orthopodist (or thot-pod-ist) *n.* One who practices orthopodia, one who is skilled in curing natural deformities in the human body.

Orthophony (or thot-o-fi) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *phos*, to speak, plant, voice.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

Orthopnea (or thot-pno-ia) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, right, even, and *pnea*, breath, pnea, to breathe.] A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.

Orthoptera (or thot-prak-ta) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *pnea*, a doing, from *pnein*, to do.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

Orthopter, **Orthopteran** (or thot-pr, or thot-pra) *n.* One of the Orthoptera.

Orthoptera (or thot-pra) *n.* A pl. [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *pnea*, a wing.] An order of insects of the sub class Hemiptera, or in some in which the metamorphosis is incomplete. They have four wings, the anterior pair being semi-membranous or leathery, usually with numerous nervures, the interspaces of which are filled with transverse reticulations, sometimes, as in the cockroaches, overlapping and sometimes, as in the grasshoppers and locusts, meeting like the roof of a house. The posterior wings have the front part usually of a different texture from the hinder, the latter being more transparent, and when at rest they fold longitudinally like a fan. The legs of some (*Cercaria Orthoptera*) are of nearly equal length, and formed for running, while the hind legs of others (*Saltatoria*) are the grasshoppers and crickets, are largely developed, and formed for leaping. The fore-legs of the Mantids are of enormous length, and constitute powerful raptorial organs. All are voracious, and with the exception of the Mantids, which prey on other insects, destructive to vegetation, or injurious to household furniture, &c. The ravages of the locusts, especially

the migratory locust of Africa and southern Asia, are well known. To this order belong the crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, cockroaches, Mantids, &c.

Orthopterous (or thot-pra-us) *a.* Pertaining to the order Orthoptera, having the wings that fold like a fan.

Orthorhombic (or thot-rhom-bik) *a.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *rhombos*, a rhomb.] 1. Rectangular and rhombic. 2. In crystallography, having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles, as certain prisms. Called also *Trimetric*.

Orthorhynchus (or thot-rin-ghus) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *rhynchus*, a beak.] A genus of birds belonging to Trochilidae; the giant hummingbird.

Orthosis (or thot-is) *n.* Same as *Orthosis*.

Orthostemon (or thot-sper-mon) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *stemon*, wood.] In bot. a term applied to those fruits of the Umbelliferae which have the seed straight.

Orthostade (or thot-stad) *n.* [Fr. *orthostade* from Or. *orthostatus*—*ortho*, straight, and *stade*, to stand.] In one costume, a long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds.

Orthostyle (or thot-stil) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *stylos*, a column.] In archt. a term applied to a columnar arrangement in which the columns are placed in a straight line.

Orthostomus (or thot-som-us) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *stoma*, to swallow.] In entomol. having two cleavages at right angles with one another.

Orthotone (or thot-ton) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, even, right, and *tonos*, tone, accent.] Having its proper accent, specifically applied to certain Greek particles when used interrogatively, which in their indefinite use are enclitic.

Orthotropal, **Orthotropous** (or thot-ro-pal, or thot-ro-pus) *a.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *trope*, to turn.] In bot. turned or growing in a straight direction; specifically applied to an ovule with the funiculus opposite to the hilum, or an embryo with radicle next the hilum.

Orthotypous (or thot-ti-pus) *n.* [Or. *ortho*, straight, and *typos*, form.] In mineral having a perpendicular cleavage.

Orto (or tho) *a.* [L. *ortus*, from *ortus*, to rise.] Rising or eastern, relating to the rising of a star.

Ortolan (or tho-lan) *n.* [It. *ortolano*, a gardener, an ortolan, from L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden. The bird is so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.] 1. A garden.

Though in an old text it must needs be somewhat dangerous to be all contained, yet for my part I shall support courage to the will and pleasure of the most absolute orator. *Sam. Pepys*, 1598.

2. A species of bird of the family Fringillidae, the *Emberiza hortulana*, much esteemed by epicures for the delicacy of its flesh when in season. It is a native of Northern Africa, but in the summer and autumn months it resorts to Southern Europe. In the north of France and Italy three birds are caught and fed for the table. 3. The name given in the West Indies to the rice bird (*Emberiza hortulana*) and in America to the rail (*Rallus carolinensis*).

Ortyx (or tho) *n.* [Or. *ortyx*, a quail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, which may be regarded as the partridges and quails of America, but differing from those of the eastern hemisphere in some striking features. They have a shorter and stouter beak, more convex above, with two slight teeth on the lower mandible. A well-known species is the Virginian quail (*O. virginianus*), which is abundant in most parts of North America. Another is the Californian quail (*O. californicus*), now often referred to a new genus, *Lophortyx*.

Orval (or val) *n.* [Fr. *orval* or, gold, and *val*, to be worth, lit. worth (its weight in) gold.] A name given to the herb elary.

Orvian (or vi-an) *n.* [It. *orviano*, from a character of the town of Orvina, who made himself famous by first pretending to take down of poison on the stage, and then curing himself by his antidote.] A medical composition or elixir believed to be an antidote or counter poison.

Orvian is a French name for a very common plant, was introduced to be a counter poison.

against poison, and the reader must be contented for the time he peruses these pages to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar. *Str. IV. Book.*

Oryal (ori-al) *n.* An oriel.

Orycteropod (o-rik'ter-op'i-d) *n.* A pl. A family of edentate mammals, comprising only the single genus *Orycteropus*. See *ORTYCTEROPUS*.

Orycteropus (o-rik'ter-o-pus) *n.* [Or. *orykter*, a digger, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of edentate insectivorous animals, resembling both the ant-eater and the armadillo, agreeing

Orycteropus capensis (South-Africa)

with the former in its general habits, but though destitute of scaly armour, more akin to the latter in its anatomical structure. The *O. capensis* has received the name of the aardvark, or earth-hog, from the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, from its habit of burrowing, and from its fancied resemblance to a small short-legged hog. Its taper head and powerful claws are admirably adapted for burrowing. When full grown it measures about a foot from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, the latter being nearly half the length of the body.

Oryctognathia (orik'tog-nath-ia) *n.* Pertaining to oryctognathus.

Oryctognathically (orik'tog-nath-ik-ly) *adv.* According to oryctognathus.

Oryctology (or ik'tog-lo-ji) *n.* [Or. *orykter*, to dig, and *logos*, knowledge.] The description and systematic arrangement of minerals; mineralogy.

Oryctology (or ik'tog-lo-ji) *n.* [Or. *orykter*, to dig, and *logos*, knowledge.] That part of natural science in which fossils or minerals are described, oryctology.

Oryctologist (orik'to-log-ist) *n.* Pertaining to oryctology.

Oryctologist (or ik'to-log-ist) *n.* One who applies himself to or is versed in oryctology.

Oryctology (or ik'to-log-ist) *n.* [Or. *orykter*, to dig, and *logos*, knowledge.] The science of all that is dug up, whether organic or inorganic; formerly specifically applied to that part of geology which treats of fossil paleontology.

Oryx (oriks) *n.* A name given by the ancients to a species of antelope, a native of the countries on both sides of the Red Sea, the *Antelope Gazelle*, or *Oryx capensis*. It is of stout build, about 3 feet 6 inches in height, with a sheep-like muzzle, and the horns of the male are from 2 to 3 feet in length, much curved, and directed backwards. The female also has horns. The name is also given to the gazelle (*Antelope oryx*) of Caffria, which somewhat resembles, but is quite distinct from the oryx of the ancients.

Oryza (o-ri-za) *n.* A genus of gramineae, including the rice plant (*O. sativa*), rice. See *RICE*.

Os (os) *n.* A pl. *Osseus* (os-sus) [L.] A bone; used in anatomy.

Os (os) *n.* A pl. *Osseus* (os-sus) [L.] A mouth, a passage or entrance into any place; an anatomical term. (*Os inter*, the orifice of the uterus.)

Os, Ose (os, o-sus) *n.* In geol. a Swedish term for certain hillocks or mounds of drift-gravel and sand, of glacial origin—in Scotland called *Kaim*, in Ireland *Kilnure* or *Kilnure*. See *KILNURE*.

Orange-ecrue (or-ang-e-krue) *n.* A North American tree (*Medusa arbutifolia*), nat. order Moraceae, whose wood is much used by American Indians for their bows. It is of a bright yellow colour, and has been introduced into Britain, and in the United States it is frequently kept dwarf and used as a hedge-plant.

Osborne-curtis (os-born-e-krue) *n.* In geol. a series of strata of the middleocene period, occurring near Osborne in the Isle of Wight, of fresh and brackish water origin, and very variable in mineral character and thickness. The fossils of the series are species of *Pecten*.

dina and Cyprus, and the more common of China. Called also *St. Helen's Bush*.
Ocean (o'shan) *n.* An ancient Italian language, of which a few fragments remain, spoken by the Samnites, who lived on the south of Rome. It had not entirely disappeared as a spoken tongue in the time of the earlier emperors.

Oncocoma (on'ko-koh) *n.* [Gr *onkos*, the crooked, and *komai*, a tumor.] Any tumor of the acetum, a scrotal tumor.

Oncology (on'ko-lah) *n.* State of oscillating or swinging backward and forward.

Oscillate (os'el-lah) *v. t. & p. p. oscillated, ppr. oscillating.* [L. *oscillo*, oscillatum, to swing, from *oscillum*, lit. a little flag or banner hung to a tree among the Romans, and waving with the wind, dim. of *os*, the mouth, the nose.] 1 To swing; to move backward and forward, to vibrate, as, a pendulum oscillates.

Move my body in a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to oscillate on each of the other sides, and the house cannot make it out.

Oscillate 2 To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits.

The amount of regular families oscillates rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits.

Oscillating (os'el-lah-ing) *a.* Moving backward and forward, vibrating, specifically, in but adhering slightly to the middle, so that the two halves are nearly equally balanced, and swing freely backward and forward. Oscillating cylinder, an engine cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston rod of which connects directly to the crank. Oscillating piston, an engine piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.

Oscillation (os'el-lah-shun) *n.* [L. *oscillatio*, from *oscillo*, to swing. See **Oscillate**.] The act of oscillating, the state of moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum, vibration. The perpetual oscillations of this elastic and resilient element (air). *Acoustics*

It is (blackness) and oscillated, undulating, but the extreme points of the oscillation were not very remote.

Angular oscillation, gyration. *Axis of oscillation, centre of oscillation.* See under **AXIS, CENTRE, and PENDULUM**.

Oscillatory (os'el-lah-ee) *a.* Having a tendency to oscillate, vibratory. The condition antagonism between incompatible purposes. *Is Popular*

Oscillator (os'el-lah-ee) *n.* 1 One who or that which oscillates. 2 One of the Oscillators.

Oscillatoria, **Oscillatorium** (os'el-lah-ee-ah, os'el-lah-ee-ah) *n. pl.* A group or genus of coniferous algae, consisting of cylindrical filaments, branched, spiral or moniliform, composed of protoplasmic substance invested by a continuous cellular sheathing or tubular cell-membrane, and exhibiting a regular motion backward and forward like that of a pendulum. They occur chiefly in damp ground, forming wide and continuous striae. A few are truly marine.

Oscillatorium (os'el-lah-ee-ah) *n. pl.* See **Oscillatoria**.

Oscillatory (os'el-lah-ee) *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum, swinging, oscillating.

The action upon the solids are oscillating, or becoming their vibrations or oscillatory motion.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *a.* [L. *ostendere*, to show, from *os*, the mouth, and *tendere*, to move quickly, from *os*, to put in motion.] 1 The act of gauding or yawning. 2 Unnatural sleepiness, drowsiness, dulness. 'It might proceed from the continuity of transference.' *Adrian*

He expresses to them no sort of humane attention towards these unfortunate men, but the utmost indignation at the ostentatiousness of their poverty, which appeared at the public demonstrations of their misery.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *a.* 1 Yawning gauding, 2 Sleepy, drowsy, dull, sluggish. 'Our ostentatious lady play.' *Dr H. H. H.*

Ostentatiously (os'ten-tash-ee) *adv.* In an ostentatious manner, yawningly, drowsily. 'In these drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very earnestly collected.' *Dr H. H. H.*

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *v. t.* [L. *ostendere*, to show.] To show to gaze with despatch.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *n.* The act of yawning or gauding from sleepiness. 'My brother on occasion, laughter, and ridicule.' *Father*

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *a.* (See **Ostentatious**) 1 Yawning. 2 In systematic classification,

approaching in character, or on the border between two groups applied to plants or animals; thus the genera by which two families approximate are called *ostentatious* genera. The term *ostentatious* is sometimes employed with the same meaning. *Diana*. - 3 Adhering closely, embracing; applied to certain creeping animals, as *ostentatious*.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *n.* Name as *Ostentatious*. 'Some [brought forth] ostentatious for him.' *Latimer*

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *v. t. & p. p. ostentatious, ppr. ostentatious.* [L. *ostendere*, to show, from *ostendere*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, the mouth.] 1 To salute with a kiss; to kiss. 2 In poem, to touch, as one curve another when, at the point of contact, both have a common curvature.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash) *v. t.* 1 To kiss one another, to kiss. - 2 In poem, to touch, as, curves osculate.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *p* and *a.* Kissing, coming in contact, touching a geometrical term. - *Ostentatious circle*, one the radius of whose curve, at any particular point of another curve, is of the same length as that of the curve in question at that particular point. *Ostentatious elements*, in astronomy, the elements of an orbit corrected to any epoch for the effect of planetary perturbation. - *Ostentatious base* of a non-plane curve, the common base which passes through three consecutive points, and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve. *Ostentatious plane*, the plane passing through, and determined by three consecutive points of any curve in space. *Ostentatious right cone* of a non-plane curve, a right cone whose consecutive tangent planes of which coincide with three consecutive osculating planes of the curve. - *Ostentatious sphere*, the sphere which passes through, and is determined by four consecutive points of a curve of double curvature.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* [L. *ostentatio*, a kissing.] The act of osculating, a kissing, specifically, in poem, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve. - *Point of osculation*, the point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *a.* 1 Of or belonging to kissing, kissing.

The two ladies went through the osculatory ceremony which they were in the habit of performing.

2 In poem, having the same curvature at the point of contact.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* A tablet or board with the picture of Christ or the Virgin, &c., which is kissed by the priest and then delivered to the people for the same purpose.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* In poem, a curve which has a higher order of contact with a given curve, at a given point, than any other curve of the same kind.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* [L. *ostendere*, a small mouth.] A small bifid aperture.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n. pl.* **Ostentatious** (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* One of the large exhalant apertures by which a sponge is perforated.

(b) One of the exhalant apertures with which the Tremula (tape worms and cystic worms) are provided. *H. A. Nicholson*

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* [Fr. *osier*, Fr. dial. *osier*, Armer, oak, oak, an osier, comp. *os*, an osier.] The name given to various species of plants of the genus *Salix*, or willow. These plants are chiefly employed in basket-making on account of their tough flexible shoots. 'The rank of osiers by the murmuring stream.' *Shakespeare*

Like her no osier can wither away, bend, in basket work, which passing strands command.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* Made of osier or willow, like osier. 'This osier cage of ours.' *Shakespeare*

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* [L. *osia*, a small island.] A small island for growing osiers.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* Same as *Ostentatious*.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers. *Coffin*

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* [A. Sax. *helf*, a wood.] A place where willows for basket-work are cultivated.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* A place where osiers are grown.

Ostentatious (os'ten-tash-ing) *n.* The great Egyptian deity, the eldest son of Osiris and Isis, and Set or Rhea, and husband of Isis. In the Egyptian

theology he was the personification of all physical and moral good, and was styled Master of Good, Lord of Lords, King of the Gods, &c. He fell

a prey to the intrigues of his brother Set, the Typhon of the Greeks, who represented the son of evil agency, and then became judge of the dead. He is represented under many different forms, and compared sometimes to the sun and sometimes to the Nile. In particular his seal was supposed to animate a sacred bull called Apis, and thus to be continually present among men. (See **APIS**.) The worship of Osiris was extended over Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome, but the attacks of the philosophers and the rise of Christianity overthrew it.

Osiris (os'is) *n.* [L. *os*, a bone.] A name given to Sombroto grass, from its consisting of the altered bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates as well as of the shells of the lower animals. *Ledy*

Osiris (os'is) *n.* Iron bars specially made for the manufacture of wire.

Osmanli (os'man-lee) *n. pl.* **Osmanli** (os'man-lee) [From Osman or Othman, who founded the empire of the Turks in Asia about the beginning of the fourteenth century.] In Turkey an official functionary, a placeman. The term *osmanli* is often, but erroneously, applied to all Turks.

Osmanli (os'man-lee) *n.* In Asia, a suit of osmic acid.

Osmanli (os'man-lee) *n.* [Gr. *osmos*, odour, and *osmos*, juice.] The name given to the extractive matter of muscular fibre, which gives the peculiar smell to boiled meat and flavour to soup. It is of a yellowish brown colour, is soluble both in water and alcohol, whether cold or hot, but it does not form a

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impulsion, metron, a measure.} An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force.

Osmose (os'mōz), *v.* [Gr *osmos*, an impulse, a pushing, from *ōsōs*, to push.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum. It includes *endosmosis*, or the tendency of a fluid to pass into another, and *exosmosis*, or the tendency of a fluid outward. When two saline solutions, differing in strength and composition, are separated by a porous diaphragm or septum of bladder, parchment paper, or porous earthenware, they mutually pass through and mix with each other; but they pass with unequal rapidities, so that, after a time, the height of the liquid on each side is different.

Osmotic (os-mō'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by osmosis, as, *osmotic force*.

Osmandia (os-man'di-a), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order *Osmandaceae*. *O. repens*, or *osmund-royal fern*, is a British species. See **FLOWERING-FERN**.

Osmandaceae, **Osmandaceae** (os-man-dā-si-a, os-man-din'si-a), *n. pl.* A nat. order of ferns, distinguished by having the thecae with an operculiform annulus, or without any; reticulated, striated with rays at the apex, bursting lengthwise, and usually externally. The genus *Osmandia* is the type of the order, the species of which have a somewhat various aspect.

Osmond-royal (os-mund-roi'al), *n.* The *Osmandia repens*, or flowering-fern, the root of which, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. It is also used as a tonic and styptic. See **FLOWERING-FERN**.

Osensburg (os'en-sb'rg), *n.* A species of coarse linen cloth, originally made at and imported from Osensburg in Germany.

Osmology (os-mō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr *osmos*, a pushing, and *logos*, discourse.] Is used as a treatise on smell and odours. *Dunghoven*.

Osprey, **Osprey** (os'prī), *n.* [Corrupted from *osprey*, *L. osprey*, the osprey; *lit.* the bone-breaker—as, a bone, and *frango*, to break.] A well-known rapacious bird, of

prediges of great importance presented to one place have been clean altered, and transferred to another. *Holland*.

Osse (os), *v. i.* To prophesy; to prognosticate. *Roger Edgeworth*.

Ossian (os'si-an), *n.* [*L. osseus*, bony.] A bony fish, one of the osseous class of fishes. **Ossine**, **Ossine** (os'si-ni), *n.* 1. Bone tissue. 2. The soft, glue-like substance of bone left after the removal of the earthy matter by macerating a bone for some time in dilute hydrochloric acid. The calcium salts then gradually dissolve, the mass becomes translucent and soft, and ultimately the cartilage is left free from mineral matter, still retaining, however, the form of the bone. By boiling in water, and on being freed from fat and vascular tissue, it is converted into gelatine. Called also *Bone-cartilage*.

Ossicle (os'si-let), *n.* [*Fr.* a little bone, from *L. os, ossis*, a bone.] 1. A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee among the small bones. 2. The internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.

Ossuous (os'si-ū-s), *a.* [*L. osseus*, from *os, a bone*.] Bony; resembling bone. — **Ossuous** *livetia*, a mass of fragments of the bones of animals cemented together by a calcareous or other matter, and commonly found in fissures and caves.

Ossuic (os'si-ik), *a.* Applied to an insulated tribe of people of Mount Caucasus, and to the language spoken by them.

Ossianic (os-si-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Ossian, the great Celtic poet, or to his poetry; resembling Ossian's poetry.

Ossicle (os'si-kl), *n.* [*L. osseolum*, dim. from *os, a bone*.] 1. A small bone; applied to each of various small bones of the skeleton. — size, specific plates in the etc.

1. Furnished

L. os, a bone, ag or furnish-

1. See under

us, and facie,

sty or change

substances to

bones.

Ossification (os'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The act of ossifying; the change or process of changing into a bony substance, or the state of being so changed; as, the ossification of an artery.

Ossifrage (os'si-frāj), *n.* [*L. ossifraga*, See **OSPREY**.] A name formerly given to the osprey or its young. The bird intended in the following extract is uncertain.

These are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls, they shall not be eaten. — the eagle, and the ossifrage, and the osprey. *Lev. xi. 13.*

Ossifragous (os-si-frā-gū-s), *a.* Breaking or fracturing the bones. [Rare.]

Ossify (os'si-fi), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *ossified*; pp. *ossifying*. [*L. os, bone, and facio, to form*.] To form bones, to change from a soft animal substance into bones, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones.

The diseased parts everywhere in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally ossified. *Sharpe*.

Ossify (os'si-fi), *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

Ossifying (os'si-fi-ing), *p. and a.* Changing into bone, becoming bones. 'The ossifying process.' *Dr Carpenter*.

Ossivorous (os-si-vō-rū-s), *a.* [*L. os, bone, and voro, to eat*.] Feeding on bones, eating bones, as, *ossivorous quadrupeds*. 'A dog and other ossivorous animals.' *Darwin*.

Osspringer, *n.* An old name for the osprey. *Chapman*.

Ossuary (os'si-ri), *n.* [*L. ossuarium*, from *os, a bone*.] A charnel-house, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

Notable lamps, with vessels of oil and sacramental liquors, attended noble *ossuaries*. *Sir T. Browne*.

Ost (ost), *n.* Same as **Ost**.

Ostian (os'ti-an), *a.* [Or *ostium*, a bone.] Consisting of or pertaining to bone.

Ostine (os'ti-ni), *n.* Same as **Ostia**.

Ostend (os'tend), *v. i.* To show; to exhibit; to manifest. 'Mercy to mena offenders we'll ostend.' *J. Webster*.

Ostentatiousness (os'ten-tā-ti-ū-s), *n.* The quality or state of being ostentatious.

Ostensible (os'ten-si-bi-l), *a.* [*Fr. ostensible*, from *L. ostende*, to show as, against, towards, and *tende*, to stretch, to hold out. 1. Put forth as having a certain character,

whether worthy of it or not; appearing in a certain light; hence, frequently, apparent and not real, having something of sham or pretence, pretended, professed: thus we speak of a person's ostensible reason or pretext for doing something, meaning either that it is not his real reason or that we are not sure whether it is or not, so the ostensible ruler of a country is one who has at least the outward attributes of a ruler. — 2. Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown.

From Antwerp he (Rubens) was called to Paris by Henry de Medici, and painted the ostensible history of his life in the Luxembourg. *Walpole*.

Ostensible partner, in law, one whose name is made known, and appears to the world as a partner, and is really such. — **Ostensible**, **Colourable**, **Spurious**, **Pleasible**. 'Ostensible is, literally, that which may be (and so is) held out, (1) by way of true account, and (2) by way of fictitious account. The latter is now its more frequent application. That which is ostensible presents such an appearance as affords a presumption of reality. Colourable denotes that which is so artificially treated as to conceal the truth and half suspicion, giving an appearance of right or justice. Spurious is superficially fair, just, or correct, appearing well at first view, but is really unsound. Pleasible is said of those things which please the ear and do not satisfy the judgment, while spurious relates to what pleases the eye, yet is not truly what it seems to be. Ostensible causes, pretext, motives. Colourable views, statements, arguments. Spurious argument, talk. Pleasible representations, accounts, stories.' *Smith's Synonyms*.

Ostensibly (os'ten-si-bi-l), *adv.* In an ostensible manner; professedly. 'Where he was even employed in the treaty of marriage, though ostensibly acting only in the character of a painter.' *Walpole*.

What is truly astonishing, the partitions of these two opposite systems were at once prevalent and at once employed, the one ostensibly the other secretly, during the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. *Burke*.

Ostentate (os'ten-tā-ti), *n.* A tax anciently paid by merchants, &c., for leave to show or expose their goods for sale in markets. *Wharton*.

Ostentation (os'ten-tā'shon), *n.* *Ecceles*, the exposition of the sacrament of the host.

Ostentative (os'ten-tā-tiv), *a.* [*Fr. ostentat*, from *L. ostendo*, to show.] Showing, exhibiting. — **Ostentative demonstration**, in math. one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

Ostentatively (os'ten-tā-tiv), *adv.* In an ostentative manner, in appearance. 'Ostentatively exceeding wise.' *Lloyd*.

Ostentory (os'ten-tō-ri), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a monstrance or transparent shrine for the exposition of the host. Called also *Monstrance* and *Theophore*.

Ostent (os'tent), *n.* [*L. ostentum*, from *ostendo*, to show.] 1. Appearance; air; manner, mien.

Use well the observance of civility, Like one well studied in a good actor, To please his grandeur. *Shak*.

2. Show, manifestation; token. 'Such fair ostents of love.' *Shak*. 3. A prodigy; a portent, anything ominous. 'Latius frighted with this dire ostent.' *Dryden*.

Ostentate (os'ten-tā-ti), *v. i.* [*L. ostento*, to show off, to display, *intens* of *ostendo*, to show. See **OSTENSIBLE**.] To make an ambitious display of, to show or exhibit boastfully. *Jer Taylor*.

Ostentation (os'ten-tā-ti-ōn), *n.* [*L. ostentatio*, from *ostento*. See **OSTENTATE**.] 1. Ambitious display; vain show; pretentious parade; display dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. 'A vain ostentation of wit.' *Addison*.

He knew that good and beautiful things are sometimes inclined to ostentation. *Atterbury*.

2. External semblance or appearance. 'Maintain a mourning ostentation.' *Shak*. — 3. A show or spectacle.

The king would have me present the peacock with some delightful ostentation, show, pageant, or fireworks. *Shak*.

STW Parade, display, show, flourish, pageantry, pomp, pomposeness, vaunting, boasting. **Ostentatious** (os'ten-tā-ti-ū-s), *a.* 1. Characterized by ostentation, making a display from vanity; fond of showing off one's good qualities, possessions, acts, and the like. 'Far from being ostentatious of the good you do.' *Dryden*. — 2. Showy; gaudy, intended for vain display, as, *ostentatious*

which only one species is known (*Pandion Haliaetus*), called also the *Fishing Hawk* or *Fishing Eagle*, and sometimes the *Bald Buzzard*, from the white upon its head. Its length is about 3 feet, and the extent of its wings not less than 4 feet. It is an inhabitant of nearly the whole of Europe and of Northern Asia. It is also found in North America. It has received the name from fragments of bones having been found in its stomach. Its habitat is on the sea-shore, and on the banks of rivers and lakes. It feeds on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water. The osprey was anciently supposed to have the power of fascinating its prey before seizing it.

The osprey, oft born once, though seldom here it breeds, Which over them the fish no power do keep, But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy, Turning, their battles up, as though their death they saw.

They at his pleasure live, to staff his glutinous new. *Dryden*.

Ost, **Ost** (os), *n.* [Or *ostia*, a voice, an ominous voice or sound.] A word uttered unawares, and having the character of a presage, an omen; a prophecy.

By the power of words and signs, the destinies and

Pha, *Mr*, *ink*, *fall*; *nd*, *not*, *her*; *plns*, *pln*; *nds*, *not*, *ndve*; *tlis*, *tlis*, *hull*.

oil, *pound*, *u*, *Ac*, *above*, *y*, *Ac*, *try*.

ornaments.—*SYN* Pompous, boastful, vaunting, showy, gaudy.

Ostentatiously (os-ten-tā'shūz-lī), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with vain display; boastfully. *Johnson*.

Ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā'shūz-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display; boastfulness; vanity; ostentation.

Ostentator (os-ten-tā'ter), *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. *Sherwood*.

Ostentative (os-ten-tiv), *a.* Ostentatious. *Stirling*.

Ostentatious (os-ten-tūz), *a.* Fond of making a show. 'Pomp and ostentatious circumstances.' *Shelley* [Rare.]

Osteocela (os'tē-d-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *celā*, a rupture.] In *pathol.* a hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony.

Osteocolla (os'tē-d-kol'la), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *collā*, glue.] 1. A deposited carbonate of lime, forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants, found in some parts of Germany in loose sandy grounds. It takes its name from an erroneous opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.—2. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glass.

Osteocope (os'tē-d-kōp), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kopos*, labour, uneasiness.] Pain in the bones, a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone; bone-ache. *Dunlopian*.

Osteodentine (os'tē-d-den'tīn), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *dentis*, a tooth.] That modification of dentine observed in the teeth of the cachetol and some others of the Cetacea, as also in those of many existing and extinct fishes, in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly ramified vascular or medullary canals.

Osteogenesis, Osteogeny (os'tē-d-jen'o-sis, os'tē-d-jen'o-nī), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *genesis*, to generate.] The formation or growth of bones.

Whatever may be the precise mode of the formation of the lacune and canal, it may be considered as a well-established fact, that the production of concentric layers of osseous substance within the Haversian canals takes place in a manner that more closely corresponds with the intra-membranous than with the intra-cartilaginous form of *osteo-genesis*. *Dr. Carpenter*

Osteographer (os'tē-d-grā-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *graphō*, to describe.] An anatomist who describes the bony part of the body, or the skeleton.

Osteography (os'tē-d-grā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the bones; osteology. *Cruik.*

Osteolepis (os'tē-d-olē-pis), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of ganoid fishes from the old red sandstone, with an exoskeleton of enamelled bone, and an endoskeleton of cartilage. It differed from its allies in having two anal and two dorsal fins alternating with each other.

Osteolite (os'tē-d-līt), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *lithos*, a stone.] An earthy kind of phosphate of lime, probably resulting from the alteration of apatite, occurring near Hama, and in Amberg in the Erzgebirge.

Osteologer (os'tē-d-ol'o-jēr), *n.* An osteologist. **Osteological** (os'tē-d-ol'jīk), *adj.* Pertaining to osteology or a description of the bones.

Osteologically (os'tē-d-ol'jīk-al-lī), *adv.* According to osteology.

Osteologist (os'tē-d-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones of animals.

Osteology (os'tē-d-ol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the physical and chemical properties of the osseous tissue, and of the form, development, articulations, &c., of the various bones of which the skeleton is composed.

Osteoma (os'tē-d-mā), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone.] In *pathol.* a bony tumour.

Osteomalakia (os'tē-d-mā-lā'ki-a), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *malakos*, soft.] In *pathol.* a diseased softening of the bones in adults.

Osteomancy (os'tē-d-man-tī), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *mantia*, prophecy.] Divination by means of bones. *Selden*.

Osteoplasty (os'tē-d-plas-tī), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *plasis*, to form.] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied. *Dunlopian*.

Osteoperygium (os'tē-d-op'er-jī-jī-us), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *perygion*, a fin.] Same as *Acanthoperygium*.

Osteo-sarcoma, Osteo-sarcoma (os'tē-d-sar-kō-mā, os'tē-d-sar-kō'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*,

a bone, and *sarkoma*, *sarkitis*, from *sarx*, flesh.] Disease of the bony tissue which consists in softening of its laminae, and their transformation into a fleshy substance analogous to that of cancer. *Dunlopian*.

Osteotomy (os'tē-d-otō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In surgery a saw-like instrument for cutting bones; specifically, one for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium when it is necessary to reduce it considerably to facilitate delivery. *E. H. Knight*.

Osteotomy (os'tē-d-otō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The dissection of bones.

Osteon (os'tē-d-ōn), *n.* pl. [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *ōn*, an animal.] In zoöl. a term sometimes used as an equivalent to *vertebra*.

Osteoscoria (os'tē-d-ō-sō-ri-a), *n.* pl. Same as *Osteon*.

Ostuary (os'tē-d-ū-ri), *n.* [L.L. *ostium*, *ostium*, from *L. ostium*, a mouth.] 1. The mouth of a river.

The Nile hath seven ostia, that is, by seven channels disemboweth itself into the sea. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. An ancient ecclesiastical officer.

The office of the ostiary was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestry. *Warton*.

Ostium (os'tē-d-ūm), *n.* [L., dim. of *ostium*, a door.] The hole, the orifice of the nares.

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vote, as personages dreaded for influence or power were banished by the ancient Athenians. Hence—2. To banish from society; to put under the ban; to exclude from public or private favour.

The democratic state did rise
And all that work from hence did ostracize. *Maryell*.

Ostracoda (os-trak'ō-dā), *n.* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] An order of entomostracous crustaceans, in which the body is entirely enclosed under a large shield, having the form of a bivalve shell. The gills are attached to the posterior jaws, and there are only two pairs of feet, which serve for locomotion but not for swimming, that function being served by the antennae. Some of the members have a distinct heart, as those of the genus *Cypridina*, but it is wanting in most. The principal genus of this order is *Cypris*, the species of which are inhabitants of pools and streams. The genus *Cypridina* is found in the sea.

Ostracostei (os-tra-kōstē-i), *n.* pl. [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] A family of extinct placoid fishes having the head and generally the anterior part of the trunk encased in a strong armour composed of numerous large ganoid plates immovably joined to one another. The posterior part of the body was more or less completely unprotected. It includes the genera *Pterichthys*, *Pteraspis*, *Cephalaspis*, *Coccolepis*, &c., all of which seem to have been extinct since the close of the Devonian period. *H. A. Nicholson*.

Ostrea (os'trē-a), *n.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster.] A genus of marine lamellibranchiate molluscs; the oysters. The common edible oyster is the *O. edulis*. See **OSTREA**.

Ostreococcus (os'trē-d'shūs), *a.* Of or belonging to the Ostracea, or oyster family.

Ostreoculture (os'trē-d-kul'tūr), *n.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster, and *cultura*, culture.] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

Ostridium (os'trē-d-īd), *n.* pl. [Gr. *ostron*, an oyster, and *idos*, resemblance.] A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of which *Ostrea* (the oyster) is the type genus.

Ostreophagist (os'trē-d-fā-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ostrea*, an oyster, and *phagō*, to eat.] One who feeds upon oysters; an oyster-eater.

Ostrich (os'trich), *n.* [O.Fr. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, Mod. Fr. *autruche*, Sp. *avestruz*, from L. *avis*, a bird, and *struthio*, Gr. *struthion*, an ostrich.] A large cursorial bird of the genus *Struthio*, family Struthionidae. The true or African ostrich (*S. camelus*) inhabits the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, and is the largest of all existing birds, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The head and neck are nearly naked, and the quill-feathers of the wings and tail have their barbs wholly disconnected. It is for these white plumes that the bird is chiefly hunted and re

other hard materials that come in the way. Ostriches are polygamous, each male consorting with several females, and they generally keep together in larger or smaller flocks. The eggs are of great size, averaging 3 lbs. each in weight, and several hens often lay in the same nest, which is merely a hole scraped in the sand. The eggs appear to be hatched mainly by the exertions of both parents relieving each other in the task of incubation, but also partly by the heat of the sun. The South African ostrich is often considered as a distinct species under the name of *S. australis*. Three South American birds of the same family (Struthionidae), but of the genus *Rhea*, are popularly known as the American ostrich, and are very closely allied to the true ostrich, differing chiefly in having three-toed feet and each toe armed with a claw. The best known of the three is *R. americana*, the *mandu*, or *mandu-guacu* of the Brazilians, inhabiting the great American pampas south of the equator. It is considerably smaller than the true ostrich, and its plumage is much inferior. *R. Darwini*, a native of Patagonia, is still smaller. The third species is the *R. macrorhyncha*, so called from its long bill.

Ostrich-board (os'trich-bôrd), *n.* In *mediæval arch.* wainscot.

Ostridge (os'trij), *n.* The ostrich. *Shak.*

Ostriferous (os-trif'er-us), *a.* Producing or containing oysters.

Ostrogoth (os'trô-goth), *n.* [L.L. *ostrogothus*, from *ostrus*, eastern (*G. ost*, east), and *Gothus*, a Goth.] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths. See *GOTH*.

Ostrogothic (os'trô-goth'ik), *a.* Of or relating to the Ostrogoths.

Ostrya (os'tri-a), *n.* [Gr. *ostrya*, a tree with hard wood.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Corylaceæ: hop-hornbeam. It derives its English name from its inflorescence, consisting, in the female, of scales packed closely over each other, so as to resemble very much the catkin of a hop, and from its foliage being similar to that of the hornbeam. Two species are known, the *O. vulgaris*, a native of the south of Europe, and *O. virginiana*, of the United States. Both form handsome deciduous trees.

Oswego-starch (os-wê'gô-starch), *n.* A very fine kind of starch made from Indian corn or maize, in the town of Oswego, in the state of New York. *Simmonds*.

Oswego-tea (os-wê'gô-tê), *n.* [From *Oswego*, a town in the state of New York.] A North American plant, the *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a very grateful and refreshing odour, resembling that of mint or sage. They are said to possess tonic, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.

Otaconstic (ô-tâ-kous'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, an ear, and *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing, from *akouô*, to hear.] Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

Otaconstic, Otaconsticoon (ô-tâ-kous'tik, ô-tâ-kous'tik-ôn), *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing: an ear-trumpet.

Otaheite-salap (ô-tâ-hi-tê-sal'ep), *n.* Another name for *Tacca starch* or Tahiti arrowroot: from Tahiti or *Otaheite*, the principal of the Society Islands.

Otalgia (ô-tal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtis*, the ear, and *algos*, pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

Otalgic (ô-tal'jik), *n.* A remedy for the ear-ache.

Otalgry (ô'tal-ji), *n.* Same as *Otalgia*.

Otaria (ô-tâ'rî-a), *n.* [Gr. *ôtaros*, large-eared, from *ous*, *ôtos*, an ear.] A genus of seals, characterized by having projecting external ears, and by the double cutting edge of the four middle upper incisors. The members of this genus are almost exclusively confined to the seas of the southern hemisphere, but *O. jubata*, or the sea-lion, occurs also in the North Pacific about the shores of Kamtschatka and the Kurile Isles. The sealskin of commerce is obtained from members of this genus. See *SEA-LION*.

Otary (ô'tâ-rî), *n.* A seal of the genus *Otaria*.

Othoscope (ô'thê-sô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *ôthêô*, to push, and *skopê*, to see.] An instrument akin to the radiometer.

Other (uth'er), *a.* and *pron.* [A Sax. *ôther*, *O. Sax. ôthar*, *andar*, *O. Fris. ôther*, *ander*, *D. and G. ander*, *Icel. annar*, *Dan. anden*, *Goth. anthar*; *cog. Lith. antras*, *L. alter*, *Skr. anyatar*, *compar. of anyâ*—*other*. All these are comparative forms, the *Skr. anyâ-*

tara in particular being clearly seen to be so. In A. Sax. the *n* is omitted as in other cases before *th*. See *N.*] 1. Not the same; different from that which has been specified; not identical; second of two; additional; remaining.

Whoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. *Matt. v. 39.*

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke.*

2. Not this but the contrary; opposite, as, the *other* side of the street.—3. Used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

They asked *each other* of their welfare.

Exod. xviii. 7.

4. Opposed to *some*. *Some* fell among thorns . . . but *other* fell into good ground. *Matt. xiii. 7, 8.*

Sometimes it is used adjectively with *some*. Of good actions *some* are better than *other some*. *Hooker.*

5. The other; another: in this sense preceded by a comparative and *than*. He put it by *thrice*, every time gentler than *other*. *Shak.*

6. † Left as opposed to right. Her *other* leg was lame, that she n'ote walke. *Spenser.*

A distaff in her *other* hand she had. *Spenser.*

Other is often used substantively, and in this use has the plural number and the sign of the possessive case. The fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to *others*. *Ps. xlix. 10.*

Were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands, Desire his jewels, and this *other's* house. *Shak.*

Other is sometimes put elliptically for any *other thing*; anything else. It was impossible that either man or woman should do *other* than look at her. Neither man nor woman for some minutes did do *other*. *Trollope.*

—The *other* day, on some day not long past but left indefinite: not long ago; quite recently. —Every *other*, every second; as, every *other* day; every *other* week.

Other, † conj. Or; either. *Chaucer.*

Othergates (uth'er-gâtes), *adv.* [Other, and gate, a way or manner.] In another manner. If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shak.*

Otherguess (uth'er-ges), *a.* [Corrupted from *otherguise*.] Of another kind or sort. This world contains *otherguess* sorrows than yours. *C. Rende.*

Otherguise (uth'er-gis), *a.* [Other, and *guise*, manner.] Of another kind: now generally written and pronounced *Otherguess*.

Otherness (uth'er-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being other; alterity.

Otherwards (uth'er-wêrds), *adv.* In another direction. *Carlyle.*

Otherwhere (uth'er-whâr), *n.* [Other and where.] In some other place, or in other places; elsewhere.

One hath had the vision face to face, And now his chair desires him here in vain, However they may crown him *otherwhere*. *Tennyson.*

Otherwhile, Otherwhiles (uth'er-whîl, uth'er-whîls), *adv.* [Other and while.] At other times.

Sometimes he was taken forth . . . to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks. *Sir G. Buck.*

Otherwhiles the famish'd English . . . *Shak.*

Faintly besiege us.

Otherwise (uth'er-wîz), *adv.* [Other, and *wise*, manner.] 1. In a different manner; differently; not so. 'If it proves he's *otherwise*.' *Shak.*

God forbid it should be *otherwise*. *Shak.*

Thy father was a worthy prince, And merited, alas! a better fate; But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. By other causes. Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects. It is said truly that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard to society. *Hooker.*

—*Rather* . . . than *otherwise*, rather one thing, of one character, or in one condition than its opposite; rather than not.

A lady as keeper of the place would be rather a catch than *otherwise*. *Dichens.*

Not that he cared about P. being snubbed—that he *rather* enjoyed than *otherwise*. *R. B. Kimball.*

Otherwise (uth'er-wîz), *conj.* Else; but for this; such not being the case.

I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, *otherwise* he had been executed. *Shak.*

Otic (ot'ik), *a.* [Fr. *otique*, from Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear.] Belonging or relating to the ear.

Otic (ot'ik), *n.* A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

Otidæ (ô'tî-dê), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ôtis*, a bustard.] A family of grallatorial birds peculiar to the eastern hemisphere; the bustards. They have stoutish bodies, strong limbs, long neck and legs. With the plovers, lapwings, &c., they constitute the section *Fresairostræ* of the order Grallatores.

Otidinæ (ô'tî-dî-nê), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the *Otidæ* or bustards. The type is *Otis tarda*, the great bustard, abounding in Southern Russia, Italy, and Spain.

Otiolæ (ô'tî-ô), *a.* [L. *otiolus*, from *otium*, leisure.] Idle; unemployed; being at rest or ease.

The true keeping of the Sabbath was not that *otiose* and unprofitable cessation from even good deeds which they would enforce. *Alford.*

Otiolity (ô'tî-ot'î-tî), *n.* State or quality of being *otiose*; ease; relief from labour; idleness.

Joseph Sedley then led a life of dignified *otiolity*, such as became a person of his eminence. *Thackeray.*

Otis (ô'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ôtis*, a bustard.] A genus of grallatorial birds; the bustard (which see).

Otitis (ô'tî'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear, accompanied with intense pain.

Otoba-fat (ô-tô'ba-fat), *n.* A substance obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba*. It is nearly colourless, buttery, smells like nutmegs when fresh, disagreeably in the melted state.

Otoconite (ô-tok'ô-nit), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *konis*, dust.] A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule of the ear.

Otocrane (ô'tô-krân), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *kranon*, the skull.] In *anat.* that part of the skull containing the internal ear.

Otocyon (ô-tô-si-on), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *kyon*, a dog.] A pretty little species of fox living in Southern Africa, and remarkable for its enormous ears. It is gray in colour, but has a full black tail.

Otography (ô-log'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *graphô*, to describe.] That branch of anatomy which describes the ear.

Otolite, Otolith (ô'tô-lî-tî, ô'tô-lî-th), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *lithos*, a stone.] The name given to small vibrating calcareous bodies contained in the membranous cavities or labyrinths of the ears of some animals, especially of fishes and fish-like amphibia.

Otolitic, Otolithic (ô-tô-lî'tik, ô'tô-lî-th'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an otolite.

Otology (ô-tô-lô-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which concerns itself with the ear; a treatise on the ear.

Otopathy (ô-top'a-thî), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *pathos*, a disease.] A diseased condition of the ear.

Otopteris (ô-top'te-ris), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, an ear, and *pteris*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns having simply pinnated leaves, whose leaflets are auricled at the base, where they join the rachis by a narrow stalk, and are furnished with veins which proceed directly from the base to the apex without any attempt at forming a midrib. Five species are known, chiefly from the lias and oolitic formations, of which they are a characteristic feature.

Otorrhœa (ô-tor-rê'a), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *rhêô*, to flow.] A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the ears.

Otoscope (ô'tô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *skopê*, examination.] In *sur.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear. It is an elastic stethoscope having its end tipped with ivory, one to be inserted into the meatus of the patient and the other applied to the ear of the examiner. *Dunham.*

Osteal (ô-tôstê-al), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *osteon*, a bone.] A bone of the ear. *Owen.*

Otæozoum (ô't-ô-zô-um), *n.* [Gr. *Otus*, a fabled prehistoric giant, and *zoum*, an animal-foot.] The name given to certain gigantic footsteps of an unknown animal, probably batrachian, found in the new red sandstone of Connecticut.

Ottar (ot'târ), *n.* A term applied to the aromatic essence extracted from flowers. See *ATTAR*.

Ottava rima (ot-tâ'va rê'ma), *n.* [It., eighth or octuple rhyme.] An Italian form

to remove, to draw out, a frog, from Asoric, to draw out.] 1. To take away; to remove. *Sir M Hale*—1. To eject; to turn out, to dispossess. 'From mine own earldom finally ejected me.' *Tempest*.

Afterward the letter, reverend, or remainder, man or any stranger doth eject or cast the house of his term.

Out (out), n. Same as *Out*.

Out (out-er), n. In law, a putting out of possession, disclaiming, dispossessing, ejection. Such dispossessing may be either of the freehold or of chattels real.

Out (out), adv. [A. Sax. *ut* O Fris. *ut* and *ut* Goth. *ut*, *ut* Dan. *ut*, *ut*, O. H. G. *ut*, *ut*, Mod. G. *aus*, *aus*. Further connections doubtful.] 1. Marking locality, position, or relations in space. (a) On or towards the outside, not in or within, on or to the exterior, without, beyond certain limits, removed from what contains: opposed to in, into, or within; as, to go out and come in; to rush out.

If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one.

(b) Not in-doors; not at home; abroad, beyond usual limits; as, he was out when I called, he was not out to-day.

The waters are out again in the low-lying grounds.

Hence, in the field as soldiers, and particularly engaged in a duel, as, he has been out several times, that is, in several duels; to call a person out, to challenge him to a duel.

We must have him out, Harry.

2. Of other relations or conditions than those of space: (a) In a state of disclosure or discovery; not concealed; not in a state of obscurity, public, and the like; as, the secret is out.

When it first came out, he began with the scene 'Mr Johnson, the Cobbler,' and that scene has continued to be popular to the present day, and the best scene out.

(b) Finished; exhausted, used up.

When the bun is out, we will drink water, not a drop before.

(c) In a state of destitution; deficient; having expended; as, out of money.

He was out fifty pounds, and rambled himself only by selling two copies.

(d) Extinguished; no longer burning or shining, as, the candle or fire is out. (e) Not in employment, not in office; as, he is now out of the business.

It does not seem to be possible that you and your party should ever go out.

(f) To the end; to a settlement. 'Hear me out.'

I will only tell him I understood him at last, and he and I will have it out.

Hence, thoroughly; completely; fully. 'Thou hast beat me out twelve several times.'

For three years out.

(g) Loudly; without restraint; in an open and free manner.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt. The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

She did not care to speak her thoughts out loud.

(h) Not in the hands of the owner.

Three loads were out upon lanes of four years, when the expiration of which tenants were obliged to move.

(i) In an error.

As a musician that will play play, And yet is always out of the notes.

The convex has to be done so correctly, that if the lens is the south part of an inch out, its value is destroyed.

(j) At a loss; in a puzzle; on the wrong scent, aiming or going a wrong way.

I have forgot my part and I am out.

(k) Ragged, with clothes torn.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you.

—Out of elbow, out at heels, having the elbow or heels showing through the clothes; hence, in very poor circumstances.

Well, sir, I am almost out of heels.

He cannot, sir, be out at elbows.

(l) Away; so as to lose or make no use of.

Let all persons avoid sickness in their clothing, or diet, because they draw and comb out all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep out the care for their souls.

(m) Used imperatively without a verb in the sense of begone, away. 'Out, damned spot.'

'Out, ye knave of Satan.' *Sir W Scott* Hence, as an interjection, ex-

pressive of anger, abhorrence, or grief: often with on or upon; as, out on you, out upon you.

Out, out, hymn! there are thy wasted arm, And arms of every woman like the thine.

Out, then! I see you find it troubled like a lover's mind.

Out is prefixed in composition to a great many words, especially nouns and verbs, in the former case usually signifying distant, in the latter being often equivalent to exceeding, more than, in a greater measure or degree than, &c.

Out of. In this connection *out* may be considered as an adverb, and of as a preposition, or *out of* may be regarded as a compound preposition, like *into* or *upon*. (e) Proceeding from as source, denoting the origin or source whence a thing or action proceeds.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing.

(f) By means of; induced by; in consequence of; denoting motive, reason, &c.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to moan.

What they do not grant out of the generosity of their nature, they may grant out of mere impudence.

(g) Denoting a taking from, extracting or copying from; quotation. 'Notwithstanding T O's censure of them out of Horace's *Stillingfleet*.

To whom he expounded and verified the kingdom of God, purveying them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets.

(h) From or proceeding from a place or the interior of a place, as, to take anything out of the house. Mark xii. 13. O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west.

(i) Beyond; as, out of the power of fortune. 'They were astonished out of measure.' Mark x. 26. (j) Not in, excluded from, as, out of favour, out of use, out of place. (k) Not in, denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper, not in accordance with, as, this is out of all method; out of all rule, he goes out of his way to find cause of offence; he is out of order.

Why publish it at this juncture; and as, out of all method, apart and before the work.

(l) From, by way of release or liberation; as, to be delivered out of affliction.

Christianity recovered the law of nature out of all those errors.

(m) From, denoting dereliction; as, he will not be flattered or fr of his duty. (n) In a state of b not within the limits of, as, hearing, out of sight, out of r out of mind is time beyond of memory. (o) Denoting loss of as, out of breath, that is, van 'Both out of heart and out of v brass. Out of frame, out of p irregular. The king's majesty, he cometh to age, will see a redress of these things so out of frame.

—Out of hand, immediately; without delay. 'Gather we our forces out of hand.'

—Out of print, denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold or otherwise disposed of. —Out of sorts, out of order, unwell. —Out of temper, in bad temper, irritated. —Out of trim, not in good order, specifically, the state of a ship when she is not properly balanced for sailing. —Out of one's time, having finished one's apprenticeship. —Out of tune, discordant; not harmonious. —Out of winding, a term used by artificers of a surface which has been brought to a plane. In Scotland they say out of level or out of throw.

Out (out), v. t. To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion; to oust. 'The French have been ousted of their holds.'

'Sallybury being ousted of his deanery.'

Out (out), n. 1. One who is out, specifically, in politics, one out of office opposed to an in. [In this sense used chiefly in the plural.]

There was then (1773) only two political parties, the in and the out.

2. A nook or corner; a projecting angle; an open space, as, the inn and out of a garden walk. Hence, the in and out of a question, all its details. —I in printing, a word or words left out by the compositor in setting up copy; an omission; as, to make an out, to make an omission in setting up copy. —I An outing. (Colloq.)

We London lawyers don't often get an out, but when we do, we like to make the most of it.

Outset (out-set), v. t. To exceed in acting.

He has made me help to treasure.

Would make me out a real widow's whining.

Out-and-out (out-and-out), adv. Wholly; completely; thoroughly; without reservation. (Colloq.)

He was the best better and better out-and-out of the regimental club.

Out-and-out (out-and-out), a. Thorough; thorough-paced; extreme, going to the extremes; absolute; complete; perfect; as, an out-and-out swindle. (Colloq.)

You have got such out-and-out good support on your back and boots.

The worst of personal interest which people in general must feel in houses which are out the out-and-out property.

Outargue (out-arg), v. t. To argue better than, to surpass in arguing.

Outbaffle (out-bab), v. t. To exceed in babbling, to surpass in prating talk. 'Out-babbling crowds and avens.'

Outbalance (out-balan), v. t. To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right.

When all his days outbalance this one night.

Outbar (out-bar), v. t. To bar out, especially, to shut out by bars or fortifications. *Sponsor.*

Outbeg (out-beg), v. t. To surpass in begging.

To the black temple she her sorrow bears.

Where she brought the burning incense.

Outbid (out-bid), v. t. To bid more than; to go beyond in the offer of a price.

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold.

Prevent the greedy and outbid the bold.

Outbide (out-bid-er), n. One that outbids.

Outblaze (out-blaz), v. t. To excel in blazing; to render comparatively obscure by superiority of blaze. 'Outblazing other fires.'

Outblow (out-blown), pp. Inflated; swelled with wind.

At their roots green flowing palaces.

Whence numerous hollow cut the yielding soil.

Out b, v. t. To surpass in b; in ray colour. 'The cheeks to glow, and air.' *Young.*

a. Next applied to about the ship, as, the See INBOARD.

a. See INBOARD.

a. Foreign; not native.

d. a. Outward bound.

ends; n. pl. Extreme

sides; boundaries; places

side. *Sponsor.*

i. t. To surpass in bew-

His character and gloves are over clean.

And then he can outdo the bowing down. *Young.*

Outward (out-ward), a. Bowed or bent outward; curved outward; belied. 'The convex or outward side of a vessel.'

Outbrag (out-brag), v. t. 1. To surpass in bragging, bravado, or ostentation. —2. To outbrave, to surpass in beauty.

His phoebe down began but to appear.

Like numbers velvet on that torrid skin.

When bare outbrag the web it seemed to wear.

Outbrave (out-brav), v. t. 1. To surpass in braving, to bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.

I would outbrave the moment eyes that look.

Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth.

To win their lady. *Shak.*

2. To surpass in beauty and worth.

But if that flower with base infection meet.

The basest weed outbraves his dignity. *Shak.*

Outbury (out-bur), v. t. 1. To excel in burying. —2. To omit largely. 'The make that on his crest hot fire outburied.'

Outburn (out-burn), v. t. To exceed in burning, to bear down with a braver face or impudence.

Outbreak (out-brak), n. A breaking out; a bursting forth; a sudden and violent manifestation; as, an outbreak of fever; an outbreak of anger. 'The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind.'

Outbreak (out-brak), v. t. To break or burst forth.

Outbreaker (out-brak-er), n. A breaker or wave off the shore. *Southey.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Sir J. Denham.*

Outgo (out'gō), *v.t.* To go out; to remove; to come to an end; to terminate. *Goodrich.*
Outgo (out'gō), *n.* That which goes out; specifically, expenditure: the opposite of income.

Out-goer (out'gō-ēr), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, territory, or land.

Outgoing (out'gō-ing), *p. or a.* Going out; removing; as, an *outgoing* tenant.

Outgoing (out'gō-ing), *n.* 1. The act or the state of going out. *Pa. lxx. 8.*—2. That which goes out; outlay; expenditure; generally in the plural.—3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh. xvii. 19.*

Outgrin (out'grin'), *v.t.* To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*

Outground (out'ground), *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence, or from the main ground. *Genl. Mag.*

Outgrow (out'grō'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in growth.—2. To grow out of; to grow too great or too old for anything.

I doubt the children will *outgrow* their strength.

Outgrowth (out'grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows out or proceeds from any body; an excrescence.

Where perfected osseous structure presents itself in a tumour, it is usually as an *outgrowth* from true bone.

2. *Fig.* That which grows out of a moral cause; a result.

Outguard (out'gārd), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; hence, anything for defence placed at a distance from the thing to be defended. 'These *outguards* of the mind.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Outgush (out'gush'), *v.t.* To gush out; to flow forth suddenly.

Till from repeated strokes, *outgushed* a flood, And the waves ridden'd with the streaming blood.

Outgush (out'gush'), *n.* A gush outward; an outburst.

I kissed her as heartily as ever I kissed in my life, and gave way to a passionate *outgush* of emotion the most refreshing.

Outhaul, Outhauler (out'hāl, out'hāl-ēr), *n.* Naut. a name given to a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib lower studding-sail, or the clue of a boom-sail.

Out-herod (out-her'od), *v.t.* To excel in the resemblance to the character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays, was always a violent one; hence, to exceed in bombast and passionate grandiloquence; to go beyond in any excess of evil or deformity. 'It *out-herods* Herod.' *Shak.* 'Out-heroding the preposterous fashions of the times.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Out-hire (out-hīr'), *v.t.* To let out for hire. *Spenser.*

Out-hiss (out-his'), *v.t.* To excel or overcome in hissing; to overpower in hissing.

Out-house (out'hous), *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.

Out-hyperbolize (out-hī-pēr-bōl-īz), *v.t.* To excel or exceed in hyperbole or exaggeration. 'To *out-hyperbolize* oriental flattery.' *Quart. Rev.* [Very rare.]

Outing (out'ing), *n.* 1. The act of going out; an excursion; an airing.—2. A feast given by an apprentice to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. [Provincial English.]
Out-jest (out-jest'), *v.t.* To overpower by jesting; to make unfelt by jesting.

None but the fool; Who is with him—
His heart-struck injuries.

Out-jet (out'jet), *n.* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

Out-juggle (out-jug'), *v.t.* To surpass in juggling.
(He) might verily think that I could . . . *out-juggle* a Jesuit.

Out-keeper (out'kēp-ēr), *n.* In *surv.* a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining. *E. H. Knight.*

Out-knave (out-nāv'), *v.t.* To surpass in knavery. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Out-laid (out-lād'), *a.* Laid out; exposed. 'To guard the *outlaid* isle of Walney.' *Drayton.*

Out-lance, Out-lance (out-lans'), *v.t.* and *t.* To make to stand out like a lance; to project like a lance.

Therein two deadly weapons fixed he bore,
Strongly *outlanc'd* towards either side.
Like two sharp spears his enemies to gore.

Outland (out'land), *a.* Foreign. *Strutt.*
Out-land (out'land), *n.* Land lying beyond the demesne, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds. *Spelman.*

Outlander (out'land-ēr), *n.* A foreigner; not a native. William Twiss, written and called by some *outlanders* and others Twissus and Tulsatus. *Wood.*

Outlandish (out-land'ish), *a.* [A. Sax. *utlandisc*, foreign.] 1. Belonging to or characteristic of a foreign country; foreign; not native.

Nevertheless, even him did *outlandish* women cause to sin.

2. Hence, strange; barbarous; uncouth; bizarre.

She was dressed in the most *outlandish* and extravagant way in which clothes could be put on a child's back.

Outlandishness (out-land'ish-ness), *n.* State of being outlandish. 'The *outlandishness* (if so plebeian a word may stand its ground in a printed book) of the whole concern.' *Mrs. Gore.*

Outlast (out-last'), *v.t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.

Is this thy Vengeance, holy Venus, thine . . .
Forgetful how my rich procemion makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
In lays that will *outlast* thy Deity.

Outlaugh (out-laf'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in laughing.

Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest,
And make it seem they understood the best.

2. To laugh down; to discourage or put out of countenance by laughing. *Franklin.*

Outlaw (out'la), *n.* A person deprived of the benefit of the law, or excluded of its protection. (See *OUTLAWRY*.) Anciently in Britain any person might kill an outlawed felon; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put an outlaw wantonly to death, such an action being held to be murder.

Outlaw (out'la), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. 2. To remove from legal jurisdiction; to deprive of legal force. 'Laws *outlaw'd* by themselves.' *Fuller.*

Outlawry (out'la-ri), *n.* The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, being the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. Outlawry incapacitates a person for prosecuting actions, though he may still defend himself. In capital cases, as treason or felony, the law interprets the party's absence a sufficient evidence of his guilt, and without requiring further proof, accounts him guilty of the fact, on which process of outlawry is awarded against him, entailing forfeiture of his personal estate. After judgment outlawry may be declared against a person in civil cases, enabling his goods to be seized and sold. An outlawry may be reversed by a writ of error or otherwise. *Fugitation* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law.

Outlay (out'lā), *n.* 1. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure; as, that mansion has been built at a great *outlay*.—2. Remote haunt.

I know her and her haunts,
Her lays, leaps, *outlays*, and'll discover all.

Outlay (out'lā), *v.t.* To lay or spread out; to expose; to display. *Drayton.*

Outleap (out-lēp'), *v.t.* To leap beyond; to exceed in leaping.

Outleap (out'lēp), *n.* Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.

Outlearn (out-lērn'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass or excel in learning.—2. To learn; to get knowledge of; to discover. *Spenser.*

Outler (ōt'lēr), *a.* Out-of-doors; outlying; unhouse. [Scottish.]

Outlet (out'let), *n.* 1. The place or the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a passage outwards; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent. 'The Caspian Sea receiving all and having no *outlet*.' *Fuller.*

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as *outlets* to a populous nation.

2. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house with a walk or passage through it to the highway. 'Any given spot in the garden or *outlet*.' *Gilbert White.* [Provincial.]

Outlet (out-let'), *v.t.* To let forth; to emit. *Daniel.*

Outlicker (out'lik-ēr), *n.* Naut. a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop and standing out astern.

Outlie (out'li'), *v.t.* To exceed in lying. 'I could *outlie* the legends.' *Bp. Hall.*

Outlier (out'li-ēr), *n.* 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Bentley.*—2. A part lying without, or beyond the main body. In *geol.* a portion of a rock, stratum, or formation detached, and at some distance from the principal mass, the intervening portions having been removed by denudation.

Outlimb (out'lim), *n.* An extreme member. [Rare.]

Outline (out'lin), *n.* 1. The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour.—2. A drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading, the effect of shading being produced by the thickening of the lines.—3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.—*SYN.* Contour, draught, delineation.

Outline (out'lin), *v.t.* To draw the exterior line of; to draw in outline; to delineate; to sketch.

Outlinear (out-lin'ē-ēr), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an outline.

Outlive (out-liv'), *v.t.* To live beyond; to survive.

They live too long who happiness *outlive*.

You will endeavour to *outlive* my presumption, and I shall endeavour to *outlive* your disapprobation.

Outliver (out-liv'ēr), *n.* A survivor.

Outlook (out-lōk'), *v.t.* 1. To face down; to browbeat.

I could these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown.

2. To select; to look out. 'All your *tackles* *outlook*.' *Cotton.*

Outlook (out'lōk), *n.* 1. The act of looking out or watching for any object; vigilant watch; as, to be on the *outlook* for something.—2. Foresight. *Young.*—3. The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a watch-tower; a look-out.—4. View; prospect. 'A prince with fair *outlooks* towards Polish sovereignty.' *Carlyle.*
Outloose (out'lōs), *n.* Escape; evasion. *Selden.*

Outlope (out'lōp), *n.* [Out, and *lope*, as in *elope*.] An excursion. *Florida.*

Outlustre (out-lus'tēr), *v.t.* To excel in brightness. 'That diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld.' *Shak.*

Outlying (out-lying), *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote.

The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* empires was that of the Arabians.

2. Being on the exterior or frontier. 'All the *outlying* parts of the Spanish monarchy.' *Addison.*

Outman (out-man'), *v.t.* To excel or outdo as a man.

In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to *out-man* and outstrip, than the mite-populace about me, or, at the best, here and there a Vulcanelli.

Outmanœuvre (out-mā-nō'vēr or out-mā-nō'vēr), *v.t.* To surpass in manœuvring.
Outmantle (out-man'tli), *v.t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [Rare.]

With poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse.

Outmarch (out-mārch'), *v.t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

The horse *outmarched* the foot.

Outmaster (out-mas'tēr), *v.t.* To excel in power; to be stronger than; to overmaster. 'But know, proud maid, my spirit *outmasters* thine.' *J. Baillie.*

Outmate (out-māt'), *v.t.* To outmatch; to outpeer; to exceed. 'Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates* its generosity.' *J. Baillie.*

Outmeasure (out-mesh'ūr), *v.t.* To exceed in measure or extent. 'And *outmeasure* time itself.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Outmost (out-mōst), *a.* Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world.

Outmount (out-mount'), *v.t.* To mount above; to excel. 'Outmounting me in that superlative, most miserable.' *Marton.*

Outname (out-nām'), *v.t.* To exceed in name, degree, or fame. [Rare.]

Thou hast raised up mischief to this height,
And found out one (fault) to *outname* thy other faults.

Outness (out'ness), *n.* 1. The state of being out or beyond; separateness. Hence—2. In metaph., the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind; externality; objectivity. 'A belief in the outness of the objects of sense.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Outnoise (out'noiz), *v.t.* To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness. *Fuller.*

Outnumber (out-'nūm-bēr), *v.t.* To exceed in number.

The Indian came in as great a body to the open that they outnumbered the enemy. *Addison.*

Out-of-door (out'ov-dōr), *n.* Out of the house, open-air; as, out-of-door exercise.

Out-of-doors (out'ov-dōrs), *adv.* Out of the house.

Out-of-the-way (out'ov-thē-wā), *n.* 1. Remote from populous districts, secluded; unfrequented; as, a small out-of-the-way village.—2. Unusual, uncommon. 'A most out-of-the-way colour.' *Addison.*

Out-ower (ōt-'ōw), *adv.* At a distance; opposed to in-ower. [Scotch.]

Outpace (out-'pās), *v.t.* To outrun; to leave behind. 'Orion's speed could not outpace thee.' *Chapman.*

Out-paramour (out-'pā-mīr), *v.t.* To exceed in keeping mistresses.

When loved I deeply; dice deeply; and in women, outparamoured the Turk. *Shak.*

A parish lying on the border

remote from life.

In old law, a

as beyond; to

a patient but who re-

the institu-

Men.
I was a fortnight in the Ophthalmic Hospital, and was an out-patient for three months. *Mayhew.*

Outpeer (out-'pēr), *v.t.* To outmatch; to outshine; to surpass; to excel. *Shak.*

Out-penny (out-'pen-ī), *See* IN-PENNY.

Out-passioner (out-'pas-shun-ēr), *n.* A passioner of any institution, as Chelsea or Greenwich, who has liberty to live where he pleases.

Out-picket (out-'pik-et), *n.* *Milit.* An advanced picket.

Outpoise (out-'pōiz), *v.t.* To outweigh.

If your parts of virtue and your information were cast into a balance, I know the first would much outweigh the other. *Newton.*

Outporch (out-'pōrch), *n.* An entrance. 'Some outporch of the church.' *Milton.*

Outport (out-'pōrt), *n.* A port at some distance from the seat of trade or from the chief custom-house. *Summers.*

Outpost (out-'pōst), *n.* 1. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.—2. The troops placed at such a station.

Outpour (out-'pōr), *v.t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse. 'What numbers numberless the city gates out-poured.' *Milton.*

Outpour (out-'pōr), *n.* An outflow.

Outpower (out-'pōw-ēr), *v.t.* To surpass in power; to overpower. 'One who outpowered all the rest.' *Fuller.*

Outpray (out-'prā), *v.t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. 'Outprays a saint.' *Dryden.*

Outpreach (out-'prēch), *v.t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect than in inculcating lessons or truth. 'Able to outpreach all the orators you ever heard.' *Hammond.*

And for a villain's quick conversion
A pithy can outpreach a sermon. *Judge Freeman.*

Outprise (out-'prīz), *v.t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

Is worth thy offering far outprise all. *J. South.*

Output (out-'put), *n.* The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c.

Outputer (out-'put-ēr), *n.* In old law, one who set watchmen for the robbing of any manor-house. *Cowell.*

Outquarters (out-'kwā-tērs), *n. pl.* *Milit.* Quarters away from the headquarters. 'A dragon regiment one of whose outquarters was at the barracks.' *Warren.*

Outquench (out-'kwēnch), *v.t.* To quench out; to extinguish. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Outrage (out'rāj), *n.* [Fr. *outrage*, O. Fr. *outrage*, from L. *ultra*, beyond, and *ultra*, beyond. See ULTRA.] 1. Rude or injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse, wanton mischief; audacious transgression of law or decency. 'The outrageous outrage of your duke to merchants.' *Shak.* 'Outrages on silly women.' *Shak.*

He wrought great outrage, wailing all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

2. Manifestation of rage; frantic language or conduct. *Shak.*—*Front, Insult, Outrage.* See under AFFRONT.

Outrage (out'rāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. outraged; ppr. outraging. [Fr. *outrager*. See the noun.] 1. To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough or rude treatment of any kind, to do violence to; to abuse; to maltreat.

See and insouciant minds outrage men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

Specifically—2. To commit a rape or indecent assault upon.

Outrage (out'rāj), *v.t.* To be guilty of violent rudeness, to be outrageous.

Three or four great ones in court will outrage in apparel, huge henns, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Adams.*

Outrage (out'rāj), *v.t.* To exceed in raging; to rage beyond or more than. *Young.*

Outrageous (out-rā'j-us), *n.* 1. Characterized by outrage; violent, furious, turbulent; abusive, as, outrageous villanies; outrageous talk. 'These outrageous broils.' *Shak.*

'The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.' *Shak.*—2. Excessive, exceeding reason or decency, grossly exaggerated.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of outrageous pathos. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I profess'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crime,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shak.*

Outrageously (out-rā'j-us-ly), *adv.* In an outrageous manner; with great violence; furiously, excessively.

I am not one of those who think that the people are never in the wrong: they have been so, frequently and outrageously, both in other countries and in this. *Barrow.*

Outrageousness (out-rā'j-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being outrageous; fury; violence, enormity. *Dryden.*

Outraile (ōt-'rā), *v.t.* To be outrageous. *Chaucer.*

Outrance (ōt-'rāns), *n.* [Fr. *ultra*, beyond, from L. *ultra*, beyond.] The last extremity.

Combat a courage, a desperate fight, often a duel, in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the combat ceases. *Present.*

Outrank (out-'rānk), *v.t.* To excel in rank or precedence, to be superior in rank.

Outrap (out-'rāp), *v.t.* To surpass in rapping; to exceed in loudness of rap. *Pope.*

Outray (out-'rā), *v.t.* To spread out in array. 'Now they outray to your feet.' *Chapman.*

Outrase (out-'rās), *v.t.* To raise to extermination, to root out entirely. *Swedenborg.*

Outre (ōt-'rā), *n.* [Fr.] Being out of the common course of limits; extravagant; exaggerated; overstrained.

As Dr. South was a fervent saint, we must make some allowance for his description, which he has made somewhat outre to answer his purpose. *Granger.*

Outreach (out-'rēch), *v.t.* 1. To reach or extend beyond.—2. To cheat; to overreach. 'A man who makes friends only to outreach them.' *Mrs. Gore.* [Rare.]

Outreason (out-'rēz), *v.t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

Able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrin, to baffle their profoundest Rabbins, and to outreason the very Athenians. *South.*

Outreckon (out-'rēk'n), *v.t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians the outreckon them. *Dr. Pearson.*

Outrevidance (ōt-'rēv-dāns), *n.* [Fr. *outrévidance*—*outré*, beyond, and O. Fr. *vider*, to think; Fr. Sp. Pg. *vider*, from L. *videre*, to think.] Overseeing presumption; arrogant or insulting conduct. *B. Jonson; Sir W. Scott.*

Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and outrevidance. *Chapman.*

Outredden (out-'rēd'n), *v.t.* To excel in redness; to be or grow redder than. 'Outredden all voluptuous garden-roses.' *Tennyson.*

Outrede (ōt-'rēd), *v.t.* [Out, and rede, counsel.] To surpass or excel in counsel. *Chaucer.*

Outreign (out-'rān), *v.t.* To reign longer

than; to reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*

Outrely (ōt-'rē-lī), *adv.* Utterly. *Chaucer.*

Outrenne (ōt-'rē-nē), *n.* A rich or heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*

Outride (out-'rīd), *v.t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than. 'And being better horned outrode me.' *Shak.*

Outride (out-'rīd), *n.* 1. A riding out; an excursion.—2. A place for riding.

Your province in the town; leave me a small out-ride in the country, and I shall be content. *Samuel Johnson.*

Outrider (out-'rīd-ēr), *n.* 1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. 2. One who travels about on horseback.—3. A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

Outrigger (out-'rīg-ēr), *n.* *Naut.* (a) A strong and firmly-fixed beam stretched across a vessel, and projecting from it, with tackle or guys connecting the end of it and a mast-head, in order to secure the mast in the operation of careening, by counteracting the strain it suffers from the effort of the careening tackle. (b) In certain foreign boats and canoes, a contrivance for counterbalancing the heeling over effect of the sails,

which are large in proportion to the breadth of the vessel. Outriggers are of various forms, but may be described generally as two spars fastened athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length sometimes to windward, sometimes to leeward. The extreme ends of these spars are connected by a heavy beam, sometimes in the shape of a small canoe. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, which may be loaded with additional weight when required. Outriggers are also used in narrow canoes having no sails, in order to give them stability and prevent upsetting. When so applied they may be formed of bamboo, and project from both sides of the vessel, the connecting piece at each extremity touching the water. (c) An iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity, so as to increase the leverage of the oars. Hence, a light boat for river matches provided with such apparatus. (d) Any boom rigged out from a vessel to hang boats by clear of the ship when at anchor, or for other purposes.

Outright (out-'rīt), *adv.* 1. Immediately; without delay, at once.

When these wretches had the room about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hang'd outright. *Arbuckle.*

2. Completely; wholly; altogether.

Men cease to doubt when they disbelieve outright. *Carr, Memoirs.*

3. To surpass in ring-
han, to drown by the

v.t. To surpass; to

to outstrip one

to tear apart or over

To exceed in

The confused noise

crying or roaring to

stirred), *n.* An

to exceed

Their real sufferings

Fuller

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Sir J. Denham.*

Outgo (out'gō), *v.t.* To go out; to remove; to come to an end; to terminate. *Goodrich.*

Outgo (out'gō), *n.* That which goes out; specifically, expenditure: the opposite of income.

Out-goer (out'gō-ēr), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, territory, or land.

Outgoing (out'gō-ing), *p. or a.* Going out; removing; as, an outgoing tenant.

Outgoing (out'gō-ing), *n.* 1. The act or the state of going out. *Pa. lrv. 8.*—2. That which goes out; outlay; expenditure; generally in the plural.—3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh. xvii. 19.*

Outgrin (out-grin'), *v.t.* To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*

Outground (out'ground), *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence, or from the main ground. *Gent. Mag.*

Outgrow (out-grō'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in growth.—2. To grow out of; to grow too great or too old for anything.

I doubt the children will outgrow their strength.

Outgrowth (out'grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows out or proceeds from any body; an excrescence.

Where perfected osseous structure presents itself in a tumour, it is usually as an outgrowth from true bone.

2. Fig. that which grows out of a moral cause; a result.

Outguard (out'gārd), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; hence, anything for defence placed at a distance from the thing to be defended. 'These outguards of the mind.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Outgush (out-gush'), *v.t.* To gush out; to flow forth suddenly.

Till from repeated strokes, outgushed a flood,

And the waves redd'ed with the streaming blood.

Outgush (out'gush), *n.* A gush outward; an outburst.

I kissed her as heartily as ever I kissed in my life, and gave way to a passionate outgush of emotion the most refreshing.

Outhaul, Outhauler (out'hāl, out'hāl-ēr), *n.* Naut. a name given to a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib lower studding-sail, or the clue of a boom-sail.

Out-herod (out-her'od), *v.t.* To excel in the resemblance to the character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays, was always a violent one; hence, to exceed in bombast and passionate grandiloquence; to go beyond in any excess of evil or deformity. 'It out-herods Herod.' *Shak.* 'Out-heroding the preposterous fashions of the times.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Out-hire (out-hīr'), *v.t.* To let out for hire.

Out-hiss (out-his'), *v.t.* To excel or overcome in hissing; to overpower in hissing.

Out-house (out'hous), *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.

Out-hyperbolize (out-hī-pēr-bōl-iz), *v.t.* To excel or exceed in hyperbole or exaggeration. 'To out-hyperbolize oriental flattery.' *Quart. Rev.* [Very rare.]

Outing (outing), *n.* 1. The act of going out; an excursion; an airing.—2. A feast given by an apprentice to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. [Provincial English.]

Outjest (out-jest'), *v.t.* To overpower by jesting; to make unwell by jesting.

Who is with him?

None but the fool; who labours to outjest

His heart-struck injuries.

Outjet (out'jet), *n.* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

Outjuggle (out-jug'gl), *v.t.* To surpass in juggling.

(He) might verily think that I could . . . outjuggle a Jesuit.

Outkeeper (out'kēp-ēr), *n.* In *surv.* a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining. *E. H. Knight.*

Outkave (out-nāv'), *v.t.* To surpass in knavery. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Outlaid (out-lāid'), *a.* Laid out; exposed. 'To guard the outlaid isle of Walney.' *Drayton.*

Outlance, † Outlanceet (out-lans'), *v.t.* and *i.* To make to stand out like a lance; to project like a lance.

Therein two deadly weapons fixed he bore,

Strongly outlanc'd towards either side,

Like two sharp spears his enemies to gore.

Spenser.

Outland (out'land), *a.* Foreign. *Strutt.*

Out-land (out'land), *n.* Land lying beyond the demesne, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds. *Spelman.*

Outlander (out'land-ēr), *n.* A foreigner; not a native. 'William Twiss, written and called by some outlanders and others Twissus and Tuiselma.' *Wood.*

Outlandish (out-land'ish), *a.* [A. Sax. *ǣ-lændisc*, foreign.] 1. Belonging to or characteristic of a foreign country; foreign; not native.

Nevertheless, even him did outlandish women cause to sin.

2. Hence, strange; barbarous; uncouth; bizarre.

She was dressed in the most outlandish and extravagant way in which clothes could be put on a child's back.

Outlandishness (out-land'ish-ness), *n.* State of being outlandish. 'The outlandishness (if so plebeian a word may stand its ground in a printed book) of the whole concern.' *Mrs. Gore.*

Outlast (out-last'), *v.t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.

Is this thy Vengeance, holy Venus, thine . . . Forgetful how my rich procemion makes Thy glory fly along the Italian field, In lays that will outlast thy Deity.

Outlaugh (out-lāf'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in laughing.

Each lady striving to outlaugh the rest, And make it seem they understood the best.

2. To laugh down; to discourage or put out of countenance by laughing. *Franklin.*

Outlaw (out'lā), *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. (See **OUTLAWRY**.) Anciently in Britain any person might kill an outlawed felon; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put an outlaw wantonly to death, such an action being held to be murder.

Outlaw (out'lā), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. 2. To remove from legal jurisdiction; to deprive of legal force. 'Laws outlaw'd by themselves.' *Fuller.*

Outlawry (out'lā-ri), *n.* The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, being the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. Outlawry incapacitates a person for prosecuting actions, though he may still defend himself. In capital cases, as treason or felony, the law interprets the party's absence a sufficient evidence of his guilt, and without requiring further proof, accounts him guilty of the fact, on which process of outlawry is awarded against him, entailing forfeiture of his personal estate. After judgment outlawry may be declared against a person in civil cases, enabling his goods to be seized and sold. An outlawry may be reversed by a writ of error or otherwise. *Fugitation* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law.

Outlay (out-lā), *n.* 1. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure; as, that mansion has been built at a great outlay.—2. † Remote haunt.

I know her and her haunts, Her layes, leaps, outlays, and'll discover all.

Beau. & Fl.

Outlay (out-lā), *v.t.* To lay or spread out; to expose; to display. *Drayton.*

Outleap (out-lēp'), *v.t.* To leap beyond; to exceed in leaping.

Outleap (out-lēp'), *n.* Sally; flight; escape. Since youth must have some liberty, some outleaps, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.

Outlearn (out-lēr'n), *v.t.* 1. To surpass or excel in learning.—2. † To learn; to get knowledge of; to discover. *Spenser.*

Outlar (ōt'lār), *a.* Out-of-doors; outlying; unhoused. [Scotch.]

Outlet (out-lēt), *n.* 1. The place or the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a passage outwards; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent. 'The Caspian Sea receiving all and having no outlet.' *Fuller.*

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as outlets to a populous nation.

2. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house with a walk or passage through it to the highway. 'Any given spot in the garden or outlet.' *Gilbert White.* [Provincial.]

Outlet (out-lēt'), *v.t.* To let forth; to emit. *Daniel.*

Outlicker (out'lik-ēr), *n.* Naut. a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop and standing out astern.

Outlie (out-lī'), *v.t.* To exceed in lying. 'I could outlie the legends.' *By. Hall.*

Outlier (out'lī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Bentley.*—2. A part lying without, or beyond the main body. In *geol.* a portion of a rock, stratum, or formation detached, and at some distance from the principal mass, the intervening portions having been removed by denudation.

Outlimb (out'lim), *n.* An extreme member. [Rare.]

Outline (out-līn'), *n.* 1. The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour.—2. A drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading, the effect of shading being produced by the thickening of the lines.—3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.—*SYN.* Contour, draught, delineation.

Outline (out-līn'), *v.t.* To draw the exterior line of; to draw in outline; to delineate; to sketch.

Outlinear (out-līn'ē-ēr), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an outline.

Outlive (out-liv'), *v.t.* To live beyond; to survive.

They live too long who happiness outlive.

You will endeavour to outlive my presumption, and I shall endeavour to outlive your disapprobation.

Outliver (out-liv'ēr), *n.* A survivor.

Outlook (out-lōk'), *v.t.* 1. To face down; to browbeat.

I cul'd these fery spirits from the world, To outlook conquest, and to win renown.

2. † To select; to look out. 'All your tackle outlook.' *Cotton.*

Outlook (out-lōk'), *n.* 1. The act of looking out or watching for any object; vigilant watch; as, to be on the outlook for something.—2. Foresight. *Young.*—3. The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a watch-tower; a look-out.—4. View; prospect. 'A prince with fair outlooks towards Polish sovereignty.' *Carlyle.*

Outloose (out'lōs), *n.* Escape; evasion. *Selden.*

Outlope (out'lōp), *n.* [Out, and *lope*, as in *elope*.] An excursion. *Florio.*

Outlustre (out-lus'tēr), *v.t.* To excel in brightness. 'That diamond of yours outlustres many I have beheld.' *Shak.*

Outlying (out-lī-ing), *a.* 1. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote.

The last survey I proposed of the four outlying empires was that of the Arabians.

2. Being on the exterior or frontier. 'All the outlying parts of the Spanish monarchy.' *Addison.*

Outman (out-man'), *v.t.* To excel or outdo as a man.

In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to outman and outstrip, than the milite-populate about me, or, at the best, here and there a Vulcan.

Outmanœuvre (out-ma-nō'vēr or out-ma-nō'vēr), *v.t.* To surpass in manœuvring.

Outmantle (out-man'tl), *v.t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [Rare.]

With poetic trappings grace thy prose.

Till it outmantle all the pride of verse.

Outmarch (out-mārch'), *v.t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

The horse outmarched the foot.

Outmaster (out-mas'tēr), *v.t.* To excel in power; to be stronger than; to overmaster.

'But know, proud maid, my spirit outmasters thine.' *J. Baillie.*

Outmate (out-māt'), *v.t.* To outmatch; to outpeer; to exceed. 'Since the pride of your heart so far outmates its generosity.' *J. Baillie.*

Outmeasure (out-mezh'ūr), *v.t.* To exceed in measure or extent. 'And outmeasure time itself.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Outmost (out'mōst), *a.* Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the outmost walls of the world.

Outmount (out-mount'), *v.t.* To mount above; to excel. 'Outmounting me in that superlative, most miserable.' *Marston.*

Outname (out-nām'), *v.t.* To exceed in name, degree, or fame. [Rare.]

Thou hast raised up mischief to this height, And found out one (fault) to outname thy other faults.

Outness (out'ness), *n.* 1. The state of being out or beyond; *superlateness*. Hence—2. In metaph. the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind; externality; objectivity. 'A belief in the outness of the objects of sense.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Outnoise (out'noiz), *v. t.* To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness. *Fuller.*

Outnumber (out-num'ber), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

The Indian came in as great a body to the opera than they outnumbered the enemy. *Adams.*

Out-of-door (out'ov-dôr), *n.* Out of the house, open-air; *as, out-of-door exercise.*

Out-of-doors (out'ov-dôrs), *adv.* Out of the house.

Out-of-the-way (out'ov-thê-wâ), *n.* 1. Remote from populous districts, secluded, unfrequented, *as, a small out-of-the-way village.*—2. Unusual, uncommon. 'A most out-of-the-way colour.' *Adams.*

Out-our (ôt-our'), *adv.* At a distance; opposed to *in-our* (Scott.).

Outpace (out-pâs'), *v. t.* To outrun; to leave behind. 'Orion's speed could not outpace thee.' *Chapman.*

Out-paramour (out-par'a-môr), *v. t.* To exceed in keeping mistresses.

Wine bred I deeply, dice daintily; and in women, out-paramoured the Turk. *Shak.*

Outparish (out-par'ish), *n.* A parish lying without the walls of a town or on the border of a county.

Outpart (out-pârt), *n.* A part remote from the centre or main part. *Applf.*

Out-part (out-pârt-er), *n.* In old law, a cattle-stealer. *Cowell.*

Outpass (out-pas'), *v. t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.

Out-patient (out-pâ-shent), *n.* A patient not residing in an hospital, but who receives medical advice, *etc.*, from the institution.

I was a fortnight in the Ophthalmic Hospital, and was an out-patient for three months. *Mykles.*

Outpeer (out-pêr), *v. t.* To outmatch; to outsize; to surpass; to excel. *Shak.*

Out-penny (out-pen-i), *See* *IX-PENNY.*

Out-pensioner (out-pen-shen-er), *n.* A pensioner of any institution, *as* Chelsea or Greenwich, who has liberty to live where he pleases.

Out-picket (out-pik-et), *n.* *See* *an* advanced picket.

Outpoise (out-pôis), *v. t.* To outweigh.

If your parts of virtue and your infirmities were cast into a balance, I know the first would much outweigh the other. *Hawth.*

Outporch (out-pôrç), *n.* An entrance.

'Some outporch of the church.' *Milton.*

Outport (out-pôrt), *n.* A port at some distance from the seat of trade or from the chief custom-house. *Stimonds.*

Outpost (out-pôst), *n.* 1. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.—2. The troops placed at such a station.

Outpour (out-pôr), *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream, to effuse. 'What numbers numberless the city gates out-poured.' *Milton.*

Outpour (out-pôr), *n.* An outflow.

Outpower (out-pow-er), *v. t.* To surpass in power; to overpower. 'One who outpowered all the rest.' *Fuller.*

Outpray (out-prâ), *v. t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. 'Outprays a saint.' *Dryden.*

Outpreach (out-prêç), *v. t.* To surpass in preaching, to produce more effect than in inculcating lessons or truth. 'Able to outpreach all the orators you ever heard.' *Hawthorn.*

And for a villain's quick conversion
A pity can outpreach a groan.
Young's Fanny.

Outprise (out-pris'), *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

In such thy offering lies outprise all. *J. Keble.*

Output (out-pût), *n.* The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, *as* coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, *etc.*

Outputer (out-pût-er), *n.* In old law, one who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house. *Cowell.*

Outquarters (out-kwâr-ters), *n. pl.* *See* *quarters* away from the headquarters. 'A dragon regiment one of whose outquarters was at the barracks.' *Warren.*

Outquench (out-kwenç), *v. t.* To quench out; to extinguish. *Spranger.* [Rare.]

Outrage (out-râj), *n.* [Fr. *outrage*, O. Fr. *outrage*, from L. L. *ultrageum*, L. *ultra*, beyond. *See* *ULTRA.*] 1. Rude or injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief; audacious transgression of law or decency. 'The outrageous outrages of your duke to merchants.' *Shak.* 'Outrages on silly women.' *Shak.*

He wrought great outrages, wanting all the country where he went. *Spranger.*

2. Manifestation of rage; frantic language or conduct. *Shak.*—*Adj.* *Insult, Outrage.* *See* under *AFROST.*

Outrage (out-râj), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *outraged*; ppr. *outraging*. [Fr. *outrager*. *See* the noun.] 1. To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough or rude treatment of any kind, to do violence to; to abuse; to maltreat.

Rage and insolent words outrage men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

Specifically—2. To commit a rage or indecent assault upon.

Outrage (out-râj), *v. i.* To be guilty of violent rudeness; to be outrageous.

Three or four great coats in court will outrage in apparel, huge boots, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Adams.*

Outrage (out-râj), *v. i.* To exceed in raging; to rage beyond or more than. *Young.*

Outrageous (out-râj-us), *a.* 1. Characterized by outrage; violent; furious; turbulent; abusive; *as, outrageous villanies, outrageous talk.* 'These outrageous broils.' *Shak.*

'The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.' *Shak.*—2. Excessive, exceeding reason or decency; grossly exaggerated.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of outrageous paucity. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I profess'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forgott. *Shak.*

Outrageously (out-râj-us-ly), *adv.* In an outrageous manner; with great violence; furiously, excessively.

I am not one of those who think that the people are ever in the wrong: they have been so, frequently and outrageously, both in other countries and in this. *Barth.*

Outrageousness (out-râj-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being outrageous; fury; violence; enormity. *Dryden.*

Outrale, *v. t.* To be outrageous. *Chaucer.*

Outrance (ô-brân), *n.* [Fr. *ultrance*, from L. *ultra*, beyond.] The last extremity.

Combat a outrance, a desperate fight, often a duel, in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the combat ceases. *Protest.*

Outrank (out-rânk), *v. t.* To excel in rank or precedence, to be superior in rank.

Outrap (out-râp), *v. t.* To surpass in rapping, to exceed in loudness of rap. *Pope.*

Outray (out-râ), *v. i.* To spread out in array. 'Now they outray to your feet.' *Chapman.*

Outrase (out-râs), *v. t.* To raise to extermination, to root out entirely. *Sandys.*

Outré (ô-trâ), *a.* [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits, extravagant; exaggerated; overstrained.

As Dr. Smith was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat outré to answer his purpose. *Granger.*

Outreach (out-rêç), *v. t.* 1. To reach or extend beyond.—2. To cheat; to overreach. 'A man who makes friends only to outreach them.' *Mrs. Gore.* [Rare.]

Outreason (out-rê-son), *v. t.* To steel or surpass in reasoning.

Able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrin, to baffle their profoundest Rabbins, and to outreason the very Athenians. *South.*

Outreckon (out-rêk-on), *v. t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians for centuries more. *Sp. Pharsim.*

Outrevidence (ô-tr-ê-wê-dôns), *n.* [Fr. *outrévidence*—*outra*, beyond, and O. Fr. *evidere*, to think; Fr. *ép. Fr. evider*, from L. *evidere*, to think.] Overcoming presumption; arrogant or insulting conduct. *R. Johnson; Sir W. Scott.*

Some think, my lord, is both given you addition of pride and outrevidence. *Chapman.*

Outridden (out-rîd-n), *v. t.* To excel in redness, to be or grow redder than. 'Outridden all voluptuous garden-roses.' *Tennyson.*

Outrode, *v. t.* [Out, and *rode*, counsel.] To surpass or excel in counsel. *Chaucer.*

Outraign (out-rî-n), *v. t.* To reign longer

than; to reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*

Outraly, *adv.* Utterly. *Chaucer.*

Outrenne, *v. t.* To outrun. *Chaucer.*

Outrick (out-rik), *n.* A rick or heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*

Outride (out-rîd'), *v. t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than. 'And being better horned out-ride me.' *Shak.*

Outride (out-rîd'), *n.* 1. A riding out; an excursion.—2. A place for riding.

Your province is the town; leave me a small out-ride in the country, and I shall be content. *South.*

Outrigger (out-rid-er), *n.* 1. A summer whose office is to cite men before the sheriff.

2. One who travels about on horseback.—3. A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

Outrigger (out-rid-er), *n.* *See* *1.* A strong and firmly-fixed beam stretched across a vessel, and projecting from it, with keel or guys connecting the end of it and a mast-head, in order to secure the mast in the operation of careening, by counteracting the strain it suffers from the effort of the careening tackle. (2) In certain foreign boats and canoes, a contrivance for counterbalancing the heeling over effect of the sails,

which are large in proportion to the breadth of the vessel. Outriggers are of various forms, but may be described generally as two spars fastened athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length sometimes to windward, sometimes to leeward. The extreme ends of these spars are connected by a heavy beam, sometimes in the shape of a small canoe. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, which may be loaded with additional weight when required. Outriggers are also used in narrow canoes having no sails, in order to give them stability and prevent upsetting. When so applied they may be formed of bamboo, and project from both sides of the vessel, the connecting piece at each extremity touching the water. (c) An iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity, so as to increase the leverage of the oars. Hence, a light boat for river matches provided with each apparatus. (d) Any boom rigged out from a vessel to hang boats by clear of the ship when at anchor, or for other purposes.

Outright (out-rit), *adv.* 1. Immediately; without delay; at once.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged outright. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely; wholly; altogether.

Men cease to doubt when they distribute outright. *Cord. Monmouth.*

To surpass in ring-

m; to drown by the

n. t. To surpass; to

outrival one an-

dition.

'to tear apart or sever

violently.

To exceed to reas-

ted herd.' *Shak.*

The confused noise

syring or roaring to-

gether. [Rare.]

Outrode, *Outrode* (out-rôd), *n.* An excursion. 1 Mac. xv. 41.

Outromance (out-rô-man'), *v. t.* To exceed in romantic character.

Their real undertone outromanced the fiction of many event adventures. *Fuller.*

Outroot (out-rüt'), *v.t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.

Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age. *Rowe.*
Outrun (out-run'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed in running; to leave behind.

So they ran both together; and the other disciple
did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre.
Jn. xx. 4.
2. To exceed; as, to allow zeal to outrun discretion.

We outrun the present income, as not doubting to
reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future
project. *Addison.*

—To outrun the constable. See under CON-
STABLE.

Outrush (out-rush'), *v.t.* To rush or issue
out rapidly or forcibly. 'Forthwith out-
rushed a gust.' *Garth.*

Outrush (outrush'), *n.* A gushing or rushing
out; an outflow.

Outsail (out-sail'), *v.t.* To sail faster than;
to leave behind in sailing. *Beau. & Fl.*

Outscape (out-skip'), *n.* Power of escap-
ing. 'Barr'd all outscape.' *Chapman.*

Outscent (out-sent'), *v.t.* To scent or smell
more strongly than; to surpass in odour.
Fuller.

Outsold (out-sköld'), *v.t.* To surpass in
soulding.

We grant thou canst outsold us. *Shak.*

Outsorn (out-skorn'), *v.t.* To bear down
or confront by contempt; to despise. *Shak.*

Outsourcing (out-skour'ing), *n.* Substance
washed or scoured out.

Outsout (out-skout'), *v.t.* To drive out;
to outface. 'Outsout the grim opposition.'
Morton.

Outsell (out-sel'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed in amount
of sales.—2. To exceed in the selling price.
Sir W. Temple.—3. To exceed in value.

She stripp'd it from her arm—I see her yet—
Her pretty action did outsell her gift.
Shak.

Outsentry (out-sen-tri'), *n.* *Milit.* A sentry
placed considerably in advance; a sentry
who guards the approach to a place at a
distance in advance of it.

Outset (out-set'), *n.* A setting out; beginning;
start; first entrance on any business.

This is no pleasant prospect at the outset of a political
journey. *Burke.*

Outsettlement (out-set-l-ment), *n.* A settle-
ment away from the main settlement.

Outsettler (out-set-lér'), *n.* One who settles
at a distance from the main body.

Outshine (out-shin'), *v.t.* To excel in lustre
or excellence; as, Homer outshines all other
poets.

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind.;
Satan exalted sat.
Milton.

Outshine (out-shin'), *v.t.* To shine out or
forth; to emit beams or lustre. 'Bright,
outshining beams.' *Shak.*

Outshone (out-shon'), *pret.* & *pp.* of out-
shine.

Outshoot (out-shüt'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed or
excel in shooting.

The forward youth
Will learn to outshoot you in your proper bow.
Dryden.

2. To shoot beyond.
Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers'
mark. *Norris.*

Out-shot (out-shot'), *n.* A projection; the
projecting part of an old building. [Scotch.]

Outshut (out-shüt'), *v.t.* To shut out or ex-
clude. 'He outshuts my prayer.' *Donne.*

Outside (out-said'), *n.* 1. The external part
of a thing; the outer or exposed parts or
surface.—2. Superficial appearance; exter-
nal aspect or features; what merely strikes
the eye. 'A swashing and a martial outside.'
Shak.

A goodly outside falsehood bath. *Shak.*

3. The part or place that lies without or be-
yond an inclosure.

I threw open the door of my chamber and found
the family standing on the outside. *Spectator.*

4. One who or that which is without; parti-
cularly, a passenger on the outside of a
coach or carriage.

The outsider did as outsiders always do. They
were very cheerful and talkative at the beginning of
every stage. *Dickens.*

5. The farthest limit; the utmost; extreme
estimate; generally with the definite ar-
ticle.

Two hundred load upon an acre they reckon the
outside of what is to be laid. *Mortimer.*

6. pl. The exterior sheets of any parcel of
printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets.
Mayhew.

Outside (out-said'), *a.* Belonging to the super-
ficies; being on the outside; external; super-
ficial; consisting in show.

Outsider (out-said-ér'), *n.* 1. One not belong-
ing to a party, association, or set in society;
one unconnected or unacquainted with any-
thing in question. 'He is only an outsider,
and not in the mysteries.' *Dickens.*—2. In
horse-racing, a horse which is not a favourite
in the betting.

It was evident he was still the favourite, and that
all others were complete outsiders. No betting man
would have backed the field for a shilling.
Lawrence.

Outsight (out-sit'), *a.* In *Scots law*, out-
sight plenishing is a designation given to
the movables without doors, as horses, cows,
oxen, ploughs, carts, and other implements
of husbandry. [Antiquated.]

Outsin (out-sin'), *v.t.* To go beyond in sin-
ning. *Killingbeck.*

Outsit (out-sit'), *v.t.* To sit beyond the time
of anything; to sit longer than.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time,
as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how
quickly does he outsit his pleasure! *South.*

Outskin (out-skin'), *n.* The external skin;
the surface. 'The bark and outskin of a
commonwealth.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Outskip (out-skip'), *v.t.* To avoid by flight.
'When thou thought'st thou could'st outskip
my vengeance.' *B. Jonson.*

Outskirt (out-skért'), *n.* Portion away from
the middle and near the edge or boundary
of an area; border; precinct; purlieu; as,
the outskirts of a forest or of a plain. 'The
outskirts of the town.' *Clarendon.*

Outslang (out-slang'), *v.t.* To excel or over-
come in the use of slang. 'He could out-
slang the boldest bargeman.' *Thackeray.*

Outsleep (out-slep'), *v.t.* To sleep beyond.

I fear we shall outsleep the coming morn. *Shak.*

Outslide (out-slid'), *v.t.* To slide outward
or forward; to advance by sliding.

At last our grating heels outslide,
Our good boats forward swing. *Whittier.*

Outsoar (out-sör'), *v.t.* To soar beyond. *Dr.*
H. More.

Outsound (out-sound'), *v.t.* To surpass in
sound. *Hammond.*

Outspan (out-span'), *v.t.* and *i.* [E. out,
and D. spannen, to put horses to—from span,
a team.] To yoke a team of oxen from a
wagon. [South Africa.]

The rear-guard had finished its usual morning
march, and outspanned, when Zulu skirmishers were
observed to surround the hills. *Daily News.*

Outsparkle (out-spär'k'l), *v.t.* To exceed in
sparkling.

Outspeak (out-spék'), *v.t.* To exceed in
speaking; to say more than.

Outspeak (out-spék'), *v.i.* To speak out or
aloud.

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight,
I'll go, my chief, I'm ready. *Campbell.*

Outspeed (out-spéd'), *v.t.* To surpass in
speed or velocity; to outstrip. 'Outspeed
the miracles of steam.' *Talfourd.*

Outspend (out-spend'), *n.* Outlay; expendi-
ture. 'A mere outspend of savageness.'
Jer. Taylor.

Outspin (out-spin'), *v.t.* To spin out; to
finish; to exhaust. 'That his long-yearned
life were quite outspin.' *B. Jonson.*

Outspoken (out-spök-n'), *a.* Free or bold of
speech; candid; frank. 'Perfectly honest
and outspoken.' *Dickens.*

Outsport (out-spört'), *v.t.* To sport beyond;
to outdo in sporting. 'Not to outsport dis-
cretion.' *Shak.*

Outspread (out-spre'd'), *v.t.* To spread out;
to extend. 'With sails outspread we fly.'
Pope.

Outstand (out-stand'), *v.t.* 1. To resist effec-
tually; to withstand; to sustain without
yielding. 'Sure never to outstand the first
attack that was made.' *Woodward.* [Rare.]
2. To stand longer than; to waste away by
too long standing; to exceed. *Shak.*

Outstand (out-stand'), *v.i.* To project out-
ward from the main body. *Johnson.*

Outstanding (out-standing'), *a.* Not col-
lected; unpaid; as, outstanding debts.

Outstare (out-stär'), *v.t.* To stare out of
countenance; to face down; to browbeat;
to outface.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

Outstay (out-stä'), *v.t.* To stay longer than;
to overstay; to remain beyond; as, to out-
stay one's welcome.

Outstep (out-step'), *v.t.* To step or go be-
yond; to exceed; to overstep.

Outstorm (out-storm'), *v.t.* To exceed in
storming or raging. 'Insults the tempest
and outstorms the skies.' *J. Barlow.*

Outstrait (out-strét'), *pp.* of outstretch. Out-
stretched. *Chaucer.*

Outstreet (out-strét'), *n.* A street in the ex-
tremities of a town. *Johnson.*

Outstretch (out-strech'), *v.t.* To extend;
to stretch or spread out; to expand. 'A
spacious plain, outstretched in circuit wide.'
Milton.

Outstride (out-strid'), *v.t.* To surpass in
striding. 'Outstriding the colossus of the
sun.' *B. Jonson.*

Outstrip (out-strip'), *v.t.* To outrun; to
advance beyond; to increase beyond; to ex-
ceed. 'Outstrip me in the race.' *Tenny-
son.* 'A family whose heirs had outstripped
their fortunes.' *Lord Lytton.*

Outsubtle (out-sut'), *v.t.* and *a.* To exceed
in subtlety. [Rare.]

The devil, I think,
Cannot outsubtle thee. *Beau. & Fl.*

Outsucken (out-suk-n'), *a.* In *Scots law*, a
term applied to multures, an *outsucken*
multure being a fair remuneration to a
miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by
such as are not astricked. See *MULTURE*,
SUCKEN, *INSUCKEN*.

Outsuffer (out-suffér'), *v.t.* To exceed in
suffering; to surpass in endurance of suffer-
ing. *Sir W. Davenant.*

Outswear (out-swär'), *v.t.* To exceed in
swearing; to overpower by swearing.

We'll outface them and outswear them too. *Shak.*

Outsweat (out-swet'), *v.t.* To sweat out.
Beau. & Fl.

Outsweeten (out-swét'n'), *v.t.* To exceed in
sweetness. 'The leaf of eglantine, whom
not to slander outsweeten'd not thy breath.'
Shak.

Outswell (out-swel'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed in
swelling. *Shak.*—2. To overflow. 'The
waters in the metaphor outswelling and
breaking down their banks.' *Hewitt.*

Out-take (out-ták'), *prep.* Except; besides.

Out-taken (out-tak-en'), *prep.* Taken out;
excepted.

Outtalk (out-tak'), *v.t.* To overpower by
talking; to exceed in talking.

This gentleman will outtalk us all. *Shak.*

Outtell (out-tel'), *v.t.* [Out, and tell=count
or reckon.] To tell or reckon more than is
just; to overreckon.

This is the place, I have outtold the clock
For haste; he is not here. *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-term (out-tér'm), *n.* Anything outward
or superficial, as manner, or a slight remark.
'Not to bear cold forms, nor men's out-terms.'
B. Jonson.

Outthrow (out-thrö'), *v.t.* To throw out or
beyond. 'Firebrand of hell . . . from
thence outthroven into this world to work
confusion.' *Spenser.*

Outtongue (out-tung'), *v.t.* To bear down
by talk, clamour, or noise. *Shak.*

Outtop (out-top'), *v.t.* To overtop.

Out-turn (out-tér'n), *n.* Quantity of goods or
products produced; as, the out-turn of a mine.

Outwine (out-twin'), *v.t.* To disentangle;
to extricate; to disengage. 'He stopped,
and from the wound the reed outwined.'
Fairfax.

Outwure (out-üzhür'), *v.t.* To exceed or
surpass in usurious exactions. *Pope.* [Rare.]

Outvalue (out-val'ü'), *v.t.* To exceed in price
or value. *Boyle.*

Outvenom (out-ven'om'), *v.t.* To exceed in
poison.

No, 'tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile. *Shak.*

Outvie (out-vi'), *v.t.* To exceed; to surpass.

For folded locks on fruitful plains
Fair Britain all the world outvies. *Dryden.*

Outvillain (out-vil'lán'), *v.t.* To exceed in
villany. *Shak.*

Outvoice (out-vols'), *v.t.* To exceed in roar-
ing or clamour. 'Whose shouts and claps
outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea.' *Shak.*

Outvote (out-vót'), *v.t.* To exceed in the
number of votes given; to defeat by plurality
of suffrages.

They were outvoted by other sects of philosophers.

Outwalk (out-wák'), *v.t.* To walk farther,
longer, or faster than; to leave behind in
walking.

Have I . . . outwatch'd,
Yea and outwalked any ghost alive. *B. Jonson.*

Outwall (out-wál'), *n.* 1. The exterior wall
of a building or fortress.—2. Superficial ap-
pearance of a person. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Outward (out-wărd), *a.* [A. Sax. *dræward*, external.] 1. Forming the superficial part; anterior; external; as, the outward coat of an onion.

Many eat our hammers on the outward walls. *Shak.*

2. External; visible; showing; appearing; as, outward hair.

What outward form and feature are

Not growth but in part,

But what within is good and fair

He teach with the heart. *Coleridge.*

3. Foreign; not intestine.

It was intended to make an outward way to join

With some isolation within doors. *Sir F. Haywood.*

4. Tending to the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its outward way.

Or, in the prison place, consume this prey. *Dryden.*

5. Coming or derived from without, not

properly belonging to one; adventitious.

Princes have but their titles for their glories.

An outward honour for an inward toil. *Shak.*

6. Civil; public as opposed to religious.

1 Chr. xvi. 28.—7. In the carnal, fleshly,

superior; not spiritual, as, the outward

man.—Outward angle, the same as exterior

angle. See ANGLE.—Outward charges (naut.),

the pilotage or other charges incurred by a

vessel on leaving port.

Outward (out-wărd), *a.* External form.

I do not think

So fair an outward, and such stuff within.

Endows a man but he. *Shak.*

Outward (out-wărd), *adv.* 1. Outwards.

How quickly the wrong side may be turned

outward. *Shak.*—2. From a part or country;

as, a ship bound outward.

Outward-bound (out-wărd-bound), *a.* Proceeding

from a port or country, as, an out-

ward-bound ship.

Outwardly (out-wărd-lî), *adv.* In an out-

ward manner. (a) externally; opposed to in-

wardly; as, outwardly sound but inwardly

rotten. (b) in appearance, not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with some

holy reverence for that goodness which they can-

not be persuaded to practice—nay, which they out-

wardly seem to despise. *As. Spens.*

Outwardness (out-wărd-nēs), *n.* State of

being outward.

Outwards (out-wărdz), *adv.* Towards the

outer parts, away from some interior or

inner point.

Outwash (out-wăsh), *v. t.* To wash out; to

cleanse from. *Dowse.* [Rare.]

Outwatch (out-wăch), *v. t.* To surpass in

watching; to watch longer than; to observe

all the disappearance of; as, to outwatch

the stars. *Outwatch the bear* (constella-

tion). *Wells.*

Outway (out-wăy), *n.* A way or passage out;

an outlet. *Diverse streets and outways.*

Ph. Fletcher.

Outwear (out-wă), *v. t.* 1. To wear out.

With age outwears. *Wells.*—2. To con-

tinue to the end of. 'Till painful study shall

outwear three years. *Shak.* 'By the stream,

If I the night outwear. *Pope.*—3. To last

longer than something else.

Outweary (out-wă-ri), *v. t.* To weary out;

to exhaust by weariness, to fatigue exceed-

ingly. *Cowley.*

The decay of the city of Venice is, in many respects,

like that of an outworn and aged human frame.

Andrieux.

Outwood (out-wăd), *v. t.* To weed out, to

extirpate, as a weed. *Synonym.*

Outwring (out-wăp), *v. t.* To exceed in wring-

ing. *Sir W. Darnley.*

Outweigh (out-wă), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in

weight.—2. To exceed in value, influence,

or importance. 'If any think brave death

outweighs bad life. *Shak.*

One self-approving base whole years outweights

Of stupid merriness and of kind banquets. *Pope.*

Outwell (out-wel), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To well out;

to gush or pour forth. *Synonym; Transcend.*

Outwhere (out-hîr), *v. t.* To exceed in

hardness. *Pope.*

Outwith (out-wîth), *v. t.* To get out of.

Synonym.

Outwind (out-wînd), *v. t.* To extricate by

winding; to unloose.

When shall these coils be outwinded

Thyself from this and yon? *Dr. H. More.*

Outwing (out-wîng), *v. t.* 1. To move faster

on the wing; to outstrip.—2. *Wells.* To gain

an advantageous position with regard to

either wing of an opposing force, by extend-

ing the flank of a line or army in action.

Outwit (out-wî), *v. t.* To surpass in design

or stratagem, to overreach; to defeat or

frustrate by superior ingenuity, to prove

too clever for.

After the death of Cressus, Pompey found himself

outwitted by Caesar and broke with him. *Dryden.*

Outwith (out-wîth), *prep.* Outside of; a

Scotts law word.

The evidence, outwith her family, of the major

having previously told that he meant to marry her,

was extremely meagre, and rested upon the testi-

mony of two witnesses. *Lord Duns.*

Outwork (out-wô), *v. t.* To exceed in sorrow

'Let none outwork me.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Outwork (out-wôrk), *n.* A part of a forti-

fication at some distance from the main for-

trass or citadel. Outworks are works raised

within or beyond the ditch of a fortified

place, for the purpose of covering the place

or keeping the besiegers at a distance.

Outwork (out-wôrk), *v. t.* To surpass in

work or labour. *B. Jonson.*

Outworth (out-wôth), *v. t.* To exceed in

value. 'A beggar's book outworths a noble's

blood.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Outwrest (out-wôst), *v. t.* To extort; to

wrest or draw forth by violence. *Synonym.*

Outwrite (out-wî), *v. t.* To surpass in writ-

ing.

Outwray (out-wî), *v. t.* To excel in acting

the racy or fool; to exceed in buffoonery.

R. Jonson.

Ouvrandra (ou-vî-rân-dra), *n.* A genus of

plants belonging to the Juncaceae. *O.*

fenestrata is a Madagascar plant remarkable

for the apparent absence of parenchyma in

its leaf, so that it resembles a skeleton leaf.

Microscopic examination, however, shows

that the parenchyma is really present sur-

rounding the nerve, and in the very young

state of the plant the spaces are nearly if

not quite filled with it. See LATTICE-LIKE.

Ovus (ôv), *n.* See OVA.

Ovum, *n.* See OVA.

Ova (ôva), *n.* The plural form of ovum

(which see).

Oval (ôval), *a.* (Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an

egg, the shape of an egg, cog. Gr. *ôva*, an

egg.) Of the shape or figure of the outline

of an egg, resembling the longitudinal sec-

tion of an egg, elliptical.

Monument, nearest to the central aim,

Does in an oval orbit circling run.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Oval (ôval), *n.* A general name given to a

figure in the shape of the outline of an egg,

or resembling the longitudinal section of an

egg. The oval has a general resemblance

to the ellipse, but unlike the latter, it is not

symmetrical, being broader at one end than

at the other. (See ELLIPSE.) The carpenter's

oval is made up of four circular arcs,

taken from two unequal circles and placed

symmetrically so that the opposite arcs are

equal, and adjacent ones meet, but do not

cut each other.

Ovalbumen (ô-val-bâ-men), *n.* The albumen

or white of an egg.

Ovalia (ô-vâ-li-a), *a. pl.* [From L. *ovum*, an

egg.] One of the two sections into which

crustaceans of the order Lamdipoda are

divided, the other section being the FIL-

iforma, or thread-like species. The Ovalia

are characterized by a shorter and broader

body, and shorter and stouter legs. See

FILIFORMIA.

Ovaliform (ô-val-i-form), *a.* [Oval and form.]

Egg-shaped, having the longitudinal section

oval and the transverse circular; oval-

shaped. *Meander.*

Ovally (ô-val-lî), *adv.* In an oval form; as

as to be oval.

Ovanti (ô-van-tî), *n.* [L. *ovans*, ovantis, pp.

of *ovo*, to celebrate an ovation, to triumph.]

Enjoying an ovation. *Holland.*

Ovarian, **Ovarial** (ô-vâr-î-an, ô-vâr-î-al), *n.*

Belonging to the female ovary.—**Ovarian**

cyst or tumour, a morbid growth in the

ovary of a woman, sometimes weighing 80

or 100 lbs. or more, consisting of a cyst con-

taining a thin or thickropy fluid, causing

the disease known as ovarian dropsy, which

is now generally cured by the operation of

ovariotomy.

Ovariologist (ô-vâr-i-ô-om-lîst), *n.* One

who practices ovariology.

These two men, Spencer Wells and Thomas Keith,

are now the foremost ovariologists in the world.

Scottsman (Nov. 28, 1891).

Ovariectomy (ô-vâr-i-ô-om-i), *n.* The opera-

tion for removing the ovary, or rather a

tumour in the ovary, an ovarian tumour or

cyst; a surgical operation first performed in

1866, and long considered exceedingly dan-

gerous, but lately performed with great

and increasing success.

Ovarious (ô-vâr-i-ous), *a.* Consisting of eggs.

[Rare.]

He to the rocks

Dive clinging, gathers his ovarious food. *Thomson.*

Ovarium (ô-vâr-i-um), *n.* An ovary (which

see).

Ovary (ô-vâr-î), *n.* [Mod. L. *ovarium*, from

L. *ovum*, an egg.] 1. The part of a female

animal in which

the ova, reproduc-

tive germs or eggs,

are formed and

developed.—2. In

bot. a hollow case

inclosing ovules

or young seeds,

containing one or

more cells, and

ultimately becom-

ing the fruit. To-

gether with the

style and stigma it

constitutes the

female system of

the vegetable

kingdom. When it is united to the calyx

it is called inferior; when separated from

it it is termed superior. A free ovary is one

not adherent to the calyx; a perigynous

ovary is one placed on the inner walls of a tubular

calyx.

Ovate, **Ovated** (ô-vât, ô-vât-ed), *a.* [L.

ovatus.] Egg-shaped, with the lower ex-

trimites broadest.—An

ovate leaf is one of greater

length than breadth, round-

ed at both ends, with the

lower end broader, as in

chickweed and periwinkle.

Ovate-acuminate (ô-vât-a-

hâ-min-ât), *a.* Same as

Ovate-acuminatus.

Ovate-cylindrical (ô-

vât-sil-in-drî-shus), *a.* Same

as Ovate-cylindricus.

Ovate-deltoid (ô-vât-dêl-toid), *a.* Same as

Ovate-deltoid.

Ovate-lanceolate

the top or summit of; as, the stars or heavens over our heads. 'Over my altars hath he hung his lance.' *Shak.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Over whose heads those arrows fly
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

2. Across; from side to side of; implying a passing or moving either above a thing, or on the surface of it; as, to jump over a brook; to sail over a river.

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus, poison birds which fly over them. *Bacon.*

3. Upon the surface or whole surface of; through the whole extent of; to and fro upon; as, to wander over the earth; to walk over a city. 'Go along o'er the wide world with me.' *Shak.*—4. Above, denoting eminence or superiority in excellence, dignity, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has over the heathen. 'Young Pallas shows conspicuous o'er the rest.' *Dryden.*—5. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing. 'I will make thee ruler over many things.' *Mat. xxv. 23.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign, not over, but next and immediately under the people. *Dryden.*

6. With care, oversight, or concern for; in a state of watchfulness with respect to. 'Dost thou not watch over my sin?' *Job xiv. 16.*

Wise governors have as great a watch over fames as they have of the actions and designs. *Bacon.*

7. Denoting a state of being engaged in, or attentive to, something. 'Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl.' *Shak.*

As the grim lion fawneth o'er his prey,
So o'er this sleeping soul doth Tarquin stay.
His rage of lust by gazing qualified. *Shak.*

Hence, indicating the cause or motive of an action as present and in sight. 'That you insult, exult, and all at once, over the wretched.' *Shak.*—8. Denoting superiority as the result of a struggle of contest.

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

9. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep corn over the winter.—10. Coming up above; covering; immersing; as, the water is over the shoes or boots. 'Inch-thick, knee-deep, o'er head and ears.' *Shak.*—11. Upwards of; more than; as, he has over a thousand pounds.—*Over*, in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er*, and this is the case whether it stands alone or forms the first part of a compound.

Over (*ô'vër*), *adv.* 1. From side to side; in width; across; athwart. 'A circular rim about a foot over.' *N. Grey.*—2. From one to another by transferring; as, to hand over goods to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tiran, who delivereth it over to that son that he had chosen. *Bacon.*

3. From one side to the other, by passing; especially, from one shore to the other; as, to carry anything over to France, or to bring anything over to England.

They brought new customs and new vices o'er,
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

4. From one side to another; as, to show a different side; as, to roll over; to turn over. 5. On the surface, so as to cover it. 'The desk that's covered o'er with Turkish tapestry.' *Shak.*—6. Above the top, brim, or edge; as, one slate laps over another.

Good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running over, shall men give unto your bosom. *Lu. vi. 38.*

7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit; in excess. 'He that gathered much had nothing over.' *Ex. xvi. 18.*—8. Through-out; from beginning to end; completely; as, to read over a book.

But one flead at a time, I'll fight their legions o'er. *Shak.*

Let them argue over all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea. *South.*

9. Having come to an end; past; by. To sit and taste till this meridian heat
Be over, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

10. Excessively; very; too; in a great degree. 'The word symbol should not seem to be over difficult.' *Baker.*—*Over and over*, repeatedly; once and again. 'And every night reviewed it o'er and o'er.' *W. Hart.*—*Over again*, once more; with repetition.

O kill not all my kindred o'er again. *Dryden.*

—*Over and above*, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited. 1 Chr. xxix. 3. 'He gained, over and above, the good will of the

people.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—*Over against*, opposite; in front. 'Over against this church stands a large hospital.' *Addison.*—*To give over*, (a) to cease from; as, to give over an enterprise. (b) To consider as in a hopeless state; as, the physicians have given over their patient.—*To run over*, (a) to run out over the brim; to be so full that any more runs over the brim. (b) To take a rapid survey of; as, to run over an account.—*All over*, (a) so as to affect the whole of a surface in every part; completely; as, he was all over blood; splashed with mud all over. (b) Finished; at an end: used impersonally; as, it is all over with me now.—*To throw over*, to fall to give expected help; to desert; to betray. 'They say the Rads are going to throw us over.' *Dickens.*—*Over* is much used as the first element in compounds, in which case the most common meaning it has is that of excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*, &c. As mentioned under *OVER*, *prep.*, it is poetically contracted into *o'er*.

Over (*ô'vër*), *a.* 1. Upper.

For these my hands from this my face shall rip,
Even with this knife, my nose and over lip. *Shir. for Magg.*

2. Covering; outer; as, over-shoes; an overcoat.—3. Superior; in this and preceding sense used chiefly in composition.

The over-lord, or lord paramount, or chief superior—the under or middle, or meane lord, and the vassal under him—formed ranks of manifest diversity. *Brougham.*

Over (*ô'vër*), *v.t.* To go over; to leap over, as in the game of leap-frog.

Whole troops of goblins poured into the churchyard and began playing at leap-frog with the tombstones, never stopping for an instant to take breath, but overing the highest among them, one after the other. *Dickens.*

Over (*ô'vër*), *n.* In cricket, a certain number of bowls pitched by a bowler from one end in succession, at the end of which the fielders pass over to different sides.

Over-abound (*ô'vër-a-bound'*), *v.i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant. 'So much does fructuous moisture o'er-abound.' *J. Phillips.*

Overact (*ô'vër-akt'*), *v.t.* 1. To act or perform to excess; as, he overacted his part.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their play by overacting some things in religion. *Tillotson.*

2. To over-influence; to act upon unduly.

The hope of inheritance overacts them, and on tongues enlarges their duty. *Milton.*

Overact (*ô'vër-akt'*), *v.i.* To act more than is necessary. 'You overact when you should underdo.' *B. Jonson.*

Over-action (*ô'vër-ak'shon*), *n.* Exaggerated or excessive action.

Over-active (*ô'vër-ak'tiv*), *a.* Too active; too much given to action.

Overaffect (*ô'vër-af-fekt'*), *v.t.* To affect or love unduly or too much. *Bp. Hall.*

Overagitate (*ô'vër-â-gi-tât*), *v.t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Bp. Hall.*

Overall (*ô'vër-al*), *adv.* All over; everywhere. *Spenser.*

Overalls (*ô'vër-alz*), *n. pl.* Loose trousers of a light, stout material, worn over others by workmen, to protect them from being soiled; waterproof leggings.

Over-anxiety (*ô'vër-ang-zî'e-tî*), *n.* The state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety. *Rogee.*

Over-anxious (*ô'vër-ang'kshus*), *a.* Anxious to excess.

It has a tendency to encourage in statesmen a meddling, intriguing, refining, over-anxious, overactive habit. *Brougham.*

Over-anxiously (*ô'vër-ang'kshus-lî*), *adv.* In an over-anxious manner; with excessive solicitude.

Overarch (*ô'vër-ârch*), *v.t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Overarch (*ô'vër-ârch*), *v.i.* To hang over like an arch. 'Brown with o'erarching shades.' *Pope.*

Overawe (*ô'vër-â*), *v.t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

A hundred thousand troops, well disciplined and commanded, will keep down millions of ploughmen and artisans. A few regiments of household troops are sufficient to overawe all the discontented spirits of a large capital. *Macaulay.*

Overawed (*ô'vër-ad'*), *p.* and *a.* 1. Restrained by awe.—2. Regarded as invested with an excessive power of inspiring awe.

Thus, free from censure, overawed by fear,
And praised for virtues that they scorn to wear,
The fleeing forms of many engage
Respect while stalking o'er life's narrow stage. *Cowper.*

Over-awful (*ô'vër-â'ful*), *a.* Excessively reverential; too much impressed with feelings of awe or reverence. 'To free ingenuous minds from that over-awful esteem of those more ancient than trusty fathers.' *Milton.*

Overbalance (*ô'vër-bal'ans*), *v.t.* 1. To more than balance; to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to surpass; to preponderate over. 'For deeds always overbalance words.' *South.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we overbalance them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

2. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; to cause to lose balance; often with reflexive pronouns; as, he overbalanced himself and fell.

Overbalance (*ô'vër-bal'ans*), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an overbalance of exports.

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the overbalance of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

Overbarren (*ô'vër-bar'en*), *a.* Excessively barren; very unproductive. *Bacon.*

Overbattel (*ô'vër-bat'l*), *a.* [Over, and oba battel, fertile.] Too fertile or fruitful. 'Overbattel grounds.' *Hooker.*

Overbear (*ô'vër-bâr*), *v.t.* 1. To bear down; to overpower; to bring under; to overwhelm. 'Weak shoulders overborne with burthening grief.' *Shak.* 'Overborne by numbers.' *Sir J. Denham.*

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may overbear the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison.*

All together down upon him
Bare, as a wild wave in the wide North-sea,
Green-glimmering toward the summit, bears, with all
Its stormy crests that smoke against the skies,
Down on a bark, and overbears the bark
And him that helms it, so they overborn.
Sir Lancelot and his charger. *Tennyson.*

2. To overcome by argument, entreaty, importunity, effrontery, or the like.

But Vivien deeming Merlin overborne
By instance, recommendation, and let her tongue
Rage like a fire among the noblest names. *Tennyson.*

Overbear (*ô'vër-bâr*), *v.i.* To bear or bring forth fruit or progeny to excess.

Overbearing (*ô'vër-bâr'ing*), *p.* and *a.*

1. Bearing down; repressing; overwhelming.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of overbearing multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

2. Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery; as, an overbearing disposition or manner. 'You brutal overbearing pest.' *J. H. Frere.*

Overbearingly (*ô'vër-bâr'ing-lî*), *adv.* In an overbearing manner; imperiously; dogmatically.

Overbend (*ô'vër-bend'*), *v.t.* To bend to excess. 'Displacing or overbending our natural faculties.' *Donne.*

Overbend (*ô'vër-bend'*), *v.i.* To bend over.

Overbid (*ô'vër-bid'*), *v.t.* To bid or offer beyond; to outbid.

You have o'erbid all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden.*

Overbid (*ô'vër-bid'*), *v.i.* To bid more than a just price; to offer more than an equivalent.

Overblow (*ô'vër-blô'*), *v.i.* 1. To blow with too much violence.—2. To blow over, or be past its violence.

Overblow (*ô'vër-blô'*), *v.t.* 1. To blow away; to dissipate by wind. 'And when this cloud of sorrow's overblown.' *Waller.*—2. In music, to blow into too much; as, a pipe is said to be overblown when the pressure of air forces it to sound an over-tone, instead of its fundamental note.

Overboard (*ô'vër-bôrd*), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall overboard.—*Thrown overboard* (*ô'vër-bôrd*), discarded; deserted; betrayed.

Overbore (*ô'vër-bôl'*), *v.i.* To boll over; to boll unduly.

Nor is it discontent to keep the mind
Deep in its fountain, lest it overbore
In the hot throng. *Byron.*

Overbold (*ô'vër-bôld*), *a.* Unduly bold; bold to excess; forward; impudent. 'Saucy and overbold.' *Shak.*

Overboldly (*ô'vër-bôld-lî*), *adv.* In an overbold manner; impudently; forwardly. 'If overboldly we have borne ourselves.' *Shak.*

Overbookish (*ô'vër-bûk'ish*), *a.* Unduly or excessively given to books or study.

You must forsake
This overbookish humor. *Ford.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, buil;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abume; y, Sc. ley.

Overbounteous (ô-vér-boun'té-us), *a.* Bounteous to excess. *Milton.*

Overbow (ô-vér-bou), *v.t.* To bow or bend over; to bend in a contrary direction. 'That old error . . . that the best way to straighten what is crooked is to overbow it.' *Fuller.*

Overbreed (ô-vér-bréd'), *v.t.* To breed to excess or more than is necessary.

Overbright (ô-vér-brít), *a.* Bright to excess; too bright. 'Eyes not downdropt nor overbright.' *Tennyson.*

Overbrim (ô-vér-brím'), *v.t.* 1. To flow over the brim or edge: said of the liquid.—2. To be so full as to overflow: said of the vessel or cavity in which any liquid is. 'Till the cup of rage o'erbrim.' *Coleridge.*

Overbrimmed (ô-vér-brím'd), *a.* Furnished with too large a brim. 'An overbrimmed blue bonnet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Overbrow (ô-vér-brou'), *v.t.* To hang over; to impend.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades o'erbrow the valleys deep.

Coltins.

Overbuild (ô-vér-bíld'), *v.t.* 1. To build over. Terribly arched and aquiline his nose.
And overbuild with most impending brow.

Cooper.

2. To build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires; as, that part of the town is overbuilt.

Overbuild (ô-vér-bíld'), *v.t.* To build beyond the demand; to build beyond one's means.

Overbulk (ô-vér-bulk'), *v.t.* To oppress by bulk; to overtower; to overwhelm. *Shak.*

Overburden, **Overburthen** (ô-vér-bér'dn, ô-vér-bér'thén), *v.t.* To load with too great weight; to overload; as, to be overburdened with work. *Sir T. More.*

Over-burdensome (ô-vér-bér'dn-sum), *a.* Too burdensome.

Eumenes did not only think all carriages to be over-burdensome, but the number of his men to be more troublesome than available. *Raleigh.*

Overburn (ô-vér-bérn'), *v.t.* To burn too much or unduly.

Take care you overburn not the turf: it is only to be burnt so as to make it break. *Mortimer.*

Overburn (ô-vér-bérn'), *v.t.* To burn too much; to be overzealous.

Overburning (ô-vér-bérn'ing), *a.* Overwarm; unduly intense; excessive; as, overburning zeal.

Overbusy (ô-vér-bí'zi), *a.* Too busy.

Overbuy (ô-vér-bí'), *v.t.* 1. To buy at too dear a rate. *Bp. Hall.*—2. To buy at too great an extent.

Overcanopy (ô-vér-kan'ô-pli), *v.t.* To cover as with a canopy. 'A bank . . . quite overcanopied with luscious woodbine.' *Shak.*

Overcapable (ô-vér-ká'pá-bli), *a.* Overliable or prone to be followed by of. 'Credulous and overcapable of such pleasing errors.' *Hooker.*

Overcare (ô-vér-kár), *n.* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden.*

Overcareful (ô-vér-kár'ful), *a.* Careful to excess.

Overcarrying (ô-vér-kár'king), *a.* Too full of care; over-anxious. 'Solicitously overcarrying for the future.' *Fuller.*

Overcarry (ô-vér-kár'i), *v.t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*

Overcast (ô-vér-kaast'), *v.t.* 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. 'The clouds that overcast our morn.' *Dryden.*—2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.

The king in his account of peace and calm did much overcast his fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To cover; to overspread. 'The colour wherewith it overcasteth itself.' *Hooker.*—4. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge.

Overcatch (ô-vér-kach'), *v.t.* To overtake. 'In the very door him overcaught.' *Spenser.*

Over-cautions (ô-vér-ká'shuus), *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess.

Over-cautiously (ô-vér-ká'shuus-ly), *adv.* In an over-cautious manner; cautiously to excess.

Overchange (ô-vér-chân'), *n.* Excessive change; fickleness. 'A thing out of the overchange of nature.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

Overcharge (ô-vér-chárj'), *v.t.* 1. To charge or burden to excess; to oppress; to overburden. 'His overcharged soul.' *Shak.* 'The heavy load of abundance with which we oppress and overcharge nature.' *Raleigh.*—2. To crowd too much; to fill too numerously. Our language is overcharged with consonants. *Addison.*

3. To load with too great a charge, as a gun. 'Like guns o'charged.' *Sir J. Denham.*

4. To make an excessive charge against; to put too great a debt upon; to rate too high. 5. To exaggerate; as, to overcharge a statement.—*Overcharged mine.* See *MINN.*

Overcharge (ô-vér-chárj'), *n.* An excessive charge, load, or burden; a charge of more than is just in an account; a charge beyond what is proper, as of a gun.

Over-civil (ô-vér-sívil'), *a.* Unduly or excessively civil or polite; flatteringly or fawningly civil.

So over-violent, or over-civil,
That every man with him was god or devil. *Dryden.*

Overclean (ô-vér-klén'), *v.t.* To clean to excess. 'A knife and fork which had not been worn out with overcleaning.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Overclimb (ô-vér-klím'), *v.t.* To climb over. *Survey.*

Overcloud (ô-vér-klaud'), *v.t.* To cover or overspread with clouds. 'To overcloud joy with sorrow.' *Abp. Laud.*

Overcloy (ô-vér-kloi'), *v.t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*

Overcoat (ô-vér-kót'), *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat; a greatcoat.

Over-cold (ô-vér-kóld'), *a.* 1. Cold or chilling to excess.—2. Too frigid or unimpassioned. 'An over-cold praise.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overcolour (ô-vér-kul'ér), *v.t.* To colour to excess or too highly; hence, to exaggerate. *Roget.*

Overcome (ô-vér-kum'), *v.t.* 1. To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; as, to overcome enemies in battle.—2. To surmount; to rise above; to get the better of.

Little misfortunes that happened to them which of themselves they could never be able to overcome. *Law.*

3. To have sway over; to rule; to domineer over. 'Overcome with pride.' *Shak.*—4. To spread over; to cover; to overflow; to surcharge.

The trees . . .
Overcome with moss and baleful mistletoe. *Shak.*

5.† To come upon; to invade suddenly. 'Overcome us like a summer cloud.' *Shak.*

Overcome (ô-vér-kum'), *v.t.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rom. iii. 4.*

Overcomer (ô-vér-kum'ér), *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

Overcomingly (ô-vér-kum'ing-ly), *adv.* In the manner of one who overcomes; with superiority. *Dr. H. More.*

Over-confidence (ô-vér-kon'fí-dens), *n.* The state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

Over-confident (ô-vér-kon'fí-dent), *a.* Confident to excess.

Over-confidently (ô-vér-kon'fí-dent-ly), *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

Overcostly (ô-vér-kost'li), *a.* Unduly or excessively costly or expensive.

That they [ceremonies] ought to be many, and overcostly, no true Protestant will affirm. *Milton.*

Overcount (ô-vér-kount'), *v.t.* 1. To rate above the true value.—2. To outnumber. *Shak.*

Overcover (ô-vér-kuv'ér), *v.t.* To cover completely. 'Overcovered quite with dead men's rattling bones.' *Shak.*

Overcraw (ô-vér-kra'), *v.t.* To overcrawl. *Spenser.*

Over-credulous (ô-vér-kred'ú-lus), *a.* Credulous to excess; too apt to believe. *Milton.*

Overcrown (ô-vér-kró'), *v.t.* To triumph over; to overpower.

O, I die, Horatio;

This potent poison quite o'crows my spirit. *Shak.*

Over-cunning (ô-vér-kun'ing), *a.* Unduly or excessively cunning or ingenious. 'Unadvisedly over-cunning in misunderstanding me.' *Marston.*

Over-curious (ô-vér-kú'ri-us), *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

Overdare (ô-vér-dár'), *v.t.* and *i.* To exceed in daring; to dare too much or rashly; to be too daring.

Overdaring (ô-vér-dár'ing), *a.* Unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy; imprudently rash.

Overdark (ô-vér-dárk'), *adv.* Till after dark. [Rare.]

Whitefeld would wander through Christ Church meadows overdark. *North Brit. Rev.*

Overdate (ô-vér-dát'), *v.t.* To date beyond the proper period. 'His overdated minority.' *Milton.*

Overdeal (ô-vér-dél'), *n.* The amount over; the excess. 'The overdeal in the price will be double.' *Holland.*

Over-delicate (ô-vér-de'li-kát'), *a.* Delicate or dainty to excess; overnice. *Bp. Hall.*

Overdight (ô-vér-dít'), *a.* Decked over; overspread; covered over. *Spenser.*

Over-diligent (ô-vér-dí'li-jent'), *a.* Diligent to excess.

Overdo (ô-vér-dô'), *v.t.* 1. To do to excess; hence, to overact; to exaggerate. *Shak.*—2. To surpass or exceed in the performance. 'Should do and almost overdo the deeds of Lancelot.' *Tennyson.*—3. To fatigue or harass by too much action or labour.—4. To boil, bake, or roast too much; as, to overdo a mutton-chop.

Overdo (ô-vér-dô'), *v.t.* To labour too hard; to do too much.

Nature . . . much oftener overdoes than underdoes; . . . you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *N. Grew.*

Overdose (ô-vér-dôs), *n.* Too great a dose.

Overdose (ô-vér-dôs'), *v.t.* To dose excessively.

Overdraw (ô-vér-dra'), *v.t.* 1. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company; as, to overdraw one's account with a bank.—2. To exaggerate in representation, either in writing, speech, or a picture; as, to overdraw a tale of distress.

Overdress (ô-vér-dres'), *v.t.* and *i.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much.

In all, let nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor overdress, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

Overdrink (ô-vér-dríng'), *v.t.* and *i.* To drink to excess.

Overdrive (ô-vér-drív'), *v.t.* To drive too hard or beyond strength.

The stocks and herds with young are with me; and if men should overdrive them one day, all the stock will die. *Gen. xxxiii. 13.*

Overdrown (ô-vér-droun'), *v.t.* To drown or drench to excess; to wet excessively. 'Her overdrowned eyes.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Overdry (ô-vér-drí'), *v.t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

Overdry (ô-vér-drí'), *a.* Too dry.

Overdue (ô-vér-dú'), *a.* 1. Beyond the date or assigned limit; as, an overdue ship.—2. Past the time of payment, as a bill of exchange.

Overdye (ô-vér-dí'), *v.t.* To dye or tinge too deeply; to dye with a different colour. *Shak.*

Over-eager (ô-vér-é'gér), *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.

Over-eagerly (ô-vér-é'gér-ly), *adv.* In an over-eager manner; with excessive eagerness. 'Pursuing them over-eagerly into York.' *Milton.*

Over-eagerness (ô-vér-é'gér-nes), *n.* The state of being over-eager; excess of eagerness.

Over-earnest (ô-vér-ér'nest), *a.* Earnest overmuch; too much in earnest; severe. *Shak.*

Over-earnestness (ô-vér-ér'nest-nes), *n.* The state of being over-earnest; excess of earnestness.

Overeat (ô-vér-ét'), *v.t.* 1. To surfeit with eating; with reflexive pronouns; as, to overeat one's self.—2. To eat or bite all over. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Over-empty (ô-vér-em'ti), *v.t.* To make too empty; to exhaust. *Carver.*

Over-enrich (ô-vér-en-rich'), *v.t.* To make too rich; to make wealthy to excess. 'Wealth which could no longer be employed in over-enriching a few.' *J. S. Mill.*

Overest, *a. superl.* Uppermost. *Chaucer.*

Over-estimate (ô-vér-es'tím-át'), *n.* An estimate that is too high; over-valuation.

Over-estimate (ô-vér-es'tím-át'), *v.t.* To estimate too high; to overvalue.

Over-excited (ô-vér-ek-sít'ed), *a.* Too much excited.

Over-excitement (ô-vér-ek-sít'ment'), *n.* The state of being over-excited; excess of excitement.

Over-exquisite (ô-vér-eks'kwí-sít), *a.* Excessively or unduly exquisite or exact; too nice; too careful or anxious.

Peace, brother; be not over-exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

Overeye (ô-vér-í'), *v.t.* 1. To superintend; to inspect.—2. To observe; to witness. *Shak.*

Overfall (ô-vér-fál'), *n.* 1. A cataract; the fall of a river.

Toxotus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the overfalls of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

2. *Naut.* (a) a dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea. (b) A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is propelled with

immense force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. *Admiral Smyth.*

Over-fatigue (ô-vér-fa-tég'), *n.* Excessive fatigue.

Over-fatigue (ô-vér-fa-tég'), *v.t.* To fatigue to excess. *Watts.*

Overfeed (ô-vér-féd'), *v.t. and i.* To feed to excess.

Overfill (ô-vér-fil'), *v.t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge.

Over-fineness (ô-vér-fin'-nes), *n.* Excessive fineness; affected refinement or purity. 'Over-fineness not intelligible.' *Tennyson.*

Over-fish (ô-vér-fish'), *v.t.* To fish too much or in excess; to fish so as unduly to diminish the stock.

It is thought that for some years back we have been over-fishing the common herring. *Il. London News.*

Overflow (ô-vér-flô'), *v.t.* To overflow; to inundate.

The town is deluged with slaughter and *overflow*. With a red deluge, their increasing moans. *Dryden.*

Overflourish (ô-vér-flu'-rish), *v.t.* 1. To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.*

2. To flourish or adorn superficially. *Shak.*

Overflow (ô-vér-flô'), *v.t.* 1. To flow or spread over; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid. 'Whose foundation was overflow with a flood.' *Job xxii. 16.*

I would be loath to have you *overflow* with a honey-bag, signior. *Shak.*

And built their castles of dissolving sand To watch them *overflow*. *Tennyson.*

2. To fill and run over the brim of. 'New milk that . . . *overflows* the palls.' *Dryden.*

3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover. 'At such times the northern nations *overflowed* all christendom.' *Spenser.*

The participle *overflow* is among the examples used we see by such excellent writers as Swift and Bentley; yet *flow* is not the participle of *flow* but of *fly*. *Todd.*

Overflow (ô-vér-flô'), *v.t.* 1. To flow over; to swell and run over the brim or banks; as, the river *overflows*.—2. To be so full that the contents run over the brim. 'Ere yet with blood our ditches *overflow*.' *Dryden.*

3. To be abundant; to abound. *Is. x. 22.*

Overflow (ô-vér-flô'), *n.* 1. An inundation; a flowing over. 'Every *overflow* of the Nile.' *Arbutnot.*

2. Superabundance; exuberance. 'Overflows of light.' *Locke.*

Did he break out into tears?

In great measure.—A kind *overflow* of kindness. *Shak.*

Overflowing (ô-vér-flô'-ing), *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant. 'The boundless, *overflowing*, bursting gladness.' *Shelley.*

Overflowing (ô-vér-flô'-ing), *n.* Superabundance; surplus; overflow.

He was ready to bestow the *overflowings* of his full mind on anybody who would start a subject. *Macaulay.*

Overflowingly (ô-vér-flô'-ing-ly), *adv.* In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance.

Overflush (ô-vér-flush'), *v.t.* To flush to excess.

Overflutter (ô-vér-flut'-er), *v.t.* To flutter or hover over. *Donne.*

Overflux (ô-vér-fluks), *n.* Excess; exuberance. 'An *overflux* of youth.' *Ford. [Rare.]*

Overfly (ô-vér-flî'), *v.t.* To pass over or cross by flight.

A sailing kite

Can scarce *overfly* them in a day and night. *Dryden.*

Overfond (ô-vér-fond'), *a.* Fond to excess; doting. *Milton.*

Overfondly (ô-vér-fond'-ly), *adv.* In an overfond manner; with excessive fondness.

Overforce (ô-vér-fôrs), *n.* Excessive force; violence. *Dryden. [Rare.]*

Over-forward (ô-vér-for'-wêrd), *a.* Forward to excess.

Over-forwardness (ô-vér-for'-wêrd-nes), *n.* The state of being over-forward; too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Sir M. Hale.*

Over-free (ô-vér-frê'), *a.* Free to excess.

Overfreight (ô-vér-frât'), *v.t.* To load or freight too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers. 'A boat *overfreighted* with people.' *Carew.*

'I saw, I had Love's pinnace *overfraught*.' *Donne.*

Over-frieze (ô-vér-frîz'), *v.t.* To cover over or overlay, as with a frieze. 'Bonnets . . . *overfriezed* with flat gold of damasks.' *Hall.*

Over-front (ô-vér-frunt'), *v.t.* To confront; to withstand. *Milton.*

Over-fruital (ô-vér-frût'-ful), *a.* Fruital to excess; too luxurious. 'An *over-fruital* fancy.' *Dryden.*

Over-full (ô-vér-fûl'), *a.* Too full; surfeited.

Over-garrison (ô-vér-ga'-ri-an), *v.t.* To garrison to excess. 'London is not *over-garrisoned*.' *Disraeli.*

Over-gaze (ô-vér-gâz'), *v.t. and i.* To gaze or look over. [Rare.]

His altar the high places of the peaks Of earth's *over-gazing* mountains. *Byron.*

Overget (ô-vér-get'), *v.t.* To reach; to overtake. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Overgild (ô-vér-gîld'), *v.t.* To gild over; to varnish. *Dr. H. More.*

Overgird (ô-vér-gêrd'), *v.t.* To gird or bind too closely. *Milton.*

Overgive (ô-vér-giv'), *v.t.* To give over or surrender. 'And to the Saxons *overgive* their government.' *Spenser.*

Overglad (ô-vér-glâd'), *a.* Unduly or excessively glad. 'Overglad to meet you in a fray.' *Disraeli.*

Overglance (ô-vér-glâns'), *v.t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye. 'I will *overglance* the superscript.' *Shak.*

Overglide (ô-vér-glîd'), *v.t.* To glide over. *Wyatt.*

Overgloom (ô-vér-glôm'), *v.t.* To cover with gloom; to render gloomy. 'Touched and *overgloomed* by memories of sorrow.' *De Quincey.*

Overgo (ô-vér-gô'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed; to surpass. 'A wit so far *overgoing* his age.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To subdue; to weigh down; to oppress. 'Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care.' *Shak.*

3. To pass over or through.

How many weary steps, Of many weary miles you have *overgone*. *Shak.*

Overgorge (ô-vér-gôr'), *v.t.* To gorge to excess.

To turn purveyor to an *overgorge'd* And bloated soldier, till the pumper's pest is made familiar. *Cowper.*

Overgrace (ô-vér-grâs'), *v.t.* To honour unduly, excessively, or above measure.

That you think to *overgrace* me with The marriage of your sister, troubles me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Overgrate, *a.* Overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*

Overgreat (ô-vér-grât'), *a.* Too great. *Locke.*

Overgreedy (ô-vér-grêd'), *a.* Greedy to excess. 'Overgreedy love.' *Shak.*

Overgreen (ô-vér-grên'), *v.t.* 1. To cover with verdure.—2. To colour favourably; to embellish.

For what care I who calls me well or ill, So you *overgreen* my bad, my good allow? *Shak.*

Overgross (ô-vér-gro'), *a.* Gross to excess. *Bacon.*

Overgrow (ô-vér-grô'), *v.t.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage; generally in past participle; as, a ruin *overgrown* with ivy. 'A wretched ragged man, *overgrown* with hair.' *Shak.*

The green used to be close shaved and rolled till it was as smooth as a velvet mantle; now it is rough and *overgrown*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer.*

3. To subdue; to weigh down; to oppress. 'When they're *overgrown* with labour.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Overgrow (ô-vér-grô'), *v.t.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Great evils result from *overgrown* kingly power even where it stops far short of despotism. *Brougham.*

Overgrowth (ô-vér-grôth'), *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth. 'A wonderful *overgrowth* in riches.' *Bacon.*

Overhail, *Overhale*† (ô-vér-hâf'), *v.t.* To overhaul.

Overhand (ô-vér-hand'), *adv.* With the hand over the object; with the knuckle upward; with the hand above the elbow: opposed to *underhand*; as, he bowls *overhand*.

It is not the custom to put the knife in the mouth, and the spoon is not generally used *overhand*, but under. *Dickens.*

Overhand (ô-vér-hand'), *a.* In cricket, with the hand above the elbow or over the bowl; round-arm; as, *overhand* bowling.

Overhand (ô-vér-hand'), *n.* The upper hand; superiority. 'Gotten thereby a great *overhand* on me.' *Sir T. More.*

Overhanded (ô-vér-hand-ed'), *a.* Having the hand above the object or above the elbow; overhand.

Overhandle (ô-vér-han'-dl'), *v.t.* To handle too much; to mention too often. 'Your idle *overhandled* theme.' *Shak.*

Overhang (ô-vér-hang'), *v.t.* 1. To impend or hang over.—2. To jut or project over. 'A promontory that *overhangs* the sea.' *Pope.*

'Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams.' *Gay.*

Overhang (ô-vér-hang'), *v.i.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*. Still as it rose impossible to climb. *Milton.*

Overhang (ô-vér-hang'), *n.* A projecting portion.

Overhappy (ô-vér-hap'-i), *a.* Happy to excess; too happy. *Shak.*

Overharden (ô-vér-hârd'-n), *v.t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. 'Overharden steel.' *Boyle.*

Overhardy (ô-vér-hârd'-i), *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy, daring, or confident; foolhardy. *Gascoigne.*

Overhaste (ô-vér-hâst'), *n.* Too great haste. *Bacon.*

Overhastily (ô-vér-hâst'-i-ly), *adv.* In an overhasty manner; with too much haste.

Excepting myself and two or three more that mean not *overhastily* to marry. *Hales.*

Overhastiness (ô-vér-hâst'-i-nes), *n.* The state of being overhasty; too much haste; precipitation. *Sir J. Kersey.*

Overhasty (ô-vér-hâst'-i), *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate. 'Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify.' *Hammond.*

Overhaul (ô-vér-hâl'), *v.t.* 1. To turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs.—2. To re-examine, as accounts.—3. To gain upon; to make up with; to overtake.—4. To overhaul a tackle (naut.), to open and extend the several parts of a tackle so as to separate the blocks in order that they may be again placed in a state of action.—5. To overhaul a ship (naut.), (a) to come up with or gain ground upon her. (b) To search a ship for contraband goods.

Overhaul, **Overhauling** (ô-vér-hâl', ô-vér-hâl'-ing), *n.* Examination; inspection; repair; as, the vessel has got a thorough *overhaul*.

Overhead (ô-vér-hed'), *adv.* 1. Aloft; above; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.

Overhead the skylarks sang in jocund rivalry, mounting higher and higher, as if they would have beaten their wings against the sun. *Cornhill Mag.*

2. Per head; properly two words. See under **HEAD**.

Overhead (ô-vér-hed'), *a.* Applied to what is above or aloft.—*Overhead crane*, a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.—*Overhead gear*, driving gear above the object driven.—*Overhead steam-engine*, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust motion being downward.

Overhear (ô-vér-hêr'), *v.t.* 1. To hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him; to hear by accident or stratagem.

I am invisible, And I will *overhear* their conference. *Shak.*

2. To hear told over; to hear from beginning to end.

I stole into a neighbour thicket by, And overheard what you shall *overhear*. *Shak.*

Overheat (ô-vér-hêt'), *v.t.* To heat to excess.

Overheavy (ô-vér-he'-vi), *a.* Excessively heavy; weighing too much. *Sir T. More.*

Overhelt† (ô-vér-hêl'), *v.t.* To cover over. 'Thy hair, thy beard, thy wings *overhelt* with snow.' *B. Jonson.*

Overhend† (ô-vér-hend'), *v.t.* To overtake.

Als his fair leman, flying through a brook, He *overhent*, nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenser.*

Overhigh (ô-vér-hî'), *a.* Too high. 'Looking *overhigh*.' *Drayton.*

Overhighly (ô-vér-hî'-ly), *adv.* In an overhigh manner; too much. 'Overhighly commended.' *Raleigh.*

Overhip† (ô-vér-hîp'), *v.t.* To jump or leap over; to overpass. 'When the time is *overhip*.' *Holland.*

Overhold† (ô-vér-hôld'), *v.t.* To overvalue; to estimate at too dear a rate.

If he *overhold* his price so much, We'll none of him. *Shak.*

Overhung (ô-vér-hung'), *a.* Hung or covered over; adorned with hangings.

To him the upholsterer is no Pontiff, neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so beglit and *overhung*. *Caryle.*

Over-inform (ô-vér-in-form'), *v.t.* To fill too full or exuberantly; to overfill. 'Wit so exuberant that it *over-informs* its tement.' *Johnson.*

Overissue (ô-vér-iah'-û), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it. See the verb.

He performed the most base and pernicious frauds on the currency, which he not only debased by an

overissue of government paper, but actually changed by secret forgeries.

Overissue (ô-vér-îsh'û), *v.t.* To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange, either beyond the number authorized by law, or warranted by the capital stock, or beyond the wants of the public, or the ability of the issuer to pay; to issue contrary to prudence or honesty.

Overjoy (ô-vér-jôl'), *v.t.* To give great or excessive joy to; to transport with gladness; generally in past participle. 'A schoolboy, . . . overjoyed with finding a bird's nest.' *Shak.*

Overjoy (ô-vér-jôl'), *n.* Joy to excess; transport. *Shak.*

Overjump (ô-vér-jump'), *v.t.* To jump over; to overleap; hence, to pass over; to pass without notice; to permit to pass. 'Can not so lightly overjump his death.' *Marston.*

Overkind (ô-vér-kind'), *a.* Kind to excess; kind beyond deserts; unnecessarily kind. *Shak.*

Overkindness (ô-vér-kind-nes), *n.* The state of being overkind; excessive kindness.

Over-king (ô-vér-king'), *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

At last having put Norway under his feet . . . Harold gave it the death-blow by dividing the conquered country among his many children, over whom in his last days of decrepitude he established as *over-king* in the Drontheim district his darling son Eric Bloody-axe. *Edin. Rev.*

Overknowing (ô-vér-nô'ing), *a.* Too knowing or cunning; said disparagingly. 'The understanding overknowing, miskonowing, dissembling.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overlabour (ô-vér-lâ'ber), *v.t.* 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*—2. To execute with too much care. *Sir W. Scott.*

Overlade (ô-vér-lâd'), *v.t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden; to overburden; to overload. 'For men may overlade a ship or barge.' *Chaucer.*

Overland (ô-vér-land'), *a.* Passing by land; made or performed upon or across the land; as, an *overland* journey.

Overlap (ô-vér-lap'), *v.t.* To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon; as, one slate on a roof *overlap* another.

Overlap (ô-vér-lap'), *n.* The lapping of one thing over another; specifically, in *geol.* the extension or spread of a superior stratum over an inferior so as to cover and conceal its edges.

Overlarge (ô-vér-lâ'j), *a.* Too large; too great. *Jeremy Collier.*

Overlargeness (ô-vér-lâ'j-nes), *n.* The quality of being overlarge; excess of size. *Cheyne.*

Overlash (ô-vér-lash'), *v.i.* 1. To exaggerate; to boast or vaunt too much. *Bp. Hall.* 2. To proceed to excess. *Boyle.*

Overlaughing (ô-vér-lâsh-ing'), *n.* Excess; exaggeration. 'Before whose bar we shall once give an account of all our *overlaughings*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overlaughingly (ô-vér-lâsh-ing-li'), *adv.* Extravagantly; with exaggeration.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlaughingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Brownwood.*

Overlate (ô-vér-lât'), *a.* Too late; delayed too long. 'Floods of overlate tears.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overlaviah (ô-vér-lav-îsh'), *a.* Laviah to excess.

Overlay (ô-vér-lâ), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of paper pasted upon the tympan-sheet at a spot where the impression is desired to be dark and effective, or for the purpose of obtaining a regular and flat impression.

Overlay (ô-vér-lâ), *v.t.* 1. To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight; to overwhelm.

When any country is *overlayed* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself. *Raleigh.* 2. To cover or spread over the surface. 'Cedar *overlayed* with gold.' *Milton.*

See them *overlayed* With narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud. *Tennyson.* 3. To smother with close covering, or by lying upon.

And this woman's child died in the night; because she *overlayed* it. *1 Ki. iii. 19.*

4. To obscure by covering; to cloud; to overcast. 'As when a cloud his beam doth *overlay*.' *Spenser.*

Physical astronomy, at the period of which we speak, eclipsed and *overlayed* theoretical mechanics, as, a little previously, dynamics had eclipsed and superseded statics. *Whewell.*

5. To span; to join the opposite sides of.

And *overlay* With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

6. In *printing*, to put an overlay on.

Overlaying (ô-vér-lâ-ing'), *n.* A superficial covering. *Ex. xxxviii. 17.*

Overleap (ô-vér-lêp'), *v.i.* 1. To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.

Overleaped all bound Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* to omit or pass over. 'Let me *overleap* that custom.' *Shak.*—To *overleap* one's self, to exert one's self too much in leaping; to leap too far. 'Vaulting ambition which *overleaps* itself.' *Shak.*

Over-leather (ô-vér-lêth'-ér), *n.* Upper leather; the leather which forms or is intended to form the upper part of a shoe. 'Such shoes as my toes look through the *over-leather*.' *Shak.*

Overleaven (ô-vér-lêv'-n), *v.t.* 1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. *B. Jonson.*—2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.

Some habit that too much *overleavens* The form of plausible manners. *Shak.*

Over-liberal (ô-vér-lîb'-ér-âl), *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess; as, *over-liberal* diet.

Over-liberally (ô-vér-lîb'-ér-âl-l'), *adv.* In an over-liberal manner; too freely. *Milton.*

Overlie (ô-vér-lî'), *v.t.* To lie over or upon.

Overlight (ô-vér-lît'), *n.* Too strong a light. 'An *overlight* maketh the eyes dasell.' *Bacon.*

Overlight (ô-vér-lît'), *a.* Too light; too frivolous or trifling; thoughtless; giddy. 'Ever *overlight* and merry.' *Ascham.*

Overliness (ô-vér-lî-nes), *n.* Carelessness; superficiality. 'We lament the *overliness* of preaching.' *Waterhouse.*

Overlive (ô-vér-lîv'), *v.t.* To outlive; to live longer than; to survive. *Tennyson.*

Overlive (ô-vér-lîv'), *v.i.* 1. To live too long.

Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out To deathless pain. *Milton.*

2. To live too fast or too actively. *Browning.*

[Rare in both senses.]

Overliver (ô-vér-lîv'-ér), *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor. *Holinshad.*

Overload (ô-vér-lôd'), *v.t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to overburden; to overcharge; as, to *overload* a wagon; to *overload* the memory with trifling details; to *overload* a ceiling with ornament.

Over-logical (ô-vér-lôj'-îk-âl), *a.* Too logical; adhering too much to the mere forms or rules of logic. *Milton.*

Overlong (ô-vér-lông'), *a.* Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory in making my periods and parentheses *overlong*. *Boyle.*

Overlook (ô-vér-lûk'), *v.t.* 1. To view from a higher place.

And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat, With burning eye did hotly *overlook* them. *Shak.*

2. To rise or be elevated above; to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers, Overlook a space of flowers. *Tennyson.*

3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position. 'Overlooking my paper while I write.' *Dryden.*—4. To view fully; to peruse.

When thou shalt have *overlooked* this give these fellows some means to the king. *Shak.*

5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates. *Spenser.*

6. To review; to examine a second time or with care.—7. To pass over indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure; as, to *overlook* faults; to *overlook* an insult.—8. To look beyond or by so as to disregard or neglect; to alight.

They *overlook* truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity. *Atterbury.*

9. To bewitch by looking on; to confound; to unsettle.

Beshrew your eyes, That have *overlooked* me and divided me. *Shak.*

Overlooker (ô-vér-lûk'-ér), *n.* One that overlooks; an overseer; a superintendent.

Overloop (ô-vér-lôp'), *n.* One of the decks of a vessel; orlop (which see).

In extremity we carry our ordinance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water. *Raleigh.*

Overlord (ô-vér-lôrd'), *n.* One who is lord

over another; a feudal superior; a master. 'His king and *overlord*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Overlordship (ô-vér-lôrd'-ship'), *n.* The state, office, or dignity of an overlord. *J. R. Green.*

Overlove (ô-vér-lôv'), *v.t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much. *Bp. Hall.*

Over-luscious (ô-vér-lush'-ûs'), *a.* Too luscious; excessively sweet. *Bacon.*

Overlusty (ô-vér-lust'), *a.* Too lusty; overfull of life or spirit; too lively or merry. 'The confident and *overlusty* French.' *Shak.*

Overly (ô-vér-lî'), *a.* [A. S. *oferlic*.] 1. Careless; negligent; inattentive; slight; superficial; casual. [Old English and Scotch.]

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast With hollow words and *overly* request. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Excessive; too much. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Overly (ô-vér-lî'), *adv.* 1. Carelessly; slightly. *Bailey.*—2. Extremely; above measure. *Chambers's Journal.*

Over-magnify (ô-vér-mag'-nî-fi'), *v.t.* To magnify excessively; to enlarge too much. *Bp. Hall.*

Over-malapert (ô-vér-mal'-a-pêrt'), *a.* Too malapert or impudent. *Prynne.*

Overmanner (ô-vér-man-nêr'), *adv.* Above measure; excessively. *Wickliffe.*

Overmarch (ô-vér-mârch'), *v.t.* To over-fatigue or exhaust by too much marching; to cause to march too far. 'The prince's horse were *overmarched*.' *Baker.*

Overmast (ô-vér-mâst'), *v.t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for a vessel. *Dryden.*

Overmaster (ô-vér-mâst'-ér), *v.t.* 1. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish.

For your desire to know what is between us, *Overmaster* 't as you may. *Shak.*

'It is true,' said the baron, slowly, and as if *overmastered* by the tone and mien of an imperious chieftain. *Lord Lytton.*

2. To retain by superior force; to have in one's power. 'The crown that thou *overmasterest*.' *Shak.*

Overmatch (ô-vér-mâch'), *v.t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to suppress by superior force. *Milton.*

Overmatch (ô-vér-mâch'), *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. 'Spain is no *overmatch* for England.' *Bacon.*

Overmeasure (ô-vér-mesh'-ûr), *v.t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*

Overmeasure (ô-vér-mesh'-ûr), *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

Overmeddle (ô-vér-med'-dî'), *v.t.* To meddle unduly.

Overmeddling (ô-vér-med'-dîng'), *n.* Excessive or undue interference. 'Justly absent for their *overmeddling*.' *Fuller.*

Over-mellow (ô-vér-mel'-lô), *a.* Too mellow; overripe. 'The full-juiced apple, waxing *over-mellow*.' *Tennyson.*

Over-merit (ô-vér-me-rî't'), *n.* Excessive merit. *Bacon.*

Over-mickle (ô-vér-mîk'-l'), *a.* *adv.* and *n.* Overmuch. [Old English and Scotch.]

Overmix (ô-vér-mîks'), *v.t.* To mix with too much. 'O little pleasure *overmix* with woe.' *Chaucer.*

Overmodest (ô-vér-mod'-est'), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed. *Hales.*

Overmodestly (ô-vér-mod'-est-lî'), *adv.* Too modestly.

Overmoist (ô-vér-môist'), *a.* Too moist. *Bacon.*

Overmoisture (ô-vér-môis'-tûr), *n.* Excess of moisture. *Bacon.*

Overmore, *adv.* Beyond; also; moreover. *Chaucer.*

Over-morrow (ô-vér-mô-rô'), *n.* The day after to-morrow. *Bible*, 1561.

Overmost (ô-vér-môst'), *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority. *Fabian.*

Overmount (ô-vér-môunt'), *v.t.* To surmount; to go higher than. *Shak.*

Overmuch (ô-vér-mûch'), *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.

Overmuch (ô-vér-mûch'), *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is that they *overmuch* abridge the church of her power in these things. *Hooker.*

Overmuch (ô-vér-mûch'), *n.* More than sufficient. *Milton.*

Overmuchness (ô-vér-mûch-nes), *n.* Superabundance. *B. Jonson.*

Overmultiply (ô-vér-mul'-tî-plî'), *v.t.* To multiply or repeat too often. *Bp. Hall.*

Overmultiply (ô-vér-mul'-tî-plî'), *v.t.* To multiply too rapidly or in too great numbers.

Over-multiplicity (ô-vér-mul'ti-tùd), *v.t.* To exceed in number; to outnumber. 'The beasts would over-multiplicity their lords.' *Milton*.

Overname (ô-vér-nâm), *v.t.* To name over or in a series.

I pray thee, *overnam* them; and as thou namest them I will describe them. *Shak.*

Overneat (ô-vér-nét), *a.* Unnecessarily neat; excessively neat. *Spectator*.

Overnice (ô-vér-nis), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious. *Gay*.

Overnicely (ô-vér-nis'li), *adv.* In an over-nice manner; too nicely. *Congreve*.

Overnight (ô-vér-nit), *n.* Night before bedtime. 'If I had given you this at *overnight*.' *Shak.*

Overnight (ô-vér-nit), *adv.* 1. Through the night; as, he staid *overnight*. — 2. In the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight*. *Dichens.*

Overnime, *v.t.* pp. *overnims*. To overtake. *Chaucer*.

Overnoise (ô-vér-nois), *v.t.* To overpower by noise. 'No mirth or music *overnoise* your fears.' *Cowley*.

Overoffice (ô-vér-offis), *v.t.* To lord over by virtue of an office. *Shak.*

Over-officious (ô-vér-ô'fshus), *a.* Too officious; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it. *Jeremy Collier.*

Overpaint (ô-vér-pânt), *v.t.* To colour or describe too strongly. *Aaron Hill*.

Overpart (ô-vér-pâr't), *v.t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to. *Shak.*

Overpass (ô-vér-pas), *v.t.* 1. To pass over; to cross; to go over.

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *overpass*. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass without regard.

The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be *overpast* without any answer. *Hooker.*

3. To omit; not to include. 'If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some.' *Hooker.*

4. To pass through. 'The pains that he hath endured, and the perils that he hath *overpast*.' *North.*

Overpass (ô-vér-pas), *v.t.* To pass by or away; to cease by passing.

In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge,
until these calamities be *overpast*. *Ps. lvi. 1.*

Over-passionate (ô-vér-pa'shon-ât), *a.* Passionate to excess.

Over-passionately (ô-vér-pa'shon-ât-li), *adv.* With too much passion.

Overpay (ô-vér-pâ), *v.t.* 1. To pay in excess; to pay so that what is paid is more than necessary; as, to *overpay* £10. — 2. To reward beyond the price or merit.

Let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *overpay* and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shak.*

Overpeer (ô-vér-pér), *v.t.* To overlook; to look down on; to rise above.

Your agonies with portly sail,
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curtsy to them. *Shak.*

Overpeople (ô-vér-pé'pl), *v.t.* To overstock with inhabitants.

Overperch (ô-vér-pérch), *v.t.* To perch over or above; to fly over. *Shak.*

Over-persuade (ô-vér-pér-swâd'), *v.t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Dryden*.

Over-picture (ô-vér-plik'tür), *v.t.* To exceed the representation or picture of; to represent or picture in an exaggerated manner. *Shak.*

Overplease (ô-vér-plér), *v.t.* To please excessively. 'He who fell in *overpleasing* himself.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overpleased (ô-vér-plézd'), *pp.* of *overplease*. Used generally with *not*, in the sense of being somewhat displeased or disappointed; as, he was *not overpleased* with his reception.

Overplus (ô-vér-plus), *n.* [Over, and L. *plus*, more.] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

Overply (ô-vér-pli'), *v.t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigour. *Milton*.

Overpoise (ô-vér-pôis), *v.t.* To outweigh. *Sir T. Browne.*

Overpoise (ô-vér-pôis), *n.* Preponderant weight. 'Great *overpoises* of wings.' *E. B. Browning.*

Overpolish (ô-vér-pô'lish), *v.t.* To polish too much.

Overponderous (ô-vér-pôn'dér-us), *a.* Too heavy; too depressing. *Milton*.

Overpost (ô-vér-pôst'), *v.t.* To hasten over quickly. *Shak.*

Overpower (ô-vér-pou'ér), *v.t.* 1. To vanquish by power or force; to subdue; to reduce to silence, inaction, or submission; to defeat. — 2. To be too intense or violent for; to affect by intensity; as, his emotions *overpowered* him.

As much light *overpowers* the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Bayle.*

Overpowering (ô-vér-pou'ér-ing), *p.* and *a.* Bearing down by superior power; irresistible; subduing.

Overpoweringly (ô-vér-pou'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

Overpraising (ô-vér-prâ'zing), *n.* Excessive praise. *Milton*.

Overpress (ô-vér-pres), *v.t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *overpress'd* whole legions weak with sin. *Roscommon.*

2. To overcome by importunity. *Johnson*.

Overprise (ô-vér-pris'), *v.t.* 1. To value or prize at too high a rate.

I am much beholden to your high opinion,
Which so *overprises* my light services. *Coleridge.*

2. To surpass in value. *Shak.*

Over-production (ô-vér-prô-dûk'shon), *n.* Excessive production; production of commodities in excess of demand.

I know not of any economical facts . . . which can give rise to the opinion that a general *over-production* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience. *J. S. Mill.*

Overprompt (ô-vér-prompt'), *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.

Overpromptness (ô-vér-prompt'nes), *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation. *Hales.*

Over-proportion (ô-vér-prô-pôr'shon), *v.t.* To make of too great proportion.

Overproud (ô-vér-prôud'), *a.* Excessively or unduly proud. *Milton*.

Over-provident (ô-vér-pro'vi-dent), *a.* Excessively provident; niggardly. 'An *over-provident* father makes a prodigal son.' *Garriek.*

Overprovoke (ô-vér-prô-vôk'), *v.t.* To provoke too much or in too great a degree. *Bp. Hall.*

Overquell (ô-vér-kwel'), *v.t.* To quell; to subdue; to gain power over.

What champion now shall tame the power of hell,
And the unruly spirits *overquell*? *Bp. Hall.*

Over-quietness (ô-vér-kwi'et-nes), *n.* Too much quietness. 'An inquietude in *over-quietness*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Overrake (ô-vér-râk'), *v.t.* *Naut.* To break in upon, as a ship when the waves break in upon her riding at anchor in a head sea.

Overrank (ô-vér-rangk'), *a.* Too rank or luxuriant. *Mortimer.*

Overrate (ô-vér-rât'), *v.t.* To rate at too much; to estimate too highly. 'While vain shows and scenes you *overrate*.' *Dryden.*

Overrate (ô-vér-rât'), *n.* An excessive estimate or rate. 'At what an *overrate* I had made purchase.' *Masinger.*

Overreach (ô-vér-rêch'), *v.t.* 1. To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas *overreach* and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat; to outwit.

What more cruel than him if he see himself able by fraud to *overreach* or by power to overbear the laws whereunto he should be subject. *Hooker.*

Overreach (ô-vér-rêch'), *v.t.* In the manege, to strike the toe of the hinder foot against the heel or shoe of the forefoot: said of a horse.

Overreacher (ô-vér-rêch'ér), *n.* One that overreaches; one that deceives.

Overread (ô-vér-rêd'), *v.t.* To read over; to peruse. *Shak.*

Over-readily (ô-vér-rêd'i-li), *adv.* In an over-ready manner; with too much readiness.

Over-readiness (ô-vér-rêd'i-nes), *n.* The state of being over-ready; excess of readiness.

Over-ready (ô-vér-rêd'i), *a.* Too ready.

Overreckon (ô-vér-rêk'on), *v.t.* To reckon, compute, or estimate in excess. *Bp. Hall.*

Overred (ô-vér-rêd'), *v.t.* To smear with a red colour.

Go prick thy face and *overred* thy fear,
Thou lily-livered boy. *Shak.*

Over-refine (ô-vér-rê-fin'), *v.t.* To refine too much; to refine with an undue amount of subtlety.

Over-refinement (ô-vér-rê-fin'ment), *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

This is perhaps the most remarkable of Mr. Burke's writings, in respect of the profound and stirring views of political principles which it expounds, accompanied, however, with some *over-refinement*. *Brougham.*

Over-rent (ô-vér-rênt'), *v.t.* To rent at too high a rate; to rack-rent.

Override (ô-vér-rîd'), *v.t.* 1. To ride over; hence, to trample down; to supersede; to annul; as, this act *overrides* all previous acts.

The carter *overridden* with his cart;
Under the wheel full low he lay adown. *Chaucer.*

2. To ride too much; to fatigue by riding. — 3. To outride; to pass in riding. 'I *override* him on the way.' *Shak.* — To *override* one's commission, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner, or with too high a hand.

Over-righteous (ô-vér-rîf'yus), *a.* Righteous overmuch; affecting excessive sanctity. *Robert.*

Over-rigid (ô-vér-rîd'jld), *a.* Too rigid; too strict. *Asch.*

Over-rigorous (ô-vér-rîg'or-us), *a.* Too rigorous. *Prynne.*

Overripe (ô-vér-rîp), *a.* Ripe or matured to excess.

We may not be forced to trust the matter so long agitated, and now *overripe* for settlement, to chance, to the unopened future. *Gladstone.*

Overripen (ô-vér-rîp'n), *v.t.* To make too ripe. 'Why droops my lord, like *overripened* corn?' *Shak.*

Overroast (ô-vér-rôst'), *v.t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*

Overrule (ô-vér-rôl'), *v.t.* 1. To influence or control by predominant power; to influence or turn in a certain direction; to have away over. 'A passion which absolutely *overrules* him.' *South.*

What if they be such as will be *overruled* with some one, whom they dare not displease? *Whigft.*

2. In law, to rule against or reject; as, the plea was *overruled* by the court.

Overrule (ô-vér-rôl'), *v.t.* To govern; to exercise control; to prevail.

Thus he that *overruled* I overruled. *Shak.*

Overruler (ô-vér-rôl'ér), *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs.

Overruling (ô-vér-rôl'ing), *p.* and *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; as, an *overruling* Providence. 'An *overruling* impulse of conscience and duty.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sin and sorrow and pain, the hidden *overruling* presence of inexorable moral powers working out in the predestined doom of mortals the solution of moral conflicts, may constitute the main motive of Greek tragedy. *Dr. Caird.*

Overrulingly (ô-vér-rôl'ing-li), *adv.* In an overruling manner.

Overrun (ô-vér-run'), *v.t.* 1. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over; as, the garden is *overrun* with weeds.

And now the lovely face but half appears,
Overrun with wrinkles and deformed with tears. *Addison.*

2. To harass by hostile incursions; to overcome and take possession of by an invasion. 'A commonwealth may be *overrun* by a powerful neighbour.' *Swift.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to *overrun*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton.*

3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind.

Ahimsaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overruns* Sam. *xviii. 13.*

4. To injure by treading down. 'Now is all trampled and *overrun*.' *Spenser.* — 5. To subdue; to oppress. 'That none of them the feeble *overrun*.' *Spenser.* — 6. In printing, to carry over parts of lines or pages in correction, in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted.

Overrun (ô-vér-run'), *v.t.* 1. To become superabundant or excessive; to overflow; to run over. — 2. In printing, to extend beyond its due or desired length; as, a line or page *overruns*.

Overrunner (ô-vér-run'ér), *n.* One that overruns. 'Vandal *overrunners*.' *Loeblae.*

Over-sail (ô-vér-sâi'), *v.t.* In arch. to project beyond the general face.
Over-saturate (ô-vér-sat'û-rât'), *v.t.* To saturate to excess.
Over-say (ô-vér-sâi'), *v.t.* To say over; to repeat. *For.* [Rare.]
Over-scent (ô-vér-sent'), *v.t.* 1. To scent excessively. — 2. To scent so as to cover or conceal the original odour.

Sanders himself having the stink of his railing tongue over-scented with the fragrant ointment of the prince's memory. *Fuller.*

Over-scrupulosity (ô-vér-akrô'pâ-lô'si-ti'), *n.* Same as *Over-scrupulousness*.

Over-scrupulous (ô-vér-akrô'pâ-lus'), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Over-scrupulousness (ô-vér-akrô'pâ-lus-nes'), *n.* The state of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness; over-scrupulosity.
Over-sea (ô-vér-sê), *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.

Some far-journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with overseas language. *Hilson.*

Over-sea, Overseas (ô-vér-sê, ô-vér-sê-sâ), *adv.* Beyond or across the sea; abroad. 'Sick of home went overseas for change. *Tennyson.*
Over-see (ô-vér-sê'), *v.t.* 1. To superintend; to overlook, implying care.

She without noise will oversee
 His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2 † To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect.

I will resolve to oversee
 No lucky opportunity. *Hudibras.*

—To be overseen, to be deceived; to be deluded; to be mistaken.

Your partiality to me is much overseen, if you think me fit to correct your Latin. *H. Walpole.*

Over-set (ô-vér-sêt'), *v.t.* To omit or neglect to see; to overlook.

The most expert gamblers may sometimes over-set.

Overseer (ô-vér-sêr'), *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor; an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter. — *Overseers of the poor* are officers appointed annually in all the parishes of England and Wales, whose primary duty it is to rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, collect the same, and apply it towards the relief of the poor. The office is compulsory, and entirely gratuitous, but several classes of persons are exempt from serving. Numerous miscellaneous duties, over and above their original duty of relieving the poor, are now imposed, by statute, on overseers; such as making out the lists of voters, those of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and burgess lists, where the parish is situated in a borough, &c. In some parishes, especially in large towns, the duty of administering relief to the poor is performed by boards of guardians or select vestries, but in all cases of sudden and urgent necessity the duty devolves on the overseer. *Assistant overseers* are paid officers, whose services have generally been found necessary in the larger parishes, in order to relieve the annual overseers of their burdensome office to some extent.

Overseership (ô-vér-sêr'ship'), *n.* The office or station of an overseer.

Over-set (ô-vér-sêt'), *n.* 1. An upsetting; overturn; ruin. — 2. † An excess; superfluity. 'This over-set of wealth and pomp. *Burnet.*

Over-set (ô-vér-sêt'), *v.t.* 1. To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward; as, to over-set a coach or a ship.

The tempests met,
 The sailors master'd, and the ship o'erset. *Dryden.*

2. To subvert; to overthrow; as, to over-set the constitution of a state; to over-set a scheme of policy. 'We might... over-set the whole power of France. *Addison.*

Over-set (ô-vér-sêt'), *v.t.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom; as, a crank vessel is liable to over-set.

Over-shade (ô-vér-shâd'), *v.t.* To cover with shade; to cover with anything that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy.

Dark cloudy death o'er-shades his beams of life,
 And he nor sees nor hears us. *Shak.*

Over-shadow (ô-vér-shâd'), *v.t.* 1. To throw a shadow over; to over-shade.

Weeds choke and over-shadow the corn. *Bacon.*

Enid standt waking, with her heart
 All over-shadow'd by the foolish dream. *Tennyson.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.

On her should come
 The Holy Ghost, and the Power of the Highest
 Over-shadow her. *Milton.*

Over-shadower (ô-vér-shâd'-ô-ér'), *n.* One that throws a shade over anything. 'Over-shadowers of the crown.' *Bacon.*

Over-shake (ô-vér-shâk'), *v.t.* 1. To shake excessively. — 2. † To shake away; to disperse. *Chaucer.*

Over-shine (ô-vér-shîn'), *v.t.* 1. To outshine; to surpass in brightness. *Shak.* — 2. To shine upon; to illumine. *Shak.*

Over-shoe (ô-vér-shô'), *n.* A shoe worn over another; specifically, an outer waterproof shoe.

Over-shoot (ô-vér-shô'), *v.t.* 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel. — 2. To shoot beyond.

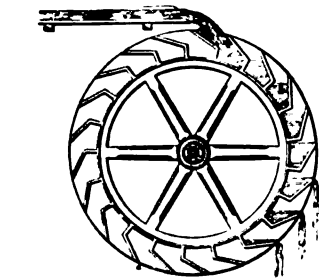
Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by overshooting the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

3. To pass swiftly over; to fly beyond. 'O'er-shoots the valley which beneath him lies.' *W. Harte.* — 4. † To defeat; to foil. *Shak.* — 5. † To make intoxicated; to fill drunk. [Colloq.]

Death! Colonel, I knew you were over-shot.

—To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; to assert too much.

Over-shot (ô-vér-shô'), *p.* and *a.* Shot over or beyond. — *Over-shot water-wheel*, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets, so fashioned



Overshot Water-wheel.

and disposed as to receive the water at the top of the wheel, and retain it, until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point. The water acts principally by its gravity, though some effect is of course due to the velocity with which it arrives.

Over-sight (ô-vér-sî'), *n.* 1. Superintendence; watchful care. 2 Ki. xlii 11; 1 Pet. v. 2. — 2. Mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission; error.

He marked this oversight
 And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

SYN. Superintendence, supervision, inspection, inadvertence, inattention, neglect, mistake, error, omission.

Over-size (ô-vér-sîz'), *v.t.* To surpass in bulk or size. *Sandys.* [Rare.]

Over-size (ô-vér-sîz'), *v.t.* [Over, and size, glue.] To cover with viscid matter. 'O'er-sized with coagula gore. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Over-skip (ô-vér-skip'), *v.t.* 1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that guide you; neither seek ye to over-skip the fold. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over. *Donne.* — 3. † To escape. *Shak.*

Over-skipper (ô-vér-skip-ér'), *n.* One who over-skips.

Over-slaugh (ô-vér-slâ'), *v.t.* [D. *overstaan*, to skip over, to pass by.] To pass over in favour of some one else; also, to obstruct; to stop or hinder; as, to over-slaugh a military officer; to over-slaugh a bill in a legislature. [United States.]

Over-sleep (ô-vér-slep'), *v.t.* To sleep too long; as, to over-sleep the usual hour of rising; often used reflexively; as, to over-sleep one's self.

Over-slide (ô-vér-slîd'), *v.t.* To slide over or by.

Over-slight (ô-vér-sliht'), *a.* Too slight or unsubstantial.

Over-slip (ô-vér-slip'), *v.t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to over-slip time or opportunity.

It were injurious to over-slip a noble act in the duke during this employment. *Watson.*

Over-slow (ô-vér-slô'), *a.* Too slow.

Over-slow (ô-vér-slô'), *v.t.* To render slow; to check; to curb. *Hammond.*

Overman (ô-vér-man'), *n.* An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in Scots law, an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or he is named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission.

Over-mow (ô-vér-mô'), *v.t.* 1. To cover with snow. *Shak.* Hence — 2. To cover and whiten as with snow; to make hoary. 'Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time o'er-mow'd my head.' *Dryden.*

Over-sold (ô-vér-sôld'), *pp.* Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
 And think it over-sold to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

Over-soon (ô-vér-sôn'), *adv.* Too soon. *Sir F. Sidney.*

Over-sorrow (ô-vér-sor'ô'), *v.t.* To grieve or afflict to excess. *Milton.*

Over-span (ô-vér-span'), *v.t.* To reach or extend over.

Over-speak (ô-vér-spêk'), *v.t.* To speak too much; to use too many words.

Over-speak (ô-vér-spêk'), *v.t.* To speak more than; to express in too many words. *Hales.*

Over-spent (ô-vér-spent'), *pp.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. *Dryden.*

Over-spin (ô-vér-spin'), *v.t.* To spin out to too great length; to protract to too great a degree.

Over-spread (ô-vér-sprêd'), *v.t.* 1. To spread over; to cover over; as, the deluge over-spread the earth. — 2. To scatter over.

Over-spread (ô-vér-sprêd'), *v.t.* To be spread or scattered over.

Over-spring (ô-vér-spring'), *v.t.* To spring or leap over.

Over-stand (ô-vér-stand'), *v.t.* To stand too much on the price or conditions of; to lose by making extravagant demands or conditions.

Hers they shall be if you refuse the price;
 What madman would o'er-stand his market twice? *Dryden.*

Over-stare (ô-vér-stâr'), *v.t.* To outstare. *Shak.*

Over-stare (ô-vér-stâr'), *v.t.* To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used, either a slovenly buskin or an over-staring frowned head. *Ascham.*

Over-state (ô-vér-stât'), *v.t.* To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms.

Over-statement (ô-vér-stât-ment'), *n.* An exaggerated statement; an overcharged account.

Over-stay (ô-vér-stâ'), *v.t.* To stay too long for; to stay longer than; to stay beyond the limits or duration of; as, to over-stay one's time.

Nothing was so dangerous as to over-stay the market. *Macaulay.*

Over-step (ô-vér-stêp'), *v.t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed. 'O'erstep not the modesty of nature.' *Shak.*

Over-stink (ô-vér-stîng'), *v.t.* To surpass in stench. *Shak.*

Over-stock (ô-vér-stôk'), *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

Over-stock (ô-vér-stôk'), *v.t.* To stock to too great an extent; to fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted; as, to over-stock the market with goods, a farm with cattle, or land with seed.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been overstocked. *Ep. Wilkins.*

Over-store (ô-vér-stôr'), *v.t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. *Sir M. Hale.*

Over-story (ô-vér-stô-ri'), *n.* In arch. the clerestory or upper story.

Over-strain (ô-vér-strân'), *v.t.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. *Dryden.*

Over-strain (ô-vér-strân'), *v.t.* To stretch too far; to exert too much.

And then you over-strain yourself, or so,
 And tumble downward like the flying fish
 Gasping on deck. *Byron.*

Over-strained (ô-vér-strând'), *a.* Stretched or strained beyond the limit of elasticity; over-stretched; hence, exaggerated or over-done.

Some wild turn of anger, or a mood
 Of over-strained affection, it may be,
 To keep me all to your own self. *Tennyson.*

Over-straitly (ô-vér-strât'li'), *v.t.* With too great strictness or rigour; too straitly.

He found himself over-straitly tied up by them with hard conditions. *Raleigh.*

Over-strew (ô-vér-strâ'), *v.t.* To over-strew. 'The bottom polson, and the top o'er-streawed with sweets.' *Shak.*

Over-stream (ô-vér-strêm'), *v.t.* To stream over; to traverse as a river or brook. 'Over-

streamed and silvery-streaked with many a rivulet.' *Tennyson*.

Overstretch (ô-vér-stréch'), v.t. To stretch or strain excessively; to overstrain; to exaggerate in statement.

Overstrew (ô-vér-strû'), v.t. To spread or scatter over.

Over-strict (ô-vér-strîkt'), a. Excessively or unnecessarily strict. *Frynne*.

Overstrike (ô-vér-strîk'), v.t. To strike beyond. *Spenser*.

Over-strong (ô-vér-strong'), a. Unduly or excessively strong; too powerful. 'O, lastly over-strong against thyself!' *Milton*.

Overstrow (ô-vér-strô'), Same as *Overstrew*.

Overstrown (ô-vér-strôn'), pp. Spread or scattered over.

Over-studious (ô-vér-stû-di-us'), a. Excessively studious.

Over-studiousness (ô-vér-stû-di-us-ness'), n. Excessive studiousness. *Johnson*.

Over-subtle, **Over-subtle** (ô-vér-sut'l'), a. Too subtle; excessively cunning or sly.

Over-sum (ô-vér-sum'), n. A sum or quantity over; surplus. *Holinshead*.

Over-superstitious (ô-vér-sû-pér-stah'-us'), a. Excessively superstitious. *Hales*.

Over-supply (ô-vér-sup-ll'), v.t. To supply in excess of demand.

Over-supply (ô-vér-sup-ll'), n. An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demand.

A general *oversupply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment, is thus shown to be an impossibility. *J. S. Mill*.

Over-sure (ô-vér-shûr'), too sure; excessively confident. 'Least confidence . . . deceive you to persuasion over-sure.' *Milton*.

Over-swarming (ô-vér-swarm'-ing'), a. Swarming to excess.

Over-way (ô-vér-awâ'), v.t. To overrule; to bear down; to control. 'Great command *overways* the order.' *Shak*.

Over-swell (ô-vér-swel'), v.t. To swell or rise above; to overflow.

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *over-swell*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax*.

Over-swift (ô-vér-swift'), a. Too swift; excessively quick. *Bacon*.

Over-t (ô-vér'), a. (O. Fr. *overt*, Fr. *ouvert*, from *ouvrir*, to open; O. Fr. *ovrir*, Pr. *ovrir*, *ubrir*, It. *ovrire*, from L. *aperire*, to open. Against this etymology is the fact that L. *a* does not pass into *o* or *u* in the Romance languages. Littré suggests that a confusion may have arisen between L. *aperire*, to close, to cover, and *aperire*, to disclose.) 1. Open to view; public; apparent.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon*.

2. In law, not covert; open; manifest. — *Overt act*, an open or manifest act from which criminality is implied. An overt act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken. — *Market overt*, a place where goods are publicly exposed for sale. — *Pound overt*, a pound open over-head, as distinguished from a pound covert or close. — *Overt word*, an open plain word, not liable to be misunderstood. — 3. In *her.* a term applicable to the wings of birds, &c., when spread open on either side of the head, as if taking flight. It is likewise applied to inanimate things in the sense of open, as a purse *overt*.

Over-take (ô-vér-tâk'), v.t. 1. To come up within a course, pursuit, or progress; to catch; as, to run after and *overtake* a person. — 2. To come upon; to fall on afterward.

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shak*.

3. To take by surprise.

Brethren, if a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal. vi. 1.*

Over-talk (ô-vér-tâk'), v.t. To talk too much; to talk excessively.

Over-talk (ô-vér-tâk'), v.t. To persuade by talking; to talk over. 'For Merlin, *over-talked* and *over-worn*, had yielded.' *Tennyson*.

Over-task (ô-vér-tâsk'), v.t. To impose too heavy a task, toil, or duty on; as, to *overtask* a person; to *overtask* the memory.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtasked*. *Harvey*.

Over-tax (ô-vér-tâk'), v.t. To tax too heavily.

'Not only we . . . have loved the people well, and loathed to see them *overtax'd*.' *Tennyson*.

Over-tedious (ô-vér-tê'-di-us'), a. Too tedious. 'Over-tedious and dilatory counsels.' *Donne*.

Over-tempt (ô-vér-têmt'), v.t. To tempt beyond the power of resistance. *Milton*.

Overthrow (ô-vér-thrô'), v.t. 1. To overturn; to turn upside down.

His wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Fer. Taylor*.

2. To throw down; to demolish. 'When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*.' *Dryden*. — 3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; as, to *overthrow* an army or an enemy. 'Like a warrior *overthron*.' *Tennyson*. — 4. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *overthrow* the constitution or state. 'Here's Gloucester . . . that seeks to *overthrow* religion.' *Shak*. — 5. To overturn, prostrate, demolish, destroy, ruin, subvert, overcome, conquer, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout.

Overthrow (ô-vér-thrô'), n. The act of overthrowing; the state of being overthrown; ruin; destruction; subversion; defeat; discomfiture; as, the *overthrow* of a tower, of a city, of hopes. 'My country's *overthrow*.' *Dryden*. 'Poor reason's *overthrow*.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

His *overthrow* heaped happiness upon him. For then, and not till then, he felt himself; And found the blessedness of being little. *Shak*.

Overthrower (ô-vér-thrô'-er'), n. One that overthrows, defeats, or destroys.

Overthwart (ô-vér-thwârt'), adv. Across; over against.

For when a giant's slain in fight,
And mow'd *o'erthwart*, or cleft downright. *Hudibras*.

Overthwart (ô-vér-thwârt'), prep. Across; from side to side. 'Laid a plank *overthwart* the brook.' *Johnson*. 'Overthwart the bourn.' *Cowper*.

Overthwart (ô-vér-thwârt'), v.t. To oppose.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart*. *Stapleton*.

Overthwart (ô-vér-thwârt'), n. 1. A cross or adverse circumstance. *Surrey*. — 2. Contradiction; opposition; quarrelling. *Lyly*.

Overthwart (ô-vér-thwârt'), a. 1. Opposite; being over the way or street. 'We whisper for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us.' *Dryden*. — 2. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictory.

That *overthwart* humour was found to rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon*.

Overthwartly (ô-vér-thwârt-ll'), adv. 1. Across; transversely. *Peacham*. — 2. Crossly; perversely.

Overthwartness (ô-vér-thwârt-ness'), n. 1. The state of being athwart or lying across. 2. Perverseness; perversity. *Ld. Herbert*.

Over-tilt (ô-vér-tîlt'), v.t. To tilt over; to overturn or upset.

Over-time (ô-vér-tîm'), n. Time during which one works beyond the regular hours; as, to work *overtime*.

Over-timely (ô-vér-tîm-ll'), adv. Too early; prematurely.

Over-timely (ô-vér-tîm-ll'), a. Unseasonable; premature.

Over-tire (ô-vér-tîr'), v.t. To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue.

Over-tittle (ô-vér-tîtl'), v.t. To give too high a title to. 'Over-titling his own quarrels to be God's cause.' *Fuller*.

Over-tilly (ô-vér-tîl-ll'), adv. In an overt manner; openly; in open view; publicly.

Over-toil (ô-vér-tôil'), v.t. 1. To cause to work excessively. — 2. To fatigue or wear out by toil; to exhaust by labour. 'Over-toiled by that day's grief and travel.' *Tennyson*.

Over-tone (ô-vér-tôn'), n. Same as *Harmonic*.

Over-top (ô-vér-tôp'), v.t. 1. To rise above the top of.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this fat a mountain you have made,
T' *overtop* old Pelion. *Shak*.

2. To excel; to surpass. 'As far as the soul *overtops* the body.' *Harvey*. — 3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less, and be *overtopped* by so great a conjunction. *Bacon*.

Over-tower (ô-vér-tôu'-er'), v.t. To soar too high. *Fuller*.

Over-tower (ô-vér-tôu'-er'), v.t. To tower over; to overpower.

Over-trade (ô-vér-trâd'), v.t. To trade beyond capital; to purchase goods beyond the means of payment; to overstock a market.

Over-treat (ô-vér-trêt'), v.t. To prevail upon as by treating or entreating; to over-persuade; to overtalk. *Surrey*.

Overtrip (ô-vér-trîp'), v.t. To trip over; to walk nimbly over.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe fearfully *overtrip* the dew. *Shak*.

Over-trust (ô-vér-trû'), v.t. To trust too much. *Wickliffe*.

Over-trust (ô-vér-trû'), a. Too true; unfortunately true; sadly true. 'Over-trust a tale.' *Tennyson*.

Over-trust (ô-vér-trust'), v.t. To trust with too much confidence. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-trust (ô-vér-trust'), n. Too much trust or confidence. 'Wink no more in slothful *over-trust*.' *Tennyson*.

Over-ture (ô-vér-tûr'), n. [O. Fr. *ouverture*, Mod. Fr. *ouverture*, an opening, a proposal, an overture. See *OVER-ET*.] 1. An aperture; an open place; a hole. *Spenser*.

Near the upper region of that great body, where any *ouverture* is made, there is a kind of imperfect twilight. *Bp. Hall*.

2. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [Rare.] *I wish*

You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,
Without more *ouverture*. *Shak*.

3. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection; as, the prince made *ouvertures* of peace, which were accepted.

MacMurrough moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *ouverture* unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof. *Sir J. Davies*.

4. In *Scots eccles. law*, a proposal to make a new general law, or to repeal an old one; to declare the law; to enjoin the observance of former enactments; or generally, to take any measure falling within the legislative or executive functions of the General Assembly. No new law can be enacted by the Assembly, nor can an existing one be rescinded, without the consent of a majority of the presbyteries. — 5. In *music*, a long prelude or introductory symphony, chiefly used to precede important compositions, as oratorios, operas, &c., written for a full orchestra, and intended to prepare the hearer for the piece which is to follow, often by concentrating its chief musical ideas, so as to give a sort of outline of it in instrumental music.

Over-ture (ô-vér-tûr'), v.t. In *Scots eccles. law*, to propose as an overture; as, to *overture* the General Assembly on some subject.

Overturn (ô-vér-tûrn'), v.t. 1. To upset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building. — 2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy; to bring to nought. 'Overturn his whole hypothesis.' *Locke*. — 3. To overpower; to conquer.

And there, poor cousin, with your meek blue eyes
Behold me *overturn* and trample on him. *Tennyson*.

Overturn (ô-vér-tûrn'), n. State of being overturned or subverted; the act of overturning; overthrow. *Chesterfield*.

Overturnable (ô-vér-tûrn-a-bl'), a. Capable of being overturned. *Hist. Royal Society*.

Overturner (ô-vér-tûrn'-er'), n. One that overturns or subverts.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice. *Swift*.

Over-twine (ô-vér-twin'), v.t. To entwine over; to enwreath. 'Golden spears with tyrant-quelling myrtle *over-twined*.' *Shelley*.

Over-valuation (ô-vér-val-û-shon'), n. Too high valuation; an over-estimate. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-value (ô-vér-val-û'), v.t. To set too great value on; to rate at too high a price; as, to *overvalue* a house; to *overvalue* one's self.

Over-veil (ô-vér-vâil'), v.t. To cover or conceal as with a veil; to obscure; to veil.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *over-veils* the earth. *Shak*.

Thou mak'st the night to *overveil* the day. *Sir R. Norton*.

Over-view (ô-vér-vû'), n. An overlooking; inspection.

Are we betray'd thus to thy *overview*? *Shak*.

Over-violent (ô-vér-vî'-ô-lent'), a. Excessively violent or passionate; prone to violence or abuse. *Dryden*.

Over-vote (ô-vér-vôt'), v.t. To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *Bikon Basilide*.

Over-walk (ô-vér-wâk'), v.t. To walk over or upon. *Sir T. More*.

Over-war (ô-vér-wâr'), v.t. To surpass in war; to conquer. *Warner*.

Over-wary (ô-vér-wâr-ll'), a. Too wary; excessively cautious or vigilant. *Raleigh*.

Over-wash (ô-vér-wâsh'), v.t. To wash or flow over; to overflow.

Over-wasted (ô-vér-wâst'-ed'), a. Too much wasted; worn-out; spent. *Drayton*.

Over-watch (ô-vér-wôch'), v. t. 1. To watch to excess.—2. To exhaust or fatigue by long want of rest.

What, thou speak'st dreamily?

For have I blame thee not; then art *overwatch'd*. *Shak.*

Over-weak (ô-vér-wêk'), a. Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

Overwear (ô-vér-wêr'), v. t. To wear too much. *Dryden.*

Overweary (ô-vér-wêr'), a. t. To exhaust with fatigue; to tire out.

Might not Palladius fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overweary'd* with watching? *Dryden.*

Overweather (ô-vér-wêth'ér'), v. t. To bruise or batter by the violence of weather. *Shak. [Rare.]*

Overween (ô-vér-wên'), v. t. [See *WHEN*.] To think too highly or too favourably; to think arrogantly or conceitedly.

My eye's too quick, my heart *overweens* too much. Unless my hand and strength could equal them. *Shak.*

Overweening (ô-vér-wên'ing'), a. and s. Thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self; arrogant, proud; conceited.

Oh have I seen a hot *overweening* cur Ram back and bite because he was withalld. *Shak.*

Now enters *overweening* pride, And scandal overgaping wide. *Swift.*

Overweeningly (ô-vér-wên'ing'), a. With too much vanity.

Overweigh (ô-vér-wê'), v. t. To weigh, to preponderate to overbalance. 'The as will so your accusation

Overweight (ô-vér-wêit'), a. and s. Than is required by law ponderance.

Overweight (ô-vér-wêit'), a. Preponderant, excessive. 'Of no *overweight* worth.' *Fuller.*

Overwant (ô-vér-went'), pp. *Overwone*.

Overwet (ô-vér-wet'), a. Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is *over wet* at sowing time. *Saunders.*

Overwhelm (ô-vér-whêl'm'), v. t. 1. To whelm entirely; to swallow up; as, the waves overwhelmed the ship.—2. To bear down, in a figurative sense; to crush; to overcome; as, to be overwhelmed with cares, afflictions, or business. 'His sorrows have *overwhelm'd* his wife.' *Shak.*—3. To overlook gloomily. [Rare.]

Let the brook *overwhelm* it As fearfully as doth a galled roe. *Shak.*

Overwhelm (ô-vér-whêl'm'), a. The act of overwhelming; an overpowering degree. *Young.*

Overwhelmingly (ô-vér-whêl'm'ing'), adv. In an overwhelming manner. *Dr. H. More.*

Over-whelve (ô-vér-whêl'v'), v. t. To overwhelm. *Chaucer.*

Overwind (ô-vér-wînd'), v. t. To wind too far; as, to overwind a watch, as to map the chain. *Cornhill Mag.*

Overwing (ô-vér-wîng'), v. t. To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwing'd*, stretched out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest. *Milton.*

Overwise (ô-vér-wîz'), a. Wise to affectation.

Be not righteous *overmuch*; neither make thyself *overwise*. *Ecc. vii. 10.*

Overwisely (ô-vér-wîz'ly'), adv. In an affectedly wise manner; wisely to affectation.

Overwiseness (ô-vér-wîz'ness'), a. Pretended or affected wisdom.

Tell wisdom, she entangles Herself in *overwiseness*. *Raleigh.*

Overwit (ô-vér-wît'), v. t. To overreach in wit or craft; to outwit. *Swift.*

Overword (ô-vér-wôrd'), v. t. To say too much. *Hales.*

Overwork (ô-vér-wôrk'), v. t. To work beyond the strength; to cause to labour too much; to tire; as, to *overwork* a horse.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind. *South.*

Overwork (ô-vér-wôrk'), a. Excessive work or labour; work done beyond the amount required by stipulation.

Overworm (ô-vér-wôrm'), v. and s. 1. Worm out; subdued by toll. 'With watching *overworm*, with cares oppress.' *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time; trite; threadbare. 'The *overworm* theme and stuffing of his discourse.' *Milton.*

Over-wrest (ô-vér-rêst'), v. t. To wrest or force out of its proper position. *Shak.*

Overwrestle (ô-vér-rêst'), v. t. To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

Overwrought (ô-vér-rôwt'), p. and s. 1. Labour to excess. *Dryden.*—2. Worked all over; as, *overwrought* with ornaments. *Pope.*

2. Worked on or excited to excess; excessively stirred; as, an *overwrought* brain; *overwrought* feelings.

Overyear'd (ô-vér-yêrd'), a. Too old.

Among them dwelt A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyear'd*. *Paraphrase.*

Over-zeal (ô-vér-zêl'), a. Excessive or undue zeal; zeal to imprudence.

King Olaf has been harshly blamed for his *over-zeal* in introducing Christianity; surely I should have blamed him far more for an under-zeal in that. *Carlyle.*

Overzealous (ô-vér-zêl'us'), a. Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*

Overzealous (ô-vér-zêl'us'), s. Too zealous; eager to excess. 'Overzealous for or against the immateriality of the soul.' *Locke.*

Ovibos (ô-vî-bos'), n. [L. *ovis*, a sheep, and *bos*, an ox.] A genus of ruminant animals of the ox tribe, according to some zoologists, but more closely allied to the sheep in the opinion of others. The only known species is the musk-ox (*O. moschatus*). See *MUSK-ox*.

Ovicell (ô-vî-sel'), n. [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *cella*, a cell.] Same as *Oocyte*.

Ovicular (ô-vî-kû-lér'), a. [From L. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.

Ovidae (ô-vî-dê'), n. pl. [L. *ovis*, a sheep, and *Gr. oides*, likeness.] A family or sub-family of cariborean ruminants comprising the sheep and goats.

Ovidian (ô-vî-dî'an'), a. Belonging to or resembling the Latin poet Ovid.

Oviduct (ô-vî-duk't'), n. [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct.] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.

Oviferous (ô-vî-fêr'us'), a. [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *fero*, to bear.] A term applied to certain receptacles in some animals in which the eggs are received after having been excluded from the ordinary formative organs of the ovum, as in parasitic crustaceans.

Oviform (ô-vî-fôrm'), a. [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Ovulation (ô-vû-lû-shun'), n. In physiology, the act or process of an egg or ovulum leaving the ovary; the formation and discharge of ova from the ovary, which in the human female takes place at menstruation.

Ovule (ô-vûl'), n. [L. *ovum*, an egg.] 1. A little egg, a small vesicle; specifically, in bot., a young or rudimentary seed, a small pellicled pulpy body borne by the placenta of a plant, and gradually changing into a seed. (See *OVARY*.) It is enclosed or naked. It is composed of two sacs, one within another, which are called primine and secundine, and of a nucleus within the sacs.

In both (plants and animals) the cycle of life is begun by a small round dot of living matter, which we call in the plant an *ovule*, in the animal an *ovum*. *Quart. Rev.*

Ovuliferous (ô-vû-lî-fêr'us'), a. Producing ovules.

Ovulite (ô-vû-lî-tê'), n. A fossil egg.

Ovulum (ô-vû-lum'), n. pl. *Ovula* (ô-vû-lâ'), [L. dim. of *ovum*, an egg.] 1. A little egg; a small vesicle, such as are found in the ovary of mammiferous animals; an ovule.

Ovum (ô-vum'), n. pl. *Ova* (ô-vâ'), [L., an egg.] 1. A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal, when impregnated becoming the embryo or rudiments of the fetus.—2. In arch., a term applied to ornaments in the shape of an egg, into which the echinus or ovolo is often carved.

Owche, i. n. Same as *Ouch*.

Owe (ô), v. t. pret. & pp. *owed*; ppr. *owing*. [O.E. *owe*, *awe*, *owen*, *awen*, from A. Sax. *agan*, to own, to possess, to have (with common change of g to w). Sc. *ach* or *agh*, to own (from the Scandinavian). Icel. *eiga*, Sw. *eiga*, *egga*, O.H.G. *eigan*, Goth. *eigan*, to have or possess. The pret. in A. Sax. was *adde*, whence *ought* (which see); the pp. was *agen*, whence *one's own*, which again has produced the verb to *own*. To owe a person money is to have it for him, to have to pay it to him.] 1. To possess; to have; to be the owner of. The following example happily illustrates the word in this sense as well as in its ordinary sense of indebtedness.

Be pleased then To pay that duty, which you truly *owe* To him that *owes* it; namely, this young prince. *Shak.*

2. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay.

One was brought unto him which *owed* him ten thousand talents. *Mat. xviii. 24.*

Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. *Rom. xiii. 8.*

3. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

That he may know how frail His fallen condition is, and to me *owe* All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

4. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay.

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Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. *Rom. xiii. 8.*

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That he may know how frail His fallen condition is, and to me *owe* All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

44. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay.

One was brought unto him which *owed* him ten thousand talents. *Mat. xviii. 24.*

Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. *Rom. xiii. 8.*

45. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

It also exists in the roots of rhubarb, bistort, gentian, &c., combined with potash; in several kinds of lichens it is found in union with lime. It forms the juice sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemons*. It is a violent poison.

Oxalidaceæ, Oxalidæ (oks'al-i-dă's-s-ă, oks'al-id-ă-s), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, with a superior ovary, a small number of hypogynous stamens, and distinct styles; now sometimes combined with Geraniaceæ. The species are natives of all the hotter and temperate parts of the world, and most abundant in America and the Cape of Good Hope. The genus *Oxalis*, which is the type, is called wood-sorrel, from the acidity of the leaves, and the natural habitation of the European species in a



Oxalis Acetosella (Wood-sorrel).

wild state. The genus is, however, most abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, where the species are extremely ornamental. In the East Indies the genus *Averrhoa* produces a fruit (the *carambola* or *blimbing*) used for pickling and preserving. The British *Oxalis Acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, has been supposed to be the true shamrock of the Irish. In the tropical parts of India is the *Oxalis sensitiva*, so named in consequence of its pinnated leaves being irritable like the sensitive plant. The European trefoil-leaved species have been ascertained to have the same property, only in a more feeble degree.

Oxalis (oks'a-lis), *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Oxalidaceæ. There are two British species, *O. Acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, and *O. corniculata*, or yellow procumbent wood-sorrel. See OXALIDACEÆ.

Oxalite (oks'a-lit), *n.* A native oxalate of iron protoxide, found in the brown-coal of Germany; humboldtine.

Oxaluria (oks'a-lū'rī-a), *n.* In *pathol.* a morbid condition of the system, in which a prominent symptom is the presence of crystallised oxalate of lime in the urine. Called also *Oxalic Acid Diathesis*.

Oxaluric (oks'a-lū'rīk), *a.* Applied to an acid ($C_2H_2N_2O_6$) produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalies and alkaline earths.

Oxalyl (oks'a-līl), *n.* In *chem.* the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid. Called also *Carbonic Oxide*.

Oxamate (oks'a-măt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of oxamic acid.

Oxamic (oks'am-ik), *a.* Applied to a monobasic acid produced by the dehydration of oxalate of ammonium.—*Oxamic acid* ($C_2H_2NO_5$) is a white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in cold water, still less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

Oxamide (oks'a-mīd), *n.* ($C_2H_4N_2O_3$) A white substance produced during the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia; hence its name, compounded of *oxalis* and *ammonia*. Called also *Oxalamide*.

Ox-bird (oks'bērd), *n.* The sanderling (*Arenaria vulgaris*), a small wading bird which frequents many of our shores.

Oxbitter (oks'bī-tēr), *n.* *Molothrus peccoris*, an American bird of the bunting group.

Ox-bow (oks'bō), *n.* 1. A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked. 2. *Naut.* the bend or reach of a river. *Admiral Smyth*.—3. In *arch.* an oval dormer-window.

Oxer (oks'ēr), *n.* Same as *Ox-fence*. 'Over an oxer 'like a bird.' *Cornhill Mag.*

Ox-eye (oks'ī), *n.* 1. In *bot.* a name common

to plants of the genus *Bupththalmum*. The name is also given to *Anthemis arvensis* and to *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Called also the *Ox-eye Daisy*.—2. In *zool.* a name given to the large titmouse (*Parus major*) and to the blue titmouse (*P. caeruleus*).—3. A nautical term for a cloudy speck or weather gall, often seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a storm.

Ox-eyed (oks'īd), *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

Homer useth that epithet of *ox-eyed* in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best. *Burton*.

Ox-fence (oks'fens), *n.* A fence to keep oxen from straying; specifically, in *fox-hunting*, a fence consisting of a wide ditch, bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing.

Oxfly (oks'fī), *n.* A species of boti (*Oestrus bovis*) hatched under the skin of cattle.

Ox-foot (oks'fūt), *n.* In *farricary*, a term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hindfoot cleaves just in the middle of the forepart of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.

Oxford-chrome (oks'fōrd-krōm), *n.* An oxide of iron used in oil and water-colour painting. Called also *Oxford-ochre*.

Oxford-clay (oks'fōrd-clā), *n.* [From its being well developed in *Oxfordshire*.] In *geol.* a bed of dark-blue clay, sometimes attaining a thickness of from 200 to 500 feet, interposed between the lower and middle oolites. It abounds in ammonites and belemnites.

Oxford-mixture (oks'fōrd-mīks-tūr), *n.* Woolen cloth of a very dark gray colour. Called also *Oxford-gray*, *Pepper-and-salt*, and *Thunder-and-lightning*.

Oxford-ochre (oks'fōrd-ō-kēr), *n.* Same as *Oxford-chrome*.

Oxford-school (oks'fōrd-skūl), *n.* A name given to that portion of the Church of England who adopted the principles of the *Tracts for the Times*. Called also *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.

Ox-gall (oks'gāl), *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, much used in the arts.

Oxgang (oks'gang), *n.* [*Ox*, and *gang*, going.] In *anc. law*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres. The oxgang, however, was contracted or expanded according to the quality of the land, 40 acres constituting the maximum and 6 the minimum of the measure. In Scotland it is termed *oxgate*.

Oxgate (oks'gāt), *n.* See OXGANG.

Ox-goad (oks'gōd), *n.* A long rod, with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen.

Ox-head (oks'hēd), *n.* The head of an ox—a term contemptuously applied to a stupid fellow, and equal to blockhead, dolt. 'Doest make a mummer of me, ox-head!' *Marston*.

Oxheal, Oxheel (oks'hēl), *n.* A species of hellebore (*Helleborus fatidusa*).

Ox-hide (oks'hīd), *n.* 1. The skin of an ox. 2. A hide of land. See *HIDE*.

Ox-hoof (oks'hōf), *n.* The name given to the leaves of a species of *Caulotretus* and *Bauhinia*, used in Brazil as mucilaginous remedies.

Oxidability (oks'id-a-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* The capability of being converted into an oxide.

Oxidable (oks'id-a-bī), *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxide.

The first section is the metals of the earths; the second the metals of the alkalies; the third the easily *oxidable* metals, as iron; the fourth metals less *oxidable*, as copper and lead. *Whewell*.

Oxidate (oks'id-ăt), *v.t. pret. & pp. oxidated*; *ppr. oxidating*. To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen.

Oxidate (oks'id-ăt), *v.i.* To become oxidized; to become an oxide.

Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of ignition into oxygen gas. *Graham*.

Oxidation (oks'id-ătshon), *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen; *oxidisement*.

Oxidator (oks'id-ăt-ēr), *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp; an oxygenator.

Oxide (oks'id), *n.* [*Gr. oxy*, acid, sharp.] In *chem.* a compound of oxygen with a more electro-positive element. The first, second, third, &c., oxides of one element are designated by the terms *protoxide*, *dioxide*, *trioxide*, &c.; the highest oxide is termed a *peroxide*.

Oxidisable, Oxidisable (oks'id-is-a-bī), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

Oxidise, Oxidize (oks'id-is), *v.t.* To oxidate (which see).

Oxidisement, Oxidisement (oks'id-is-ment), *n.* Oxidation.

Oxidiser, Oxidizer (oks'id-is-ēr), *n.* That which oxidizes.

Oxidulated (oks'id-ū-lăt-ed), *a.* In *chem.* applied to a compound containing oxygen. *Oxalut* (oks'ūt), *n.* See OXYALIT.

Ox-like (oks'īlk), *a.* Resembling an ox. **Oxlip** (oks'īp), *n.* A plant of the genus *Primula* (*P. elatior*). See *PRIMULA*.

As cowlip unto *axlip* is,
So seems she to the boy. *Tennyson*.

Oxonian (oks'ŏn-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.

Oxpecker (oks'pek-ēr), *n.* Another name for the *Beef-eater*, a bird of the genus *Buphaga* (which see).

Ox-pith (oks'pīth), *n.* Marrow. *Marston*.

Ox-riem (oks'rīm), *n.* [*D. riem*, a thong or strap.] A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in the Cape Colony for horse-halters, and, twisted, for ropes, traces, &c.

Ox-stall (oks'stāl), *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

Oxter (oks'tēr), *n.* [*A. Sax. oxta*, the arm-pit.] The armpit; also, the embrace of the arms. [*Scotch*.]

Oxter (oks'tēr), *v.t.* To support under the arm. [*Scotch*.]

Oxtongue (oks'tung), *n.* The common name of *Helminthia*, a plant belonging to the genus *Ficaria*, nat. order Compositæ, so called from the shape and roughness of the leaves.

Oxyacid (oks'ī-as-id), *n.* An acid containing oxygen. Called also *Ox-acid*.

Oxycalcium-light (oks'ī-kāl'sī-um-līt), *n.* Same as *Drummond Light*.

Oxychloride (oks'ī-klor'id), *n.* A compound of a metallic oxide with a chloride; as, *oxychlorides* of iron, tin, &c.

Oxycoocus (oks'ī-kok'us), *n.* [*Gr. oxy*, sharp, and *kokkos*, a berry.] The cranberry, a genus of plants of the nat. order Vacciniaceæ, comprising three species. *O. palustris* is the common cranberry, *O. macrocarpus* is the large-fruited American cranberry. The third species is the *O. erectus*, so named from not creeping like the two others.

Oxyurate (oks'ī-krăt), *n.* [*Gr. oxy*, acid, and *uracō*, to mix.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Rare*.]

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *agave*, and a suitable bandage. *Wierman*.

Oxyfluoride (oks'ī-flū'ō-rīd), *n.* A compound of an oxide and a fluoride; as, the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

Oxygen (oks'ī-jen), *n.* [*Gr. oxy*, acid, and *gennao*, to generate.] 1. Sym. O. At. wt. 16. In *chem.* a gaseous element discovered by Priestley in 1776, by whom it was named *dephlogisticated air*; by Scheele it was named *emphyreal air*, and by Condorcet *vital air*. It constitutes about one-fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, and is the supporter of ordinary combustion. It was named oxygen because it was supposed to be present in all acids; modern experiments, however, prove that it is not necessary in all cases to acidity or to combustion. Oxygen may be prepared by heating manganic dioxide or potassic chlorate; it is usually obtained from a mixture of these two salts. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In mechanical mixture with nitrogen it forms atmospheric air. Water contains about 80 per cent of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts, and oxides. It is soluble in water to the extent of 30 centimetres of the gas to 1 litre of water, and this property is of great importance in relation to plants, and still more to water animals, the greater number of which are dependent on this dissolved oxygen for the support of respiration and life. It has a powerful attraction for most of the simple substances, especially for the electro-positive bodies, the act of combining with which is called oxidation. The compounds thus formed are called *oxides*. Oxidation is often attended with the evolution of heat and light, as in all processes of combustion in atmospheric air; sometimes the oxidation is slow and unattended with such phenomena, as in the gradual rusting of metals. Combustion is the union of inflammable matter with oxygen. (See COMBUSTION.) Oxygen gas is necessary to re-

It also exists in the roots of rhubarb, bistort, gentian, etc., combined with potash; in several kinds of lichens it is found in union with lime. It forms the juice sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemon*. It is a violent poison.

Oxalidaceae, *Oxalidaceae* (ok's'id-i-dā'sē-dā, ok's'id-i-dā'sē-dā), a pl. A nat. order of polypetalous exogynous plants, with a superior ovary, a small number of hypogynous stamens, and distinct styles, now sometimes combined with Geraniaceae. The species are natives of all the hotter and temperate parts of the world, and most abundant in America and the Cape of Good Hope. The genus *Oxalis*, which is the type, is called wood-sorrel, from the acidity of the leaves, and the natural habitation of the European species in a

to plants of the genus *Euphthalmum*. The name is also given to *Androsace* and to *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Called also the *Ox-eye Daisy*. — 2. In bot. a name given to the larger blue flower (*Potentilla major*) and to the blue cinquefoil (*P. vulgaris*). — 3. A nautical term for a cloudy speck or weather gall, often seen on the coast of Africa, which produces a storm.

Ox-eyed (ok's'id), a. Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

Howe with this epithet of aspect is describing James, because a second black eye is the best description.

Ox-fence (ok's'fens), a. A fence to keep oxen from straying; specifically, in hunting, a fence consisting of a wide ditch, bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing.

Ox-ford (ok's'fōd), a. A species of bott (*Olibrus bove*) hatched under the skin of cattle.

Ox-foot (ok's'fōt), a. In forestry, a term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hindfoot cleaves just in the middle of the forepart of the hoof, from the coronet to the sole.

Oxford-chrome (ok's'fōrd-khrom), a. An oxide of iron used in all water-colour painting. Called also *Oxford-chrome*.

Oxford-clay (ok's'fōrd-kli), a. [From its being well developed in Oxfordshire.] In geol. a bed of dark blue clay, sometimes attaining a thickness of from 300 to 800 feet, interposed between the lower and middle coals. It abounds in ammonites and belemnites.

Oxford-mixture (ok's'fōrd-miks-tūr), a. Woolen cloth of a very dark gray colour. Called also *Oxford-gray*, *Paper-and-salt*, and *Thunder-and-lightning*.

Oxford-sorrel (ok's'fōrd-sōr), a. Same as *Ox-eye-sorrel*.

Oxford-school (ok's'fōrd-shūl), a. A name given to that portion of the Church of England who adopted the principles of the *Tracts for the Times*. Called also *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.

Ox-gall (ok's'gāl), a. The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, much used in the arts.

Oxgang (ok's'gang), a. [Ox, and gang, going.] In ore law, as much land as an ox can plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres. The oxgang, however, was contracted or expanded according to the quality of the land, 60 acres constituting the maximum and 6 the minimum of the measure. In Scotland it is termed *oxgates*.

Oxgate (ok's'gāt), a. See *Oxgang*.

Ox-goad (ok's'gōd), a. A long rod, with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen.

Ox-head (ok's'hēd), a. The head of an ox — a term contemptuously applied to a stupid fellow, and equal to blockhead, dolt. 'Dost make a mummery of me, ox-head?' *Marston*.

Oxheart, *Oxheart* (ok's'hērt), a. A species of hellebore (*Helleborus viridifolius*).

Ox-hide (ok's'hīd), a. 1. The skin of an ox. 2. A hide of land. See *Hide*.

Ox-hoof (ok's'hōf), a. The name given to the leaves of a species of *Cuscuta* and *Scrophularia*, used in Brazil as mutinous remedies.

Oxidability (ok's'id-a-bil'i-tē), a. The capability of being converted into an oxide.

Oxidizable (ok's'id-i-bil), a. Capable of being converted into an oxide.

The first action is the mouth of the earth, the second the mouth of the alkalies, the third the earthy alkalies, in iron, the fourth metals less oxidizable, as copper and lead. *W. Small.*

Oxidate (ok's'id-i-dāt), a. t. *pres. & pp. oxidated; pp. oxidating.* To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen.

Oxidized (ok's'id-i-dēz), a. t. To become oxidized; to become an oxide.

Iron oxidizes rapidly when introduced in a state of igneous into oxygen gas. *Greenough.*

Oxidation (ok's'id-i-dēshn), a. The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen; oxidation.

Oxidator (ok's'id-i-dē-ōr), a. A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp; an oxygenator.

Oxide (ok's'id), a. [Ox, and, acid, sharp.] In chem. a compound of oxygen with a more electro-positive element. The first, second, third, &c., oxides of one element are designated by the terms protoxide, dioxide, trioxide, &c.; the highest oxide is termed a peroxide.

Oxidizable, *Oxidizable* (ok's'id-i-d-i-bil), a. Capable of being oxidized.

Oxidize, *Oxidize* (ok's'id-i-dēz), a. t. To oxidate (which see).

Oxidiment, *Oxidiment* (ok's'id-i-dē-ment), a. Oxidation.

Oxidiser, *Oxidiser* (ok's'id-i-dē-ōr), a. That which oxidizes.

Oxidized (ok's'id-i-dēz), a. In chem. applied to a compound containing oxygen.

Oximate (ok's'id-i-māt), a. See *Oxysalt*.

Ox-like (ok's'id-līk), a. Resembling an ox.

Oxlip (ok's'id-līp), a. A plant of the genus *Fritillaria* (*P. elatior*). See *Fritillaria*.

As cowslip only is, so oxlip also to the lay.

Ox (ok's), a. *ox*, a graduate.

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Oxalis Acetosella (Wood-sorrel).

wild state. The genus is, however, most abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, where the species are extremely ornamental. In the East Indies the genus *Avaria* produces a fruit (the *acetosella* or *blimbing*) used for pickling and preserving. The British *Oxalis Acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, has been supposed to be the true shamrock of the Irish. In the tropical parts of India is the *Oxalis corniculata*, so named in consequence of its pinnated leaves being irritable like the sensitive plant. The European broad-leaved species have been ascribed to have the same property, only in a more feeble degree.

Oxalis (ok's'id-lis), a. A genus of plants of the nat. order Oxalidaceae. There are two British species, *O. Acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, and *O. corniculata*, or yellow procumbent wood-sorrel. See *Oxalidaceae*.

Oxalite (ok's'id-lit), a. A native oxalate of iron protoxide, found in the brown-coal of Germany, hainbulten.

Oxaluria (ok's'id-lū-ri-ā), a. In med. a morbid condition of the system, in which a prominent symptom is the presence of crystallized oxalate of lime in the urine. Called also *Oxalis Acid Diathesis*.

Oxaluria (ok's'id-lū-ri-ā), a. Applied to an acid ($C_2H_2N_2O_6$) produced by the decomposition of paracetic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalies and alkaline earths.

Oxalyl (ok's'id-lī), a. In chem. the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid. Called also *Carbonic Oxide*.

Oxamate (ok's'id-māt), a. In chem. a salt of oxamic acid.

Oxamic (ok's'id-mik), a. Applied to a uronic acid produced by the dehydration of oxalate of ammonium. — *Oxamic acid* ($C_2H_2N_2O_6$) is a white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in cold water, still less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

Oxamide (ok's'id-mid), a. ($C_2H_2N_2O_6$) A white substance produced during the decomposition of ammonium oxalate of ammonia; hence its name, compounded of *oxis* and *ammonia*. Called also *Oxalamide*.

Ox-bird (ok's'id-bērd), a. The madderling (*Zonotrichia querula*), a small warbling bird which frequents many of our shores.

Oxbiter (ok's'id-bīt), a. *Microtus pennsylvanicus*, an American bird of the hunting group.

Ox-bow (ok's'id-bō), a. 1. A curved piece of wood consisting an ox's neck when yoked. 2. Next the bend or turn of a river. *Admiral Smyth*. — 3. In arch. an oval dormer-window.

Oxer (ok's'id), a. Same as *Ox-fence*. 'Over an oxer like a bird.' *Corradini*.

Ox-eye (ok's'id), a. 1. In bot. a name common

to plants of the genus *Euphthalmum*.

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oh, chain; dh, de, look; g, go; j, job; a, fr. ton; ag, sing; th, thm; th, thm; w, wdg; wh, wldg; sh, shre.—See KEY.

oh, chain; dh, de, look; g, go; j, job; a, fr. ton; ag, sing; th, thm; th, thm; w, wdg; wh, wldg; sh, shre.—See KEY.

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piration, and no animal can live in an atmosphere which does not contain a certain portion of uncombined oxygen. Oxygen is evolved from trees and plants by the action of the sun's rays on the carbon compounds contained in the moistened leaves and these leaves while they give out oxygen, absorb carbonic acid from the atmosphere for their nourishment. 2. A manufacturing name for bleaching powder. *Ammonia*.

Oxygen-acid (oks'i-jen-ah-id), *n.* In chem. an *oxyacid* (which see).

Oxygenate (oks'i-jen-ah-id), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* oxygenated, *pp.* oxygenating. To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

Oxygenation (oks'i-jen-ah-id-esh-uh), *n.* Same as *Oxygenation*.

Oxygenator (oks'i-jen-ah-id-er), *n.* Same as *Oxygenator*.

Oxygenizable, Oxygenisable (oks'i-jen-ah-id-iz-uh), *a.* Capable of being oxygenated.

Oxygenize, Oxygenise (oks'i-jen-ah-id-iz), *v. t.* To oxygenate (which see).

Oxygenism, Oxygenism (oks'i-jen-ah-id-iz-uh), *n.* *Oxidation*.

Oxygenist, Oxygeniser (oks'i-jen-ah-id-iz-uh), *n.* That which oxidizes or converts into an oxide.

Oxygenous (oks'i-jen-ah-id-uh), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen.

Oxygon, Oxygona (oks'i-jen-ah-id-uh), *n.* (Or *oxy* sharp and *gonia*, an angle.) In geom. a triangle having three acute angles.

Oxygonal, Oxygonial (oks'i-jen-ah-id-uh), *a.* Acute-angled.

Oxyhydrogen (oks'i-jen-ah-id-uh), *n.* Of or pertaining to a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen; *an.* *oxyhydrogen gas*.

Oxyhydrogen *blowpipe* one used by mineralogists and chemists for reducing metallic ores in analysis. The flame is produced by the combination of oxyhydrogen gas (usually two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen) instead of common air. *Oxyhydrogen lamp*, one in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen in regulated quantities are mingled, the resulting flame being directed on a ball of quicklime and forming an extremely bright light. *Oxyhydrogen light*, the lime light, the Drummond light. *Oxyhydrogen microscope* one in which the object is illuminated by the flame of oxyhydrogen gas on a glass of lime under the action of the compound blowpipe. The lime is placed in front of a concave mirror and the object between this and a convex lens, by which its image, highly magnified, is thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to a large number of spectators.

Oxymel (oks'i-jen-ah-id-uh), *n.* (Or *oxy*, acid, and *mel*, honey.) A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Ambrosia*.

Oxymoron (oks'i-jen-ah-id-uh), *n.* (Or *oxymoron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish from *oxy*, sharp and *moron*, dull, foolish.) In rhet. a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word, *as*, *great bird of prey*.

Oxymorine (oks'i-jen-ah-id-uh), *n.* Anomalous name for chlorine, on the erroneous assumption that chlorine is a mixture of oxygen and muriatic acid.

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Oxyphthide (oks-i-sul'id), *n.* A compound containing sulphur, oxygen, and a metal.

Oxytone (oks'i-ton), *n.* (Or *oxy* sharp, and *tone*, tone.) Having an acute sound.

Oxytone (oks'i-ton), *n.* 1. An acute sound. 2. In Greek pros. a word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Oxyuris (oks-i-uris), (Or *oxy* sharp, and *uris*, tail.) A genus of internal parasite worms allied to the common *Ascaris*. These thread worms multiply with rapidity, and pass from the intestine to other organs.

Oxyuris is often found in the human rectum, and is usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. See *ASCARID*.

Oy (oy), *n.* (From *oy*, hearing, Fr. *ouïr*, L. *audire*, to hear.) In law, a hearing or trial of cause. — 2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty, as when a defendant in court gives *oyer* of a writing. — *Oyer and terminer*, [Fr. *to hear and determine*] is a commission directed to two of the judges of the circuit and other gentlemen of the county to which it is issued, by virtue of which they have power, in the terms imply to hear and determine certain specified offences. The commissions of *oyer and terminer* are the most comprehensive of the several commissions which constitute the authority of the judges of assize on the circuit. A court of *oyer and terminer* is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear, and determine all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanours.

Oyer, Oyes (oy), [Fr. *oy*, hear; *ye*] The first action to lay protraction made by the officer of a law court, or other public officer, in order to secure absence and attention. It is three repeated, *Shall ye see ye* in the two following passages as a substitute in the sense of exclamation or proclamation. "Crier hobgoblin, make the fairy oyes." *Servy Wives*, v. 2.

On whom bright eyes. *Pyne*, with her husband's eyes. *Comes*, this is to be. *Prologue* and *Comedy*, in 3.

Oyot (oyot), *n.* 1. An oylot. — 2. A sort resembling an *eyot* (which see). *Shorometh*.

Oyot-hole (oyot-hol), *n.* An oyot-hole.

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Oyot-hole (oyot-hol), *n.* An oyot-hole.

British species, abounding on the western coast of England. Its bill is somewhat longer than in the plover or lapwing. It is



Common Oyster-catcher (*Actinoternis streperus*).

straight, pointed, compressed into a wedge, and sufficiently strong to enable it to force open the shells of small molluscs on which the bird feeds.

Oyster-dredge (oyster-dredj), *n.* A small dredge or drag net for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea.

Oyster-green (oyster-green), *n.* A plant, the *Ulex maritimus*, Linn., also called *Oxycanthus* and *Oxycanthus*.

Oyster-knife (oyster-knif), *n.* A strong blunt knife for opening oysters.

Oyster-ling (oyster-ling), *n.* A young oyster; an oyster not full grown. *Finch*.

Oyster-patty (oyster-pat-ty), *n.* A patty or patty made with oysters.

Oyster-plant (oyster-plant), *n.* A name applied in Britain to *Mercurialis maritima*, the leaves of which taste like oysters.

Oyster-shell (oyster-shell), *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.

Oyster-wench (oyster-wench), *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters, a low woman. *Shed*.

Oyster-wife, Oyster-woman (oyster-wif, oyster-woman), *n.* A female seller of oysters.

Ozema, Ozema (oz-eh-ma), *n.* [Or *ozema*, from *oz*, to small.] A field near in the north.

Ozonarite, Ozonurite (oz-on-ah-rit, oz-on-ah-rit), *n.* (Or *oz* to small, and *ur*, wet.) A fossil resin existing in the bituminous sandstones of the coal-measures. It is like resins in its constitution and transparency, of a brown or brownish yellow colour, and of a pleasantly aromatic odour. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for economic purposes, and it is made into candles. It consists of about 80 per cent of carbon and 14 of hydrogen.

Ozonation (oz-on-ah-rit), *n.* The act or process of treating with ozone. *Forcing*.

Ozone (oz-on), *n.* [From *oz*, to small.] An allotropic modification of oxygen. The density of ozone is one-and-a-half times greater than that of oxygen. It is produced when an electric machine is worked with a slight of phosphorus is allowed to oxidize slowly, and in various other ways. At a high temperature ozone is changed into ordinary oxygen. Two volumes of the former yielding three volumes of the latter. Chemical tests show that ozone exists in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and in greater quantity in country districts than in towns, while in crowded thoroughfares it seems to be remarkable. Ozone has a great power of destroying offensive odours, is a powerful bleacher, and an intense oxidizer.

Ozoniferous (oz-on-ah-rit), *a.* Containing or furnishing ozone. *Ozoniferous*.

Ozonification (oz-on-ah-rit-ah-shun), *n.* The act of producing ozone.

Ozonify (oz-on-ah-rit), *v. t.* To convert into ozone.

Ozonize (oz-on-ah-rit), *v. t.* To charge or impregnate with ozone to convert into ozone, as oxygen. *Ozonize*.

Ozonometer (oz-on-ah-rit-ah-m-ter), *n.* [Ozone, and *meter*, a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the pressure and measuring the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozonometric (oz-on-ah-rit-ah-m-ter-ik), *a.* Of or belonging to ozonometry, *an.* *ozonometric observations*.

Ozonometry (oz-on-ah-rit-ah-m-ter-ik), *n.* A term applied to the means for determining the pressure and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere. *Brandes*.

was instantly embalm'd.

Oxyria (oks'i-ri-ah), *n.* (Or *oxy*, sharp, and *ria*, a genus of plants, not order *Polygonaceae*. *Oxyria* (mountain-sorrel) is the only known native species. It is found on the highest mountains of Great Britain.

Oxyrhodra (oks'i-ri-dra), *n.* (Compounded of *oxy*, sharp, and *rhodra*, rose.) A mixture of vinegar and oil of rose, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. *Dunstan*.

Oxyuris (oks'i-uris), *n.* A unit of an oxyacid. See *OXYACID*.

File, fir, fat, fall, mō, mōd, hōr. plus, pin, mōt, mōt, mōv. tōm, tōb, tōll;

oil, pound; a, &c. shun; g, &c. sh.

Cuvier for the reception of quadrupeds which have hoofs, but do not ruminates, including the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, &c. The group is now divided among Proboscidea, Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla (which see).

Pachydermatoid (pak-i-dér-ma-toid), *a.* Related to the pachyderms or thick-skinned mammals.

Pachydermatous (pak-i-dér-ma-tus), *a.* Relating to a pachyderm or to the order Pachydermata; thick-skinned; hence *fig.* applied to persons, not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like.

Pachyglottis (pak-i-glo-tés), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *glōssa*, the tongue.] A section of saurian reptiles characterized by a thick fleshy tongue, convex, with a slight nick at the end. It embraced the families of the chameleons, geckos, iguanas, and agamas, but is now restricted to the two latter.

Pachyopteron (pak-i-op-tér-on), *a.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *pteron*, a wing.] Thick-winged.

Pachyotis (pak-i-ót), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *ous*, *otos*, an ear.] One of a family of bats characterized by thick external ears.

Pachypteris (pa-kiptér-is), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *ptēris*, a fern with feathery leaves, *pteron*, a feather.] A genus of fossil ferns characterized by thick rigid leaves. They occur chiefly in the lower oolite.

Pachyrhizodus (pak-i-rhí-zo-dus), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, *rhiza*, a root, and *odus*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil cycloid fishes characterized by having circular bluntly conical teeth, thick at the base. They occur in the upper chalk.

Pachyrhizus (pak-i-rhí-zus), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *rhiza*, a root.] A genus of tropical leguminous plants of both hemispheres, one of whose species, *P. angulatus*, produces fleshy roots, often 6 or 8 feet long and of the thickness of a man's thigh, used in times of scarcity as an article of diet. The Fijians use the fibre of its twining stems in the construction of fishing-nets.

Pachyspondylus (pak-i-spon-dí-lus), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *spondylus*, a joint of the backbone.] The fossil vertebrae of certain large sauroid South African reptiles, supposed to be of the triassic age.

Pachystichous (pa-kis-tí-kus), *a.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *stichos*, a row.] Thick-sided. In bot. a term applied to cells having thick sides.

Pacificable (pas-i-fí-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pacified.

Pacific (pa-sí-fík), *a.* [L. *pacificus*, from *pacis*, to make peace. See PACIFY.] 1. Suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; peace-making; conciliatory; mild; appeasing; as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power. 'These *pacific* words ensue.' Pope.

Returning in his bill
An olive-leaf he brings, *pacific* sign. Milton.
2. Characterized by peace or calm; calm; tranquil; as, a *pacific* state of things.—3. Peaceful; not warlike; as, a man of *pacific* disposition.—4. Appellative of the ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia. See PACIFIC, *n.* SYN. Peace-making, appeasing, mild, gentle, conciliatory, tranquil, calm, quiet, peaceful, peaceable.

Pacific (pa-sí-fík), *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia; so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it to enjoy.

Pacificable (pa-sí-fí-ka-bl), *a.* Pacificable. The conscience is not *pacifiable*, while sinne is within to vex it. Bp. Hall.

Pacific (pa-sí-fík-al), *a.* Pacific. Wotton. [Rare.]

Pacifically (pa-sí-fík-al-ly), *adv.* In a pacific manner; peaceably; peacefully.

Pacification (pa-sí-fí-ká-shon), *n.* [L. *pacificatio*. See PACIFY.] The act of pacifying or of making peace between nations or parties at variance; appeasement; reconciliation.

He sent to the French king his chaplain . . . as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification*. Bacon.
A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered. Hooker.

Pacificator (pa-sí-fí-kát-ér), *n.* [L.] A peacemaker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations. Bacon.

Pacificatory (pa-sí-fí-kát-ér), *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. Barrow.

Pacifier (pas-i-fí-ér), *n.* One who pacifies. **Pacify** (pas-i-fí), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *pacified*; ppr. *pacifying*. [Fr. *pacifier*, from L. *pacifico*—*pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To appease; to calm; to quiet; to allay the agitation or excitement of; as, to *pacify* a man when angry; to *pacify* importunate demands. 'Not one diverting syllable now . . . to *pacify* our mistress.' Sir R. L'Étrange.—2. To restore peace to; to tranquillize; as, to *pacify* countries in contention.

He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. Bacon.

Pacinian (pa-sín-i-an), *a.* [After Pacini, an Italian anatomist.] Of or belonging to Pacini.—*Pacinian bodies* or *corpuscles*, in anat. certain minute oval bodies appended to the extremities of certain nerves, especially those of the hands and feet. They are called touch corpuscles, their function being probably to increase sensitiveness.

Pack (pak), *n.* [Probably borrowed from the D. *pak*, a bundle, a parcel, a pack, a burden; G. *pack*, a parcel or bundle, also the rabble; Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, a pack. The word is also Celtic: Armor. Ir. and Gael. *pac*, a pack, whence L.L. *paccus*, and Fr. *paquet*, a packet or parcel, and perhaps it has passed from the Celtic to all the other languages.] 1. A bundle of anything inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; especially, a bundle made up to be carried on the back; a bale; as, a *pack* of goods or cloth.—A *pack* of wool, a quantity of wool equal to about 240 lbs.—2. A budget; a collection; a stock or store; as, a *pack* of troubles (commonly corrupted into a *pack* of troubles). 'A *pack* of sorrows.' Shak. 'A *pack* of blessings.' Shak.

Pour out the *pack* of matter to mine ear. The good and bad together. Shak.

3. A complete set of playing-cards, or the number used in games.—4. A number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together.

He turned off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*. Goldsmith.

5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice. 'A *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights.' Swift.—6. A large area of floating ice, consisting of pieces driven closely together. See PACK-ICE.—7. In *hydrography*, a wet sheet or other covering for closely enveloping a patient; the process of thus wrapping, or state of being so wrapped up.—*Naughty pack*, an old term of reproach to male or female, but especially applied to a lewd woman.

Pack (pak), *v. t.* [D. *pakken*, G. *packen*, Dan. *pakke*. See the noun.] 1. To put together in narrow compass, especially for transportation or storage; to make up into a package, bundle, or bale; to stow; as, to *pack* goods in a box or chest; to *pack* anything for carriage with cords or straps. 'A heap of strange materials *packed* up with wonderful art.' Addison.—2. To fill or stow with; to fill with contents arranged with some degree of regularity; as, to *pack* a trunk.—3. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design. 'And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half-a-crown.' Pope. Hence—4. To assemble or bring together iniquitously, with a view to some private interest or to favour some particular side; as, to *pack* a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favour a party; to *pack* a meeting. 'A *packed* assembly of Italian bishops.' Atterbury.

Does it follow that we may dispense with the control of juries, or let juries be *packed*? Brougham.

5. To load or burden with a pack or packs. 'Yet our horse not *packed*.' Shak.—6. To dismiss without ceremony; to cause to depart at once; to make begone; as, *pack* the fellow off.—7. To make impervious; to make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff, as a joint.—8. To put up so as to preserve from decay or putrefaction; to preserve in close vessels; as, to *pack* meat or fish.—9. In *hydrography*, to envelope in a wet sheet and other coverings; as, to *pack* a patient.

Pack (pak), *v. t.* 1. To tie up goods in bundles or packs; to put up things for transportation; as, I leave to-morrow, and must now go and *pack*.—2. To be capable of being pressed into small compass; to admit of being prepared for storage or transportation; as, the goods *pack* well.—3. To depart in haste; generally with *off* or *away*.

Poor Stella must *pack off* to town. Swift.

By the Lord that made me, you shall *pack*, And never more darken my doors again. Tenneyson.

This sense is derived from that of *packing* up one's baggage for travel. Compare to *bundle off*.—4. To settle or collect together into a compact mass; as, wet snow *packs* easily.—5. To gather together into bodies, packs, flocks or bands; as, the grouse are beginning to *pack*.—To *send one packing* or *apacking*, to bundle a person off or dismiss him without ceremony.

Pack (pak), *n.* [Corrupted from *pac*.] An agreement or contract; a pack.

Was not a *pack* agreed 'twixt thee and me? Daniel.

It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius. North.

Pack (pak), *v. t.* To form a pack; especially to unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion. 'Go, *pack* with him.' Shak.

Pack (pak), *a.* Friendly; confidential. Burns. [Scotch.]

Package (pak'áj), *n.* 1. A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as, a *package* of cloth.—2. A charge made for packing goods.—3. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on the goods imported and exported by aliens, or by denizens being the sons of aliens.

Packet (pak'áj), *n.* A kind of basket made of the outer rind of the ita palm (*Mauritia* *fecuosa*). Simmonds.

Pack-cloth (pak'kloth), *n.* A stout, coarse cloth for packing goods in; packsheet.

Pack-duck (pak'duk), *n.* A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths.

Packer (pak'ér), *n.* One that packs; one whose business it is to pack up goods, and prepare them for transit by sea or land; one employed in packing provisions, as beef or herring, for preservation.

Packet (pak'et), *n.* [Fr. *paquet*, a small bundle. See PACK.] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a mail of letters. 'Wait till the postman brings the *packet* down.' Crabbe.—2. A despatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country or from port to port; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers on regular days of starting. Called also *Packet-boat* or *Packet-vessel*.

Packet (pak'et), *v. t.* 1. To bind up in a parcel or parcels. 'Letters well sealed and *packeted*.' Swift.—2. To send away or despatch in a packet-vessel. 'Her husband was *packeted* to France.' Ford.

Packet-boat (pak'et-bót), *n.* Same as *Packet*, 2.

Packet-day (pak'et-dá), *n.* The mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship. Simmonds.

Packet-ship, **Packet-vessel** (pak'et-ship, pak'et-ves-l), *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of despatches, letters, passengers, &c.

Packfong (pak'fong), *n.* A Chinese alloy, known as white copper, and consisting of copper 40.4, zinc 25.4, nickel 31.6, and iron 2.6. Spelled also *Pakfong*.

Packhorse (pak'hors), *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage. 'A *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market.' Locke.

Pack-house (pak'hous), *n.* A warehouse for receiving goods.

Pack-ice (pak'is), *n.* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice of such magnitude that its extent is not discernible. A *pack* is said to be open when the pieces of ice, though very near each other, do not generally touch; and close, when the pieces are in complete contact.

Packing (pak'ing), *n.* 1. Any material used for filling up empty spaces, or for making close or tight; stuffing.—2. In *masonry*, small stones imbedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls.

Packing (pak'ing), *n.* Trick; delusion; cheat; falsehood.

Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all! Shak.

We do hope to find out all your tricks. Milton.

Packing-awl (pak'ing-ál), *n.* An awl for thrusting twine through packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper, in order to fasten the package by a tie. E. H. Knight.

Packing-box (pak'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A box in which goods, &c., are packed.—2. In steam-engines, same as *Stuffing-box*.

Packing-case (pak'ing-kās), *n.* A deal or other box for moving and protecting goods.

Packing-needle (pak'ing-nē-dl), *n.* A strong needle for sewing packages.

Packing-officer (pak'ing-of-fis-ēr), *n.* An excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of excisable articles. *Simmonds.*

Packing-press (pak'ing-pres), *n.* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress goods, as cotton, linen, hay, straw, &c., into small bulk for the convenience of transport.

Packing-sheet (pak'ing-shēt), *n.* 1. A large sheet for packing or covering goods.—2. In *hydropathy*, a wet sheet used for packing patients at water-cure establishments.

Pack-load (pak'lōd), *n.* The average load an animal can carry on its back. *Simmonds.*

Packman (pak'man), *n.* One who carries a pack; a pedlar.

Packsaddle (pak'sad-l), *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance. *Shak.*

Packsheet (pak'shēt), *n.* A strong coarse cloth for covering goods when made up in bales; a packing-sheet.

Packstaff (pak'staf), *n.* A staff on which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*

Packthread (pak'thred), *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels. *Shak.*

Packware (pak'wār), *n.* Goods carried in a pack. *Pope.*

Packwax (pak'waks), *n.* Same as *Paz-wax*.

Pack-way (pak'wā), *n.* A narrow way or track by which goods can be conveyed only by pack-horses.

Paco (pak'kō), *n.* [Peruv. name.] A ruminant mammal, the alpaca. See *ALPACA*.

Paco (pak'kō), *n.* The Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron with imperceptible particles of native silver disseminated through it.

Pacoury-ava (pa-kou'ri-ā-va), *n.* The fruit of a Brazilian tree, *Platanus insignis*, of the nat. order Chlasiaceae. It is a sweet and delicious berry, and the seeds taste like almonds.

Pact (pakt), *n.* [Fr. *pacts*, L. *pactum*, from *pactior*, *pactus*, to fix, settle, to make a bargain, to covenant.] A contract; an agreement or covenant. 'Nor oath nor pact Achilles plights with thee.' *Pope.*

Paction (pak'shon), *n.* [L. *pactio*. See *PACT*.] An agreement or contract. *Sir J. Haywood.*

Factional (pak'shon-al), *a.* By way of agreement. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Pactitious (pak-'tishus), *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation. *Johnson.*

Pactolian (pak-tō'lī-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Pactolus*, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands. *Craig.*

Pactum (pak'tum), *n.* [L. See *PACT*.] In *Scots law*, a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform anything.—*Pactum illicitum*, a general term applied to all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem* (contrary to law), *contra bonos mores* (contrary to morality), or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy.

Pacu (pak'ū), *n.* A South American freshwater fish, the *Mylietes Pacu*, allied to the salmon, that has molars resembling those of a sheep, and browses on weeds, inhabiting the rivers of Guiana and tributaries of the Amazon.

Pacul (pak'ul), *n.* A wild variety of plantain, from which some of the so-called Manilla hemp is obtained.

Pad (pad), *n.* [In meaning 1 a slightly different form of *path* (Prov. E. *pad*, Sc. *paad*, a path, to beat a path as among snow); in meaning 2 perhaps from meaning 1, and=*roadster*, but perhaps from *pad*, a soft saddle. See below.] 1. A footpath; a road. 'The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post.' *Prior*. [Obsolete or provincial.] 2. An easy-paced horse. 'An abbot on an ambling *pad*.' *Tennyson*.—3. A robber that infests the road on foot: usually called a *Footpad*. 'Four pads in ambush.' *Byron*.

Pad (pad), *v.t.* pret. *padding*; ppr. *padding*. 1. To travel slowly.—2. To rob on foot.—3. To beat a way smooth and level. [Provincial.]

Pad (pad), *n.* [Origin very uncertain.] 1. Anything of the nature of a cushion; specifically, (a) a cushion, soft saddle, bolster, part of a garment, or the like, stuffed with straw, wool, cotton, or other soft material. (b) A quantity of blotting-paper or other soft material used for blotting writing or for

writing upon; as, a blotting or writing *pad*. 2 [Comp. L. G. *pad*, the sole of the foot.] A fox's foot. [Provincial.]

Pad (pad), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *padding*; ppr. *padding*. 1. To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding.

I thought we knew him. What, it's you, The *padding* man that wears the stays. *Tennyson.*

2. To imbue cloth equally with a mordant.

Padalon (pad'a-lon), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the abode of departed spirits.

Padar (pad'ar), *n.* Groats; coarse flour or meal. *Wotton.*

Padder (pad'er), *n.* A footpad; a robber on foot; a highwayman. *Hudibras.*

Padding (pad'ing), *n.* 1. The act of stuffing so as to make a pad.—2. The substance used for stuffing a saddle, bolster, garment, and the like.—3. In *calico printing*, the impregnation of the cloth with a mordant.—4. Any matter or article inserted in a book or periodical in order to bring it up to a certain size, as articles of little literary worth in a monthly magazine; vamp.

Anybody who desires to know what is within the power of the average clergyman may take up one of the inferior magazines and read one of the articles which serve for *padding*. *Saturday Rev.*

Paddle (pad'l), *v.t.* pret. *paddled*; ppr. *paddling*. [A frog, and dim. from *pad* to go; I. G. *paddeln*, *padden*, to go with short steps, to paddle.] 1. To play in the water with the hands or feet for swimming or in sport.—2. To finger; to toy; to trifle with the fingers. 'Paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers.' *Shak*.—3. To use a paddle; to row with a paddle.

Paddle (pad'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paddled*; ppr. *paddling*. 1. To finger; to play with; to toy with. 'To be paddling palms and pinching fingers.' *Shak*.—2. To propel by an oar or paddle.

Paddle (pad'l), *n.* 1. An oar, especially a sort of short oar with a broad blade used in propelling and steering canoes and boats by a vertical motion.—2. The blade or the broad part of an oar; a short broad blade, resembling that of an oar.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *De Witt.*

3. *Naut.* one of the flat-boards placed on the circumference of wheel called the *paddle-wheel*, which is made to revolve by the action of the steam-engine.—4. In *zoöl.* a term applied to the swimming apparatus of the chelonian reptiles and of the marine saurians.—5. In *glass manuf.* an instrument with which the sand and ashes in the furnace are stirred.—6. A panel made to fit the openings left in lock-gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required.—7. A small spade to clean a plough with: called in Scotland a *pettle*. [West of England.]

Paddle-beam (pad'l-bēm), *n.* *Naut.* one of the two large beams projecting over the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

Paddle-board (pad'l-bōrd), *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of the wheel of a steam-vessel; a paddle.

Paddle-box (pad'l-boks), *n.* One of the wooden projections on each side of a steam-boat or ship, within which are the paddle-wheels.

Paddlecock (pad'l-kok), *n.* A name given in the north of Scotland to the lump-fish (*Cyclopterus*).

Paddle-hole (pad'l-hōl), *n.* One of the passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock into the lower pond. They are also called *Clough-arches*.

Paddler (pad'l-ēr), *n.* One that paddles.

He may make a *paddler* 't the world, From head to mouth, but never a brave swimmer. *Beau. & Ft.*

Paddle-shaft (pad'l-shaft), *n.* *Naut.* the axis on which the paddle-wheels revolve.

Paddle-staff (pad'l-staf), *n.* 1. A staff headed with a broad iron, used by molecatchers.—2. A spade with a long handle, used by ploughmen to clear the share of earth, stubble, &c.; a paddle.

Paddle-wheel (pad'l-whēl), *n.* *Naut.* one of the wheels (generally two in number, and one placed on each side of the vessel) provided with boards or floats on their circumferences, and driven by steam, for the purpose of propelling steam-ships.

Paddle-wood (pad'l-wōd), *n.* The wood of the *Aspidosperma excelsum*, a South American exogenous tree of the nat. order Apocynaceae. The trunk is fluted, being com-

posed of solid projecting radii, which fluted projections the Indians use for planks and paddles. The wood is elastic and very strong.

Paddock (pad'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *pada*, a frog, a toad, with suffix *-ock*, which is here probably augmentative; Iccl. and Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*, D. *pad*, *paddes*, Prov. G. *padde*, a frog or toad.] A toad or frog. *Shak.* The word is a common provincial word in England and Scotland, and generally applied to the frog.

Paddock (pad'ok), *n.* [Perhaps from *pad*, a horse, lit. an inclosure for pasturing a pad or nag; or it may be corrupted from *par-ock* (which see).] A small field or inclosure, especially a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable. 'Villas environed with parks, paddocks, and plantations.' *Evelyn.*

Paddock-pipe (pad'ok-pīp), *n.* A plant of the genus *Equisetum*, called also *Horse-tail*. See *EQUISETUM*.

Paddock-stone (pad'ok-stōn), *n.* A stone anciently believed to grow in the head of a toad, and to possess great magical and medical virtues.

Paddock-stool (pad'ok-stōl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Agaricus*; a mushroom; a toad-stool.

Paddy (pad'l), *n.* [From *Padraic*, Ir. form of Patrick, a frequent Christian name in Ireland, after St. Patrick, its tutelary saint.] A cant name for an Irishman.

Paddy (pad'l), *n.* [Malay *padī*.] Rice in the husk whether in the field or gathered. [East Indies.]

Paddy (pad'di), *a.* [Perhaps from *pad*, to travel, and meaning literally wandering, vagrant.] Mean; poor; contemptible; low in manners or character.

Paddy-bird (pad'di-bērd), *n.* Another name for the rice-bird or Java sparrow. See *RICE-BIRD*.

Paddellion (pa-dē'lī-on), *n.* [Fr. *pas de lion*, lion's foot.] A plant, lion's-foot (which see).

Padella (pa-dē'lā), *n.* [It. from L. *patella*, dim. of *patra*, a cup. See *PATELLA*.] 1. A small frying-pan; a kind of oven.—2. A large metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which wax is inserted, used in illuminations.

Padesoy (pad'sōi), *n.* The same as *Pad-uasoy*.

Padiashah (pā'di-ahā), *n.* [Per. *padiashah*, protector, or great king, from *pad*=Skrt. *pati*, protector, master, from *pa*, to protect, and Per. *shah*, a king.] The title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

Padji (pāj'i), *n.* See *MADEL-PAROOWA*.

Padiok (pad'lok), *n.* [Perhaps from *pad*, a path, and meaning literally a lock for a gate leading into a path, or from *pad* in the local sense of a pannier.] A movable lock with a bow or semicircular link to be fastened through a staple.

Padiok (pad'lok), *v.t.* To fasten or provide with a padiok or padiokas. 'Each chest lock'd and *padiok'd* thirty-fold.' *Tennyson*.

Padma (pad'ma), *n.* The Indian name for the true lotus or sacred bean-lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*).

Padmag (pad'nag), *n.* A nag ridden with a pad by way of saddle; an ambling nag. 'An easy *padmag* for his wife.' *Macaulay*.

Padou (pad'ō), *n.* A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. *Simmonds*.

Padouk (pa-dōk), *n.* The Burmese name for the *Pterocarpus indicus*, a valuable forest tree, nat. order Leguminosae.

Padow-pipe (pad'ō-pīp), *n.* Same as *Paddock-pipe*. [Local.]

Padra (pā'dra), *n.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.

Paduan (pad'u-an), *a.* Of or relating to Padua in Italy.—*Paduan coins*, coins forged by the celebrated Paduans Cavino and Basiano.

Paduan (pad'u-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Padua.

Paduasoy (pad'ū-sōi), *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff. Called also *Padesoy*.

Pæan (pē'an), *n.* 1. An ancient Greek hymn in honour of Apollo, who was also called Pæan. Also, a war-song before or after a battle; in the first case, in honour of Mars; in the second, as a thanksgiving to Apollo. Hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

The first persons to sing public *pæans* of congratulation were the dissenters of Birmingham. *De Quincy.*

2. Same as *Pæon*.

Pedagogion (pé-dá-gó-ion), *n.* Pedagogue (which see).

Pedagogy (pé-dá-gó-jí), *n.* Pedagogy (which see).

Pedology (pé-dá-gó-jí), *n.* Pedology (which see).

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Paganish (pá-gan-ish), *a.* Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. *Paganish pastime and worship.* *Source.*

Paganism (pá-gan-izm), *n.* [*Fr. paganisme.* See **PAGAN**.] The worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans, heathenism.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity, never sink to the degradation of paganism. *Dr. C. Spring.*

Paganity (pá-gan-í-tí), *n.* The state of being a pagan. *Conduct.*

Paganize (pá-gan-íz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *paganized, ppr. paganizing.* To render heathenish, to convert to heathenism.

God's word purges were sometimes so miserably degraded and *paganized* as to excite their contempt and derision. *Halford.*

Paganize (pá-gan-íz), *v. t.* To behave like a pagan. *Milton.*

Paganity (pá-gan-í-tí), *adv.* In a pagan manner.

This, I trust, confound, I am not so *paganly* extravagant as to believe any syllable of. *Dr. H. Hall.*

Page (páj), *n.* [*Fr. page, lt. paggia, a page.* Does derive it from *Gr. paidon, a den of past, paidon, a boy, saying the word might have been brought into Italy by the Greeks or by the Crusaders.* Little questions this derivation, pointing out that the original sense of *page* was not a little boy, but a domestic or servant of inferior condition, he therefore derives it from a *L. pagus, a rustic, from L. pagus, a country district, which allies it with pagan (which see).* 1. A young male attendant on kings, nobles, or other persons of distinction, a lad in the service of people of rank or wealth, whose duty it is to run errands, attend to the door, &c. 2. In America, a boy or man that attends on a legislative body, as, the *pages of Congress.* 3. A boy.

A child that was of half past age in cradle a boy and was a *page*. *Chambers.*

4. A contrivance for holding up the skirts of a lady's dress so that they may not drag on the ground.

Page (páj), *n.* [*Fr. from L. paganus, a page, as same from Latin, from from formis.* Root *pag*, seen in *L. pauper, Gr. paguros, to fix.* 1. One side of a leaf of a book. A folio volume contains four pages in every sheet, a quarto (4to), eight, an octavo (8vo), sixteen, a duodecimo (12mo), twenty-four, and an octodecimo (18mo), thirty-six pages. 2. A writing or record, as, the *pages of history, the sacred pages.* 3. In printing, types set up for one side of a leaf. *Page cord*, in printing, small twine, even and strong, which is used to tie round the pages of types to secure them from accidents till they are imposed, when the cords are taken off. - *Page paper*, stout and smooth paper, on which the pages of types in the progress of a work are placed in a safe place till a sheet is ready to be imposed.

Page (páj), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *paged, ppr. paging.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.

Page (páj), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *paged, ppr. paging.* To attend, as a page.

That have outlived the eagle, page thy book, And ship when thou shalt be. *Shak.*

Pagans (pá-gan), *n.* [*Old form pagans, pagan; originally a scaffold for scenic exhibitions, from L. paganism, a structure joined together, from pango, to fix, whence also page (of a book).* 1. A triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions.

The poets contrived the following *pagans* or machines for the puppets' entertainment: a huge floating mountain that was spun on the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Adams.*

2. A spectacle of entertainment, a show; a theatrical exhibition. 'If you will see a *pagans* truly played.' *Shak.*

3. Anything showy, without stability or duration.

Time untempered runs the ground away, The game of fools, and *pagans* of a day. *Pope.*

Pagans (pá-gan), *n.* A showy, pompous, ostentatious. 'The *pagans* pomp of such a servile throne.' *Dryden.*

Pagans (pá-gan), *v. t.* To exhibit in show, to represent. 'Be *pagans* us.' *Shak.*

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Pagellus (pa-jel-lus), *n.* [*Dim of L. pagrus.* See **PAGRUS**.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes of the family Sparidae. About six European species are known, including the Spanish bream (*P. Overduin*) and the common bream (*P. auratus*), the latter one of the commonest fishes round the British coasts.

Pagery (pá-jí), *n.* The rank or character of a page. *See PAGER.*

Pagina (pá-jí-na), *n.* [*L., a leaf or page.*] In bot. the surface of a leaf.

Paginal (pá-jín-ál), *a.* Consisting of pages. An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews. *See P. Browne.*

Pagination (pá-jín-á-shon), *n.* Act of paging; marks or figures on pages.

Paging-machine (pá-jín-ín-má-shín), *n.* A machine for paging books and numbering documents, a numbering machine.

Paged (pá-jód), *a.* Same as *Pagoda*. 'They worship idols called *pagoda*.' *Stillingfleet.*

Pagoda (pá-jód), *n.* [*Fr. pagode, from Por and Hind. but-gada, but an idol, and gada, a house.* 1. A Hindu temple in which idols are worshipped. The *pagoda* is generally of three subdivisions. First, an apartment whose ceiling is a dome, resembling an obelisk, this part is open to all

persons. Second, an apartment forbidden to all but Brahmins. Third and last, the cell of the deity or idol inclosed with a masonry gate. *Pagodas* are generally of a pyramidal form, and of a number of stories. The name is also given to Buddhist temples in Siam, Burma, and China. 2. An idol, an image of some supposed deity. *Stillingfleet.* - 3. A gold or silver coin current in Hindostan, of different values in different parts of India, from 12 to 16 sterling.

Pagoda-stone (pá-jód-á-stón), *n.* A limestone found in China including numerous fossil corals, whose septa when cut present a resemblance to a pagoda. The Chinese believe that the fossils are sugared in the rock by the shadows of the pagodas that stand above them.

Pagodite (pá-jód-ít), *n.* A name given to the mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, images of idols, and ornaments. It is called also *Agalmatide* and *Pagur-stone*.

Pagrus (pá-jús), *n.* [*L. pagrus, Gr. pagrus, an unknown fish.*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes of the sparid or bream family, containing the brime or becker (*P. vulgaris*), and Couch's sea bream (*P. orphus*), both found on the British coasts, though the latter is rare. The becker weighs five or six pounds. It is mainly of a bright red color.

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Paganish (pá-gan-ish) *a.* Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. **Paganish** pastime and worship. *See* **Paganism**.

Paganism (pá-gan-izm) *n.* [Fr. *paganisme*. *See* **PAGAN**.] The worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans, heathenism.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity, never sink to the degradation of paganism. *Dr. C. Spring.*

Paganity (pá-gan-ity) *n.* The state of being a pagan, paganism. *Cudworth.*

Paganize (pá-gan-iz) *v. t. pres. & pp. paganized, ppr. paganizing.* To render heathenish, to convert to heathenism.

God's own people were constrained to miserably degenerate and paganize as to sacrifice their souls and daughters unto devils. *Hall's Travels.*

Paganine (pá-gan-in) *a. i. e.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*

Paganly (pá-gan-ly) *adv.* In a pagan manner.

This, I must confess, I am not so pagantly superstitious as to believe an apple of. *Dr. H. More.*

Page (páj) *n.* [Fr. *page*, It. *pagina*, a page. *See* **PAGE**.] A boy, saying the word might have been brought into Italy by the Greeks or by the Crusaders. Little questions this derivation, pointing out that the original sense of page was not a little boy, but a domestic or servant of inferior condition; he therefore derives it from a L. L. *pagus*, a rustic, from L. *pagus*, a country district, which allies it with *pagans* (which see).

1. A young male attendant on kings, nobles, or other persons of distinction, a lad in the service of people of rank or wealth, whose duty it is to run errands, attend to the door, &c.—2. In America, a boy or man that attends on a legislative body, as, the pages of Congress.—3. A boy.

A child that was of half-year age in cradle days, and was a proper page. *Chambers.*

A contrivance for holding up the skirts of a lady's dress so that they may not drag on the ground.

Page (páj) *n.* [Fr. from L. *pagina*, a page, an name from *laminia*, *femina* from *feminus*. Root *pag*, seen in L. *pagus*, Gr. *págon*, to fly.] 1. One side of a leaf of a book.

A folio volume contains four pages in every sheet, a quarto (sto), eight, an octavo (tro), sixteen; a duodecimo (tremo), twenty-four, and an octodecimo (tremo), thirty-six pages.

2. A writing or record, as, the page of history, the sacred page.—3. In printing, types set up for one side of a leaf.—*Page card*, in printing, small twine, even and strong, which is used to tie the round pages of types to secure them from accidents till they are imposed, when the cords are taken off.—*Page paper*, stout and smooth paper, on which the pages of types in the press of a work are placed in a safe place till a sheet is ready to be imposed.

Page (páj) *v. t. pres. & pp. pagged, ppr. pagging.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.

Page (páj) *v. t. pres. & pp. pagged, ppr. pagging.* To attend, as, *Will these men do them that have outlived the eagle page thy hands, And ship when thou point'st out.* *Shaks.*

Pagant (pá-gent) *n.* [Old forms *paggen*, *pagyn*, originally a scaffold for scenic exhibitions, from L. *paginarius*, a structure joined together, from *pagus*, to fly, whence also *page* (of a book).] 1. A triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions.

The poets contrived the following pagant or machine for the puppet entertainment: a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Adelung.*

2. A spectacle of entertainment, a show; a theatrical exhibition. *If you will see a pagant truly played.* *Shaks.*

'Tis play my part in fortune's pagant. *Shaks.*

3. Anything showy, without stability or duration.

Thus unbalanced pass the good away, The gaze of looks, and pagant of a day. *Page.*

Pagant (pá-gent) *a.* Showy, pompous, ostentatious. *The pagant pomp of such a servile throne.* *Dryden.*

Pagant (pá-gent) *v. t.* To exhibit in show, to represent. *'He pagants us.* *Shaks.*

Pagantry (pá-gan-try) *n.* *Pagants* or shows, a pompous exhibition or spectacle; splendid or ostentatious show. *'What pagantry, what feasts, what shows.* *Shaks.*

Paghood (pá-gud) *n.* The state of a page. *See* **PAGE**.

Pagist (pá-gist) *n.* One who is a page.

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Pagurian (pa-gu'ri-an), *n.* A crustacean belonging to the genus *Pagurus*.
Pagurides (pa-gu'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*L. pagurus*, or *pagurus*, a kind of crab, from *pag*, root of *pagurus*, to fix, sure, a tail, and *ides*, resemblance.] A tribe of anomalous decapod crustaceans, of which the genus *Pagurus*, or hermit-crab, is the type. Most of the species of this family inhabit the de-

1. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced, suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

Note shall presume to by under parts of death.

Intelligence, on face of my displeasure.

Derives their source.

2. An uneasy emotion in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension, or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions, bodily distress, suffering. Specifically—3. The throes or distress of travail or childbirth; generally in plural.

She bowed herself and weaved, for her pains came upon her.

4. Uneasiness of mind, mental distress, disquietude, anxiety, solitudes, grief, sorrow.

What pains do you think a man must feel when his conscience lays this folly to his charge?

5. Careful labour; close application in working, trouble which a person takes about something used chiefly in the plural, as, to take pains, to be at the pains to do something. 'The laboured earth your pains have sowed and tilled.' *Dryden*. 'High thoughts with pain his native lan.' *Tennyson*. [*Pains* though a plural has often been used by the best writers as a singular, but it is probably more commonly used as a plural at the present day.]—6. Labour; task to be performed.

She doted within both wax and honey make.

This work is born, this is her proper pain.

—Bill of pains and penalties, a bill introduced into parliament to punish persons of treason or felony, or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law. Such bills (or acts) are, in fact, new laws made as a special occasion may require.

Pain (pān), *v. t.* (See the noun.) 1. To inflict suffering or torture upon as a penalty or punishment, to punish, to torture. 'To bring from thence men bound unto Jerusalem that they should be pained.' *Wicliffe*. 2. To cause to endure physical suffering; to afflict with suffering of any degree of intensity, to make simply uneasy or to torture.

Excess of heat as well as cold pains us.

3. To cause to endure mental suffering; to afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet, to distress.

I am pained at my very heart.

4. To put to pains, to trouble, with redemptive pains, to take pains or trouble, to make toilsome efforts. *Syr.* To disquiet, trouble, afflict, grieve, aggrivate, distress, agonize, torment, torture.

Painable (pān'a-bil), *a.* Causing pain, painful. The maxim of Asquith was not, therefore, the law of nature and possibly the being composed of gold or silver.

Paindemaine, *n.* (From *L. pānis* Dominus, bread of the Lord, because stamped with a figure of Christ.) A sort of fine white bread. *Chaucer*.

Painful (pān'fūl), *a.* 1. Full of pain, giving or accompanied by pain, uneasiness, or distress, whether to body or mind, distressing, as, a painful operation in surgery. 'Cramps and goits and painful fits.' *Shak*.

It has been many painful to us in the present, that is the actual pressure.

2. Requiring labour or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort. 'Marching in the painful field.' *Shak*. 'By quick and painful marches hither came.' *Dryden*.

3. Executed with or proceeding from pains or close and careful application or attention.—4. *Painstaking*: laborious, exerting labour; undergoing toil; industrious. 'Nor must the painful husbandman be tired.' *Dryden*.

I think we have seen as painful magistrates as ever was in England.

Syr. Disquieting, troublesome, afflictive, distressing, grievous, laborious, toilsome, difficult, arduous.

Painfully (pān'fūl-lī), *adv.* In a painful manner (a) with suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind. (b) With great pains; laboriously; with toil; with careful effort or diligence.

Painfulness (pān'fūl-nē), *n.* The state or quality of being painful. (a) Uneasiness or distress of body or mind. (b) Laborious effort or diligence; the taking of pains; careful and accurate labour; laboriousness. *Shak*.

Painim (pā'nim), *n.* [*O. Fr. painim*, *paganim*, from *L. paganus*, heathendom, from *paganus* (See *Pagan*.)] The primary sense of *painim* is therefore heathendom or heathenism.] A pagan. *Heater*.

Painim (pā'nim), *a.* Pagan, heathen.

Painless (pān'les), *a.* Free from pain; as, a painless surgical operation.

Painlessness (pān'les-nē), *n.* The state of being painless, as, the painlessness of certain diseases.

Painstaker (pān'tāk-er), *n.* One who takes pains, a laborious person. 'A true painstaker day and night.' *Gay*.

Painstaking (pān'tāk-ing), *a.* Taking or given to taking pains, characterized by close or minute application; laborious and careful, industrious. 'A plodding painstaking race of mortals.' *W. Shakespeare*.

Painstaking (pān'tāk-ing), *n.* The taking of pains; careful labour.

Nothing is done in painless and power, but all by doing and scraping, and rubbing, and other painstaking.

Painworthy (pān'wōr-thī), *a.* Deserving of pains or care; recompensing pains or care. *Edin. Rev*.

Pain (pān), *v. t.* [*O. Fr. pāindre*, *pp. point*, *Fr. pindre*, from *L. pingere*, to paint, to paint.] 1. To coat or cover with paint; to lay colour or colours on, to diversify with hues, to colour, as, to paint a board, to paint the walls of a room. 2. To form a likeness of in colours, to represent by colours; as, to paint a landscape or a portrait.

Nothing is done in painless and power, but all by doing and scraping, and rubbing, and other painstaking.

As idle as a painted ship Upon a painted ocean.

Coleridge.

Hence—3. To represent or exhibit to the mind, to bring clearly before the mind's eye; to describe vividly, to delineate; to image, to depict.

Diagonal—

The word is too good to paint out her wickedness.

4. To adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on. 'Painted her face and thred her head.' *2 Ki. ix. 30*. 'To gild refined gold, to paint the lily.' *Shak*.

Paint (pānt), *v. t.* 1. To practice painting; as, the artist paints well.—2. To lay artificial colour on the face with the view of beautifying it.

Let her paint on both thick, to this she must come.

To patch, tye, agle, might become a paint.

New would it, sure, be such a sin to paint.

Pope.

Paint (pānt), *n.* 1. A colouring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound; a pigment, as, a white paint or red paint.—2. Colour laid on the face; rouge.

As *painter* may be said to be useless. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous diseases.

Dunham.

Painter (pān'tēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; an artist who represents the appearance of the objects of nature on a plane or other surface by means of colours.

Speaking with much propriety, therefore, we should call a man a great painter only as he excelled in precision and force in the language of lines, and a great versifier as he excelled in precision or force in the language of words.

As I have said, the business of a painter is to paint. If he colour his is a painter, though he can do nothing else. If he cannot colour, he is no painter, though he may do everything else.

—*Painter's colic*, a disease to which painters who work with us of lead, or in any into the system, are he principal symptoms he abdomen, obstinate ramps in the limbs.

Dis. Deveraux colic,

[Comp. *fr. paint*, a *ee painter*, a net.] A boat to a ship or other

The popular name in the country for painter.

It is like a painter, of a village. *Sir P.*

—ship), *n.* The state or painter. [*Rare*].

Adult also a curious, cunning pedlar to be the chief painter; but his drive also to continue still in his chief painter'ship, but another year him in control.

By Gardner.

Painter-stainer (pān'tēr-stān-er), *n.* 1. A painter of coats of arms.—2. A member of

Diogenes Laertius (Cassius Diogenes).

sorted shells of mollusca, such as the whelk, which they change for a larger one as they increase in size. They are provided with a terminal caudal sucker, and with two or three pairs of rudimentary feet, by means of which they retain their position in their borrowed dwelling. The carapace is not strong, but the claws are well developed, often being always larger than the other. The most common British species is *Pagurus Bernardus*, the species shown in the cut is a rather large and handsome crab inhabiting Brazil and the West Indies.

Pagurus (pa-gu'rus), *n.* (See *PAGURIDE*.) A genus of anomalous crustaceans, known by the name of soldier and hermit crabs. See *PAGURIDE*.

Pah (pā), *n.* In New Zealand, a fortified native camp.

Pah (pā), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Pah! pah! give me an ounce of direct, good apothecary, in evidence my imagination.

Shak.

Paid (pād), *pret. & pp. of pay*. **Paidentide** (pā-dē-tide), *n.* [*Or paidentide* (*paident*), education, from *paident*, to teach, from *pa*, a boy.] The science of teaching or of education.

Paddle (pā'dl), *n.* A hoe, a paddle, a plough-staff. [*Scottish*].

Paddle (pā'dl), *v. t.* *pret. paddled*; *ppr. paddling*. To walk with short, quick steps, like a child, to paddle in water, &c. [*Scottish*].

Paddlock (pā'dl-hok), *n.* Same as *Padd-lock*.

Paid, *v. t.* To pay; to please; to satisfy; to pacify. *Chaucer*.

Pais, *n.* Liking; satisfaction. *Chaucer*.

Paisa, *Pais* (pā'sā, pā'sā), *n.* A popular name of *Paisa* coin; also termed *Comedy*. See *Paisa*.

Pais (pā'sā), *v. t.* To beat; to drub. [*Scottish*].

Pais (pā'sā), *n.* A beating; a drubbing. [*Scottish*].

Pail (pā), *n.* [*O. Fr. pāle*, *paille*, *paille*; *Mod. Fr. paille*, from *L. pālis*, a pale, from root of *pālis*, to lie open.] A vessel of wood, tin, or other metal in which milk or water is commonly carried.

Pail-brush (pā'l-brush), *n.* A hard brush, furnished with bristles at the end, used in kitchens, dairies, &c., to clean the angles of vessels.

Pailful (pā'l-fūl), *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

Pailness (pā'l-nē), *n.* [*Fr.* from *paille*, straw, and that from *L. pālis*, chaff.] An under bed of straw. Written also *Pailness*.

Paillet, *n.* [*Fr. paille*, straw.] A pallet; a couch, property of straw. *Chaucer*.

Pailment (pā'l-mēt), *n.* See *PAILMENT*.

Pain (pān), *n.* [*O. R. pagus*, *payne*, *pain*, trouble, from *O. Fr. pāis*, *pains*, *pains*, *pains*, *Mod. Fr. pāis*, from *L. pāis*, *ex-pāis*, *penalty*, *punishment*, and *later* *pain*, *torment*. The Latin word also entered the A. Sax. and the other Germanic languages directly, hence A. Sax. *pān*, *D. pijn*, *Den. pijn*, *O. H. G. pijn*, *Mod. G. pijn*. As Wedgwood remarks the Latin word was enabled to spread itself so widely no doubt from the prominence of the idea of retribution and punishment in religious teaching.]

the livery company or guild in London bearing this name.

Painting (páint'ing), *n.* 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on colours; the art of forming figures or representing objects in colours on canvas or other material; or the art of representing, by means of figures and colours on a plane surface, all objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, so as to produce the appearance of relief.

Painting, or art generally as such, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and peculiar end, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing. . . . What do you at present mean by *historical painting*? Now-a-days, it means endeavouring, by the power of imagination, to portray some historical event of past days. But in the middle ages, it meant representing the acts of their own days; and that is the only *historical painting* worth a straw.

2. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colours.

This is the very *painting* of your fear. *Shak.*

3. Colours laid on. 'This *painting* wherein you see me smeared.' *Shak.*

Paintless (páint'less), *a.* Incapable of being painted or represented; not to be painted or described.

By woe, the soul to daring action swells; By woe, in *paintless* patience it excels. *Savages.*

Paintress (páint'res), *n.* A female who paints.

Paint-strake (páint'strák), *n.* *Naut.* The uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. It is also called the *Sheer-strake*. See **STRAKE**.

Painture (páint'ür), *n.* [O.Fr. *painture*, a painting, picture.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*

Pair (pär), *n.* [Fr. *paire*, a pair, couple, from *L. par*, equal, perhaps akin to Gr. *para*, beside, alongside of.] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; as, a pair of gloves or stockings; a pair of shoes. Also applied to a single thing composed essentially of two pieces suiting each other, and used only in the plural form; as, a pair of scissors; a pair of trousers. — 2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as, a pair of nerves. 'A pair of turtle doves, or two young pigeons.' Luke ii. 4.—3. Distinctively, a man and wife.

Oh when meet now

Such *pairing* in love and mutual honour join'd? *Millon.*
4. In *pairing*, a gang or party of men; in this sense spelled also *Pair*. — 5. In *parliament*, two members belonging to opposite parties who agree not to vote for a specified time. See **PAIRING**.—*Pair* formerly had a sense equal to a set of things, or designated an apparatus with its belongings; thus, a pair of cards was a pack of cards; a pair of galleys was a gallies fully equipped. We still speak of a pair of stairs for a flight of stairs or steps. 'A garret up four pair of stairs.' *Macaulay.*

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards;
And three false dice. *Ben. & Fz.*

What talkest thou to me of the hangman if I hang,
I'll make a fat *pair* of galleys; for if I hang, old Sir John hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no starveling. *Shak.*

Pair (pär), *v.t.* 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple; as, birds *pair* in summer. — 2. To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

Ethelinda,

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*
—To *pair*, to pair off, (a) to depart from a company in pairs or couples. (b) To abstain from voting on arrangement with a member of the opposite party to do the same: said of members of parliament. See **PAIRING**.

Pair (pär), *v.t.* 1. To unite in couples. 'Minds . . . paired by heaven.' *Dryden.*
2. To unite or assort in twos as correspondent or adapted to each other. 'Glossy jet is paired with shining white.' *Pope.*

Pair,PAIR,PAIR, *v.t.* To impair; to hurt; to injure. *Chaucer.*

Pairer (pär'ér), *n.* One who impairs or injures. *Wickliffe.*

Pairing, Pairing Off (pär'ing, pär'ing of), *n.* In *parliament*, a practice by which a member whose opinions would lead him to vote on one side of a question agrees with a member on the opposite side that they both shall be absent for a specified time, so that a vote is neutralized on each side.

Pairing-time (pär'ing-tim), *n.* The time when birds couple. *Couper.*

Pairment (pär'ment), *n.* Injury; damage. *Wickliffe.*

Pair-royal (pär-rof'al), *n.* Three similar things; specifically, three cards of a sort at certain games, as three kings, three queens, &c. *Double pair-royal*, four similar cards, as four kings. Written also *Parial* and *Préal*.

Of adamantite sisters (the Fates) late made trial
Of some new trade. *Quarles.*

Pairwise (pär'wiz), *adv.* In pairs.

Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pairwise* over poles. *Carlyle.*

Pais, *n.* [Fr. *pays*, country.] In law, the people out of whom a jury is taken.

Paise (páz), *n.* Weight. 'A stone of such a paise.' *Chapman.* See **POISE**.

Paise (páz), *v.t.* To weigh or poise. 'With just balance *pais'd*.' *Ph. Fletcher.*

Paixhan Gun (pák'shan gun), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A howitzer for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, introduced by the French general Paixhan about 1830.

Pajock. A word found in editions of Shakspeare, old and new, in *Hamlet*, act iii. sc. 2, and usually explained as meaning *peacock*. Perhaps the proper reading is *patchcock*, a word used by Spenser for a low or mean person.

Pakfong (pak'fong), *n.* See **PAOKFONG**.

Pal, **Pall** (pal), *n.* Mate; partner; accomplice; chum. [Slang.]

Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy, having come directly from that language without the slightest change. On the Continent it is *pallo* or *pral*. In England it sometimes takes the form of *pel*. *C. G. Leland.*

Palabra (pá-lá'bra), *n.* [Sp.] A word. Shakspeare makes Dogberry use *palabras* ignorantly for *poes palabras*, that is, few words.

Palace (pal'ás), *n.* [Fr. *palais*, from *L. palatium*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and that on which Augustus had his residence, whence the name was given to his house.] 1. The house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; as, an imperial *palace*; a royal *palace*; a pontifical *palace*; a ducal *palace*; a bishop's *palace*. — 2. A splendid place of residence; a stately or magnificent mansion. *Addison.*

Palace-court (pal'ás-kört), *n.* The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of 12 miles round the palace, excepting the city of London. This court was instituted in 1064, and abolished in 1849.

Palacious (pal'ás'hus), *a.* Palatial; royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*

Paladin (pal'a-din), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *paladin*, from *L. palatinus*, attached to the palace, from *palatium*. (See **PALACE**.) The twelve peers of France to whom the name was first applied lived in the palace of Charlemagne.] A knight-errant; a heroic champion; an eminent hero.

The Count Palatine was, in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the households of the Carolingian emperor. As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in medieval romance, and a *paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion. *Isaac Taylor.*

Palaearctic (pá-lé-ar'tik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *E. arctic*.] One of the six regions into which zoologists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. The palaearctic region embraces Europe, Africa north of the Atlas range, and Northern Asia.

Palæaster (pá-lé-as'tér), *n.* A genus of fossil star-fishes of the Silurian system. The species present so many anomalies that the genus cannot be referred to any existing family.

Palæchinus, Palæchinus (pá-lé-ek'i-nus, pá-lé-k'i-nus), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *echinos*, sea-urchin.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or cidarites occurring in the carboniferous limestone. It is the type of a family, *Palæchinidae*.

Palæichthyes (pá-lé-ik'thi-éz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *ichthys*, fish.] A division of fishes comprising the Ganoidæ and the Elasmobranchii, and characterized by having a heart with a contractile bulbous arteriosus, intestine with aspiral valve, and optic nerves non-decussating. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Palæocrytic (pá-lé-ó-kris'tik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *kryos*, frost.] Frozen from old; remaining frozen from antiquity: applied to both the Arctic and Antarctic seas as perpetually covered with ice of unknown ages, or to such ice.

A special name is much needed to distinguish this

ice from ordinary old pack. The name *palæocrytic* was adopted by the officers (of the *Alert* and the *Discovery* in 1875-6). *Capt. Markham.*

Palæoethnology (pá-lé-ó-eth-no-ló'j'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the science of palæoethnology.

Palæoethnologist (pá-lé-ó-eth-no-ló'j'ist), *n.* One versed in palæoethnology.

Palæoethnology (pá-lé-ó-eth-no-ló'j'ik-al), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *ethnos*, a people, and *logos*, a discourse.] The ethnology of the earliest times.

Palæogeog (pá-lé-ó-jé'an), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *gê*, the earth.] Belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terraqueous aspects as described by geography. *Pape.*

Palæograph (pá-lé-ó-graf), *n.* [See below.] An ancient manuscript. *Eoloc. Rev.*

Palæographer (pá-lé-ó-gra-fér), *n.* One skilled in palæography.

Palæographic, Palæographical (pá-lé-ó-graf'ik, pá-lé-ó-graf'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to palæography.

Palæographist (pá-lé-ó-gra-fist), *n.* A palæographer.

Palæography (pá-lé-ó-gra-fí), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *graphô*, I write.] 1. An ancient manner of writing; or, more generally, ancient writings collectively. — 2. The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the writers and sculptors of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, &c.; the study of ancient written or inscribed documents and modes of writing.

Palæolithology (pá-lé-ó-ik-thi-ol'ó-j'ik-al), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *ichthys*, a fish, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of fossil fishes. **Palæolithic** (pá-lé-ó-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *archæol.* of or belonging to the earlier stone period of prehistoric history.

We now come to the advent of *palæolith* man upon the scene. The discovery that man was living at the same time with the extinct Mammalia in the valley of the Somme, made by M. Boucher de Perthes many years before, was fully recognized in 1859. *Edin. Rev.*

Palæologist (pá-lé-ol'ó-j'ist), *n.* One conversant with palæology; a student of or one who writes on antiquity.

Palæology (pá-lé-ol'ó-j'ik-al), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things; archæology.

Palæomys (pá-lé-ó-mis), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of fossil rodents, allied to the beavers, from the Epplesheim sand.

Palæoniscus (pá-lé-ó-nis'kus), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *oniscus*, a fish.] A genus of fossil fishes belonging to the lepidotoid family of ganoid fishes. The species range from the carboniferous to the trias.

Palæontographical (pá-lé-on-tó-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to palæontology or the description of fossils.

Palæontology (pá-lé-on-tog'rā-fí), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, I write.] The description of fossil remains.

Palæontological (pá-lé-on-tó-ló'j'ik-al), *a.* Relating to palæontology.

Palæontologically (pá-lé-on-tó-ló'j'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a palæontological sense; from a palæontological point of view.

Palæontologically, the gastropods or true univalves have been on the increase since palæozoic times. *Pape.*

Palæontologist (pá-lé-on-tol'ó-j'ist), *n.* One who studies or is versed in palæontology or the history of fossil remains.

Palæontology (pá-lé-on-tol'ó-j'ik-al), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of the ancient life of the earth; that branch of biological science which treats of fossil organic remains.

Another general fact, referred to by Mr. Darwin as one which *palæontology* has made tolerably certain, is that forms and groups of forms which have once disappeared from the earth do not reappear. *H. Spencer.*

Palæophis (pá-lé-ó-fis), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A genus of fossil serpents allied to the pythons, forming the earliest record of this ordinal type. The *P. typharus* of the eocene beds of Bracklesham seems to have been a boa-constrictor-like snake about 20 feet long.

Palæophytology (pá-lé-ó-fi-tol'ó-j'ik-al), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of palæontology

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mé, met, hêr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tâbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fey.

which treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains.

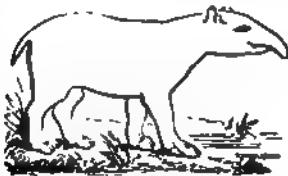
Palaeornis (pá-lé-or-nis), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, and *ornis*, a bird.] An extensive genus of parakeets.

Palaeosiren (pá-lé-sí-rén), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, and *síren*, L. *síren*, a mermaid.] A fossil reptile so named from its apparent affinity to the existing salamander. Its remains occur in the lower Permian.

Palaeosulax (pá-lé-sú-láx), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, and *sulax*, a mole.] A name given to an animal identical with, or very closely allied to, the existing mole, but as large as a hedgehog, whose remains have been found along with those of the elephant, deer, and beaver in a lacustrine deposit on the coast of Norfolk.

Palaeotherian (pá-lé-thí-ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the palaeotherium.

Palaeotherium (pá-lé-thí-ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, and *therion*, a wild beast.] The name of a genus of extinct pachyderms found in the eocene strata of Europe and America, characterized by having twenty-eight complex molar teeth, four canines, and twelve incisors, four in each jaw. The palaeotherium possessed three toes to each



Palaeotherium restored.

foot, and had probably a short fleshy proboscis. About twelve species are already known, varying from the size of a horse to that of a hog. The palaeotherium holds a place intermediate between the rhinoceros, the horse, and the tapir.

Palaeoxylon (pá-lé-ok-sí-lon), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, and *xylon*, wood.] A name applied to certain fossil stems of conifers found in the coal-measures, but characterized by thick medullary rays not found in existing conifers.

Palaeozoic (pá-lé-zó-í-k), *a.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, and *zōo*, life.] In geol. applied to the lowest division of stratified groups, as distinguished from the Mesozoic and Cainozoic, as also to the life of the period. It includes the Laurentian, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian systems. The divisions are based on the characters of their organic remains.

Palaeozoology (pá-lé-zó-í-ó-í-k), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of biology which concerns itself with the fossil remains of animals.

Palaestra (pá-lé-strá), *n.* See **PALESTRA**.
Palaeological (pá-lé-shí-ó-í-k), *a.* Of or belonging to palaeology.

All palaeological sciences, all speculations which attempt to ascend from the present to the remote past, by the chain of causation. No able, by an inevitable consequence, urge us to look for the beginning of the state of things which we thus contemplate. *W. H. Russell.*

Palaeologist (pá-lé-shí-ó-í-k), *n.* An investigator by the method of palaeology.

Carver's assertion that the geologist is an antiquary of a new order, is perfectly correct, for both are palaeologists. *W. H. Russell.*

Palaeology (pá-lé-shí-ó-í-k), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, *lógos*, a cause, and *lógos*, a discourse.] That science, mode of speculation or investigation, which explains past conditions by the law of causation, by reasoning from present conditions, or which endeavor to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present.

Palaeogonite (pá-lé-ó-ní-té), *n.* A mineral found as an ingredient of the volcanic tuffs near *Palagonia* in Sicily, as also in Iceland. It is a hydrous silicate of protoxide of iron, with alumina, lime, magnesia, &c.

Palaeological (pá-lé-shí-ó-í-k), *a.* Same as **Palaeological**. *Edin. Rev.*

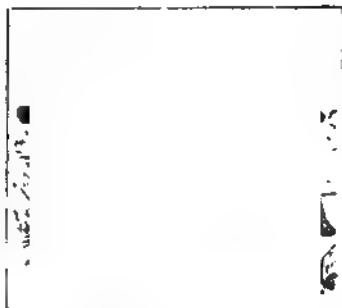
Palamedes (pá-lé-mé-dés), *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the section Macrodactyl of the order Grallatores, allied to the jacanas and the rails, but having also affinities to the ducks. The *P. cornuta* (horned screamer or kamichi) is a South American bird larger

than a common goose, remarkable for having its wings armed with two strong spurs (useful in defending itself against snakes,

Palamedes cornuta (Horned Screamer).

&c.), and its head having a long slender horn-like appendage growing from the skin. It is found in Brazil and Guiana, where it lives in marshy or inundated places, which it makes to resound with its wild and loud cry. Its food consists chiefly of vegetable substances. The upper plumage in general is blackish-brown.

Europeans, but the introduction of railways and the improvement of the roads have almost caused its discontinuance. Written also *Palantes* and *Paltes*.



Palaeopteryx.

Palaeopteryx, **Palaepteryx** (pá-lé-pté-riks), *n.* [Gr. *palaio*, ancient, *a*, without, and *pteryx*, a wing.] A genus of struthious birds whose remains are found along with those of the dinosaurs in the river-silt deposits of New Zealand. Its remains evidence that it, like the gigantic dinosaurs, was closely allied to the living wingless apteryx.

Palatable (pá-lé-tá-bl), *a.* Agreeable to the taste or palate; savoury; such as may be relished.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion palatable. *Addison.*

Palatableness (pá-lé-tá-bl-nés), *n.* The quality of being palatable, or agreeable to the taste.

Palatably (pá-lé-tá-bl), *adv.* In a palatable manner, agreeably.

Palatal (pá-lé-tál), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the palate. *Palatal arteries.* *DuRoi.* — 2. Uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds; thus, *ah* in church is a palatal consonant, and *a* a palatal vowel.

Palatal (pá-lé-tál), *n.* A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate; that of *ah* in church, and that of *a*.

Palate (pá-lé), *n.* [L. *palatum*, the palate.] 1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. In

man the palate is composed of two parts, one of which, called the *hard palate*, forms an arch in the anterior part of the mouth, and the other, called the *soft palate*, lying in the posterior part of the mouth, consists of a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue, from the middle of which hangs the *uvula*. — 2. Taste; relish. 'Hard task to hit the palates of such guests.' *Pope*. [This signification of the word originated in the erroneous opinion that the palate is the organ of taste.] — 3. The power of relishing mentally; intellectual taste.

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *T. Baker.*

4. In bot. the convex base of the lower lip

amusing the latter in his juvenile duties. Later, in these and in other countries, they were detained from the school and placed in the palace.

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perfunctory or idle talk. — 2. Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive. [Vulgar.] — 3. Talk; conversation; conference. This is the sense in which it is used in Africa, and now sometimes in this country. 'In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent palavers.' *Carlyle*.

Palaver (pá-lé-ver), *v. t.* To flatter; to humbug by words. *Gross*. [Vulgar.]

Palaver (pá-lé-ver), *v. i.* To talk idly; to indulge in a palaver or palavers.

While they (smugglers) were palavering over nobody knew who they might lose the running of the tubs. *D. Ferrid.*

Palaverer (pá-lé-ver-ér), *n.* One who palavers; a flatterer.

Palay (pá-lé), *n.* An Indian climbing plant (*Cryptocarpus grandiflora*) of the nat. order Asclepiadaceae. Its stalk-fibres, which are strong and white, are spun into a very fine yarn; and its milky juice, when exposed for a short time to the sun, is converted into pure caoutchouc.

Pale (pá-lé), *a.* [O. Fr. *pale*, *paille*, *paille*, Mod. Fr. *paille*, from L. *pallidus*, pale, from *pallio*, to be pale.] 1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in colour; not ruddy or fresh of colour; as, a *pale* face or skin; *pale* cheeks.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover? *Prologue, why so pale?* *Suckling.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

k, Fr. too; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wég; wh, whig; zh, assure.—See KEY.

2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint lustre; dim; as, the pale light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little paler. *Shak.*

Pale is used as the first element of many self-explanatory compounds; as *pale-coloured*, *pale-leaved*, &c.

Pale (pāl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *paled*; ppr. *paling*. To make pale; to diminish the brightness of. The glowworm shows the mists to be near, And glows to pale his insectual fire. *Shak.*

Pale (pāl), *v. t.* To turn pale. [Poetical.] The wife, who watched his face, Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth. *Tennyson.*

Pale (pāl), *n.* **Paleness**; pallor. A sudden pale. Like lawn being spread upon the blushing rose, Unsurp her cheek. *Shak.*

Pale (pāl), *n.* In bot. same as *Palae*. **Pale (pāl)**, *n.* (A Sax. *pal*, Fr *pal*, from *L. palus*, a stake.) 1. A pointed stake or narrow piece of wood used in fencing or inclosing by being fixed upright in the ground, or joined above and below to a rail, a picket. 2. That which incloses or fences in; hence, the space inclosed. 'Within the pale of Christianity.' *Atterbury.*

Why should we in the company of a pale Keep law and form? *Shak.*

2. District: limited region or territory; especially, that portion of Ireland in which English rule and law were acknowledged. The pale varied at different periods. The designation dates from the reign of John, who distributed the portion of Ireland then subject to England into twelve counties palatine.

The authority of the English legislature extended over Ireland. The executive administration was intrusted to men taken either from England or from the English pale, and in either case regarded as foreigners. *Macaulay.*

4. In Aer the first and simplest kind of ordinary. It is bounded by two vertical lines, at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon, of which it incloses one-third. It seldom contains more than three charges. A coat inclosed by a vertical line, with a different field on each side of it, is said to be party or (divided) per pale — 5. In ship-building, one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship while building. *B. H. Knight.* — 6. An instrument for trying the quality of a cheese, a cheese-scoop. — 7. A stripe on cloth.

Pale (pāl), *v. t.* [See the noun.] 1. To inclose with pales or stakes — 2. To inclose; to encamp.

What'er the ocean pale, or sky incline, Is thine, if thou wilt have it. *Shak.*

Palea (pāl'a), *n. pl.* **Palae (pāl'a)**, [*L. palae*, chaff.] In bot. one of the bracts that are stationed upon the receptacle of Composite between the florets, also one of the interior bracts of the flowers of gramineae.

Paleaceous (pāl'a-s), *a* [*L. palae*, straw, chaff.] In bot. chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of chaff-like scales; covered with palea, as, a *paleaceous* pappus. **Paleiform (pāl'a-s-form)**, *a*. In bot. resembling palea or chaff.

Pale-ale (pāl'al), *n.* A light-coloured pleasant bitter ale.

Pale-bruck (pāl'bruk), *n.* Same as *Black-bac*.

Paled (*pāl'd*), *a*. Striped, as in heraldry.

Pale-dead (pāl'ded), *a*. Lack-lustre, as in death. 'The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes.' *Shak.*

Pale-eyed (pāl'id), *a*. Having dim or pale eyes. 'Shrines, where their virgils pale-eyed virgins keep.' *Pope.*

Pale-faces (pāl'fās), *n.* A name said to be given by the North American Indians to any white person.

Pale-faced (pāl'fist), *a*. Having a pale or wan face. 'The pale-faced moon.' *Shak.*

Pale-fence, Pale-fencing (pāl'fens, pāl'fens-ing), *n.* A fence made with pales.

Pale-hearted (pāl'hart-ed), *a*. Dispirited, wanting courage; cowardly. 'Pale-hearted fear.' *Shak.*

Paleis, *n.* A palace. *Chaucer.* **Palely (pāl'li)**, *adv.* In a pale manner; wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

Amelia took the news palely and calmly. *Thackeray.*

Palemdart (pāl'en-dér), *n.* A kind of coasting vessel; a bilander. *Knolles.*

Paleness (pāl'nēs), *n.* The quality or condition of being pale, wanness; defect of colour; want of freshness or ruddiness, a sickly whiteness of look.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook, A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

Paleography, Paleontology, and similar compounds in which the first element is the Greek *palaios*, ancient. See under **PALAE-**. **Paleols (pāl'ls)**, *n. pl.* [From *L. palea*, chaff.] In bot. minute scales at the base of the ovary in gramineae.

Paleous (pāl'ls-us), *a*. [*L. palea*, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff. 'Straws and paleous bodices.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Pal (*pāl*), *n.* 1. A native or 2. A person of or pertaining to 3. A woman 4. A woman 5. A woman 6. A woman 7. A woman 8. A woman 9. A woman 10. A woman 11. A woman 12. A woman 13. A woman 14. A woman 15. A woman 16. A woman 17. A woman 18. A woman 19. A woman 20. A woman 21. A woman 22. A woman 23. A woman 24. A woman 25. A woman 26. A woman 27. A woman 28. A woman 29. A woman 30. A woman 31. A woman 32. A woman 33. A woman 34. A woman 35. A woman 36. A woman 37. A woman 38. A woman 39. A woman 40. A woman 41. A woman 42. A woman 43. A woman 44. A woman 45. A woman 46. A woman 47. A woman 48. A woman 49. A woman 50. A woman 51. A woman 52. A woman 53. A woman 54. A woman 55. A woman 56. A woman 57. A woman 58. A woman 59. A woman 60. A woman 61. A woman 62. A woman 63. A woman 64. A woman 65. A woman 66. A woman 67. A woman 68. A woman 69. A woman 70. A woman 71. A woman 72. A woman 73. A woman 74. A woman 75. A woman 76. A woman 77. A woman 78. A woman 79. A woman 80. A woman 81. 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Palingenetic (pal'in-je-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to palingenesis.

Paling-man? (pal'ing-man), *n.* One born within that part of Ireland called the English pale.

Pallinode (pal'in-dē), *n.* [*Gr* *palinōdia*—*palin*, again, and *ēdi*, a song.] 1. A poetical recantation or declaration contrary to a former one, a piece in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; hence, a recantation in general.—2. In *Scott's law*, a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions on account of slander or defamation raised in the commissary court, and even in the sheriff court.

Pallinodical (pal-in-dē'al), *a.* Relating to or in the manner of a pallinode.

Pallinodist (pal-in-dē'ist), *n.* A writer of pallinodes.

Pallinody (pal'in-dē-dī), *n.* A pallinode.

Pallinod (pal-in-dē), *n.* [*Fr* *pallinod*, from *pallinod*, to pale up, and *nod* from *palin*, a palling, from *L. palin*, a stake. See **PALL**.] 1. In *fort*, a fence or fortification consisting of a row of strong stakes or posts set firmly in the ground, often placed vertically at the foot of the slope of the counterescarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet; also applied to one of the stakes.—2. A fence of pales or stakes driven into the ground to form an inclosure, or for the protection of property.

Pallinod (pal-in-dē), *v.* pret. & pp. *pallinoded*, *pp. pallinoding*. To surround, inclose, or fortify with pallinodes.

Pallinodo, *v.* and *n.* Same as **Pallinod**.

Pallinoder (pal-in-dē'r), *n.* [*Fr* *pallinoder*.] The continental name for rosewood. Some French cabinet-makers give this name also to violet-wood and to a striped variety of ebony.

Pallish (pal'ish), *a.* Somewhat pale or wan; as, a pallish blue.

Pallary-ware (pal'arē-wā), *n.* A peculiar kind of pottery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard *Pallary*, a French potter of the fifteenth century, was the designer of this ware, and the art of manufacturing it died with him, all attempts to imitate it having failed.

Pallarius (pal-li-ā'ri-us), *n.* [*L.* from *Gr* *palaiour*, Christ's thorn.] A genus of deciduous shrubs, natives of the south of Europe and Asia Minor, and belonging to the nat. order Rhamnaceae. The *P. aculeatus* is a small thorny shrub with small shining ovate leaves and yellowish-green clustered flowers. It is common in the south-east of Europe and Asia Minor, and is supposed to have been the plant from which the Jews platted the crown of thorns for our Saviour, hence it has received the name of Christ's-thorn.

Pallaris (pal'ar-is), *n.* [*Gr.*] A palaquin.

Pall (pal), *n.* [*A. Sax.* *pell*, from *L. pallium*, a pall.] 1. An outer garment; a cloak; a mantle. 'His lion's skin changed to a pall of gold.' *Spranger*.—2. A woollen mantle which the Roman emperors were accustomed, from the fourth century, to send to the patriarchs and primates of the Empire, and which was worn as a mark of ecclesiastical dignity.—3. *Ecclia*, a mantle worn as an emblem of jurisdiction by the sovereign pontiff, and granted by him on their accession to patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans, and sometimes, as a mark of honour to bishops. It is now a short white cloak of lamb's wool, with a red cross encircling the neck and shoulders, and falling on the back.—4. A large black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, sometimes, also, over a tomb. 'Truth came home with bier and pall.' *Tranquon*.—5. The name given to fine cloth used for the robes of nobles. 'He gave her gold and purple pall to wear.' *Spranger*.—6. In *Ar.* a figure like the letter Y. It is formed by half a pale issuing from the base, and conjoined, in the less point, with half a snuff from the dexter and sinister chief.

Pall (pal), *v.* To cover with a pall, to cover or invest, to shroud. 'The barge, pall'd all its length in biscuit samite.' *Tranquon*.

Pall (pal), *v.* [*W. pale*, to fall; *pall*, loss of energy, failure.] To become rapid; to

lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls*.

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MINERVA.—2. One of the four small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 24, 1802. On account of the minuteness of this planet, and the nebulous appearance by which it is surrounded, it is extremely difficult to arrive at any certain conclusion respecting its real magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 177 miles, and its period of revolution 461 years. Its light undergoes considerable variations, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pall-bearer (pal'bār-er), *n.* One of the persons who attend the coffin at a funeral, so called from the pall or covering which they formerly carried.

Pallet (pal'et), *n.* [*Fr.* *pallette*, from *L. L. palleta*, dim. from *L. pale*, a spade or shovel.] 1. In painting, a palette (which see).—2. An oval or round wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, &c., for forming, heating, and rounding their wares.—3. In gliding, an instrument to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—4. The pieces connected with the pendulum of a clock or balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the swing wheel or balance-wheel. Pallets are of various forms and constructions, according to the kind of escapement employed.—5. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing 2 ounces. *Habervill*.

Pallet (pal'et), *n.* [*From Fr. pale*, straw; *L. palea*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed. 'Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee.' *Shak*.

Pallet (pal'et), *n.* [*Dim. of pale*, in *Ar.*] In *Ar.* a diminutive of the gale, and containing only one-half of it in breadth. See **PALL**.

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Pall-holder (pal'hōld-er), *n.* Same as **Pall-bearer**.

Pallial (pal'ial), *a.* Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of mollusca.—**Pallial impression**, the mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pallium or mantle.—**Pallial shell**, a shell which is secreted by or contained within the mantle, such as the bone

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Pallas.—Antique statue in Louvre.

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Anchor Escapement.
P. Pallet.

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Pallial (pal'ial), *a.* Pert

2 That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil. 'Those palliations which weak, perfidious, or subject politicians administer.' *Swift*.

Palliatory (pal'i-ā-sō-rī), *a.* Palliative. *Genl. Mag.*

Pallid (pal'id), *a.* [*L. pallidus*, from *pallio*, to become pale. See **PALL**.] Pale; wan; deficient in colour; not high coloured; as, a pallid countenance. 'The violet pallid blue.' *Spenser*.

Pallidity (pal'id-i-ti), *n.* Quality of being pallid, paleness, pallidness.

Pallidly (pal'id-lī), *adv.* With pallidity; palely, wanly. 'Pallidly sad, as if they were going to their graves.' *Jar. Taylor*

Pallidness (pal'id-nēs), *n.* Pallidity; paleness; wanness. *Poetham*.

Palliobranchiata (pal'iō-bran-jī-ā-ta), *n.* [*L. pallium*, a mantle, and *branchia*, gills.] In *zool.* an old name for the Brachiopoda, founded upon the belief that the system of tubes in the mantle constituted the gills.

Pallium (pal'i-ū-m), *n.* [*L.*] 1. In *anc. costume*, a large square woollen cloak worn by the Greeks, enveloping the whole person, and corresponding to the toga of the Romans. 2. An ecclesiastical pall. — 3. The mantle of a bivalve mollusc.

Pallmall (pal-mel'), *n.* [*O. Fr. palmail*; *It. pallamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, *L. malleus*, a mallet, a hammer.] An ancient game in which a round box ball was with a mallet or club struck through a ring elevated upon a pole, standing at either end of an alley, the person who could do so with fewest blows, or with a number agreed on, being the winner. The name was also given to the mallet itself, and to the alley or walk where the game was played. The game was formerly practised in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the street called *Pall Mall*.

Pallor (pal'or), *n.* [*L.*] Paleness. 'Lamia in her first moon-lighted pallor.' *E. B. Browning*

Palm (palm), *n.* [*L. palma*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree, or *palmē*, the palm of the hand, *cog. A. Sax. folm*, the hand; *O. H. G. folma*, the flat of the hand.] 1. The inner part of the hand.

You yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching palm.
Shak.

2. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tip of the fingers, a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8½ inches, corresponding to the length of the hand. — 3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms. — 4. *Naut.* an instrument used in sewing canvas instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand, with a piece of iron sewn on it so as to rest in the palm. — 5. The name given to the broad part at the top of the buck's horn. — 6. The name of any of the plants of the monocotyledonous order *Palmaceae* (which see). — 7. A branch or leaf of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority, victory, triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position.

It doth assure me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the mart of the majestic world,
And beat the palm alone. *Shak.*

Names subjoined in England's palm alone. *Dryden*.

2. A popular name for the bloom of the *Salix asper* or great willow.

In colour like the satin-shining palm
On salwens in the windy gleams of March.
Tennyson.

Palm (palm), *v.t. pres. and pp. palmed*, *pp. palming*. 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or cheaters.

They palmed the trick that lost the game. *Prior*

2. To impose by fraud; generally followed by *upon* before the person and *off* before the object; as, to palm off trash upon the public. 'For you may palm upon us new for old.' *Dryden*. — 3. To handle. *Prior*. — 4. To stroke with the hand.

Palmaceae (pal-mā-sē), *n. pl.* [*L. palma*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree — from its leaves spreading like the palm of the hand.] The Palma, a nat. order of arborescent endogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, distinguished by their feathery, colour-

less, six-parted flowers, inclosed within spathe; their minute embryo lying in the midst of albumen, and remote from the hilum; and their arborescent stems with rigid, plaited, or pinnated inarticulated leaves, sometimes called fronds. The palms are among the most interesting races of plants in the vegetable kingdom, from their beauty, variety, and associations, as well as from their great value to mankind as affording food, raiment, and numerous objects of economical importance. While some, as *Kunkia montana*, *Oreodera frigida*, have trunks as slender as the reed, or longer than the longest cable (*Calamus rudens* being 800 feet), others, as *Jubaea spectabilis* and *Cocco butyracea*, are 3 and even 6 feet thick; while some are of low growth, as *Attalea amygdalina*, others exhibit a stem towering from 160 to 180 feet high, as *Ceroxylon andicola* or wax-palm of South America. Also, while they generally have a cylindrical undivided stem, *Hyphomys thebaica* (the doum palm of Upper Egypt) and *Hyphomys coriacea* are remarkable for their repeatedly divided trunk. About 600 species are known, but it is probable that many are still undescribed. Wine, oil, wax, flour, sugar, salt, are the produce of palms, to which may be added thread, utensils, weapons, food, and habitations. There is scarcely a single species in which some useful property is not found. The coconut, the date, and others are valued for their fruit; the cabbage-palm, for its edible terminal buds; the fan-palm, and many more, are valued for their foliage, whose hardness and durability render it an excellent material for thatching; the sweet jules of the Palmyra and others, when fermented, yields wine, the centre of the sagopalm abounds in nutritive starch; the trunk of the *Ceroxylon* exudes a valuable wax; oil is expressed in abundance from the oil-palm; an astringent matter resembling dragon's blood is produced by *Calamus Dresco*; many of the species contain so hard a kind of fibrous matter that it is used instead of needles, or so tough that it is manufactured into cordage; and, finally, their trunks are, in some cases, valued for their strength, and used as timber, or for their elasticity or flexibility, as in the cane-palm. Descriptions and illustrations of many of the palms will be found in separate articles scattered through this book.

Palmaceae (pal-mā-sē), *a.* Belonging to the Palmaceae or palm tribe.

Palma Christi (pal-mā kris'ti), *n.* [*L.*] A name frequently applied to the castor-oil plant, or *Ricinus communis*. See **RICINUS**.

Palmacite (pal-mā-sit), *n.* [*L. palma*, a palm.] A general term for any fossil vegetable remains—whether stem, fruit, or leaf—presenting some resemblance to the present palms. In a more restricted sense, a simple, cylindrical stem, covered by the bases of fallen, petiolate leaves. Palmacites occur in the coal-measures and later strata. *Page*.

Palmar (pal'mar), *a.* [*L. palmaris*, from *palm*, the palm of the hand.] Pertaining to the palm or interior surface of the hand; of the breadth of the hand. — **Palmar arch**, in anat. one of the two curved extremities of the radial and ulnar arteries in the human palm: the radial artery forms an arch in the palm of the hand, called the *deep palmar arch*, and the ulnar artery one called the *superficial palmar arch*. — **Long palmar muscle** and **great palmar muscle**, two muscles of the palm which both act in bending the hand. — **Short palmar muscle**, a muscle which contracts the skin of the palm.

Palmary (pal-mā-ri), *a.* [*L. palmaris*. See **PALMAR**.] 1. Pertaining to a palm. — 2. Worthy of receiving the palm; pre-eminent; chief. 'His palmary and capital work.' *By. Horne*.

Palmate (pal-mā'ta), *n.* [*L. palma*, the palm.] In the *A. Cist. Ch.* a pinnace which consisted in striking the hand on the ground. *Rev. Orby Shipley*.

Palmate, Palmated (pal-māt, pal-māt-ed), *a.* [*L. palmatus*, from *palm*, a palm.] 1. Having the shape of the hand, resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as, palmated leaves or tubers. — 2. Having the toes webbed; having webs between the toes; as, the palmated feet of aquatic fowls.

Palmately (pal-māt-lī), *adv.* In a palmate manner.

Palmated (pal-māt-ed), *a.* [*L. palmatus*, palmate, and *Ando, Ado*, to split or cleave.] In bot. divided so as to resemble a hand; as, palmated leaves or tubers.

Palmatifid, Palmiform (pal-mat-i-fid, pal-mi-form), *a.* In bot. a term applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole.

Palmatilobate (pal-mat-i-lō-bāt), *a.* In bot. palmate with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth.

Palmatipartite (pal-mat-i-par'tit), *a.* [*Palmate* and *partit*.] In bot. a term applied to a palmate leaf in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.

Palmatisect (pal-mat-i-sek'ted), *a.* [*Palmate*, and *L. secus*, cut.] In bot. a term applied to a palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.

Palm-bird (pām-bird), *n.* A beautiful bird of West Africa, with bright orange and black plumage; named from building its nest in palm-trees.

Palm-butter (pām-but'ter), *n.* The same as **Palm-oil**.

Palm-cat (pām'kat), *n.* An animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, the *P. typus* or common paradoxure, of the family *Viverridæ* (civets and genets). It is common in India, and is often brought to this country. It can curl its tail into a tight spiral. It is an excellent climber, and feeds upon palm fruits, &c.

Palm-colour (pām'kul-er), *n.* A colour resembling that of the palm; bay-colour.

Palmed (pāmd), *a.* Wearing or possessing palms. — **Palmed deer**, a stag of full growth that bears the palms of his horns aloft.

The proud, palmed deer
Forsoke the clearer woods. *Dryden*.

Palmellos, Palmellosom (pal-mel'el-sō, pal-mel'el-sō-sō), *n. pl.* A nat. order of green-spored algae, among the lowest of plants, including red snow (*Protococcus nivalis*), pory dew (*Palmella cruenta*), &c. They all grow on damp surfaces, and propagate with great rapidity by gemmation and otherwise. The young plants present wonderful power of locomotion by means of vibratile cilia. This power has led to their being mistaken for animals.

Palmer (pām'er), *n.* 1. A pilgrim who carried in his hand a staff of palm-tree, or one that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. He was distinguished from other pilgrims by being a constant traveller to holy places, and by living on alms as he travelled, under a vow of poverty. — 2. A cane or ferula.

Palmer (pām'er), *n.* One who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.

Palmer-worm (pām'er-worm), *n.* The common name for the hairy caterpillars, but particularly of the tiger-moth (*Arctia caja*); supposed to be so called because it wanders, as it were, like a palmer, and devours leaves and herbage. *Joel* l. 4.

Palmate Tubers of
Crochis maculata.

Palmatifid Leaf.

Palmatisect Leaf.

Palm-bird.

Palm-colour.

Palmed deer.

Palmellos.

Palmer.

Palmer-worm.

Palmettes (pal'met), *n.* [Fr.] In oval small ornaments resembling palm-leaves carved on some Roman mouldings.

Palmetto (pal-met'to), *n.* [Sp. *palmetto*, the palm, dim. from *L. palma*, a palm.] A common name of several palms, especially of *Sabal palmetto*, the cabbage palmetto, growing in the West Indies and in the southern states of North America, producing useful timber, and leaves that are made into hats, mats, &c. The name is also given to *Chamaerops humilis*, the small palm of Southern Europe.

Palm-honey (palm'hun-i), *n.* The inspissated and very sweet juice of a species of palm growing in Chili. See COQUITO.

Palm-house (palm'hous), *n.* A glass house for raising palms and other tropical plants.

Palmitiferous (pal-mif'er-us), *a.* [L. *palma*, a palm-tree, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing palms.

Palmitigrade (pal-mi-grád), *a.* [L. *palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] A term applied to animals that walk on the sole of the foot, and not merely on the toes; plantigrade.

Palmped (pal'mi-ped), *a.* [L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, as a water-fowl.

Palmpede (pal'mi-ped), *n.* pl. **Palmpedes**, **Palmpedes** (pal'mi-ped, pal-mip's-des). A bird that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane. The Palmpedes form the sixth order of birds in Cuvier's arrangement, corresponding to the Natatores, or swimming birds, of other naturalists. The geese and ducks are familiar examples. See NATATORIA.

Palmarist (pal'mis-ter), *n.* One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

Some vain palmistries have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortune. *Sp. Hall.*

Palmistry (pal'mis-try), *n.* [From *L. palma*, the palm of the hand.] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a species of imposture much practised by gypsies; also, the art of judging character from the shape of the hand. *Sir T. Browne*. 2. Manual dexterity. [Humorous.]

He found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of palmistry at which this race of vermin are very dexterous. *Addison*.

Palmitic (pal-mit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil. — **Palmitic acid** (C₁₆H₃₂O₂), an acid discovered by Frey in palm-oil. In appearance it resembles margaric acid, forming pearly scales. With chlorine it forms a variety of acid oils.

Palmitin, **Palmitine** (pal'mi-tin), *n.* C₁₆H₃₂O₂. The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil, a solid colourless crystalline substance, melting at about 46° C.

Palm-tale (palm'tál), *n.* A variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. It grows to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and has much the aspect of a palm.

Palm-oil (palm'oil), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from several species of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm, or *Elæis guineensis*, and imported from the west coast of Africa. In cold countries it acquires the consistency of butter, and is of an orange-yellow colour. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, for lubricating machinery, wheels of railway carriages, &c. By the name of Palm-oil Tree (*Elæis guineensis*), trees of the Gold Coast this oil is used as butter; and when eaten fresh is a wholesome and delicate article of diet. Called also *Palm-butter*.

Palm-sugar (palm'shu-ger), *n.* Saccharine matter yielded by the juice of various kinds of palms, from which cane-sugar may be extracted; jaggery.

Palm-Sunday (palm'sun-dá), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm-tree (palm'tré), *n.* A popular name for many species of the *Palmae* (which see).

Palm-wine (palm'win), *n.* A species of wine obtained by fermenting the juice of the flowers and stems of the cocoa-nut palm.

Palpal (pal'pal), *a.* [L. *palpalis*, pertaining to the eyelid or eye-brow.] Pertaining to the eyelid or eye-brow.

Palpi (pal'pi), *n.* pl. [N. L. *palpus*, a feeler. See PALP.] In *entoma*, jointed processes, supposed to be organs of touch, attached in pairs to the labium and maxilla of insects, and termed respectively *labial* and *maxillary palpi* or *feelers*. Palpi are developed also from the oral appendages of spiders and crustacea, as also from the sides of the mouth of the cephalous mollusca.

Palpicorn (pal'pi-korn), *n.* and *a.* One of or pertaining to the Palpicores.

Palpicores (pal'pi-kor-néz), *n.* pl. [N. L. *palpi*, feelers, and *corrus*, a horn.] A family of pentamerous coleoptera, having antennae with club-like terminations, which are usually shorter than one of the pairs of palpi. They are mostly aquatic.

Palpiform (pal'pi-form), *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers. *Kirby*.

Palpigerous (pal'pi-er-us), *a.* Bearing palpi or feelers. *Kirby*.

Palpitant (pal'pi-tánt), *v.* pret. *palpitated*; ppr. *palpitating*. [L. *palpito*, *palpitatio*, freq. of *palpo*, to feel.] To beat rapidly; to pulsate violently; to flutter or move with slight throbs; to throb; applied particularly to an abnormal or excited movement of the heart, as from fright or disease; hence, to tremble; to quiver. 'The palpitating pinea.' *E. E. Browning*.

Palpitation (pal'pi-tá'shon), *n.* [L. *palpito*, *palpitatio*, a palpitation. See PALPITATE.] A sensible beating of the heart; particularly, a violent and unnatural beating or pulsation such as is excited by violent action, or by fright or disease.

Her bosom heaves
With palpitations wild. *Thomson*.

Palpus, *n.* See PALP, PALPI.

Palgrave (pal'gráv), *n.* [O. *palgraf*, from *pal*, contr. from *palatium*, palace, and *graf*, an earl. See GRAF.] A count palatine, a count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

The king came to the door and took the palgrave in with him. *Holman*.

Palagrave (pal'grá-vín), *n.* The consort or widow of a palgrave.

Palisad (pal'is-ád), *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

Palmed (pal'id), *p.* and *a.* Affected with palsy.

All thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied old. *Shak.*

Palstave (pal'stáv), *n.* [Icel. *palstafr*, a pole-staff.] A wedge- or axe-shaped weapon, united to a cleft haft, used by Celtic nations.

Palster (pal'ster), *n.* [D. *palster*, a long staff.] A pilgrim's staff. *Hallswell*.

Palsy (pal'zi), *n.* [A contr. of *paralysis* (which see).] A weakening, suspension, or abolition of function, whether of intellect, sensation, or motion; paralysis. See PARALYSIS.

Palsy (pal'zi), *v.* pret. & pp. *palsied*; ppr. *palsying*. To paralyse; to affect with palsy or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy.

Palsy-wort (pal'zi-wért), [*Palsy*, and *wort*, a plant.] The cowslip (*Primula veris*), which was once thought good for palsy.

Palter (pal'tér), *v.* t. [Of same origin as *paltrey*, and probably originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes and the like with their customers. Cotgrave has 'to haggle, hucke, dodge, or palter long in the buying of a commodity.' There may have been at one time a noun *palter*, a petty dealer. See PALTRY.] To act insincerely; to equivocate; to haggle; to shift; to dodge; to play tricks. 'Romans that have spoke the word and will not palter.' *Shak.* 'These juggling fiends that palter with us in a double sense.' *Shak.*

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or paltered with eternal God for power. *Trantrum*.

Palter (pal'tér), *v.* t. To squander, expend, or use in a paltry manner. 'Paltering the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.' *Milton*.

Palterer (pal'tér-er), *n.* One that palters; an insincere dealer; a shifter.

Paltrily (pal'trí-li), *a.* Mean; paltry. 'In paltrily clothes.' *Pope*.

Paltock (pal'tok), *n.* [Fr. *paltoque*. See PALTRON.] A kind of jacket or doublet. 'Their hose are of two colours, or pied with more, which they tie to their paltocks with white latches.' *Camden*.

Paltrily (pal'trí-li), *adv.* In a paltry manner; despicably; meanly.

an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyelid or eye-brow.

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Paltrily (pal'trí-li), *adv.* In a paltry manner; despicably; meanly.

Paltriness (pal'tri-ness), *n.* The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.
Paltry (pal'tri), *a.* [L.G. *paltrig*, *palterig*, *palterig*, *palterig*, ragged, from *palla*, *palla*, a rag, a tatter. *Fris. pal*, *G. palla*. See **PALTER**.] Mean, vile; worthless, despicable; as, a paltry trifle. 'A paltry ring.' *Shak*. 'A very dishonest paltry boy.' *Shak*. 'To save a paltry life.' *Shak*. *Contemptible*, *Despicable*, *Paltry*, *Paltry*. See under **CONTEMPTIBLE**.

Paludal (pa-lu'dal), *a.* [L. *palus*, *paludis*, a pool, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy [Rare.]

Paludament (pa-lu'da-munt), *n.* Same as **Paludamentum**.

From His (Christ's) torn and bleeding shoulders they stripped the white robe with which Herod had decked Him—which must now have been all soaked with blood—and hung on him an old scarlet paludament, some cast-off war cloak with its purple bed-chambers, from the Proterian wardrobe. *Farrar*.

Paludamentum (pa-lu'da-men'tum), *n.* [L.] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers and personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *agum* of the common soldier, and the *togas* or garb of peace. It was open in front, reached down to the knees, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened across the chest with a clasp.

Paludina (pal-u'di-na), *n.* [L. *palus*, a pool.] A genus of fresh-water snails, widely distributed in rivers and ponds. See **PALUDINID**.

Paludine (pal-u'di-na), *a.* [L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. *Swedish*.

Paludinosus (pal-u'di-nu's), *a.* *pl.* The river-snails, a family of fresh-water gastropodous molluscs, of the order *Fransburgata*, characterized by a shell, conical or rounded, aperture rounded and entire, and an operculum horny and pseudospiral. *Paludina* is the typical genus.

Paludinosus (pal-u'di-nu's), *a.* Pertaining to marshes or fens. [Rare.]

Paludose (pa-lu'do'se), *a.* [L. *paludosus*, from *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Marshy; in soil.

Paly (pāl'i), *a.* Pale; wanting colour. 'A dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws.' *Gay*. [Poetical.]

Five arrows flew, and through their paly flames Each battle smelt the other's umber'd face. *Shak*.

Paly (pāl'i), *a.* (See **PAL**, a stake.) In her wheat the field is divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines. It is then termed *paly* of six argent and gules.



Paly of six argent and gules.

Paly (pāl'i), *a.* Pale; wanting colour. 'A dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws.' *Gay*. [Poetical.]



Paly bendy argent and gules.

Pan (pan), *n.* [From *panis*, victory, as trump from triumph.] The knave of clubs. *Pope*.

Pamban-manche (pam-ban-man-cho), *n.* [Tamil name.] A canoe of great length, used on the Malabar coast for conveying persons on the rivers and backwaters. It is hollowed out of a single tree, and is 30 to 90 feet long, and not exceeding 2 feet broad. The largest ones are sculled by about twenty men, double-banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Called also *Serpent boat*, *Snake boat*.

Pampas (pam'pas), *n.* *pl.* [Sp.-Amer.] A term employed in a general sense as a designation of South American treeless plains. In contradistinction to the 'prairies' of North America, in a more specific way the name is given to the immense plains in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes, and mainly lying in La Plata (Argentine Confederation).

Pampas-cat (pam'pas-kat), *n.* A species of leopard (*Leopardus pajeros*) found on the whole of the pampas on the eastern side of South America. It might easily be mistaken for a rather large domestic cat which had run wild, and assumed the ferocious demeanour of a wild member of Felidae. Its leopard, including the tail, is rather more than 3 feet. Its height fully 1 foot. It feeds chiefly on rodents.

Pampas-grass (pam'pas-gras), *n.* A variety

of grass (*Cynierium argenteum*) which covers the pampas of South America. The leaves are 6 or 8 feet long, the ends hanging gracefully

Pampas-grass (*Cynierium argenteum*).

over, the flower-stems 10 to 15 feet high, and the flowers are in panicles 1 to 2 feet long, and of silvery whiteness. It has been introduced as an ornamental grass into Britain, but is too coarse to be of any agricultural value. *G. saccharoides* yields sugar in Brazil.

Pampean (pam-pē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the pampas or treeless plains of South America. — *Pampean formation*, in geol., the alluvial and comparatively recent deposits that over-spread the pampas of South America.

Pamper (pam'pēr), *v.* 1. (Perhaps from *it*, *paubere*, bread and drink, whence *pamper*, *etc.*, *pampered*, well fed — *paus*, bread, and *ber*, *berere*, drink. *L. bibo*, to drink; but comp. *G. pauper*, *Bay pauper*, to stuff, to cram with food; also *O. Fr. pauper*, to fill, furnish, or cover with vine-leaves from *L. pampinus*, a vine-leaf or tendrill, vine foliage. See **PAMPIN**, 2. 1. To indulge with rich food, to satiate with fine meats and drinks, to feed luxuriously; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite.

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pamper* for corruption and the grave. *Danforth*.

2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights, to indulge to an excess of refinement.

But *pamper* not a hoary time, Nor feed with crude laughings. The hard, wild heart and feeble wings. That every sophist can tame. *Tennyson*.

Pampered (pam'pērd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Fed high or luxuriously, having the palate or stomach gratified to the full. — 2. Overgrown with leaves and twigs, of luxuriant growth.

Of fruit trees, over-woody reached too far, Their *pamper'd* boughs, and needled hands to check Fruitless embraces. *Milton*.

Pamperedness (pam'pērd-ness), *n.* The state of being pampered. 'Pamperedness and pride.' *Sp. Hall*.

Pamperer (pam'pēr-er), *n.* One who *pampers*. *Cowper*.

Pamperize (pam'pēr-iz), *v.* To feed luxuriously, to pamper. *Sidney Smith*.

Pampere (pam'pēr), *n.* [Sp. *lit*, the *pampas* wind.] A violent wind from the west or south west which sweeps over the pampas of South America. The *pampere* seem to be portions of the return or north-western trade-winds. They are often felt far out at sea.

Pamphilis (pam'fī-lis), *n.* A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects of the family *Heperididae*. *P. pyraus*, or clouded skipper butterfly, and *P. panicea*, or chequered butterfly, are British species.

Pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* [O.E. *pamflet*, *pamflet*, *pamflet*, a word for which several etymologies have been proposed, as (1) *Fr. pamphlet*, a leaf which one holds in the palm or hand, (2) *Sp. papeleta*, a written slip of paper, a written newsletter, by the insertion of the name, as in *D. pamper*, paper, (3) *L. pagus flatus*, threaded page (*L. flum*, a thread), (4) *Fr. par un fil*, (stitched) by a thread. The two last are supported by the use of *brochure* (lit stitching) in the same sense.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of a few sheets stitched together but not bound, a short treatise or essay, generally speaking, on some subject

of temporary interest which excites public attention at the time of its appearance.

Pamphlet (pam'flet), *v.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. *Hoswell*.

Pamphleteer (pam'flet-ēr), *n.* A writer of pamphlets, a scribbler. 'A pamphleteer on guano and on grain.' *Tennyson*.

Attorney was among the most active of these pamphleteers who inflamed the nation against the *Wing* *Monarchy*.

Pamphleteer (pam'flet-ēr), *v.* To write and issue pamphlets.

We will let it preach, and *pamphleteer*, and fight, and to the uttermost bestir itself, and do, hark and claw, whatsoever is in it. *Cervile*.

Pampliform (pam-pī'l-ōm), *n.* 1. A kind of fur — 2. A coat of different colours formerly worn by servants.

Pampliform (pam-pī'l-ōm), *n.* [L. *pamplius*, a tendrill, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a tendrill applied in anat. to the spermatic arteries and veins.

Pampre (pam'pēr), *n.* [Fr. from *L. pampinus*, a vine leaf or vine foliage.] In arch. an ornament consisting of vine leaves and grapes, with which the hollows of the circumsolutions of twisted columns are sometimes decorated.

Pampered, *pp.* Pampered; made plump. *Chaucer*.

Pan (pan), *n.* [A. *Sax. panne*, D. *pan*, *G. panne*, all from L.L. *panna*, for *panis*, *panis*, a broad dish, a pan, from *panis*, to be wide.] 1. A kind of vessel (a) a vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, often rather shallow; a vessel of various kinds used for domestic purposes. (b) In the arts and manufactures, an open vessel for boiling or evaporating, as a sugar-pan, salt-pan, &c.; or an open vessel in which the contents are not heated, as an amalgamating pan, a prospecting pan, &c., also applied to closed vessels for the same or similar purposes, as a vacuum pan. — 2. The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming that communicates with the charge. — 3. Something hollow, hence, the skull, the upper part of the head, the cranium, as, the brain pan. — 4. In agr. see **HARD-PAN**. — 5. In carp. (a) a square of framing in half-timbered houses. *Goult*. (b) The socket for a hinge. *E. H. Knight*. — 6. A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds*. — 7. A pond or depression for evaporating salt water to make salt. — 8. In South Africa and elsewhere, a natural pond of any size containing fresh or salt water, or only mud.

Pan (pan), *v.* pret. & pp. *panned*; ppr. *panning*. [Probably from A. *Sax. pan*, a piece, plait, hem, or Fr. *pan*, a piece of cloth, both from L. *panna*, a piece of cloth, a patch.] To join; to close together.

Pan (pan), *v.* To unite, to fit, to agree. [Provincial English.]

Well and women cannot *pan*. *Shakspeare*. But we and women can.

Pan (pan), *n.* In anc. Greek myth. the chief god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was the solitude of Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and breast of an elderly man,

while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore on his forehead. He is represented also as fond of music, and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and as the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed *Pan's pipe* or *Pandean pipe*. The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their

Pan.—From an antique.

own Italian god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus.

Pan (pán), *n.* [Hind.] The Indian name of the famous eastern narcotic masticatory, consisting of areca-cut sliced and wrapped up in leaves of the betel-pepper vine, along with a small quantity of quicklime. It is chewed by all classes in many Asiatic countries, taking the place of opium and tobacco.

Panache (pan-a-shé), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *é*, base.] A gray copper-ore, containing also sulphur, antimony, iron, and zinc.

Panacea (pan-a-shé), *n.* [L., from Gr. *pan*, all, and *aké*, to cure.] 1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a catholicon. 'An infallible panacea.' T. Watson. — 2. A herb, called also *All-heal*. Spreng.

Panache (pan-ash), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *panache*; It. *panacchio*, from *panna*, a feather.] 1. In arch. the French name for the triangular surface of a pendentive (which see). 2. In one. armour, a bunch of feathers on the apex of the helmet; a plume. 'A panache of variegated plumes.' Prescott.

Panada, **Panade** (pa-ná-da, pa-ná-dá), *n.* [Fr. *panade*, from *L. panis*, it. *pane*, bread.] A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened. Also, a batter for mixing with forcemeats and anciently employed for basting. Written also *Panado*.

Panama-hat (pan-a-má-hat), *n.* A fine plaited hat made of the young leaves (before expansion) of a stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) by the natives of Central America. They are generally worn in the West Indies and the American continent, and fetch a high price.

Pan-Anglican (pan-ang-glik-an), *n.* Applied to an assembly of representatives holding Episcopalian tenets and principles, from all parts of the world.

Panary (pan-a-ri), *n.* [L. *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread, as, *panary* fermentation.

Panary (pan-a-ri), *n.* A storehouse for bread, a pantry. Halliwell.

Panathenaea (pan-ath-e-né-a), *n.* [Gr.] The most celebrated festival of ancient Athens. It was in honour of Athena, the patroness of the city, and was designed to remind the people of Attica of their union into one people by Theseus. Gymnastic games and musical competitions, &c., took place. There were two varieties of the Panathenaea—the lesser and the greater: the former held annually, the latter every fourth year. The greater differed from the lesser only in its greater solemnity and magnificence.

Panax (pá-naks), *n.* [From Gr. *pan*, all, and *akhos*, remedy—referring to the stimulant drug ginseng, to which miraculous virtues is ascribed by the Chinese.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order *Araliaceae*. *P. chinensis* is the plant whose root yields the ginseng so much valued by the Chinese. See GINSENG.

Pancake (pan-kák), *n.* A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan.

Some folks think it will never be good times, till houses are tiled with *pancakes*. Franklin.

Pancake-Tuesday (pan-kák-túx-dá), *n.* Shrove-Tuesday.

Pancharta (pan-kári), *n.* [Fr.; L. *pancharta*—O. Fr. *pan*, all, and *charta*, a chart.] A royal charter confirming the enjoyment of all his possessions to a subject.

Panah (panah), *n.* Nowt a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction. Written also *Panuch* and *Panuch-mat*.

Panchrestos (pan-krés-tos), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *chréste*, useful.] A panacea. Duglison.

Panahway (panah-wá), *n.* Same as *Panahway*.

Pancreatian (pan-kri-shan), *n.* Pertaining to the pancreas; pancreatic. 'The stout pancreatian toil.' Lee.

Pancreatist, **Pancreatist** (pan-kri-shi-set, pan-kri-ist), *n.* A combatant or competitor in the pancreatism.

Pancreatistiot (pan-kri-shi-at-ik), *n.* Pancreatic. 'The great pancreatistiot crown.' West.

Pancretic, **Pancretical** (pan-kri-ik, pan-kri-ik-al), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] Pertaining to the pancreas; athletic; excelling in all gymnastic exercises. 'A full pancretic habit.' Hammond. 'The most pancretical man of Greece.' Sir T. Browne. — *Pancretic eye-piece*, an eye-piece adapted to microscopes, telescopes, and similar instruments, capable of adjust-

ment so as to obtain a variable magnifying power.

Pancreatium (pan-kri-shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength. See PANCHEMIA.] 1. One of the names or gymnastic contests exhibited at all the great festivals of ancient Greece. It consisted of boxing and wrestling. — 2. In bot. a genus of highly ornamental bulbous-rooted South American monocotyledonous plants, nat. order *Amaryllidaceae*, of which about thirty species are known. They have fine, large, white flowers, yielding an agreeable scent, and are much prized by horticulturists.

Pancreas (pan-kri-shé), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebra of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and inclosed by the peritoneum. It secretes a fluid which it pours into the duodenum during digestion. It is also called the *Abdominal Salivary Gland*. The pancreas of cattle is called the *Sweetbread*.

Pancreatic (pan-kri-shé), *n.* Pertaining to the pancreas; as, *pancreatic juice*.

Pancreatine (pan-kri-shé-in), *n.* The active principle of the pancreatic fluid. It is a nitrogenous organic substance, which has the property of emulsifying oil and fat, and rendering them capable of absorption; and it also dissolves starch by converting it into glucose. It is a powerful agent of digestion.

Pancreatitis (pan-kri-shé-it-ís), *n.* Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreatoid (pan-kri-shé-oid), *n.* A tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. Duglison.

Panzy (pan-sí), *n.* A pansy. Dryden.

Pand (pand), *n.* [Fr. *pente*, a valance, influenced perhaps by O. Fr. *paud*, a skirt, Mod. Fr. *para*.] A narrow curtain fixed to the top or to the lower part of a bed, a valance. [Scottish.]

Where's the . . . beds of state, *pande* and testers, masonry and broidered work? *Sh* 11th Scott.

Panda (pan-da), *n.* An urbane quadruped of the genus *Ailuurus*, the *A. fulgens*. It is a

Panda (Ailuurus fulgens).

native of the woody parts of the mountains of Northern India. It is of a bright fulvous colour, and about the size of a large cat. It dwells chiefly in trees, preying on birds, but it also eats small quadrupeds and large insects. It is also called *Wak* and *Chá-wak*, from a peculiar cry which it utters.

Pandanus (pan-da-ná-shé), *n.* pl. [See PANDANUS.] A nat. order of trees or shrubs, with long, rigid, sword-shaped leaves, resembling those of the pine-apple, usually arranged in a manner so obviously spiral that they are commonly called screw-pines. They are natives of tropical regions, where they form a conspicuous feature of the vegetation.

Pandanus (pan-dá-nus), *n.* [From *pandanus*, a Malay word signifying conspicuous.] A

Pandanus (Flower and Fruit of P. odoratissimus).

genus of plants from which the nat. order Pandanaceae, or screw-pine tribe, derives its name. The species are found in the Mascarene Islands, as well as in the southern

parts of India. The flowers of one species (*P. odoratissimus*) are highly fragrant. Oil impregnated with this odour and the distilled water of the flowers, are highly esteemed both for their odour and their medicinal use as stimulants. The roots are composed of tough fibres, and serve the natives for corks. The leaves are used for covering huts, for making, cordage, &c. *P. utilis* is cultivated in Mauritius for its leaves, which are used in the manufacture of the bags or sacks in which sugar is exported. See SCREW-PINE.

Pandar (pan-dár), *n.* Same as *Pander*. 'Virginia . . . was seized by the *pander* of Appian.' Macaulay.

Pandarism (pan-dér-izm), *n.* Same as *Panderism*. See P.

Pandarism (pan-dér-iz), *v.t.* pret. *pander-ised*; ppr. *pandering*. To act the part of a pander.

Pandarus (pan-dér-us), *n.* Characterizing a pander; panderly. 'Pandarus diligence.' Middleton.

P idatio, bend.]

l iddia.

l o Pan, see.)

P from sat, to h con-

t radet

l 2nd pt.

The digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of fifty books.

Pandemic (pan-dem'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *démós*, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as, a pandemic disease. Harvey.

Pandemonium, **Pandemonium** (pan-dé-món-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *démón*, a demon.] 1. The place of abode of demons or evil spirits; hell. a name invented and used by Milton rather as a proper name than a general term.

Pandemonium, the high capital Of Satan and his peers. Milton.

Hence—2. Any lawless, disorderly place or assembly; as, this part of the town became a very *pandemonium*.

Pander (pan-dér), *n.* [From *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pimp in the story of *Trullius* and *Cressida*.] A pimp, a procurer; a male bawd; a mean prodigal wretch who caters for the lust of others; hence, one who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.

Those wicked *ponders* to swerve and ambition, who would tempt him to seek another fortune. *Sh* 11th Scott.

Pander (pan-dér), *v.t.* To pimp for; to procure the gratification of the lust or baser passions of. 'Reason *ponders* will.' *Sh* 11th Scott.

Pander (pan-dér), *v.t.* To act as agent for the lusts of others; to minister to the passions or prejudices of others for selfish ends.

He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit. Macaulay.

Pandorage (pan-dér-ij), *n.* The act of *pandering*.

Pandores, **Pandares** (pan-dér-es), *n.* A female pander; a procurer.

Panderism (pan-dér-izm), *n.* The employment of a pander, pimping.

Panderly (pan-dér-iz), *n.* Pimping; *pandorous*, acting the pander. 'Panderly rascals.' *Sh* 11th Scott.

Pandorous (pan-dér-us), *n.* Belonging to a pander or to *pandering*.

Panduculated (pan-dik-'ú-lát-ed), *n.* Stretched out; extended.

Panduculation (pan-dik-'ú-lá-shon), *n.* [L. *panduculo*, *panduculum*, to stretch one's self, from *pando*, to spread out.] The stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep, or when sleepy or fatigued, a restlessness and stretching observed at the outset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c. It is sometimes, but rather incorrectly, used to mean yawning. 'Panduculation, vulgarly called yawning.' De Quincy.

Pandit (pan-dít), *n.* See PUNDIT.

Pandour (pan-dór), *n.* [So called from being first levied in the mountainous districts of Hungary near the village of *Pandur*.] One

of a body of Austrian foot-soldiers, formerly devoted for their savage mode of warfare. Written also *Pandour*.

Pandora (pan-dô'ra), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *dôron*, a gift.] In classic myth, the name of the first woman on earth, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts. — Pandora's box, a box which she brought from heaven, containing all human ills, upon opening which all escaped and spread over the earth, hope alone remaining. At a later period the box is said to have contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race had not Pandora opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.

Pandoran (pan-dô'-ran), *n.* Same as *Pandora*.

Pandore (pan-dô'r), *n.* [See *PANDORA*.] An instrument of music of the lute kind; a *pandore*. *Dreyden*.

Pandour (pan-dô'r), *n.* Same as *Pandore*.

Pandowdy (pan-dôw'di), *n.* A pudding made of bread and apples baked together.

Pandress (pan-dres), *n.* A female who panders, a procurer.

Pandura (pan-dû'ra), *n.* [See *PANDORA*.] A Neapolitan musical instrument, of a larger size than the mandoline, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

Pandurata, **Pandurated** (pan-dû-râ-tâ, pan-dû-râ-ted), *a.* Panduriform.

Panduriform (pan-dû'rî-form), *a.* [L. *pandura*, a pandore, and *forma*, shape.] In bot. shaped like a pandura, fiddle-shaped, obovate with a convexity in each side like a violin, applied to a leaf.

Pandy (pan-di), *n.* [From *Pandu*, the father of the five princes named *Pandava*, whose contests for regal supremacy with their cousins, the *Kurus*, forms the foundation of the Mahabharata, the great epic of the Hindus. *Pandy* thus became a prevalent proper name of persons.] A Hindu, a sepy.

Bill. Pandy holds on, and when the dust clears away, there is but white turban and his black face visible. Why Pandy? Well, because it is a very common name among the sepyas—the Smiths of London, or any other generic designation. *W. H. Russell.*

Pandy (pan-di), *v. t.* [L. *pando*, second pers. imp. of *pando*, to spread out, to extend, to unfold. The word dates back to the time when Latin was spoken in schools, when the master ordered his scholars to hold out their hands for punishment in the phrase '*pando manum*, or shortly *pando*.] To strike on the head with a strap or cane. [School school term.]

Pandy (pan-di), *n.* A stroke on the head with a cane or strap. [School school term.] **Pans** (pân), *n.* [A. Sax. *pan*, a piece, plait, hem, Fr. *pan*, a piece of cloth, an extent or surface of any kind, as a part of a wall, both from L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth, a patch, whence also *panis*.] 1. A division, a distinct part or piece of any surface, a patch.

The knight showed me a pane of the wall, and said, 'Sir, see you yonder part of the wall which is newer than all the masonry.' Yal. Bower.

It is now chiefly used with more or less technical meanings, as (a) a plate of glass inserted in a window, door, and the like. (b) A square in a checkered pattern. (c) A flat dressed side of a stone. (d) A panel or division of a work, a rank or portion surrounded by a border. (e) In irrigation, a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain. (f) The side of a tower, spire, or other building. — 2. An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of showing the garment underneath, or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of another colour or fabric, also, a piece of cloth of a different colour inserted in a garment for ornament.

He (Lord Montjoy) was jerking and round here with broad pans of russet cloth. *Fynes Moryson.*

Pans, *n.* [O Fr. *panne*, a skin or hide.] A hide or side of fur. '*Pans of gray fur*' *Pausanias*.

Pans (pân), *n.* [Fr. *panne*, G. *panne*, a pane or pin, the German also meaning a pane or peg, etc., allied to *pin*.] The edged or pointed end of a hammer-head; thepeen or peen.

Panned (pând), *p.* and *a.* 1. Provided with pans, composed of small pans or

squares. — 2. Ornamented with pans. See *PANSE*.

My hundred clank, long clanking, and round here. *Montjoy.*

Panegyric (pa-nô-jî'rik), *n.* [Fr. *panegyrique*; Gr. *panegyria*, lit. for a public assembly. From *panegyria*, a public assembly — *pan*, *pan*, all, and *gyria*, *gyria*, an assembly, from *gyros*, to bring together, from *gyro*, to lead.] 1. An oration or eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some distinguished person or achievement, or body of men, a formal or elaborate encomium. — 2. Praise bestowed on some eminent person, action, or virtue, laudation, as, to speak of a person in a tone of exaggerated panegyric.

Panegyric, **Panegyric** (pa-nô-jî'rik, pa-nô-jî'rik-â), *a.* Containing praise or eulogy, encomiastic. '*Panegyric halleluiahs*. *Donne*.

Some of his eulogies are panegyrics, others merely the real jests. *Dryden.*

Panegyrically (pa-nô-jî'rik-â), *adv.* By way of panegyric. See *J. Macintosh*.

Panegyrist (pa-nô-jî'rist), *n.* [See *PANEGYRIC*.] One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking. *Camden*.

Panegyria (pa-nô-jî'ria), *v. t.* *pres.* & *pp.* *panegyrised*, *pp.* *panegyrising*. (Gr. *panegyria*, to celebrate a public festival, to make a set speech.) To praise highly, to write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.

Cover, Chance, and Lydgate are panegyrised with great propriety. *W. H. Russell.*

Panegyrising (pa-nô-jî'ris-ing), *v. t.* To indulge in panegyric, to bestow praise.

Panegyry (pa-nô-jî'ri), *n.* A panegyric. *Milton*.

Panels (pan'el), *n.* [O Fr. *pannel*, *pannel*, Mod. Fr. *panneau*, dim. of *pane*, a pane, a panel, from L. *pannus*. See *PANSE*.] 1. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others, a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts; as, (a) an area on a wall or the like sunk from the general face of the surrounding work, a compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, etc., sometimes including sculptured ornaments.

(b) In joinery, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles, and two transverse pieces or rails, as, the panels of doors, window-shutters, &c. (c) In masonry, one of the faces of a bow stone. — 2. In painting, a piece of wood, as oak, chestnut, or white poplar, upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together. — 3. In law, a piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff, as to serve upon a jury. Hence more generally — 4. The whole jury — 5. In *Scots* law, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance.

Panel (pan'el), *v. t.* *pres.* & *pp.* *panelled*; *pp.* *panelling*. To turn with panels; as, to panel a wainscot.

Panels (pan'el), *n.* Without panes of glass. *Shakespeare*.

Panellation (pan-el-â-shon), *n.* The act of panelling a jury. [Rare.]

They in the said panellation did get Rich. Watton, and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be imprisoned. *A. N. and.*

Panelling (pan-el-ing), *n.* A panelled work.

Panel-saw (pan-el-sô), *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood in the direction of the fibres or across them. Its blade is about 30 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

Panel-work (pan-el-wôrk), *n.* Wainscot laid out in panels.

Panpologism (pan-pô-lô-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *eu-logia*, eulogy.] Eulogy of everybody and everything, indiscriminate praise.

With all its recollections, and they are many — but such has been the case of panpologism. *Natural Rep.*

Panful (pan-fûl), *n.* The quantity that a pan will hold.

Pang (pang), *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. A. Sax. *þingjan*, to prick, pungeþung, a pricking. *W. pang*, a pang, a convulsion.] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony; an acutely painful spasm, a throes.

I can the heavy under Gales in the pangs of death, and like the ground. *Johnson.*

Pang (pang), *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to. *Shakspeare*.

Pang (pang), *v. t.* To press; to cram in what- ever way, to cram with food. *Scott*.

Pangolin (pan-gô-lin), *n.* [Malay *pan-guling*, *pan-guling*.] An osteate scaled mammal of the genus *Manis* (which see).

Panhellenic (pan-hel-lenik), *a.* [Gr. *pan*, *pan*, all, and *Hellênos*, Greek, *Hellas*, Greece.] Pertaining to all Greece.

Panhellenism (pan-hel-len-izm), *n.* Adherence to unite all the Greeks into one political body.

Panhellenist (pan-hel-len-ist), *n.* One who favours Panhellenism.

Panhellenium (pan-hel-lên-ium), *n.* [Gr. *panhellenion* — *pan*, *pan*, all, and *Hellen*, *pi. Hellênes*, the Greeks.] The national council or congress of Greece.

Panhiptophyton (pan-his-top'f-ton), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, *pan*, all, *hiptos*, the warp of a web, a web, *hiptos*, and *phyton*, a plant, a creature.] The generic name given to the parasitic organisms of the class *Paraspermata*, to which psorine, the disease so destructive to the silk-worm in France, is due, from their being found in the blood and all the tissues of the animal.

Panik (pan'ik), *n.* (From Gr. *panikos*, of or belonging to *Pan*, the god who was believed by the Greeks to inspire sudden fear, fear such as arose among a number of people without any visible cause.) A sudden fright, particularly a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger, as, the troops were seized with a *panik*, they fled in a panic.

Panik (pan'ik), *a.* Extreme or sudden; imaginary or causeless, applied to fright; as, *panik* fear.

*I left the city in a *panik* fright.* *Dryden.*

Panik (pan'ik), *n.* [L. *paniculum*. See *PANICUM*.] The common name of several species of plants of the genus *Panicum*, known also by the name of *Panic-grass*. See *PANICUM*.

Panical (pan'ik-âl), *a.* The same as *Panik*. *Camden*.

Panicle (pan'ik-fûl), *n.* Filled with panicle (Rare).

Panicle-grass (pan'ik-gras), *n.* See *PANICUM*.

Panicle (pan'ik-fûl), *n.* [L. *pannicula*, a tuft on plants, a panicle, dim. of *panis*, Gr. *panis*, the bread wound on the bobbin in a shuttle.] A form of inflorescence which differs from a raceme in having a branched instead of a simple axis. These branches are frequently again subdivided, and sometimes the axis itself is subdivided.

Panicle (pan'ik-fûl), *a.* Furnished with panicles, arranged in or like panicles.

Panicle-monger (pan'ik-fûl-meng-ger), *n.* One who creates panics; one who endeavours to create panics.

Panicle-stricken, **Panicle-struck** (pan'ik-fûl-strîk-â, pan'ik-fûl-strûk), *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden fear. '*Panicle-stricken*, like a shoal of darting fish.' *Tennyson*.

Paniculate, **Paniculated** (pa-nik'ô-lât, pa-nik'ô-lât-ed), *a.* In bot. furnished with or arranged in panicles, forming a panicle; like a panicle.

Panicum (pan'ik-um), *n.* A genus of grasses, the name of which was applied to one of the species (*P. miliaceum*) by the Romans. This genus comprises a very large number of species, which abound in the hot parts of the world, though a few extend to higher latitudes. They are chiefly valuable as pasture grasses and for their seeds, which form a large portion of the food of the poorer classes of many nations. See *MILLER*.

Panier (pan'î-er), *n.* Same as *Pannier*, an attendant.

Panification (pan'î-fî-kâ-shon), *n.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, to make.] The process of bread-making. *Ure*.

Panivorous (pa-niv'ô-rus), *a.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *voro*, to devour.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Panning (pan'ing), *n.* An earthenware crock in which butter is sent to market. It contains about a half hundredweight. [Local.]

Pannade (pan'nād), n. [O. Fr.] The curvet of a horse.

Pannage (pan'nāj), n. [O. Fr. *panage*, I. L. *panagium*, *panagium*, from L. *panis*, bread.] An old term for the food of swine in the woods, as beech-nuts, acorns, &c. Called also *Pansu*. Also, the money taken by agents for the meat of the monarch's forest. *Warton*.

Pannary (pan'nā-rī), a. and n. Same as *Pannary*.

Pannel (pan'nəl), n. [See *PANEL*, *PANE*.] 1. A kind of rustic saddle. — 2. The stomach of a hawk. — 3. In *Scott's criminal law*, the name given to the accused person from the time of his appearance. See *PANEL*.

Pannellation (pan-nē-lā-shon), n. The act of impantelling a jury.

Pannier (pan'nī-er), n. [Fr. *panier*, a bread-basket; It. *paniere*; from L. *panis*, bread.] 1. A wicker-basket, primarily, a bread-basket, but at present one of two baskets thrown across a beast of burden, in which things are carried. — 2. In *arab.* the same as *Corbel* (which see). — 3. A part of a lady's dress attached to the back of the skirt. — 4. In *milit. arab.* a shield formed of twisted osiers (like a hurdle or the panniers of a horse), used for the protection of archers, who attack it in the ground before them.

Pannier, **Pannier-man** (pan'nī-er, pan'nī-er-man), n. [From L. *panarius*, one who deals in bread. See *PANNIER*.] A name formerly given to the man who laid the cloths, set the salt-cellars, cut bread, waited on the gentlemen in term-time, wound the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell at the inn of court. It is now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall of the inn at the time of dinner.

Pannikell, **Pannikell** (pan'nī-kel), n. [Dim. from I. L. *pannis*, a pan. See *PAN*.] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head. *Spenser*.

Pannikin (pan'nī-kin), n. A small pan or cup. "Drink small beer out of tin pannikins." *Thackeray*.

Panning-out (pan'ing-out), n. In *gold digging*, the washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust. Successive supplies of water are admitted into the pan or cradle, which is shaken or rocked so that much of the mud and debris is mixed with the water and is poured out along with it, the gold sinking to or remaining at the bottom. After several such successive washings the residuum is examined for gold.

Pannose (pan'nōs), a. [L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag.] In bot. having the texture of coarse cloth.

Panophaean (pan-om'fē-an), n. (Gr. *panophaean*, sender of all ominous voices, author of all divination—*pas*, pan, all, and *ompha*, divine voice, oracle.) Uttering divinations or ominous and prophetic voices; inspiring oracles; divining; an epithet of Jupiter. [Rare.]

We want no half-gods, *panophaean* Joves. *E. B. Browning*.

Panophobia (pan-ō'fō-bī-a), n. (Gr. *pan*, the deity, and *phobos*, fear.) That kind of melancholia which is chiefly characterized by universal and groundless fears. *Dunston*.

Panoplied (pan'ō-plīd), a. Having a panoply or full suit of armour.

Panoply (pan'ō-plī), n. (Gr. *panopliē*—*pas*, all, and *opla*, arms.) Complete armour of defence; a full suit of armour.

We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Key*.

We cannot look upon the sportive exercises for which the genius of Milton united itself without catching a glimpse of the terrible *panoply* which it is accustomed to wear. *Manning*.

Panopticon (pa-nop'ti-kon), n. (Gr. *pas*, pan, all, and the root *op*, future *optomai*, to see; Fr. *panoptique*.) 1. A term invented by Jeremy Bentham to designate his prisons of supervision, the principle of which is that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times without being seen by them. — 2. An exhibition room for novelties, &c. *Art Journal*.

Panorama (pan-ō-rī-mā), n. (Gr. *pas*, all, and *orona*, view, from *horos*, to see.) 1. A complete or entire view. — 2. A picture in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point are represented on the interior surface of a round or cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder. When a painting of this kind is well executed its truth is such as to produce a complete

illusion. No other method of representing objects is so well calculated to give an exact idea of the general appearance of a country or city as seen all round from a single point.

Panoramic (pan-ō-rām'ik), a. Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view. — *Panoramic camera*, in *photog.* a form of camera in which pictures may be taken upon one flat plate, including an angle of 90°, or more if required, without introducing the defects due to oblique pencils, such as distortion, indistinctness, &c. — *Panoramic lens*, in *photog.* a lens intended for taking views which include 90° or more of angular extent.

Panoramical (pan-ō-rām'ik-al), a. Same as *Panoramic*.

Panorpa (pa-nor'pā), n. A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of the family *Panorpidæ* (which see).

Panorpidæ (pa-nor'pī-dē), n. pl. (Gr. *pas*, all, *korpe*, of

and Hooghly with an aving of maiting over the stern. *Cyc. of India*. Written also *Panohacy*.

Pansy (pan'sī), n. [Fr. *pensée*, thought, heart's-ease, from *penser*, to think, from L. *pensare*, to weigh, to ponder, freq. of *pensum*, to cause to hang down, to weigh.] One of the names applied to the garden varieties of *Viola tricolor*. "There is pansies, that's for thoughts." *Shak.* Called also *Heart's-ease*, *Violet*. See *HEART'S-EASE*, *VIOLA*.

Pant (pant), v. t. [From or closely connected with Fr. *panteler*, O. Fr. *panteler*, to pant, to gasp, to throb; Fr. *panteler*, to be breathless; O. Fr. *pantelo*, panting, a being out of breath; comp. W. *pan*, down, a hollow or depression; *pan*, to sink, but the meaning of these words seems too different.] 1. To breathe quickly or in a laborious manner, as after exertion, or from excited eagerness; to gasp. "I pant for life." *Shak.*

Photo *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden*.

2. To throb or heave with unusual violence or rapidity, as the heart or the breast after hard labour. "The panting sides of this poor jaded." *Shak.*

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser*.

3. To be at the last gasp; to languish.

The whispering breeze *pants* on the leaves and dies upon the trees. *Pope*.

4. To long eagerly; to desire ardently.

Who *pants* for glory, finds but short repose. *Pope*.

As the hart *panteth* after the water-brooks, so *panteth* my soul after thee, O God. *Ps. xlii. 1.*

5. To recover breath; to breathe after exertion. *Shak.*

Pant (pant), n. 1. A quick, short, respiration; a gasp. — 2. Palpitation of the heart. "Leap thou . . . to my heart, and there ride on the *pante* triumphing." *Shak.*

Pant (pant), v. t. 1. To expire in pants or with panting; to breathe forth in a laboured or panting manner; to gasp out.

There is a cavern where my spirit *Went panting* forth in anguish, whilst thy pain Made my heart mad. *Shelley*.

2. To long for; to be eager after. "Then shall hearts *pant* thee." *Herbert*.

Pant (pant), n. A public well in the street of a town or village. [Local.]

Pantahie! (pan'tā-bī), n. A pantofle.

What pride equal to his (the pope's) making kings kiss his *pantahies*? *Sir B. Sandys*.

Pantaoon (pan'tā-oon), n. (Gr. *pas*, pan, all, and *taon*, all, and *taon*, world.) Same as *Cosmology* (which see).

Pantagamy (pan'tā-gā-mī), n. (Gr. *pas*, pan, all, and *gamos*, marriage.) That peculiar domestic relation existing between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and socialist communities in the United States, more specifically among the Perfectionists, by which every man is at once the husband and brother of every woman, and every woman the wife and sister of every man. Called also *Complex Marriage* (which see under *MARRIAGE*).

Pantagogue (pan'tā-gog), n. (Gr. *pas*, all, and *agog*, to expel.) A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

Pantagraph (pan'tā-graf), n. See *PANTOGRAPH*.

Pantographic, **Pantographical** (pan'tā-graf'ik, pan'tā-graf'ik-al), a. See *PANTOGRAPHIC*.

Pantagruellism (pan'tā-grū-el-izm), n. (*Pantagruel*, one of the characters of *Rabelais*.) A burlesque term applied to the profession of medicine. *Southey*.

Pantaleone (pan'tā-lō-nē), n. (It.) An old musical instrument much celebrated in the beginning of the eighteenth century. It was more than 9 feet long, nearly 4 feet wide, and had 188 strings of gut, which were played on with two small sticks like the dulcimer.

Pantalois (pan'tā-lōis), n. pl. [Dim. from *pantalone*.] Loose drawers, resembling pantaloons, worn by females and children. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pantaloen (pan'tā-lōn), n. [Fr. *pantalon*, so named because used by the Venetians, who were called *Pantaleones*, after their patron saint *Pantaleone* or *Pantoleon*. *Pantaleon* is a contr. from *Pantelemon*, all-merciful. — *Gr. pas*, pan, all, and *eleimon*, merciful. *Littré*.] 1. A garment for males, consisting of breeches and stockings in one. — 2. A character in the Italian comedy; so called

from his dress. It is to this character Shakspeare alludes in his Seven Ages.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacle on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.

As *Yon Like It*, act ii. sc. 7.

3. In the modern pantomime, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown, and his aider and abettor in all his comic villainies.—*4. pl.* A pair of trousers.

Pantaloony (pan-ta-lōn'ēr-i), *n.* The character or tricks of a pantaloony; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and pantaloony of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *C. Lamb.*

Pantamorph (pan'ta-morf), *n.* [See PANTAMORPHIC.] That which assumes or exists in all shapes.

Pantamorphic (pan-ta-morf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pas*, *panta*, all, and *morphe*, form.] Taking all forms.

Pantascopic (pan-ta-skop'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *skopē*, to view.] *Lit.* all-viewing.—*Pantascopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°, upon a flat plate, with a common view lens, by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument.

Pantechnethica (pan-tek'nē-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *technē*, art, and *thēkē*, repository.] Same as *Pantechnicon*.

Pantechnicon (pan-tek'nī-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *technē*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

Panter (pan'tēr), *n.* One that pants. 'Ce-ments the bleeding panter's wounds.' *Congreve.*

Panter (pan'tēr), *n.* [Fr. *panière*, from O. Fr. *panis*, Ir. *paiste*, a string, lace, cord; or from L. *panther*, Gr. *panthērōn*, a kind of net, from *pan*, all, and *thēr*, a wild beast.] A net. *Romance of the Rose.*

Pantert (pan'tēr), *n.* A keeper of the pantry.

Pantert (pan'tēr), *n.* A panther.

Pantess (pan'tēs), *n.* [O. Fr. *panais*, *pan-tais*. See *PANT*.] A difficulty of breathing, to which hawks are subject. *Asiatick.*

Panthem (pan-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, God, whence *theism*.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe, man included, is God, or simply modes or manifestations of God.

Panthest (pan-thē-ist), *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; one who identifies God with the universe, or the universe with God.

Pantheistic, **Pantheistical** (pan-thē-ist'ik, pan-thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.

Towards the pantheistic aspect of Deity we are especially led by the philosophic contemplation of His agency in external nature. *Dr. Carpenter.*

—*Pantheistic statues and figures*, in *sculpt.* statues which bear the symbols of several deities together.

Pantheistically (pan-thē-ist'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner or from the point of view of a pantheist. 'Regarded pantheistically.' *J. A. Froude.*

Pantheologist (pan-thē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

Pantheology (pan-thē-ol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *theos*, a god, and *logos*, discourse.] A system of theology comprehending all religions, and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of divinity.

Pantheon (pan-thē-on), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome. It is now converted into a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is of a round or cylindrical form, the external diameter is 188 feet, and the height to the summit of the upper cornice 102 feet, exclusive of the flat dome which surmounts it, which makes the entire height about 148 feet. It has a noble octastyle portico attached to it, 103 feet wide.—2. All the divinities collectively worshipped by a people; as, one of the divinities of the Greek pantheon.—3. A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people; as, Touke's *Pantheon*.

Panther (pan'thēr), *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr.

panthēr, comp. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] A ferocious digitigrade carnivore, the *Felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Asia and Africa. The panther is now supposed to be identical with, or a mere variety of the leopard, differing from it only in its larger size and darker colour. The name panther (in vulgar language *panther*) is given to the puma in America. **Pantheress** (pan'thēr-es), *n.* A female panther; hence, *fig.* a fierce beauty.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed pantheress to the altar. *Saturday Rev.*

Pantherine (pan'thēr-in), *a.* Belonging to the panther, or resembling it in marking.

Pantile (pan'til), *n.* [*Pan* and *tile*.] A tile with a hollow surface of an ogee or gutter shape, the down-bent edge of the one tile when laid on a roof covering the upturned edge of the other.

Pantingly (pan'ting-lī), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of 'father,' pantingly forth, as if it pressed her heart. *Shak.*

Pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'r-a-sī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *krateia*, government.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position. 2. The principle of such a scheme or community.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quart. Rev.*

Pantisocrat (pan-ti-sō-krat), *n.* Same as *Pantisocratist*. *Southey.*

Pantisocratist (pan-ti-sō-krat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *pantisocracy*; as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

Pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok'rat-ist), *n.* One who accepts or favours the principles of *pantisocracy*. *Macaulay.*

Pantier (pan'ti-ēr), *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *panis*, L. *panis*, bread. The *i* has perhaps been acquired through the influence of *butler*.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantier*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shak.*

Pantochronometer (pan'tō-kro-nom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sundial, and the universal time-dial, and which performs the offices of all three.

Pantofle (pan'tō'fl), *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle*, It. *pantofola*, a slipper; according to Mahn, from Upper German *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather *band* to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragic *pantofle* of red velvet and gold. *Peasam.*

Pantograph (pan'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument consisting of four limbs joined together, and so constructed that by means of it drawings, maps, plans, and the like, can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged. It is made in a variety of forms. Spelled also *Pantagraph*, *Pentagraph*.

Pantographic (pan'tō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pantograph.

Pantography (pan-tog'ra-fi), *n.* General description; entire view of an object.

Pantological (pan-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to pantology.

Pantologist (pan-tō-lo-jist), *n.* One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

Pantology (pan-tō-lo-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

Pantometer (pan-tom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *panta*, all, and *metron*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. *Bailey.*

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] 1. A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by mimicry—gestures, movements, and posturings. 'Those pantomimes who vary action with the times.' *Hudibras*.—2. A theatrical entertainment formerly given in dumb show; hence, dumb show generally.—3. A popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season. It commonly consists of two parts, the first, or burlesque, being founded

on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music; the second part, or harlequinade, is almost wholly taken up with the tricks of the clown and pantaloony, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *a.* Representing only in mute action.

Pantomimic, **Pantomimical** (pan-tō-mīm'ik, pan-tō-mīm'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantomimically (pan-tō-mīm'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

Pantomimist (pan'tō-mīm-ist), *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Panton, **Panton-shoe** (pan'ton, pan'ton-shō), *n.* [Prov. G. *pan-tine*, a wooden shoe; akin *patten*.] A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pantophagist (pan-tof'a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *phagō*, to eat.] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food.

Pantophagous (pan-tof'a-gus), *a.* Eating all kinds of food.

Pantophagy (pan-tof'a-jī), *n.* The habit or power of eating indiscriminately of all kinds of food.

Pantopoda (pan-top'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Same as *Podopoda*.

Pantry (pan'trī), *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, from L. *panis*, Fr. *pain*, bread, whence also *panier*.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

Pants (pantz), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of *Pantaloons*. 'The things named pants,' a word not made for gentlemen, but gents. . . . *O. W. Holmes*. [Trivial.]

Panurgy (pan'ēr-jī), *n.* [Gr. *panourgia*—*pan*, all, and *ergon*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

Pannyard (pan'yārd), *n.* A panner. *Pepys.*

Panym (pā'nīm), *n.* Same as *Panism*.

Pap (pap), *n.* [Comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple, from root of *pasco*, Skr. *pā*, to feed.] 1. A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden*.—2. A round hill resembling a pap or nipple; as, the *Paps* of Jura.

Pap (pap), *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, L. *papa*, probably from an infantile cry.] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.—2. The pulp of fruit.—To give *pap* with a hatchet, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner. *Lyly.*

Pap (pap), *v. t. pret. & pp.* *papped*; *ppr.* *papping*. To feed with *pap*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Papa (pa-pā), *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—L. Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, *pappa*, Gr. *pappā*; comp. *manna*, *maimma*. In 2 the word is the same as *pope*.] 1. Father: a word used by children.—2. A Greek parish priest. 'Every *papa* or priest.' *Rycart*.

Papable (pā'pā-bl), *a.* Capable of being made a pope. *Puttenham*. [Rare.]

Papacy (pā'pā-sī), *n.* [L. *papatus*, the papacy, from *papa*, the pope.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. 2. The succession of popes; the popes collectively.

Papagay (pap'a-gā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papagayo*, a parrot.] Same as *Popinjay*.

Papal (pā'pal), *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.] 1. Of or belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome, or to popedom; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.—2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.—*Papal crown* or *triple crown*. See *TIARA*.

Papalint (pā'pal-in), *n.* A papist. *Bp. Lavington*.

Papalist (pā'pal-ist), *n.* One who favours papal power or doctrines; a papist. *Baxter*.

Papality (pā'pal-i-tī), *n.* Same as *Papalty*. *Jul. Berners*.

Papalize (pā'pal-iz), *v. t. pret. & pp.* *papalized*; *ppr.* *papalizing*. To make papal.

Papalize (pā'pal-iz), *v. i. pret.* *papalized*; *ppr.* *papalizing*. To conform to popery. *Cowper*.

Papally (pā'pal-lī), *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Papalty (pā'pal-tī), *n.* The papacy. 'The decrepit *papalty*.' *Milton*.

Papaphobia (pā-pa-fō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, father, bishop, pope, and *phobos*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the pope or of popery.

Paparchy (pā'pār-kī), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, pope, and *archē*, to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule. *North Brit. Rev.*

Papaver (pa-pä'vēr), *n.* [*L.*, a poppy.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Papaveraceae*. This genus usually has two convex deciduous sepals, four petals, and numerous stamens; the capsule is obovate, one-celled, opening under the crown of the stigma with short valves; the flowers are large and showy, usually red or white, but have only a short time. It consists of herbaceous plants abounding in milky juice. There are about fourteen species, chiefly found in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, but few of them are remarkable for any useful properties. *P. Rhoeas*, the common red poppy, so familiar a plant in this country, yields the syrup of red poppies of the British Pharmacopoeia. *P. somniferum* (the opium poppy) is common in gardens in Britain, and is probably a native of Asia Minor or of Central Asia. There are two distinct varieties, the red or violet flowered and black-headed, and the white-flowered with white seeds, called by some *P. officinale*. This poppy is cultivated on the Continent and elsewhere on account of its seeds, which yield a fixed oil much esteemed, and on account of the capsule, from which opium is obtained. On the latter account it is extensively cultivated in Turkey and Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and India. See **OPPIUM**.

Papavermes (pa-pä'vēr-d'vēr), *n. pl.* (From *Papaver* one of the genera.) A nat. order of plants, belonging to the polypetalous division of the eucotyledonous class. It contains about 100 species, mostly natives of the temperate region of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth herbs, rarely shrubs, with alternate often cut leaves, and solitary handsome flowers. See **PAPAVIR**.

Papavermes (pa-pä'vēr-d'vēr), *n.* Pertaining to the poppy or *Papaveraceae*.

Papavertine (pa-pä'vēr-tin), *n.* ($C_{18}H_{19}NO_6$.) An alkaloid contained in opium.

Papavertus (pa-pä'vēr-us), *n.* Having the qualities of the poppy. See *P. Browne*.

PAPAW (pa-pä'), *n.* (*Sp.* and *Pg.* *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar.) 1. A tree indigenous to South America, of the genus *Carica*, the *C. Papaya*, also, its fruit. It is now widely cultivated in tropical countries, and was at one time supposed to be a native of the East Indies. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side on long footstalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. The juice of the unripe fruit is a most powerful and efficient vermifuge; the powder of the seed even answers the same purpose. The juice of the tree or its fruit, or an infusion of it, has the singular property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and this is even said to be effected by hanging the meat among the branches. 2. The paper of North America is *Asimina triloba*, nat. order *Annonaceae*, it produces a sweet edible fruit.

PAPAW-TREE (pa-pä'vēr-tre), *n.* See **PAPAW**.

PAPAVIRACEAE (pa-pä'vēr-ä-si), *n. pl.* (See **PAPAW**.) A nat. order of exogenous plants, so named from *Carica Papaya*, the principal species. It consists of the genus *Carica* alone, and is remarkable for having monocotyledonous male flowers and polypetalous females, and for its simple unbranched stems, growing only by the gradual development of a terminal bud. See **PAPAW**.

PAP-BONE (pāp'hōt), *n.* A bone-shaped variety of canoe-bone, used for feeding infants. *Dicentra*.

PAP (pāp), *n.* [*O.E.* and *Sc.*] A spiritual father; a priest, especially, the pope.

The prayer of the pope on Innocent the First, thus

he would arrange, and watched the pope with a good eye, not at day, as he seemed the churchmen, where he had been.

PAPALARD (pā-pä'lar-d), *n.* [*Fr.*] A dissimular, a flatterer; a hypocrite. *Remnant of the Rom.*

PAPALARDIA (pā-pä'lar-dia), *n.* [*Fr.*] Hypocrisy, flattery. *Remnant of the Rom.*

PAPER (pā-pēr), *n.* [*Fr.* *papier*, *It.* *papiero*, from *L.* *papyrus*, or *papyrus*, an Egyptian reed, from the inner bark of which a kind of writing paper was anciently made in Egypt.] 1. A thin and flexible substance of various colours, but most commonly white, used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes. It is manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp by means of water and grinding. Rags form the staple and most desirable material for paper-making, but upwards of 400 different materials are in use for the same purpose. Paper is also extensively made from old printed or written paper. Till the early part of the nineteenth century all paper was made by hand in moulds of various sizes. Of hand-made writing and drawing papers the largest size made called 'antiquarian' is 24 x 34 inches, and through numerous sizes it passes to the smallest called 'post'—14 x 12 inches. Machine-made paper is, however, made in a continuous sheet, while its breadth is only limited by the breadth of the machine on which it is made. All important newspapers or other periodicals are now printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut till after it is printed. The machine-making of paper has to a great extent rendered obsolete the old distinctions of size which prevailed when only hand moulds were used, machines for cutting the 'webs' of paper accurately to any size being in use. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are—writing and printing papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting and filtering papers. While some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper maker's work, as lithographic paper, copying paper, tracing paper, &c.—2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of paper.

It is impossible to draw regular characters on a writing sheet, as on a sheet of paper. *Locke*.

3. A single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper, a journal.

To you all readers turn, and they can look Pleased in a paper, who either a book. *Croft*.

4. An essay or article on some subject; a dissertation on some special topic. as, a paper on monumental brasses.—5. Any written or printed document or instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, or the like.

They brought a paper to me to be signed. *Dryden*.

6. Negotiable evidence of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c., used collectively.

The bank discounted, and had gone on for years discounting, their paper. *Fuller's Gazette*.

7. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.—8. Free passes to a place of entertainment, as, the manager gives any amount of paper, also, the persons admitted by the pass, as, the house was filled with paper. *Pencil paper*, a variety of asbestos (which see).—*Lead paper*. See **LAID**.—*Parachute paper*, paper prepared from ordinary unsized paper by dipping it for a few seconds in a liquid consisting of one part of water and two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol at a temperature of 60° Fahr., then washing it in cold water, and removing the last traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It is like parchment, tough, translucent, highly polished, and almost impervious to water. Called also *Papyrus*.—*Tracing paper*. See **TIME**.—*Waste paper*, used paper, fit only for re-manufacturing purposes.—*Wove paper*. See **WOVE**.

PAPER (pā-pēr), *n.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper.—2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements without really existing, as, a paper army.—3. Thin, slight, frail.

There is but a thin paper wall between great discontent and a perfect agreement of them. *Barnes*.

—*Paper horse*, paper lord, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy, as a life-peer, a lay-judge, &c.

—*Paper shoes*, the game of 'hare-and-hounds'.—*Paper cigar*, a cigarette. *Diction*. *Paper* (pā-pēr), *v. t.* 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings.

It had not been *papered* or painted, hadn't Tedger's, within the country of South. *Diction*.

2. To fold or inclose in paper.—3. To register, to note or set down on paper. *Shaks*.

PAPER-BOOK (pā-pēr-būk), *n.* In *Arg. law*, the name given to a copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

PAPER-CLIP (pā-pēr-klip), *n.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.

PAPER-COAL (pā-pēr-kōl), *n.* A variety of tertiary lignite, so named from its splitting into films or leaves not thicker than paper.

PAPER-COAL (pā-pēr-kōl), *n.* A variety of tertiary lignite, so named from its splitting into films or leaves not thicker than paper. Paper-coal is composed of masses of compressed leaves, and the venation and reticulation are in many cases apparent. When burnt it emits an extremely offensive odour.

PAPER-CURRENCY (pā-pēr-kū-rēn-si), *n.* Same as *Paper-money*.

PAPER-CUTTER (pā-pēr-kut-er), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, &c.—2. Same as *Paper-trim*.

PAPER-DAY (pā-pēr-dā), *n.* In common use in days in each term of the cause especially for argument.

r. flat, *n.* Having a face. *Till* paper-faced villain.

PAPER (pā-pēr), *n.* A device to hold wires in a pack.

PAPER (pā-pēr), *n.* An instrument, &c., with an edge like that of a blunt knife, used in folding and cutting paper. Called also *Paper-truss*.

PAPER-GLOSSER (pā-pēr-glos-er), *n.* A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards, one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

PAPER-HANGER (pā-pēr-hang-er), *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper hangings.

PAPER-HANGINGS (pā-pēr-hang-ingz), *n. pl.* Paper, variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.: so called because they form a substitute for the ancient hangings of cloth or tapestry.

PAPER-KNIFE (pā-pēr-nif), *n.* Same as *Paper-folder*.

PAPER-MAKER (pā-pēr-māk-er), *n.* One that manufactures paper.

PAPER-MAKING (pā-pēr-māk-ing), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.

PAPER-MARBLER (pā-pēr-mar-blēr), *n.* One who uses or marbles paper for book-binding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes.

PAPER-MILL (pā-pēr-mil), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PAPER-MONEY (pā-pēr-mon-ē), *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. The word is usually applied to notes or bills issued by a government or by a bank.

There are several sorts of paper-money, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known. *Adam Smith*.

PAPER-MULBERRY (pā-pēr-mul-bēr-i), *n.* A small tree of nat. order *Moraceae*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is so named because the Japanese and the Chinese manufacture a kind of paper from its inner bark. Called also *Paper-tree*.

PAPER-MULLIN (pā-pēr-mul-lin), *n.* Gland mullin used for linings and the like.

PAPER-NAUTILUS (pā-pēr-nū-ti-lus), *n.* The paper sailor or argonaut. See **ARGONAUT**.

PAPER-OFFICE (pā-pēr-of-ē), *n.* 1. An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers are kept.—2. An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench.

PAPER-REED (pā-pēr-rēd), *n.* *Papyrus* (which see).

PAPER-RULER (pā-pēr-rō-lēr), *n.* One who or an instrument which traces straight lines on paper for various purposes.

PAPER-SAILOR (pā-pēr-sā-lēr), *n.* Same as *Paper-nautilus*.

PAPER-SHADE (pā-pēr-shād), *n.* A cover or shade for a table-lamp glass, or a paper frame on wire for a gas-light burner, to moderate the intense light. *Amundson*.

PAPER-STAINER (pā-pēr-stān-er), *n.* A maker of paper hangings.

PAPER-TREE (pā-pēr-trē), *n.* Same as *Paper-mulberry*.

PAPER-WEIGHT (pā-pēr-wēit), *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to prevent them being blown away or otherwise misplaced.

PAPERY (pā-pēr-i), *n.* Like paper, having the thinness and consistency of paper.

sh, chain; sh, sh. book; g, go; j, job;

a, Fr. son; ng, sing; vii, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shame.—See **KEY**.

from his dress. It is to this character Shakspeare alludes in his Seven Ages.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.

As You Like It, act II, sc. 7.

3. In the modern pantomime, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown, and his aider and abettor in all his comic villainies.—4. *pl.* A pair of trousers.

Pantaloony (pan-ta-lōn'ēr-i), *n.* The character or tricks of a pantaloony; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and pantaloony of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *C. Lamb.*

Pantamorph (pan-ta-mor'f), *n.* [See PANTAMORPHIC.] That which assumes or exists in all shapes.

Pantamorphic (pan-ta-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *morphe*, form.] Taking all forms.

Pantascopic (pan-ta-skop'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *skopē*, to view.] *Lit.* all-viewing.

—*Pantascopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°, upon a flat plate, with a common view lens, by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument.

Pantotechnetheca (pan-tek'nē-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *technē*, art, and *thēkē*, repository.] Same as *Pantechinoon*.

Pantechinoon (pan-tek'nī-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *technē*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

Panter (pan'tēr), *n.* One that pants. 'Comes the bleeding panter's wounds.' *Congreve*.

Panter† (pan'tēr), *n.* [Fr. *panière*, from O. Fr. *panie*, Ir. *painte*, a string, lace, cord; or from L. *panther*, Gr. *panthērōn*, a kind of net, from *pan*, all, and *thēr*, a wild beast.] A net. *Romans of the Rose*.

Panter† (pan'tēr), *n.* A keeper of the pantry.

Panter† (pan'tēr), *n.* A panther.

Pantess (pan'tēs), *n.* [O. Fr. *panais*, *pan-tois*. See *PANT*.] A difficulty of breathing, to which hawks are subject. *Ainsworth*.

Panthem (pan-thēm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, God, whence *theism*.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe, man included, is God, or simply modes or manifestations of God.

Panthelst (pan-thē'ist), *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; one who identifies God with the universe, or the universe with God.

Pantheistic, Pantheistical (pan-thē'ist'ik, pan-thē'ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.

Towards the pantheistic aspect of Deity we are especially led by the philosophic contemplation of His agency in external nature. *Dr. Carpenter*.

—*Pantheistic statues and figures*, in *sculpt.* statues which bear the symbols of several deities together.

Pantheistically (pan-thē'ist'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner or from the point of view of a pantheist. 'Regarded pantheistically.' *J. A. Froude*.

Pantheologist (pan-thē'ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

Pantheology (pan-thē'ol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *theos*, a god, and *logos*, discourse.] A system of theology comprehending all religions, and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of divinity.

Pantheon (pan-thē'on), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome. It is now converted into a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is of a round or cylindrical form, the external diameter is 138 feet, and the height to the summit of the upper cornice 102 feet, exclusive of the flat dome which surmounts it, which makes the entire height about 148 feet. It has a noble octastyle portico attached to it, 103 feet wide.—2. All the divinities collectively worshipped by a people; as, one of the divinities of the Greek pantheon.—3. A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people; as, *Tooke's Pantheon*.

Panther (pan'thēr), *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr.

panthēr; comp. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] A ferocious digitigrade carnivore, the *Felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Asia and Africa. The panther is now supposed to be identical with, or a mere variety of the leopard, differing from it only in its larger size and darker colour. The name panther (in vulgar language *painter*) is given to the puma in America. **Pantheress** (pan'thēr-es), *n.* A female panther; hence, *fig.* a fierce beauty.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed pantheress to the altar. *Saturday Rev.*

Pantherine (pan'thēr-in), *a.* Belonging to the panther, or resembling it in marking.

Pantile (pan'til), *n.* [Pan and *tile*.] A tile with a hollow surface of an ogee or gutter shape, the down-bent edge of the one tile when laid on a roof covering the upturned edge of the other.

Pantingly (pan'ting-lī), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of 'father,' Pantingly forth, as if it pressed her heart. *Shak.*

Pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'ra-sī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *kratēia*, government.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position. 2. The principle of such a scheme or community.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were made to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quart. Rev.*

Pantisocrat (pan-ti-sok'rat), *n.* Same as *Pantisocratist*. *Southey*.

Pantisocratic (pan-ti-sok'rat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantisocracy; as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

Pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok'rat'ist), *n.* One who accepts or favours the principles of pantisocracy. *Macaulay*.

Pantier (pan'tiēr), *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pan*, L. *panis*, bread. The *i* has perhaps been acquired through the influence of *butler*.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantier*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shak.*

Pantochronometer (pan'tō-kro-nom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sundial, and the universal time-dial, and which performs the offices of all three.

Pantofle (pan'tō'fl), *n.* [Fr. *gantoufle*, It. *pantofola*, a slipper; according to Mahn, from Upper German *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather band to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragic *pantofle* of red velvet and gold. *Præcham*.

Pantograph (pan'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument consisting of four limbs joined together, and so constructed that by means of it drawings, maps, plans, and the like, can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged. It is made in a variety of forms. Spelled also *Pantagraph*, *Pentagraph*.

Pantographic (pan'tō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pantograph.

Pantography (pan'tog'ra-fī), *n.* General description; entire view of an object.

Pantological (pan'tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to pantology.

Pantologist (pan'tō-lo-jist), *n.* One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

Pantology (pan'tō-lo-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

Pantometer (pan-tom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *metrō*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. *Bailey*.

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] 1. A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by mimicry—gestures, movements, and posturings. 'Those pantomimes who vary action with the times.' *Hudibras*.—2. A theatrical entertainment formerly given in dumb show; hence, dumb show generally.—3. A popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season. It commonly consists of two parts, the first, or burlesque, being founded

on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music; the second part, or harlequinade, is almost wholly taken up with the tricks of the clown and pantaloony, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *a.* Representing only in mute action.

Pantomimic, Pantomimical (pan'tō-mīm'ik, pan'tō-mīm'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantomimically (pan'tō-mīm'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

Pantomimist (pan'tō-mīm'ist), *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Panton, Panton-shoe (pan'ton, pan'ton-shō), *n.* [Prov. G. *pan*, a wooden shoe; akin *patten*.] A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pantophagist (pan'tō-fa-jist), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *phagō*, to eat.] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food.

Pantophagous (pan'tō-fa-gus), *a.* Eating all kinds of food.

Pantophagy (pan'tō-fa-jī), *n.* The habit or power of eating indiscriminately of all kinds of food.

Pantopoda (pan-top'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Same as *Podopoda*.

Pantry (pan'trī), *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, from L. *panis*, Fr. *pain*, bread, whence also *panier*.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

Pants (pan'ts), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of *Pantaloon*. 'The things named pants, . . . a word not made for gentlemen, but genta.' *O. W. Holmes*. [Trivial.]

Panurgy (pan'ēr-jī), *n.* [Gr. *panourgia*—*pan*, all, and *ergon*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey*.

Pannyard† (pan'yārd), *n.* A panner. *Pepys*.

Panyim† (pā'nīm), *n.* Same as *Painim*. *Palgrave*.

Pap (pap), *n.* [Comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple, from root of *pasco*, Skr. *pā*, to feed.] 1. A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden*.—2. A round hill resembling a pap or nipple; as, the *Paps of Jura*.

Pap (pap), *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, L. *papa*, probably from an infantile cry.] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.—2. The pulp of fruit.—*To give pap with a hatchet*, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner. *Lutly*.

Pap (pap), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papped*; ppr. *papping*. To feed with pap. *Beau. & Fl.*

Papa (pā-pā), *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—L. Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, *pappa*, *G. pappa*; comp. *mama*, *mamma*. In 2 the word is the same as *pope*.] 1. Father: a word used by children.—2. A Greek parish priest. 'Every *papa* or priest.' *Rycaut*.

Papable (pā-pā-bl), *a.* Capable of being made a pope. *Puttenham*. [Rare.]

Papacy (pā-pā-sī), *n.* [L. *papatus*, the papacy, from *papa*, the pope.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. 2. The succession of popes; the popes collectively.

Papagay (pā-pā-gā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papa-gayo*, a parrot.] Same as *Popinjay*.

Papal (pā-pāl), *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.] 1. Of or belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome, or to popedom; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.—2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.—*Papal crown* or *triple crown*. See *TIARA*.

Papalint† (pā-pāl-in), *n.* A papist. *Bp. Lavington*.

Papalist (pā-pāl'ist), *n.* One who favours papal power or doctrines; a papist. *Baxter*.

Papality† (pā-pāl'itī), *n.* Same as *Papalty*. *Jul. Berners*.

Papalize (pā-pāl'iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To make papal.

Papalizes (pā-pāl'iz), *v. t.* pret. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To conform to popery. *Cowper*.

Papally (pā-pāl'i), *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Papalty† (pā-pāl'tī), *n.* The papacy. 'The decrepit *papalty*.' *Milton*.

Papaphobia (pā-pā-fō-bī-a), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, father, bishop, pope, and *phobos*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the pope or of popery.

Paparchy (pā-pār'kī), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, pope, and *archō*, to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule. *North Brit. Rev.*

Papaver (pa-pă'ver), *n.* [*L.*, a poppy] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Papaveraceae. This genus usually has two convex deciduous sepals, four petals, and numerous stamens; the capsule is obovate, one-celled, opening under the crown of the stigma with short valves; the flowers are large and showy, usually red or white, but have only a short time. It consists of herbaceous plants abounding in milky juice. There are about fourteen species, chiefly found in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, but few of them are remarkable for any useful properties. *P. Rhoeas*, the common red poppy so familiar a plant in this country, yields the syrup of the poppy in Britain, and is probably a native of Asia Minor or of Central Asia. There are two distinct varieties, the red or violet flowered and black-headed, and the white flowered with white seeds, called by some *P. officinale*. This poppy is cultivated on the Continent and elsewhere on account of its seeds, which yield a bland oil much esteemed, and an extract of the capsules, from which opium is obtained. On the latter account it is extensively cultivated in Turkey and Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and India. See OPIUM.

Papaveraceae (pa-pă-ver-ă-ă-ă), *n. pl.* (From *Papaver* one of the genera.) A nat. order of plants, belonging to the polypetalous division of the exogamous class. It contains about 100 species, mostly natives of the temperate region of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth herbs, rarely shrubs, with alternate often cut leaves, and solitary handsome flowers. See PAPAVER.

Papaveraceum (pa-pă-ver-ă-ă-ă), *n.* Pertaining to the poppy or Papaveraceae.

Papaverine (pa-pă-ver-ă-ă-ă), *n.* ($C_{18}H_{19}NO_4$) An alkaloid contained in opium.

Papaverous (pa-pă-ver-ă-ă-ă), *a.* Having the qualities of the poppy. See *P. Brown*.

Papaw (pa-pă-ă), *n.* (*Sp.* and *Pp.* *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar) 1. A tree indigenous to North America, of the genus *Carica*, the *C. papaya*, also, its fruit. It is now widely cultivated in tropical countries, and was at one time supposed to be a native of the East Indies. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves form on every side on long footstalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. The juice of the unripe fruit is a most powerful and efficient vermifuge; the powder of the seed even cures the same purpose. *Papaw* (Grove *Papaya*).

The juice of the tree or its fruit, or an infusion of it, has the singular property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and this is even said to be effected by hanging the meat among the branches. 2. The papaw of North America is *Asimina triloba*, nat. order Annonaceae, it produces a sweet edible fruit.

Papaw-tree (pa-pă-ă-ă), *n.* See PAPAVER.

Papaveraceous (pa-pă-ver-ă-ă-ă), *a.* (See PAPAVER.) A nat. order of exogamous plants, so named from *Carica papaya*, the principal species. It consists of the genus *Carica* alone, and is remarkable for having monocotyledonous seeds and polypetalous females, and for its simple unbranched stems, growing only by the gradual development of a terminal bud. See PAPAVER.

Pap-boat (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A boat-shaped variety of canoe-boat, used for feeding infants. *See* *See*.

Pape (păp), *n.* [*R.* and *Sc.*] A spiritual father, a priest, especially, the pope.

The paper of the pope is termed the bull, that

he would arrange, and watched the pope with a good deal of interest, as he seemed the churchward, whose he had him.

Papalard, *n.* [*Fr.*] A dimmer, a scatterer, a hypocrite. *Remnant of the Rose.*

Papalardie, *n.* [*Fr.*] Hypocrite, flattery. *Remnant of the Rose.*

Paper (pă-pă-ă), *n.* [*Fr.* *papier*, *It.* *carta*, from *L.* *papyrus*, or *papyrus*, an Egyptian reed, from the lower part of which a kind of writing paper was anciently made in Egypt.] 1. A thin and flexible substance of various colours, but most commonly white, used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes. It is manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp by means of water and grinding. Paper from the staple and most desirable material for paper-making, but upwards of 400 different materials are in use for the same purpose. Paper is also extensively remade from old printed or written paper. Till the early part of the nineteenth century all paper was made by hand in moulds of various sizes. Of hand made writing and drawing papers the largest size made called "antiquarian" is 14½ x 24 inches, and through numerous sizes it passes to the smallest — called "post" 14½ x 12½ inches. Machine made paper is, however, made to a continuous sheet, while its breadth is only limited by the breadth of the machine on which it is made. All important newspapers or other periodicals are now printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut till after it is printed. The machine-making of paper has to a great extent rendered obsolete the old distinctions of size which prevailed when only hand moulds were used, machines for cutting the "evens" of paper accurately to any size being in use. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are: writing and printing papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting and filtering papers, while some useful kinds are the result of manipulation consequent to the paper maker's work, as lithographic paper, copying paper, tracing paper, &c. 2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of paper.

It is impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling hand, or on a shaking paper. *Locke.*

3. A single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper, a journal.

To you all readers come, and they are both. *Friend as a paper, who shows a book.* *Croft.*

4. An essay or article on some subject, a dissertation on some special topic, as, a paper on monumental brasses. — 5. Any written or printed document or instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, or the like.

They brought a paper to me to be signed. *Dryden.*

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c. used collectively.

The bank discounted, and had gone on for years discounting, these paper. *Wall Street Journal.*

7. Hangings printed or stamped paper for covering the walls of rooms. 8. Free passed to a piece of entertainment, as, the manager gives any amount of paper, also, the persons admitted by the pass, as, the house was filled with paper. — *Post paper*, a variety of asbestos (which see). — *Lead paper*, see LEAD. — *Parachute paper*, paper prepared from ordinary washed paper by dipping it for a few seconds in a liquid consisting of one part of water and two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol at a temperature of 60° Fahr., then washing it in cold water, and removing the last traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It is like parchment, tough, translucent, highly polished, and almost impermeable to water. Called also *Papyrus*. — *Parus paper*, see TINT. — *Waste paper*, used paper, fit only for re-manufacturing purposes. — *Wove paper*, see WOVE.

Paper (pă-pă-ă), *n.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper. — 2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements without really existing as, a paper army. — 3. Thin, slight, frail.

There is but a thin paper wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Barnes.*

— *Paper horse*, paper lord, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy, as a life-peer a law-judge, &c. — *Paper show*, the game of hare-and-hounds. — *Paper smoker*, a cigarette smoker.

Papery (pă-pă-ă), *n.* 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings.

It had not been prepared to get into the garden, within the memory of man. *Dickens.*

2. To fold or inclose in paper. — 3. To register, to note or set down on paper. *Shak.*

Paper-book (pă-pă-ă), *n.* In *Pop law*, the name given to a copy of the denumerer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

Paper-clip (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.

Paper-coal (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A variety of tertiary lignite so named from its splitting into films or leaves not thicker than paper. Paper-coal is composed of masses of compressed leaves, and the venation and reticulation are in many cases apparent. When burnt it emits an extremely offensive odour.

Paper-currency (pă-pă-ă), *n.* Same as *Paper-money*.

Paper-cutting (pă-pă-ă), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, &c. 2. Same as *Paper-trim*.

Paper-day (pă-pă-ă), *n.* In common law courts, one of certain days in each term appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper for argument.

Paper-faced (pă-pă-ă), *a.* Having a face as white as paper. "Thou paper-faced villain." *Shak.*

Paper-file (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A device to hold letters or other papers in a pack.

Paper-folder (pă-pă-ă), *n.* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c. with an edge like that of a blunt knife, used in folding and cutting paper. Called also *Paper-trim*.

Paper-glosser (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards, one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

Paper-hanger (pă-pă-ă), *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper-hangings.

Paper-hangings (pă-pă-ă), *n. pl.* Paper variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.; so called because they form a substitute for the ancient hangings of cloth or tapestry.

Paper-knife (pă-pă-ă), *n.* Same as *Paper-folder*.

Paper-maker (pă-pă-ă), *n.* One that manufactures paper.

Paper-making (pă-pă-ă), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.

Paper-marbler (pă-pă-ă), *n.* One who rains or marbles paper for book-binding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes.

Paper-mill (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

Paper-money (pă-pă-ă), *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. The word is usually applied to notes or bills issued by a government or by a bank.

There are several sorts of paper-money, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is most common. *Adam Smith.*

Paper-mulberry (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A small tree of nat. order Moraceae, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is so named because the Japanese and the Chinese manufacture a kind of paper from its inner bark. Called also *Paper-tree*.

Paper-muslin (pă-pă-ă), *n.* Glazed muslin used for linings and the like.

Paper-nautilus (pă-pă-ă), *n.* The paper sailor or argonaut. See ARGONAUT.

Paper-office (pă-pă-ă), *n.* 1. An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers are kept. — 2. An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Paper-read (pă-pă-ă), *n.* *Papyrus* (which see).

Paper-ruler (pă-pă-ă), *n.* One who or an instrument which traces straight lines on paper for various purposes.

Paper-sailor (pă-pă-ă), *n.* Same as *Paper-nautilus*.

Paper-shade (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A cover or shade for a table-lamp glass, or a paper frame on wire for a gas-light burner, to moderate the intense light. *See* *See*.

Paper-stainer (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A maker of paper hangings.

Paper-tree (pă-pă-ă), *n.* Same as *Paper-mulberry*.

Paper-weight (pă-pă-ă), *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to prevent them being blown away or otherwise misplaced.

Papery (pă-pă-ă), *n.* Like paper, having the thickness and consistency of paper.

ch, chain; ch, to look; g, go; j, job;

k, Fr. ten; ng, sing; vii, amp; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shew. — See KEY.

from his dress. It is to this character Shakspeare alludes in his Seven Ages.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacle on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.

As *You Like It*, act ii. sc. 7.

3. In the modern pantomime, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown, and his aider and abettor in all his comic villainies.—4. *pl.* A pair of trousers.

Pantaloony (pan-ta-lōn'ér-i), *n.* The character or tricks of a pantaloony; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and pantaloony of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *C. Lamb.*

Pantamorph (pan-ta-mor'f), *n.* [See PANTAMORPHIC.] That which assumes or exists in all shapes.

Pantamorphic (pan-ta-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *pas*, *panta*, all, and *morphe*, form.] Taking all forms.

Pantascopic (pan-ta-skop'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *skopeo*, to view.] *Lit.* all-viewing.—*Pantascopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°, upon a flat plate, with a common view lens, by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument.

Pantechneutheca (pan-tek'né-thé'ka), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *techné*, art, and *thékē*, repository.] Same as *Pantechneion*.

Pantechneion (pan-tek'ní-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *techné*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

Panter (pan'tér), *n.* One that pants. 'Comments the bleeding panter's wounda.' *Congreve*.

Panter (pan'tér), *n.* [Fr. *panthère*, from O. Fr. *pante*, Ir. *painte*, a string, lace, cord; or from L. *panther*, Gr. *panthērōn*, a kind of net, from *pan*, all, and *thēr*, a wild beast.] A net. *Romant of the Rose*.

Panter (pan'tér), *n.* A keeper of the pantry.

Panter (pan'tér), *n.* A panther.

Pantess (pan'tes), *n.* [O. Fr. *panlais*, *panlois*. See *PANT*.] A difficulty of breathing, to which hawks are subject. *Ainsworth*.

Panthéism (pan-thé-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God, whence *theism*.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe, man included, is God, or simply modes or manifestations of God.

Panthéist (pan-thé-ist), *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; one who identifies God with the universe, or the universe with God.

Pantheistic, **Pantheistical** (pan-thé-ist'ik, pan-thé-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.

Towards the pantheistic aspect of Deity we are especially led by the philosophic contemplation of His agency in external nature. *Dr. Carpenter*.

—*Pantheistic statues and figures*, in *sculp.* statues which bear the symbols of several deities together.

Pantheistically (pan-thé-ist'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner or from the point of view of a pantheist. 'Regarded pantheistically.' *J. A. Froude*.

Panthéologist (pan-thé-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

Panthology (pan-thé-ol'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *theos*, a god, and *logos*, discourse.] A system of theology comprehending all religions, and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of divinity.

Panthéon (pan-thé'on), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome. It is now converted into a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is of a round or cylindrical form, the external diameter is 188 feet, and the height to the summit of the upper cornice 102 feet, exclusive of the flat dome which surmounts it, which makes the entire height about 148 feet. It has a noble octastyle portico attached to it, 103 feet wide.—2. All the divinities collectively worshipped by a people; as, one of the divinities of the Greek pantheon.—3. A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people; as, *Tooke's Pantheon*.

Panther (pan'thér), *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr.

panthēr; comp. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] A ferocious digitigrade carnivore, the *Felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Asia and Africa. The panther is now supposed to be identical with, or a mere variety of the leopard, differing from it only in its larger size and darker colour. The name panther (in vulgar language *painter*) is given to the puma in America.

Pantheress (pan'thér-es), *n.* A female panther; hence, *fig.* a fierce beauty.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed pantheress to the altar. *Saturday Rev.*

Pantherine (pan'thér-in), *a.* Belonging to the panther, or resembling it in marking.

Pantile (pan'tíl), *n.* [*Pan* and *tile*.] A tile with a hollow surface of an ogree or gutter shape, the down-bent edge of the one tile when laid on a roof covering the upturned edge of the other.

Pantingly (pan'ting-lí), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of 'father,' pantingly forth, as if it pressed her heart. *Shak.*

Pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'ra-sí), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *krateia*, government.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position. 2. The principle of such a scheme or community.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quart. Rev.*

Pantisocrat (pan-tis'o-krat), *n.* Same as *Pantisocratist*.

Pantisocratic (pan-tis'o-krat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantisocracy; as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

Pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok'rat-ist), *n.* One who accepts or favours the principles of pantisocracy. *Macaulay*.

Pantier (pan'tiér), *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *panis*, L. *panis*, bread. The *i* has perhaps been acquired through the influence of *butler*.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantier*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shak.*

Pantochronométer (pan'tó-kro-nom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sundial, and the universal time-dial, and which performs the offices of all three.

Pantofle (pan'tó-flé), *n.* [Fr. *panroufle*, It. *pantofola*, a slipper; according to Mahn, from Upper German *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather band to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragic *panfyle* of red velvet and gold. *Peascham*.

Pantograph (pan'tó-graf), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument consisting of four limbs joined together, and so constructed that by means of it drawings, maps, plans, and the like, can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged. It is made in a variety of forms. Spelled also *Pantagraph*, *Pentagraph*.

Pantographic (pan'tó-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pantograph.

Pantography (pan-tog-ra-fí), *n.* General description; entire view of an object.

Pantological (pan-tó-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to pantology.

Pantologist (pan-tol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

Pantology (pan-tol'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

Pantometer (pan-tom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *panta*, all, and *metrō*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. *Bailey*.

Pantomime (pan'tó-mim), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] 1. A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by mimicry—gestures, movements, and posturing. 'Those pantomimes who vary action with the times.' *Hudibras*.—2. A theatrical entertainment formerly given in dumb show; hence, dumb show generally.—3. A popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season. It commonly consists of two parts, the first, or burlesque, being founded

on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music; the second part, or harlequinade, is almost wholly taken up with the tricks of the clown and pantaloony, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

Pantomime (pan'tó-mim), *a.* Representing only in mute action.

Pantomimic, **Pantomimical** (pan-tó-mim'ik, pan-tó-mim'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantomimically (pan-tó-mim'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

Pantomimist (pan'tó-mim-ist), *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Panton, **Panton-shoe** (pan'ton, pan'ton-shó), *n.* [Prov. G. *panthine*, a wooden shoe; akin *patten*.] A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pantophagist (pan-tof'a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *phagō*, to eat.] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food.

Pantophagous (pan-tof'a-gus), *a.* Eating all kinds of food.

Pantophagy (pan-tof'a-jí), *n.* The habit or power of eating indiscriminately of all kinds of food.

Pantopoda (pan-top'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Same as *Podoemata*.

Pantry (pan'trí), *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, from L. *panis*, Fr. *pain*, bread, whence also *panier*.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

Pants (pant), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of *Pantaloons*. 'The things named *pants*...' a word not made for gentlemen, but gents.' *O. W. Holmes*. [Trivial.]

Panurgy (pan'ér-jí), *n.* [Gr. *panourgia*—*pan*, all, and *ergon*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey*.

Pannyard (pan'yárd), *n.* A pannier. *Pepys*.

Panyim (pá'nim), *n.* Same as *Panimim*.

Pap (pap), *n.* [Comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple, from root of *pasco*, Skr. *pā*, to feed.] 1. A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden*.—2. A round hill resembling a pap or nipple; as, the *Paps* of Jura.

Pap (pap), *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, L. *papa*, probably from an infantile cry.] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.—2. The pulp of fruit.—To give *pap* with a *hatchet*, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner. *Lyly*.

Pap (pap), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papped*; ppr. *papping*. To feed with *pap*. *Beau & Fl.*

Papa (pa-pá), *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—L. Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, *pappa*, Gr. *pappa*; comp. *mama*, *mamma*. In 2 the word is the same as *pope*.] 1. Father: a word used by children.—2. A Greek parish priest.

'Every *papa* or priest.' *Rycant*.

Papable (pá'pa-bl), *a.* Capable of being made a pope. *Puttenham*. [Rare.]

Papacy (pá'pa-sí), *n.* [L. L. *papatus*, the papacy, from *papa*, the pope.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. 2. The succession of popes; the popes collectively.

Papagay (pap'a-gá), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papa-gayo*, a parrot.] Same as *Popinjay*.

Papal (pá'pal), *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.] 1. Of or belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome, or to popedom; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.—2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.—*Papal crown* or *triple crown*. See *TIARA*.

Papalín (pá'pal-in), *n.* A papist. *Bp. Lavington*.

Papalist (pá'pal-ist), *n.* One who favours papal power or doctrines; a papist. *Baxter*.

Papality (pá'pal-i-tí), *n.* Same as *Papacy*.

Papalize (pá'pal-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To make papal.

Papalizing (pá'pal-iz), *v. i.* pret. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To conform to popery.

Papally (pá'pal-li), *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Papalty (pá'pal-tí), *n.* The papacy. 'The decrepit *papalty*.' *Milton*.

Papaphobia (pa-pa-fó-bí-a), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, father, bishop, pope, and *phobos*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the pope or of popery.

Paparchy (pá'par-ki), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, pope, and *arché*, to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule. *North Brit. Rev.*

Papaver (pa-pă'ver), *n.* [*L.*, a poppy] *A* genus of plants, the type of the nat. order *Papaveraceae*. This genus usually has two convex deciduous sepals, four petals, and numerous stamens; the capsule is obovate, one-celled, opening under the crown of the stigma with short valves; the flowers are large and showy, usually red or white, but last only a short time. It consists of herbaceous plants abounding in milky juice. There are about fourteen species, chiefly found in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, but few of them are remarkable for any useful properties. *P. Rhoeas*, the common red poppy, so familiar a plant in this country, yields the syrup of red poppies of the British Pharmacopoeia. *P. somniferum* (the opium poppy) is common in gardens in Britain, and is probably a native of Asia Minor or of Central Asia. There are two distinct varieties, the red or violet flowered and black-headed, and the white-flowered with white seeds, called by some *P. officinale*. This poppy is cultivated on the Continent and elsewhere on account of its seeds, which yield a bland oil much esteemed, and on account of the capsules, from which opium is obtained. On the latter account it is extensively cultivated in Turkey and Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and India. See **OPIMUM**.

Papaveraceae (pa-pă'ver-ă-ă-ă), *n. pl.* (From *Papaver*, one of the genera.) *A* nat. order of plants, belonging to the polypetalous division of the exogenous class. It contains about 100 species, mostly natives of the temperate region of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth herbs, rarely shrubs, with alternate often cut leaves, and solitary handsome flowers. See **PAPAYER**.

Papaveraceum (pa-pă'ver-ă-ă-ă), *n.* Pertaining to the poppy or *Papaveraceae*.

Papaverine (pa-pă'ver-in), *n.* ($C_{18}H_{15}NO_5$) *An* alkaloid contained in opium.

Papaverous (pa-pă'ver-us), *a.* Having the qualities of the poppy. See **P. Brown**.

Papaw (pa-pă'), *n.* [*Sp.* and *Fr.* *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar] *1.* A tree indigenous to South America, of the genus *Carica*, the *C. Papaya*, also, its fruit. It is now widely cultivated in tropical countries, and was at one time supposed to be a native of the East Indies. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves lump on every side on long footstalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. The juice of the unripe fruit is a most powerful and efficient vermifuge; the powder of the seed even answers the same purpose. The juice of the tree or its fruit, or an infusion of it, has the singular property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and this is even said to be effected by hanging the meat among the branches. *2.* The papaw of North America is *Destinea* (Tridax), nat. order *Compositae*; it produces a sweet edible fruit.

Papaw-tree (pa-pă-tré), *n.* See **PAPAW**.

Papaveraceous (pa-pă'ver-ă-ă-ă), *a.* (See **PAPAW**.) *A* nat. order of exogenous plants, so named from *Carica Papaya*, the principal species. It consists of the genus *Carica* alone, and is remarkable for having monopetalous male flowers and polypetalous females, and for its simple unbranched stems, growing only by the gradual development of a terminal bud. See **PAPAW**.

Pap-bone (pă-bô-ă), *n.* A boat-shaped variety of canoe-bone, used for feeding infants. See **Canoe**.

Pape (păp), *n.* [*O.E.* and *Sc.*] *A* spiritual father, a priest, especially, the pope.

The prayer of the pope is termed the *Mass*, that

he recited evening, and washed the pope with a gold chalice, next day, as he crossed the churchyard, where he had been.

Papalard, *n.* [*Fr.*] *A* dimmer, a ditherer, a hypocrite. Remnant of the *Rose*.

Papalardie, *n.* [*Fr.*] *A* hypocrite, flattery. Remnant of the *Rose*.

Paper (pă-păr), *n.* [*Fr.* *papier*, *It.* *carta*, from *L.* *papyrus*, or *papyrus*, an Egyptian reed, from the lower part of which a kind of writing paper was anciently made in Egypt.] *1.* A thin and flexible substance of various colours, but most commonly white, used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes. It is manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp by means of water and grinding. Rags form the staple and most desirable material for paper-making, but upwards of 400 different materials are in use for the same purpose. Paper is also extensively made from old printed or written paper. Till the early part of the nineteenth century all paper was made by hand in moulds of various sizes. Of hand-made writing and drawing papers the largest size made is called 'antiquarian' — is 24 x 30 inches, and through superfine sizes it passes to the smallest — called 'pott' — 14 x 12 inches. Machine-made paper is, however, made in a continuous sheet, while its breadth is only limited by the breadth of the machine on which it is made. All important newspapers or other periodicals are now printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut till after it is printed. The machine-making of paper has to a great extent rendered obsolete the old distinctions of size which prevailed when only hand moulds were used, machines for cutting the 'webs' of paper accurately to any size being in use. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are — writing and printing papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting and filtering papers. While some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper-maker's work, as lithographic paper, copying paper, tracing paper, &c. — *2.* A piece, leaf, or sheet of paper.

To be impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking paper. *Locke*.

2. A single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal.

To you all readers turn, and they can look Placed in a paper, who shall a bank. *Crabbe*.

4. As any or article on some subject; a dissertation on some special topic, as, a paper on monumental brasses. — *5.* Any written or printed document or instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, or the like.

They brought a paper to me to be signed. *Dryden*.

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c. — used collectively.

The bank discounted, and had gone on for years discounting their paper. *Park Street Gazette*.

7. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms. — *8.* Free passes to a piece of entertainment, as, the manager gives any amount of paper, also, the persons admitted by the pass, as, the house was filled with paper. — *9.* *Press paper*, a variety of asbestos (which see). — *10.* *Lead paper*. See **LEAD**. — *11.* *Perforated paper*, paper prepared for ordinary stained paper by dipping it for a few seconds in a liquid consisting of one part of water and two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol at a temperature of 60° Fahr, then washing it in cold water, and removing the last traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It is like parchment, tough, translucent, highly polished, and almost impermeable to water. Called also *Papyrus*. — *12.* *Tracing paper*. See **TRACING**. — *13.* *Waste paper*, used paper, fit only for re-manufacturing purposes. — *14.* *Wool paper*. See **WOOL**.

Paper (pă-păr), *a.* *1.* Made of paper; consisting of paper. — *2.* Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements without really existing, as, a paper army. — *3.* Thin, slight, frail.

There is but a thin paper veil between great decorative and a perfect grotesque of them. *Barnard*.

— *Paper* horse, paper lord, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy, as a life-peer, a law-judge, &c.

— *Paper* chair, the game of 'hare-and-hounds'. — *Paper* cigar, a cigarette. *Dickens*.

Papery (pă-păr-ē), *n.* *1.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings.

It had not been *papery* or painted, had it? Tom goes, within the memory of man. *Dickens*.

2. To fold or inclose in paper. — *3.* To register, to note or set down on paper. *Black*.

Paper-book (pă-păr-bûk), *n.* *1.* In *Eng. law*, the name given to a copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

Paper-clip (pă-păr-klîp), *n.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.

Paper-coal (pă-păr-sôl), *n.* A variety of tertiary lignite, so named from its splitting into films or leaves not thicker than paper. Paper-coal is composed of masses of compressed lignum, and the venation and reticulation are in many cases apparent. When burnt it emits an extremely offensive odour.

n. Same

1. A mis-
taken
idea, a
mistake.

men are
born op-
posedly

ng a hero
and vil-

Paper-die (pă-păr-dî), *n.* A device to hold letters or other papers in a pack.

Paper-folder (pă-păr-fôld-er), *n.* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like that of a blunt knife, used in folding and cutting paper. Called also *Paper-knife*.

Paper-glosser (pă-păr-glos-er), *n.* A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards, one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

Paper-hanger (pă-păr-hang-er), *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper-hangings.

Paper-hangings (pă-păr-hang-ingz), *n. pl.* Paper variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.; so called because they form a substitute for the ancient hangings of cloth or tapestry.

Paper-knife (pă-păr-nîf), *n.* Same as *Paper-folder*.

Paper-maker (pă-păr-măk-er), *n.* One that manufactures paper.

Paper-making (pă-păr-măk-ing), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.

Paper-marbler (pă-păr-mărl-er), *n.* One who veins or marbles paper for book-binding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes.

Paper-mill (pă-păr-mîl), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

Paper-money (pă-păr-mun-ē), *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. The word is usually applied to notes or bills issued by a government or by a bank.

There are several sorts of paper-money, but the circulating notes of banks and lenders are the species which is best known. *Adam Smith*.

Paper-mulberry (pă-păr-mul-bê-ri), *n.* A small tree of nat. order *Moraceae*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is so named because the Japanese and the Chinese manufacture a kind of paper from its inner bark. Called also *Paper-tree*.

Paper-muslin (pă-păr-mus-lîn), *n.* Glazed muslin used for linings and the like.

Paper-nautilus (pă-păr-nô-til-lus), *n.* The paper sailor or argonaut. See **ARGONAUT**.

Paper-office (pă-păr-of-îs), *n.* *1.* An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers are kept. — *2.* An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Paper-reed (pă-păr-rêd), *n.* *Papyrus* (which see).

Paper-ruler (pă-păr-rû-ler), *n.* One who or an instrument which traces straight lines on paper for various purposes.

Paper-sailor (pă-păr-sô-lâr), *n.* Same as *Paper-nautilus*.

Paper-shade (pă-păr-shâd), *n.* A cover or shade for a table-lamp glass, or a paper frame on wire for a gas-light burner, to moderate the intense light. *Simmonds*.

Paper-stainer (pă-păr-shtân-er), *n.* A maker of paper hangings.

Paper-tree (pă-păr-tré), *n.* Same as *Paper-mulberry*.

Paper-weight (pă-păr-wêit), *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to prevent them being blown away or otherwise misplaced.

Papery (pă-păr-ē), *n.* Like paper, having the thickness and consistency of paper.

ch, chain; sh, the look; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. too; ng, sing; wn, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shure. — See **EST**.

from his dress. It is to this character Shakspeare alludes in his Seven Ages.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With speckled on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.

As *Yon Like It*, act II, sc. 7.

3. In the modern pantomime, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown, and his aider and abettor in all his comic villainies.—*4. pl.* A pair of trousers.

Pantaloonery (pan-ta-lōn'ēr-i), *n.* The character or tricks of a pantaloön; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and pantaloönery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *C. Lamb.*

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Pantamorphic (pan-ta-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *morphe*, form.] Taking all forms.

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Pantechnetheca (pan-tek'nē-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *technē*, art, and *thēkē*, repository.] Same as *Pantechnicon*.

Pantechnicon (pan-tek'nī-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *technē*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

Panter (pan'tēr), *n.* One that pants 'Cements the bleeding panther's wounds.' *Con-greve.*

Panter† (pan'tēr), *n.* [Fr. *panthère*, from O. Fr. *panie*, fr. *painte*, a string, lace, cord; or from L. *panther*, Gr. *panthērōn*, a kind of net, from *pan*, all, and *thēr*, a wild beast.] A net. *Romanist of the Rose.*

Panter† (pan'tēr), *n.* A keeper of the pantry.

Panter† (pan'tēr), *n.* A panther.

Pantess (pan'tēs), *n.* [O. Fr. *pantais*, *pan-tois*. See *PANT*.] A difficulty of breathing, to which hawks are subject. *Ainsworth.*

Pantheism (pan-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God, whence *theism*.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe, man included, is God, or simply modes or manifestations of God.

Pantheist (pan-thē-ist), *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; one who identifies God with the universe, or the universe with God.

Pantheistic, Pantheistical (pan-thē-ist'ik, pan-thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.

Towards the pantheistic aspect of Deity we are especially led by the philosophic contemplation of His agency in external nature. *Dr. Carpenter.*

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Pantheologist (pan-thē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

Pantheology (pan-thē-ol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *theos*, a god, and *logos*, discourse.] A system of theology comprehending all religions, and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of divinity.

Pantheon (pan-thē'on), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome. It is now converted into a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is of a round or cylindrical form, the external diameter is 188 feet, and the height to the summit of the upper cornice 102 feet, exclusive of the flat dome which surmounts it, which makes the entire height about 148 feet. It has a noble octastyle portico attached to it, 103 feet wide.—2. All the divinities collectively worshipped by a people; as, one of the divinities of the Greek pantheon.—3. A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people; as, *Tooke's Pantheon.*

Panther (pan'thēr), *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr.

panthēr; comp. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] A ferocious digitigrade carnivore, the *Felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Asia and Africa. The panther is now supposed to be identical with, or a mere variety of the leopard, differing from it only in its larger size and darker colour. The name panther (in vulgar language *painter*) is given to the puma in America. **Pantheress** (pan'thēr-es), *n.* A female panther; hence, *fig.* a fierce beauty.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed pantheress to the altar. *Saturday Rev.*

Pantherine (pan'thēr-in), *a.* Belonging to the panther, or resembling it in marking.

Pantile (pan'til), *n.* [*Pan* and *tile*.] A tile with a hollow surface of an ogee or gutter shape, the down-bent edge of the one tile when laid on a roof covering the upturned edge of the other.

Pantingly (pan'ting-lī), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of 'father,' Pantingly forth, as if it pressed her heart. *Shak.*

Pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *kratēs*, government.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position. 2. The principle of such a scheme or community.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quart. Rev.*

Pantisocrat (pan-ti-sok'rat), *n.* Same as *Pantisocratist*.

Pantisocratic (pan-ti-sok'rat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantisocracy; as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

Pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok'rat-ist), *n.* One who accepts or favours the principles of pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

Pantier (pan'tiēr), *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pan*, L. *panis*, bread. The *i* has perhaps been acquired through the influence of *butler*.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *panter*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shak.*

Pantochronometer (pan'tō-kro-nom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sundial, and the universal time-dial, and which performs the offices of all three.

Pantofle (pan'tō'fl), *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle*, It. *pantofola*, a slipper; according to Mahn, from Upper German *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather *band* to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragic *pantofle* of red velvet and gold. *Peacham.*

Pantograph (pan'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument consisting of four limbs joined together, and so constructed that by means of it drawings, maps, plans, and the like, can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged. It is made in a variety of forms. Spelled also *Pantagraph*, *Pentagraph*.

Pantographic (pan'tō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pantograph.

Pantography (pan'tō-gra-fī), *n.* General description; entire view of an object.

Pantological (pan'tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to pantology.

Pantologist (pan'tō-lo-jist), *n.* One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

Pantology (pan'tō-lo-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

Pantometer (pan-tom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *metrōō*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. *Bailey.*

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] 1. A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by mimicry—gestures, movements, and posturings. 'Those pantomimes who vary action with the times.' *Hudibras*.—2. A theatrical entertainment formerly given in dumb show; hence, dumb show generally.—3. A popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season. It commonly consists of two parts, the first, or burlesque, being founded

on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music; the second part, or harlequinade, is almost wholly taken up with the tricks of the clown and pantaloön, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *a.* Representing only in mute action.

Pantomimic, Pantomimical (pan-tō-mīm'ik, pan-tō-mīm'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantomimically (pan-tō-mīm'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

Pantomimist (pan'tō-mīm-ist), *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Panton, Panton-shoe (pan'ton, pan'ton-shō), *n.* [Prov. G. *pan*, a wooden shoe; akin *patten*.] A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pantophagist (pan-tof'a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *phagō*, to eat.] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food.

Pantophagous (pan-tof'a-gus), *a.* Eating all kinds of food.

Pantophagy (pan-tof'a-jī), *n.* The habit or power of eating indiscriminately of all kinds of food.

Pantopoda (pan-top'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Same as *Podosomata*.

Pantry (pan'tri), *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, from L. *panis*, fr. *pan*, bread, whence also *panier*.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

Pants (pant), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of *Pantaloons*. 'The things named *pants*, . . . a word not made for gentlemen, but gents.' *O. W. Holmes*. [Trivial.]

Panurgy (pan'ēr-jī), *n.* [Gr. *panourgia*—*pan*, all, and *ergon*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

Pannyard† (pan'yārd), *n.* A pannier. *Pepys.*

Panym† (pā'nīm), *n.* Same as *Pavim*.

Pap (pap), *n.* [Comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple, from root of *pasco*, Skr. *pā*, to feed.] 1. A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden*.—2. A round hill resembling a pap or nipple; as, the *Paps* of Jura.

Pap (pap), *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, L. *papa*, probably from an infantile cry.] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.—2. The pulp of fruit.—*To give pap with a hatchet*, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner. *Lyly.*

Pap (pap), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papped*; ppr. *papping*. To feed with pap. *Beau. & Fl.*

Papa (pā-pā'), *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—L. Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, *pappā*, G. *pappā*; comp. *maima*, *manima*. In 2 the word is the same as *pope*.] 1. Father; a word used by children.—2. A Greek parish priest. 'Every *papa* or priest.' *Rycart.*

Papable (pā-pā-bl), *a.* Capable of being made a pope. *Puttenham*. [Rare.]

Papacy (pā-pā-sī), *n.* [L. *papatus*, the papacy, from *papa*, the pope.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. 2. The succession of popes; the popes collectively.

Papagay (pap'a-gā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papagayo*, a parrot.] Same as *Popinjay*.

Papal (pā-pāl), *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.] 1. Of or belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome, or to popedom; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.—2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.—*Papal crown* or *triple crown*. See *TIARA*.

Papalint† (pā-pāl-in), *n.* A papist. *Bp. Lavington.*

Papalist (pā-pāl-ist), *n.* One who favours papal power or doctrines; a papist. *Baxter.*

Papality† (pā-pāl-i-tī), *n.* Same as *Papalty*.

Papalize (pā-pāl-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To make papal.

Papalizes (pā-pāl-iz), *v. i.* pret. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To conform to popery. *Courper.*

Papally (pā-pāl-i), *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Papalty† (pā-pāl-tī), *n.* The papacy. 'The decrepit *papalty*.' *Milton.*

Papaphobia (pā-pā-fō-bī-a), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, father, bishop, pope, and *phobos*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the pope or of popery.

Paparchy (pā-pār-kī), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, pope, and *archē*, to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule. *North Brit. Rev.*

from his dress. It is to this character Shakspeare alludes in his Seven Ages.

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With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
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As You Like It, act ii, sc. 7.

3. In the modern pantomime, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown, and his aid and abettor in all his comic villanies.—4. *Pl.* A pair of trousers.

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Panthéologist (pan-thē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

Panthology (pan-thē-ol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *theos*, a god, and *logos*, discourse.] A system of theology comprehending all religions, and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of divinity.

Pantheon (pan-thē-on), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome. It is now converted into a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is of a round or cylindrical form, the external diameter is 188 feet, and the height to the summit of the upper cornice 102 feet, exclusive of the flat dome which surmounts it, which makes the entire height about 148 feet. It has a noble octastyle portico attached to it, 108 feet wide.—2. All the divinities collectively worshipped by a people; as, one of the divinities of the Greek pantheon.—3. A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people; as, Tooke's *Pantheon*.

Panther (pan'thēr), *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr.

panthēr; comp. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] A ferocious digitigrade carnivore, the *Felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Asia and Africa. The panther is now supposed to be identical with, or a mere variety of the leopard, differing from it only in its larger size and darker colour. The name panther (in vulgar language *painter*) is given to the puma in America. **Pantheress** (pan'thēr-es), *n.* A female panther; hence, *fig.* a fierce beauty.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed pantheress to the altar. *Saturday Rev.*

Pantherine (pan'thēr-in), *a.* Belonging to the panther, or resembling it in marking.

Pantile (pan'til), *n.* [Pan and *tile*.] A tile with a hollow surface of an ogee or gutter shape, the down-bent edge of the one tile when laid on a roof covering the upturned edge of the other.

Pantingly (pan'ting-lī), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of 'father,' pantingly forth, as if it pressed her heart. *Shak.*

Pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'ra-sī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *kratēs*, government.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position. 2. The principle of such a scheme or community.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quart. Rev.*

Pantisocrat (pan-ti-sok'rat), *n.* Same as *Pantisocratist*. *Southey.*

Pantisocratic (pan-ti-sok'rat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantisocracy; as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

Pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok'rat-ist), *n.* One who accepts or favours the principles of pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

Pantier (pan'ti-ér), *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pan*, L. *panis*, bread. The *i* has perhaps been acquired through the influence of *butler*.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantier*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shak.*

Pantochronometer (pan'tō-kro-nom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sundial, and the universal time-dial, and which performs the offices of all three.

Pantofle (pan'tō'fl), *n.* [Fr. *gantoufle*, It. *pantofola*, a slipper; according to Mahn, from Upper German *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather *band* to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragic *pantofle* of red velvet and gold. *Præcham.*

Pantograph (pan'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument consisting of four limbs joined together, and so constructed that by means of it drawings, maps, plans, and the like, can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged. It is made in a variety of forms. Spelled also *Pantagraph*, *Pentagraph*.

Pantographic (pan'tō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pantograph.

Pantography (pan'tog'ra-fī), *n.* General description; entire view of an object.

Pantological (pan'tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to pantology.

Pantologist (pan'tol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

Pantology (pan'tol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

Pantometer (pan-tom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *metrō*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. *Bailey.*

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] 1. A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by mimicry—gestures, movements, and posturings. 'Those pantomimes who vary action with the times.' *Hudibras*.—2. A theatrical entertainment formerly given in dumb show; hence, dumb show generally.—3. A popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season. It commonly consists of two parts, the first, or burlesque, being founded

on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music; the second part, or harlequinade, is almost wholly taken up with the tricks of the clown and pantaloony, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *a.* Representing only in mute action.

Pantomimic, **Pantomimical** (pan'tō-mīm'ik, pan'tō-mīm'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantomimically (pan'tō-mīm'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

Pantomimist (pan'tō-mīm-ist), *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Panton, **Panton-shoe** (pan'ton, pan'ton-shō), *n.* [Prov. G. *pan-tine*, a wooden shoe; akin *patten*.] A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pantophagist (pan'tō-fa-jist), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *phagō*, to eat.] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food.

Pantophagous (pan'tō-fa-gus), *a.* Eating all kinds of food.

Pantophagy (pan'tō-fa-jī), *n.* The habit or power of eating indiscriminately of all kinds of food.

Pantopoda (pan'top'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Same as *Podocmata*.

Pantry (pan'trī), *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, from L. *panis*, Fr. *pain*, bread, whence also *panier*.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

Pants (pant's), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of *Pantalons*. 'The things named pants, . . . a word not made for gentlemen, but genta.' *O. W. Holmes*. [Trivial.]

Panurgy (pan'ér-jī), *n.* [Gr. *panourgia*—*pan*, all, and *ergon*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

Pannyard† (pan'yārd), *n.* A pannier. *Pepys.*

Panyim† (pā'nīm), *n.* Same as *Painim*.

Pap (pap), *n.* [Comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple, from root of *pasco*, Skr. *pā*, to feed.] 1. A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden*.—2. A round hill resembling a pap or nipple; as, the *Paps* of Jura.

Pap (pap), *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, L. *papa*, probably from an infantile cry.] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.—2. The pulp of fruit.—*To give pap with a hatchet*, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner. *Lily.*

Pap (pap), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papped*; ppr. *papping*. To feed with pap. *Beau. & Fl.*

Papa (pa-pā'), *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—L. Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, *pappa*, Gr. *pappā*; comp. *manna*, *manma*. In 2 the word is the same as *pope*.] 1. Father: a word used by children.—2. A Greek parish priest.

'Every *papa* or priest.' *Rycart.*

Papable (pā'pa-bl), *a.* Capable of being made a pope. *Puttenham*. [Rare.]

Papacy (pā'pa-sī), *n.* [L. *papatus*, the papacy, from *papa*, the pope.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. 2. The succession of popes; the popes collectively.

Papagay (pap'a-gā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papa-gayo*, a parrot.] Same as *Popinjay*.

Papal (pā'pal), *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.] 1. Of or belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome, or to popedom; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.—2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.—*Papal crown* or *triple crown*. See *TIARA*.

Papalint† (pā'pal-in), *n.* A papist. *Bp. Lavington.*

Papalist (pā'pal-ist), *n.* One who favours papal power or doctrines; a papist. *Baxter.*

Papality† (pā'pal-i-tī), *n.* Same as *Papalty*. *Jul. Berners.*

Papalize (pā'pal-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To make papal.

Papalizes (pā'pal-iz), *v. t.* pret. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To conform to popery. *Cowper.*

Papally (pā'pal-lī), *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Papalty† (pā'pal-tī), *n.* The papacy. 'The decrepit *papalty*.' *Milton.*

Papaphobia (pā-pa-tō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, father, bishop, pope, and *phobos*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the pope or of popery.

Paparchy (pā'pār-ki), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, pope, and *archō*, to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule. *North Brit. Rev.*

Papaver (pa-pă'vēr), *n.* [*L.*, a poppy.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Papaveraceae. This genus usually has two cover deciduous sepals, four petals, and numerous stamens; the capsule is obovate, one-celled, opening under the crown of the stigmas with short valves; the flowers are large and showy, usually red or white, but last only a short time. It consists of herbaceous plants abounding in milky juices. There are about fourteen species, chiefly found in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, but few of them are remarkable for any useful properties. *P. Rhæas*, the common red poppy, so familiar a plant in this country, yields the syrup of red poppies of the British Pharmacopoeia. *P. somniferum* (the opium poppy) is common in gardens in Britain, and is probably a native of Asia Minor or of Central Asia. There are two distinct varieties, the red or violet flowered and black-seeded, and the white-flowered with white seeds, called by some *P. officinale*. This poppy is cultivated on the Continent and elsewhere on account of its seeds, which yield a bland oil much esteemed, and on account of the capsules, from which opium is obtained. On the latter account it is extensively cultivated in Turkey and Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and India. See OPIUM.

Papaveraceae (pa-pă'vēr-ă-ă-si), *n. pl.* (From *Papaver*, one of the genera.) A nat. order of plants, belonging to the polypetalous division of the exogenous class. It contains about 100 species, mostly natives of the temperate region of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth herbs, rarely shrubs, with alternate often cut leaves, and solitary handsome flowers. See PAPAYER.

Papaveraceum (pa-pă'vēr-ă-shus), *a.* Pertaining to the poppy or Papaveraceae.

Papaverine (pa-pă'vēr-in), *n.* ($C_{15}H_{17}NO_2$) An alkaloid contained in opium.

Papaverous (pa-pă'vēr-us), *a.* Having the qualities of the poppy. *Sir T. Browne.*

Papaw (pa-pă'), *n.* (*Sp.* and *Fr.* *papaye*, a name brought from Malabar.) 1. A tree indigenous to south America, of the genus *Carica*, the *C. Papaya*, also, its fruit. It is now widely cultivated in tropical countries, and was at one time supposed to be a native of the East Indies. It grows to the height of 18 or 20 feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side on long footstalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. The juice of the unripe fruit is a most powerful and efficient vermifuge; the powder of the seed even answers the same purpose. The juice of the tree or its fruit, or an infusion of it, has the singular property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and this is even said to be effected by hanging the meat among the branches. 2. The papaw of North America is *Asimina triloba*, nat. order Annonaceae; it produces a sweet edible fruit.

Papaw-tree (pa-pă'trē), *n.* See PAPAW.

Papaveraceae (pa-pă'vēr-ă-ă-si), *n. pl.* (See PAPAYER.) A nat. order of exogenous plants, so named from *Carica Papaya*, the principal species. It consists of the genus *Carica* alone, and is remarkable for having monopetalous male flowers and polypetalous females, and for its simple unbranched stems, growing only by the gradual development of a terminal bud. See PAPAW.

Pap - boat (pap-bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped variety of saucy-boat, used for feeding infants. *Dietsch.*

Pape (păp), *n.* [*O.E.* and *Sc.*] A spiritual father; a priest; specifically, the pope.

The prayer of the pape so incensed the Scot, that

he vowed revenge, and watched the pape with a good caged, next day, as he creased the churchyard, where he beat him. *W. Carr.*

Papalard, *t. n.* [*Fr.*] A dissimular, a flatterer; a hypocrite. *Romanist of the Rose.*

Papalardie, *t. n.* [*Fr.*] Hypocrisy; flattery. *Romanist of the Rose.*

Paper (pă'pēr), *n.* [*Fr.* *papier*, *It.* *papiro*, from *L.* *papyrus*, *Gr.* *papyrus*, an Egyptian reed, from the inner bark of which a kind of writing paper was anciently made in Egypt.]

1. A thin and flexible substance of various colours, but most commonly white, used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes. It is manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp by means of water and grinding. Rags form the staple and most desirable material for paper-making, but upwards of 400 different materials are in use for the same purpose. Paper is also extensively remade from old printed or written paper. Till the early part of the nineteenth century all paper was made by hand in moulds of various sizes. Of hand-made writing and drawing papers the largest size made—called 'antiquarian'—is 6½ x 30½ inches, and through numerous sizes it passes to the smallest—called 'post'—15½ x 12½ inches. Machine-made paper is, however, made in a continuous sheet, while its breadth is only limited by the breadth of the machine on which it is made. All important newspapers or other periodicals are now printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut till after it is printed. The machine-making of paper has to a great extent rendered obsolete the old distinctions of size which prevailed when only hand moulds were used; machines for cutting the 'webs' of paper accurately to any size being in use. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are—writing and printing papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting and filtering papers, while some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper-maker's work, as lithographic paper, copying paper, tracing paper, &c.—2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of paper.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking paper. *Locke.*

3. A single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal.

To you all readers turn, and they can look Pleased in a paper, who abhor a book. *Craik.*

4. An essay or article on some subject; a dissertation on some special topic; as, a paper on monumental brasses.—5. Any written or printed document or instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, or the like.

They brought a paper to me to be signed. *Dryden.*

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.; used collectively.

The bank discounted, and had gone on for years discounting, their paper. *Full Merit Gazette.*

7. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms. 8. Free passes to a place of entertainment; as, the manager gives any amount of paper; also, the persons admitted by the pass, as, the house was filled with paper.—*Pencil paper*, a variety of asbestos (which see).—*Lead paper*. See LEAD.—*Parchment paper*, paper prepared from ordinary unaltered paper by dipping it for a few seconds in a liquid consisting of one part of water and two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol at a temperature of 80° Fahr, then washing it in cold water, and removing the last traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It is, like parchment, tough, translucent, highly polished, and almost impermeable to water. Called also *Papyrus*.—*Tissue paper*. See TISSUE.—*Waste paper*, used paper, fit only for re-manufacturing purposes.—*Wove paper*. See WOVE.

Paper (pă'pēr), *a.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper.—2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements without really existing; as, a paper army.—3. Thin; slight; frail.

There is but a thin paper wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

—*Paper baron*, paper lord, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy, as a life-peer, a law-judge, &c.—*Paper chase*, the game of 'hare-and-hounds'. *Paper cigar*, a cigarette. *Dietsch.*

Papery (pă'pēr-i), *a.* 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings.

It had not been *papery* or painted, had it? Todger's, within the memory of man. *Dietsch.*

2. To fold or inclose in paper.—3. To register; to note or set down on paper. *Shak.*

Paper-book (pă'pēr-buk), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the name given to a copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

Paper-clip (pă'pēr-klip), *n.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.

Paper-coal (pă'pēr-kōl), *n.* A variety of tertiary lignite, so named from its splitting into films or leaves not thicker than paper. Paper-coal is composed of masses of compressed leaves, and the venation and reticulation are in many cases apparent. When burnt it emits an extremely offensive odour.

Paper-maker (pă'pēr-māk-ēr), *n.* One that manufactures paper.

Paper-making (pă'pēr-māk-ing), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.

Paper-marbler (pă'pēr-mār-blēr), *n.* One who veins or marbles paper for book-binding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes.

Paper-mill (pă'pēr-mil), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

Paper-money (pă'pēr-mun-ē), *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. The word is usually applied to notes or bills issued by a government or by a bank.

There are several sorts of *paper-money*, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known. *Adam Smith.*

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Parabolical (pa-rab'ul-ah), *a.* Parabolic; of the nature of a parabola; having the character of a parabola. 'A parabolical description.' *South.*

Parabolically (pa-rab'ul-ah-lee), *adv.* 1. By way of parabola.

These words, notwithstanding parabolically intended, admit no third inflection. *See F. Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

Paraboliform (pa-rab'ul-ah), *a.* Having the form of a parabola. 'A paraboliform curve.' *Hervey.*

Parabolist (pa-rab'ul-ah), *a.* A writer or narrator of parabolas. *Southey.*

Paraboloid (pa-rab'ul-ah), *a.* (Parabola, and *Gr. oides*, likeness.) The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic solid.

Paraboloidal (pa-rab'ul-ah), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

Paracelsian (pa-ras'el-ah), *a.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

Paracelsian (pa-ras'el-ah), *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

Paracelsist (pa-ras'el-ah), *a.* A Paracelsian.

Paracentesis (pa-ras'ent-ah), *a.* (Or *paracentesis*—*para*, through, and *centesis*, to pierce.) In surgery the perforation of a cavity of the body of either with a trocar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid, the operation of tapping, as for ovarian dropsy. *Dunglison.*

Paracentric, **Paracentrical** (pa-ras'ent-ah), *a.* (Or *para*, beyond, and *centra*, centre.) Deviating from circularity, going out of the strict curve which would form a circle. — *Paracentric curve*, or *paracentric*, in geometry, a curve having this property, that a body descending along it by the force of gravity will approach to, or recede from, a centre or fixed point by equal distances in equal times. — *Paracentric motion* or *velocity*, in astronomy, the rate at which a planet approaches nearer to, or recedes further from, the sun or centre of attraction in a given interval without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion reckoned in any other direction.

Paracentric (pa-ras'ent-ah), *a.* Same as *Paracentric Curve*. *See the adjective.*

Parachronism (pa-rak'ron-ism), *a.* (Or *para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.) An error in chronology by which an event is placed later than it should be.

Parachrore (pa-rak'roh), *a.* (Or *parachrore*, false colouring—*para*, beside, beyond, and *chrore*, a colouring.) In mineral changing colour by exposure to the weather.

Parachute (pa-rak'ut), *a.* (Fr. *para*, from *para*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.) In ballooning, an apparatus to prevent rapidly of descent.

Parachute (Gaston's parachute descending).

It is usually of an umbrella shape, 30 or 40 feet in diameter, and is attached to a balloon for the purpose of enabling an aviator, in case of danger, to drop from his balloon to the ground without sustaining injury. This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and thus diminishes the velocity of descent. While the balloon is ascending the parachute is like a closed umbrella.

Paraclete (pa-ras'kle), *a.* (Or *paraclete*, from *para*—*para*, to, and *clatus*, to call.) An advocate, one called to aid or support; hence, the Comforter, Comforter, or Intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Paraclose (pa-ras'klo), *a.* *See PARACLOSURE.*

Paraclosure (pa-ras'klo), *a.* (Or *para*, beyond, and *close*, the highest point.) In

and gradually decreasing, as a distemper. *Dunglison.*

Paracrotic (pa-ras'krot-ah), *a.* *See CROTIC.*

Paracrotic (pa-ras'krot-ah), *a.* (Or *para*, beside, and *crotic*, acrotic.) A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

Paracyanogen (pa-ras'yan-oh-jen), *a.* (Prefix *para*, beside, and *cyanogen*.) A substance formed by heating to redness the brown precipitate formed by the decomposition of cyanogen with water or ammonia. It is a dark brown powder. *See CYANOGEN.*

Parade (pa-rad), *a.* (Fr. *parade*, show, display, a military parade, &c. from *sp. parade*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, from *L. para*, paratus, to set or place in order, to prepare.) 1. Show; ostentation; display.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no parade. *Swift.*

Our table must parade of garden fruits. *Windsor.*

2. That which is displayed or disposed for display; a show, a pompous procession.

The chief performed the parade paid, in state return of the grand parade. *Swift.*

3. Military display, the assembly and orderly arrangement of troops for show, inspection, or the like.

The chorists stood around. To their right-marches to warlike parade. *Milton.*

4. The place where such display or assembly is held. — 1. A public walk. — 2. A posture of defence, guard. 'When they are not in parade, and upon their guard.' *Lea.* (A French idiom.)

Parade (pa-rad), *v.t.* *parade*, *v.t.* *parade*; *parade*, *v.t.* 1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to make a parade, display, or show of.

There is a superfluity of condition in his words that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ornament, and is inordinant to content and end of reason. *Eden, Rev.*

2. To assemble and array or marshal in military order. *aa.* the troops were paraded at the usual hour.

Parade (pa-rad), *v.t.* 1. To assemble and be marshalled in military order; to go about in military procession. — 2. To walk about for show, to walk to and fro in some public place.

Paradigm (pa-rad-ah), *a.* (Or *paradigma*—*para*, and *deigma*, example, from *deigma*, to show.) 1. An example; a model. 'The paradigms and patterns of all things.' *Cicero.* — 2. In grammar, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections. — 3. In rhetoric, a general term, used by Greek writers in the sense of example or illustration, of which parables and fables are species.

Paradigmatic, **Paradigmatical** (pa-rad-ah), *a.* Exemplary. 'Those virtues . . . are paradigmatical.' *Dr. H. More.*

Paradigmatic (pa-rad-ah), *a.* In sheet a name formerly given to a writer who narrated the lives of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian holiness.

Paradigmatically (pa-rad-ah), *adv.* In the way of example.

Paradigmatism (pa-rad-ah), *v.t.* To set forth as a model or example. *Hammond.* (Rare.)

Paradisiac, **Paradisiacal** (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise or what belongs to it.

The paradisiacal pleasures of the Mohammedans consist in playing upon the flum and lying with women. *Gray.*

Paradisaic, **Paradisaic** (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* Same as *Paradisiac*. (Rare.)

Paradise (pa-ras'ee), *a.* (L. *paradise*, from *Gr. paradisos*, a garden. *Paradise* is a Persian word, *Kind paradisa*, enclosed-pearl (Or *pari*, around, and *dis*, a rampart, baluarte, equivalent to *Shir dshah*, Or *bricks*, a wall, rampart. *Linn.* 1. In script the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. — 2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight. — 3. Heaven, or the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

To-day shall thou be with me in paradise. *Luke xiii. 33.*

4. In modern Greek, a small private apartment or study. (b) The garden of a con-

vent. (c) An open court or area in front of a church. This use of the word has induced the supposition that the name *paradise*, still applied to the same place, is a corruption of *paradise*.

Paradise (pa-ras'ee), *a.* A genus of acridotherine birds, the type of the family *Paradiseidae* (which see).

Paradisaic (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* Same as *Paradisiac*.

Paradisaic (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* Placed in paradise, enjoying felicity as if in paradise; having the delights of paradise. (Rare.)

Paradisaic (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* A family of birds, comprehending the birds of paradise, found chiefly in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, the males of which are remarkable for their splendid plumage. They are very closely allied to the crows. *See BIRD OF PARADISE.*

Paradisaic (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* Pertaining or relating to paradise, or to a place of felicity; suitable to or like paradise; paradisaic.

The summer is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a paradisaic scene among groves and plains. *Pope.*

Paradisaic (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* Same as *Paradisaic*.

Paradisaic, **Paradisaic** (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* Same as *Paradisaic*.

Paradisaic (pa-ras'ee-ah), *a.* (Fr. *para*, to defend, and *dis*, L. *dorsum*, the back.) A fortification or elevation of earth behind a fortified place to protect it from attack in the rear.

Paradox (pa-ras'ok), *a.* (Or *paradoxon*, from *para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion, from *doxa*, to think or suppose.) A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; a statement or proposition which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or contradicted some previously ascertained truth, though when properly investigated, it may be found to be perfectly well founded. 'Old fond paradoxes to make fools laugh.' *Shaks.*

A gloss there is to colour that paradox, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hamlet.*

— *Mechanical paradox*, a proposition to this effect, — 'A part may be cut away from a given body, so as to make the body stronger than before.' — *Hydrostatic paradox*. *See HYDROSTATIC.*

Paradoxical (pa-ras'ok-ah), *a.* Paradoxical.

Paradoxical (pa-ras'ok-ah), *a.* 1. Having the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions applied to persons.

The proposition appears to me one of the most unaccountable that ever was advanced by a paradoxical intellect. *Shaks.*

Paradoxically (pa-ras'ok-ah), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.

Paradoxicalness (pa-ras'ok-ah), *a.* State of being paradoxical.

Paradoxology (pa-ras'ok-ah), *a.* The use of paradoxes. *See F. Brown.*

Paradoxy (pa-ras'ok-ah), *a.* The state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge.*

Paradoxure (pa-ras'ok-ah), *a.* (Paradox, and *Gr. oura*, a tail.) *See PALM-CAT.*

Paradoxure (pa-ras'ok-ah), *a.* (Or *paradoxure*—*para*, beside, and *durus*, a running.) In *Gr.* only an uncovered space in which the wrestler assered.

Paraffin, **Paraffine** (pa-ras'ah), *a.* (L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resemblance to chemical re-agents.) A substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, &c. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax. The main source of paraffin in this country is Boghead canal-coal. Paraffin is a mixture of various hydrocarbons, and receives its name from its remarkable chemical indifference, which is its characteristic feature.

Paraffin (pa-ras'ah), *a.* The oily matter which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes.

Paraffin (pa-ras'ah), *a.* [From *Fr. parafin*, a Scotch name for one's signature.] Ornamental display. *See W. Scott.* (Recent.)

Parage (pa-ras'ah), *a.* (Fr. from *L.L. parage*, from *L. par*, equal.) 1. In law, equality

Parabolical (pa-ra-boi'k-al), *a.* Parabolic; of the nature of a parabola; having the character of a parabola. 'A parabolical description.' *South.*

Parabolically (pa-ra-boi'k-al-ly), *adv.* 1. By way of parabola.

These words, notwithstanding parabolically intended, admit no liberal inference. *Sir T. Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

Paraboliform (pa-ra-boi'f-orm), *a.* Having the form of a parabola. 'A paraboliform curve.' *Harrie.*

Parabolist (pa-rab'ô-list), *n.* A writer or narrator of parabolas. *Southey.*

Paraboloid (pa-rab'oi-oid), *n.* [Parabola, and Gr. *oides*, likeness.] The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

Paraboloidal (pa-rab'oi-oid-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

Paracelsian (pa-ra-sel'si-an), *a.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

Paracelsian (pa-ra-sel'si-an), *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

Paracelsist (pa-ra-sel'sist), *n.* A Paracelsian.

Paracentesis (pa-ra-sen'te-sis), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *centesis*, to pierce.] In surgery the perforation of a cavity of the body either with a trocar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid, the operation of tapping, as for ovarian dropsy. *Dunham.*

Paracentric, **Paracentral** (pa-ra-sen'trik, pa-ra-sen'trik-al), *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *centra*, centre.] Deviating from circularity, going out of the strict curve which would form a circle. — **Paracentric curve**, or **paracentric**, in geom. a curve having this property, that a body descending along it by the force of gravity will approach to, or recede from, a centre or fixed point by equal distances in equal times. — **Paracentric motion** or **velocity**, in astron. the rate at which a planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the sun or centre of attraction in a given interval without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion reckoned in any other direction.

Paracentric (pa-ra-sen'trik), *a.* Same as **Paracentric**. See the adjective.

Parachronism (pa-rak'ron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology by which an event is placed later than it should be.

Parachrore (pa-ra-krore), *a.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *chrore*, a colouring.] In mineral changing colour by exposure to the weather.

Parachute (pa-ra-shüt), *n.* [Fr. from *para*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] In ballooning, an apparatus to prevent rapidity of descent.

Parachute (Gomer's Parachute descending).

It is usually of an umbrella shape, 30 or 35 feet in diameter, and is attached to a balloon for the purpose of enabling an aeronaut, in case of danger, to drop from his balloon to the ground without sustaining injury. This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and thus diminishes the velocity of descent. While the balloon is ascending the parachute is like a closed umbrella.

Paraclete (pa-ra-klet), *n.* [Gr. *parakaléo*, from *para*, beside, and *kaleo*, to call.] An advocate, one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Paraclose (pa-ra-klose), *n.* See **PARACLOSURE**.

Paraclosure (pa-ra-klose), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *klosis*, the highest point.] In

med. gradually decreasing, as a distemper. *Dunham.*

Paracrotal (pa-ra-krot'al), *n.* See **CROTAL**. **Paracrotic** (pa-ra-krot'ik), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *crotic*, crostic.] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

Paracyanogen (pa-ra-si-an'ô-jen), *n.* [Prefix *para*, beside, and *cyanogen*.] A substance formed by heating to redness the brown precipitate formed by the decomposition of cyanogen with water or ammonia. It is a dark brown powder. See **CYANOGEN**.

Parade (pa-râd'), *n.* [Fr. *parade*, show, display, a military parade, &c. from Sp. *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, from L. *parare*, to set or place in order, to prepare.] 1. Show; ostentation; display.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no parade. *Swift.*

Not locked . . .
Our table made parade of garden fruits,
And who's berries from the mountain-side.
Wendell.

2. That which is displayed or disposed for display; a show; a pompous procession.

The rites performed, the parades paid,
In state return'd the grand parade. *Swift.*

3. Military display; the assembly and orderly arrangement of troops for show, inspection, or the like.

The cherubim . . . stood around
To their sight-watches in warlike parade. *Milton.*

4. The place where such display or assembly is held. — 5. A public walk. — 6. Posture of defence; guard. 'When they are not in parade, and upon their guard.' *Locke.* [A French idiom.]

Parade (pa-râd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **paraded**; **ppr.** **parading**. 1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to make a parade, display, or show of.

There is a superfluity of erudition in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ornament, and is introduced in sentences and out of season. *Edin. Rev.*

2. To assemble and array or marshal in military order; as, the troops were paraded at the usual hour.

Parade (pa-râd'), *v.t.* 1. To assemble and be marshalled in military order; to go about in military procession. — 2. To walk about for show; to walk to and fro in some public place.

Paradigm (pa-ra-dim), *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma* — *para*, and *deigma*, example, from *deiknumi*, to show.] 1. An example; a model. 'The paradigms and patterns of all things.' *Cicero.* — 2. In gram. an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections. 3. In rhet. a general term, used by Greek writers in the sense of example or illustration, of which *parabole* and *fable* are species.

Paradigmatic, **Paradigmatical** (pa-ra-dig-mat'ik, pa-ra-dig-mat'ik-al), *a.* Exemplary. 'These virtues . . . are paradigmatical.' *Dr. H. More.*

Paradigmatic (pa-ra-dig-mat'ik), *n.* In theol. a name formerly given to a writer who narrated the lives of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian holiness.

Paradigmatically (pa-ra-dig-mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the way of example.

Paradigmatize (pa-ra-dig-mat'iz), *v.t.* To set forth as a model or example. *Hammond.*

Paradisiac, **Paradisiacal** (pa-ra-di-si'ak, pa-ra-di-si'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise or what belongs to it.

The paradisiacal pleasures of the Mahometans consist in playing upon the flute and lying with hours. *Gray.*

Paradise, **Paradisiacal** (pa-ra-di-si'ak, pa-ra-di-si'ak-al), *a.* Same as **Paradisiacal**. [Rare.] **Paradise** (pa-ra-di-si), *n.* [L. *paradiseus*, from Gr. *paradeisos*, a garden. *Paradeisos* is a Persian word, Zend *paridaida*, inclosed-park (Gr. *peri*), around, and *dacia*, a rampart, bulwark, equivalent to Skr. *dakha*, Gr. *diakha*, a wall, rampart. *Littre*.] 1. In Scrip. the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. — 2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight. — 3. Heaven, or the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

To-day shall thou be with me in paradise. *Luke xiii. 35.*

4. In medieval arab. (a) a small private apartment or study. (b) The garden of a con-

vent. (c) An open court or area in front of a church. This use of the word has induced the supposition that the name *paradise*, still applied to the same place, is a corruption of *paradise*.

Paradise (pa-ra-di-si'ak), *n.* A genus of colonial birds, the type of the family *Paradiseidae* (which see).

Paradisean (pa-ra-di-si'ak-an), *a.* Same as **Paradisiacal**.

Paradised (pa-ra-di-si'd), *p.* and *a.* Placed in paradise; enjoying felicity as if in paradise; having the delights of paradise. [Rare.]

Paradiseidae (pa-ra-di-si'ak-ide), *n. pl.* A family of birds, comprehending the birds of paradise, found chiefly in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, the males of which are remarkable for their splendid plumage. They are very closely allied to the crows. See **BIRD OF PARADISE**.

Paradisiacal (pa-ra-di-si'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to paradise, or to a place of felicity; suitable to or like paradise; paradisiac.

The summer is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a paradisiacal scene among groves and gardens. *Page.*

Paradistial (pa-ra-di-si'ak-an), *a.* Same as **Paradisiacal**.

Paradistial, **Paradistial** (pa-ra-di-si'ak, pa-ra-di-si'ak-al), *a.* Same as **Paradisiacal**.

Parado (pa-ra-dô), *n.* [Fr. from *parer*, to defend, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] *Milit.* an elevation of earth behind a fortified place to protect it from attack in the rear.

Paradox (pa-ra-dôk), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxos*, from *para*, beyond, and *dokos*, opinion, from *deko*, to think or suppose.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; a statement or proposition which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth, though when properly investigated it may be found to be perfectly well founded. Old fond paradoxes to make fools laugh. *Shak.*

A glow there is to colour that paradox, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

The proposition appears to me one of the most unscientific that ever was advanced by a perverse or paradoxical intellect. *Steady.*

Paraffin, **Paraffine** (pa-ra-fîn), *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resemblance to chemical re-agents.] A substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, &c. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax. The main source of paraffin in this country is Boghead canal-coal. Paraffin is a mixture of various hydrocarbons, and receives its name from its remarkable chemical indifference, which is its characteristic feature.

Paraffin-oil (pa-ra-fîn-ôil), *n.* The oily matter which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes.

Paraffin (pa-ra-fîn), *n.* [From Fr. *parafin*, a flourish after one's signature.] Ostentatious display. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scottish.]

Parage (pa-râj), *n.* [Fr. from L. *parati*, from L. *par*, equal.] 1. In law, equality

Papagosa (pa-pa'-so), a. [From pap.]
Containing pap, having the qualities of pap.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

Paposa (pa'-po), a. A female papa. *Sp. Hall.*

Papoteria (pa-pa'-to), a. [Fr.] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing.

Paphian (pa'-fian), a. Pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus (Aphrodite), and having a celebrated temple to her. Hence, (a) pertaining to Aphrodite or her rites. (b) Venereal.

Paphian (pa'-fian), a. 1. An inhabitant of Paphos a Cyprian. — 2. A prostitute. *Brewer.*

Papier mâché (pa-pi-er mâ-ché), a. [Fr.] A material composed principally of paper, to which other substances may be added to impart special qualities. It is usually prepared by pulping any kind or mixture of different kinds of paper into a mass of a doughy consistence which is moulded into various forms, as tea-trays, snuff boxes, &c.

Papilio (pa-pi'-li-o), a. [L., a butterfly.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, comprising numerous species of the diurnal tribes. The *P. machaon* is the swallow tail butterfly one of the most elegant and the largest of our indigenous species, the female frequently measuring upwards of 3 inches in expanse of wing. The general colour of the wing is black, relieved by bold yellow markings. From the posterior margin of the wings an acute 'tail' projects, which has been fancifully compared to the outer tail-feathers of the swallow—hence the name. This butterfly is very rare in the northern counties.

Papilionaceae (pa-pi-li-on'-a-é), a. pl. [L. papilio, a butterfly.] A name given to the principal sub-order of leguminous plants, from the fancied resemblance of the expanded superior petal to the wings of a butterfly. The garden pea offers a familiar example of this structure. See *LENTICULACEAE*.

Papilionaceous (pa-pi-li-on'-a-é-shus), a. 1. Resembling the butterfly & label having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as that of the pea. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, a two lateral petals called alae or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel. 2. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, a two lateral petals called alae or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel. 3. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, a two lateral petals called alae or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel.

Papilionaceous flower.

Papilionitis (pa-pi-li-on'-i-tis), a. pl. A family of lepidopterous insects, of which the genus *Papilio* is the type. It comprehends the diurnal butterflies, and answers to the group *Dieris* of the large-winged butterflies.

Papilla (pa-pi'-la), a. pl. *Papillae* (pa-pi'-læ), [See *Pap.*] 1. A small pap or nipple, especially, a nipple of the breast, also, one of the small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, as the tongue, formed by the ultimate expansion of the vessels and nerves. — 2. In bot. a small elongated protuberance, a nipple-shaped projection.

Papillary (pa-pi'-lar), a. Pertaining to the papilla or nipple, resembling the nipple, covered with papillae, papillose. — *Papillary glands*, in bot. a species of glands resembling the papilla of the tongue. They occur in many of the Labiata.

Papillate (pa-pi'-lat), a. & pret. *papillated*, *pp. papillating*. To grow into a nipple or assume a similar form.

Papillate (pa-pi'-lat), a. Covered with soft tubercles or papillae.

Papillate (pa-pi'-lat), a. To form or cover with papillae or nipple-like protuberances. — Something covered by numerous small protuberances, as the papillated surface of an ordinary conchiform. — *H. Spencer.*

Papilliform (pa-pi'-li-form), a. [L. papilla, a nipple and -form, shape.] Shaped like a nipple, as, a papilliform matrix.

Papillous (pa-pi'-li-ous), a. Same as *Papillary*.

Papillose (pa-pi'-li-ous), a. [Fr.] A small piece of paper on which ladies roll up their hair; a curl paper.

O I see you that made a helix, And about a waist in paphlagon.

Papilion (pa-pi'-li-on), a. *Papilion* [pa-pi-li-on], a. [Mod. L. papilio, from Fr. papillon, a butterfly.] *Cynophthalmus Sphinx*, a species of the dog-headed baboon, akin to the mandril in which great reverence was paid in ancient Egypt. Selected indi-

viduals were kept near the temple and liberally fed. Many mummified forms of these baboons have been found in the temple caves of Egypt.

Papish (pa'-pish), a. A papist. 'And they say he is a papist, too, fursooth.' *Conley.*

Papism (pa'-pizm), a. [From Fr. papie, pope.] Popery. *Sp. Beadell.*

Papist (pa'-pist), a. [Fr. papiste; It. papista, from Fr. papie, L. papa, pope.] A Roman Catholic, one that adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

Papistic, **Papistical** (pa-pis'tik, pa-pis'tik-al), a. Papish, pertaining to Popery, adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies.

Papistically (pa-pis'tik-al-ly), adv. In a papistic manner.

Papistry (pa'-pist-ri), a. Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

Papized (pa'-pizd), a. Conformed to Popery. *Fuller.*

Paposes, **Paposses** (pa-po'-ses, pap-o'-ses), a. Among the native Indians of North America, a babe or young child.

Pappus (pap'-us), a. A genus of Sapindaceae, the only species of which is *P. apocynus*, a small tree about 30 feet high, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. A viscous beverage and excellent vinegar are prepared from the fruit, and an eatable though slightly purgative oil is extracted from the seeds. Its trunk affords a handsome wood, used for making small articles of furniture, &c.

Pappos, **Pappous** (pap'-os, pap'-ous), a. [From L. pappus, Gr. pappos, father.] Downy, furnished with a pappus, the seeds of certain plants, such as *Chenopodium*, *Chenopodium*, &c.

Pappus (pap'-us), a. [L., from Gr. pappos, an old man or grandfather, hence a substance resembling gray hair.] In bot. the feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels, a particular form of calyx in composite plants, which exists in the form of a rudimentary cap, or membranous covering, or of slender hairs, or in some other similar condition. The down of the dandelion is a familiar instance of pappus in a state of beautiful division resembling fine feathers.

Pappy (pap'-y), a. Like pap, soft, succulent. — *Teeder and pappy fish.* *Brewer.*

Papuan (pa-pu'-an), a. and a. One of or pertaining to a race of a dark brown color, inhabiting the Indian Archipelago, so called from the island of Papea or New Guinea.

Papula (pap'-u-la), a. pl. *Papulae* (pap'-u-læ), [L.] A pimple, a small elevation of the cuticle not containing a fluid nor suppurating, commonly terminating in a scurf.

Papular, **Papulous** (pap'-u-lar, pap'-u-lous), a. Of or belonging to, resembling, or covered with papula or pimples.

Papulous (pap'-u-lous), a. Same as *Papular*.

Papyraceous, **Papyrus** (pa-pi-râ'-chus, pa-pi-râ'-on), a. Belonging to the papyrus or to papyrus; made of or resembling papyrus or paper.

Papyrus (pa-pi'-ri-us), a. [See *PAPER*.] 1. A cyperaceous plant, the *Papyrus antiquorum*, found to the south of Italy and elsewhere, but especially in the valley of the Nile, the soft flower stems of which afforded the most ancient material for writing upon.

Another species, *P. acuminatus*, or *P. Pungens*, is much used in India for making mats. 2. One of the written scrolls made of the papyrus found in various places, but more especially in Egypt.

Par (par), a. [L. par, equal, whence parit and parit.] State of equality; equality in circumstances or in value. — *Par*, in acc. is the state of the church of a public undertaking when they are neither at a discount nor a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price or at par.

— *Below par*, at a premium. — *Above par*, at a discount. — *Par of exchange*, the established value of the coin or standard value of one

country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

Par (par), a. Same as *Parv*. *Par*. A Greek preposition used as a prefix in words of Greek origin, and signifying position close to, near, side by side, and hence correspondences of parts, as in parallel, parabolic, &c., also, out of, beyond, or on the other side, &c.

Para (pa'-ra), a. (Turk., from *Par* parâh or parâh, a piece.) The name of a small Turkish coin; it is the fortieth part of a piastre, and varies much in value, owing to the debased and complicated condition of the Turkish coinage. It is equal to about $\frac{1}{40}$ sterling in Turkey, and $\frac{1}{40}$ sterling in Egypt.

Parabolist (pa-râ'-bol-ist), a. [L. parabola, from para, parum, to prepare, provida.] Capable of being persuaded.

They were not well-ordered into parabolic phylis, remained early acquired, who derived goodness from the phylis. *See 7. Brown.*

Parable (par'-e-bl), a. [Fr. parabole, from Gr. parabola, from para, beside, to throw beside, to compare, parâh, beside, and bolâ, to throw.] Originally, a comparison or similitude, now, specifically, a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral lesson is to be drawn. It is a species of fable, and differs from the allegory by narrating events which, though fictitious, might have happened in nature. The word is also employed in Scripture to signify a proverb, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed, a visible type or emblem.

Shall not all these who up a parable speak him, a meaning proverb against him, and say, 'How long? and to him that teach himself with thick clay? *Mat. 23.*

I will open my mouth in a parable, I will utter dark sayings of old. *Ps. 78.*

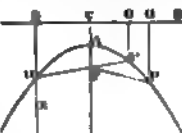
Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God, but unto them that are without, all these things are done in parables. *Mat. 13.*

And his disciples came unto him, saying, Deliver unto us the parable of the sown. *Mat. 13.*

Parable (par'-e-bl), a. 1. pret. & pp. *paraboled*, *pp. parabolling*. To represent by a parable.

That one chiefly meant, which by the most agreeable was then parabled. *Mat. 13.*

Parabola (pa-râ'-bô-la), a. [Gr. parabola, an called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone. See *PARABOLIC*.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides, described on a plane surface.



as follows:—In the accompanying figure let the straight line *a n*, and the point *P* without it, be given in position; then if, in the same plane with *a n* and *P*, any point *Q* move that *P Q* is perpendicular to the distance from the given line, *a n*, is always equal to *P Q*, its distance from the given point, the line *P a Q* described by the moving point is a parabola. The given line *a n* is called the directrix, and the given point *P*, the focus. The line *P a Q*, drawn through the focus, perpendicular to *a n*, is called the axis, or principal diameter, and any line *P a Q*, parallel to it is called a diameter. The parabola to the curve in which a cannon ball or other projectile would move, were it not for the resistance of the air; and hence the construction of the parabola with the general theory of projectiles.

Parabolic (pa-râ'-bô-l-ic), a. [See *PARABOLIC*.] In relat. similitude, comparisons.

Paraboloid (pa-râ'-bô-l-oid), a. 1. Having the form or outline of a parabola; pertaining to or resembling a parabola. — *a paraboloid curve*, a parabolic curve. — *Paraboloid of revolution*, the solid generated by the rotation of the parabola about its axis. — *Paraboloid of revolution*, an algebraic curve, of which the equation is of the form of $y^2 = ax + bx^2 + cx^3 + dx^4 + \dots$. Curves of this kind are frequently employed for the purpose of representing a number of observations, or for approximating to the areas of other curves. — *Paraboloid of revolution*, a solid generated by the rotation of the portion of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about such ordinate. — *Paraboloid of revolution*. See *WATER-CORN*. — 2. Pertaining to a parabolic, parabolical.



Egyptian Papyrus (Papyrus antiquorum).

Parabolical (pa-ra-boh'ik-al), *a.* Parabolic; of the nature of a parabola; having the character of a parabola. 'A parabolical description.' *Scott*.

Parabolically (pa-ra-boh'ik-al-ly), *adv.* 1. By way of parabola.

Three words, notwithstanding parabolically in-sistent, admit no liberal licence. *See F. Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

Paraboliform (pa-ra-boh'ik-al), *a.* Having the form of a parabola. 'A paraboliform curve.' *Harris*.

Parabolist (pa-ra-boh'ik-al), *n.* A writer or narrator of parabolas. *Boothroyd*.

Paraboloid (pa-ra-boh'ik-al), *n.* [Parabola, and Gr. *oides*, likeness.] The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

Paraboloidal (pa-ra-boh'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

Paracelsian (pa-ra-sel'si-an), *a.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

Paracelsian (pa-ra-sel'si-an), *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

Paracelsist (pa-ra-sel'si-at), *n.* A Paracelsian.

Paracentesis (pa-ra-sen'te-sis), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, through, and *centesis*, to pierce.] In surgery, the perforation of a cavity of the body either with a trocar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid, the operation of tapping, as for ovarian dropsy. *Dunglison*.

Paracentric, **Paracentrical** (pa-ra-sen'trik, pa-ra-sen'trik-al), *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *centra*, centre.] Deviating from centrality, going out of the strict curve which would form a circle. — **Paracentric curve**, or **paracentric**, in geometry, a curve having this property, that a body descending along it by the force of gravity will approach to, or recede from, a centre or fixed point by equal distances in equal times. — **Paracentric motion**, or **velocity**, in astronomy, the rate at which a planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the sun or centre of attraction in a given interval without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion reckoned in any other direction.

Paracentric (pa-ra-sen'trik), *a.* Same as **Paracentric**. *Curse*. See the adjective.

Parachronism (pa-ra-kron'izm), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology by which an event is placed later than it should be.

Parachrome (pa-ra-krom), *s.* [Gr. *parachroma*, false colouring—*para*, beside, beyond, and *chroma*, a colouring.] In mineral painting, colour by exposure to the weather.

Parachute (pa-ra-shot), *n.* [Fr. *par*, from *parer*, to ward off, and *shot*, a fall.] In ballooning, an apparatus to prevent rapidity of descent.

Parachute (Garnett's Parachute descending).

It is usually of an umbrella shape, 20 or 30 feet in diameter, and is attached to a balloon for the purpose of enabling an aeronaut, in case of danger, to drop from his balloon to the ground without sustaining injury. This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and thus diminishes the velocity of descent. While the balloon is ascending the parachute is like a closed umbrella.

Paraclete (pa-ra-klet), *n.* [Gr. *parakletos*, from *para*, beside, to, and *kaleo*, to call.] An advocate, one called to aid or support; hence, the Comforter, or Intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Paraclose (pa-ra-klos), *n.* See **PARCLOSE**.

Paraclose (pa-ra-klos), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *klos*, the highest point.] In

med. gradually decreasing, as a distemper. *Dunglison*.

Paracrostic (pa-ra-krost'ik), *n.* See **CANOT**. **Paracrostic** (pa-ra-krost'ik), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *acrostichos*, acrostic.] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

Paracyanogen (pa-ra-si-an'ogen), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *cyano*, blue.] A substance formed by heating to redness the brown precipitate formed by the decomposition of cyanogen with water or ammonia. It is a dark brown powder. See **CYANOGEN**.

Parade (pa-rad), *n.* [Fr. *parade*, show, display, a military parade, &c., from *pa*, *parade*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, from L. *para*, parate, to set or place in order, to prepare.] 1. Show; ostentation; display.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no parade. *Swift*.

Our table must parade of golden fruits.

And worthless-burden from the banquet-table. *W. D. Howells*.

2. That which is displayed or disposed for display; a show, a pompous procession.

The chief performed, the person paid.

In state retire d the grand parade. *Swift*.

3. Military display, the assembly and orderly arrangement of troops for show, inspection, or the like.

The cherubim stood around

To their eight-watches in warlike parade. *Milton*.

4. The place where such display or assembly is held. — 5. A public walk. — 6. Posture of defiance; guard. 'When they are not in parade, and upon their guard.' *Leahy*. (A French idiom.)

Parade (pa-rad), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paraded*; *ppr.* *parading*. 1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to make a parade, display, or show of.

There is a superfluity of erudition in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of conceit, and is introduced in scenes and out of season. *Edin. Rev.*

2. To assemble and array or marshal in military order; as, the troops were paraded at the usual hour.

Parade (pa-rad), *v.t.* 1. To assemble and be marshalled in military order; to go about in military procession. — 2. To walk about for show, to walk to and fro in some public place.

Paradigm (pa-rad'im), *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, and *deigma*, example, from *deiknemi*, to show.] 1. An example; a model. 'The paradigms and patterns of all things.' *Chaucer*. — 2. In grammar, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections. — 3. In rhetoric, a general term, used by Greek writers in the sense of example or illustration, of which parables and fables are species.

Paradigmatic, **Paradigmatical** (pa-ra-dig'mat'ik, pa-ra-dig'mat'ik-al), *a.* Exemplary. 'Those virtues . . . are paradigmatical.' *Dr H. More*.

Paradigmatic (pa-ra-dig'mat'ik), *n.* In sheet, a name formerly given to a writer who narrated the lives of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian holiness.

Paradigmatically (pa-ra-dig'mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the way of example.

Paradigmatism (pa-ra-dig'mat'izm), *v.t.* To set forth as a model or example. *Hammond*. [Rare.]

Paradisiac, **Paradisiacal** (pa-ra-di'si'ak, pa-ra-di'si'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise or what belongs to it.

The paradisiacal pleasures of the Mahometan consist in playing upon the flute and lying with hours. *Gray*.

Paradise, **Paradisiacal** (pa-ra-di'si'al, pa-ra-di'si'al), *a.* Same as **Paradisiac**. [Rare.] **Paradise** (pa-ra-di'si), *n.* [L. *paradiseus*, from Gr. *paradeisos*, a garden. *Paradiseus* is a Persian word, Zend *paradisa*, enclosed—*para* (Gr. *peri*), around, and *daim*, a rampart, baluarte, equivalent to *Sir daim*, Gr. *skia*, a wall, rampart. *Littre*.] 1. In Scripture the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. — 2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight. — 3. Heaven, or the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

To-day shall thou be with me in paradise. *Luke xiii. 35*.

4. In medieval arch. (a) a small private apartment or study. (b) The garden of a con-

vant. (c) An open court or area in front of a church. This use of the word has induced the supposition that the name *parv*, still applied to the same place, is a corruption of *paradise*.

Paradise (pa-ra-di'si'4-a), *n.* A genus of conirostral birds, the type of the family *Paradiseidae* (which see).

Paradisean (pa-ra-di'si'an), *a.* Same as **Paradisiacal**.

Paradised (pa-ra-di'si-d), *p.* and *a.* Placed in paradise, enjoying felicity as if in paradise; having the delights of paradise. [Rare.]

Paradiseidae (pa-ra-di'si'4-4-a), *a. pl.* A family of birds, comprehending the birds of paradise, found chiefly in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, the males of which are remarkable for their splendid plumage. They are very closely allied to the crows. See **HIRD** or **PARADISE**.

Paradisiacal (pa-ra-di'si'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to paradise, or to a place of felicity; suitable to or like paradise; paradisiac.

The tumour is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a paradisiacal scene among groves and gardens. *Pope*.

Paradisiacal (pa-ra-di'si'an), *a.* Same as **Paradisiacal**.

Paradisiacal (pa-ra-di'si'al, pa-ra-di'si'al), *a.* Same as **Paradisiacal**.

Parades (pa-ra-dez), *n.* [Fr. *parade*, to defend, and *des*, L. *derivatus*, the back.] Milit. an elevation of earth behind a fortified place to protect it from attack in the rear.

Paradox (pa-ra-doks), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxon*, from *para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion, from *dokein*, to think or suppose.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; a statement or proposition which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or contradicted some previously ascertained truth, though when properly investigated, it may be found to be perfectly well founded. 'Old fond paradoxes to make fools laugh.' *Shak.*

A gloss there is to colour that paradox, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hamlet*.

The proposition appears to me one of the most unphilosophical that ever was advanced by a perverse or paradoxical intellect. *Scott*.

Paradoxically (pa-ra-doks'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.

Paradoxicalness (pa-ra-doks'ik-al-ness), *n.* State of being paradoxical.

Paradoxology (pa-ra-doks'ik'4-o'4-4-ly), *n.* [Paradox, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The use of paradoxes. *Str T. Brown*.

Paradoxical (pa-ra-doks'ik), *a.* The state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge*.

Paradoxure (pa-ra-dok'sur), *n.* [Paradox, and Gr. *oura*, a tail.] See **PALE-CAT**.

Paradrome (pa-ra-drom), *n.* [Gr. *paradromos*—*para*, beside, and *dromos*, a running.] In Gr. antiqu. an uncovered space in which the wrestlers exercised.

Paraffin, **Paraffine** (pa-ra-fen), *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resemblance to chemical re-agents.] A substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, &c. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax. The main source of paraffin in this country is Boghead canal-coal. Paraffin is a mixture of various hydrocarbons, and receives its name from its remarkable chemical indifference, which is its characteristic feature.

Paraffin-oil (pa-ra-fen-oil), *n.* The oily matter which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes.

Parafin (pa-ra-fen), *n.* [From Fr. *parafin*, a Scotch after one's signature.] Ornamental display. *Str W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Parage (pa-raj), *n.* [Fr. from L. *paragium*, from L. *par*, equal.] 1. In law, equality

or on a map marking the latitude; a circle or part of a circle parallel to the equator.—*Parallel of altitude*, in astron. are small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon; also called *almucantars*.—*Parallel of declination* are small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.—3. Direction conformable to that of another line. 'Lines that from their parallel decline.' *Garth*.—4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

Twist earthly females and the moose
All parallels exactly run. *Swift*

5. Comparison made; as, to draw a parallel between two characters.

He runs a laborious parallel between Schiller, Goethe, and Kotzebue; one is more this, one is more that. *Carlyle*

6. Anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

None but thyself can be thy parallel. *Pope*

7. *Milit.* a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defences, for the purpose of covering the besiegers from the guns of the place.—8. In printing, a mark of reference (thus ¶), used to direct attention to marginal and foot notes.

Parallel (pa'-ra-lel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paralleled*; *ppr.* *paralleling* (also with *ll* in the second place). 1. To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else; to make parallel; to make conformable.

His life is paralleled
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shak.*

2. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points; to match; to correspond to.

For rapes and ravishment he parallels Nessus. *Shak.*

3. To show or furnish an equal to.

We'll may we fight for her whom we know well,
The world's large spaces cannot parallel. *Shak.*

4. To compare.

I paralleled more than once our idea of substance
With the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what,
Which supported the tortoise. *Locke*

Parallel (pa'-ra-lel), *v.t.* To be like or equal; to agree.

Sound parallelism in many other things with the sight. *Bacon*

Parallelable (pa'-ra-lel-a-bl), *a.* That may be equalled. *Sp. Hall*. [Rare.]

Parallelinerved, **Parallelinerve** (pa'-ra-lel-i-nér-vd, pa'-ra-lel-i-nér-vé), *a.* In bot. a term applied to a plant having the lateral ribs of the leaf straight, as in *Azine plicatus*; also applied to a plant the veins of whose leaves are straight and almost parallel but united at the summit, as in grasses.

Parallelism (pa'-ra-lel-izm), *n.* 1. State of being parallel.—*Parallelism of the earth's axis*, that position of the terrestrial axis by which, in its annual motion round the sun, it preserves at all times the same direction, as if the orbital movement had no existence, and is carried round parallel to itself, pointing always to the same vanishing point in the sphere of the fixed stars. 2. Resemblance, or an instance of resemblance, in a number of important particulars; correspondence, as of passages in Imagery, sense, or grammatical construction. 3. *Parallelism* in sentences, in words, and in the order of words. *Paley*.—4. A comparison. 'To draw a parallelism between that ancient and this more modern nothing.' *Glanville*.

Parallelistic (pa'-ra-lel-ist'ik), *a.* Of the nature of or involving parallelism.

Parallelize (pa'-ra-lel-iz), *v.t.* To render parallel.

Parallelism (pa'-ra-lel-izm), *a.* Matchless. *Beau. & Ft.*

Parallelly (pa'-ra-lel-ly), *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

Parallelogram (pa'-ra-lel'ô-gram), *n.* [Gr. *parallelogrammos*—*parallel*, and *gramme*, a stroke in writing, from *graphein*, to write.] 1. In geom. a four-sided figure composed of straight lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal.



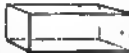
2. Popularly, a quadrilateral figure of more length than breadth. A right-angled parallelogram is usually termed a *rectangle*, and when it is both rectangular and equilateral it is called a *square*.—*Parallelogram of forces*, in meck. the name given to a theorem in the composition of forces to this effect. 'Any two forces acting at the same point, and represented in magnitude and direction by two

straight lines, are equivalent to a third force, which is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram constructed with the two lines as its adjacent sides.'

Parallelogrammatic (pa'-ra-lel'ô-gram-mat'ik), *a.* Relating to a parallelogram.

Parallelogrammic, **Parallelogrammical** (pa'-ra-lel'ô-gram'mik, pa'-ra-lel'ô-gram'mik-al), *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

Paralleloiped (pa'-ra-lel'ô-pi'ped), *n.* [See PARALLELOPIPEDON.] In geom. a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram. A brick is a familiar example of this figure.



Paralleloipedon (pa'-ra-lel'ô-pi'ped-on), *n.* [Gr., a body with parallel surfaces—*parallel*, parallel, and *epipedon*, on the ground, on a level with it, plane, superficial—*epi*, upon, and *pedon*, the ground.] Same as *Paralleloiped*, which is the abbreviated form of the word.

Par (pa), *pr.*

Pa (pa), *pr.*

Pi (pi), *pr.*

Pe (pe), *pr.*

Pa (pa), *pr.*

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boles the parameter of the axis is the double ordinate drawn through the focus; also, the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and its corresponding ordinate, or it is a straight line quadruple of the distance between the vertex of the diameter and the directrix. In the ellipse and hyperbola the parameter of a diameter is a third proportional to that diameter and its conjugate. The term is also used in a general sense to denote the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.—*Parameters of the orbits*, in astron. the name formerly given to what are now generally termed the elements of the orbits.

Paramo (pa'-ra-mô), *n.* The name given in South America to a mountainous district covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. *Brande & Cox*.

Paramorph (par'-a-morf), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *morphê*, shape.] In mineral, a pseudomorph formed by paramorphism.

See PSEUDOMORPH, PARAMORPHISM.

Paramorphism (par'-a-morf'izm), *n.* In mineral, a term applied to designate a variety of pseudomorphism, or one of the processes by which pseudomorphism is effected, in which a change of the molecular structure of the mineral takes place without alteration of external form or chemical constitution. An example is seen in the monoclinic crystals of fused sulphur, which gradually become opaque, and are then found to be made up of crystalline particles having the triclinic form of sulphur crystallized from fusion at a low temperature. See PSEUDOMORPH.

Paramorphous (par'-a-morf'us), *a.* Of or pertaining to paramorphism; formed by paramorphism.

Paramour (par'-a-mour), *n.* [According to Fergus the vernacular Irish name.] A peculiar flint, the gigantic potstone, common in the chalk near Norwich and Belfast. These flints appear to have been scaphites allied to the sponges.

Paramount (par'-a-mount), *a.* [Norm. *paramont*, also *paramont*, above—*par*, or *per*, through, completely, and *mont*, above. See AMOUNT.] 1. Superior in power or jurisdiction; as, lord paramount, the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. In England the sovereign is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount.—2. Eminent, of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor paramount. *Bacon*

3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually paramount to all other considerations.

Their paramount duty is to consult for the interests of the whole. *Brougham*

Paramount (par'-a-mount), *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order. 'Their mighty paramount.' *Milton*

Paramountcy (par'-a-mount-si), *n.* The condition or rank of being paramount. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Paramountly (par'-a-mount-ly), *adv.* In a paramount manner. *Coleridge*.

Paramour (par'-a-môr), *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, with love—*par*=*L. per*, by, *amour*, *L. amor*, love.] 1. A lover; a wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely berry of fair ladies sat,
Courtied of many a jolly paramour. *Spenser*

2. A mistress. *Shak*.—3. According to present usage, one who takes the place of a husband or wife without possessing the rights.

Paragon (pa'-ra-gon), *n.* [Fr. See PARAGON.] A variety of black marble which the ancients obtained from Egypt and Greece. *Worcester*.

Paranthine (par'-an-thin), *n.* A species of ascorbic acid.

Para-nut (par'-a-nut), *n.* [From the town of Para, in Brazil.] The Brazil-nut.

Paranymph (par'-a-nimf), *n.* [Or *paranymphos*—*para*, by, and *nymphê*, a bride or spouse.] 1. In ancient Greece, a bridesman; one who accompanied the bridegroom in bringing home the bride. *Milton*. 2. One who countenances and supports another.

Sin hath got a paranymph and a solicitor,
Warrant, and an advocate. *Jer. Taylor*

Parapegm (par'-a-pem), *n.* [Gr. *parapegma*, anything fixed beside or near a tablet—*para*,

Paratonic (par-a-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to paratonic; characterized by paratonic. *H. Sweet.*

Paratartaric (par-a-tar'tar'ik), *a.* [Or *para*, near to, and *tartaric*.] Resembling tartaric acid. — *Paratartaric acid*, racemic acid, which resembles the tartaric.

Parataxis (par-a-tak'sis), *n.* [Or, from *para-*, beside, and *taxis*, to arrange.] In grammar, parataxis, to arrange side by side — *para*, beside, and *taxis*, to arrange. In grammar, the mere ranging of propositions one after another, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to the mind, without marking their dependence on each other by way of consequence or the like. It is opposed to *synaxis*. *Brandis & Cox.*

Parathermic (par-a-ther'mik), *a.* [Or *para*, beside, and *thermic*, heat.] Resembling heat. — *Parathermic rays*, the name given by Sir J. Herschel to certain rays in the solar spectrum, which abound in the red and orange bands.

Parathetic (pa-rath'e-tik), *a.* [Or *para*, beside, and *thetic*, a placing, from *thesis*, to place.] 1. In grammar, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case. — 2. The name given by some philologists to what is often considered the first stage in the development of language, in which language consists merely of monosyllabic roots, and in which grammatical relations are expressed by the juxtaposition of roots. The same root, according to the position in a sentence, may perform the function of a noun, an adjective, verb, etc. Chinese is an example of a language in the stage of parathetic. Languages in this stage are often called *isolating languages*. — 3. In rhetoric, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterward expanded. — 4. In printing, the matter contained between two brackets (). — 5. In the Great Ch. a prayer offered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

Parathetic (par-a-thet'ik), *a.* In grammar, pertaining or relating to parathetic; placed in apposition, as two nouns.

Paratonic (pa-rat'on-ik), *a.* [Or *para*, about, and *tonic*, a setting.] In mineralogy, having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number.

Paratonic (par-a-ton'ik), *a.* [Or *para*, beside, and *tonic*.] Sensitive to light; applied especially to plants. *Hemmer.*

Paratonic (par-a-ton'ik), *a.* [Or *para*, from *para*, to ward off, and *tonic*, thunder.] A potent metallic rod employed as a lightning conductor.

Paratonic, *adv.* Corruption of *Paratonic*. *Chambers.*

Paravall (par-a-väl'), *a.* [Norm. and O. Fr. *paravall* — *par*, by, and *vall*, down; comp. *paravall*, with the opposite meaning.] Inferior, lowest; in feudal law, applied to the lowest tenant holding under a man or immediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant in capite, who holds immediately of the sovereign.

Paravall, *adv.* Corruption of *Paravall*. [Fr. *par*, by, and *vall*, down.] In front; publicly. *Spranger.*

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A man distressed with thirst in the parched places of the wilderness, searches every hill but finds no water. *Reynolds.*

Parch (pärch), *v. t.* To be scorched or unusually burned; to become very dry.

We were better parched in Adickson. *Shelton.*

Parchedness (pärch'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity. *Dr. H. More.*

Parchingly (pärch'ing-ly), *adv.* In a parching manner; scorchedly.

Parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* [Fr. *parche-mine*, Fr. *pergamene*, from L. *pergamena*, *pergamina* (*charta*, paper, understood), *pergamene*, lit. paper of Pergama, from *Perge* or *Pergama*, in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about a. d. 300, papyrus having become rare on account of the prohibition of its export from Egypt by Ptolemy Epiphanus.] The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair from the skin, reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument, and smoothing the surface with pumice stones covered with pulverized chalk or slaked lime. — *Parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*. See under *PAPER*.

Parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* Same as *Parchment*.

The Neivian hypothesis was more parchmentous and less hypothetical than previous astronomical theories. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* [L. *pergamene*, *pergamene*, and *pergamene*] Same as *Parchment*.

This is the Law of Parchment, which prohibits, without a proven necessity, the multiplication of entities, powers, principles or causes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

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Parity (pär'ti-ti), *n.* [Fr. *parité*, L. *paritas*, equality, parity, from *par*, equal.] The condition of being equal or equivalent; like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning.

Where there is no *parity* of principle, there is no basis for comparison. *De Quincey*.

Park (pärk), *n.* [A word occurring in the Teutonic, Romance, and Celtic tongues, and of somewhat doubtful origin, but probably from L.L. *parcus*, a park, an inclosure for animals, from L. *parcere*, to spare, the literal meaning being thus a piece of land reserved. The E. *park* may therefore be directly from Fr. *parc*, with which the earlier A. Sax. *pearrec*, a park, would combine and so disappear.] 1. In a legal sense, a large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, by the monarch's grant, or by prescription. The only distinction between a *chace* and a *park* was, that the latter was inclosed, whereas a *chace* was always open, and they both differed from a *forest*, inasmuch as they had no peculiar courts or judicial officers, nor any particular laws.—2. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland, surrounding or adjoining a mansion-house, devoted to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, but chiefly to the support of a herd of deer, though sometimes to cattle and sheep.—3. Any piece of public ground, generally in or near a large town, laid out and cultivated for the sole purpose of pleasure and recreation, without any regard to the size of the ground or the style of the arrangement.—In Scotland, an inclosed piece of ground suitable for tillage or pasture; a cultivated field.—5. † A large net placed on the margin of the sea, with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. *Hollyband*.—*Park of artillery* or *artillery park*, the train of artillery, with carriages, cannon, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; also, the space occupied by such a train.—*Engineer park*, the whole equipment of stores, trenching tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department in the field; also, the place where these are stored, and where the officers and men of this branch are camped.—*Park of provisions*, the place where the sutlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread wagons are stationed.—*Park hack*, a horse hired for use in a public park.—*Park phaeton*, a small, low carriage for use in parks.

Park (pärk), *v.t.* 1. To inclose in a park. How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale? A little herd of England's tim'rous deer. *Shak.*

2. To bring together in a park or compact body; as, to *park* the artillery. *De Quincey*.

Parks (pärks), *n.* A curious fossil from the old red sandstone of Scotland and England. They are egg packets, probably of some species of the crustacean genus *Pterygotus*, which is found in the same beds.

Parken (pär'ken), *n.* A kind of cake made with treacle and oatmeal and usually flavoured with ginger. [Provincial English.]

Parker (pär'ker), *n.* The keeper of a park. 'A *parker*, forester, or warrenner.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Parkesine (pär'kein), *n.* A substance so called from Mr. *Parkes*, of Birmingham. Its basis is almost any vegetable fibre, the inflammable nature of which is subdued by the addition of certain mineral neutral salts. Naphtha is used as a solvent. Another component is oil, which may or may not be hardened by chloride of sulphur. The mixture gradually becomes a hard mass. While in a pasty condition it can be moulded into a great variety of forms, and has been used to some extent for similar purposes as gutta percha and ebonite.

Parkia (pär'ki-a), *n.* [From Mungo *Park*.] A genus of Leguminosae, including the *P. africana*, or African locust-tree.

Parkinsonia (pär-kin-sō-ni-a), *n.* [After John *Parkinson*, a chemist in London, and author of some botanical works.] A genus of leguminous plants of the sub-order Caealpinae. *P. aculeata* (Jerusalem thorn, or Barbadoes flower-fence), a West Indian tree or shrub, growing to the height of 10 to 15 feet, presents, when in full flower, one of the most beautiful objects in the vegetable kingdom. It is furnished with spines, and is extensively used in tropical countries for hedges, being now commonly used for this purpose not only in Central America but also in the East Indies.

Parkish (pär'kiah), *a.* Relating to or resembling a park.

bling a park. 'Would give it a very elegant, tasteful, *parkish* appearance.' *J. Baillie*.

Park-keeper (pärk'kēp-ēr), *n.* One who has the custody of a park.

Parkleaves (pärk'lēvz), *n.* A popular name for *Hypericum Androsaemum*.

Parlance (pär'lans), *n.* [O. Fr., from *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, to speak. See **PARLEY**.] Conversation; discourse; talk.

A hate of gossip *parlance*, and of sway,
Crown'd Isabel, thro' all her placid life. *Tennyson*.

—In common *parlance*, in the usual mode of speech; in ordinary language.

Parlet (pär'l), *n.* Conversation; talk; treaty or discussion. See **PARLEY**.

They ended *parle*, and both addressed for fight. *Millon*.

Parlet (pär'l), *v.t.* To talk; to confer with a view to come to an understanding; to discuss orally.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance. *Shak.*

Parleous, Parleyous (pär'lē-kū), *v.t.* or *t.* [Fr. *parler à queue*, to speak at the tail.]

In the *Presbyterian Church*, to recapitulate, as the clergymen of the congregation, the substance of the discourses delivered by his brethren who had come to assist him at the communion.

At the close it was the custom of our minister to *parleyous* the addresses of the clergymen who had assisted him—that is, he repeated the substance of them and enforced their lessons.

Parleous, Parleyous (pär'lē-kū), *n.* A recapitulation of discourses previously delivered.

Parlement, *n.* [Fr. See **PARLIAMENT**.] An assembly for consultation; a place for conference or discourse; a consultation. *Chaucer*.

Parley (pär'li), *v.t.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak, O. Fr. *parolere*, from L.L. *parabolare*, to speak, from L. *parabola*, a comparison, later a word. See **PARABLE**.] To speak with another; to discourse; to confer on some point of mutual concern; especially to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace. 'And didst in signs again *parley* with sin.' *Shak.*

They are at hand
To *parley* or to fight. *Shak.*

Parley (pär'li), *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; specifically, a conference with an enemy in war; a hasty and informal treating between two parties prepared to fight.

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden*.

Left single, in bold *parley*, ye, of yore,
Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath. *Wordsworth*.

—To beat or sound a *parley* (*milit.*), to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

Parliament (pär'lī-men't), *n.* [Fr. *parlement* (Sp. It. and Pg. *parlamento*), composed of *parler*, to speak, and the term. *-ment*, as in *complement*, &c. See **PARLEY**.] 1. A meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation; an assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs; a supreme national or general council.

Till the war-drum throb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were fur'd,
In the *Parliament* of man, the Federation of the world. *Tennyson*.

2. The grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the House of Lords and House of Commons. The House of Lords includes lords *spiritual* and *temporal*; the former being archbishops and bishops, the latter dukes or princes of the blood royal, other dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons—all being 'peers of the United Kingdom'; to these were added, by treaties of union with Scotland in 1707, and Ireland in 1800, 16 Scotch and 28 Irish *representative* peers, chosen by the general nobility in each country—the Scotch *representative* peers for each successive parliament, the Irish *representative* peers for life. According to the Reform Acts of 1867 and 1868, the House of Commons should consist of 658 members, viz.

England and Wales, 187 representatives of counties, 301 of cities and boroughs, and 5 of universities; Scotland, 52 representatives of counties, 26 of cities and boroughs, and 2 of universities; Ireland, 64 representatives of counties, 39 of cities and boroughs, and 2 of universities. The authority of parliament extends over the United Kingdom, and all its colonies and foreign possessions. It must meet at least once a year for the despatch of business. The word *parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings *vitengemot*, the meeting of wise men or sages.—*Act of parliament*, a statute, law, or edict made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual, and the commons in parliament assembled. They cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed but by the same authority of parliament which created them.—3. In France, before the revolution of 1789, one of several principal judicial courts of the country.—4. In law, an assembly of the members of the two Temples (Inner and Middle) to consult upon the affairs of the society.—5. Ginger-bread in small, thin, hard cakes. 'Gorging the boy with apples and *parliament*.' *Thackeray*.—*Parliament heel* (*naut.*), the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, &c.; or the causing her to incline a little on one side so as to clean the side turned out of water, and cover it with fresh composition.

Parliamentary (pär'lī-men'tāl), *a.* Pertaining to parliament; *parliamentary*. *Poase*.

Parliamentarian (pär'lī-men-tā'ri-an), *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Parliamentarian (pär'lī-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to King Charles I.

Parliamentary (pär'lī-men't-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority.—2. Enacted or done by parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act.—3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.—*Parliamentary agent*, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in the promotion of or opposition to private bills, and otherwise in relation to private business in parliament.—*Parliamentary committee*, a committee of the members of the House of Peers or of the House of Commons appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house. Any bill or any subject brought before the house may, if the house thinks proper, be referred to a committee, and all private bills, such as bills for railways, canals, roads, or other undertakings in which the public are concerned, are referred to committees of each house before they are sanctioned.—*Parliamentary train*, a train which, by enactment of parliament, is obliged to be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down journeys) for the conveyance of third class passengers at a penny a mile.

Parliamentary (pär'lī-men-tā'ri), *n.* Same as *Parliamentarian*. *A. Wood*.

Parlour (pär'lēr), *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, from *parler*, to speak. See **PARLEY**.] 1. The apartment in a convent where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with friends or visitors.—2. The room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company, or from a dining-room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose.—3. An apartment in taverns, public-houses, and the like, more retired than the tap-room, and where the frequenters usually meet for a social chat over their liquor. *Dickens*.

Parlour-boarder (pär'lēr-bōrd-ēr), *a.* A boarder who dines with the family.

Parlous (pär'lūs), *a.* [Old form of *perilous*.] 1. Perilous; dangerous. 'Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.' *Shak.*—2. Inclined to expose one's self to peril; venturesome. 'A *parlous* boy.' *Shak.*—3. Notable; striking; keen. 'A *parlous* wit.' *Dryden*.

Parlously (pär'lūs-lī), *adv.* In a parlous manner; dangerously; venturesomely; excessively; shrewdly.

You seem to be *parlously* in love with learning. *Beau. & Fl.*

8. Share of labour, action, or influence; allotted duty; particular office or business.

Accuse not nature; she hath done her *part*. *Milton.*

9. Character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance.

And then the Justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so be plays his *part*. *Shak.*

10. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither straight: this *part* of his
Conjoints with my disease. *Shak.*

11. In *math.* such portion of any quantity as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity; as, three is a *part* of twelve. It is the opposite of *multiple*.—12. In *music*, one of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony; as, the *treble*, *tenor*, or *bass part*; the *violin part*; the *clarinet part*.—13. *pt.* Qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments; excellent or superior endowments; talents above the ordinary; as, a man of *parts*.

Such licentious *parts* tend for the most part to the hurt of the English. *Spenser.*

For comparison of *Genius*, *Wisdom*, *Abilities*, *Talents*, *Parts*, *Ingenuity*, *Capacity*, *Cleverness*, see under *GENIUS*.—14. *pt.* Quarters; regions; districts.

When he had gone over those *parts*, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece. *Acts vi. 2.*

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

—For *my* (his, her, &c.) *part*, so far as concerns me (him, her).—For the *most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise.—In *part*, in some degree or extent; partly.—In *good part*, favourably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.

God accepteth it in *good part* at the hands of faithful man. *Hooker.*

—In *ill part*, unfavourably; with displeasure.—*Part and parcel*, an essential portion; a part. 'She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place.' *Howitt.*—*Part and pertinent*, in *Scots law*, a term used in charters and dispositions. 'Thus lands are disposed with *parts and pertinents*; and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes connected with the lands, such as a seat in a parish church. See *PERTINENT*.—*Part of speech*, in *gram.* a sort or class of words of a particular character as regards their meaning or relations to other words in a sentence. Thus, the noun is a *part of speech*, denoting the names of things; the verb is a *part of speech* expressing motion, action, or being.

Part (pär't), *v.t.* [Fr. *partir*, to part, to divide, to separate; L. *partio*, *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part. In 8 directly from Fr. *partir* (*v.t.*), to depart, to go away.] 1. To divide; to separate or break into two or more pieces.

Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Lev. ii. 6.*

2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts ii. 45*.—3. To cause to sunder or go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. *Ruth i. 17.*

4. To hold apart; to intervene betwixt; to interpose between; to separate, as combatants. 'The narrow seas that *part* the French and English.' *Shak.* 'Part them; they are incensed.' *Shak.*

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

5. To secrete. [Rare.]

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

6. *Naut.* to break; to suffer the breaking of; as, the ship *parted* her cables.—7. To separate or purify, as metals.—8.† To leave; to quit; to depart from. 'Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies.' *Shak.*

Part (pär't), *v.i.* 1. To be separated, removed, or detached; to divide; to move apart. 'Make thy knotted and combined locks to *part*, and each particular hair to stand on end.' *Shak.*—2. To let go hold; to give up; to quit; to lose; followed by *with* or *from*.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

Celia, for thy sake I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*

3. To go away from another or others; to bid farewell; to quit each other; to take leave; may be followed by *with* or *from*. 'A little after you had *parted* with him.' *Tennyson.*

He wrung Bassano's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

4. To have a share; to share.

As his *part* is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his *part* be that tarrieth by the staff: they shall *part* alike. *1 Sam. xxx. 24.*

5. To break; to be torn asunder; as, the cable *parted*.—To *part from an anchor* (*naut.*), to break a cable; a vessel is said to *part from an anchor* when she is driven from it by the breaking of the cable.—6.† [Fr. *partir*, to depart.] To go away; to set out; to depart.

Thy father
Embraced me, *parting* for 'th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

7.† To die. *Shak.*

Part (pär't), *adv.* Partly; in some measure. *Shak.*

Partable (pär't-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being parted; divisible.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his mistresses. *Camden.*

2.† Having a share. *Lydgate.*

Partage (pär'täj), *n.* [Fr. *partage*, from L. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] 1. Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing.—2. Part; portion; share.

I know my brother in the love he bears me
Will not deny me *partage* in his sadness. *Ford.*

Partake (pär-täk), *v.t.* pret. *partook*; pp. *partaken*; ppr. *partaking*. [Part and take.]

1. To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate: used absolutely or followed by *of* or *in* before the object shared; as, all men *partake* of the common bounties of Providence.—2. To have something of the character or nature of; to have features in common with: followed by *of*.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general.

3. To be admitted to hear; to share in communications: absolute or followed by *of*.

You may *partake* of anything we say;
We speak no treason. *Shak.*

4.† To take up the part or cause of another; to side with another.

Canst thou, O cruel! say I love thee not,
When I against myself with thee *partake*. *Shak.*

Partake (pär-täk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *partook*; ppr. *partaken*. 1. To have a part in; to share. 'Pursue the triumph, and *partake* the gale.' *Pope.*

My royal father lives;
I let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2.† To admit to a part; to make a partaker of.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privacy. *Spenser.*

3.† To share out; to distribute; to communicate.

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shak.*

Partaker (pär-täk'är), *n.* 1. One who has or takes a part, share, or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator: usually followed by *of* or *in*. 'If the Gentiles have been made *partakers* of their spiritual things.' *Rom. xv. 27.* 'Wish me *partaker* in thy happiness.' *Shak.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets. *Mat. xxiii. 30.*

2.† An accomplice; an associate.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. *Ps. i. 18.*

Partan (pär'tn), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *partan*, a partan, crab.] A common sea-crab; an edible crab. 'Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a *partan*.' *Sir R. Sibbald.* [Scotch.]

Parted (pär'ted), *p. and a.* 1. Separated; divided; severed.—2.† Dead. And, hence, *timely-parted*, having died a natural death. 'A *timely-parted* ghost.' *Shak.*—3.† Endowed with parts or abilities. *Shak.*—4. In *bot.* applied to leaves cleft or divided nearly to the base.—5. In *her.* divided. See *PART*.

Parten,† *v.i. inf.* To take part. *Chaucer.*

Parten (pär'tär), *n.* One that parts or separates.

The *parten* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Parterre (pär'tär), *n.* [Fr. a flower-bed, a plot for flowers—*par*, on, by, and *terre*, earth, ground.] 1. In *hort.* a system of beds of different shapes and sizes in which flowers are cultivated, connected together with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

There are as many kinds of gardening as poetry; your makers of *partierres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers. *Spenser.*

2. The pit of a French theatre.

Partheniad (pär-thē-ni-ad), *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *ode*, a song.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

Parthenic (pär-thē-nik), *a.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin.] Pertaining to the Spartan Parthenis, or illegitimate children born in Laconia during the absence of the warriors at the first Messenian war.

Parthenogenesis (pär-thē-nō-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production.] 1. In *zool.* a term applied to the production of new individuals from virgin or rather imperfect females without the intervention of a male; the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum, without any renewal of fertilization. Parthenogenesis is one of the phenomena of so-called alternate generation. Called also *Digenesis*.—2. In *bot.* the production of perfect seed with embryo, without the application of pollen.

By Professor Owen, who first employed the term, *Parthenogenesis* is applied also to the processes of gemination and fission, as exhibited in sexless beings or in virgin females; but it seems best to consider these phenomena separately. Strictly, the term *Parthenogenesis* ought to be confined to the production of new individuals from virgin females by means of ova, which are enabled to develop themselves without the contact of the male element.

H. A. Nicholson.

Parthenology (pär-thē-nō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *logos*, discourse.] In *pathol.* a description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

Parthenon (pär-thē-non), *n.* [Gr. from *parthenos*, a virgin, i.e. Minerva.] A celebrated Grecian temple of Minerva, or more properly Athena Parthenos, on the Acropolis of Athens. It was built of marble, and was a peripteral octostyle, with 17 columns on the sides; its length 223 feet, breadth 102, and height to the base of the pediments 66 feet. It was almost reduced to ruins in 1687 by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder which the Turks had placed in it, during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. Part of the Parthenon ruins has been utilized in modern buildings, and the more precious pieces of sculpture have been dispersed among various European collections, yet nevertheless it still bears an imposing aspect.

Parthenope (pär-thē-nō-pē), *n.* [From *Parthenos*, the ancient and poetical name of Naples.] One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. De Gasparis, of Naples, 11th May, 1850. It revolves round the sun in 1402 days, and is about two-and-a-half times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Parthian (pär-thi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parthia or its inhabitants.—*Parthian arrow*, a shaft aimed at an adversary while pretending to fly from or avoid him; a *parthian shot*: a figurative expression derived from the habit of the ancient Parthians in war.

Partial (pär'shal), *a.* [Fr., from L. *pars*, *partis*, a part. See *PART*.] 1. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. 'All *partial* evil, universal good.' *Pope.*

The weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

2. Biased to one party; inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

3. Inclined to favour without principle or reason. 'A fond and *partial* parent.' *Pope.*

To observations which ourselves we make,
We grow more *partial* for the observer's sake. *Pope.*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others; having a predilection; fond. 'Not *partial* to an inordinate display of wealth.' *Sir W. Scott.*—5. In *bot.* being one of several subordinates: applied to subdivisions; as, a *partial umbel*; a *partial peduncle*; a *partial involucre*, one placed at the foot of a *partial umbel*.—*Partial counsel*, in *Scots law*, improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; a similar ground of declination of the jurisdiction of a judge.—*Partial differential*, in *math.* a differential of a function of two or more variables, obtained by differentiating with respect to one of the variables

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

only.—*Partial fractions*, in *alg.* fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction.—*Partial loss*, in *marine insurance*, is one in which the damage done to the thing insured is not so complete as to amount to a total loss, either actual or constructive. The insurer is therefore not entitled to abandon or give up the remains of the ship or cargo, and claim the entire insurance money; but he is bound to keep his ship or goods, and claim only in proportion to his actual loss or damage.

Partialism (pär'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the partialists.

Partialist (pär'shal-ist), *n.* 1. One who is partial.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, You will forgive me this wrong. *Ep. Morton.*

2. In *theol.* one who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect.

Partiality (pär'shal-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being partial; (a) inclination to favour one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side. 'Polybius, reprehending Timæus for his *partiality* against Agathocles.' *Hume.* (b) A special fondness; a stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting. *Roget.*

Partialize (pär'shal-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *partialized*; ppr. *partializing*. To render partial. [Rare.]

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize* The unstopping firmness of my upright soul. *Shak.*

Partially (pär'shal-li), *adv.* 1. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favour or dislike.

If *partially* assisted, or leagued in office, 'Thou dost deliver more or less than truth, Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*

2. In part; not totally; as, the body may be *partially* affected with disease: the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed.

Partibility (pär-ti-bil-i-ti), *n.* The quality of being partible; susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability; as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

Partible (pär-ti-bl), *a.* [*L. partibilis*, from *partio*, to divide.] Capable of being parted or separated; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible*.

These chieftainships, and perhaps even the kingdoms themselves, though not *partible*, followed a very different rule of succession from that of primogeniture. *Hallam.*

Partibus (pär-ti-bus), *n.* [*L. the parties* (being so and so as stated), ablative pl. of *pars*, a part, a party.] In *Scots law*, a note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there be only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words, '*and others*.'

Particote (pär-ti-kät), *n.* [*L. peritica*, a measuring-rod.] A rod of land. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Participable (pär-tis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [See **PARTICIPATE**.] Capable of being participated or shared. *Norris.*

Participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *a.* [*L. participans*. See **PARTICIPATE**.] Sharing; having a share or part; followed by *of*.

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations. *Watson.*

Participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *n.* 1. One participating; a partaker; one having a share or part. '*Participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rites.' *Warburton.*—2. A member of a semi-religious order of knight-hood, founded by Sixtus V. in honour of our Lady of Loretto. The members of this order, which was soon extinguished, were allowed to marry.

Participantly (pär-tis'i-pant-li), *adv.* In a participating manner; so as to participate.

Participate (pär-tis'i-pät), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *participated*; ppr. *participating*. [*L. participo*, *participatum*—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To partake; to take a part; to have a share in common with others. Generally followed by *of* or *in*, now more commonly the latter before the object shared. 'He would *participate of* their wants.' *Sir J. Haywood.*

Time may come when men With angels may *participate*, and find No inconvenient diet nor too light fare. *Milton.*

His delivery and our joy thereon, In both which we, as next *participate*. *Milton.*

2. To have features or characteristics in common with another or others.

Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

Participate (pär-tis'i-pät), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *participated*; ppr. *participating*. 1. To partake; to share; to receive a part of. '*Participate the glory with them*.' *Camden.*

Of fellowship I speak, Such as I seek, fit to *participate* All rational delight. *Milton.*

2. To give a share of; to communicate.

Participation (pär-tis'i-pä'shon), *n.* 1. The state of participating or sharing in common with others.

Beyond *participation* lie My troubles, and beyond relief. *Wordsworth.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

Those duties are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Distribution; division into shares. *Ra-leigh.*—4. Companionship. *Shak.*

Participative (pär-tis'i-pät-iv), *a.* Capable of participating.

Participator (pär-tis'i-pät-ér), *n.* One who participates; one who partakes with another; as, *participators* in our misfortunes.

Participial (pär-tis'i-pät-ál), *a.* [*L. participialis*. See **PARTICIPLE**.] 1. Having the nature and use of a participle.—2. Formed from a participle; as, a *participial* noun.

Participial (pär-tis'i-pät-ál), *n.* A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle.

The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of *participles*. *Prof. Gibbs.*

Participialize (pär-tis'i-pät-ál-iz), *v.t.* To form into a participle. [Rare.]

Participially (pär-tis'i-pät-ál-li), *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

Participle (pär-tis'i-pil), *n.* [*L. participium*, from *particepe*, participating, partaking—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take; comp. *principium*, from *L. principium*.] 1. In *gram.* a part of speech, so called because it partakes of the character both of a verb and an adjective. The participle differs from the adjective in that it implies time, and therefore applies to a specific act, whereas the adjective designates only an attribute, as a habitual quality or characteristic, without regard to time. Thus 'Jupiter tonans' may be translated either 'Jupiter when thundering' or 'Jupiter who is in the habit of thundering,' that is, 'thundering Jupiter.' In the former case *tonans*, as well as its English equivalent, is a participle; in the latter both are adjectives. When we say, 'he has learned his lesson,' we have regard to a specific act done at a certain time; but in the phrase 'a learned man,' *learned* designates a habitual quality. In the former case *learned* is a participle; in the latter, an adjective. There are two participles in English: the present—ending in *-ing*, and the past—ending, in regular verbs, in *-ed*. The verbal noun in *-ing*, often said to be the present participle used as a noun, in reality represents the Anglo-Saxon termination *-ung*, of verbal substantives. Participles often lose their original verbal properties and become adjectives; as, *will-ing*, in the phrase, a *willing* heart; *engag-ing*, as *engaging* manners; *accomplished*, as an *accomplished* orator.—2. Anything that partakes of the nature of different things.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such chiefly as are fixed, . . . though they have a motion in their parts; such as are oysters, cockles, and such like. *Bacon.*

Particle (pär-ti-kl), *n.* [*Fr. particule*; *L. particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, part.] 1. A minute part or portion of matter, the aggregation of which parts constitutes the whole mass.

There is not one grain in the universe, . . . nor so much as any one *particle* of it that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as it is applied. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Any very small portion or part; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a *particle* of his property.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

3. In the *R. Cath. CA.* (a) a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread. (b) The smaller breads used in the communion of the laity.

4. In *gram.* a word that is not varied or inflected, as the preposition, conjunction, &c.

or a word that cannot be used alone, as the word *ward* in backward.—*SYN.* Molecule, corpuscle, atom, jot.

Particoloured (pär-ti-kul-ér-d), *a.* Same as *Particoloured*.

Particular (pär-tik'ü-lér), *a.* [*Fr. particulier*; *L.L. particularis*, from *particula*. See **PARTICLE**.] 1. Pertaining to one and not to more; special; not general; as, this remark has a *particular* application.—2. Individual; single; special; apart from others; considered separately; as, what *particular* fault do you refer to? 'Make . . . each *particular* hair to stand on end.' *Shak.*

In what *particular* thought to work I know not. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to a single person or thing; peculiar; characteristic; as, the *particular* properties of a plant. Hence—4. Personal; private; individual. 'These domestic and *particular* broils.' *Shak.* 'Thine own *particular* wrongs.' *Shak.*

Augustus began his career by joining with Antony and Lepidus in a plot for dividing the supreme power, by allowing to be murdered each his own *particular* friends, in order to destroy his enemies, the friends of his vile confederates. *Brougham.*

5. Having something that eminently distinguishes; worthy of attention and regard; not ordinary; notable; as, he brought no *particular* news.—6. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute; circumstantial; of persons or things; as, a full and *particular* account of an accident.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

7. Odd; singular; uncommon; marked; peculiar.

Lady Ruelle . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me. *Rev. R. Graves.*

8. Singularly nice in taste; precise; fastidious; as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

It was rather early in the day for a drinking bout. But the canting crew were not remarkably *particular*. *W. H. Aldrich.*

—*Particular average*. See under **AVERAGE**.—*Particular Baptists*, a branch of the Baptist denomination, who hold the doctrine of a particular or individual election and reprobation, in distinction from others who reject this view.—*Particular estate*, in *law*, that interest which is granted out of an estate in remainder or reversion.—*Particular integral*, in the *integral calculus*, that which arises in the integration of any differential equation by giving a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral.—*Particular lien*. See **LIEN**.—*Particular proposition*, in *logic*, one in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of some part only of the subject.

—*Particular tenant*, the tenant of a particular estate.—*SYN.* Special, single, separate, personal, individual, peculiar, specific, precise, critical, circumstantial, minute, fastidious.

Particular (pär-tik'ü-lér), *n.* 1. A single instance; a single point; distinct, separate, or minute part; as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

2. An individual; a private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest; personal relation.

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

4. Private character; state of an individual; special peculiarity. 'If the *particulars* of each person be considered.' *Milton.*—5. A minute and detailed account; a minute; as, a *particular* of premises; a *particular* of a plaintiff's demand, &c. [Obsolete or used only in legal phrases.]

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Asht.*

—In *particular*, specially; particularly; to particularize. 'This, in *particular*, happens to the lungs.' *Blackmore.*

Particularize (pär-tik'ü-lér), *v.t.* To particularize.

Particularism (pär-tik'ü-lér-izm), *n.* 1. In *theol.* the doctrine of particular election.—2. The doctrine or practice of a state in a federation using its endeavour to promote its own particular interests and conserve its own particular laws, as distinct from those of the federated whole. *Scotsmen newspaper.*

Fäte, fär, fat, fällt; më, met, hér;

pine, pln; nôte, not, möve; tûbe, tub, byll;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. tsy.

Particularist (pär-tik'ü-lär-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of particularism; especially, in *theol.* one who believes in particular election.

Particularity (pär-tik'ü-lär-ü-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being particular; as, (a) minuteness of detail. (b) Singleness; individuality. *Hooker*.—2. That which is particular; as, (a) Petty detail; minute circumstance; particular.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, ... with the like particularities only to be met with on medals. *Addison*.

(b) Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,

Particularities and petty sounds

To cease. *Shak.*

(c) Something peculiar or singular; peculiarity.

I saw an old beathan altar with this particularity, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison*.

Particularization (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz-ä'shon), *n.* The act of particularizing. *Cotteridge*.

Particularism (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz-üm), *v.t. pret. & pp. particularized; ppr. particularizing.* To specify or mention distinctly; to give the particulars of; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Addison*.

Particularism (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz-üm), *v.t. pret. particularized; ppr. particularizing.* To mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters; to give full details. 'In our hasty narrative of the fight we have not paused to *particularize*.' *W. H. Ainsworth*.

Particularly (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz-üm), *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; distinctly; singly; with a specific reference, importance, or interest.

Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South*.

2. In an especial manner; in a high or great degree; as, to be *particularly* unfortunate. 'The Flower and the Leaf with which I was so *particularly* pleased.' *Dryden*.

Particularism (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz-üm), *n.* A detail; a particular. *Dr. H. More*.

Particularness (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz-üm), *n.* Quality of being particular; fastidiousness.

You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for *particularness*. *George Eliot*.

Particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *v.t. pret. particulated; ppr. particulating.* To make mention singly.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irretrageable doctor. *Camden*.

Particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *v.t.* To particularize; to mention. *Fenton*.

Particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *a.* Having the form of an atom or minute particle. [Rare.]

Particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *n.* [Fr.] A part; a party in a dispute. *Chaucer*.

Parting (pär'ting), *p. and a.* 1. Serving to part; dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.—2. Given at separation. 'Give him that *parting* kiss.' *Shak.*—3. Departing; declining.

Parting day

Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imboes
With a new colour as it gasps away,
The last still loveless. *Byron*.

Parting (pär'ting), *n.* 1. The act of dividing or separating; a division; a separation; that which is divided. 'And there were sudden *partings*.' *Byron*. The *parting* of the way.' *Ecc. xli. 21*.—2. In *metal*, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstrua.—3. In *geol.* a fissure in strata; any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds.—4. The division of the hair on the head.

Parting-head (pär'ting-héd), *n.* The bearded slip inserted into the centre of the pulley style to keep apart the upper and lower sashes of a window.

Parting-sand (pär'ting-sand), *n.* In *moulding*, dry sand placed between the two members of a mould to facilitate their separation.

Partisan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* [Fr., from *parti*, a party, from *L. pars, partis*, a part.] 1. An adherent of a party or faction; one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest.

John Locke hated tyranny and persecution as a philosopher; but his intellect preserved him from the violence of a *partisan*. *Mearns*.

2. *Milit.* (a) a member of a party or detachment of troops sent on a special enterprise. (b) A person able in commanding such a

party, or dexterous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy.

Partisan (pär'ti-zan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a party or faction; biased in favour of a party or interest.—2. *Milit.* engaged on a special enterprise; as, a *partisan* corps.—*Partisan ranger (milit.)*, a member of a partisan corps.

Partisan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Dies derives it from the above word, as having meant originally the weapon of a partisan, but this seems doubtful; comp. *Fr. pertuisane*, *Sp. pertusana*, *It. partigiana*, applied to this weapon.] 1. A kind of halbert or pike introduced in the reign of Edward IV. See cut at *SPERAR*.

On battlement and barizan
Gleomed axe and spear and *partisan*. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. A commander's leading staff; a baton; a truncheon.—3. A quarter-staff. *Sir W. Scott*.

Partisanship (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n.* The state or condition of being a partisan; feelings or action characteristic of a partisan.

Partite (pär'ti), *a.* [*L. partitus*, pp. of *partio*, to divide. See *PART*.] In bot. divided to the base. A *partite leaf* is a simple leaf separated nearly to the base. A *partite calyx*, one with divisions reaching nearly to the base.

Partition (pär'ti-shon), *n.* [*L. partitio*, from *partio, partitum*, to divide, to part.] 1. The act of parting or dividing; the act of separating into portions and distributing; as, the *partition* of a kingdom among several other states.—2. The state of being divided; division; separation; distinction. An union in *partition*. *Shak.*—3. And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shak.*—4. Separate part; apartment; compartment. Lodged in a small *partition*. *Milton*.—5. That by which different parts are separated; as, (a) in arch. a wall of stone, brick, or timber, which serves to divide one apartment from another in a building. (b) In bot. the division of a partite leaf; also, the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit; a dissepiment.

Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide. *Dryden*.

5. Part where separation is made.

No sight could pass
Betwix the nice *partitions* of the grass. *Dryden*.

6. In *law*, division, as of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.—

7. In *music*, the arrangement of the several parts of a composition on the same page or pages, above and under one another, so that they may be all under the eye of the conductor or performer. Commonly called a *Score*.—8. In *her.* one of the several divisions made in a coat when the arms of several families are borne all together in one shield on account of intermarriages or otherwise. (See *QUARTERING*). Used adjectively; as, *partition lines*, in *her.* those lines by which the shield is cut or divided perpendicularly, diagonally, &c., as the party per pale, party per bend, &c.—*Partition wall*, a dividing wall. 'A great *partition* wall to keep others out.' *Dr. H. More*.—*Partitions of numbers*, in *math.* the resolution of integers into parts subject to given conditions.

Partition (pär'ti-shon), *v.t.* 1. To divide by walls or partitions.

These sides I understand to be uniform without
though severally *partitioned* within. *Beacon*.

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

Partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *a.* In *gram.* denoting a part; expressing the relation of a part to a whole; as, a *partitive* genitive ('the mountain's brow').

Partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* a word expressing partition; a distributive.

Partitively (pär'ti-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a partitive manner.

Partisan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* and *a.* See *PARTISAN*.

Partlet (pär'tlet), *n.* [From *part*.] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck, worn by women; hence, an old name for a hen, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck; and hence, jocularly applied to a woman.

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here. *Shak.*

Partly (pär'tli), *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly; very often repeated in stating particulars that make up a whole. 'And *partly* by his oaths, which first possessed them, *partly* by the dark night, which did deceive them, but chiefly by my villany.' *Shak.*

Partner (pär'tnér), *n.* [From *part*, the form being influenced by the old *partner*, *co-partner*, O. Fr. *parpener*, from *L.L. partionarius*, from *L. partitio*, a parting or sharing.] 1. One who has part in anything; one who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, a *partner* in joys or sorrows. 'Partner of his fortune.' *Shak.*

I see myself an honour'd guest,
Thy *partner* in the lottery walk
Of letters, genial table-talk,
Or deep dispute and graceful jest. *Trumyon*.

2. One associated with another or others in business pursuits; a member of a partnership; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business. See *PARTNERSHIP*.—3. One who dances with another, either male or female.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you. *Shak.*

4. A husband or wife.—5. *Naut.* a framework or bushing in or around a hole in a deck to receive the heel of a mast, pump, &c., or to form a basis for the pawls of a capstan.—*SYN.* Associate, colleague, coadjutor, confederate, sharer, partaker, spouse, companion.

Partner (pär'tnér), *v.t.* To join; to associate with a partner. 'To be *partnered* with tomboys.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Partnership (pär'tnér-ship), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being a partner; joint interest; participation with another.

He does possession keep,
And is too wise to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden*.

2. The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting conjointly any business, occupation, or calling. Or a voluntary contract by words or writing, between two or more persons, for joining together their money, goods, labour, skill, or all or any of them, upon an agreement that the gain or loss shall be divided in certain proportions amongst them, depending upon the amount of money, capital, stock, &c., furnished by each partner. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract or agreement, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. The members of a partnership are called *nominal* when they have not any actual interest in the trade or business, or its profits; but, by allowing their names to be used hold themselves out to the world as apparently having an interest; *dormant* or *sleeping*, when they are merely passive in the firm, in contradistinction to those who are active and conduct the business as principals, and who are known as *ostensible* partners. A partnership may be limited to a particular transaction or branch of business, without comprehending all the adventures in which any one partner may embark. When the partners in a firm exceed ten where the partnership is for banking purposes, and twenty in other cases, the partnership must be registered under the Companies Act of 1862. In *Scots law*, the partnership is treated as a distinct person, the partners being only its sureties, so that in actions by or against the firm, the individual partners need not be named. Each partner may also sue the firm as if it were a distinct person, and the firm may be made bankrupt without the goods of any of the partners being sequestered.—3. The name of a rule in arithmetic. See *FELLOWSHIP*.

Part-owner (pär'tün-ér), *n.* In *law*, a joint owner or tenant in common, who has a distinct, or at least an independent, although an undivided interest in property along with another or others.

Partridge (pär'tri), *n.* [O.E. *partryks*, *partriche*, *pertriche*, *partrye*, &c., Sc. *pertrik*, O. Fr. *pertrix*, *perdriz*, Mod. Fr. *perdris*, from *L. and Gr. perdriz*, a partridge.] 1. A rascally bird of the genus *Perdix*, of the grouse family (Tetraonidae). The common partridge (*P. cinerea*) is the most plentiful of all game-birds in Britain, and occurs in nearly all parts of Europe, in North Africa, and in some parts of Western Asia. The partridges have a short strong bill, naked at the base, the upper mandible being convex and bent down at the tip. The wings and tail are short, the tarsus as well as the toes naked, and the tarsal not spurred. The upper parts of the plumage are ash-gray finely varied with brown and black. They feed on grain and other seeds, insects and their larvae and pupae. Besides this species there are the red-legged or Guernsey partridge (*P. or Caccobius rufus*), the Greek partridge

and Siberia, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter. It is a dwarf herbaceous plant, with large handsome purple flowers, and is occasionally met with on chalky downs and limestone pastures in England. See ANEMONE.

Pasquill (pas'kwil), *n.* [It. *pasquillo*.] Same as *Pasquinade*. *Burton*.

Pasquill (pas'kwil), *v.t.* Same as *Pasquinade*. **Pasquillant** (pas'kwil-ant), *n.* A writer of pasquils or pasquinades; a satirist; a lampooner; a libeller. *Coleridge*.

Pasquiller (pas'kwil-er), *n.* Same as *Pasquillant*. *Burton*.

Pasquin (pas'kwil), *n.* Same as *Pasquinade*. *Dryden*.

Pasquin (pas'kwil), *v.t.* To pasquinade; to lampoon. 'Not that any man desires to see himself pasquined and affronted.' *Dryden*.

Pasquinade (pas'kwil-ād), *n.* A lampoon or short satirical publication, deriving its name from *Pasquino*, a tailor (others say a cobbler, and others again a barber), who lived about the end of the fifteenth century in Rome, and who was much noted for his caustic wit and satire. Soon after his death satirical placards were attached to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop and placed at the end of the Braschi Palace. The name of the witty tailor was transferred to the statue, and the term *pasquil* or *pasquinade* applied to the placards in which the wags of Rome lampooned well-known personages.

Pass (pas), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *passed* or *past*; *ppr. passing*. [Fr. *passer*, *it. passare*, from *L. passus*, a step, a pace.] 1. To go; to proceed; to be transferred in any way from one place to another; generally followed by an adverb or preposition indicating the kind of motion; as, to *pass away*, from, into, over, under, &c.; without a qualifying expression often to go past a certain person or place; as, we saw him to-day when he *passed*. 'Pass on, weak heart, and leave me.' *Tennyson*.

On high behests his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. *Milton*.

2. To be transferred from one state to another; to alter or change condition or circumstances; to undergo transition. 'Into stillness pass again.' *Tennyson*.

Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . *pass* from just to unjust. *Sir W. Temple*.

3. To move beyond the reach of observation or the like; to vanish; to disappear; to be lost; hence, to depart from life; to die.

Vex not his ghost, O let him *pass*! he hates him
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shak.*

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden*.

He *past*, a soul of nobler tone;
My spirit loved and loves him yet. *Tennyson*.

4. To elapse; to be spent.

The time when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke*.

5. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes.

But I have heard it was this bill that *pass'd*.
And fear of change at home, that drove him hence. *Tennyson*.

6. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received; as, bank-notes *pass* as a substitute for coin.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Fulton*.

7. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation.

God made him, and therefore let him *pass* for a man. *Shak.*

8. To occur; to be present; to take place.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts*.

9. To determine; to give judgment or sentence. 'Though well we may not *pass* upon his life.' *Shak.*—10. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting.—11. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected; as, we saw the act, but let it *pass*.—12. To move through any duct or opening.

Such (substances) whose tenacity exceeds the power of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot*.

13. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

14. To be transferred from one owner to another; as, the land *passed* to other owners.

15.† To go beyond bounds; to be extraordinary.

Why this *passer*, Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Shak.*

16. To go successfully through an inspection or examination; specifically, in universities, to go through an ordinary examination, or one necessary for a degree, but without taking honours.—17.† To care; to have regard; usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak. *Shak.*

[Prof. Morley says that *pass*, in this sense, is from *L. patior, passus*, to suffer.]—To *come* to *pass*, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist.—To *pass away*, (a) to move from sight; to vanish; hence, to die.

I thought to *pass away* before, but yet alive I am. *Tennyson*.

(b) To be spent; to be lost.

A good part of their lives *passes away* without thinking. *Locke*.

—To *pass by*, to move near and beyond a certain person or place; as, he *passed by* as we stood in the road.—To *pass into*, to unite and blend, as two substances or colours, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.—To *pass on*, to proceed.—To *pass over*, to go or move from side to side; to cross; as, to *pass over* to the other side.

Pass (pas), *v.t.* 1. To move near and go beyond; to go by, beyond, over, under, through, across, along, and the like; to move from side to side or from end to end of; as, to *pass* a house; to *pass* or *cross* a river.—2. To experience; to undergo; to suffer.

She loved me for the dangers I had *passed*. *Shak.*

3. To live through; to spend; used of time. 'A lady, who had *passed* the winter in London with her husband.' *Addison*.

O, I have *pass'd* a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shak.*

4. To let go by without care or notice; to take no notice of.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden*.

5. To transcend; to exceed; to excel; to surpass.

Thy love to me was wonderful, *passing* the love of women. *2 Sam. I. 26.*

6. To transfer from one person, place, or condition to another; to make to change hands; to hand over; to send; to circulate; to deliver; to make over; to communicate. 'Pass the happy news.' *Tennyson*.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon*.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison*.

7. To meet successfully the demands or requirements of; to undergo successfully, as an examination, ordeal, or the like; as, to *pass* an examination or a board of examiners; specifically, to obtain the legislative or official sanction of; to be enacted by.

Neither of these bills has yet *passed* the House of Commons. *Swift*.

8. To forward by degrees; to cause to advance by stages of progress; to carry on successfully through an examination, ordeal, or the like; specifically, to give legal or official sanction to; to enact; to ratify; to allow as valid or just.

My lord, and shall we *pass* the bill
I mentioned half an hour ago? *Tennyson*.

9. To give forth; to utter; to pronounce; as, to *pass* a sentence of death. 'My doom, which I have *passed* upon her.' *Shak.*—10.† To bring to completion; to make an end of; to accomplish; to finish.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*

11. In *fencing*, to perform; to execute; to do. 'To see thee *pass* thy puncto.' *Shak.*—12. To void, as faces and the like.—13.† To care for; to regard; to heed; usually with a negative.

Have no regard to flatterers.
Nor *pass* not what they say. *Ant. Munday*.

[Prof. Morley says that *pass*, in this sense, is from *L. patior, passus*, to suffer.]—To *pass away*, to spend; to waste. 'Least she *pass* away the flower of her age.' *Ecclus. xlii. 9.*—To *pass by*, (a) to take no notice of; to overlook, to excuse; to forgive. 'God may *pass* by sinners in this world.' *Tillotson*. (b) To neglect; to disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot *pass* by without injury to truth. *Burnet*.

—To *pass off*, to impose by fraud; to palm off. 'Whether in the 17th century an impostor . . . might not have *passed* himself

off as a bishop.' *Macaulay*.—To *pass on* or *upon*, to practise artfully; to impose fraudulently; to put upon, as a trick.

After that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden*.

—To *pass over*, to let go by unnoticed; to disregard.

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it over in silence. *Watts*.

Pass (pas), *n.* 1. That through which one passes or goes; a passage; a way; especially, a difficult or narrow way; a road through or over a dangerous or impracticable place; a narrow road or defile between two mountains; a ford in a river. 'The *passes* of the German Rhine.' *Rowe*.

It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country. *Clarendon*.

2. Permission or license to pass, or to go or come; a ticket of free transit or admission; as, a railway *pass*; a *pass* to the theatre.—3. In *fencing*, an attempt to stab or strike; a thrust; a push.

In a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three bits. *Shak.*

4. A movement of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist.—5. State or condition of things; an embarrassing situation; conjuncture.

Have his daughters brought him to this *pass*? *Shak.*

6. A sally of wit; a jest; a joke. 'An excellent *pass* of Pate.' *Shak.*—*Pass* of arms, a bridge or other passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which was not to be *passed* without fighting him who kept it.

Passable (pas'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being passed, travelled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable*; the stream is *passable* in boats. 2. That may be passed from person to person; current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand; as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin.—3. Strong as may be allowed to pass without such objection; tolerable; allowable; admissible; mediocre.

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden*.

Passably (pas'a-bl), *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

Other towns are *passably* rich and stored with shipping; but not one very poor. *Hornell*.

Passade, Passado (pas-sād', pas-sād'), *n.* [Fr. *passade*, from *passer*, to pass.] 1. In *fencing*, a motion forwards and thrust. 'Come, sir, your *passado*.' *Shak.*—2. In the *manège*, a turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

Passage (pas'āj), *n.* [Fr., from *L. passagium*. See *PASS*.] 1. The act of passing or moving; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, through, over, or the like; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a bird; the *passage* of fluids through the pores of the body; clouds intercept the *passage* of solar rays.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage*? *Shak.*

2. More specifically, transit by means of a conveyance; a journey by a conveyance, especially a ship.—3. Liberty or power of passing; access; entry or exit.—4. Way or course through or by which a person or thing may pass; avenue; way of entrance or exit. 'From hence a *passage* broad, smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.' *Milton*.

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden*.

5. An avenue leading to the various divisions and departments in a building; a gallery or corridor.—6. Removal from life; departure; death.

So shalt thou lead
Safest thy life, and best prepared endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton*.

7.† The way or manner of happening; separate part of the progress of events; incident; occurrence; accident. 'In thy *passages* of life.' *Shak.* 'Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times.' *Sir J. Davies*.—8.† Reception; currency.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Sir K. Digby*.

9. A separate part or portion of something continuous; especially, (a) of a book or text; as, a *passage* of Scripture. 'How commen-

before each dark passage ahim' Young.
(b) In music, a portion or phrase of a tune; a run, a roulade. — 10. The act of passing or carrying through all the regular steps necessary to render valid, as, the passage of a bill or of a law — 11. A pass or encounter; as, a passage at arms; a passage of love.

There must be now no passage of love
Between us twin householders overman.

12. A game played with dice. Green. — *Diré of passage.* See under BRAD. — In passage, in passing; cursorily; transitively.

These fundamental knowledge have been studied
But in passage.

Passage-bed (pas'aj-bed) *n.* *pl.* In geol. those strata by which formations pass continuously into each other, especially, those by which the upper Silurian and lower old red sandstones are united into one series.

Passage-money (pas'aj-mun-i) *n.* The charge made for the conveyance of a passenger in a merchant vessel.

Passenger (pas'aj-er) *n.* A passenger. *See* *Passenger.*

Passant (pas'ant) *n.* (Fr. *passant*, *par.* of *passer*, to pass, to go.) 1. In her. walking: a term applied to a lion or other animal which appears to walk. *See* *TRUTHFUL* — 2. *Cursey; curse.*

What a brave judgment all
Our actions from our present
Words, and our secret thoughts
Must hereafter undergo.

3.1 Excelling; surpassing.
Chaucer

Passer (pas-a-r) *n.* *Noun.* A hawk to spread the claws of a fore-claw when calling large or before the wind. *Admiral Smyth.*

Pass-book (pas-buk) *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer, also, a bank-book (which see).

Pass-box (pas-boks) *n.* *Noun.* A wooden box used to convey cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the gun, when they are too heavy to be carried in the gunner's haversack.

Pass-check (pas-cek) *n.* A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, a ticket given to a person leaving before the end of any entertainment entitling to re-admission.

Passed, Passé (pas-a) *n.* (Fr. *Passé*; out of use, faded specifically, as applied to persons, past the heyday of life.)

She might have arrived at that age at which she
Intends to stay for the best part years, but even a
Frenchman would not yet have called her *passé*,
that is for a widow. For a spinster, it would have
been different.

Passo-garde (pas-gard) *n.* (Fr.) In an. armour, a ridge or projecting piece on the paurdrons or shoulder-pieces, to ward off the blow of the lance. They first appear in the time of Henry VI.

Passment (pas'ment) *n.* (Fr. *passment*, lace.) A piece of lace or silk sewed on clothes; hence, an external decoration. These broad passments and breakings of religion. *Rutherford.* (Scott.)

Passment (pas'ment) *n.* To deck with lace; to ornament the exterior of. 'Ashamed to be seen among those who are passmented with gold.' *Isaiah Boyd.* (Scott.)

Passenger (pas'en-ger) *n.* (O.E. *passenger*, one who makes a passage or journey. The *n.* is an intrusive element, as in *messenger*, *warren*.) 1. One who passes or is on his way; a wayfarer, a traveller. 'Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all passengers.' *Dryden.*

2. One who travels for payment on a railway, steamboat, coach, or other conveyance.

Passenger-falcon (pas'en-ger-fal-son) *n.* A kind of migratory hawk. *See* *Passenger.*

Passenger-pigeon (pas'en-ger-pi-on) *n.* A bird of the pigeon family, which abounds in America. It is the *Eschscholus migratorius*, and is distinguished from the common pigeon chiefly by its long graduated tail. The multiplication of these pigeons is so

rapid, and their destructive power so great, that they are obliged to migrate from place to place in vast flocks to obtain their food.

Passenger-pigeon (*Eschscholus migratorius*)

Passenger-ship (pas'en-ger-ship) *n.* A steamer or sailing vessel having accommodation for passengers by sea.

Passenger-train (pas'en-ger-trin) *n.* A railway train for the conveyance of passengers.

Pass-partout (pas-par-to) *n.* (Fr.) 1. In engr. an engraved plate or block, forming a frame around an aperture into which may be inserted a plate or block may be inserted. — 2. A border for a picture, beneath the glass, and within the frame, frequently of paste-board. — 3. That by which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; applied also in France to a latch-key.

Passer (pas'er) *n.* One that passes; a passer. *See* *Passer.*

Passer-by (pas'er-by) *n.* One who goes by or near. 'As if he were afraid a passer-by might hear him.' *Devereux.*

Passerine (pas'er-in) *n.* *pl.* (L. *passer*, a sparrow.) The name given by Linnaeus and Cuvier to the extensive order of birds also called *Immores* or *perchers*. The order is now much restricted, and is rearranged variously by different naturalists.

Passerine (pas'er-in) *n.* (L. *passer*, a sparrow.) Pertaining to the order *Passerina* or birds to which sparrows belong.

Passerine (pas'er-in) *n.* A passerine bird; a bird belonging to the order *Passerina*.

Pass-holder (pas-hold-er) *n.* One who holds a free pass or season ticket, as to a theatre, on a railway, &c.

Passibility (pas-i-bil-i-ty) *n.* (Fr. *passibilité*.) The quality of being passible, the capacity of receiving impressions from external agents, aptness to feel or suffer.

Passible (pas'i-bl) *n.* (L. *passibilis*, from *passer*, *passus*, to suffer.) Capable of feeling or suffering, susceptible of impressions from external agents.

Apollonius held even *Daisy* to be *passible*.
Heber

According to our doctrine, God so tenderly loved
His creature, that rather than not suffer for them,
He took to himself a *passible* nature for the very
purpose of suffering.

Passionableness (pas-i-bl-ness) *n.* The name of *Passionableness*.

Passiflora (pas-i-flor-a) *n.* (L. *passio*, passion, from *passer*, *passus*, to suffer, and *flor*, a flower.) A large genus of twining plants, belonging to the natural order *Passifloraceae*, whose name is derived from the first Spanish settlers in America imagining that they saw in its flowers a representation of our Lord's passion, the filaments of the crown of thorns, the nail-shaped styles the nails of the cross, and the five anthers the marks of the wounds. The genus comprehends a large number of species, chiefly found in a wild state in America, and within or near the tropical parts of the continent. They are all twining plants, often scrambling over trees to a considerable length, and in many cases are most beautiful objects on account of their large, rich, or gaily-colored flowers, which are often succeeded by large handsome orange-colored edible fruit, for which indeed they are chiefly valued in the countries where they grow wild. *P. maurandia* produces the water lemon of the West Indies, and *P. melifera* bears the sweet calabash. They are called commonly *passion-flower*, a name which is applied more espe-

cially to *P. auriculata*, which is commonly cultivated in England out of doors, and is the one to which the genus owes its name.

Passifloraceae (pas'i-flor-a-si) *n.* *pl.* A nat. order of usually climbing shrubs, with alternate simple or compound leaves, usually with tendrils, and usually large handsome flowers, of which the genus *Passiflora* is the type. It is very closely allied to *Curculitaceae*, but is distinguishable by its peculiar filamentous crown and by its superior ovary, exclusive of all other marks. The species chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of America and the East and West Indies.

Passion (pas'ion) *n.* (L.) Here and there, throughout, in many different places.

Passing (pas'ing) *n.* Surpassing; exceeding; surpassing; eminent. 'Passing-trailer.' *Shak.*

No strength of arm shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this potent wall, such passing might
Move spots and chinks, if they be told aright.

Passing (pas'ing) *n.* Surprisingly, wonderfully, exceedingly; as, passing fair; passing strange, passing rich. 'Oboron is passing tall and wrath.' *Shak.*

Passing (pas'ing) *prop.* Exceeding; beyond; over.

Why, I haven't been at it *passing* a couple of months.

Passing-bell (pas'ing-bel) *n.* The bell that was rung in former times at the hour of a person's death, from the belief that devil lay in wait to afflict the soul the moment when it escaped from the body, and that bells had the power to terrify evil spirits. At the Reformation the tolling of the passing-bell was retained, but the people were instructed that its use was to admonish the living and excite them to pray for the dying. In the proper sense of the term it has now ceased to be heard, but the tolling of bells at deaths or funerals is still a usage, more particularly as a mark of respect.

Passingly (pas'ing-li) *n.* Exceedingly.

Surry, madame, good be, their chere command
me *passingly* well.

Passing-measure (pas'ing-mesh-ur) *n.* *See* *PASTY*

Passing-note (pas'ing-not) *n.* In music, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or mellowing a passage, but not constituting an essential part of the harmony.

Passing-tone (pas'ing-ton) *n.* In music, same as *Passing-note*.

Passion (pas'ion) *n.* (L. *passio*, *passionis*, a suffering, an enduring, an affection, from *passer*, *passus*, to bear, to suffer; allied to *Or* *passer*, suffering, *passion*, to receive an impression from without, to suffer anything.)

1. The state of being affected or acted on by something external, a passive state or state of being operated on; the impression or effect of an external agent upon a body.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when not in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it.

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents. (Rare.)

The difference of modifiable and not modifiable and many other *passions* of matter, are passion *passion*.

3. The suffering of bodily pain; specifically, the last suffering of the saviour.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs.

4. The feeling of the mind under some influence, a feeling by which the mind is swayed; a ruling affection or disposition of the mind; any desire or working of the mind that generally seeks relief or gratification, such as ambition, avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, &c.; a strong deep feeling.

How all the other *passions* tend to stir,
A doubtful change, and rash-undirected desire,
And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy.

Passion (pas'ion) *n.* Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offence, injury, or insult, hence, violent anger. 'The common people confine it (the word *passion*) only to anger.' *Watts.*

May I govern my *passion* with an absolute sway,
And give what better and my strength wears away,
Without grief or pang, by a gentle decay.

(b) Zeal; ardour; vehement desire.

When passions are ruled by fiction and interest,
they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country.

(c) Love; ardent affection; amorous desire. 'To prove your *passion* for the daughter.'

Dryden. 'A passion fond to idolatry.' *Macaulay.* (d) Violent sorrow. *Shak.*—5. A pursuit engaged in with ardour, extreme fondness, or the like; as, poetry became to him a *passion*.—6. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling.

She was in such a *passion* of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. F. *Thackeray.*

Passionist (pa'shon), *v. i.* To be affected with passion; to be extremely agitated, especially with grief.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shak.*

Passion (pa'shon), *v. t.* To give a passionate character to; to imbue with passion; to impassionate.

O thou, for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices coolly among myrtles. *Keats.*

Passional (pa'shon-al), *a.* Of or relating to passion or the passions; influenced by passion; passionate. *West. Rev.*

Passional (pa'shon-al), *n.* 1. Same as *Passionary*.—2. A MS. of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Passionary (pa'shon-a-ri), *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. 'The *passionaries* of the female saints.' *T. Watton.*

Passionate (pa'shon-ät), *a.* Characterized by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion; as, (a) easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior.*

(b) Showing strong emotion; highly excited; vehement; warm; as, *passionate* affection; *passionate* desire; *passionate* concern.

Nephew, what means this *passionate* discourse,
This peroration with such circumstance? *Shak.*

Love has caught a new touch of *passionate* tenderness and self-sunder. *Dr. Caird.*

(c) Sorrowful. 'She is sad and *passionate*.' *Shak.*—*SYN.* Irascible, hotheaded, fiery, hot, hasty, impatient, angry, violent, impassioned, vehement, ardent, animated, warm.

Passionate (pa'shon-ät), *v. t. pret. & pp. passionately*; *ppr. passionating*. 1. To affect with passion.—2. To express passionately or sorrowfully.

Thy alics and I, poor creatures, want our hands
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief. *Shak.*

Passionately (pa'shon-ät-il), *adv.* In a passionate manner; (a) with passion or strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet anything *passionately*; to be *passionately* fond.

Then suddenly and *passionately* she spoke;
'I have gone mad. I love you! let me die. *Tennyson.*

(b) In an angry manner; angrily. They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough. *Locke.*

Passionateness (pa'shon-ät-nes), *n.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind; anger.

Passioned (pa'shond), *p. and a.* 1. Moved by passion; violently affected.

Great wonder had the knight to see the maid
So strangely *passioned*. *Spenser.*

2. Expressing passion. 'Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan.' *Keats.*

Passion-flower (pa'shon-flou'är), *See PASSIFLORA.*

Passioning (pa'shon-ing), *n.* The state of being affected with passion; the act of giving vent to passion; a passionate utterance or expression.

And Burns, with pungent *passionings*
Set in his eyes. *E. B. Browning.*

Passionist (pa'shon-ist), *n.* A member of a religious order in the Church of Rome, founded in 1737 by Paolo Francisco de Bome, who afterwards assumed the name 'della Croce.' It is also known as the Order of the Holy Cross and the Passion of Christ.

Passionless (pa'shon-less), *a.* Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. 'High, self-contained, and *passionless*.' *Tennyson.*

Passion-play (pa'shon-plä), *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. The *passion-play* is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only miracle-play which has survived to the present day.

Passion-tide (pa'shon-tid), *n.* The season at which the Church commemorates the sufferings and death of Christ.

Passion-week (pa'shon-wék), *n.* Same as *Holy Week*. *See under HOLY.*

Passive (pas'iv), *a.* [L. *passivus*, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer. *See PASSION.*] 1. Suffering; not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

If any one affect, not the active and watchful, but the *passive* and somewhat line of study, are not writers especially fashioned for him, enough and to spare? *Carlyle.*

2. Receptive; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

With passions, and o'ercomes them, is endued
With the best virtue, *passive* fortitude. *Masvinger.*

In fact, she (a beggar) was a sort of out-door priestess of the chapel, ready to perform the necessary *passive* part to those who wished to do an act of Christian almsgiving. *Fraser's Mag.*

3. In gram. expressive of suffering or being affected by some action; expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling; as, the *passive* voice; a *passive* verb or inflection; thus, in Latin, *docet*, I am taught; in English, she is *loved* and *admired* by her friends; he is *assailed* by slander.—*Passive commerce.* *See Active Commerce.*

under *ACTIVE*.—*Passive debt*, a debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from *active* debt, that is, a debt upon which interest is payable. *Wharton.*—*Passive obedience.* *See under Obedience.*—*Passive prayer*, among mystic divines, is a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace.

—*Passive title*, in *Scots law*, a title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of deceased, irrespective of the assets. *Paterson.*—*SYN.* Inactive, inert, quiescent, unresisting, suffering, enduring, submissive, patient.

Passively (pas'iv-il), *adv.* 1. In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice.

Passiveness (pas'iv-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as, the *passiveness* of matter.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,
Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*. *Beaumont.*

2. Passability; capacity of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being. *Dr. H. More.*

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise *passiveness*. *Wordsworth.*

Passivity (pas'iv-i-ti), *n.* 1. Passiveness (which see).—2. *Passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite. *Cheyne.*

'I am aware of that, uncle,' said Gwendolen, rising and shaking her head back, as if to rouse herself out of painful *passivity*. *George Eliot.*

2. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.—3. In *chem.* the condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations.

Pass-key (pas'kē), *n.* A key for opening several locks; a master-key.

Passless (pas'les), *a.* Having no passage. 'Passless rocks on either hand.' *Cowley.*

Passman (pas'man), *n.* In the universities, a student who passes for his degree without honours.

Passover (pas'ö-vér), *n.* 1. A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. It was celebrated on the first full moon of the spring, from the 14th to the 21st of the month Nisan, which was the first month of the sacred year. During the eight days of the feast the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread, hence the *passover* was also called the 'feast of unleavened bread.' Every householder with his family ate on the first evening a lamb killed by the priest, which was served up without breaking the bones. The *passover* was the principal Jewish festival, and was typical of the death of Christ for the salvation of his people.—

2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the *passover*; also, the paschal lamb.—3. That which is *passed over*.

I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was more worthy of the name; but let that be a *passover*, I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit. *Sir H. Scott.*

Pass-parole (pas-pa-röl'), *n.* *Milit.* A command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

Passport (pas'pört), *n.* [Fr. *passaport*, a safe-conduct, originally a permission to leave a port or sail into it. *See PASS* and *PORT.*] 1. A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent authority.

In some states no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government, but the regulations of different states have varied much regarding the use of passports; and of late years there has been a great relaxation of the stringency of the regulations connected with them. Passports may be given for goods as well as for persons; and in time of war a ship's passport is a voucher of her neutral character.

2. A safe-conduct granted in time of war for persons and effects in a hostile country. *Burrill.*—3. A license for importing or exporting goods subject to duty without paying the usual duties.—4. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

5. That which enables one to attain any object or reach any end.

The favour of the monarch . . . is the only *passport* to employment. *Brougham.*

Pass-ticket (pas'tik-et), *n.* A ticket of admission, as to some performance or spectacle; often a free ticket.

Pass-word (pas'wörd), *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

Passy-measure (pas'i-mesh-ür), *n.* [Corrupted from It. *passamezzo*, a kind of dance—*passo*, a step, and *mezzo*, middle, or *passare*, to pass, and *mezzo*, the middle.] Same as *Passy*.

Past (past), *p. and a.* 1. Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present; not future; as, *past* time; one's *past* life. 'Remembrance of things *past*.' *Shak.*—2. Spent; ended; accomplished; existing no more. 'My day's delight is *past*.' *Shak.*

Past (past), *n.* A past or former time or state; a bygone time; a state of matters no longer present; as, he had a very unfortunate *past*; 'a *past* that never was present.'

One sufficient reason why we should occupy ourselves with the *past* of our language is, because the present is only intelligible in the light of the *past*, often a very remote *past* indeed. *Trench.*

Past (past), *prep.* 1. Beyond in time; after; as, *past* 6 o'clock. Heb. xl. 11.—2. Having lost; no longer possessing; as, he was *past* sense of feeling.—3. Beyond; out of reach of; out of the scope or influence of.

A wreck *past* hope he was. *Shak.*
Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Beyond in position; further than.

We will go along by the king's highway, until we be *past* thy borders. *Num. xxi. 22.*

5. Above; more than. 'Not *past* three or four hairs.' *Shak.*

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

Past (past), *adv.* By.

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarm of drums swept *past*. *Longfellow.*

Paste (päst), *n.* [O. Fr. *paste*, Fr. *pâte*, Pr. and It. *pasta*, from L. *pasta*, *pasta*, from Gr. *päst*, a mess of barley-porridge, from *pasö*, to sprinkle or spread over.] 1. A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften without liquefying the mass. *Paste* made of flour is used in cookery, as for pie, pastry, &c.; *paste* made of earthy substances is used in various arts and manufactures, as in making potter's ware.—2. A kind of cement made of flour, water, starch, gum, &c., variously compounded, and used in different trades, such as bookbinding, &c.; also used as a vehicle for mordant, colour, &c., in calico-printing.—3. A highly refractive variety of glass, a composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides; used for making imitation gems. One variety of it is called

strass.—4. In *mineral*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.—5. The insipidated juice of fruit to which gum and powdered sugar have been added.

Paste (pást), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pasted*; ppr. *pasting*. To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

Pasteboard (pást'bórd), *n.* 1. A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets, pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c.; cardboard.—2. Playing cards. 'Did you play with him? He's fond of *pasteboard* and bones.' *Thackeray*. [Colloq.]—3. A visiting card. 'He had left his *pasteboard*.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Colloq.]—4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds*.

Pasteboard (pást'bórd), *a.* Made of pasteboard; as, a *pasteboard* box.

Paste-eel (pást'él), *n.* A vibrio; a microscopic eel. See *VIBRIONIDÆ*.

Pastel (past'el), *n.* [Fr. *pastel*, wood, a pastel, from *L. pastillus*, a little roll or cake: wood was formerly used in making little cakes. See *PASTIL*.] 1. The plant wood, of the genus *Isatis*; also, the blue dye obtained from it. See *WOOD*.—2. A coloured crayon.

Pasterer (past'ér-ér), *n.* A pastry-cook.

Alexander . . . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him. *Greene*.

Pastern (pas'térn), *n.* [O. Fr. *pasturon*, Mod. Fr. *pâturon*, from O. Fr. *pasture*, a shackle for cattle at pasture, from *L. pasco*, *pastum*, to feed.] 1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof: it answers to the first phalanx of a man's finger.—2. A shackle for horses while pasturing. *E. H. Knight*.—3. † A patten. 'She had better have worn *pasterns*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Pastern-joint (pas'térn-jóint), *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot: corresponding to the human knuckle.

Pasticcio (pas-tich'i-ó), *n.* [It.] 1. A medley; an olio; especially, in *music*, an opera, cantata, or other work, the separate numbers of which are gleaned from the compositions of various authors, or from several disconnected works of one author.—2. In *painting*, a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally paints; a direct copy of the style and manner of some other artist.

Pastil, **Pastille** (pas'til, pas-tél), *n.* [Fr. *pastille*, *L. pastillus*, a little roll, a lozenge, from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed.] 1. A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, charcoal powder, &c., for burning as a fumigator or disinfectant.

'A Turkish officer . . . was seen couched on a divan, and making believe to puff at a narghile, in which, however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastille* was allowed to smoke.' *Thackeray*.

2. A kind of aromatic sugared confection.

Pastil (pas'til), *v.t.* To administer or fumigate with pastilla. *Quart. Rev.*

Pastime (pas'tim), *n.* Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. 'Make a *pastime* of each weary step.' *Shak.* 'Their merry wakes and *pastimes*.' *Milton*.

Pastime (pas'tim), *v.t.* pret. *pastimed*; ppr. *pastiming*. To sport; to use diversion. [Rare.]

Pastinaca (pas-tí-na-ka), *n.* [L., the parsnip.] A genus of herbaceous plants, mostly biennials, and natives of Europe, North Africa, and West Central Asia, nat. order Umbelliferae. The most important species is *P. sativa* (the common parsnep). See *PARSNIP*.

Pastor (pas'tor), *n.* [L. *pastor*, a feeder, a herdsman, a shepherd, from *pasco*, *pastum*, to drive to pasture, to feed; same root as *W. paig*, a feeding, *Armor. paska*, to feed, *Skr. pá*, to guard, to preserve.] 1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds. *Dryden*.—2. A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation. 'A *pastor* of the church.' *South*. 'Being used to find her *pastor* texts.' *Tennyson*.—3. A beautiful bird (*Pastor roseus*) with a tufted head, allied to the starling. It is so called from frequenting the cattle-field and the sheepfold, and feeding on the parasitic insects generally found on the cattle. It is of rare occurrence in Britain.

Pastorale (pas'tor-a-bl), *a.* Pasturable. *Lithgow*.

Pastorage (pas'tor-áj), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; a pastorate. *Monthly Rev.*

Pastoral (pas'tor-al), *a.* [L. *pastoralis*. See *PASTOR*.] 1. Pertaining to shepherds; rustic; rural; as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

In those *pastoral* pastimes a great many days were sent to follow their dying predecessors.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; treating of rustic life; as, a *pastoral* poem. 3. Relating to the cure of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* care or duties; a *pastoral* letter.

Piety is the life and soul of *pastoral* fidelity.

—*Pastoral* letters are circulars addressed by a bishop to his dioceses, for purposes of religious instruction, or admonition in matters of discipline.—*Pastoral* theology, that part of theology which treats of the obligations of the pastors themselves, and which is therefore designed for the training and preparation of the candidates for the pastoral office; also the objective teaching which is to be employed in the instruction and direction of the flock committed to the pastor's charge.

Pastoral (pas'tor-al), *n.* 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which shepherds or shepherdesses are the characters; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life.

2. In *music*, (a) a simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style. (b) A cantata, the words of which are founded on pastoral incidents. (c) A complete symphony, wherein a series of pastoral scenes is depicted by sound-painting without the aid of words. (d) A kind of dance.—3. A pastoral letter or address.

Pastorale (pas-tó-rá-lé), *n.* [It.] In *music*, see *PASTORAL*, *n.* 2.

Pastoralism (pas'tor-al-izm), *n.* Pastoral character; that which possesses, suggests, or confers a pastoral character.

Still it (close-set wood-paling) is significative of pleasant parks, and well-kept field walks, and herds of deer, and other such aristocratic *pastoralisms*.

Pastorally (pas'tor-al-ly), *adv.* 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.—2. In the manner of a pastor.

Pastoral-staff (pas'tor-al-staf), *n.* The official staff of a bishop or abbot. It is of metal, or of wood ornamented with metal, and has the head curved in the form of a shepherd's crook as a symbol of the pastoral office. See *CROZIER*.

Pastorate (pas'tor-át), *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; pastorate. *Tooke*.—2. The body of pastors in a place. *Ecolea Rev.*

Pastorless (pas'tor-less), *a.* Having no pastor.

Pastor-like (pas'tor-lik), *a.* Pastorly. *Milton*.

Pastorling (pas'tor-ling), *n.* An insignificant or inferior pastor. 'Some negligent *pastorlings*.' *Bp. Hall*. [Rare.]

Pastorly (pas'tor-ly), *a.* Becoming a pastor; pastor-like. 'A rousing volley of *pastorly* threatenings.' *Milton*.

Pastorship (pas'tor-ship), *n.* Same as *Pastorate*, 1.

Pastry (pás'tri), *n.* [From *paste*.] 1. Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient; particularly, the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like. 'The raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself . . . behind a lattice-work of *pastry*.' *Dickens*.—2. † The place where pastry is made. 'He missed his way, and so struck into the *pastry*.' *Howell*.

Pastry-cook (pás'tri-kúk), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell pastry or viands made of paste.

Pastry-man (pás'tri-man), *n.* A pastry-cook. *Addison*.

Pasturable (pas'túr-a-bl), *a.* Fit for pasture. 'Pasturable lands.' *Rees*.

Pasturage (pas'túr-áj), *n.* [O. Fr. *pasturage*, Fr. *pâturage*. See *PASTURE*.] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. 'All men would fall to *pasturage*, and none to husbandry.' *Spenser*.—2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing.—3. Grass on which cattle feed. 'Cattle fattened by good *pasturage*.' *Arbutnot*.—4. In *Scots law*, the right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.

Pasture (pas'túr), *n.* [O. Fr. *pasture*, Mod. Fr. *pâtur*, from *L. pasco*, from *pasco*, to feed. See *PASTOR*.] 1. † Food; nourishment. 'Toads and frogs his *pasture* poisonous.' *Spenser*.—2. Grass for the food of cattle or

other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing. 'A careless herd, full of the *pasture*.' *Shak.*—2. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle or other animals. 'Fresh woods and *pastures* new.' *Milton*.

I pray thee, if it stand with honesty, Buy thou the cottage, *pasture*, and the flock, And thou shalt have to pay for it of us. *Shak.*

3. Human culture; education. 'The first *pastures* of our infant age.' *Dryden*.—*Common of pasture*, in England, the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.

Pasture (pas'túr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pastured*; ppr. *pasturing*. To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* fifty oxen.

Pasture (pas'túr), *v.i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. *Milton*.

Pasture-land (pas'túr-land), *n.* Land appropriated to pasture. *Congreve*.

Pastureless (pas'túr-less), *a.* Destitute of pasture.

Pasty (pás'ti), *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.

Pasty (pás'ti), *n.* [O. Fr. *pasté*, Mod. Fr. *pâté*, a pie, a pasty. See *PASTE*.] A meat-pie covered with a paste: said to be properly a preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, beaten to a pulp, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a paste. 'A hot venison *pasty* to dinner.' *Shak.*

Out of the recesses of a dark closet, into which this aperture gave admittance, he brought a large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter.

Pat (pat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *patted*; ppr. *patting*. [Probably a word imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow; comp. *W. fâf*, a blow, and *E. tap*. *Pat* is a frequentative from this.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog; to *pat* a person on the head.

Gay *pats* my shoulder and you vanish quite. *Pope*.

Pat (pat), *n.* 1. A light quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand.—2. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand or with *pats*; a small lump of butter of a regular shape.

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter.

Pat (pat), *a.* [No doubt from the verb and noun *pat*, to give a slight tap, a slight tap, which seem to be imitative words.] Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. [Colloq.]

Zuinglius dreamed of a text which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the eucharist.

Pat (pat), *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly. 'Will fall *pat* to the purpose.' *Shak.* 'And *pat* he comes.' *Shak.* [Colloq.]

I foresaw then 'twould come in *pat* hereafter.

Pat (pat), *n.* A pot. [Scotch.]

Pat (pat), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *Put*. [Scotch.]

Pat (pat), *n.* [Contr. for *Patrick*.] A common name for an Irishman.

Pataca (pat-á'ka), *n.* 1. A Spanish coin of the value of 4s. 8d. sterling.—2. An Algerine coin valued at 1s. 6d.

Patache (pa-tásh), *n.* [Fr. and Sp.] 1. A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.—2. A kind of stage-coach. *Simmonds*.

Patacoon (pat-a-kón), *n.* [An augmentative form.] Same as *Pataca*, 1.

Patagium (pa-tá'ji-um), *n.* [L., the border of a dress.] In *compar. anat.* a term applied to the expansion of the integuments of the trunk and fore limbs by which bats, flying-squirrels, opossums, and flying lizards support themselves.

Patagonian (pat-a-gó'n-ian), *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or the Patagonians.

Patagonian (pat-a-gó'n-ian), *n.* A native of Patagonia.

Patala (pa'ta-la), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* one of the inferior regions, consisting of seven or eight divisions, each 10,000 miles deep. It is an exceedingly gorgeous and pleasant place, inhabited by snake or serpent gods, male and female, who are decorated with brilliant jewels, and feast on delicious viands and choice wines.

Patamar (pa'ta-már), *n.* A vessel employed in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon. Its keel has an upward curve amidships, and extends only about half the length of the vessel; the stem and stern, especially the former, have great rake; and the draught of water is much greater at the head than

at the stars. These vessels sail remarkably well, and stow a good cargo. Spelled also *Paticular*.

Patience of Malabar.

Patavinity (pat-a-vin'ti-ty), *n.* A term used to denote the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, from *Patavium* (now *Padua*), his birthplace; hence, applied in the use of local or provincial words in speaking or writing; provinciality.

Patch (pach), *n.* [A word of doubtful connection, comp. *Swiss* *patzen*, *patzen*, to patch, to clap on a piece, *patzen*, a patch; also *It.* *patza*, a patch, a piece.] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. — 2. A small piece of anything used to repair a breach. — 3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm.

No, now your visits each day in new coats.
Now your black patches you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half-moons, some boomerangs. — *Shak.*

4. A small piece of leather used as the wadding for a rifle ball. — 5. A piece inserted in music or variegated work. — 6. A small piece of ground, a small detached piece; a plot. 'A little patch of land.' *Shak.* 'Upon my proper patch of soil.' *Tennyson*. — 7. A paltry fellow, a ninny, a fool. 'Capon, cock-comb, idiot, patch!' *Shak.*

Patch (pach), *v. t.* 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces, as, to patch a coat. — 2. To mend with pieces; to repair with pieces fastened on, to repair clumsily. 'That that earth, which kept the world in awe, should patch a wall.' *Shak.* — 3. To adorn (the face) with a patch or with patches.

In the middle beam were several ladies who patched both sides of their faces. — *Spenser*.

4. To make up of pieces and shreds; hence, to put together of ill-assorted parts or elements, to make hastily or without regard to form, often followed by up; as, to patch up a quarrel. 'If you'll patch a quarrel.' *Shak.*

He had thought it best to patch up a separate negotiation for himself. — *Sir W. Scott*.

Patchedry (pach'ed-ry), *adv.* In a patched manner; with patches. *Udall*.

Patcher (pach'er), *n.* One that patches or botches.

Patchery (pach'er-ry), *n.* Bungling work; botchery, gross, bungling hypocrisy. *Shak.*

Patch-ice (pach'is), *n.* Pieces of ice, in the sea, overlapping or nearly joining each other.

Patchwork (pach'ok), *n.* [Dim. of patch, a mean fellow, a clown.] A clown; a mean or paltry fellow.

The rest which dwell above Camagney and in Mommer are degenerate, and grown to be as very patchwork as the wild Irish. — *Spenser*.

[This may be the true reading, and not patch, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, III. 2. 385.]

Patchouli, **Patchouly** (pa-ch'ou-ly), *n.* [An Indian name.] 1. An odoriferous plant of the genus *Portulaca*, *P. patchouly*, the leaves of which furnish an essential oil used for perfumery. It is a native of India and China. — 2. The perfume itself.

He smelt as sweet as patchouli could make him. — *Traveller*.

Patchwork (pach'work), *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. — 2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together, anything formed of ill-assorted parts. 'A manifest incoherent piece of patchwork.' *Shelf*.

Patchy (pach'y), *a.* Full of patches.

Pate (pat), *n.* [Perhaps a modified form of *pat*, *It.* *patto*, *patto*, *Sc.* *pat*, the radical meaning being the brain pan or skull.] 1. The head of a person, the top of the head. The word seems to have been almost always used (as still) with a shade of contempt or humour.

For panches have less pate. — *Shak.*
You have your pate, and decency will come;
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home. — *Pope*.

2. The skin of a calf's head.

Pate (pat'a), *n.* [Fr. *lit.* a patty. See *PASTRY*.] In fort a kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.

Pated (pat'ed), *a.* Having a pate; used in composition; as, long-pated, chanting; shallow-pated, having weak intellect.

Patee (pa-té), *n.* In her, spreading out at the extremity, formed, chiefly applied to crowns. Written also *Patie*.

Patefaction (pat-e-fak-shon), *n.* [L. *pat*, *patio*, to open, and *factio*, to make.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.

God hath still preserved and quickened the worship due unto his name by the patefaction of himself. — *Sp. Purser*.

Patelet (pa-tel'et), *n.* [L. dim. of *patera*, a cup, from *patere*, to be open.] 1. A small pan, vase, or dish. — 2. In anat. the kneecap; the cap of the knee. — 3. In med. a genus of gasteropodous molluscs comprising the limpets.

Pateletide (pa-tel'i-dé), *n. pl.* The limpets, a family of gasteropodous molluscs of which the characters are: shell conical, muscular impression horse-shoe-shaped, open in front; foot as large as the margin of the mantle; and respiratory organs in the form of a series of branchial lamellae surrounding the animal between the body and the mantle, eyes at the base of the short tentacles.

Pateletiform (pa-tel'i-form), *a.* [L. *patelet*, a dish, and *form*.] Shaped like the patelet or kneecap, of the form of a dish or saucer.

Patelette (pa-tel'et), *n.* Fossil remains of the Patelet or limpet.

Paten (pat'en), *n.* [L. *patina*, a pan, from *patere*, to be open.] A metallic plate or flat dish, now only an ecclesiastical term applied to the round metallic plate on which the bread is placed in the sacrifice of the Lord's supper. It often serves as a cover for the chalice.

Pateny (pat'en-ty), *n.* 1. The state of being patent or evident. — 2. The state of being spread, open, or enlarged. *Dunglison*.

Patent (pat'ent), *a.* [From L. *patere*, *patentia*, pp. of *patere*, to be open.] 1. Open, spreading, expanded, specifically, in bot. forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch, as, a patent leaf. — 2. Open to the pursuit of all, as, letters patent. See *LETTER*. — 3. Appropriated by letters patent, secured by law or patent as an exclusive privilege, restrained from general use; patented; as, patent medicines.

Madder. In King Charles the First's time was made a patent commodity. — *Mortimer*.

The illustrious race whose drops and pills have patent powers to vanquish human life. — *Traveller*.

4. Manifest to all; unconcealed; evident; conspicuous, as, the prominence, the design, was quite patent. 'Explicit, patent, and precise.' *Sp. Horley*.

Last night their snuff was patent. — *Tennyson*. — Patent ambiguity, in law, a doubt that is apparent upon the face of an instrument. *Wharton*.

Patent (pat'ent or pat'ent), *n.* A privilege from the crown, granted by letters patent (whence the name), conveying to the individual or individuals specified therein the sole right to make, use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery for a certain limited period, which in this country may run to fourteen years, or even longer, should the inventor be able to prove that the invention, though of great public utility, has been up till that time almost unprofitable to him. Letters patent are obtained upon petition and affidavit to the crown, setting forth that the petitioner has, after great labour and expense, made a certain discovery which he describes, and which he believes will be of great public utility, and that he is the first inventor. In accordance with

the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, provisional protection commences on the day of petitioning for letters patent, and the statute requires that the petition be accompanied by a declaration and statement of the nature of the invention. These documents are referred to one of the law-officers of the crown, who, if he be satisfied with the statement of the invention, grants a certificate of provisional protection, to remain in force during six months from the date of application, pending which the invention may be used and published without prejudice to the validity of any letters patent subsequently granted for the invention. The statute also allows that, in place of depositing a provisional specification on making application for letters patent, as was necessary under previous acts, the petitioner may at once file a complete specification of his invention, by which he secures the right, in addition to a protection for six months, of proceeding at law against any person who may infringe his claim, even before the grant is actually made, and which may never be issued. Formerly, if it was intended to secure the privilege in the three kingdoms, separate patents had to be taken out for England, Scotland, and Ireland, but

now, —

Patent-metal (pat'ent-met'al), *n.* Same as *Wheat's Metal*.

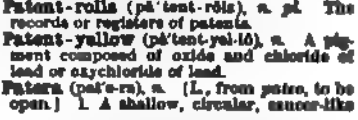
Patent-office (pat'ent-of'is), *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.

Patent-right (pat'ent-rit), *n.* The exclusive privilege granted to the first inventor of a new manufacture of making articles according to his invention. *Wharton*.

Patent-rolls (pat'ent-rol's), *n. pl.* The records or registers of patents.

Patent-yellow (pat'ent-yel'id), *n.* A pigment composed of oxide and chloride of lead or oxychloride of lead.

Patera (pa'te-ra), *n.* [L., from *patere*, to be open.] 1. A shallow, circular, saucer-like



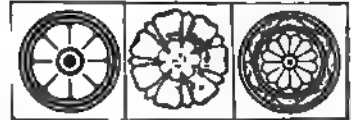
Grecian Patera.

vessel used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations. — 2. In arch. the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, etc. but many flat ornaments are now called pateras which have no resemblance to dishes. The term is also inappropriately applied to the variously-shaped flat ornaments frequently used in the perpendicular style of Gothic.

Patero (pa'te-ro), *n.* A survival-gun. See *PROBING*.

Paterfamilias (pa'ter-is-mil'i-as), *n.* [L., from *pater*, father, and *familia*, a family.] The father or head of a family.

Paternal (pa'ter-nal), *a.* [Fr. *paternal*; L. *paternus*, from *pater*, father.] 1. Pertaining to a father, fatherly, as, paternal care or affection, paternal favour or admonition. — 2. Derived from the father; hereditary; as, a paternal estate. 'Uplifted in paternal glory.' *Milton*.



Architectural Pateras.

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Paternally (pa-tér-nal-lí), *adv.* In a paternal manner.

Paternalism (pa-tér-nal-izm), *n.* A member of a heretical sect of the fifth century, followers of *Paternus*, who are said to have held that God made the nobler parts of man and Satan the lower. Hence they served God with the former parts and the devil with the latter, and were therefore also called *Venustians*.

Paternity (pa-tér-ní-tí), *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; L.L. *paternitas*. See **PATERNAL**.] 1. Fatherhood; fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and *elderhood*.

2. Derivation from a father; as, the child's *paternity* is unknown. Hence—3. Origin; authorship.

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed.

Paternoster (pá-tér-nos-tér), *n.* [L., our Father, the two first words of the Lord's prayer in Latin] 1. The Lord's prayer.—2. Every tenth large bead in the rosary which Catholics use in their devotions. At this they repeat the Lord's prayer, and at the intervening small ones only an Ave Maria.—3. The rosary itself.—4. In *arch.* a species of ornament in the shape of beads used in *baguettes*, *astragals*, &c.

Path (páth), *n.* pl. **Paths** (páthz). [A. Sax. *path*, *path*, O. Fris. *pad*, *path*, D. and L. G. *pad*, O. H. G. *phat*, *phat*, Mod. G. *pfad*, a path. These words recall Gr. *patos*, a trodden way, *patein*, to walk, Skt. root *path*, to go, yet it is difficult to see how they can be connected.] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; a track formed by traffic between places rather than expressly made to accommodate traffic; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; a way or route in general. 'In the churchway *paths* to glide.' *Shak.* 'Haunted us in our familiar *paths*.' *Shak.*—2. The way, course, or track which an animal or other object follows in the air, in water, or in space; as, the *path* of a fish in the sea or of a bird in the air; the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor. 'A *path* no fowl knoweth.' Job xxviii. 7.—3. *Fig.* course of life; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant.

He marketh all my *paths*.

Not once or twice in our rough island-story

The *path* of duty was the way to glory.

Path (páth), *v. t.* To make into a track or pathway; to make easy to be trodden. 'Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways.' *Drayton*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Path (páth), *v. i.* To go, as in a path; to walk abroad.

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention.

[Some commentators, instead of *path*, suggest *hadt*, *marth*, *put*, *pass*, or *pace*.]

Pathan (páthan), *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan; an Afghan or one of allied blood.

The *Pathan* of India is the descendant of the Afghan soldiers who came into India with the armies of Timur, Baber, Nadir Shah, &c.

Pathematic (path-é-mat'ík), *a.* [Gr. *pathéma*, what is suffered. See **PATHOS**.] Pertaining to or designating emotion or that which is suffered. [Rare.]

Pathetic (pa-thet'ík), *a.* [Gr. *pathētikos*, from *pathos*, passion, suffering.] 1. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; affecting; as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure and by *pathetic* action.

2.† Expressing or showing passion; passionate.—*Pathetic nerves*, in *anat.* a pair of very small nerves, which arise in the brain and run to the trochlear muscle of the eye. They are so named from their serving to move the eyes in the various passions.

Pathetical (pa-thet'ík-al), *a.* 1. Pathetic.—2.† Showing excited feeling; passionate.

He (Hiel, Josh. vi. 26) mistook Joshua's curse rather for a *pathetical* expression than prophetic prediction.

Pathetically (pa-thet'ík-al-lí), *adv.* 1. In a pathetic manner; in such a manner as to excite the tender emotions or feelings; affectingly.—2.† Passionately.

Patheticalness (pa-thet'ík-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being *pathetic*; *pathos*.

Pathetism (path'et-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] A name for meamerism.

Pathfly (path'fí), *n.* A fly found in foot-paths.

Pathic (path'ík), *n.* [From the Gr. *pathos*, suffering, *pathēin*, to suffer, to be passive.] A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. *Drayton*.

Pathless (path'les), *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden; as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* coast.

There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods.
There is a rapture on the lonely shore.

Pathnag (path'nág), *n.* Same as *Pannage*.

Pathogenetic (path-ó-je-net'ík), *a.* Relating to pathogeny; generating or producing disease. *Dunglison*.

Pathogenic (path-ó-je-n'ík), *a.* Same as *Pathogenetic*.

Pathogeny (pa-tho'j-e-ní), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *gennao*, to beget or produce.] That department of pathology which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease. *Dunglison*. Called also *Pathogeny*.

Pathognomonic (pa-thog'nó-mon'ík), *a.* [Gr. *pathognōmonikos*—*pathos*, passion or suffering, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows or discerns, from *gínōskō*, to know.] In *med.* belonging to or inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic; as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

He has the true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy.

Pathognomy (pa-thog'nó-mí), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, passion, and *gnōmē*, signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Pathogeny (pa-thog'o-ní), *n.* Same as *Pathogeny*.

Pathologic, **Pathological** (path-ó-loj'ík, path-ó-loj'ík-al), *a.* Pertaining to pathology.

Pathologically (path-ó-loj'ík-al-lí), *adv.* In a pathologic manner.

Pathologist (pa-thol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of pathology; one versed in the nature of diseases.

Pathology (pa-thol'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, passion, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, and symptomatology. Pathology is divided into *general pathology*, which regards what is common to a number of diseases taken as a class; and *special pathology*, which treats of individual diseases. It is subdivided into *medical* and *surgical*.—2. In bot. that part of botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

Pathometry (pa-thom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *metron*, measure.] Lit. the measure of suffering; the distinction of suffering into different kinds; the perception, recognition, or diagnosis of different kinds of suffering.

Some of you will remember the poor little thing in the clinical last year, who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Fitfully accurate *pathometry* for such a time of life.

Dr. Moxon in Lancet.

Pathopoeia (path-ó-pé-i-a), *n.* [Gr.] A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions. *Smart*.

Pathos (páthos), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, from root of *pathēin*, *paschō*, L. *patior*, to suffer. *Pathetic*, *sympathy*, &c., are from this. See **PASSION**.] That quality, attribute, or element which awakens such tender emotions as pity, compassion, or sympathy; the quality that touches the heart; a power or influence that moves or touches the feelings; feeling; as, the lament of David for Saul and Jonathan is full of *pathos*; there was a *pathos* in the tones of his voice.

A richer, deeper tone is breathed into lyric song when it is no longer the light effusion of a sprightly feeling, or sensuous desire, but the utterance of a heart whose most transient motions are touched with the *pathos* of an infinite destiny.

Pathway (path'wá), *n.* 1. A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. 'A rocky pathway.' *Tennyson*.—2. A way; a course of life. 'Beat a pathway out to wealth.' *Tennyson*.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death.

Patiblet (pat'í-bl), *a.* [L. *patibilis*, from *pa-*

tior, to suffer.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. *Bailey*.

Patibulary (pa-tíb'ú-lá-ri), *a.* [From L. *patibulum*, a gallows.] Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross. *Bailey*.

Patibulated (pa-tíb'ú-lát-ed), *pp.* Hung on a gallows. [Rare.]

Patience (páshens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *patientia*. See **PATIENT**.] 1. The quality of being patient; as, (a) the power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers; as, *patience* of heat or of toil. (b) The character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; calmness; composure.

Christian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution.

(c) Quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; the cast or habit of mind that enables one to wait without discontent; as, I can easily wait, I have plenty of *patience*. (d) Forbearance; leniency; indulgence; long-suffering.

Have *patience* with me and I will pay thee all.

(e) Constancy in labour or exertion; perseverance.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught.

2.† Sufferance; permission. 'With your *patience*.' *Shak.* 'By your *patience*.' *Shak.*

3. A plant, a species of *Rumex* or dock.

Patient (páshent), *a.* [L. *patiens*, *patiens*, from *patior*, to suffer.] 1. Physically able to support or endure; having such a bodily constitution as enables one to endure; proof against; followed by of before the evil endured; as, *patient* of labour or pain; *patient* of heat or cold.

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold.

2. Having that temper or cast of mind which enables pain, trial, provocation, or the like, to be endured without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions with fortitude, calmness, or submission; submissive; full of composure or equanimity; as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper; *patient* under afflictions.—3. Waiting; expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over eager or impetuous. 'Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate.' *Prior*.—4. Indulgent; lenient; long-suffering.

Be *patient* toward all men.

5. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought.

Patient (páshent), *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; one who or that which is passively affected.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*.

2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition; one who is under medical treatment; commonly used as a correlative to *physician* or *nurse*.

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Patient (páshent), *v. t.* With reflexive pronoun, to compose one's self.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.

Patiently (páshent-lí), *adv.* In a patient manner; (a) with calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring; without agitation, undue haste, or eagerness.

A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learn'd me how to brook this *patiently*.

(b) With calm and constant diligence; as, to examine a subject *patiently*.

Patile (pat'í-le), *n.* Same as *Pateli*.

Patin (pat'in). Same as *Paten*.

Patina (pa-té-na), *n.* [L. *patina*, a pan, a dish, also a kind of cake (whence meaning 1), from *pateo*, to be open.] 1. In the *fine arts*, the fine green rust with which ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals become covered by lying in particular soils, which, like *varnish*, is at once preservative and ornamental. *Patina* consists of carbonate or oxide of copper. An artificial *patina* is produced by the forgers of antiquities by acting on them with acetic acid, but it is not durable.—2. A bowl of metal or earthenware; in this sense called also *Patella*.

Patina (pə'ti:nə), *n.* A patina, a metal plate.

*The flame of heaven
Is dark tinted with patches of bright gold. Words.*

Patitur (pə'ti-tur), *v.* [L. *patitur*, *passive*] *Shades* the mark by which the absence of a preboundary from short either by *etymology* or *logic* was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenues.

Patly (pə'ti), *adv.* In a paternal manner. *Slip.*

Patness (pə'ti:nəs), *n.* The state or quality of being *pat*, *diminutive*, *unintentional*, *convenience*. The description with equal *patness* may suit both. *Shew.*

Patna (pə'ti:nə), *n.* (Fr.) A dialect peculiar to the peasantry or uneducated classes, a rustic or provincial form of speech.

Patnode (pə'ti:nədə), *n.* In *her* applied to a cross which has the ends of the arms similar to what they are when *floury*.

Patral (pə'ti:əl), *n.* [L. *patralis*, belonging to a native country, from *patris*, *father*.] *See* **PARTR**.) In *gram.* a noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country, as *L. Troas*, a Trojan woman, *L. Macedonia*, a Macedonian.

Patral (pə'ti:əl), *n.* (See above.) In *gram.* of or relating to a family, race, or line of descent designating a race or nation applied to a certain class of words.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* [L. *patralismus*, from *patris*, *father*, and *patris*, *rule*.] 1. The father and ruler of a family, one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood, as the antediluvian patriarchs. 2. In the Greek and Latin churches, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops, as the patriarch of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus. 3. The oldest member or chief man in a community, a venerable old man.

*Through the ages' vale of mortal life
The venerable patriarchs' golden field
The heart to right there is true patriarchy. Sp. Society.*

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* 1. Belonging to patriarchs, possessed by patriarchs, as *patriarchal power* or *jurisdiction*. 2. Subject to a patriarch, as a *patriarchal church*. *Patriarchal cross*, in *her* a cross in which the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones. *See* *cross* under *Cross*.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* 1. The office, dignity or jurisdiction of a patriarch. 2. The residence of a patriarch.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* The jurisdiction or dominion of a patriarch. *Idem.*

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* *Idem.* as *Patralism*.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarchate.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* (Fr. *patriarche*; L. *patriarcha*, pertaining to the *patris*, *father*, or *patriarcha*, from *patris*, *father*.) Pertaining to or characteristic of a person of noble birth, consular, noble, not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *patris*, *father*, the title of Roman senators; as, *patris* birth or blood, *patris* families.

*Democracy does not require the support of patriotism. Liberty has often used violence but support, but a *patris* order in the work of them. Words.*

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* 1. A person of noble birth, a nobleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

*Noble patris, patris of my right,
Dashed the justice of my cause with crime. Words.*

2. One who is familiar with the works of the early fathers of the church, one skilled in patristic learning. *Idem.*

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* (Rare.) The rank or character of patricians.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* (See **PARTR**.) A term sometimes applied to aristocracy collectively or to a class.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* A relation to patris; patris.

Patralism (pə'ti:əl-iz-əm), *n.* [L. *patris*, *father*, and *patris*, *to kill*.] The murder or manslaughter of a father; patricide.

Patris (pə'ti:əs), *n.* A gypsy priest.

*He was spared the company of many than; by
Discovering the intricate the tangled change of the*

gypsy *Shakespeare*. The *patris* was hidden in mysterious words, and mentioned a large water upon his shoulders. *W. H. Auden.*

Patrimonial (pə'ti-mə-ni-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony, inherited from ancestors; as, a *patrimonial state*. *Patrimonial* or *hereditary jurisdiction*, that jurisdiction which a person exercises over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

Patrimonially (pə'ti-mə-ni-əl-ly), *adv.* By way of patrimony, by inheritance.

Patrimony (pə'ti-mə-ni), *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, from *patris*, *father*.] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors, property falling to a person on the death of his father, heritage. 2. A church estate or revenue, the endowment of a church or religious house.

Patrist (pə'ti:st), *n.* (Fr. *patriote*, from *patris*, *father*, one's native country, from *patris*, *father*.) 1. A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests. 2. Such laws as *patrist* should the dying laws. *Papa.*

Patrist (pə'ti:st), *a.* *Patriotic*; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patrist* soul. And *patrist* adorns, but with life, *applies.* *Shakespeare.*

Patriotic (pə'ti:st-ik), *a.* 1. Full of patriotism, actuated by the love of one's country, as, a *patriotic hero* or statesman. 2. Inspired by the love of one's country, directed to the public safety and welfare; as, *patriotic* soul.

Patriotic (pə'ti:st-ik), *a.* Same as *Patriotic*. [Rare.]

Patriotically (pə'ti:st-ik-ly), *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

Patriotism (pə'ti:st-iz-əm), *n.* 1. Love of one's country, the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigour and purity.

Being kind and welcome, either against a court or the court, is no proof of patriotism. Where the heart is right there is true patriotism. Sp. Society.

2. Patriotism collectively.

*Acquiescence adds to its courage, while *patris* cannot will to conquer. Words.*

Patris (pə'ti:st), *n.* [L. *patris*, *father*, and *patris*, *father*, *patris*, *father*, *patris*, *father*.] One of a sect of religious who held that God the Father suffered with Christ. *See* **MORACHIAN**.

Patris (pə'ti:st), *n.* One varied in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church.

Patriotic (pə'ti:st-ik), *a.* [From *patris*, *father*.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church, as, *patriotic* theology. *Idem.*

Patriotically (pə'ti:st-ik-ly), *adv.* In a patriotic manner, after the manner of the Christian fathers.

Patriotic (pə'ti:st-ik), *a.* That branch of historical theology which is particularly devoted to the doctrines of the fathers of the church.

Patris (pə'ti:st), *n.* [L. *patris*, *father*, *patris*, *father*, *patris*, *father*.] A person of noble birth, consular, noble, not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *patris*, *father*, the title of Roman senators; as, *patris* birth or blood, *patris* families.

Patris (pə'ti:st), *n.* A person of noble birth, a nobleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

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in a camp or garrison, to march about in order to check disorder or irregularities, as a guard. 2 To go the rounds in a city, as a body of police.

Patrol (pə'trəl), *v.* *patrol* & *pp.* *patrolled*, *pp.* *patrolling*. To pass through or perambulate in the capacity of a patrol, to go round, as a guard.

Patron (pə'trən), *n.* [L. *patronus*, a protector, defender, or patron, from *patris*, *father*.] 1 Among the ancient Romans, (a) a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation. (b) A man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. (c) An advocate or pleader. *Idem.* 2 One who countenances, supports, or protects either a person or a work, an advocate, a favourer. Dr. Johnson defines a patron as 'commonly a wretch who supports with insolence and is paid with flattery.' Call Warwick patron and be patient. *Shakespeare.* Who now would at noon patron of liberty. *Idem.*

3 A saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is regarded as placed, and whom he invokes, a saint in whose name a church or order is founded. 4 One who has the gift and disposition of an ecclesiastical benefice. In Scotland, one who enjoyed the right of presenting a parochial minister to a vacant charge, the person thus presented being called the *patron*. Patronage in the established Church of Scotland was abolished in 1874. 5 The commander of a small vessel or passenger-boat in the Mediterranean; also, one who steers a ship's long boat. (Spanish.) 6 A one to hold place of carriage. *Idem.* 7 A patron, a model; an example. 'Which prince came unto the patron and shadow of heavenly things.' *Hab.* viii (Bible, 1890).

Patron (pə'trən), *a.* Affording tutelage etc. as, a *patron* saint.

Patronage (pə'trən-ij), *n.* 1 The act of patronizing, special countenance or support, favour or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design, protection, encouragement, as, to take a patron under one's patronage, assisted by the patronage of the great. 2 Guardianship, as of a child.

Among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. Idem.

3 The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice, the privilege of presenting a person to the bishop, prebendary, or other competent ecclesiastical functionary, in order to his being admitted to the ecclesiastical office to which the benefice is attached, and of being thereby inducted into the possession of the benefice. *See* **PARTR**.

4 A one of patronage (a) arms on the top of which are some marks of subjection and dependence, arms of the lesser nobility or gentry, derived from the arms of the greater. (b) Those added to the family arms as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction, by governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, etc.

Patronage (pə'trən-ij), *v.* To patronize or support; to maintain; to make good. 'To patronage his theft.' *Shakespeare.*

Doesn't she magnify the former words then speak? You do so well as you dare patronage. The serious looking of your angry tongue. Idem.

Patronal (pə'trən-əl), *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favouring; defending. 'Their penance and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms.' *Sp. Society.*

Patronage (pə'trən-ij), *n.* The right or duty of a patron. *Westminster Ave.* [Rare.]

Patroness (pə'trən-əs), *n.* A female patron; a female that favours, countenances, or supports. *Idem.* 2 A female guardian saint. 'From the prince their *patroness* to stem.' *Dryden.* (c) A female that has the right of presentation to a church living.

Patronism (pə'trən-iz-əm), *n.* *See* **PARTR**.

Patronization (pə'trən-iz-iz-ən), *n.* The act of patronizing, patronage. *Idem.*

Patronize (pə'trən-iz), *v.* To patronize or support, *pp.* *patronized*. 1 To act as patron towards, to give support or countenance to; to favour; to assist; as, to patronize an undertaking; to patronize an opinion. 'The great addition began to patronize the nation.' *Shakespeare.*

I have been contented and patronized by the great father, the father, and the son. Idem.

2. To assume the air of a patron towards: used in an unfavourable sense.

Spruce had a weakness for the aristocracy, who, knowing his graceful infirmity, patronized him with condescending dexterity. *Disraeli.*

Patronizer (pə'trɒn-ɪ-zər), *n.* One who patronizes; one who supports, countenances, or favours. 'That vain-glorious patronizer of dissensions and erroneous doctrines.' *Skelton.*

Patronless (pə'trɒn-ləs), *a.* Destitute of a patron. *Shaftebury.*

Patronymatology (pə'trɒn-ə-mə'tɒl-ə-dʒi), *n.* [Gr. *patr*, *patros*, a father, *onoma*, a name, and *logos*, treatise.] The branch of knowledge that deals with personal names and their origins.

Patronymic (pə'trɒn-ɪm-ɪk), *n.* [L. *patronymicus*, from Gr. *patr*, *patros*, a father, and *onoma*, a name.] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as, *Tydidēs*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelidēs*, the son of Pelæus; *Fitzwilliam*, the son of William; *Williamson*, the son of William; *Paulowicz*, the son of Paul; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald. The true Anglo-Saxon patronymic ending was *-ing*. In general usage, a family name; a surname; a name added to the baptismal or Christian name.

Patronymical (pə'trɒn-ɪm-ɪ-kəl), *a.* Derived, as a name, from an ancestor; expressing the name of a father or ancestor.

Patron (pə'trɒn), *n.* [D., a protector, a patron. See PATRON.] One who received a grant of a certain tract of land and manorial privileges, with the right to entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Patronship (pə'trɒn-ʃɪp), *n.* The office of a patron.

The great Oloffe indulged in magnificent dreams of foreign conquests and great *patronships* in the wilderness. *Irvine.*

Pattee (pə'ti), *n.* See PATÉE.

Pattemar (pə'te-mär), *n.* See PATAMAR.

Patten (pə'ten), *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a clog, patten, from *pattē*, the foot.] 1. In masonry, (a) the base of a column or pillar. (b) The sole for the foundation of a wall. — 2. A wooden shoe or sole, standing on an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud. — 3. A stilt. [Provincial English.] **Patten** (pə'ten), *v.t.* To go on pattens. *Dickens.* [Rare.] **Patter** (pə'tər), *v.i.* [Freq. from *pat*, to give a slight blow. See PAT.] 1. To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as, *pattering hail*.

The stealling shower is scarce to *patter* heard. *Thomson.*

2. To move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds.

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at two, *Patter* she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you. *Tennyson.*

Patter (pə'tər), *v.t.* To cause to strike or beat in drops; to sprinkle. 'And *patter* the water about the boat.' *N. Drake.* [Rare.] **Patter** (pə'tər), *n.* A quick succession of small sounds; as, the *patter* of rain; the *patter* of feet.

Patter (pə'tər), *v.t.* [Perhaps from the *Pater Noster*, or Lord's Prayer, repeated in churches in a low tone of voice. Comp. *Icei. pata*, to prattle, *pati*, a rumour.] To repeat in a muttering way; to mutter; to mumble; as, to *patter* prayers.

For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,
Save to *patter* an Ave Mary,
When I ride on a border foray. *Sir H. Scott.*

— To *patter* *flash*, to talk slang; to speak the language of thieves. [Low slang.]

Patter (pə'tər), *v.t.* 1. To mutter; to mumble. 2. To talk; to speak; to speechify; to harangue. [Colloq. or slang.]

Your characters . . . make too much use of the gob-box, they *patter* too much—there is nothing in whole pages, but mere chat and dialogue. *Sir H. Scott.*

Patter (pə'tər), *n.* The dialect or patois of a class; slang; as, *priests' patter*; 'thieves' *patter*. [Colloq. or slang.]

Patterer (pə'tər-ər), *n.* One who patters; specifically, one who helps off his wares by long harangues in the public thoroughfare. *Mayhew.*

Patron (pə'trɒn), *n.* [The same word as *patron*, which has the sense of *patron* also in French and Spanish, as has also L.L. *patronus*.] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated, either

in things or in actions; as, the *pattern* of a machine.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will say nothing. *Shak.*

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but an example to deter. *Junius.*

2. † Something resembling something else; hence, a precedent.

Well could I bear that England had this praise,
So we could find some *pattern* of our shame. *Shak.*

3. † Something made after a model; a copy.

Where most rebellions and rebels be, there is the express similitude of hell, and the rebels themselves are the very figures of fiends and devils; and their captain, the ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness. *Book of Homilies, 1573.*

4. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

5. † An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan concerneth not us otherwise than as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker.*

Emphatically, a masterpiece.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this *pattern* of thy butcheries. *Shak.*

6. A design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions; in *moulding*, the counterpart of a casting in wood or metal from which the mould in the sand is made. — 7. Figure or style of ornamental execution; an ornamental design; as, *chintz* of a beautiful *pattern*.

Many manufacturers of ornamental goods have inventors in their employment, who receive wages or salaries for designing *patterns*, exactly as others do copying them. *J. S. Mill.*

Pattern (pə'tɜrn), *v.t.* 1. To make in imitation of some pattern or model; to copy. *Sir T. Herbert.* — 2. To serve as an example or precedent for. *Sir P. Sidney.* — 3. To match; to parallel. *Shak.*

Pattern-card (pə'tɜrn-kärd), *n.* A set of patterns attached to a card. *Simmonds.*

Pattern-drawer (pə'tɜrn-dra-er), *n.* One who designs patterns. *Simmonds.*

Pattern-moulder (pə'tɜrn-möld-er), *n.* One who makes models for iron-castings. *Simmonds.*

Pattern-reader (pə'tɜrn-réd-er), *n.* One who arranges textile patterns. *Simmonds.* **Pattinsonise** (pə'tɪn-sɒn-ɪz), *v.t.* [From Mr. H. L. Pattinson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who invented the arrangement.] To separate silver from lead by a process based on the fact that the melting-points of alloys of silver and lead are higher in proportion to the amount of silver contained, and that if lead containing silver be melted and constantly stirred while gradually cooling, when it arrives at a temperature near the melting-point of lead crystals will begin to form, which sink to the bottom, leaving the still fluid portion much richer in silver than the whole mass originally was, while, on the contrary, the crystallized portion has become poorer.

Pattle (pə'tl), *n.* A stick shod with iron, with which a ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough; a paddle. [Scotch.]

Patty (pə'ti), *n.* [Fr. *paté*, pie.] A little pie; a patty.

Patty-pan (pə'ti-pän), *n.* 1. A pan to bake patties in. — 2. A patty. *Lamb's Cookery, 1710.* [Rare.]

Patulous (pə'tʊ-lus), *a.* [L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to be open.] 1. Spreading slightly; expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* peduncle. — 2. Gaping; with a spreading aperture.

Pau (pə), *n.* In New Zealand, a pah.

Paughty (pə'ht), *a.* See PAUGHTY.

Pauciloquent (pə-sil-ə-kwent), *a.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *loquens*, loquacious, ppr. of *loquor*, to speak.] Uttering few words; saying little. [Rare.]

Pauciloquy (pə-sil-ə-kwi), *n.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *loquor*, to speak.] The utterance of a few words. [Rare.]

Paucity (pə'si-ti), *n.* [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few.] 1. Fewness; smallness of number. 'The multitude of parishes, and paucity of schools.' *Hooker.* — 2. Smallness of quantity. 'Paucity of blood.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Paughie (pə'se), *n.* Same as *Porgy* (which see).

Paughty, Paughty (pə'ht), *a.* [Allied to D. *pochen*, *pogchen*, to boast or make a show.] Proud, haughty; petulant, saucy, malapert. [Scotch.]

Paughan (pə-hə'gen), *n.* [An Indian word.] Same as *Menhaden* (which see).

Pauk (pə'k), *n.* Art; a wife. *Gavin Douglas.* [Scotch.]

Paukie, Pauky (pə'ki), *a.* See PAWKIE.

Paul (pə'l), *n.* See PAWL.

Paul (pə'l), *v.t.* [Probably same as to *pall*.] To puzzle. [Provincial English and Scotch.] **Pauldron** (pə'l-dron), *n.* [Sp. *espaldaron*, from *espalda*, Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder, L. *spatula*, the shoulder-blade.] In *milit. antiq.*, a shoulder-plate, of one piece, introduced in the reign of Henry VI., to cover the *épaulette*.

Paulian, Paulianist (pə'l-i-an, pə'l-i-an-ist), *n.* A follower of *Paul* of Samosata, a heretic of the third century.

Paulician (pə'l-i-kan), *n.* One of a sect of Christians, named from their leader *Paulus*, an Armenian. They rejected the worship of the Virgin, the saints, and the cross; and asserted a right freely to search the Scriptures. Their history is interwoven with that of the Greek Church of the ninth and tenth centuries.

Pauline (pə'l-in), *a.* Pertaining to St. Paul, or to his writings. *Coleridge.*

Paulinia (pə-lin-i-a), *n.* [In honour of S. Pauli, professor of botany at Copenhagen.] A genus of climbing shrubs, furnished with tendrils and variously divided compound leaves and axillary racemes of white flowers. From the powdered seeds of some of the species stimulating beverages are made to a large extent in some parts of South America. One of the species, *P. sorbilla*, furnishes guarana (which see).

Pauling† (pə'ling), *a.* Same as *Pelting*. *G. Harvey.*

Paum (pəm), *v.t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *Palm*. *Swift.*

Paumes, † *n. pl.* [Fr.] The palms of the hands. *Chaucer.*

Pauncet (pə'ns), *n.* Pansy.

The shining meads
Do boast the *paunce*, the lily and the rose;
And every flower doth laugh as zephyr blows. *B. Jonson.*

Paunch (pə'nsh), *n.* [O.Fr. *panche*, Mod. Fr. *panse*, from L. *pantes*, *panticius*, the belly, the bowels.] 1. The belly and its contents. 'With his fat *paunch* fills his new-fashion'd chair.' *Dryden.* — 2. The first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before rumination. *Owen.* — 3. The rim of a bell; the part against which the clapper strikes. *E. H. Knight.*

Paunch (pə'nsh), *v.t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. 'Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake.' *Shak.*

Paunch-mat (pə'nsh-mat), *n.* *Nauf.* see PANCH.

Paunchy (pə'nsh-i), *a.* Having a prominent paunch; big-bellied.

Paune (pən), *n.* See PONE.

Pauper (pə'pər), *n.* [L., poor.] A poor person; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to the parish; also, in *law*, a person who, on account of poverty, is admitted to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*.

Pauperism (pə'pər-izm), *n.* The state of being a pauper or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It engenders *pauperism*. *Whately.*

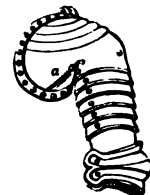
Pauperization (pə'pər-iz-ə'shon), *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

Pauperize (pə'pər-ɪz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pauperized*; ppr. *pauperizing*. To reduce to pauperism.

Pauropoda (pə-rop-ə-də), *n.* [Gr. *pauros*, little, and *podes*, feet.] An order of Myriapoda.

Pausage† (pə-zə'shon), *n.* Stay; stop; pause. *Chaucer.*

Pause (pəz), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pausa*, Gr. *pausia*, a stopping, from *paúō*, to bring to an end, to stop.] 1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like; a temporary stop or



a. Pauldron.

rest. 'In the pauses of the wind.' *Tennyson*.

Creation sleeps: 'Tis as the great polioe Of life stood still, and nature made a pause! An awful pause! prophetic of her end.' Young.

2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense; hesitation; uncertainty.

I stand in pause where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3. Break or paragraph in writing. *Locks.*

4. A mark of cessation or suspension of the voice, thus —. 5. A character in music.

See **HOLD**.

Pause (paz), v.t. pret. & pp. *paused*; ppr. *pausing*.

1. To make a short stop; to cease to speak or act for a time; to intermit speaking or action.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused. Milton.

2. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time.

Tarry, pause a day or two. Shak.

3. To stop for consideration; to deliberate.

'Take time to pause.' *Shak.* — 4. To hesitate; to hold back.

Other offenders we will pause upon. Shak.

Were I hard-favoured, foul, or wrinkled-old, Then mightest thou pause, for then I were not for thee. Shak.

5. To be intermitted; as, the music *pauses*.

6. Used reflexively, to repose one's self. *Shak.* — **SYN.** To intermit, stop, stay, wait, delay, tarry, hesitate, demur.

Pauser (paz'er), n. One who pauses; one who deliberates. *Shak.*

Pausingly (par'ing-lee), adv. After a pause; deliberately; by breaks. *Shak.*

Paut (pat), n. An Indian name for jute. Also written **Pat**.

Pauxi (pak'si), n. A name of certain South American birds (Urar), belonging to the family *Cracidae*, the best-known species of which, *U. galeata* (the galeated curassow), has a large light blue tubercle at the base of the beak, nearly as large as the head.

Pavache (pa-vash), n. Same as **Pavaz**.

Pavage (pa-vaj), n. See **PAYAGE**.

Pavals (pa-var), n. See **PAVINE**.

Pavan, **Pavane** (pa-van), n. [Fr. *pavane*, Sp. *pavana*, from *paseo*, I. *paseo*, a peacock.]

A grave kind of Spanish dance, the motions of which resembled the stately steps of the peacock. Written also **Pasen**, **Pavien**, and **Pavin**.

Pave (pav), v.t. pret. & pp. *paved* (pp. sometimes *pasen*); ppr. *paving*. [Fr. *paver*, L. *pavare*, *paviers*, from L. *pavio*, to ram, to beat, to pave.]

To make a hard level surface upon by laying with stones, bricks, &c.; to floor with brick, stone, or other material; as, to pave a street; to pave a sidewalk. — *To pave a way* (fig.), to prepare a way or passage for; to facilitate the introduction of. 'It might open and pave a prepared way to his own title.' *Bacon*.

Pavé (pav'é), n. [Fr.] The pavement. — *Nymphs du pavé*, a street-walker, a prostitute.

Pavement (pav'ment), n. [L. *pavimentum*, a pavement. See **PAVE**.] 1. A path or road laid closely with stones or other solid material; a floor or covering consisting of stones, bricks, &c., laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage, also, the stones or other material with which anything is paved. — 2. A decorative flooring, comprised of coloured and plain tile or stone, in use from very ancient times. — 3. A colloquial name for the laid footway on each side of a street.

Pavement (pav'ment), v.t. To pave, to floor with stones, bricks, or other solid material. 'How gorgeously arched, how richly pavemented.' *Sp. Hall*. [Rare.]

Paven (pav'n), pp. *Paved*. 'The paven streets.' *Forinightly Rev.*

Paver (pav'er), n. One who lays pavements, or whose occupation is to pave. Also written **Pavior**, **Pavior**, and **Pavior**.

Pavement (pav-i-ment), n. [Fr.] An old term for a canvas screen extended along the side of a vessel in an engagement, to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board.

Pavane, **Pavane**, n. See **PAVINE**.

Pavase, v.t. To shield; to cover; to defend; to arm, as with a pavise. *Berners*.

Pavage (pav'i-aj), n. A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways.

Pavian (pav'ian), n. See **PAVAN**.

Pavidi (pav'id), n. [L. *pavido*.] Timid.

Pavidity (pav'id-i-ti), n. Fearfulness; timidity.

Pavior (pav'i-er), n. See **PAVER**.

Pavilion (pa-vil'ion), n. [Fr. *pavillon*, L. *pavilio*, *pavilionis*, a butterfly, also a tent, from shape of latter.] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation; particularly, a large tent raised on posts.

On a platform beyond the southern entrance, were pitched five magnificent pavilions. *Temple*

The Dragon of the great Pendergship. That crown'd the state pavilion of the king. *Tennyson*

Hence — 2. A canopy; a covering. 'The pavilion of heaven.' *Shakley*. — 3. In arch., a turret or small building, usually isolated, having a tent-formed roof, whence the name. A projecting part of a building, when it is carried higher than the general structure, and provided with a tent-formed roof (as in the engraving below), is also called a pavilion. — 4. With a flag, colours, ensign, or banner. — 5. In her a covering in form of a tent, investing the armouries of sovereigns. — 6. In jewelry, the under side of a brilliant or other gem, lying between the girdle and collet. — 7. In arch., the ala, or greater part of the external ear. — 8. In music, see **PAVILION**.

2. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. applied to ores, &c., which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.

Pavonine (pav'o-nin), n. Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent lustre found on some ores and metallic products.

Pavonise (pav'on-iz), v.t. To comport one's self as a peacock. *Florio*.

Paw (pa), n. [From the Celtic: *W. pascen*, Armor. *paw*, *paw*. Comp. D. *poot*, G. *pote*, a paw.] 1. The foot of quadrupeds having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, &c. Lev. xi. 27. — 2. The hand. 'Lay your paw upon him without roaring.' *Dryden*. [Jocular]

Mr. L. had been made to understand that it must be a case of 'Paw off!' with him as long as he remained in that part of the world. *Trotter*

Paw (pa), v.t. To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore-foot; as, a fiery horse *pawing* with his hoof. *Job xxxix. 21*.

Paw (pa), v.t. 1. To scrape with the fore-foot; to strike with a drawn stroke of the fore-foot. 'The courser *pawed* the ground with restless feet.' *Dryden*. — 2. To handle roughly, as with paws. *Johnson*. — 3. To fawn upon, as a spaniel that paws his master. *Ainsworth*.

Pawed (paw'd), a. 1. Having paws. *Johnson*. 2. Broad-footed. *Sherwood*.

Pawke (paw'k), n. A small lobster. *Eng. Ency.*

Pawtly (paw'ti-lee), adv. In a pawy or arch manner. [Scotch.]

Pawkiness (paw'ki-ness), n. Archness; shrewdness; cunning. [Scotch.]

Pawky, **Pawke** (paw'ki), a. [Probably at first equivalent to implish, from O.E. *pauke*, Icel. *puki*, an imp, an evil spirit, the same word as *Puck*, the fairy's name. Comp., however, A. Sax. *pawcan*, to deceive.] Arch; cunning; sly. [Scotch.]

But Mary Gray's two pawky een. Card's a my fancy faster. *Ramsay*.

Pawl (pal), n. [W. *pawl*, E. *pole*, L. *pala*, a stake. See **FOLK**.] A short piece or bar moving round a pivot at one end, so as to catch in a notch or projection of a revolving body and prevent motion in one direction, as in the capstan or windlass of a ship; a click or detent which falls into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. See **RATCHET-WHEEL**. — *Pawl and half pawl*, two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel. Spelled also **Paul**.

Pawl (pal), v.t. To stop with a pawl; as, to pawl the capstan.

Pawl-bitt (pal'bit), n. *Naut.* A strong piece of timber placed vertically at the back of the windlass for its security, and serving to support the system of pawls which are pinned into it.

Pavon (pav'on), n. An ancient military flag, of a triangular shape, affixed to the upper part of a lance, and resembling the pennon, but smaller.

Pavoni (pav'oni), n. [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, a peacock.] A peacock. *Spenser*.

Pavonia (pa-v'o-ni-a), n. [L. *pavo*, a peacock.] 1. A genus of corals found in tropical seas. The corallum consists of thin calcareous plates, wavy, nearly erect; the small cells in which the individual zoantharia live are nearly confluent. — 2. A genus of large butterflies found in South America.

Pavonia (pa-v'o-ni-a), n. [In honour of Don Josef Paves, a Spanish traveller and botanist.] A genus of small shrubs, sometimes herbs, natives of America, and rarely of tropical Asia, nat. order Malvaceae. *P. diuretica* is a native of Brazil, where a decoction of it is used as a diuretic.

Pavonide (pa-von'i-de), n. pl. [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, a peacock, and Gr. *sidon*, resemblance.] The name given to the peacock family, which included the genera *Pavo*, *Phasianus*, *Gallus*, *Lophophorus*, and *Numida*, but is now restricted to the peacock, *argus*-pheasant, and peacock-pheasant.

Pavonine (pav'o-nin), n. [L. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, a peacock.] 1. Of or belonging to a peacock. 'The lanky pavonine strut.' *Thackeray*.

The bas-reliefs on this low screen are groups of peacocks and lions. . . . rich and fantastic beyond description, though not expressive of very accurate knowledge of lineage or *pavonine* forms. *Kutschin*.

2. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. applied to ores, &c., which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.

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Pawl-post (pawl'pōst), *n.* Same as **Pawl-bit**.
Pawn (paw), *n.* [From Fr. *pawn*, a piece of a garment, a lapel, formerly also a pawn, a pledge, from L. *pignus*, a cloth, a rag. From the Latin come also *D. pignus*, *O. pignus*, *lost pawn*, a pawn.] 1. Something given or deposited as security for money borrowed, a pledge. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, money, debts, or negotiable instruments, and not to real estate.

Men will not take *pawns* without use. *Shakspeare*

2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.
 3. In law, the transfer of goods by a debtor to his creditor to be kept till the debt is discharged. *In pawn*, of *pawn*, in the state of being pledged.

Alas, sweet wife, my honesty is at *pawn*.
 And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakspeare*

Pawn (paw), *v. t.* [O Fr. *pawn*, to pledge. See the noun.] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed, to pledge.

She who before had mortgaged her estate
 And pawned the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden*

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.
 'I'll pawn the little blood which I have left
 To save the innocent. *Shakspeare*

Pawn (paw), *n.* Same as **Pawn**, the narcotic masticatory prepared from the betel-pepper, *etc.*

Pawn (paw), *n.* [See **PAW**.] A common man or piece of the lowest rank at chess.

Pawnable (paw'nb'l), *a.* Capable of being pawned.

Pawnbroker (paw'brōk-er), *n.* One who is licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods at a legally fixed rate of interest.

Pawnbroking (paw'brōk-ing), *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

Pawned (paw'nd), *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes anything in pawn.

Pawner, **Pawnor** (paw'nr, paw'nr), *n.* One that pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

Pawn-ticket (paw'n-tik-ēt), *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger, bearing the name of the article pledged, the amount of money lent, the name of the pledger, the name and address of the pawnbroker, the conditions of the loan, &c.

Pawpaw (paw'paw), *n.* Same as **Papaw**.

Pax (paks), *n.* [L. *pax*, *pacis*.] An ecclesiastical utensil in the Roman Catholic Church, formed usually of a plate of metal, chased, engraved, or inlaid with figures representing the Virgin and Child, the crucifixion, &c. which, having been kissed by the priest during the *Agnus Dei* of the high mass, is handed to the acolyte, who presents it to be kissed by each of the ecclesiastics officiating, saying to them: *Pax vobis* (peace to thee). The decorations of the *pax* are frequently very rich.

Pax-board, **Pax-brade** (paks'brōd, paks'brōd), *n.* Same as **Pax**.

Paxilose (paks'ī-lōs), *a.* [L. *paxillus*, a stalk.] In *paxilose* resembling a little stalk.

Pax-wax (paks'waks), *n.* [Also called *faux-wax*, which is probably the right form, from *faux*, hair, and *wax*, to grow. Comp. *G. Anar-wax*, lit. hair-growth.] The same given by hetchers to the strong, stiff tendons running along the sides of the neck of a large quadraped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse. It diminishes the muscular effort needed to support the head in a horizontal position. Also called *Paxy-waxy*.

Pax (paks), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *paxed*, *paxy*, *paxing*. [O E. *pax*, *paye*, to pay, to please, to satisfy. From O Fr. *paiser*, *paiser*, Fr. *payer*, to pay, originally to please. Fr. *paiser*, lit. *paiser*, from L. *pascere*, to pacify—*pax*, *pacis*, peace.] 1. To satisfy or recompense for goods or property received or for services rendered, to discharge one's obligation to; to make due

return to; to compensate; to remunerate; to reward; to requite; *as*, to pay workmen or servants, to pay creditors. Hence—2. *Fig.* to retort or have revenge on; to requite with what is deserved; to punish; to beat; to thrash. 'For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you.' *R. Johnson*. 3. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing that which is due; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to give in exchange, to make due return for; to fulfil or perform duty, to render duty. 'If they pay this tax they starve.' *Tranquill*.

Loonly they how'd aching, and began
 Their crimes each morning duly *pay*. *Milton*

4. To give; to render; to offer; without any sense of obligation; *as*, to pay attention; to pay respect, to pay court to a person, to pay a visit. 'Not paying me a welcome.' *Shakspeare*. Or later, pay one visit here . . . not pay but one. *Tempest*. 5. *Naut.* to cover or coat, as the bottom of a vessel, a mast, a yard, a seam, a rope, &c., with tar or pitch, or with a composition of tar, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like. —To pay off, to recompense and discharge, *as*, to pay of one's servants, to pay of a ship's crew. —To pay out (*naut.*), to slacken, extend, or cause to run out, *as*, pay out more cable. —To pay one out, to punish thoroughly or adequately; to inflict full retribution on. —To pay the piper, to satisfy any demand that may be made on one; it generally implies unwillingness or a sense of injustice or oppression.

They introduce a new tax, and we shall have to pay the piper. *Brougham*

Pay (pā), *v. t.* To make payment or requital, to yield a suitable return for outlay, expense, or trouble; to be worth the pains or efforts spent, to be remunerative, *as*, these goods do not pay; it does not pay to go about idle.

—To pay for, (a) to make amends for, to atone for, *as*, men often pay for their mistakes with cruel suffering. (b) To give equal value for, to bear the expense of, to give in exchange for; to be deducted on account of.

—To pay off, to fall to backward, as the head of a ship. —To pay on, to head with vigour, to redouble blows. [Colloq.]

Pay (pā), *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed, salary or wages for services, compensation, recompense, hire, *as*, the merchant receives pay for goods sold; the soldier receives pay for his services.

Have only north constant pay received. *Page*

—*Full pay*, the allowance to officers and non-commissioned officers without any deduction whatever. —*Half pay*, a compensation allowed to officers who have retired from the service or have been discharged.

Payable (pā'pā-ble), *a.* 1. Capable of being paid, suitable to be paid. —2. Justly due, legally enforceable.

Thanks are tribute payable by the power. *South*

Pay-bill (pā'bil), *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, *as*, to workmen, soldiers, and the like.

Pay-clerk (pā'klērk), *n.* A clerk who pays wages.

Pay-day (pā'dē), *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged, the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid.

Laborers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next pay-day. *Letto*

Payee (pā'ē), *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

Payer (pā'ēr), *n.* (Fr.) A *pagan*. *Chaucer*

Payer (pā'ēr), *n.* One that pays, specifically, the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder.

Pay-roll (pā'rōl), *n.* A pay-roll; specifically, *mis*, the quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster.

Paymaster (pā'māst-ēr), *n.* 1. One who is to pay, or who regularly pays, one from whom wages or reward is received. —2. An officer in the army and navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men their wages, and who is entrusted with money for this purpose.

Payment (pā'mēt), *n.* 1. The act of paying or giving compensation, the discharge of a debt. —2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise, recompense; requital; reward; hence, *fig.* chastisement; sound beating. 'The little payment for to great a debt.' *Shakspeare*

Paymistress (pā'mis-tres), *n.* A female

who pays; a woman who gives money for goods supplied or services rendered. *Fuller*.
Paynet (pā'nēt), *n.* Pain, labour. *Spenser*.
Paynim (pā'nīm), *n.* See **PAIDIM**.

Ah, dearest dame, quoth then the *Paynim* bold,
 Pardon the error of my tongue. *Spenser*

Paynite (pā'nīt), *v. t.* [From Mr. *Payne*, the inventor of the process.] To harden and preserve, *as* wood, by a process consisting in placing the timber in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and then injecting successively solutions of sulphuret of calcium or of barium and sulphate of lime. The latter salt acts chemically on the calcium or barium, forming all through the wood sulphate of calcium (gypsum) or sulphate of barium (heavy spar). Wood thus treated is very heavy, but very durable and nearly incombustible.

Pay-office (pā'ōf-īs), *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

Payer (pā'ēr), *n.* Same as **Payer**.

Pay-roll (pā'rōl), *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with note of sums to which they are entitled.

Payra, **Pyra** (pā'ra), *n.* A small denomination of money in Asia, a piece.

Payed (pā'd), *pp.* [From Fr. *payer*, to weigh.] Pained. *Spenser*

Pasand (pā'send), *n.* The religious dissent of the Parsees of India, belonging to the Iranian family of Aryan tongues.

Pas (pās), *n.* [O E. *pass*, *pass*, a pea, pl. *pasum*, *pass*, A. Sax. *pas*, pl. *pasum*, Fr. *pas*, O. Fr. *pas*, W. *pas*, a pea, all from L. *pasum*, *pas*, a pea, from a root *pas*, seen in L. *pasum*, *pas*, to pass.] A pea is a corruption, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural. This is one of the few words in English ending in *-as*—*pas*, *pas*, *pas*, *pas*, *pas*, and less being the others. In the plural we write *pas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pas* for an indefinite number in quantity and bulk. We write *two*, *three* or *four* *pas*, but a bushel of *pas*.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Pisum*, the *P. sativum*, of many varieties. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a *pod*. It is a native of the south of Europe, and has been cultivated from remote antiquity. It forms one of the most valuable of culinary vegetables, it contains much farinaceous and saccharine matter, and is therefore highly nutritious. It is cultivated in the garden and in the field. The pods contain one row of round seeds which are at first soft and juicy, in which state they are used for the table under the name of *green peas*. They afterwards harden and become farinaceous, and the stem dries up. In this state they are thrashed and stored up for use like corn. A white sort, which readily splits when subjected to the action of millstones, is used in considerable quantities for soups, and especially for pea-soups. There is a blue sort which answers the same purpose. —*Everlasting pea*. See **EVERLASTING-PEA**. —*Iron pea*. See under **IRON**. —*Pea of an anchor*, the bill of an anchor.

Pea-battle (pā'batl), *n.* A coleopterous insect (*Bruchus pini*), about 1 inch long, black, variegated with bright brown hairs, with white spots and dots on the wing cases. It is very destructive to crops of peas in the south of Europe and in North America. Called also *Pea-bug*, *Pea-sharper*, and *Pea-worm*.

Pea-bug (pā'bug), *n.* Same as **Pea-battle**.

Peace (pēs), *n.* [O E. *peas*, *peas*, from O Fr. *paix*, Mod. Fr. *paix*, from L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace—root *pax*, seen in *pacifier*, to agree. From *pax* comes *pacare*, to pacify, whence *pay*, *appease*.] In the widest sense, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; quietness, repose. In more special senses (a) freedom from war, exemption from or cessation of hostilities, absence of civil, private, or foreign strife, embroilment, or quarrel. (b) Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like. Quietness of mind; tranquillity, calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great peace have they which love thy law. *Ps. ciii. ult.*

(c) A state of reconciliation between parties at variance; harmony; concord.

If I have rewarded evil to him that one of *peace* with me . . . let his enemy persecute my soul. *Ps. vi. 4.*

(d) Public tranquillity, that quiet order and security which is guaranteed by the laws; *as*, to keep the *peace*, to break the *peace*; a

justice of the peace. (In expressions such as the following (from Shakespeare) the word has almost the character of a verb—'Peace, foolish woman. I will not peace.' 'When the thunder would not peace at my bidding.' 'Peace your prattlings.'—To hold one's peace, to be silent, to suppress one's thoughts, not to speak.—To make a person's peace with another, to reconcile the other to him. 'I will make your peace with him.' Shak.—Peace establishment, the reduced number of effective men in the army during time of peace.—Peace of God and the church, that cessation which the king's subjects anciently had from trouble and suit of law, between the terms and on Sundays and holidays.—Bill of peace, in law, a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which from its nature may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions, or where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right, if it is already sufficiently established under the direction of the court.—Breach of the peace. See BREACH.—Commission of the peace, one of the authorities, by virtue of which the judges sit upon circuit.—Justice of the peace. See JUSTICE.

Peaceable (pé'a-bil), a. 1. Accompanied with or characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; free from agitation, war, tumult, or disturbance of any kind; peaceful. 'His peaceable reign and good government.' Shak.

The Chaldeans scattered both Carm and Pompey with long fire and a happy and peaceable death. Sir M. Hale.

The reformation of England was introduced in a peaceable manner by the supreme power in parliament. Swift.

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome, rude, or boisterous. 'These men are peaceable with us.' Gen. xxxiv. 21.—Peaceable, Peaceful, Pacific. 'These terms though belonging to the same root are variously applied. Peaceable . . . refers more directly to the character and disposition of men; pacific to the designs and intentions of men; while peaceful refers to the state or condition both of men and things. A peaceable disposition; pacific measures; a peaceful attitude of affairs or a peaceful scene.' Smith's Synonyms. SYN. Peaceful, pacific, tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, serene, mild, still.

Peaceableness (pé'a-bil-nes), n. The state or quality of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace. 'Charity and peaceableness.' Hammond.

Peaceably (pé'a-bil), adv. In a peaceable manner: (a) without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels. (b) Without disturbance; quietly, without agitation; without interruption. Disturb him not, let him pass (die) peaceably. Shak.

Peace-breaker (pé'a-brék-ér), n. One that violates or disturbs public peace.

Peaceful (pé'ful), a. 1. Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; not in a state of war or commotion; quiet; undisturbed; as, a peaceful time; a peaceful country.—2. Pacific, mild; calm; as, a peaceful temper. 'And thus with peaceful words upraised her soon.' Milton.—3. Removed from noise or tumult, still; undisturbed; as, the peaceful scenes of rural life. 'The peaceful cottage.' Pope.—Peaceable, Peaceful, Pacific. See PEACEABLE.—SYN. Peaceable, pacific, tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, serene, mild, still.

Peacefully (pé'ful-ly), adv. In a peaceful manner; without war or commotion, without agitation or disturbance of any kind; tranquilly, calmly, quietly. 'Our loved earth, where peacefully we slept.' Dryden.

Peacefulness (pé'ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being peaceful; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord; peaceableness. 'Humility, peacefulness, and charity.' Jer. Taylor.

Peaceless (pé'les), a. Without peace; disturbed.

Peacemaker (pé'mák-ér), n. One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God. Mat. v. 9.

Peace-offering (pé'of-fer-ing), n. 1. An offering that procures peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.—Specifically—2. Among the Jews, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

Peace-officer (pé'of-fer-ér), n. A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c., as a sheriff or constable.

Peace-parted (pé'párt-ed), a. Dismissed from the world in peace. 'Peace-parted souls.' Shak. [Rare.]

Peace-party (pé'pár-tí), n. A party that favours peace, or the making of peace.

Peach (péch), n. [Fr. *pêche*, It. *pesca*, *perisco*, from L. *perisca*, *Perisium* (*malum*), the Persian apple.] A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Amygdalus*, the *A. persica*, Linn., of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates. The tree is of moderate stature, but varies in this respect according to soil and climate.

Peach (*Amygdalus persica*).

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If you talk of peaching, I'll preach first, and see whose oath will be believed. Dryden.

Peach (péch), v.t. To impeach; to inform against, as an accomplice.

The prisoners were promised liberty and pardon, in case they would peach us. Members of Sir John Berkeley.

Pee-chaf (pé'chá-fér), n. Same as *Pea-beetle*.

Peech-colour (péch'kul-ér), n. The pale red colour of the peach blossom.

Peech-coloured (péch'kul-ér-d), a. Of the colour of a peach blossom.

Peech-down (péch'down), n. The soft down of a peach skin.

Peacher (péch-ér), n. 1. One who peaches. 2. An accuser or impeacher. 'Accusers or peachers of others that were guiltless.' Fox.

Pea-chick (pé'chik), n. The chicken or young of the peacock.

Peech-tree (péch'tré), n. The tree that produces the peach.

Peech-wood (péch'wud), n. A dye-wood supposed to be the produce of the *Cesalpinia echinata*, a leguminous plant. This wood dyes red and peach colour.

Peachy (péch'tí), a. Containing or resembling peaches.

Peacock (pé'kok), n. [Pec, in this word = A. Sax. *pæwa*, G. *pau*, Den. *pau* (*pega*); Icel. *pá* or *páfu*, all from L. *pavo*, a peacock, the name being perhaps from the cry of the bird.] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird of the genus *Pavo*, properly the male of the species, but in usage the name is applied to the species in general, though the female is, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen*. The peacock common in this country, *P. cristatus*, is a native of India. This bird is characterized by a crest of peculiar form, and by the tail coverts of the male extending far beyond the quills, and being capable of erection into a broad and gorgeous disk. The shining, lax, and silky barbs of these feathers, and the eye-like spots which decorate their extremities, are known to every one. The peacock is said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great. The only other spe-

cies recorded is the *P. muticus* (Javanicus), the Javanese or Thibet peacock. These birds, which are rather larger than a pheasant, and highly elegant and beautiful, inhabit some of the south-eastern parts of Asia and the neighbouring islands. Called also *Pea-fowl*.

Peacock-butterfly (pé'kok-but-ér-flí), n. A name given by collectors of insects to butterflies of the species *Panæus io*, from the eyes on their wings resembling the eyes on peacocks' feathers.

Peacock-fish (pé'kok-fish), n. A fish of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas (*Crenilabrus pavo*), characterized by the brilliancy of its hues—green, yellow, and red.

Pea-cod (pé'kod), n. Same as *Pea-ood*. Sir W. Scott.

Pea-crab (pé'krab), n. A small brachyurous crustacean of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which live in oysters, mussels, and other bivalve shells. Two or three species are met with in this country.

Pea-dove (pé'duv), n. The *Columba zenaidæ*, a pretty pigeon found in North America and in the West Indies.

Pea-fowl (pé'foul), n. Same as *Peacock*.

Pea-grit (pé'grit), n. In geol. a coarse limestone of the lower oolite, whose structure is not unlike a mass of split pease concreted together.

Pea-gun (pé'gun), n. A small tube to blow peas through.

Peashen (pé'shen), n. The hen or female of the peacock. See PEACOCK.

Pea-jacket (pé'jak-et), n. [Pec, from D. and I.G. *pica*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket; Goth. *paída*, cloth, a garment.] A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

Peak (pék), n. [Fr. *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, *pique*, a pike, from Armor. *pig*, W. *pic*, a point, a pike, a beak, whence also *beck*, *yike*, *pick*, *peck*.] 1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; as, a rocky peak. Like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes He stared at the Pacific—and all his men Look'd at each other with a wild surmise— Silent upon a peak in Darien. Keats.

2. A projecting point; the end of anything that terminates in a point; specifically, a projecting portion on a head-covering; the feather projecting in front of a cap.—3. Naut. the upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.—*Peak halliards* (naut.), the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—*Peak down-hauler*, a rope rove through a block, at the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.—*Peak purchase*, a tackle on the peak eye for hoisting it.—*Peak eye*, a eye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.

Peak (pék), v.t. [Perhaps from the sharpened features of sickly persons.] 1. To look sickly or thin; to be or become emaciated.

Wearry we might nine times nine Shall he divide, peak, and pine. Shak.

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.—3. To peep or pry. [Vulgar.]

Peak (pék), v.t. [Naut.] To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast.

Peaked (pékt), a. Pointed; ending in a point. 'His peaked beard.' Macaulay.

Peaking (pé'king), a. Mean; sneaking; poor. [Vulgar.]

Peakish (pé'kísh), a. 1. Denoting or belonging to peaks of hills; having peaks; situated on a peak. [Rare.] 'Peakish Hull.' Dryden. 'His peakish dialect (that is of the Peak in Derbyshire)' Dr. Hall.—2. Having features that seem thin and sharp, as from sickness. [Colloq.]

Peaky (péktí), a. Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak, characterized by a peak of peaks. 'Hills with peaky tops engrail'd.' Tennyson.

Peal (pé), n. (Probably a mutilated form of *appeal*. Halliwell gives *apel*, as an old call in hunting music, consisting of three long notes.) 1. A loud sound, usually a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c. 'A fair peal of artillery.' Sir J. Hayward. 'Peals of shouts.' Dryden. 'A peal of thunder.' Addison. 'With peals of genial clamour.' Tennyson.—2. A set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung on such a set of bells.

Peal (pé), v.t. To utter loud and solemn sounds; as, the pealing organ. 'A hundred bells began to peal.' Tennyson.

Peat-reek (pé'trèk), *n.* The smoke of peat. — *Peat-reek flavour*, the flavour communicated to whisky in consequence of its being distilled with peat used as fuel. This flavour is frequently simulated by adding a little creosote to the whisky. [Scottish.]

Peat-soil (pé'tsòil), *n.* A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat moss or bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

Peaty (pé'ti), *a.* Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

Pea-weevil (pé'wé-vil), *n.* See **PEA-BEETLE**.

Peas (pé's), *n.* See **PEAS** *Sperner*.

Pebe (pé'ba), *n.* A species of the armadillo (*Tatusia septemcinctus*) found in various parts of South America. It frequents the open ground, and is a good burrower. Its flesh is much valued by the natives, who search for it eagerly. It is about 30 inches in length, the slender tapering tail measuring 14 or 15 inches. It is an inoffensive animal. Called also *Tatouhou* and the *Black Tatu*.

Pebble (pé'b'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *pebol*, *popolstén*, a pebble. *Rym. unknown*.] 1. A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water.

1 bubble into eddying lays,
1 bubble on the pebbles. *Thompson.*

2. In jewelry, an agate — agates frequently occurring as loose pebbles in the beds of streams. Scotch agates are commonly known as *Scotch Pebbles*. — 3. Among opticians the term *pebble* generally means the transparent and colourless rock crystal which is used as a substitute for glass in spectacles, or a fine kind of glass so used.

Pebble-crystal (pé'b'l-kris-tal), *n.* A crystal in form of a pebble. *Woodward*.

Pebbled (pé'b'ld), *a.* Abounding with pebbles. 'A pebbled shore.' *Thomson*.

Pebble-paving (pé'b'l-páv-ing), *n.* A pavement laid with pebbles, or water-worn stones.

Pebble-stone (pé'b'l-stón), *n.* A pebble.

Pebbly (pé'b'li), *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones. 'Slow stream, or pebbly spring.' *Coleridge*.

Pebrine (pé'b'rin), *n.* [Fr.] A very destructive epizootic disease among silkworms, frequently accompanied by black spots on the skin. The disease is due to internal parasites, which swarm in the blood and all the tissues of the body, passing into the undeveloped eggs of the females, so that it is hereditary, but only on the side of the mother. It is contagious and infectious, the parasitic corpuscles passing from the bodies of the diseased caterpillars into the alimentary canal of healthy silkworms in their neighbourhood. These parasitic corpuscles have been named by *Libert penicilliopteron*, and classed among the *Pterospiræ*.

Peccan, **Peccan-nut** (pé'kau), *n.* [Fr. *peccane*, *Sp. peccana*.] A species of hickory (*Carya olivacea*) and its fruit, growing in North America. It is a large tree, with hard, very

ring. 'The common peccability of mankind.' *Dr H. More*.

Peccable (pé'k-a-bl), *a.* [L. *peccabilis*, peccable, from *L. pecco*, to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. 'A frail and peccable mortal.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Peccadillo (pé'k-a-dil'ò), *n.* [Sp. *dím.*, from *peccado*, *L. peccatum*, a sin, from *pecco*, to sin.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.

'Tis low ebb with his accusers when such peccadilloes as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury*.

Peccadillo (pé'k-a-dil'ò), *n.* A sort of stiff ruff. See **PECCADIL**.

Peccancy (pé'k-an-si), *n.* 1. State or quality of being peccant; (a) sinfulness. (b) Bad quality. 'The peccancy of the humours.' *Wiceman*. — 2. Offence; criminality; transgression. 'A trivial peccancy.' *W. Montague*.

Peccant (pé'kant), *a.* [L. *peccans*, *peccantis*, pp. of *pecco*, to sin.] 1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal. 'The charge is to be confined to the peccant part only.' *Burke*. — 2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy; as, *peccant humours*. *Bacon*. — 3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant citation*. *Aylife*.

Peccant (pé'kant), *n.* An offender.

This contentedness, and rich of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world. *W. H. Black*.

Peccantly (pé'kant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully; corruptly; by transgression.

Peccary (pé'k-a-ri), *n.* [South American

name.] The popular name of a pachydermatous mammal belonging to the genus *Dicotyles*, exclusively confined to the American continent, and representing the swine of the Old World. It is nearly related to the hog. There are two species, the one (*D. torquatus*, *tajacu*, or common peccary) inhabiting the eastern side of South America, and the other (*D. labiatus*, or white-tipped peccary) inhabiting Paraguay. There is a glandular opening on the loins, which secretes a fetid humour, and which must be cut out immediately after the peccary is killed, or the humour infects the whole flesh. The common peccary is about the size of a small hog, the white-tipped peccary is considerably larger.

Peccavi (pé'k-á-vi), [L. I have sinned, first pers. part. of *pecco*, to sin.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence: often in the phrase to cry *peccavi*.

Pecco (pé'k'ò), *n.* Same as *Pecco*.

Peck, **Peck** (pé'k), *v.t.* [Imitative.] To puff; to pant. 'Up Parnassus peckin.' *Burns*.

[Scottish.]

Peckan (pé'k'an), *n.* The stomach. *Burns*.

[Scottish.]

Peckblend, **Peckblende** (pé'k-blénd), *n.* [G. *peck*, *pitch*, and *Fr. arane*, uranium.] Same as *Pickblende*.

Peckurane (pé'k-ú-ran), *n.* [Fr., from *G. peck*, *pitch*, and *Fr. urane*, uranium.] Same as *Pickblende*.

Peck (pé'k), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *peck*; but comp. *Fr. picotin*, a peck; *L. L. picotus*, a liquid measure.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulse, &c. The standard or imperial peck contains 2 gallons or 554.548 cubic inches. Four pecks make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the imperial peck; but when of barley was equal to about 1.456 of it. (See *FIRLOT*, *BOLL*.) To be in a peck of troubles, should rather be to be in a pack of troubles. 'Contented to remain in such a peck of uncertainties and doubts.' *Milton*. See **PACK**.

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Peck (pé'k), *v.t.* (A slightly different form of *pick* (which see).) 1. To strike with the beak; as, a bird that pecks a person's hand. 2. To pick up with the beak. 'After what manner the chickens pecked the grains of corn.' *Addison*. — 3. To make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument; as, to peck a hole.

Peck (pé'k), *v.t.* To make strokes with a beak, or sharp pointed instrument. 'Went pecking by his side.' *Dryden*. 'A pick-axe of iron . . . sharpened at the one end to peck.' *Carew*. — To peck at, to strike with petty and repeated blows; to carp at; to attack with petty and repeated criticism. 'Mankind lies pecking at one another.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Peckar (pé'kar), *n.* One who or that which pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker. 'The titmouse and the pecker's hungry brood.' *Dryden*.

Pecking (pé'king), *n.* See **PECK-ERICK**.

Peckish (pé'k-ish), *a.* Inclined to eat; appezzed; somewhat hungry. [Colloq.]

Nothing like business to give one an appetite. But when shall I feel peckish again. *Mrs. Trotman*.

Dinner.

Peckled (pé'k'ld), *a.* Speckled.

Jacob the patriarch, by the force of imagination, made peckled lambs, laying peckled rods before his sheeps. *Burton*.

Peccotaris (pé'k-ot-á-ri), *n.* [Gr. *pebto*, to comb, and *pteria*, a fern.] The name given to a genus of fossil ferns occurring in the

front of their hats. — 2. A vascular membrane on the eyes of birds, plicated with parallel folds resembling the teeth of a comb.

Pectic (pé'k'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pektikos*, congealing, curdling.] Applied to an acid found in many fruits, which has the property of forming a jelly.

Pectin, **Pectine** (pé'k'tin), *n.* A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly. See **PECTOSE**.

Pectinaceous (pé'k-tin-á'shu), *a.* Having the character of pectin; resembling or containing pectin.

Pectinal (pé'k'tin-al), *a.* (See **PECTEN**.) Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

Pectinal (pé'k'tin-al), *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pectinate, **Pectinated** (pé'k'tin-át, pé'k'tin-át-ed), *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, from *pecten*, a comb.] 1. Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; arranged like the teeth of a comb: in bot. applied to a sort of pinnate leaf in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb. — 2. Interlaced like the teeth of two combs. 'Our fingers pectinated, or shut together.' *Sir T. Browne*. — *Pectinate claw*, a claw found in some birds having a serrate edge, supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers. — A *pectinate mineral*, one which presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant. *Pectinate muscles*, a name given to the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

Pectinately (pé'k'tin-át-li), *a.* In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

Pectination (pé'k-tin-á'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being pectinated; also what is pectinated. 2. The act of combing. *Wright*.

Pectin (pé'k'tin), *n.* See **PECTIN**.

Pectineal (pé'k-tin-é-al), *a.* Same as *Pectinal*. *Pectineal muscle*, a flat triangular muscle situated obliquely between the pubes



Pecten or Scallop.

tough wood, pinnate leaves, and catkins of small flowers. The nuts, which ripen and fall in October, are oblong, very smooth, 1½ inch long, with thin shells, have an agreeable flavour, and are occasionally to be met with in English fruit-shops. Called also *Peccan*.

Peccary (pé'k-a-ri), *n.* See **PECCARY**.

Peccability (pé'k-a-bl'i-ti), *n.* State of being peccable, or subject to sin; capacity of sin-

ing. 'The common peccability of mankind.' *Dr H. More*.

Peccable (pé'k-a-bl), *a.* [L. *peccabilis*, peccable, from *L. pecco*, to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. 'A frail and peccable mortal.' *Sir W. Scott*.

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Peccancy (pé'k-an-si), *n.* 1. State or quality of being peccant; (a) sinfulness. (b) Bad quality. 'The peccancy of the humours.' *Wiceman*. — 2. Offence; criminality; transgression. 'A trivial peccancy.' *W. Montague*.

Peccant (pé'kant), *a.* [L. *peccans*, *peccantis*, pp. of *pecco*, to sin.] 1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal. 'The charge is to be confined to the peccant part only.' *Burke*. — 2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy; as, *peccant humours*. *Bacon*. — 3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant citation*. *Aylife*.

Peccant (pé'kant), *n.* An offender.

This contentedness, and rich of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world. *W. H. Black*.

Peccantly (pé'kant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully; corruptly; by transgression.

Peccary (pé'k-a-ri), *n.* [South American

name.] The popular name of a pachydermatous mammal belonging to the genus *Dicotyles*, exclusively confined to the American continent, and representing the swine of the Old World. It is nearly related to the hog. There are two species, the one (*D. torquatus*, *tajacu*, or common peccary) inhabiting the eastern side of South America, and the other (*D. labiatus*, or white-tipped peccary) inhabiting Paraguay. There is a glandular opening on the loins, which secretes a fetid humour, and which must be cut out immediately after the peccary is killed, or the humour infects the whole flesh. The common peccary is about the size of a small hog, the white-tipped peccary is considerably larger.

Peccavi (pé'k-á-vi), [L. I have sinned, first pers. part. of *pecco*, to sin.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence: often in the phrase to cry *peccavi*.

Pecco (pé'k'ò), *n.* Same as *Pecco*.

Peck, **Peck** (pé'k), *v.t.* [Imitative.] To puff; to pant. 'Up Parnassus peckin.' *Burns*.

[Scottish.]

Peckan (pé'k'an), *n.* The stomach. *Burns*.

[Scottish.]

Peckblend, **Peckblende** (pé'k-blénd), *n.* [G. *peck*, *pitch*, and *Fr. arane*, uranium.] Same as *Pickblende*.

Peckurane (pé'k-ú-ran), *n.* [Fr., from *G. peck*, *pitch*, and *Fr. urane*, uranium.] Same as *Pickblende*.

Peck (pé'k), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *peck*; but comp. *Fr. picotin*, a peck; *L. L. picotus*, a liquid measure.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulse, &c. The standard or imperial peck contains 2 gallons or 554.548 cubic inches. Four pecks make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the imperial peck; but when of barley was equal to about 1.456 of it. (See *FIRLOT*, *BOLL*.) To be in a peck of troubles, should rather be to be in a pack of troubles. 'Contented to remain in such a peck of uncertainties and doubts.' *Milton*. See **PACK**.

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Peckblend, **Pe**

or other contrapuntal composition. See ORGANO-PONT.

Pedal-organ (ped'al-organ), *n.* In music, that part of a large organ which is played by foot-keys, enabling the larger pipes to be operated by the feet of the performer.

Pedagogue (pe-dá-góg), *n.* [L. *pedagogus*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Going on foot; walking. [Rare.]

Pedant (ped'ant), *n.* [Fr. *pedant*, a pedant, a schoolmaster, lit. *sp.* and *fr.* *pedante*, *conter* for *pedagogue*, from L. *pedagogue*, *pedagogus*, *ppr* of *pedagogue*, to educate. See PEDAGOGUE.] 1. A schoolmaster. 'A domineering pedant o'er the boy.' *Shak* 2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning, one who overrates mere book learning and devotes himself exclusively to it.

The continental kingdoms which had slain on the ruins of the Western Empire kept up some intercourse with those eastern provinces, where barbarous pedants, themselves destitute of sense, sense and spirit, could and would interpret the narrow pieces of *Isopachus* and *Demosthenes*, and of *Plato*. *Macaulay*

Pedantic (pe-dan'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a pedant or to pedantry, ostentatiousness of learning; making a show of knowledge, using uncommon or far-fetched words or expressions, applied to persons or things, as, a pedantic writer or scholar; a pedantic description or expression.

Pedantism (pe-dan'tik-izm), *a.* Pedantic. 'Figures pedantism.' *Shak*

Pedantically, **Pedantically** (pe-dan'tik-ah-ly, pe-dan'tik-ly), *adv.* In a pedantic manner; with a vain or boastful display of learning.

Pedantism (ped'ant-izm), *n.* 1. The office or work of a pedagogue. 2. Characteristics of a pedant, pedantry.

Pedantize (ped'ant-iz), *v. t.* *pret.* *pedantized*; *ppr.* *pedantizing*. To play the pedant; to diminish over lads, to use pedantic expressions.

Pedantry (ped'ant-ri), *n.* [Fr. *pedanterie*, from *pedant*. See PEDANT.] 1. The manner, note, or character of a pedant, vain ostentatiousness of learning, a boastful display of knowledge of any kind. 'This pedantry of quotation.' *Crusoe* 2. Obstinate or ignorant addition to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life, with an apparent contempt of common or general forms.

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences and sometimes in trades. *Swift*

Pedantry (ped'ant-ri), *n.* Pedantry collectively. *Milton*

Pedantus (pe-dán'tus), *n.* [L. *pedantus*.] A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate.

Pedate (ped'at), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Having divisions like the toes, footed. In bot. an epithet applied to a palmate leaf having the two lateral lobes themselves divided into smaller segments, the midrib of which do not run directly into the common central point, as in the leaf of *Helicoborus falcatus*.



Pedate Leaf—*Helicoborus falcatus*.

Pedatid (pe-dát'id), *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *divido*, *divi*, to divide.] In bot. a term applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner.

Pedatirived (pe-dát'ri-vid), *a.* [Pedate and *verve*.] In bot. a term applied to a leaf having three nerves, of which the lateral are branched.

Pedatipartite (pe-dát'par-tit), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, footed, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *partitus*, *pp* of *partio*, to part.] In bot. a term applied to a leaf whose venation in pedate, and the lobes almost free.

Pedatisect (pe-dát'sekt), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, footed, and *sectus*, *pp* of *seco*, to cut.] In bot. a term applied to a leaf whose venation is pedate, and the divisions of whose lobes reach nearly to the midrib.

Pedder (ped'er), *n.* A pedlar, a hawker [Scottish.]

Peddle (ped't), *v. t.* *pret.* *peddled*; *ppr.* *peddling*. [From Prov. E. *ped* or *pad*, a wicker basket, a pannier.] 1. To travel about the country and retail small wares; to go from place to place or from house to house selling small commodities, to hawk. 2. To be

engaged in a small business; to occupy one's self with trifles; to traffic.

Peddle (ped't), *v. t.* To sell or retail in small quantities, usually by travelling about the country.

Peddler (ped'ter), *n.* One who peddles. See PEDLAR.

Pedlary (ped'ter-ri), *n.* See PEDLERY.

Pedlar (pe-dá-rat), *n.* [Or *pedlar*, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *arbo*, *love*.] A pedagogue; sometimes written *Pastore*.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* Pertaining to pedlary.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* The crime against nature, sodomy.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* [Sp. *pedlar*, from *pedra*, a stone, L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention of iron balls.] A swiftness; sometimes written *Pastore*.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *arbo*, *love*, to write.] Marks given by the feet, as in kicking. *Shirley*

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* [Sp. *pedlar*, from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *arbo*, *love*, to write.] A place, a station, in arch. an isolated basement or support for a column, a statue, or a vase. It usually consists of a base, die, or dado, and a cornice, cornice, or cap.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *v. t.* To place on a pedestal, to support as a pedestal. 'Municipal sphinx pedestaled happily in a palace-courtyard.' *Knox*

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* [See PEDLARSHIP.] Pertaining to the foot. W. M. Hooley

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* [L. *pedlar*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Going on foot; performed on foot, walking; as, a pedlarship journey.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* 1. One that walks or journeys on foot. 2. One that walks or runs on foot for a wager, a remarkable walker.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* The act or practice of walking; travelling or racing on foot, the art of a pedlarship or professional walker or runner.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *v. t.* *pret.* *pedlarshipped*; *ppr.* *pedlarshipping*. To practice walking.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* Going on foot, not winged. 'Pedlarship animals.' *Dr T. Brown*

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *tentare*, to try, and *freq.* of *tendo*, to stretch.] L. trying with the foot, hence, proceeding cautiously, or step by step, advancing tentatively. 'That pedlarship pace and pedlarship mind in which he beholds the wise and virtuous improver to walk.' *Shirley Smith* [Rare.]

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [Or *pedlar*, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A genus of rodent mammals, family Muridae, allied to the jerboa. The best-known species is *P. capensis* (the jumping-hare of South Africa). The term *Helomys* has also been applied to the genus. See *HELIMYS*.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *a.* Pertaining to the foot or to any organ called a foot. *Dana*

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [From *pedlar*, a form equivalent to L. *pedlar*, *dim.* of *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] 1. In bot. the ultimate division of a common peduncle, the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a pedlarship. 2. In bot. a footstalk or stem, by which certain animals of the lower orders, zoophytes, &c., are attached.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *palpi*, the hand.] One of a family of arachnids whose feelers are armed with a forceps and are extended before the head.

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family of Polyzoa, having the polycary plant-like, creeping, adherent, from which spring polypus on footstalks. The arms of the dilated crescent unite so as to surround the anal opening.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* See PEDLARSHIP.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *pedlar*, from *pedlar*, a louse.] Lousy, having the lousy distemper.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, chiefly European, nat. order Scrophulariaceae. These plants are acrid, but are eaten by goats. Two British species are known. See *LOOSEWORT*.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice in spite of cleanliness, the lousy disease, phthiriasis.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* Lousy; infested with lice. 'Pedlarship friends.' *Landor*

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *dim.* from *pes*, a louse.] A genus of apterous insects, commonly called lice. See *LOUSE*.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *gere*, to bear.] Having feet or legs, thus the body of the myriapod is divided into numerous pediciform segments.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [Fr. *per degré*, by degree—L. *per*, by, *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step, a pedegree is a genealogical table which exhibits the degrees or downward steps of relationship from generation to generation.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage, genealogy, list of ancestors, genealogical tree.

His vanity laboured to conceive as a *pedegree*, as he thought, more noble. *Milton*

The Jews preserved the *pedegrees* of their several tribes with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atterbury*

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [From *Gr.* *pedion*, a slipper, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of South American plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceae. One species, *P. nitidissima*, is used medicinally in the West Indies. It is known under the name of *tyococnaba*, and is used for the same purpose as that drug; it is also called the *Java bush* or *Java plant*, and is used in decoction as an antiepileptic, and in cases of suppression of the menses.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *lavo*, to wash.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *manus*, the hand.] One of a family of maripids distinguished by having a thumb as the hind-foot. The opusculum is an example. *Brande & Co.*

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* Having the feet hand-shaped, as monkeys.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [From L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] In arch. the low triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style, and especially over porticoes surrounded with a cornice, and often ornamented with sculpture. The term is also applied to a similar triangular finishing over doors and windows. In the domed Roman style the same name is given to corresponding parts, though not triangular in their form, but circular, elliptical, or interrupted. In the architecture of the middle ages, small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, &c. are called pediments. These often have the angle at the apex more acute than the corresponding decoration of classic architecture.

Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* Relating to a pediment.

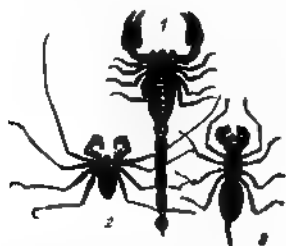
Pedlarship (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *palpi*, to feel.] One of an order of arachnids whose feelers are armed with a forceps and are extended before the head. **Pedlarship** (pe-dá-rat-ship), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *palpi*, to feel.] One of an order of arachnids whose feelers are armed with a forceps and are extended before the head.

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ate between scorpions and true spiders, as the Telyphionidae. They have the abdomen



Pedipalpi.—1, Scorpion after, 2, *Phrynus resiformis*, 3, *Galeodes spinipalpes*.

distinctly segmented, but not separated from the cephalothorax by a well-marked constriction.

Pedipalpus (ped-i-pal'pus), *s.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the Pedipalpi.

Pedireme (ped'i-rēm), *n.* [*L. pes, pedis*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar.] A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.

Pedlar, Pedler (ped'ler), *n.* [Properly *peddler*, from *peddle*, to sell by travelling.] One that carries about small commodities; a petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling chapman.

In country districts, remote from towns or large villages, the industry of the *pedlar* is not yet wholly superseded. *J. S. Mill*

Pedlary, Pedlery (ped'ler-i), *n.* 1. Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlars.—2. The employment of a pedlar.

Pedleress (ped'ler-es), *n.* A female pedlar. *Sir T. Overbury*

Pedobaptism (pē-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* Same as *Pedobaptism*.

Pedobaptist (pē-dō-bap'tist), *n.* Same as *Pedobaptist*.

Pedomancy (pē-dō-man-ē), *n.* [*L. pes, pedis*, the foot, and *Gr. manteia*, divination.] Divination by examining the soles of the feet.

Pedometer (pē-dō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*L. pes, pedis*, the foot, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place thus ascertained. Such instruments usually mark the time on a dial-plate, and being very much like a watch, are accordingly worn in the pocket.

Pedometric, Pedometrical (pē-dō-mē't-rik, pē-dō-mē't-rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

Pedomotor (pē-dō-mō'tēr), *n.* [*L. pes, pedis*, a foot, and *motor*, a mover, from *moove*, *motus*, to move.] A velocipede.

Pedotrophy (pē-dō'trō-fē), *n.* Same as *Pedotrophy*.

Peduncle (pē-dung'kl), *n.* [*L. L. pedunculus*, dim. of *pes, pedis*, a foot.] 1. In bot. the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, i.e. the flower and the fruit. The cut shows the pedunculated flower of *Campylosiphon repens*.



a. Peduncle

2. In zool. the muscular process by which certain brachiopods are attached, and the stem which bears the body (capitulum) in bivalves.

Peduncled (pē-dung'klid), *a.* Same as *Pedunculate*.

Peduncular (pē-dung'kl-ēr), *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle, growing from a peduncle; as, a peduncular tendril.

Pedunculate, Pedunculated (pē-dung'kl-āt, pē-dung'kl-āt-ed), *a.* Having a peduncle, growing on a peduncle; as, a pedunculate or pedunculated flower; the pedunculated oak, that is, the oak whose acorns are borne upon a footstalk.

Peep (pēp), *v. i.* [Perhaps an erroneous form for *peep*] To look with one eye. *Ray*

Peep (pēp), *n.* [See *PEEP*.] A castle, a building. *Spenser*

Peeped (pēp'ed), *a.* Plored; imperfect. *Spenser*

Peep (pēp), *a.* [See *PEEP*.] Blind of one eye. *Ray*

Peek (pēk), *n.* *Naest*, see *PEAK*.

Pecky (pēk'i), *s.* A term applied to timber and trees in which the first symptoms of decay are shown. [American.]

Peel, Peel-tower (pēl, pēl'tou-ēr), *n.* [*W. pill*, a tower, a fortress; *Manx peelay*, a fortress, a tower.] A fortified tower; a stronghold. The original peel appears to have been a structure of earth mixed with timber, strengthened by palisades. But the later peel was a small square tower, with turrets at the angles, and a door considerably raised from the ground. The lower part formed a lodging for the cattle, and was generally vaulted. Such strongholds are frequent on the Scottish borders, and served as dwelling-houses for the chiefs of the smaller septs, as well as for places of defence against sudden marauding expeditions. The peel here represented is said to have been the residence of the famous Johnie Armstrong.

Peel-tower, Glinnockie, Dumfriesshire.

Peel (pēl), *v. t.* [*O. Fr. peeler, peler*, Mod. *Fr. peler*, to peel, to take off the skin or bark. *Fr. peler, peller*, from *L. pellis*, the skin. In meaning & the word seems to have been influenced by *Fr. piller*, *L. pillare*, to pillage.]

1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind from, especially without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to day; to decorticate; as, to peel a tree; to peel an orange. When a knife is used the word *pare* is employed by way of distinction, as, to pare an apple; to pare land.—2. To strip off; to remove by stripping; as, to peel the bark off a tree. The bark peeled from the lofty pine. *Shak*.—3. To plunder; to pillage. To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden*

Peel (pēl), *v. t.* 1. To lose the skin or rind; to be separated or come off in thin flakes or pellicles; as, the bark peels off, the orange peels easily. *Shak*.—2. To undress. [Slang.]

Peel (pēl), *n.* [From the verb.] The skin or rind of anything; as, the peel of an orange.

Peel (pēl), *n.* [*Fr. pelle*; *Fr. Sp. it* and *L. pila*, a spade.] 1. A kind of wooden shovel with a broad palm and long handle used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven. 2. In printing, a thin piece of wood with a long handle affixed to it in the shape of the letter T. It is used for hanging the sheets upon the poles to dry and for taking them down again.

Peel (pēl), *n.* [A form of *peer*] An equal; a match; as, they were peels at twelve. *Picken*. [Scotch.]

Peeld (pēld), *p. and a.* Bald-headed or shaven.

Peel's priest! dost thou command me to be shaven? *Shak*

Peeler (pēl'ēr), *n.* 1. One that peels, strips, or pares. 2. A plunderer; a pillager.

Peelar (pēl'ēr), *n.* A policeman; so called from Sir Robert Peel, who reformed the police force, and who was the first to introduce a police costume.

Peel-house (pēl'hous), *n.* Same as *Peel-tower*.

Peel-tower, *n.* See *PEEL*.

Peen (pēn), *n.* The point or face of a hammer. Written also *Piend* (which see).

Peenge (pēn), *v. t.* To complain; to whine. 'That peenging thing o' a lassie there.' *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Peep (pēp), *v. i.* [An onomatopoeic word, like *D* and *G*. *peepen*, *Dan. pippe*, *L. pipio*, *Gr. pipiō*, to peep, to chirp. The second and third meanings are supposed to have been suggested from the chicken's peep or chirp closely following its peeping from the shell.] 1. To cry, as chickens; to utter a shrill thin sound, to cheep; to chirp; to pipe. 2. To begin to appear, to make the first

appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment, as through a narrow avenue. 'When flowers first peeped.' *Dryden*.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shak*

3. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slyly.

A foot will peep in at the door. *Hocles*, xxi. 21.

Peep (pēp), *v. t.* To let appear; to show. 'Not a dangerous action can peep out his head.' *Shak*. [Rare.]

Peep (pēp), *n.* 1. The cry of a chicken.—2. First appearance.

Fall on me like a silent dew,
Or like those maiden cheeks,
Which, by the peep of day, do strew
A baptism o'er the flowers. *Herrick*

3. A sly look, or a look through a crevice.

Peep-bo (pēp'bō), *n.* A child's game; bo-peep.

He was a little high-dried man, with a dark squared-up face, and small restless black eyes, that kept winking and twinkling on each side of his little inquisitive nose, as if they were playing a perpetual game of peep-bo with that feature. *Dickens*

Peepers (pēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One that peeps. 'Peepers, intelligencers, eavesdroppers.' Webster.—2. A chicken just breaking the shell.—3. The eye. 'The stupid peepers of that young whistlered prig Lieutenant Osborne.' *Thackeray*. [Slang.]

Peep-hole (pēp'hōl), *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look without being discovered. *Prior*

Peeping-hole (pēp'ing'hōl), *n.* Same as *Peep-hole*. *Sir R. L. Strange*

Peep-o'-day-boy (pēp-ō-dā'boy), *n.* A member of a band of insurgents who appeared in Ireland in 1784. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists, called *defenders*, at break of day in search of arms.

Peep-show (pēp'shō), *n.* A small show, consisting of pictures viewed through a small orifice or hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

Peepul-tree (pēp'ul-trē), *n.* *Picus religiosa* (the sacred fig of the Hindus), a large species of fig planted, especially near houses, in India, for its grateful shade. The Hindus revere it because Vishnu is said to have been born under its branches.

Peer (pēr), *n.* [Lit. an equal; *O. Fr. peer*, *par*, *Mod. Fr. pair*, from *L. par*, equal. See *PAIR*.] 1. One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal; a match.

In song he never had his peer. *Dryden*

2. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his peers in beauty did surpass. *Spenser*

To stray away into these forests drear,
Alone, without a peer. *Kent*

3. A member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron), a nobleman, as, a peer of the realm; the house of peers. See *NOBILITY*.—*House of Peers*, the House of Lords. See *PARLIAMENT*. *Peers of fess*, in law, vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function.

Peer (pēr), *v. t.* To make equal or the same rank. 'Peered with the lord-chancellor.' *Haylin*

Peer (pēr), *v. i.* [Norm. *Fr. peerer*, *O. Fr. parer*, *parviri*, from *L. parere*, to appear; so that this is the same as *-parer* in *appear*.] 1. To come just in sight; to appear; a poetic word. 'When daffodils begin to peer.' *Shak*

See how his gazer peers above his gown. *S. T. Johnson*

Tell me if this wrinkling brow . . .
Peers like the front of Saturn. *Kent*

2. To look narrowly; to pry; to peep. 'Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.' *Shak*

I went and peered, and could decay
No cause for her disastrous cry. *Catbridge*

Peirage (pēr'ā), *n.* 1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman. 2. The body of peers.

Peardom (pēr'dum), *n.* Peirage. *Bailey*

Pearesse (pēr'es), *n.* The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. Ladies may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

Peerie, Peery (pēr'i), *a.* Sharp-looking; curious, suspicious. 'Two peery gray eyes.' *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

the pouch, when the red tip might be mistaken for blood. The species are found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, though not common. There are two European species, *P. macrotis* and *P. crispus*. In

milieu particles crystallized. — 3. In bot the outer cuticular covering of plants. *Salvage* Pollinular (pol-lik'-u-lar), a. Pertaining to a pollicle; constituted by a pollicle or pollicles.

The pollen tube of *Phacoglossa* sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous pollinular structure. *Huxley*

Pollitory (pol'-i-to-ri), a. [A corruption of *L. parietaria*, the wall-plant or pollitory, from *paries*, parietis, a wall.] The name of several plants of different genera. The pollitory of the wall or common pollitory is of the genus *Parietaria* (which see), the bastard pollitory of the genus *Achillea*, the *A. ptarmica* of Linnaeus, otherwise called snow-on-the-hill, and genus *Longus*. The pollitory of Spain belongs to the genus *Anthemum* (*A. pyrethrum*). It has a pungent flavour, and is used in medicine.

Poll-mall (pol-mel), a. An ancient game. See **FALLMALL**.

Poll-mall (pol-mel), adv. [Fr *polle-mall*, from *pollis*, a shovel, and *mall*, to mix.] With confused violence, in a disorderly manner, in utter confusion.

The battle was a confused tramp; the ground unequal, men, horses, chariots, crowded pell-mell. *Macaulay*

Poll-mall (pol-mel), n. Same as **Poll-mall**.

Poll-mall (pol-mel), n. A ball, a ballist. See **FELLET**.

Pollis (pol-is), a. pl. [*L. pollis*, a skin.] Parchment rolls or records. See **PALL**. Clerk of the polls, an officer of the exchequer who entered every tiller's bill in a parchment roll called *pollis exchequer*, the roll of receipts, and also made another roll called *pollis antiquus*, roll of disbursements. The office is now abolished.

Pollinoid (pol-i-no-id), a. [*L. pollinoides*—*pol*, for *polinus*, and *lunoid*, bright, like *Luna*.] Translucent. Such a diaphanous, pollinoid, dainty body as you see crystal glass in. *Huxley* [Osteococent]. 2. Admitting the passage of light, translucent; limpid; not opaque. More pollinoid streams, an ampler show. *Wordsworth*

Pollinoidity, **Pollinoidness** (pol-i-no-id'-i-ti, -ness), n. The state or quality of being pollinoid, as the pollinoidness of a gem. 'The pollinoidity of the air. *Locke*

Pollinoidly (pol-i-no-id'-i), adv. In a pollinoid manner.

Pollonitis, **Pollonitis** (pol'-o-ni-tis), n. [*Or* *pollis*, pollen, dark-colored, and *itis*, dust.] A mineral which occurs amorphous, of a black black colour and vitreous lustre. It contains phosphoric acid, iron, manganese, and copper.

Pollonopontia (pol'-o-ni-on'-ti-a), n. Belonging to *Pollonopontia*, or the southern peninsula of Greece.

Pollonopontian (pol'-o-ni-on'-ti-an), a. A native or inhabitant of the *Pollonopontia*.

Polloria (pol'-o-ri-a), n. [*Or* *pollis*, a monster.] In bot the appearance of regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers, instances of which occur in the *Empididae* and the *Androsace*, which being normally irregular, assume a symmetrical form.

Pollorio (pol'-o-ri-o), a. [See above.] Applied to flowers which are normally irregular, but assume a symmetrical form.

Open flowers which have normally an irregular structure become regular as *pollorio*. *DeCandolle*

Pollurium (pol'-u-ri-um), n. Same as **Polluria**.

Pollurage (pol'-u-raj), n. [*Fr*] Pouch or bag of Spanish wool.

Poll (pol), n. [Probably shortened from *pollis*, comp. *G. pollis*, a poll, from *L. pollis*, a skin.] The skin of a beast with the hair on it, a raw hide. They need raw polls clapped about them for their clothes. *Poll*

Poll (pol), n. [*Probably a contr. of poller*] 1 To strike or assail with something thrown, driven, or falling, as, to poll with stones, polled with hail.

The children follow me to poll the clouds. *Shak*

2 To drive by throwing something

(This new personage has landed west of grand north, and pulled them from covers with him. *Shak*)

3 To throw, to cast to hand. 'If Pollis me with polled apples plied. *DePeder*

Poll (pol), v. t. 1 To throw motion. 'Do poll so fast as one another a mile. *Shak*

2 To throw out words to use abusive language to cure. 'Another brother's seems to poll and swear. *Shak*

Poll (pol), n. [See the verb.] A blow or strike from something thrown. *George*

hit the dragon with a poll. *Perry Ballad* —

2.1 Rags, anger, passion. *Shak*

For his indignity into a hasty poll, And made her out of me. *Shak*

Polla (pol'-la), n. [*L.*, a shield.] Among the Romans, a small, light, and manageable buckler — 2. In bot, a term used in describing lichens, to denote a flat shield without any elevated rim, as in the genus *Peltidea*, when, a lichen attached by its middle, as in *Peppera*.

Pollate, **Pollated** (pol'-la-ted), a. [*L. polla*, a target.] Shield-shaped, in bot fixed to the stalk by the centre or by another point distinctly within the margin, having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the centre, as a *polla* leaf.

Pollately (pol'-la-ted), adv. In a pollate manner.

Pollatid (pol'-la-tid), n. In bot a pollate leaf cut into subdivisions. *Linking*

Pollater (pol'-la-ter), n. One who or that which pollates.

Pollater (pol'-la-ter), n. [Allied to *pollary*, comp. *polling*.] A pinchpenny, a mean covid person.

You, my dear pollary, pray, St. Neodan to their dwell, We need no test to answer them but this, the Lord hath made. *Watts*

Pollatoid (pol'-la-to-id), a. [*Or* *pollis*, a target, and *oides*, resembling, form of the shield.] A genus of lichens, *P. canina* in the *Asplenium*, or ground liverwort, *P. apothecia* in the *thruum*-lichen, which is purgative and anthelmintic.

Pollatiform (pol'-la-to-ri-form), a. [*L. polla*, a target, a shield, and *forma*, shape.] Shield-shaped, with the outline nearly circular.

Pollatived (pol'-la-ted), a. [*L. polla*, a target, and *latus*, wide.] In bot applied to a leaf having nerves radiating from a point at or near the centre.

Pollating (pol'-la-ting), a. [Allied to *pollary*.] Mean, pollary. *Shak*, *Shak*, & *Pl*

Poll-monger (pol'-mang-er), n. A dealer in polls or raw hides.

Pollonaria (pol'-o-na-ri-a), n. [*Or* *pollis*, a half-moon, and *haria*, a shrimp.] A genus of land-footed bivalve crustaceans, round and shield-shaped, occurring in the lower Silurian.

Poll-pot (pol'-pot), n. A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare, hence it is sometimes called the naked disease.

Pollry (pol'-ri), n. [*Fr* *pollerie*, pollry, formerly from *L. pollis*, a skin.] Pollry, collectively, usually applied to the skins of wild animals found in high northern latitudes, when in the raw state. When the inner side has been tanned, they are called furs. The profits of a little traffic he drove in pollry. *Goodell*

Pollry-warer (pol'-ri-war-er), n. Pollry, *Shak*

Poll-wool (pol'-vool), n. Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

Pollis (pol'-is), a. Pertaining to the polls. **Pollimeter** (pol'-i-mi-ter), n. [*L. pollis*, a beam, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the polls.

Pollis (pol'-is), n. [*L. pollis*, a beam.] 1. In (a) the cavity of the body formed by the os sacrum, as coccyx and os ischiacum, constituting the bony framework of the lower part of the abdomen. (b) The cavity of the kidney into which the urine passes from the excretory tubule. — 2. Applied, from analogy, to the hand portion of the cap (calyx) of crinoids.

Pommanian (pom'-i-an), n. [North Amer. Indian term.] Originally, a North American Indian preparation consisting of the inner portions of venison dried by the sun or wind, and then pounded into a paste and tightly pressed into cakes; sometimes a few service-berry are added to improve the flavour. Pommanian made chiefly of beef was introduced into the British navy visiting yards in order to supply the Arctic expeditions with an easily preserved food, which would keep for a long time, containing the largest amount of nutriment in the smallest space.

Pomphigus (pom'-fi-gus), n. [*Or* *pomphus*, *po* to poll, a bubble.] A disease of the skin, consisting of eruptions of various sizes, from

all, pound; d, &c above, f, &c below

Pollus (*Pollus* *concoloratus*)

As the pollus is drawn with her wings extended, and wounding her breast with her back. When represented in her nest, feeding her young with her blood, she is called a pollus in her party. — 2. A chemical glass vessel or alambique with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation: the volatile parts of the substance distilling rising into the capital and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit. — 3. In evidence, a distillate cucurbit. *Admiral Smyth*. — 4. In dental surgery an instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pollus. *Dugliss*

Pollus (pol'-lud), n. Same as **Pollusoid**.

Pollum, **Polluma** (pol'-um, pol'-u-ma), n. [*Or* *pollus*, black colour.] 1. In med an extravasation of blood of livid colour. *Dugliss*

2. A mineral, a variety of talite.

Pollus (pol'-lud), n. [*Fr* *pollus*, *Fr* *pollus*, It pollus a pollus from *L. pollus*, made of skins, from *pollis*, the skin.] 1. A garment lined or trimmed with fur. *Planchet* 2. A cloak or robe of silk or other material worn by India.

Poll (pol), v. t. To know about, to poll. *Holland*

Poll (pol), n. [*L. pollis*, It pollis, *G. pollis*, a skin.] 1. A skin or hide. — 2. A roll of parchment. See **PALLA**.

Poll (pol), n. [*L. L. pollis*, *R. a p's*] A house a castle. *Chaucer*

Pollack (pol'-ak), n. [*Gael* *polla*, a porpoise.] A porpoise. Written also **Pollack** and **Pollack**.

Pollage (pol'-aj), n. [*L. pollis*, a skin.] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

Pollagra (pol'-aj-ra), n. [*Or* *pollis*, skin, and *agra*, seizure.] An endemic disease particularly noticed among the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with tubercles and rough scales, and in delirium, vertigo, epilepsy, and great depression of spirits.

Pollagrin (pol'-aj-grin), n. One afflicted with pollagra.

The cause of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that the patients in the Milanese Lazareto lay in the sun, and that some patients were (Lancet) 1850

Pollat (pol'-at), n. [*Fr* *pollat*, from *L. L. pollis*, *pollis*, dim. of *L. pollis*, a ball.] 1. A little ball, as, a pollat of wax, the tender pellets composing small shot. — 2. A ball, a ball for fireworks. *Chaucer*, *Bacon*. 3. Is a black roundle, otherwise called ogre and gunstone, borne in coat armour. — 4. Is a small pellet-shaped bone. *T. Evans*

Pollat (pol'-at), n. [*Probably a contr. of poller*] 1 To strike or assail with something thrown, driven, or falling, as, to poll with stones, polled with hail.

The children follow me to poll the clouds. *Shak*

2 To drive by throwing something

(This new personage has landed west of grand north, and pulled them from covers with him. *Shak*)

3 To throw, to cast to hand. 'If Pollis me with polled apples plied. *DePeder*

Poll (pol), v. t. 1 To throw motion. 'Do poll so fast as one another a mile. *Shak*

2 To throw out words to use abusive language to cure. 'Another brother's seems to poll and swear. *Shak*

Poll (pol), n. [See the verb.] A blow or strike from something thrown. *George*

tests or meaning of; to understand; as, to penetrate the meaning or design of anything.

Penetrate (pen'e-trāt), v. t. 1. To enter into or pierce anything; to pass, to make way. 'Born where heaven's influence never can penetrate.' Pope. — 2. To see into something intellectually.

Penetrating (pen'e-trāt-ing), p. and a. 1. Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp, subtle; as, oil is a penetrating substance. — 2. Acute, discerning, quick to understand, as, a penetrating mind. 'Men of the largest estate, of the most penetrating insight.' Crash.

Penetratingly (pen'e-trāt-ing-lī), adv. In a penetrating manner; piercingly; discerningly; acutely. Wright.

Penetration (pen'e-trā-shən), n. 1. The act of penetrating or entering a body; the entry of one solid body into another by means of force. — 2. A seeing into something obscure or difficult, as, a penetration into the difficulties of algebra. Watts. — 3. Discernment, mental acuteness, capacity, as, a man of great or nice penetration. Sterne. — 4. Acuteness, sagacity, discernment, sharpness, discernment, discrimination.

Penetrative (pen'e-trā-tiv), a. 1. Piercing, sharp, subtle.

Let not air be too gross nor too penetrative.

Waller.

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. 'Penetrative wisdom.' Swift. — 3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind. 'Penetrative shame.' Shak.

Penetrativeness (pen'e-trāt-iv-ness), n. The quality of being penetrative.

Pen-shā (pen'shā), n. Same as *Calceary*.

Penfold (pen'fōld), n. Same as *Pinfold*.

Penguin (pen'gin), n. (Also spelled *pinguin*, and probably a corruption of *pingwin* or *pingwin*, provincial terms for the plover or other joint of the wing of a fowl, so that the name meant originally a bird that had undergone the operation of pinning or pinning, that is, having the outer joint of the wing removed, or the quills plucked out. Prov. It *pin-wing* is equivalent to *pin-wing* or the part of the wing that carries the *pin* or quill. The name seems to have been originally given to the great auk from its rudimentary wings, being afterwards transferred to the penguin.) 1. A common name for waterfowl or swimming birds of the genus *Apodystes*, family *Apodystidae* or *Colymbidae*, allied to the ducks and gulls.

The wings are rudimentary, destitute of quill-feathers, and covered with a scaly skin; they are useless as organs of flight, but are effective aids in diving and swimming, and on land are often used in the manner of fore-legs. The legs are placed at the hinder extremity of the body, and the birds assume an erect attitude when on land, the loon are completely webbed. The body is covered with short close-set feathers, the neck is moderately long, the head small, the bill of moderate length, the tail short. There are many species, which inhabit chiefly high southern latitudes, congregating sometimes in colonies of from 30,000 to 40,000. They lay but a single egg and make no nest. The young are considered good eating. Cattle-fish and other Cephalopoda form a great part of their food. The king penguin (*Apodystes patagonicus*), above, is a rather large bird, being about 8 feet in length. — 2. A species of West Indian frigate, whose sharp acid juice is sometimes put into punch, and also converted into a kind of wine.

Penguin (pen'gin), n. A colony of penguins. Flory.

Penguin (pen'gin), n. A pop-gun. (Scottish.)

Penholder (pen'hōld-er), n. The stick and attached appliance for holding pen-points.

Penhouse (pen'hous), n. An out-building; a shed, a pen-house.

Penible (pen'ib), a. (Fr.) 1. Industrious, painstaking. Chaucer. — 2. Painful. Lydgate.

Penicil (pen'isil), n. (L. *penicillus*. See *Penicil*.) A test or pledge for wounds or ulcers.

Penicillate, **Penicillated** (pen-i-sil'at, pen-i-sil'at-ed), a. (L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.) 1. Not having the form of a pencil, consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres. In seed, a term applied to a part that supports one or more small bundles of diverging hairs.

Penicillium (pen-i-sil'i-um), n. (From L. *penicillus*, a painter's pencil, alluding to the form of the filaments.) A genus of fungus plants found on decaying bodies and in fluids in a state of acidification. *P. glaucum* is the ultimate state both of the vine-plant, the succulent filaments of which form a close, tough, crust-like, or leathery web, and also of the yeast-plant, called in its first stage *Torula cerevisia*.

Peninsula (pe-nin'sul), n. (L. *penes*, almost, and *insula*, an island.) A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a narrow neck or isthmus. This term was preceded by the definite article is frequently applied to Spain and Portugal.

Peninsular (pe-nin'sul-er), a. In the form or state of a peninsula, pertaining to a peninsula, inhabiting a peninsula. — *Peninsular*, the contact which was maintained in the beginning of the present century in Spain and Portugal by the British and native forces against the French.

Peninsulate (pe-nin'sul-āt), v. t. prot. & pp. *peninsulated*; ppr. *peninsulating*. To encompass almost with water; to form into a peninsula.

South River *peninsulate* Castle Hill town, and at high tide surrounds it. Simcox.

Penis (pē'nis), n. (L.) The male organ of generation.

Penitence (pen'i-tens), n. Same as *Penitence*.

Penitence (pen'i-tens), n. (Fr. *penitence*, from L. *penitentia*, from *penitere*, to repent, from *pena*, punishment, retribution whence *pena*, *penal*, *penial*. *Penance* is a different form of the same word.) The state of being penitent, sorrow for the commission of sin or offenses, repentance, contrition.

By penitence the Kismet's wrath's appeased. Shak. SYN. Repentance, contrition, compunction, remorse.

Penitencer (pen'i-tens-er), n. A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. Chaucer.

Penitency (pen'i-tens-ē), n. Penitence.

Penitent (pen'i-tent), a. (L. *penitens*, repeating, repentant. See *PENITENCE*.) 1. Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sin, crime, or offense, contrite, sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life.

The proud he saw it, the proud he cheer'd, How to rebuke the rich offender heard. Dryden.

2. Doing penance; suffering. Shak.

But we, that know what 'tis to fast and pray, Are penitent for your delinquency. Shak.

Penitent (pen'i-tent), n. 1. One who repents of sin, one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 'I'll play the penitent.' Shak. — 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet*. — 3. One under the direction of a confessor. — *Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts. — *Order of Penitents*, a religious order established by one Bernard of Marcellus, about the year 1274, for the reception of reformed courtiers. The *Congregation of Penitents* at Paris was founded with a similar view.

Penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), a. (Fr. *penitential*. See *PENITENCE*.) Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart, as, *penitential* sorrow or tears. — *Penitential psalms*, the psalms numbered vi., xxi., xxxviii., li., ciii., cxxxv., cxlii., of the authorized version of the Bible, or vi., xxi., xxxvi., li., ciii., cxlii., of the Vulgate.

Penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), n. 1. In the R. Cath. Ch. a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. — 2. A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping. *Hudibras*.

Penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-ē), adv. In a penitential or contrite manner.

Penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sh-er-ē), n. 1. Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. — 2. Expressive of contrition or penitence, as, a penitentiary letter.

Penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sh-er-ē), a. 1. One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. Bacon. *Asyls*. — 2. A penitent; one that does penance. 'To forsake the world and turn penitentiary.' Hammond. — 3. At the court of Rome, an office in which are examined and delivered out the sacred bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. — 4. An officer in some Roman Catholic cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has grand penitentiaries, who in a cardinal and in chief of the other penitentiaries. — 5. In monastic establishments, a small building in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during divine service. — 6. An institution for the reformation of prostitutes. — 7. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation and compelled to labour.

Penitentiaryship (pen-i-ten'sh-er-ē-ship), n. The office of a penitentiary.

Penitently (pen'i-tent-ē), adv. In a penitential manner, with penitence; with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin. Shak; *By Hall*.

Penk (penk), n. A minnow. *In Waller*.

Penknife (pen'nif), n. A small pocket-knife, so called from its former use in making and mending quill-pens.

Penman (pen'man), n. pl. *Penmen* (pen'men). 1. A man who professes or teaches the art of writing. — 2. One who writes a good hand; a calligrapher. — 3. An author, a writer, as, the sacred penman. 'The penmen of them, not prophets, but evangelists.' South.

Penmanship (pen'man-ship), n. 1. The use of the pen in writing, the art of writing. — 2. Manner of writing, as, good or bad penmanship.

Pennached (pen-nash'), a. (Fr. *penaché*, *penaché*, variegated, from *penache*, a plume of feathers, from L. *pena*, a feather.) Diverged with natural stripes of various colours, as a flower.

Carefully protect from violence with penachéd talpa, covering them with ostriches. Byron.

Pennage (pen'āj), n. (From L. *pena*, a feather.) *Pennage*. Holland.

Pennal (pen'al), n. (Lit. a pen-case, from L. *pena*, a pen.) A name formerly given to the freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany who were the flag of the elder students or scholars.

Pennalism (pen'al-izm), n. A system of tagging once practised by the elder students on the freshmen in German Protestant universities. Pennalism was abolished in the latter end of the seventeenth century.

Pen-name (pen'nām), n. A name assumed by an author who wishes to conceal his real name, a *nom de plume*. Bayard Taylor.

Pennant (pen'ant), n. (Corrupted from *pendant*, a flag, or came as *penon*, Fr. *penon*, a small flag, with a pendant t, as in *tyrant*.) 1. A small flag; a *penon*; specifically, a long narrow piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a ship of war. See *Pennant*. 2. Now, a tackle for hoisting goods on board a ship.

Pennate, **Pennated** (pen'at, pen'at-ed), a. (L. *penatus*, winged, from *pena*, a feather.) In bot same as *Pinnate*.

Pennatula (pen-na-tū'la), n. (Mod. L. *penatula*, a little pen, from *pena*, a feather, a pen.) A genus of ophiurians, family *Pennatulidae*, and order *Alcyonaria*, having a microporous axis or stem, with a double set of branches extending in the same plane from both sides, like the vane of a quill; the sea-pen. These animals feed in the waters of the sea or root in the sand.

Pennatulidae (pen-na-tū'li-dē), n. pl. A family of *Coloblerata*, class *Actinaria*, and order *Alcyonaria*, of which the sea-pen (*Pennatula*) is the type.

Penne (pen), n. (See *Pen*.) A feather.

Penner (pen'er), n. 1. A writer. — 2. A penman. (Local.)

Penniform (pen'i-form), a. (L. *penno*, a feather or quill, and *forma*, form.) Having the form of a quill or feather; resembling a feather in form, in mod. a term applied

work. In the vaulted roofs pendants are formed of stone and generally richly sculptured, and in timber work they are of wood variously decorated with carving. [In this sense written also *Pendant*.]

Pendant (pen'dant), *n.*—**Pendant** port, (a) in a medioprinial roof, a short port of against the having its lower supported on a of capital and supporting the rhammer-beam. port of an arch e angles of a (pen'dant), *n.* a hanging from hang.) Slope; nation. 'A graceful of slopement.'

(pen'dant), *n.* (See above.) 1 State of being suspended; an impending or hanging. *Rept.* 2. The state of being undecided, state of being in continuance; as, to wait during the pendancy of a suit or petition. *Appl.*

Pendant (pen'dant), *n.* [L. *pendens*, *pendens*, hanging, from *pendere*, to hang. See **PENDANT**.] 1. Hanging, suspended; pendulous. 'With ribbons pendant, flaring 'bout her head.' *Shak.*—2. Jutting over, overhanging, projecting; as, a *pendant* rock.—*Pendant* lamp, in bot. a leaf directed downwards.

Pendant (pen'dant), *n.* See **PENDANT**.
Pendantite (pen-dan'tit), *n.* [L. *pendens*, to hang, to hang.] 1. Hanging, suspended; pendulous. 'With ribbons pendant, flaring 'bout her head.' *Shak.*—2. Jutting over, overhanging, projecting; as, a *pendant* rock.—*Pendant* lamp, in bot. a leaf directed downwards.

Pendantite Rock, Salisbury Cathedral.
o o o, *Pendantite*.

vanity become united at the impost of each pendentive.—*Pendentive* bracketing, the curved bracketing springing from the wall of a rectangular area in an upward direction so as to form the horizontal plane into a complete circle or ellipse.—*Pendentive* ceiling, the timber work for sustaining the vault and plaster in pendentives.

Pendentive (pen-dan'tiv), *adv.* In a pendent or projecting manner.

Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *n.* 1. A sloping roof; a pendent.—2. A pendent-house. *Pendulous*.

Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *n.* [From L. *pendere*, to hang down.] 1. A pendent; as, appendages. 2. [Scotch.] (a) A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm or lot separately by the owner. (b) One church dependent on another. (c) An inferior member of certain trades incorporations.

Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *n.* One who cultivates a pendulous or croft; an inferior or small tenant. [Scotch.]

Pending (pen'ding), *n.* and *a.* [L. *pendens*, to hang.] Depending; remaining undecided, not terminated, as, a *pending* suit. **Pending** (pen'ding), *prep.* For the time of the continuance of, during; as, *pending* the suit; *pending* the negotiation.

Its tenant still remained in *pendence*, *pending* the commencement of active building operations. *Diocese.*

Pendragon (pen-dra'gon), *n.* [W. *pen*, a head, and *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader; a generalissimo; a chief king. The title was anciently conferred on British chiefs in token of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power. 'The dread *pendragon*, Britain's king of kings.' *Tennyson.*

Pendragonship (pen-dra'gon-ship), *n.* The state, condition, or power of a *pendragon*. *Tennyson.*

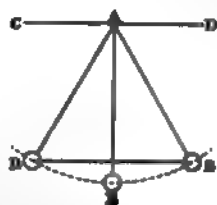
Pendro (pen'dro), *n.* A disease in sheep.

Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *n.* A pendulum. *Scalys.*
Pendulousity (pen-du-lu-si-ti), *n.* The state of being pendulous; hanging; suspension. *See P. Brown.*

Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *n.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang.] 1. Supported from a fixed point above; hanging so as to swing freely, loosely pendant, hanging, swinging. 'The pendulous skirts of these aerial curtains.' *De Quincey*.—2. Hanging from one side to another, doubtful; wavering. 'A *pendulous* state of mind.' *Atterbury.*

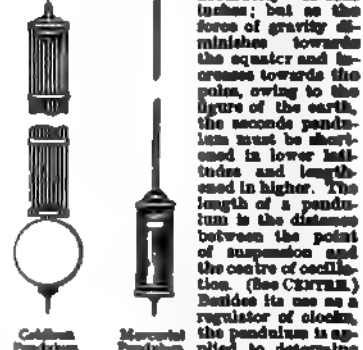
Pendulousness (pen-du-lu-sness), *n.* The state of being pendulous, or hanging and swinging.

Pendulum (pen'du-lum), *n.* [Lat. what hangs down, from L. *pendulus*, hanging down, from *pendere*, to hang.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum. The time occupied by each oscillation or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. The point A, about which the pendulum A B moves, is called the point of suspension or centre of motion, the line CD, parallel to the horizon, is the axis of oscillation, and the arc B A B is called the arc of vibration. Pendulums receive different denominations, according to the materials of which they are composed, or the purposes they are intended to answer. A simple weight attached by a string, &c., is called a *simple* pendulum; but the common clock pendulum usually consists of a rod of metal or wood, suspended so as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material called a bob attached to its lower end. The metal rod, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various contrivances, under the name of compensation pendulums, have been adopted in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names, according to their forms and materials, as the *gridiron* pendulum, the *mercurial* pendulum, the *lunar* pendulum, &c. The *gridiron* pendulum is composed of any odd number of rods, so connected that the expansion or contraction of the one set of them is counteracted by that of the other. The *mercurial* pendulum consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the centre of oscillation remains the same, the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and vice versa. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums, with wheel-work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air, and when the pendulum is so adjusted as to beat or vibrate 60 x 60 = 3600



times in an hour, it is called a *seconds* pendulum. The length of such a pendulum in the latitude of London, and at the level of the sea, is 39 1/4 inches nearly, or more accurately 39 1/8 inches; but as the force of gravity diminishes towards the equator and increases towards the poles, owing to the figure of the earth, the *seconds* pendulum must be shortened in lower latitudes and lengthened in higher. The length of a pendulum is the distance between the point of suspension and the centre of oscillation. (See **CENTER**.) Besides its use as a regulator of clocks, the pendulum is applied to determining the relative force of gravity at different places, and also to determine the exact figure of the earth.

Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *n.* Of or pertaining to the river *Pendous*, which runs through the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly. 'The long divine *Pendous* pass.' *Tennyson.*



Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *n.* A genus of gallinaceous birds inhabiting the New World. *P. cristata* (the guan) is found in a wild state in Guiana and Brazil, and resembles the curassow both in appearance and habits. Its length is about 30 inches, the tail measuring 13 or 14 inches. The upper parts of the body are dusky black or brown, glossed with green, a black stripe passing from the under part of the bill backwards and surrounding the ear, the fore part of the neck and breast are spotted with white, and the belly, legs, lower part of the back, and tail-coverts, are reddish.

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Penetrability (pen-e-tra-bi-li-ti), *n.* Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body. 'There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability.' *Chambers.*

Penetrable (pen-e-tra-bi-l), *a.* [Fr. *penetrable*, L. *penetrabilis*. See **PENETRATE**.] 1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or passed by another body.

Let him by (for that's allowed) the dark, And pierce his only penetrable part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone, But penetrable to your kind intention. *Shak.*

Penetrableness (pen-e-tra-bi-lness), *n.* State of being penetrable, penetrability.

Penetrably (pen-e-tra-bi-lly), *adv.* In a penetrable manner, so as to be penetrable.

Penetrant (pen-e-trant), *a.* [L. *penetrans*, interior.] Interior parts. *Hervey.*

Penetrantia (pen-e-tran-ti-a), *a.* [L. from *penetrare*, penetrating, interior. See **PENETRATE**.] 1. The interior parts of anything; specifically, the inner parts of a building, as a temple or palace, a monastery, especially the sanctuary of the *Penates*.—2. Hidden things, secrets.

Penetrance (pen-e-trance), *n.* Same as **Penetrancy**.

Penetrancy (pen-e-tran-si), *n.* [L. *penetrans*.] The quality of being penetrant; power of entering or piercing.

The velocity, activity, and penetrancy of its efforts as obstacles can stop or resist, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Appl.*

Penetrant (pen-e-trant), *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce; making way inwards, subtle. 'Food... subtilised and rendered so fluid and penetrant.' *Appl.* 'Powerful and powerful arguments.' *Appl.*

Penetrate (pen-e-trait), *v.* [Fr. *per*, & *per*, penetrate, *per* penetrating, L. *penetrare*, to penetrate, to penetrate; root *per*, expressing the idea of entering, whence L. *perire*, inward, penetrate, inward part, *Perine*, &c.] 1. To enter or pierce; to make way into the interior of; as, a sword or dart penetrates the body, oil penetrates wood.—2. To pass into or affect the mind of; to cause to feel; to make sensible; to touch; as, I am penetrated with a lively sense of your generosity. 'Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.' *Shak.*—3. To pierce into by the intellect, to arrive at the inner core.

tents or meaning of; to understand; as, to penetrate the meaning or design of anything.

Penetrate (pen'e-tré), v. t. 1. To enter into or pierce anything; to pass; to make way. 'Born where heaven's influence scarce can penetrate.' Pope. — 2. To see into something intellectually.

Penetrating (pen'e-tré-ing), a. 1. Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtle; as, oil is a penetrating substance. — 2. Acute, discerning, quick to understand; as, a penetrating mind. 'Men of the largest sense, of the most penetrating insight.' Crick.

Penetratingly (pen'e-tré-ing-ly), adv. In a penetrating manner; piercingly; discerningly; acutely. Wright.

Penetration (pen'e-tré-shon), n. 1. The act of penetrating or entering a body; the entry of one solid body into another by means of force. — 2. A seeing into something obscure or difficult, as, a penetration into the difficulties of algebra. Watts. — 3. Discernment, mental acuteness; sagacity; as, a man of great or acute penetration. Stern. SYN. Acuteness, sagacity, discernment, sharpness, discernment, discrimination.

Penetrative (pen'e-tré-iv), a. 1. Piercing, sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross nor too penetrative.

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. 'Penetrative wisdom.' Swift. — 3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind. 'Penetrative shame.' Shak.

Penetrativeness (pen'e-tré-iv-ness), n. The quality of being penetrative.

Pen-hah (pen'hah), n. Same as *Chelonyx*.

Penfold (pen'fôld), n. Same as *Penfold*.

Penguin (pen'gwin), n. (Also spelled *pinguin*, and probably a corruption of *penning* or *penning*, provincial terms for the pinnion or outer joint of the wing of a fowl, so that the name meant originally a bird that had undergone the operation of *penning* or *pinning*, that is, having the outer joint of the wing removed, or the quills plucked out. Prov. *pin-wing*, is equivalent to *pen-wing* or the part of the wing that carries the *pen* or quill. The name seems to have been originally given to the great auk from its rudimentary wings, being afterwards transferred to the penguins.) 1. A common name for several birds of the genus *Apesodytes*, family *Apesodytidae*, or *Apesodytidae*, allied to the swan and gull-like.

The wings are rudimentary, destitute of quill-feathers, and covered with a scaly skin; they are useless as organs of flight, but are effective aids in diving and swimming, and on land are often used in the manner of fore-legs. The legs are placed at the hinder extremity of the body, and the birds assume an erect attitude when on land, the toes are completely webbed. The body is covered with short close-set feathers, the neck is moderately long; the head small, the bill of moderate length, the tail short. There are many species, which inhabit chiefly high southern latitudes, congregating sometimes in colonies of from 30,000 to 40,000. They lay but a single egg and make no nest. The young are considered good eating. Cattle-fish and other Cephalopoda form a great part of their food. The King penguin (*Apesodytes patagonicus*) shows above, is a rather large bird, being about 3 feet in length. — 2. A species of West Indian fruit, whose sharp acid juice is sometimes put into punch, and also converted into a kind of wine.

Penguin (pen'gwin), n. A colony of penguins. Pater.

Pen-gwin (pen'gwin), n. A pop-gun. (Scott.)

Pen-hold (pen'hôld), n. The shaft and attached appliance for holding pen-points.

Pen-house (pen'hous), n. An out-building; a shed; a porthouse.

Penible (pen'ib), a. (Fr.) 1. Industrious; painstaking. Chaucer. — 2. Painful. Lydgate.

Penicil (pen'isil), n. [L. *penicillus*. See *Penicil*.] A hair or plodger for wounds or ulcers.

Penicillate, **Penicillated** (pen-i-sil'at, pen-i-sil'at-ed), a. [L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.] In bot. having the form of a pencil, consisting of a bundle of short, compact or close fibres. In med. a term applied to a part that supports one or more small bundles of diverging hairs.

Penicillium (pen-i-sil'i-um), n. (From L. *penicillum*, a painter's pencil, alluding to the form of the filaments.) A genus of fungus plants found on decaying bodies and in fluids in a state of fermentation. *P. glaucum* is the ultimate state both of the vine-plant, the flocculent filaments of which form a close, tough, crust-like, or leathery web, and also of the yeast-plant, called in its first stage *Torula cerevisiae*.

Peninsula (pe-nin'sul-ah), n. [L. *penes*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a narrow neck or isthmus. This term when preceded by the definite article is frequently applied to Spain and Portugal.

Peninsular (pe-nin'sul-ah), a. In the form or state of a peninsula, pertaining to a peninsula, inhabiting a peninsula. — *Peninsular war*, the contest which was maintained in Spain and Portugal by the British and native forces against the French.

Peninsulate (pe-nin'sul-ah), v. t. pret. & pp. *peninsulated*, *peninsulating*. To enclose almost with water, to form into a peninsula.

Each River *peninsulates* Cattle Hill there, and at high tides surrounds it. Southey.

Penis (pé'nis), n. [L.] The male organ of generation.

Peniston (pen'i-ston), n. Same as *Peniston*.

Penitence (pen'i-tens), n. [Fr. *penitence*, from L. *penitentia*, from *peniteo*, to repent, from *pena*, punishment, retribution: whence *pena*, *penal*, *penance*.] *Penance* is a different form of the same word. The state of being penitent, sorrow for the commission of sin or offences, repentance, contrition.

By penitence the Sinner's guilt is appeased. Shak.

SYN. Repentance, contrition, compunction, remorse.

Penitencier (pen'i-tens-er), n. A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. Chaucer.

Penitency (pen'i-tens-i), n. Penitence.

Penitent (pen'i-tent), a. [L. *penitens*, repenting, repentant. See *Penitence*.] 1. Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offences; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and removing on amendment of life.

The proud he lost, the penitent he saved, How to rebuke the rich offender laid. Dryden.

2. Doing penance; enforcing. Shak.

But we, that know what 'tis to fast and pray, Are penitent for your default to-day. Shak.

Penitent (pen'i-tent), n. 1. One who repents of sin, one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 'I'll play the penitent.' Shak. — 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. Stillingfleet. — 3. One under the direction of a confessor. — *Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts. — *Order of Penitents*, a religious order established by one Bernard of Marcellus, about the year 1371, for the reception of reformed courtiers. The *Congregation of Penitents* at Paris was founded with a similar view.

Penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), a. (Fr. *penitentiel*. See *Penitence*.) 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart, as, *penitential* sorrow or tears. — *Penitential psalms*, the psalms numbered vi., xlii., xlviii., li., cli., cxlvi., cxlii., of the authorized version of the Bible, or vi., xlii., xlviii., li., cli., cxlvi., of the Vulgate.

Penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), n. 1. In the R. Cath. Ch. a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. — 2. A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping. Hudibras.

Penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-ly), adv. In a penitential or contrite manner.

Penitentiary (pen-i-ten'she-ri), a. 1. Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. — 2. Expressive of contrition or penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter.

Penitentiary (pen-i-ten'she-ri), n. 1. One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. Bacon. — 2. A penitent; one that does penance. 'To forsake the world and turn *penitentiary*.' Hammond. — 3. At the court of Rome, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. — 4. An officer in some Roman Catholic cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries. — 5. In monastic establishments, a small building in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during divine service. — 6. An institution for the reformation of prostitutes. — 7. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation and compelled to labour.

Penitentiaryship (pen-i-ten'she-ri-ship), n. The office of a penitentiary.

Penitently (pen'i-tent-ly), adv. In a penitential manner, with penitence, with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin. Shak; Sp. Hall.

Penk (penk), n. A minnow. Is. Walton.

Penknife (pen'niif), n. A small pocket-knife, so called from its former use in making and mending quill pens.

Penman (pen'man), a. pl. *Penmen* (pen'men). 1. A man who professes or teaches the art of writing. — 2. One who writes a good hand, a calligrapher. — 3. An author; a writer; as, the sacred penman. The penmen of them, not prophets, but evangelists. Southey.

Penmanship (pen'man-ship), n. 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. — 2. Manner of writing, as, good or bad *penmanship*.

Penneché (pen-nash'), a. (Fr. *penneché*, *penneché*, variegated, from *penne*, a plume of feathers, from L. *penna*, a feather.) Divided with natural stripes of various colours, as a flower.

Carefully protect from violent rain your *penneché* robes, covering them with mustrum. Dryden.

Pennage (pen'ij), n. (From L. *penna*, a feather.) Plumage. Holland.

Pennal (pen'al), n. (Lit. a pen-case, from L. *penna*, a pen.) A name formerly given to the freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany who were the fags of the older students or scholars.

Pennalism (pen'al-izm), n. A system of fagging once practised by the older students on the freshmen in German Protestant universities. Pennalism was abolished in the latter end of the seventeenth century.

Pen-name (pen'nám), n. A name assumed by an author who wishes to conceal his real name, a *pseudonym*. Bayard Taylor.

Pennant (pen'ant), n. [Corrupted from *pendant*, a flag, or name as *penon*, Fr. *penon*, a small flag, with a redundant t, as in *tyrant*.]

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of branches extending in the same plane from both sides, like the vane of a quill; the *sea-penn*. These animals float in the waters of the sea or root in the sand.

Pennatulidae (pen-na-tul'i-dé), n. pl. A family of Calentaria, class Actinocora, and order Alcyonaria, of which the *sea-pen* (*Pennatula*) is the type.

Penne (pen), n. (See *Pen*.) A feather.

Penner (pen'er), n. 1. A writer. — 2. A penman. [Local.]

Penniform (pen'i-form), a. [L. *penna*, a feather or quill, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a quill or feather, resembling a feather in form, in coat, a term applied

to muscles in which the fibres pass obliquely outwards on either side from a tendinous centre.

Pennigerous (pen-ni/er-us), *a.* [*L. penna, a feather, and gero, to bear.*] Bearing feathers or quills. *Kirby.*

Penniless (pen-ni-less), *a.* [*From penny.*] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor. 'Hungering, penniless, and far from home.' *Couper.*

Pennilessness (pen-ni-less-ness), *n.* The state of being penniless or without money.

Penninerved (pen-ni-nerved), *a.* [*L. penna, a feather, and E. nerved.*] In bot. a term applied to leaves with a midrib branched on either side.

Pennistone (pen-ni-ston), *n.* [*From the village of Penistone in Yorkshire.*] A coarse woollen stuff or frieze.

Pennon (pen'on), *n.* A plinon. 'Fluttering his pennons vain.' *Milton.*

Pennon (pen'on), *n.* [*Fr. pennon, a pennon, which Littré and Brachet derive from L. penna, a feather, a plume, a wing, and in late Latin, a pen.*] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a badge or device; a pennant.

Pennoncel, **Pennoncelle** (pen'on-sel), *n.* [*Dim. of pennon.*] A small pennon; a little flag to ornament a lance or spear.

Penny (pen'ni), *n.* pl. **Pennies** or **Pence** (pen'iz, pens). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [*A. Sax. penig, pening, a penny, a silver coin, a pound weight; a word which appears to have been borrowed into the Teutonic languages at a very early date, and considered by Pott and others to be probably of same origin as pawn, a pledge or earnest of a bargain: D. penning, Dan. penge, a coin, money; Icel. penningr, a coin, a part of an ounce; O.H.G. pending, G. pfennig.*] 1. A bronze (formerly copper) coin, of which there are 12 in the shilling and 240 in the pound sterling. It is the radical denomination from which our coins are numbered, the halfpenny and farthing being fractions of a penny. In Scotland the value of the old penny was only $\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling, the pound being equal to 20d. sterling.—2. An insignificant coin or value; a small sum. 'I will not lend thee a penny.' *Shak.*—3. Money in general; as, a cheap pennyworth. 'What penny hath Rome borne, what men provided.' *Shak.* Often in such phrases as *to turn an honest penny*, to make a little gain honestly. *Be sure to turn the penny.* *Dryden.*

In the phrases *six-penny*, *eight-penny*, *ten-penny nails*, nails of such sizes that a thousand will weigh six, eight, or ten pounds, *penny* retains its old meaning of pound weight. See **NAIL**, in meaning 2.

Penny-a-liner (pen-ni-a-lin-er), *n.* A term of contempt for those who furnish matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price. The penny-a-liners prepare paragraphs on their own account, and sell copies of the same paragraph to as many journals as will purchase them. Hence, any poor writer for hire.

Penny-cress (pen-ni-kres), *n.* A cruciferous British plant of the genus *Thlaspi*, the *T. arvense*, called also *Mithridate Mustard*. It grows to the height of from 10 to 12 inches, has bright green oblong leaves, which are toothed, and at the base arrow-shaped; the slender stems bear numerous minute white flowers, which are succeeded by very large orbicular pouches, rendering the plant conspicuous. It occurs as a weed in cornfields.

Penny-dog (pen-ni-dog), *n.* A kind of shark common on the south coast of Britain; the *tope*.

Penny-father (pen-ni-fa-thér), *n.* A parsimonious or penurious person; a niggard. *Sir T. More.*

Penny-gaff (pen-ni-gaf), *n.* A theatre of a very low class, for admission to which a penny or some such low sum is charged.

Penny-grass (pen-ni-gras), *n.* A plant, pennyroyal (which see).

Pennyroyal (pen-ni-roi-al), *n.* A British plant of the genus *Mentha*, the *M. pulegiatum*, a trailing plant, with small smooth, ovate leaves. Its odour is less pungent than that of the other species, but it is used for the same purposes. The North American pennyroyal is the *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

Penny-wedding (pen-ni-we-ding), *n.* A wedding where the guests contribute toward the expenses of the wedding entertainment, and frequently towards the household outfit of the wedded pair. 'A sort of

penny-wedding . . . where all men contribute to the young folk's maintenance.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Pennyweight (pen-ni-wät), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty pennyweights make an ounce troy.

Penny-wise (pen-ni-wiz), *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on important occasions; generally used in the full phrase 'penny-wise and pound-foolish.' *Be not penny-wise; riches have wings and fly away of themselves.* *Bacon.*

Pennyworth (pen-ni-wérth), *n.* 1. As much as is bought for a penny.—2. Any purchase; anything bought or sold for money; a bargain. 'Though the pennyworth on his side be the worst.' *Shak.*

Though in purchase of church lands men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*

3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth.

4. A small quantity.

My friendship I distribute in pennyworths to those about me. *Swift.*

Penock (pen'ok), *n.* A name given to oilcake in the East. Called also *Pend*.

Penological (pé-no-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to penology; pertaining to public punishment.

Penology (pé-no-lo'ji), *n.* [*Gr. poine, L. poena, retribution, punishment, and logos, discourse.*] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

Pennon, *n.* A pennon. *Chaucer.*

Penrack (pen'rak), *n.* A rack for holding pens when not in use.

Pens, *n.* pl. Pence; pennies. *Chaucer.*

Pensa, *n.* [*L.*] A way of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.

Pensativet (pen-sa-tiv), *a.* Same as *Pensive*. *Shelton.*

Pensell, *n.* See **PENCEL**. *Chaucer.*

Pensible (pen'ib-il), *a.* Capable of being weighed; pensile. *Bacon.*

Pensifehead, *n.* Pensiveness. *Chaucer.*

Pensil (pen'sil), *n.* A pencil (which see).

Pensils and pennons were flung, To heaven the Border slogan rung, 'St. Mary for the young Buccleuch.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Pensile (pen'all), *a.* [*L. pensilis, from pendere, to hang.*] Hanging; suspended; hanging and swaying; pendulous. 'The bell when it is pensile.' *Bacon.* 'The long, pensile branches of the birches.' *Hovitt.*

Pensileness (pen'all-ness), *n.* The state of being pensile or hanging. 'The pensileness of the earth.' *Bacon.*

Pensility (pen'all-i-ti), *n.* The state of hanging loosely; pensileness. *Bacon.*

Pension (pen'shon), *n.* [*Fr. pension, from L. pensio, pensionis, a paying, a payment, from pendere, to weigh, to pay (whence expend, &c.), allied to pendere, to hang (whence pendulous, &c.).*] 1. A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; periodical payment made to a person retired from service on account of age, disability, or the like; especially, a yearly sum granted by government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, to the families of soldiers or sailors killed, to meritorious authors, artists, and the like.

'Tis no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable.' *Shak.*

2. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of rent.—3. An annual payment made by each member of the Inns of Court to the houses.—4. An assembly of the members of Gray's Inn to consult about the affairs of the society.—5. A boarding-house or boarding-school, especially on the Continent; in this sense pronounced pan-sé-oh, the term being French.—6. A payment; a sum paid.

Pension (pen'shon), *v. t.* To grant a pension to; as, to pension soldiers; to pension an old servant.

Pensionary (pen'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension. 'Pensionary spies.' *Donne.*—2. Consisting in a pension; of the nature of a pension; as, a pensionary provision for maintenance.

Pensionary (pen'shon-a-ri), *n.* 1. A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from

some prince, company, or individual; a pensioner.—2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.—*Grand pensionary*, the first minister of the United Provinces of Holland under the old republican government.

Pensioner (pen'shon-er), *n.* 1. One in receipt of a pension; one to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services.—2. One who receives an annual allowance for certain services.—3. A dependant on the bounty of another; a dependant in general. 'Dreams, the fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train.' *Milton.* 'Poor pensioner on the bounties of an hour.' *Young.*—4. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income; the same as a commoner at Oxford.—5. One of an honourable band of gentlemen who attend on the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of £150 and two horses. This band is now called the Honourable Body of Gentlemen-at-arms.

Pension—*write* (pen'shon-rit), *n.* In law, a process formerly issued against a member of an Inn of court when he was in arrear for pensions, commons, or other duties. See **PENSION**.

Pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [*Fr. pensif, from pensive, to think or reflect, from L. pensare, to weigh, to consider, a freq. from pendere, to weigh.*] 1. Thoughtful; employed in serious thought or reflection; given to earnest musing; it often implies some degree of anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy.

Now, brother of Clarence, how like you our choice, That you stand pensive, as half malcontent? *Shak.* Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, pensive numbers; pensive strains. *Prior.*

Pensived (pen'sivd), *a.* Thought on or brooded over. 'Pensived and subdued desires.' *Shak.*

Pensively (pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a pensive manner; with thoughtfulness; with seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

Pensiveness (pen'siv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits. 'Cold despair, and gnawing pensiveness.' *Herbert.*

Pen-alides (pen'alids), *n. pl.* An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

Penstock (pen'stok), *n.* [*Pen, an inclosure, and stock.*] 1. A trough, tube, or conduit of boards, used chiefly for conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, for emptying a pond or the like, and furnished with a flood-gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure.—2. The sluice by which the water supplying a water-wheel is regulated in the immediate vicinity of the wheel.—3. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

Pensy, **Pensile** (pen'sil), *a.* [*Fr. pensif.* See **PENSIVE**.] Proud and conceited; spruce. [*Scotch.*]

Pent (pent), *pp.* of *pen*. Penned or shut up; closely confined.

Here in the body pent, Absent from him I roam. *James Montgomery.*

Pent Greek patriotism slumbered for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation war of 1821-5. *Prof. Blackie.*

Pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'sul-ér), *a.* [*Gr. pente, five, and E. capsular.*] In bot. having five capsules or seed-vessels.

Pentacerotides (pen-ta-se-rot'id-és), *n. pl.* [*Gr. pente, five, keras, keratos, a horn, and eidos, likeness.*] A family of star-fishes characterized by a body supported by roundish or elongated pieces, covered with a smooth or granular skin, pierced with minute pores between the tubercles.

Pentachord (pen-ta-kord), *n.* [*Gr. penta-chordos, five-stringed, from pente, five, and chordé, a string, a chord.*] 1. An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings. 2. An order or system of five sounds.

Pentacle (pen-ta-kl), *n.* [*L. L. pentaculum, from Gr. pente, five.*] A figure consisting of two equilateral triangles so arranged as to form a six-pointed star. It is often met with in early ornamental art, and also with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages. *Fairholt.*

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings, And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's skulls, Their ravens' wings, their lights, and pentacles, With characters. *B. Jonson.*

Pentacoccus (pen-ta-koh'us), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *L. coccus*, a berry] In bot. having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each.

Pentacrinite (pen-tak'rin-it), *n.* An echinoderm of the genus *Pentacrinus*.

Pentacrinus (pen-tak'rin-us), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *crinus*, a filly] A genus of echinoderms, comprehending those in which the animal consists of a jointed flexible column fixed at the base, and supporting on its free extremity a concave or spherical disc or body, terminating in five dichotomizing jointed cylindrical arms. Most of the species are extinct. Fossil pentacrinites abound in all strata from the Silurian to the present day. There are two species that still exist: *Pentacrinus aspid. Medusa*, found at the bottom of deep seas in the West Indies; and *Pentacrinus europaeus*, found on the coast of Ireland attached to different kinds of *Sertularia* and *Flustracoe*. The rosy feather-stars (*Comatula*) belong to this group, which is now named *Crinoides*.

Pentacrostic (pen-ta-kro'stik), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *K. acrostic*.] Containing five acrostics of the same name.

Pentacrostic (pen-ta-kro'stik), *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to contain five acrostics of the same name, there being five divisions in each verse.

Pentad (pen'tad), *n.* [Gr. *pen-tas*, the number five.] In chem. an element one atom of which will combine with five atoms of a monad.

Pentadactyl, **Pentadactylus** (pen-ta-dak'til, pen-ta-dak'til-us), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *dactylus*, finger] Having five fingers or toes, or five parts or appendages resembling fingers or toes.

Pentadesma (pen-ta-des'ma), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *desma*, a bond, a fetter, the stamens forming five bundles.] The generic name of a large glabrous tree found in Sierra Leone, called the butter-and-tallow tree, on account of a fatty substance which is obtained from it. It has an ovate fleshy fruit about the size of a citron, and its stamens are collected into five parcels, whence its botanical name. It has leathery leaves and large red terminal solitary flowers. *P. butyrosa* is the only species. It belongs to the nat. order *Guttifera*.

Pentadid (pen-ta-did), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *L. Ando*, *adi*, to split.] In bot. cleft or divided into five.

Pentaglot (pen'ta-glot), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *glotta*, a tongue.] A work in five different languages.

Pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *gonia*, a corner] 1. In geom. a figure of five sides and five angles; if the sides and angles be equal it is a regular pentagon; otherwise, irregular. — 2. In fort. a fort with five bastions.



Pentagonal (pen-ta-gon'al), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

Pentagonally (pen-ta-gon'al-ly), *adv.* With five angles.

Pentagonous (pen-ta-gon-us), *a.* Same as *Pentagonal*.

Pentagram (pen'ta-gram), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *gramma*, a line, from *graphein*, to write.] A pentacle (which see). 'Some figure like a wizard's pentagram.' *Tennyson*.

Pentagraph (pen'ta-graf), *n.* See *PANTOGRAPH*.

Pentagraphic, **Pentagraphical** (pen-ta-graf'ik, pen-ta-graf'ik-al), *a.* See *PANTOGRAPHIC*.

Pentagyn (pen'te-jin), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *gyné*, a female.] In bot. a plant having five styles. *Pentagyn* (*L. pentagynia*) form an order in the fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth classes in the Linnean system, containing those plants that have five pistils.

Pentagynian (pen-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* Same as *Pentagynous*.

Pentagynous (pen-ta-jin-us), *a.* In bot. having five styles.

Pentahedral, **Pentahedrous** (pen-ta-hé'dral, pen-ta-hé'drus), *a.* Having five equal sides.

Pentahedral (pen-ta-hé'drik-al), *a.* Pentahedral. [Rare.]

Pentahedron (pen-ta-hé'dron), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *hedra*, a side or base.] A figure having five equal sides.

Pentahexadral (pen-ta-héks'e-hé'dral), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a

base, a side.] In crystal. exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

Pentail (pen'tail), *n.* A somewhat rat-like animal inhabiting Borneo, so called from the character of its tail. See *PTILOCAUCA*.

Pentamera (pen-tam'er-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *meros*, a part.] One of the primary sections into which coleopterous insects are divided by Latreille, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. This number is not constant. The section is the largest of the *Coleoptera*, and includes the carnivorous forms.



Pentamera—*Pentamera cyanea*. *a.* Tarsus magnified.

Pentameran (pen-tam'er-an), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the section *Pentamera*.

Pentamerous (pen-tam'er-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the *Pentamera*. — 2. In bot. having five parts.

Pentameter (pen-tam'et-er), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *metron*, measure.] In pros. a verse of five feet; a variety of verse belonging more especially to Greek and Latin poetry. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondee; the third is always a spondee, and the two last anapaests. A pentameter verse, subjoined to a hexameter, constitutes what is called the elegiac measure.

Pentameter (pen-tam'et-er), *a.* Having five metrical feet; as, a pentameter verse.

Pentamylon (pen-tam'yl-on), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *myron*, ointment.] In med. an ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and nard ointment. *Dunglison*.

Pentander (pen-tan'dér), *n.* A plant of the class *Pentandria*.

Pentandria (pen-tan'dri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *andér*, *andros*, a man, a male.] The

Pentandria—*Hottentia palustris*.

fifth class of plants in the Linnean system, consisting of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentandrian (pen-tan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *Pentandrous*.

Pentandrous (pen-tan'drus), *a.* In bot. pertaining to the *Pentandria*; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentangle (pen'tang-gl), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *K. angle*.] A pentagon. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pentangular (pen-tang'gú-lér), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *K. angular*.] Having five corners or angles.

Pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *petalon*, a petal.] In bot. having five petals.

Pentapharmacoon (pen-ta-fár'ma-koon), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *pharmacoon*, a drug.] In med. any medicine composed of five ingredients. *Dunglison*.

Pentaphyllolal (pen-ta-fil'loid'al), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In bot. appearing to have five leaves; resembling five leaves. The *Filicetes*

are all ornamented with a *pentaphyllolal* flower.

Pentaphyllous (pen-taf'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. having five leaves.

Pentapody (pen-tap'o-di), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *pous*, *podia*, a foot.] In pros. a measure or series of five feet.

Pentapote (pen'tap-tó), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *potos*, fallen, declined, from *pepō*, to fall.] In gram. a noun having five cases.

Pentaptych (pen'tap'tik), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *ptychē*, a fold, a leaf.] An altarpiece consisting of a central portion and double-folding wings on each side. *Fairholt*.

Pentarchy (pen'tár-ki), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *archē*, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons.

Pentasepalous (pen-ta-sé'pal-us), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *K. sepal*.] In bot. having five sepals.

Pentaspast (pen'ta-spast), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *spad*, to draw.] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson*.

Pentaspermous (pen-ta-sper'mus), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *spērma*, a seed.] In bot. containing five seeds.

Pentastich (pen'ta-stik), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *stichos*, a verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pentastyle (pen'ta-stil), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *stylon*, a column.] In arch. an edifice having five columns in front; having five columns.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-ték), *n.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *teuchos*, a book or compendium.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentateuchal (pen'ta-ték'al), *a.* Relating to the *Pentateuch*.

Pentavalent (pen'ta-vá-lent), *a.* [Gr. *pen-ta*, five, and *L. valens*, *valens*, ppr. of *valere*, to be able, to be of value.] In chem. a term applied to an element or compound radicals

called the feast of weeks, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first-fruits of their harvests; also that they might call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the fiftieth day from their departure from Egypt. — 2. Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the English Church, which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days from Easter. It is held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. *Acts ii.*

Pentecostal (pen-té-kos'tal), *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

Pentecostal (pen-té-kos'tal), *n.* An oblation formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

Pentecoster (pen'té-kos'tér), *n.* [Gr. *pen-té-kostér*, from *pentekoste*, fifty, from *pen-ta*, five.] A commander of fifty men in ancient Greece. *Milford*.

Pentecostary (pen'té-kos'tis), *n.* [Gr. See *PENTECOSTER*.] In ancient Greece, a body of fifty soldiers. *Milford*.

Pentograph (pen'té-graf), *n.* Same as *Pentograph*.

Pentelic, **Pentelicon** (pen-tel'ik, pen-tel'ik-an), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from Mount *Pentelicus*, near Athens; a term applied to a variety of marble resembling Parian, but denser and finer grained. The Parthenon, Propylæum, the Hippodrome, and other Athenian monuments were built of it, and fine specimens of it may be seen among the Elgin collection in the British Museum.

Penthouse (pen'thus), *n.* [Corrupted from *pentice* (which see).] 1. A shed standing aloof from the main wall or building. 'The penthouse under which Lorenzo desired us to make a stand.' *Shak.* — 2. Anything re-

sembling a penthouse or occupying the same relative position with regard to something else. Under the *penthouse* of his eye. *St. W. Scott*. Sometimes used adjectively. *My penthouse eyebrows, and my shaggy beard. Dryden*.

Pentile (pen'til) *n.* [*Fr. appende*, a penthouse—*ap* (for *l. ad, to*), and *pentis*, a sloping, from *l. pendere*, to hang, as *veris*, side, from *verus*, to sell.] A sloping roof; a penthouse.

Pentile (pen'til) *n.* A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof. Often called a *Pentile*.

Pentamerite (pen'tam-rit) *n.* A genus of fossil echinoderms, of the order Blastoides, most abundant in the carboniferous rocks.

Pent-roof (pen't-rof) *n.* In arch. a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side. Called also a *shed-roof*.



Pent-roof.

Pent-trough (pen't-trof) *n.* The trough in which the penstock of a water-wheel is placed.

Pentult (pen'ult) *n.* [*L. penultimate*—*pen*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] The last syllable of a word except one.

Penultimate (pen'ul-ti-mat) *n.* Same as *Pentult*. **Penultimate** (pen'ul-ti-mat) *n.* The last but one term applied to the last syllable of a word except one, the last but two being termed the *antepenultimate*.

Penultimate (pen'ul-ti-mat) *n.* The last syllable but one of a word. See *Pentult*.

Panumbra (pā-nūm'bra) *n.* [*L. panis*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] 1. The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body. All points within the panumbra are excluded from the view of some portion of the luminous body, and are thus partially shaded by the opaque body; while all points within the umbra, or total shadow, are completely

Umbra and Panumbra.

excluded from view of the luminous body. The cut shows the phenomena of the umbra and panumbra in the case of a luminous body situated between two opaque bodies, one smaller, the other larger than itself. The subject is of importance in the consideration of eclipses. In a partial eclipse of the sun, as long as any part of the same is visible, the parties observing are in the panumbra; when the eclipse is total, in the umbra. — 2. In painting, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.

Panumbra (pā-nūm'bra) *n.* Pertaining to or resembling a panumbra.

Penurious (pē-nū'ri-us) *a.* 1. Pertaining to penury, characterized by penury; niggard; scanty; not bountiful or liberal.

I ever held a scanty and penurious justice to partake of the nature of a wrong. *Burke*.

2. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money, parsimonious to a fault; sordid; *st.* a *penurious* man. 'A penurious niggard of his wealth.' *Milton*. — *St.* Penuriousness, close, covetous, miserly, niggardly, sordid.

Penuriously (pē-nū'ri-us) *adv.* In a penurious or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply. *B. Jonson*.

Penuriousness (pē-nū'ri-us) *n.* 1. The state or quality of being penurious, parsimonious; a sordid disposition to save money. 2. Scantiness, niggardly or scanty supply.

Penury (pen'ū-ri) *n.* [*Fr. penurie*, *l. penuria*, from root seen also in *Gr. penia*, poverty, pains, hunger, *penia*, a poor person, *penemai*, to toil for daily bread, to be poor or needy.] 1. Want of property, indigence, extreme poverty. 'Age, ache, penury, and imprisonment.' *Shak.* 2. *Penury* of thought. *London*.

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and penury. *Spence*.

3. *Penuriousness*; *misanthropy*. *Jor. Taylor*.

Penwoman (pen'wū-man) *n.* A female writer; an authoress. 'Hard work is not fit for a penwoman.' *Johnson*.

Peon (pē-on) *n.* [*Fr. pion*, a pawn at chess, a foot-soldier, *Sp. peon*, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, a pedestrian, from *l. pes*, *pesus*, the foot.] 1. In Hindustan, a foot-soldier armed with sword and target; a native constable. — 2. In Spanish America, a day-labourer; a farmer of Spanish descent; a debtor held in a sort of servitude to work out his debt; a serf. 3. In Spain, a piece representing a footman; a pawn.

Peonage (pē-on-āj) *n.* [*Sp. peonaje*. See *Peon*.] A form of servitude existing in Mexico after its conquest by the Spaniards.

Peonism (pē-on-izm) *n.* The state or condition of a peon; peonage. *D. Webster*.

Peony (pē-on-ē) *n.* [*L. peonia*, *Gr. peonia*, from *peion*, Apollo, who used this flower to cure the wounds of the gods.] A plant and flower of the genus *Paeonia*. See *Paeonia*.

People (pē-pl) *n.* [*O. E. peopel*, *people*, *Mod. Fr. peuple*, from *l. populus*, people. The combination *pe*, so very common in Anglo-Saxon, is rare in modern English. Ben Jonson said, 'It is found but in three words in our tongue, *peasants*, *people*, *peopled*;' which were truer written *peimen*, *peple*, *pepardy*.] 1. The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, race or nation, a community; a body social; *na*, the English people; the people of London. (In this sense it admits the plural form *peoples*.)

To him shall the gathering of the people be. *Gen. xlii. 10.*

The sun are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer. *Prov. xxi. 19.*

These must prophesy again before many peoples. *Rev. x. 11.*

The French character is now, as it was centuries ago, contrasted in many respects with the character of neighbouring peoples. *M. Spencer*.

The people, (a) the uneducated or vulgar; the rabble. *Waller*. (b) The community, as distinct from men of rank, the populace. 'Canorous darling of the people.' *Shak.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour, And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Adrian*.

2. Persons; any persons indefinitely, men, *na*, people may say what they please; a number of country people were there. 'If there be good people.' *Shak.* 'Hath done well in people's eyes.' *Shak.*

People were tempted to lead by great promises and large interest. *Stodd.*

3. With possessives, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, or followers, sometimes relatives, ancestors.

People (pē-pl) *n.* *et. pret. & pp. peopled*; *pp. peopling*. (See the noun.) To stock with people or inhabitants, to populate. 'Had peopled also this island.' *Shak.*

He would not be alone who all things can, But peopled heaven with angels, earth with men. *Dryden*.

Peor (pē-or) *n.* [*Heb.*] The idol of the Moabites. Called *Peor-peor*. *Josh. xxi. 17.*

Peperine (pē-per-īn) *n.* [*Gr. peperis*, to cocco or mature.] In med. a medicine used to promote proper separation and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention, and in ulcers.

Peper *n.* Pepper.

Peperine, **Peperine** (pē-pē-rin, pē-pē-rin) *n.* [*l. peperis*, from *pepo*, *peperis*, *l. pipar*, pepper.] A light porous species of volcanic rock, formed, like tufa, by the cementing together of sand, scoria, cluders, *na*, so called in allusion to the small peppercorn-like fragments of which it is composed.

Pepe *n.* Pepper.

Peple *n.* People. *Chaucer*.

Peplis (pē-plis) *n.* [*Gr. peplis*.] A genus of creeping plants, nat. order Lythraceae. *P. Portula*, or water purslane, is a British plant, growing in watery places, especially such as become dry in summer.

Peplish *n.* *Vulgar*. *Chaucer*.

Peplis (pē-plis) *n.* [*l. peplis*, *Gr. peplis*.] In *anc. costume*, a large full upper robe worn especially by Greek women.

Pepe (pē-pē) *n.* [*l.*, a large species of melon.] A botanical term used to express that kind of fruit of which the gourd is the type. It is a one-celled many-seeded inferior fruit, with parietal placentae and a pulpy interior.

Pepper (pē-pēr) *n.* [*A. Sax. pipor*, *pepper*, from *l. pipar*, *Gr. pipari*, *peperi*; a word of Oriental origin.] A plant and its fruit belonging to the genus *Piper*, the nat. order Piperaceae. The species are numerous, and are almost strictly confined within the limits

of the tropics, being extremely common in tropical America and the Indian Archipelago. The berry or fruit of the pepper

plant has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, *na*. The same properties pervade the whole of the plants themselves in a greater or less degree. Several kinds of pepper are met with in commerce. *Black pepper* is the fruit of *P. nigrum* (the pepper plant), a perennial climbing shrub, with jointed stems, broadly ovate leaves, and slender flower-spikes, cultivated extensively in India, Siam, the West Indian Islands, *na*. It requires the support of other trees, to which it readily adheres. The fruit is produced in long small clusters of from twenty to fifty grains, when ripe it is of a bright red colour, but becomes nearly black when dried. The black pepper of Malabar is usually reckoned the best. *White pepper* is made by bleaching the finest grains of the common black pepper, and freeing them from the outer rind. It is milder than the other, but it is not much used in this country. The stems of the shrubs in the produce of *P. Cubens*. The best sort comes from the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The Guinea or African variety is the produce of *P. Clusii*. *Long pepper* is the produce of *P. longum*, a native

Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

of Java, Malabar, and Bengal. The fruit is gathered while green, and dried in the sun. Betel, an acrid stimulating substance much used for chewing by the Malays, is the produce of *P. Betle*—*Jamaican pepper*. See *FINBERTO*.—*Guinea pepper*, *cherry pepper*, *bell pepper*, and *Cayenne pepper* are the produce of different species of *Capiscum*.—*Bird-pepper*, a plant of the genus *Capiscum*, *C. frutescens*.—*Goat-pepper*, another species of *Capiscum*, the *C. bacatum*.—*Pepper Basil-frags*, the *Silene pratensis*.—To take pepper in the nose, to take offence; to be angry. **Pepper** (pē-pēr) *et. 1* To sprinkle with pepper, to make pungent.—*2* To pelt with shot or missiles, to cover with numerous arrows.—*3* To drub thoroughly; to finish; to give a person his quietus. 'I am peppered, I warrant, for this world.' *Shak.*

Long Pepper (*Piper longum*).

Pepper-box (pē-pēr-boks) *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food. 'He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a pepper-box.' *Shak.*

Pepper-brand (pē-pēr-brand) *n.* A kind of blight or mildew that affects corn; bun (which see).

Pepper-cake (pē-pēr-kak) *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

Peppercorn (pē-pēr-korn) *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper plant. *Recess*.—*2* A small particle, an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.

An I have not forgotten what the burden of a church is made of, I am a peppercorn. *Shak.*

While they live the country harvest pays His quit-rent odd, his peppercorn of grain. *Compter*.

—*Peppercorn rent*, a nominal rent.

Pepper-dulse (pép'pér duls), *n.* In Scotland, the name given to a seaweed of the genus *Laurencia*, *L. pinnatifida*.

Laurencia pinnatifida, distinguished for its pungency, and hence called *pepper-dulse*, is eaten in Scotland. *Lindley*.

Pepperer (pép'pér-ér), *n.* 1. An old name for a grocer from his dealing in pepper. *Stowe*.—2. A person of a hot, peppery temper; one of an ardent, impetuous disposition. *Dickens*. [Colloq. or humorous.]

Pepper-gingerbread (pép'pér-jin'jér-bred), *n.* Hot-spiced gingerbread. *Shak*.

Pepper-grass (pép'pér-gras), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Pilularia*, the *P. globulifera*.—2. Same as *Pepperwort*.

Pepperidge (pép'pér-ij), *n.* See *PIPERIDGE*.

Peppering (pép'pér-ing), *a.* Hot; pungent; angry.

I sent him a *peppering* letter . . . nor ever will have anything to say to him till he begs my pardon. *Swift*.

Peppermint (pép'pér-mint), *n.* [*Pepper* and *mint*; *G. pipermentum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Mentha*, the *M. piperita*. It has a more penetrating smell than any of the other mints; a strong pungent taste, glowing like pepper, and followed by a sense of coolness. It is much employed in medicine for several purposes; the volatile oil is an antispasmodic.—2. A liquor distilled from the plant.

Peppermint-tree (pép'pér-mint-tré), *n.* The *Eucalyptus piperita*, a native of New South Wales.

Pepper-moth (pép'pér-moth), *n.* A common species of moth of the genus *Biston*, so called from its wings being marked with small irregular dots like grains of pepper.

Peppernel (pép'pér-nel), *n.* A lump or swelling. A *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pepper-pot (pép'pér-pot), *n.* 1. A much-esteemed West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, chiefly the unripe pods of the ochro, and chillies. See *CASSAREEP*.—2. A pepper-box.—3. A plant of the genus *Capcium*.

Pepper-sauce (pép'pér-sas), *n.* A condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar.

Pepper-tree (pép'pér-tré), *n.* A plant of the genus *Vitis*.

Pepper-water (pép'pér-wa-tér), *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopic observations.

Pepperwort (pép'pér-wért), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lepidium*, one species of which (*L. sativum*), the common garden cress, is cultivated for the table.

Peppery (pép'pér-i), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of pepper.—2. Choleric; irritable.

Pepsin, *Pepsine* (pép'sin), *n.* [*Gr. peptô, to digest*.] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach; the active principle or digestive ferment of gastric juice. A preparation has become an article of pharmacy under the name of pepsin. It is obtained by drying the glandular layer of a pig's or calf's stomach at low temperature.

Peptic (pép'tik), *a.* [*Gr. peptikos, from peptô, to digest*.] 1. Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; dietetic; as, *peptic* precepts.—2. Able to digest; possessing good powers of digestion. 'Living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*.' *Carlyle*.

Peptic (pép'tik), *n.* A medicine which promotes digestion.

Peptics (pép'tiks), *n.* 1. The science or doctrine of digestion.—2. As a plural, the digestive organs.

But tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with stiffer.
Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ. *Tennyson*.

Per (pér), *a* Latin preposition, denoting through, by, by means of, for, passing through, or over the whole extent, occurring as a prefix in many English words, and also used separately in certain phrases. As a prefix, in English, it retains generally more or less of its original signification, and often intensifies the meaning of *through* into *thoroughly* or *completely*. Thus, in *chem.* a *peroxide* is a substance containing an unusual or *thorough* quantity of oxygen, a *maximum* of oxygen; as distinguished from *protoxide*, or a substance combined with oxygen in the first degree. In some cases it seems to be the analogue of the English *for* and German *per*, as in *perjure*, to *forswear*, *perfidy*, &c. *Per* is used separately for *by*, by the instrumentality of, as, *per* bearer, by the bearer; and also to signify *each*; as, a *shilling per* day, a *shilling for* each day.—*Per annuum*,

by the year; in each year; annually.—*Per capita*, in law, by the head or poll, applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right.—*Per centum*, by the hundred; commonly abbreviated to *per cent.*—*Per curiam*, in law, by the court.—*Per diem*, by the day; in each day; daily.—*Per my et per tout*, in law, by the half and by all, applied to occupancy in joint-tenancy.—*Per pais*, in law, by the country, that is, by a jury.—*Per pares*, in law, by one's equals or peers.—*Per saltum*, by a leap; without intermediate steps.—*Per se*, by himself, herself, or itself; abstractly.—*Per stirpes*, in law, by families; applied to succession when divided among branches of representatives according to the shares which belonged to their respective ancestors.

Peract (pér-akt), *v.t.* [*L. perago*, to lead or conduct through.] To perform; to practise.

In certain sports called *Florida* divers insolencies and strange villainies were *peracted*. *Sylvester*.

Peracute (pér-a-kút'), *a.* [*L. peracutus—per*, through, and *acutus*, sharp.] Very sharp; very violent. '*Peracute* levers.' *Harvey*.

Peradventure (pér-ad-ven'tür), *adv.* [*Per* and *adventure*, *Fr. per aventure*.] Perchance; perhaps; it may be. 'If *peradventure* he speak against me.' *Shak*. Sometimes used as a noun=doubt; question.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justify me. *Shak*.

Peragrate (pér-a-grát'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peragrated*; ppr. *peragrating*. [*L. peragro—per*, through, over, and *ager*, a field.] To travel over or through; to wander over; to ramble through.

Peragrati (pér-a-grá'shon), *n.* The act of peragrating or passing through any space.

A month of *peragrati* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac, unto the same again. *Sir T. Browne*.

Peraman (pér-a-man), *n.* A resin obtained from a species of *Morone*. See *HOD-GUM*.

Perambulate (pér-am'bú-lát'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perambulated*; ppr. *perambulating*. [*L. perambulo—per*, and *ambulo*, to walk.] 1. To walk through or over.—2. To survey by passing through. *Sir J. Davies*.—3. To survey the boundaries of; as, to *perambulate* a parish.

Perambulation (pér-am'bú-lát'shon), *n.* 1. The act of perambulating, or of passing or wandering through or over.—2. Making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon*.—3. A travelling survey or inspection. *Hovell*.—4. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.

'The persons and bounds of his own *perambulation*.' *Holaday*.—5. A walking through or over ground for the purpose of settling boundaries. A *perambulation* of a forest is a walking over the boundaries by justices or others, to fix and preserve its bounds. A *perambulation* of a parish is made by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners once a year, in or about Ascension week, for the purpose of preserving the boundaries.

Perambulator (pér-am'bú-lát-tér), *n.* 1. One who perambulates.—2. An instrument for measuring distances travelled. See *ODOMETR*.—3. A small carriage for a child, propelled from behind.

Peramelidae (pér-a-mel'i-dé), *n. pl.* The bandicoots, a family of Australian marsupials, which appear to fill the place of the hedgehogs, shrew-mice, and other small insectivora of the Eastern Continent. The hind limbs are considerably longer than the fore limbs, and their progression is therefore by a series of bounds. The molars are cuspidate, and canines are present. The fore limbs have really five toes each, but only the central three of these are well developed. The three functional toes are armed with long strong claws, with which the bandicoots burrow with great ease. The marsupial pouch opens, in some forms of the group, backwards instead of forwards. The most common species (*Perameles nasuta*), the long-nosed bandicoot, measures about 1½ foot from the tip of the snout to the origin of the tail, and in general appearance bears a considerable resemblance to a large overgrown rat. The name 'bandicoot' properly belongs to the great rat (*Mus gigantius*). See *BANDICOOT*.

PER ANNUM (pér an'num). [*L.*] See under *PER*.

Perbend (pér'bend), *n.* See *PERPEND*.

Perca (pér'ka), *n.* [*L.*, a perch.] The perch, a Linnean genus of acanthopterygious fishes,

of numerous species. By Cuvier and modern naturalists this genus is broken up into numerous genera, the name being retained for a few species, of which our perch is a typical example.

Per-carburetted (pér-kár'bú-ret-ed), *a.* In *chem.* combined with a maximum of carbon. See *PER*.

Per-case (pér-kás'), *adv.* [*Per* and *case*, by case.] Perhaps; perchance. 'Though *per-case* it will be more strong by glory and fame.' *Bacon*.

Pierceable (pér'sa-bl), *a.* Pierceable. *Spenser*.

Piercant (pér'se-ant), *a.* [*Fr. perçant*, sharp, piercing.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser*.

Perceivable (pér-sév-a-bl), *a.* (See *PERCEIVE*.) 1. Perceptible; capable of being perceived; capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses.—2. Capable of being known or understood.

Jupiter made all things, and all things whatsoever exist are the works of Jupiter; rivers and earth, and sea, and heaven, and what are between these, and gods, and men, and all animals, whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind. *Cudworth*.

Perceivably (pér-sév-a-bl), *adv.* In a perceivable manner; perceptibly.

Perceiveance (pér-sév-ans), *n.* Power of perceiving; perception. *Milton*.

Perceive (pér-sév'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perceived*; ppr. *perceiving*. [*Fr. percevoir*, *L. percipio*, to take hold of, to feel, to perceive, to comprehend—*per*, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To have or obtain knowledge of by the senses; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the organs of sense. (See *PERCEPTION*.) 'Do you *perceive* the greatness of her eye.' *Shak*.

A man far off might well *perceive*, . . . The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of seas. *Tennyson*.

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feeling, are words that express the operations proper to each sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them all. *Rail*.

2. To apprehend by the mind without the intervention of the senses; to discern; to know; to understand. 'But Jesus *perceived* their wickedness.' *Mat. xxii. 18*. 'Who *perceiveth* our natural arts too dull.' *Shak*.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke*.

3. To see through; to have a thorough insight into.

The king in this *perceiveth* him, how he coasts and hedges his own way. *Shak*.

4. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon*.

—See, *Perceive*, *Observe*. See under *SEE*. *SYN.* To discern, distinguish, observe, see, feel, know, understand.

Perceivable (pér-sév-ér), *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes. 'Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers*.' *Milton*.

Perceiv *adv.* By parcels or parts; partly; in part. *Chaucer*.

Percentage (pér-sen'tás'), *n.* [From the Latin *per centum*, per cent.] In *com.* the allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Percept (pér'sept), *n.* That which is perceived.

—*Ion* (a form expressing action or an active faculty): 'perception,' 'conception,' 'imagination,' 'deduction,' 'approbation.' Some of these words express also the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very important questions. Hence the introduction of the forms '*percept*,' 'concept,' 'exhibit,' to express the things perceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocution. *Prof. Bain*.

Perceptibility (pér-sép'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or colour.—2. Perception; power of perceiving.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *Dr. H. More*.

Perceptible (pér-sép'ti-bl), *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. percipio*, *perceptus*, to take up wholly, seize, occupy.] Capable of being perceived; capable of coming under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable. 'An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either real or fictitious.' *Bentham*.

Perceptibly (pér-sép'ti-bl), *adv.* In a perceptible manner; visibly.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope*.

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Perceant (pér-se-ant), *a.* [*Fr. perçant*, sharp, piercing.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser*.

Perceivable (pér-sév-a-bl), *a.* [See *PERCEIVE*.] 1. Perceptible; capable of being perceived; capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses.—2. Capable of being known or understood.

Jupiter made all things, and all things whatsoever exist are the works of Jupiter; rivers and earth, and sea and heaven, and what are between these, and gods, and men, and all animals, whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind. *Cudworth*.

Perceivably (pér-sév-a-bl), *adv.* In a perceivable manner; perceptibly.

Perceivance (pér-sév-ans), *n.* Power of perceiving; perception. *Milton*.

Perceive (pér-sév'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perceived*; ppr. *perceiving*. [*Fr. percevoir*, *L. percipio*, to take hold of, to feel, to perceive, to comprehend—*per*, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To have or obtain knowledge of by the senses; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the organs of sense. (See *PERCEPTION*.) 'Do you *perceive* the gastness of her eye.' *Shak*.

A man far off might well *perceive*, . . . The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of arms. *Tennyson*.

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feeling, are words that express the operations proper to each sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them all. *Ridg*.

2. To apprehend by the mind without the intervention of the senses; to discern; to know; to understand. 'But *Jeaus perceived* their wickedness.' *Mat. xxii. 18*. 'Who *perceiveth* our natural arts too dull.' *Shak*.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Lacke*.

3. To see through; to have a thorough insight into.

The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts and hedges his own way. *Shak*.

4. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon*.

—See, *Perceive*, *Observe*. See under *SEE*. *SYN.* To discern, distinguish, observe, see, feel, know, understand.

Perceiver (pér-sév-ér), *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes. 'Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers*.' *Milton*.

Perceiv, *adv.* By parcels or parts; partly; in part. *Chaucer*.

Percentage (pér-sen'táj), *n.* [From the Latin *per centum*, per cent.] In *com.* the allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Percept (pér'sept), *n.* That which is perceived.

-ion (a form expressing action or an active faculty 'perception,' 'conception,' 'imagination,' 'deduction,' 'approbation.' Some of these words express also the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very important questions. Hence the introduction of the forms '*percept*,' 'concept,' 'exhibit,' to express the things perceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocution. *Prof. Bain*.

Perceptibility (pér-sep'tí-bil'í-tí), *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or colour.—2. Perception; power of perceiving.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *Dr. H. More*.

Perceptible (pér-sep'tí-bl), *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. percipio*, *perceptus*, to take up wholly, seize, occupy.] Capable of being perceived; capable of coming under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable. 'An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either real or fictitious.' *Bentham*.

Perceptibly (pér-sep'tí-bl), *adv.* In a perceptible manner; viably.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope*.

Perception (pér-sep'shon), *n.* [*L. percipio*, *perceptio*.] See *PERCEIVE*. 1. The act of perceiving or of receiving impressions by

the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object; perceptivity.

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of anything; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watts.*

2. In *philos.* the faculty of perceiving; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs, or by which he holds communication with the external world. It is distinguished from *conception* by the circumstance that its objects are in every instance supposed to have an actual existence. We may *conceive* things that have no reality, but we are never said to *perceive* such things. Perception differs from *consciousness* in that it takes cognizance only of objects without the mind. We *perceive* a man, a horse, a tree; when we think or feel, we are conscious of our thoughts and emotions. It is further supposed in *perception* that the objects of it are present. We can remember former objects of perception, but we do not perceive them again until they are once more present. The term *perception*, however, is sometimes analogically employed in common speech in reference to truths, the evidence of which is certain. Thus we may *perceive* the truth of a mathematical proposition. —3. † Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. The capacity of responding to some stimulus; sensation. 'This experiment discovers *perception* in plants.' *Bacon.*

Perceptive (pér-sép'tiv), *a.* Of or relating to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving. 'The *perceptive* part of the soul.' *Dr. H. More.*

Perceptivity (pér-sép-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being perceptive; the power of perception or thinking.

When the body is quite wearied out, consciousness and *perceptivity* do not leave the soul. *A. Baxter.*

Perch (pérch), *n.* [Fr. *perche*, L. *perca*, Gr. *perke*, the perch, from *perkos*, dark-coloured; so called from its dusky colour.] The popular name of several species of acanthopterygious fishes of the genus *Perca*. They have powerful dorsal fins, with strong and sharp spines. The common perch (*P. fluviatilis*) is to be found in clear rivers and lakes throughout nearly the whole of the temperate parts of Europe. It is extremely voracious.



Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*).

clous, and very tenacious of life. Its flesh is firm and delicate.

Perch (pérch), *n.* [Fr. *perche*, It. *partica*, from L. *partica*, a pole, a staff.] 1. A pole; hence, a roost for birds; also, anything on which they light. Hence—2. An elevated seat or position.

Not making his high place the lawless *perch* Of wing'd ambitions, nor the vantage ground For pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

3. A measure of length containing 5½ yards; a pole or rod.—4. In arch., a bracket; a console. *Woods.*—5. In vehicles, (a) a pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring carriage. (b) An elevated seat for the driver.

Perch (pérch), *v. i.* To sit or roost; to make use of a perch; to light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird. 'Wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch*.' *Shak.*

Perch (pérch), *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch. 'Perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple.' *Dr. H. More.*

Perchance (pér-chans'), *adv.* [L. *per*, by, and *chances*.] Perhaps; peradventure. 'To sleep! perchance to dream.' *Shak.*

Perchant (pér-chant'), *n.* Among sportsmen, a bird tied by the foot for the purpose of decoying other birds by its fluttering. *Wright.*

Perchert (pérch'ér), *n.* [From *perch*, a pole.] A Paris candle anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candle which was usually set on the altar. *Bailey.*

Percher (pérch'ér), *n.* One that perches; a

bird belonging to the order of perchers or Insectores.

Perchlorate (pér-klór'át), *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

Perchloric (pér-klór'ik), *a.* Applied to an acid (HClO₄), a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing the potassium salt by means of sulphuric acid. It is remarkable for the great readiness with which it gives up oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter it is instantly decomposed, often with explosive violence.

Perchpest (pérch'pest), *n.* A small crustaceous animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch.

Percidæ (pér' sí-dè), *n. pl.* [L. *perca*, Gr. *perke*, a perch, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the common perch is the type.

Perceptience, **Perceptiency** (pér-síp'i-ens, pér-síp'i-en-si), *n.* Act or power of perceiving; state of being perceptient; perception. 'My *perceptiency* of sin and fall.' *E. B. Browning.*

Perceptient (pér-síp'i-ent), *a.* [L. *perceptiens*, ppr. of *percipio*. See **PERCEIVE**.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.

Fasting, yet not of want
Perceptient, he on that mysterious steed
Had reach'd his resting place. *Southey.*

Perceptible (pér-síp'i-ent), *n.* One who perceives or has the faculty of perception. *Glanville.*

Perclouse (pér-klóz), *n.* [O. Fr. *perclouse*, from L. prefix *per*, and *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, to shut, end.] 1. † Conclusion.

By the *perclouse* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

2. A place closed, inclosed, or secluded. *Berners.*—3. In arch. the raised back to a bench or seat of carved timber-work; the parapet round a gallery; a screen or partition. See **PARCLOUSE**.

4. In her. the lower part of the garter with the buckle, &c. It is also called *Demi-garter*.



Perclouse.

Percopteris (pérk-nop'tér-is), *n.* [Gr. *perknos*, black, and *pteron*, wing.] The Alpine or Egyptian vulture; Pharaoh's chicken.

Percoiid (pér-koid), *a.* [Gr. *perke*, perch, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the perch; belonging to the perch family; as, a *percoiid* fish.

Percolate (pér-kó-lát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *percolated*; ppr. *percolating*. [L. *percolo*—*per*, and *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow or run.] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. 'The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Percolate (pér-kó-lát), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *percolated*; ppr. *percolating*. 'To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

Percolation (pér-kó-lá-shon), *n.* The act of percolating; the act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone. 'Percolation or transmission (which is commonly called straining).' *Bacon.*

Percolator (pér-kó-lát-ér), *n.* One who or that which filters. 'These tissues act as *percolators*.' *Henfrey.*

Percolated (pér-kó-lást), *a.* In her. latticed. See under **LATTICE**.

Percurrent (pér-kur'ent), *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *currents*, running.] Running through from top to bottom.

Percuratory (pér-kér-só-ri), *a.* [L. *percurus*, pp. of *percurro*, to run through or over anything.] Curatory; running over slightly or in haste.

Percurr (pér-kur'), *v. t.* [L. *percurrus*, from *percurrere*—*per*, through, and *currere*, to strike.] To strike against, so as to shake or give a shock to; to strike simply. *Bacon.*

Percurssion (pér-kush'on), *n.* [L. *percurssio*, a beating, striking.] 1. The act of percurssing, or of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision. 'The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percurssion*.' *Bacon.*—2. The state of being percurssed; the shock produced by the collision of bodies.—3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear. 'The thunder-like *percurssion* of thy sounds.' *Shak.*—4. In med. the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs

subjacent to the parts struck. It is chiefly employed in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs.

Percurssion-bullet (pér-kush'on-bul-let), *n.* A bullet containing an explosive substance.

Percurssion-cap (pér-kush'on-kap), *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

Percurssion-fuse (pér-kush'on-fúz), *n.* A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

Percurssion-gun (pér-kush'on-gun), *n.* A gun discharged by a percussion-lock.

Percurssion-lock (pér-kush'on-lok), *n.* A kind of lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge; or the cap may be attached to the cartridge and exploded by a striker without the aid of a nipple.

Percurssion-match (pér-kush'on-mach), *n.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

Percurssion-powder (pér-kush'on-pou'dér), *n.* Detonating or fulminating powder.

Percurssion-stop (pér-kush'on-stop), *n.* A pianoforte stop to the harmonium, which renders the touch like that of the pianoforte.

Percurssive (pér-kus'iv), *a.* Striking; striking against; as, *percurssive* force.

Percurssient (pér-kú-shi-ent), *n.* [L. *percurssus*, striking through.] That which strikes or has power to strike. *Bacon.*

Perda† Same as *Parde* (which see). *Chaucer.*

Perdicidæ (pér-dí-sí-dè), *n. pl.* [L. and Gr. *perdis*, a partridge, and *eidos*, likeness.] The name of a sub-family of Tetraonidae, including the partridges (*Perdix*), francolins, and quails.

Perdie† See **PARDE**. *Spenser.*

Per diem (pér d'iem), [L.] See under **PER**.

Perdifoli (pér-di-fóli), *n.* [L. *perdo*, to lose, and *folium*, a leaf.] A deciduous plant; one that periodically loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen*. [Rare.]

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifolia* when transplanted into Britain. *J. Barton.*

Perdition (pér-dí-shon), *n.* [L. *perditio*, from *perdo*, *perditus*, to destroy; to ruin.] 1. Entire ruin; utter destruction. 'Certain tidings . . . importing the mere perdition of the Turkish fleet.' *Shak.*—2. The utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. 'If we reject the truth, we seal our own perdition.' *J. M. Mason.*—3. † Loss or diminution. 'Sir, his defilement suffers no perdition in you.' *Shak.*

Perditionable (pér-dí-shon-a-bl), *a.* Fitted for or worthy of perdition. *R. Follet* [Rare.]

Perdix (pér-díks), *n.* [L.] The generic name of the true partridges. The common partridge is *P. cinereus*.

Perdu, **Perdus** (pér'dú or pér-dá'), *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, lost, from *perdre*, to lose, L. *perdi*.]

1. Lost to sight; hid: in concealment; generally in the phrase *to be or to be perdu*.—2. Lost, as one abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises. *Bacon & Fl.*

Perdu (pér-dú'), *n.* 1. One that is placed on the watch or in ambush. Another might would tire a *perdu*. *Sir W. Dawson.*—2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope (in French *enfant perdu*); a person in desperate case.

Was this a face
To be opposed against the warring winds?
to watch—poor *perdu*!— *Shak.*

With this thin helm?

Perduellion (pér-dú-el'i-on), *n.* [L. *perduellio*—*per*, intens., and *duellum*, original form of *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two.] In the civil law, treason.

Perdulous† (pér-dú-lus), *a.* [From L. *perdo*, to destroy.] Lost; thrown away. 'Some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities.' *Bramhall* [Rare.]

Perdurability (pér-dú-rá-bil'i-ti), *n.* Durableness. *Chaucer.*

Perdurable (pér-dú-rá-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *perdureo*—*per*, intens., and *dureo*, to last.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.

'Cables of *perdurable* toughness.' *Shak.*

Perdurably (pér-dú-rá-bl), *adv.* In a perdurable manner; lastingly. *Shak.*

Perdurance, **Perdurance** (pér-dúr-á-shon, pér-dúr'ans), *n.* Long continuance.

Perdure (pér-dúr'), *v. t.* To last for all time or for a very long time; to endure or continue long.

Perdy, † **Perdie** † (pér-dé), *adv.* [Corrupted from the Fr. *par Dieu*, by God.] Certainly; verily; in truth.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut. *Shak.*

Pera, † *v.t.* To appear. *Chaucer.*

Pera, † *n.* A peer; an equal. *Chaucer.*

Peregal † (pér-é-gal), *a.* [Fr. *per*, intensa, and *egal*, equal.] Equal in all respects. *Spenser.*

Peregal † (pér-é-gal), *n.* An equal. *Sir David Lyndsay.*

Peregrinate (pér-é-grin-át), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peregrinated*; ppr. *peregrinating*. [L. *peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveller or stranger, *peragro*, to wander—*per*, through, and *ager*, land, country.] 1. To travel from place to place or from one country to another. — 2. To sojourn or live in a foreign country. *Bailey.*

Peregrinate † (pér-é-grin-át), *a.* Foreign; travelled; of foreign nature or manners. *Shak.*

Peregrination (pér-é-grin-át-ahon), *n.* 1. A travelling from one country to another; a roaming or wandering about in general. *Hammond.* — 2. Abode or sojourn in foreign countries.

That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley.*

Peregrinator (pér-é-grin-át-ér), *n.* A traveller into foreign countries.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator* to satisfy his curiosity or improve his knowledge. *Carleton.*

Peregrine (pér-é-grin), *a.* [L. *peregrinus*, foreign. See **PEREGRINATE**.] Foreign; not native. 'Peregrine and preternatural heat.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]—*Peregrine falcon.* See **FALCON**.

Peregrine (pér-é-grin), *n.* A peregrine falcon. *Selden.*

Peregrinity (pér-é-grin-ti), *n.* [See above.] Strangeness; foreignness. [Rare.]

These people . . . may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language. *Johnson.*

Perelless, † *a.* Peerless; without an equal. *Chaucer.*

Perella (pér-el), *n.* A plant. See **PARELLA**.

Perempt † (pér-empt), *v.t.* [L. *peremptio*, perimo, to kill.] In law, to kill; to crush or destroy; to quash. *Aylife.*

Peremptory (pér-empt-ahon), *n.* [L. *peremptio*, a destroying, killing.] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit. *Aylife.*

Peremptorily (pér-empt-to-ri-ly), *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; decisively; so as to preclude further debate.

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Richardson.*

Peremptoriness (pér-empt-to-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; one, a magistrativeness in matters of opinion; the other, a positiveness in matters of fact. *Dr. H. More.*

Peremptory (pér-empt-to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *peremptoire*, L. *peremptorius*, from *perimo*, *peremptus*, to extinguish, destroy—*per*, thoroughly, and *emo*, to take, to pay over.] 1. Precluding debate or expostulation; express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative; said of things. 'Our accept and *peremptory* answer.' *Shak.* 'Hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs.' *Jer. Taylor.* 2. Fully resolved; resolute; determined; said of persons.

To-morrow he is readiness to go:

Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*. *Shak.*

3. Positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical; as, the genuine effect of sound learning is to make men less *peremptory* in their determinations. — 4. In law, final; determinate; as, a *peremptory* action or exception. — *Peremptory challenge*, in law, a challenge or right of challenging a certain number of jurors without showing cause. — *Peremptory day*, in law, a precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be spoken to. — *Peremptory defences*, in *Scott's law*, positive allegations which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action. — *Peremptory plea*, those which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself. — *Peremptory writ*, a species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim. **SYN.** Decisive, express, absolute, authoritative, arbitrary, dogmatical.

Perenchyma (pe-ren-ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *péra*, a sac, and *enchyma*, infusion.] In bot. a term sometimes applied to cellular tissue containing starch.

Perendure (pe-ren-dúr), *v.i.* [L. *per*, through, and *E. endure*.] To last or endure for ever, or for a long time. 'Perenduring Rome.' *Rney. Brit.*

Perennial (pe-ren-ál), *a.* [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year; as, a *perennial* spring or fountain. 2. Continuing without stop or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.

There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even sacredness in work. *Carlyle.*

3. In bot. continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem or root. — **SYN.** Perpetual, unceasing, never-failing, unending, ceaseless, constant, enduring, permanent, uninterrupted, continual.

Perennial (pe-ren-ál), *n.* In bot. a plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually. Perennials have herbaceous stems; they differ from annuals and biennials, not only in the time of their duration, but also in this, that the two former perish as soon as they have flowered, whereas the latter may continue to send forth herbaceous stems which annually flourish and decay, while the root lives for several years; as the asparagus, asphodels, and lucern. The division of plants, however, into annuals, biennials, and perennials, according to the duration of their roots, is liable to vary under the influence of different circumstances. An annual plant in a northern climate may become a biennial or perennial in a warm climate, while, on the other hand, the perennials of warm climates often become annuals when transplanted into northern climates.

Perennially (pe-ren-ál-ly), *adv.* So as to be perennial; continually; without ceasing.

Perennibranchiate (pe-ren-ál-brang-ki-át), *n. pl.* A section of amphibians of the nat. order Urodela, in which the branchiæ or gills are permanently retained. It is represented by the singular *Proteus anguinus*, inhabiting pools in caves of Illyria and Dalmatia, by the siren or mud-eel abundant in the rice swamps of South Carolina, and by the menobranchius of North America. The Mexican axolotl is ordinarily perennibranchiate, but individual specimens have been known to lose their gills.

Perennibranchiate (pe-ren-ál-brang-ki-át), *a.* [L. *perennis*, perpetual, and *branchia*, gills.] Having the branchiæ or gills permanent; retaining the gills through life, as certain amphibians.

Perennibranchiate (pe-ren-ál-brang-ki-át), *n.* An amphibian of the section Perennibranchiate (which see).

Perennity (pe-ren-ál-ti), *n.* [L. *perennitas*. See **PERENNIAL**.] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing. *Derham.*

Pererration (pér-é-rá-ahon), *n.* [L. *pererro*—*per*, through, and *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or rambling through various places. 'After a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went.' *Howell.*

Perfect (pér-fekt), *a.* [L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficio*, to complete or make through, to carry to the end—*per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to do.] 1. Brought to a consummation or completion; having received and possessing all its parts; finished; completed. — 2. Having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; of the best, highest, or completest type; exact or unexceptionable in every particular; without blemish or defect; consummate; as, a *perfect* statue; a *perfect* likeness. 'Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun.' *Shak.* 'Can neither call it *perfect* day nor night.' *Shak.*

Nemesis will be at his heels with ruin *perfect* and sudden. *De Quincey.*

3. Fully informed; completely skilled; as, *perfect* in discipline. 'Men more *perfect* in the use of arms.' *Shak.* — 4. Complete in moral excellences.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*. *Mat. v. 48.*

5. Quite certain; assured.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon The deserts of Bohemia. *Shak.*

— *Perfect cadence*, in music, see **CADENCE**. — *Perfect concord*, a common chord in its original position. — *Perfect consonance*, the consonance produced by the intervals fourth, fifth, or octave. — *Perfect time*, an old name

for triple time.—A *perfect flower*, in bot. a flower which has both stamen and pistil, or at least anther and stigma.—*Perfect tense*, in gram. a tense which expresses an act completed.

The *Perfect* expresses (1) an action just finished, (2) an action done in a space of time not yet exhausted, (3) something whose consequences still remain, 4. 'I have sent the letter;' the messenger has come, 5. 'It has rained all the week' (up to this time); 'we have seen great events this year.' 3. 'I have been a great sinner;' meaning that I was so in my youth, and now bear the consequences. *Prof. Bain.*

— *Perfect number*, one that is equal to the sum of all its divisors, or aliquot parts, as 6, 28, &c. — **SYN.** Finished, consummate, complete, faultless, blameless, unblemished.

Perfect (pér-fekt), *v.t.* 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to an object all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, to *perfect* a picture or statue.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 John iv. 12.

Inquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of distinct species. *Locke.*

She, if caught and murdered, *perfected* and rounded the desolation of the house. *De Quincey.*

2. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful; as, to *perfect* one's self in the rules of music or architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline. — 3. † To perform; to accomplish. *Shak.* **SYN.** To finish, accomplish, complete, consummate.

Perfection (pér-fek-tá-ahon), *n.* The act or process of bringing to perfection.

Does it not appear . . . as if the very influence which we pointed out in the last chapter as rendering the *perfection* of the race feasible, must have a distinctively antagonistic operation? *W. R. Greg.*

Perfector (pér-fekt-ér), *n.* One that makes perfect. 'Jesus, the captain and *perfector* of our faith.' *Barrow.*

Perfectionist (pér-fekt-i-blí-l-an), *n.* An adherent to or believer in perfectibility. *Edin. Rev.*

Perfectibility (pér-fekt-i-blí-l-ti), *n.* The quality of being perfectible; the capacity of becoming or being made perfect; the capability of arriving at perfection, whether a general perfection of the human faculties or Christian perfection in this life, a doctrine maintained by sundry parties. See **PERFECTIONIST**.

Perfectible (pér-fekt-i-blí), *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection possible.

Perfecting-press (pér-fekt-ing-pres), *n.* In printing, a press in which the paper is printed on both sides during one passage through the machine. *E. H. Knight.*

Perfection (pér-fek-shon), *n.* [L. *perfectio*, *perfectio*, a finishing, perfection. See **PERFECT**.] 1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; completeness or thoroughness of acquirement; perfect skill; supreme degree of moral or other excellence; as, *perfection* in an art or science; fruits to be had in *perfection*; the *perfection* of beauty.

They (the poets, orators, and historians of classical antiquity) furnish models of a kind of *perfection*, which, in modern times, we cannot hope to surpass. *Dr. Caird.*

Used concretely.

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect. That will confess *perfection* so could err. *Shak.*

2. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. † An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; as, the *perfections* of God. — 4. † Performance; accomplishment.

Perfection † (pér-fek-ahon), *v.t.* To complete; to make perfect. *Foote.*

Perfectionist † (pér-fek-ahon-ál), *a.* Made complete. *Bp. Pearson.*

Perfectionate † (pér-fek-ahon-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perfectionated*; ppr. *perfectionating*. To make perfect.

He has founded an academy for the *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden.*

Perfectionation (pér-fek-ahon-á-ahon), *n.* Act of making perfect. *For. Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Perfectionism (pér-fek-ahon-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.

Perfectionist (pér-fek-ahon-íst), *n.* 1. One pretending to *perfection*. — 2. One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life. — 3. One of a small sect of Christians founded in America about the middle of the nineteenth

entirely on socialist principles. Their doctrines are, that Christ returned to earth in spirit in the year 70, that since then the Church consists not of any religious organization, but of saintly persons, distinct in body and soul, who, rejecting law and sacraments, submit their passions to the divine will. All the members, women as well as men, are regarded as equals, and profess themselves untrammelled by any restraints save those of the spirit working within them, as that the connection between the sexes, called by themselves *passionate*, is subject only to the desires or the delusive fancies of individuals. The founder of the sect was John Humphrey Noyes, and the principal community is established on a farm at Oneida Creek, in the state of New York. The followers of Noyes call themselves also *Liberal Communists*. The name is sometimes also applied to the Wesleyan Methodists and Plymouth Brethren, from their doctrine that men can attain to perfection in this life. This doctrine they base on 1 John iii. 2, "Whoever is born of God doth not commit sin."

Perfectionism (pér-fék'tshun-mént), *n.* State of being perfect. *Grav.*
Perfektive (pér-fék'tiv), *a.* Conducting to make perfect or bring to perfection. followed by *of*.

Personal life shall not consist in seeking love. The other direction shall be employed to attain stability in, and perfection of, their nature. *Key.*

Perfektively (pér-fék'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a perfective manner.

Perfektly (pér-fék'tl-ly), *adv.* 1 In a perfect manner, to or with the highest degree of excellence as, a work perfectly executed. — 2 Totally completely, entirely, altogether, thoroughly, as, a thing perfectly new — 3 Exactly accurately.

Perfection (pér-fék'tshun), *n.* The state or quality of being perfect, perfection, consummate excellence, completeness, completion.

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of perfection. Col. iii. 14.

High wisdom holds its wisdom here.

But I who gaze with holy transport eyes

On heaven's ineffable perfection. *Paraphrase.*

Perfervid (pér-fér'vid), *a.* 1. *perforvídus*, from *per* intense and *fervidus*, fervid. Very fervid very hot or ardent. No lack of fervent protestation. *Quart. Rev.*

Perfervidly (pér-fér'vid-ly), *adv.* 1. *perforvídus*, from *per* intense and *fervidus*, fervid. Thoroughly and fully, to make, to do. 2. *Effervid* performing. *Blissfulness.*

Perfervidness (pér-fér'vid-nés), *n.* A state or quality of being fervent or ardent. 2. *Effervidness* performing. *Blissfulness.*

Perfidious (pér-fid'us), *a.* 1. *perfidiosus*, from *per* and *fidus*, faith. Guilty of or involving perjury or treachery as, (a) violating good faith or vows, false to trust or confidence reposed, treacherous as, a perfidious agent, a perfidious friend. 'A most perfidious slave.' *Shak.* (b) Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith as, a perfidious act. 'Thy hapless crew involved in this perfidious band.' *Wilm.* (c) Guilty of violated allegiance, as, a perfidious citizen, a man perfidious to his country. — *SYN.* Treacherous, faithless, unfaithful, false-hearted, disloyal, traitorous.

Perfidiously (pér-fid'us-ly), *adv.* In a perfidious manner treacherously, traitorously, by breach of faith or allegiance. 'Perfidiously he has betrayed your business.' *Shak.*

Perfidiousness (pér-fid'us-nés), *n.* The quality of being perfidious treachery, traitoriness, breach of faith, of vows, or of allegiance. *Fallacious.*

Perfidy (pér-fid-ty), *n.* 1. *perfidia*, from *per* and *fidus*, faith. Guilty of or involving perjury or treachery as, the same force as in *perfidious*, *perfidious*. The act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance, breach of faith; treachery faithlessness, the violation of a trust reposed.

These poor citizens were betrayed by great vows. (Shakespeare) perfidy were their faith to truth, no faith, no regard to oaths. *Wilm.*

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Perforate (pér-fór'at), *a.* 1. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 2. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 3. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 4. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 5. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 6. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 7. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 8. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 9. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 10. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 11. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 12. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 13. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 14. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 15. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 16. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 17. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 18. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 19. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 20. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, through. 21. *perforat*, from *per* and *for*, 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per, per, L. per, through, by, and E. esp.
Peradventure; it may be; possibly.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire.

Peri-. A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying around, near, about. It corresponds to the Latin *circum* in words of Latin origin.

Peri (pě'ri), n. [*Per. Zend. pairi'ta*, a female genius, a fairy.] In *Per. myth.* an imaginary being like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, exiled from paradise till their penance is accomplished. *Peris* may be either male or female. 'Thus warbled a *peri* o'er Iran's dark sea.' Moore.

Perigaea (per-i-g'wa), n. See **PIROGUE**.

Perianth (per-i-anth), n. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower.] In bot. the floral envelope, the calyx and corolla, or either. This term is applied when the calyx and corolla are combined so that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other, as in many monocotyledonous plants, the tulip, orchid, &c. The perianth is called *single* when it consists of one verticil, and *double* when it consists of both calyx and corolla.

Perianthium (per-i-anthi-um), n. [*L.*] A perianth (which see).

Periapit (per-i-apit), n. [*Gr. periapton*, from *periapto*, to fit or tie about—*peri*, about, and *apto*, to bind.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*. *Shak.*

Periargus (per-i-arg'us), n. A pirogue or perigaea.

Peribolopis (per-i-blo-pis), n. [*Gr.*, a looking round, from *peri*, around, and *blepo*, to look.] The wild look which accompanies delirium. *Dunglison.*

Peribolos, **Peribolus** (pe-rib'o-lus, pe-rib'o-lus), n. [*Gr.*, from *peri*, around, and *ballo*, to cast.] In *anc. arch.* a court or inclosure, within a wall, sometimes surrounding a temple.

Pericardial, **Pericardium** (per-i-kär'di-al, per-i-kär'di-an), a. Relating to the pericardium.

Pericardic, **Pericardiac** (per-i-kär'dik, per-i-kär'dik), a. Relating to the pericardium.

Pericarditis (per-i-kär'di'tis), n. [*Pericardium*, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericardium (per-i-kär'di-um), n. [*Gr. perikardion*—*peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart.] The membranous sac that incloses the heart. It contains a small quantity of lubricating fluid, which by its continual motion prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry.

Pericarp (per-i-käp), n. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *karpox*, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel. In

diligence. *Bailey*.—2. In *rhet.* a laboured or bombastic style. *Crobb.*

Perigastric (per-i-gas'trik), n. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *gastro*, the belly.] Surrounding the belly.—*Perigastric space*, the cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera in the Polyzoa, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals.

Perigean (per-i-j'ean), a. Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigee (per-i-j'e), n. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *gē*, the earth.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth, and when the moon has arrived at this point she is said to be in her perigee. Formerly applied also to this point in the orbit of any heavenly body. See **APOGEE**.

Periglottis (per-i-glot'tis), n. [*Gr. peri*, and *glotta*, the tongue.] In *anat.* a mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

Perigone, **Perigonium** (per-i-gon, per-i-gu-ni-um), n. [*Gr. peri*, and *gonē*, generation.] In bot. the same as *Perianth*, but more distinctively applied in the case of plants in which all parts of the flower are herbaceous and not coloured.

Perigord (pě-ré-gor'), n. An ore of manganese of a dark gray colour, like basalt or trap. So called from *Perigord*, in France.

Perigord-pie (pě-ré-gor'pě), n. A pie composed of knishes, much in favour with epicures.

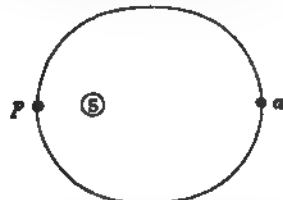
Perigraph (per-i-graf), n. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *graphe*, a writing.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.—2. In *anat.* the white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen.

Perigynium (per-i-jin'i-um), n. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *gynē*, a female.] In bot. the disc which is found in the flower of certain plants. Also, the bristles or small scales that surround the pistillum of some genera of Cyperaceae or sedges. These may be either distinct from each other, or more or less united by their margins, as in the *urechites*, or small pitcher-like body formed by two such scales in the genus *Carex*. When there are stamens present the perigynium is situated between them and the pistil.

a, Perigynium of a Sedge.

Perigynous (pe-rij'i-nus), a. [See above.] In bot. having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx: said of a flower.—*Perigynous insertion*, the insertion of the stamens upon the inner surface of the calyx, at some distance from the axis of the flower, as in the rose and strawberry.—*Perigynous disc*. See **DISC**.

Perihelion, **Perithelium** (per-i-hē'li-on, per-i-hē'li-um), n. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *helios*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance



Orbit of Planet.

S, Sun. P, Perihelion. A, Aphelion.

from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*. It is the extremity of the major axis of the orbit nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed, and when a planet is in this point it is said to be in its *perihelion*.

Perihexahedral (per-i-hēk'a-hē'dral), a. [*Prefix peri*, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystal.* applied to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.

Peril (pě'ril), n. [*Fr. péril*, from *L. periculum*, *periculum*, danger, from root seen in *perior*, *expertor*, to try, to attempt (whence *experiment*); and in *Gr. peras*, to pass



Pericarp.

a, Capsule of Aristolochia. c, Capsule of Pappus.
d, Section of Sarcobatus (or cune) of Flint. e, Nut—albert.
f, Drope—plum or peach. g, Section of do.

practice, the term is also applied to those seed-vessels whose sides are formed of the floral envelopes and stamens in a state of adhesion to the carpel, as in the apple, gourd, &c. When the pericarp separates

per, per, L. per, through, by, and E. asp.]
Peradventure; it may be; possibly.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire.

Peri- A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying around, near, about. It corresponds to the Latin *circum* in words of Latin origin.

Peri (pě'ri), n. [Per. Zend. *pairika*, a female genius, a fairy.] In *Per* myth an imaginary being like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, exorcised from nardines till their names are accomplished.

corolla.

Perianthium (per-i-an'thi-um), n. [L.] A perianth (which see).

Periapert (per-i-apt), n. [Gr. *periapert*, from *periapto*, to fit or tie about—*peri*, about, and *apto*, to bind.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*, *Shak.*

Perianguit (per-i-g'ger), n. A progue or perigra.

Peribolus (per-i-blo's), n. [Gr., a looking round, from *peri*, around, and *bloō*, to look.] The wild look which accompanies delirium. *Disception.*

Peribolus, **Peribolus** (pe-rib'o-los, pe-rib'o-los), n. [Gr., from *peri*, around, and *bello*, to cast.] In *anc. arch.* a court or inclosure, within a wall, sometimes surrounding a temple.

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Pericardio, **Pericardiac** (per-i-kär'dik, per-i-kär'di-ak), a. Relating to the pericardium.

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8 2



Pericarp.

a, A. Capsule of *Antirrhinum*. c, Capsule of *Poppy*. d, Section of *Strobilus* (or cone) of *Pine*. e, Nut—*Albert*. f, Drupe—*plum* or *peach*. g, Section of *do*.

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diligence. *Boileau*.—2. In *rhét.* a laboured or bombastic style. *Crabb*.

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Perigord-pis (pā-rē-gor'pī), n. A pis composed of truffles, much in favour with epicurians.

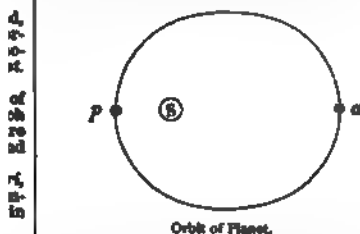
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S, Sun. P, Perihelion. A, Aphelion.

from the sun—opposed to *aphelion*. It is the extremity of the major axis of the orbit nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed, and when a planet is in this point it is said to be in its *perihelion*.

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Peril (pě'ril), n. [Fr. *péril*, from *L. portensium*, *periculum*, danger, from root seen in *perior*, *superior*, to try, to attempt (whence *experiment*); and in Gr. *peras*, to pass

through, *poros*, a passage; from the same ultimate root as *R. fare, ferry*.] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction. 'To smile at 'scapes and *perils* overblown.' *Shak.* 'Adventure had with *peril* great.' *Milton.* —Preceded by *at*, *in*, *on*, or *to*, at the hazard; with risk or danger; as, you do it *at your peril*, or *at the peril* of your father's displeasure. 'In *peril* to incur your former malady.' *Shak.* 'Leest to thy *peril* thou aby it dear.' *Shak.*

Philip of France, *on peril* of a curse.
Let go the hand of that arch-heretic. *Shak.*

2. In law, the accident by which a thing is lost. *Bouvier.*

Peril (pér'il), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *perilled*; ppr. *perilling*. To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger. *Quart. Rev.*

Peril (pér'il), *v. i.* To be in danger. *Milton.*
Perilous (pér'il-us), *a.* [Fr. *perilleux*.] 1. Full of peril; dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a *perilous* undertaking; a *perilous* situation.

Expectation held
His look suspense awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose or undertake
The *perilous* attempt. *Milton.*

2.† Venturesome; fearless; daring. *Chaucer.*
3.† Smart; witty; quick. (See *PARLOUS*.) It was often used adverbially in the sense of excessively; very.

Thus was the accomplish'd squire endued
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* shrewd.

Perilously (pér'il-us-ly), *adv.* In a *perilous* manner; dangerously; with hazard.

Perilousness (pér'il-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being *perilous*; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

Perilymph (pér'i-limf), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *lymph*, water.] In *anat.* the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

Perimeter (pér-i-met'ér), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *metron*, measure.] In *geom.* the boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides; generally applied to figures bounded by straight lines.

Perimetrical (pér-i-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the perimeter.

Perimorph (pér-i-morf), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *morphe*, form.] In *mineral*, a mineral or crystal inclosing other minerals or crystals. See *ENDOMORPH*.

Perinæum, **Perineum** (pér-i-né'um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *naio*, to flow.] In *anat.* the inferior part of the trunk of the body, extending from the anus to the external organ of generation.

Perineal (pér-i-né'al), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the perinæum.

Perioctahedral (pér-i-ok'ta-hé'dral), *a.* [From Gr. *peri*, about, *okto*, eight, and *hedra*, seat, base, side.] In *crystal*, applied to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and which in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

Period (péri-od), *n.* [L. *periodus*, from Gr. *perios* — *peri*, about, and *hodos*, way.] 1. Properly, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began.

Tell these that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

2. Any round of time or series of years, days, &c., in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun; specifically, (a) a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; as, the Calippic *period*; the Dionysian *period*; the Julian *period*. (b) Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days, or hours complete; as, a *period* of a hundred years; the *period* of a day.

And I had hoped that ere this *period* closed,
Thou wouldst have caught me up into thy rest. *Tennyson.*

3. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events; as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the early *period* of history. 'A far more advanced *period* of female life.' *Dickens.*—4. Length or usual length of duration; the time in which anything is performed. 'The *period* in which fruits ripen.' *Henslow.*

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*. *Bacon.*

5. Termination or point of completion of any cycle or series of events; end; conclusion; limit. 'The beginning of those evils

which shall never end till eternity have a *period*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

The *period* of thy tyranny approacheth. *Shak.*
Hence, the end to be attained. 'This is the *period* of my ambition.' *Shak.*—6. In *rhet.* a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent. Sentences made up of parts loosely connected, so as to have a completed construction once, or twice, or oftener, before they end, are less properly, though very commonly, called *periods*.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *B. Jenson.*

And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded *periods*. *Tennyson.*

7. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, &c.; a full stop, thus (.).—8. In *math.* one of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, and in the extraction of roots.—9. In *med.* one of the phases or epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease.—10. In *music*, two or more phrases ending with a perfect cadence.—*Julian period.* See *JULIAN*.—*SYN.* Time, date, epoch, era, age, duration, continuance, limit, bound, end, conclusion, determination.

Period (péri-od), *v. t.* To put an end to.

Your honourable letter he desires
To those have shut him up; which failing,
Periods his comfort. *Shak.*

Period (péri-od), *v. i.* To end; to cease.

Periodic, **Periodical** (péri-od'ik, pé-ri-od'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a period or to periods; pertaining to division by periods.—2. Performed in a period or regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits; as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun; the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth. 'The earth's *periodic* motion.' *Derham*.—3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time; having some action or phenomenon returning at a stated time; recurring. 'The *periodical* work of every day.' *Jer. Taylor.* 'The *periodic* return of a plant's flowering.' *Henslow.*

The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. In *rhet.* pertaining to a period or complete sentence; constructed with complete grammatical dependence.—5. Pertaining to a periodical or publication appearing at regular intervals, as a newspaper, magazine, and the like. [In this sense *periodical* is the only form.]

In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous *periodical* criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendancy and power. *Craig.*

—*Periodical diseases*, those of which the symptoms recur at stated intervals.—*Periodic functions*, in the higher mathematics, those which, performed any given number of times on a variable, reproduce the simple variable itself.—*Periodic inequalities*, those disturbances in the planetary motions caused by their reciprocal attraction in definite periods.—*Periodic stars*. See *STAR*.—*Periodic winds*. See *MOONBORN* and *TRADE-WIND*.

Periodical (péri-od'ik-al), *n.* A publication which appears at regular intervals. Periodicals comprise newspapers, reviews, magazines, &c.

Periodicalist (péri-od'ik-al-ist), *n.* One who publishes, or one who writes for, a periodical. *New Month. Mag.*

Periodically (péri-od'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a periodical manner; at stated periods; as, a festival celebrated *periodically*.

Periodicalness (péri-od'ik-al-ness), *n.* State of being periodical; periodicity. [Rare.]

Periodicity (péri-od'ik-al-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being periodical; the disposition of certain things or phenomena to recur at stated periods. *Whewell; Brougham.*
Periodology (péri-od'ol'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *perios*, a course or circuit, and *logos*, a discourse.] In *med.* the doctrine of periodicity in health and disease. *Dunglison.*

Periodontal (péri-o-don'tal), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *odontos*, a tooth.] Applied to the membrane that lines the socket of a tooth.

Periodoscope (péri-od'o-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *perios*, a period, and *skopeo*, I view.] In

surv. an instrument designed for the ready calculation of the periodical functions of women. *E. H. Knight.*

Perioeci (pér-i-é-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *perioeci* — *peri*, around, and *oikos*, a house.] 1. In ancient Greece, the name given to the original Achaean inhabitants of Laconia by their Dorian conquerors.—2. In *geog.* such inhabitants of the earth as have the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

Perioecian (pér-i-é-shi-an), *n.* One of the Perioeci. See *PERIOECI*.

Periosteal, **Periosteous** (pér-i-osté-al, pér-i-osté-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the periosteum; constituted by the periosteum.

Periosteum (pér-i-osté-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *osteon*, bone.] In *anat.* a vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals, and conducting the vessels by which the bone is nourished. The periosteum has very little sensibility in a sound state, but in some cases of disease it appears to be very sensible.—*Internal periosteum*, a term sometimes applied to the medullary membrane.

Periostitis (pér-i-ost'itis), *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum, or investing membranes of the bone.

Periosteosis (pér-i-osté-osis), *n.* A tumour of the periosteum. *Dunglison.*

Periosteostitis (pér-i-osté-ost'itis), *n.* In *med.* simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and bone. *Dunglison.*

Periostacum (pér-i-ost'ra-kum), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] The membrane which covers the shells of most mollusca.

Peripatetican (pér-i-pa-té-shi-an), *n.* A peripatetic. *By. Hall.*

Peripatetic, **Peripatetical** (pér-i-pa-tet'ik, pér-i-pa-tet'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *peripatetikos*, from *peripato*, to walk about—*peri*, about, and *pato*, to walk.] 1. Walking about; itinerant. 2. Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers; Aristotelian.

Peripatetic (pér-i-pa-tet'ik), *n.* 1. A follower of Aristotle, so called because Aristotle taught his system of philosophy, and his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens.—2. One that walks about, or one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride. [Humorous.]

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street; while we *peripatetics* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk cross a passage. *Tetter.*

3. Ironically, an itinerant teacher or preacher. *Stormonth.*

Peripateticism (pér-i-pa-tet'i-izm), *n.* The notions or philosophical system of the peripatetics or Aristotle and his followers.

Peripetia (pér-i-pe-ti'a), *n.* [Gr. *peripetia* — *peri*, about, and *pipto*, to fall.] A technical term for that part of a drama in which the plot is unravelled, and the whole concludes; the dénouement.

Peripheral (pér-i-fér'al), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, characteristic of, or constituting a periphery; peripheric.

Peripherally (pér-i-fér'al-ly), *adv.* In a peripheral manner; so as to be peripheral.

Owen's own facts tend to show . . . that they make their first appearance *peripherally*. *H. Spencer.*

Peripheric, **Peripheral** (pér-i-fér'ik, pér-i-fér'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting a periphery.—2. Around the outside of an organ; external; in *bot.* applied to an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the covering of the seed.

Periphery (pér-i-fér-i), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *phérō*, to bear.] 1. The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface generally.—2. In *geom.* the boundary line of a closed figure; the perimeter; in a circle, the circumference.

Periphrase (pér-i-fráz), *n.* Same as *Periphrasis*.

Periphrase (pér-i-fráz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *periphrased*; ppr. *periphrasing*. To express by circumlocution.

Periphrase (pér-i-fráz), *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

Periphrasis (pér-i-frá-sis), *n. pl.* **Periphrases** (pér-i-frá-séz). [Gr. *periphrasis* — *peri*, about, and *phrazō*, to speak.] A roundabout phrase or expression; circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression; as, for *youth* we say *the morn-*

ing of life, and the evening of life for old age. 'Camandra is made to describe by enigmatical periphrases.' De Quincey.

Periphrastic (per-i-fras'tik), *a.* Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many. 'A long, periphrastic, unsatisfactory explanation.' T. Hook.

Periphrastically (per-i-fras'tik-ly), *adv.* In a periphrastic manner; with circumlocution.

Periphyllia (per-i-phi'lli-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot a term applied to the minute hypogynous scales found within the palea of grasses.

Periplast (per-i-plast), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *plast*, to mould.] In physiology, the intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are imbedded.

Periploca (per-i-plo'-ka), *n.* [Gr. *periploia*, a twining—*peri*, about, *plao*, to plait, to twine, to twist, alluding to the habit of the plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceae, containing about twelve species of smooth, often climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves and lax terminal cymes of rather small flowers, which are dark within but green on the outside. They are natives of South Europe and temperate and subtropical Asia, one being found in tropical Africa. *P. grave* is sometimes grown in our gardens.

Periplos (per-i-plas), *n.* [Gr. *periplos*—*peri*, about, and *plao*, to sail.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast. Dean Vincent.

Peripneumonia, **Peripneumony** (per-i-pno'-ni-a, per-i-pno'-ni), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *pneuma*, the lung; *i.* *peripneumonia*.] Same as *Pneumonia* (which see).

Peripneumonic, **Peripneumonical** (per-i-pno'-mon-ik, per-i-pno'-mon-ik-ly), *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in inflammation of the lungs.

Peripolygonal (per-i-po'-ly-on-al), *a.* [Fr. *fix* *peri*, and *polygon*.] In crystallography, having a great number of sides or angles.

Peripteral (per-i-pt'er-al), *a.* [Gr. *peripteros*, from *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns.] In Greek arch. surrounded by a row of columns; said of a temple or other building, especially of a temple in which the cells are surrounded by columns, those on the flank being distant ones in intercolumniation from the wall.

Plan of Peripteral Temple.

Peripteros (per-i-pt'er-on), *n.* [Gr. See above.] A peripteral edifice.

Peripteron (per-i-pt'er-on), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a feather, a wing.] 1. Feathered on all sides. Wright.—2. In Greek peripteral.

Periptery (per-i-pt'er-i), *n.* In Greek arch. the range of insulated columns round the cells of a temple. See **PERIPTERAT**.

Peripyrast (per-i-pir'as), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pyr*, fire.] A sort of cooking apparatus.

Perisarc (per-i-sark), *n.* The chitinous investment by which the soft parts of the Hydrosae are often protected. Allen.

Perisclae (per-i-sclae), *n. and a.* [Gr. *periskios*—*peri*, around, and *sclae*, a shadow.] Having the shadow, or one who has the shadow, moving all round in the course of the day. Sir T. Browne. See **PERISCOTI**.

Periscot (per-i-scl'it), *n. pl.* [L. *periscoti*, Gr. *periskot*—*peri*, around, and *sclae*, shadow.] A name given to the inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round, and at certain times of the year describe, in the course of the day, an entire circle.

Periscopes (per-i-skop), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *skopeo*, I see.] A general view or comprehensive summary. [Rare.]

Periscopic, **Periscopical** (per-i-skop-ik, per-i-skop-ik-ly), *a.* Viewing on all sides; specifically, (a) applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for the purpose of

increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely. (b) Also applied to a lens for microscopes having two plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with an aperture the diameter of which equals one-fifth of the focal length.

Perish (per'ish), *v. t.* [Fr. *perir*, ppr. *perissant*, to perish, from L. *perire*, to go through, to perish or come to nothing—*per*, through, and *eo*, to go.] 1. To die; to lose life or vitality in any manner.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread and to spare, and I *perish* with hunger. Luke xv. 17. Ran the land with Roman slaughter, multitudinous agonies.

Perish if many a maid and matron, many a valorous legionary. Tennyson.

2. To wither; to waste; to decay gradually; to lose vital power.

As was smothered before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God. Ps. lxxv. 11.

3. To be destroyed; to pass away; to come to nothing; to be raised; to be lost.

Still when the last of tyrant power's succours, Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. Pope.

Perish (per'ish), *v. t.* To cease to perish; to destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they, Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. Shaks.

Let not my sin *Perish* your noble youth. Beaumont & Fletcher.

Perishability (per'ish-a-bil'i-ty), *n.* Perishableness.

Perishable (per'ish-a-bl), *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction; mortal. 'Courtesies should be no perishable commodity.' Howell.

Thence has he seen the perishable kind Of men decay. Pope, *Cleopatra*.

Perishable (per'ish-a-bl), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *spasma*, seed.] In bot (a) a thick, farinaceous, fleshy, bony, woody, or bony part of the seed of plants, either entirely or partially surrounding the embryo, and enclosed within the investing membrane; albumen. (b) The testa, or external skin of a seed.

Perisperm (per-i-sperm), *n.* In bot. furnished with albumen.

Perispermic, **Perispermical** (per-i-sper'm-ik, per-i-sper'm-ik-ly), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *spasma*, a sphere.] Globular; having the form of a ball.

Perisporangium (per-i-spo-ran'ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *spora*, seed, and *angos*, a vessel.] In bot a term applied to the indurium of ferns when it surrounds the sorus.

Perisporioles (per-i-spo-ri'-scl'it), *n. pl.* A nat. order of Fungi, most of whose species are true parasites and of small size.

Perisodactyla (per-i-so-dak'til-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *perissos*, uneven, and *dactylos*, a finger.] A section of the Ungulata or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, the tapir, the horse and its allies, and some extinct forms, all agreeing in the following characters:—The hind-feet are odd-toed in all, and the fore-feet in all except the tapir. The dorso-lumbar vertebrae are never less than twenty-two in number. The femur has a third trochanter. The horns, if present, are not paired. Usually there is only one horn, but if there are two these are placed in the middle line of the head, one behind the other. In neither case are the horns ever supported by bony horn-cores. The stomach is simple, and is not divided into several compartments; and there is a large and capacious caecum. The three existing genera, the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros, are widely removed from one another in many important characteristics; but the intervals between them are filled up by an extensive series of fossil forms, commencing in the lower tertiary strata. H. A. Nicholson.

Perisodactyl (per-i-so-dak'til), *a.* Of or belonging to the section Perisodactyla.

Perisodactylal (per-i-so-dak'til-al), *a.* Redundant in words. [Rare.]

Peristaltic (per-i-stalt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *peristaltos*, from *peri*, around, and *stallein*, to place, arrange.] Spiral; vermiform or worm-like; contracting in successive circles: applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.

Peristaltically (per-i-stalt'ik-ly), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner. Owen.

Peristernite (per-i-stern'it), *n.* [Gr. *peristerna*, a pigeon.] A variety of felspar containing a small proportion of magnesia, and exhibiting when properly cut a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

Peristome (per-i-stom), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth.] 1. In bot. the ring or fringe of bristles or teeth which are seated immediately below the operculum and close up the orifice of the seed-vessel in mosses. The teeth of the peristomes are always four or a multiple of four.—2. In zool. the term is used for the similar parts in Infusoria, Rotifera, and Echinodermata.

Peristomial (per-i-stom'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peristome.

Peristomium (per-i-stom-i-um), *n.* A peristome.

Peristrophe (per-i-strofik), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stropho*, to turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving: applied to the paintings of a panorama.

Peristyle (per-i-stil), *n.* [Gr. *peristylon*—*peri*, about, and *stylon*, a column.] In arch. a range of columns surrounding anything, as the cells of a temple, or any place, as a court or cloister. It is frequently but incorrectly limited in signification to a range of columns surrounding the interior of a place.

Peristyle (per-i-stil), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *stylon*, contraction.] In med. the pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

Perite (per'it), *a.* [L. *peritus*, well versed or skilled in anything, expert.] Skilful. 'A consumption of the whole body left by the most perite physicians as incurable.' Job Whitaker.

Perithedum (per-i-thé'd-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *théa*, a sheath or case.] In bot. the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens; a conceptacle in cryptogams containing spores, and having an opening at one end.

Peritomeus (per-i-tom-é-us), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *tomé*, to cleave.] In mineral cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

Peritoneal, **Peritoneum** (per-i-to-né'al), *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritoneum, **Peritonium** (per-i-to-né'-um), *n.* [Gr. *peritonaeon*—*peri*, about, and *toné*, to stretch.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it.

Peritonitis (per-i-to-ni'tis), *n.* [Peritoneum, and term. -itis, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may exist either as an acute or a chronic disease.

Peritrochium (per-i-tro'ki-um), *n.* [Gr. *peritrochion*, from *peri*, around, and *trochos*, a wheel.] A wheel fixed upon an axle so as to turn along with it, and forming one of the mechanical powers called the wheel and axle. See **WHEEL**.

Peritropal (per-i-tro-pal), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *trope*, a turning, from *tropeo*, to turn.] 1. Rotatory; circulous.—2. In bot. a term applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

Perivisceral (per-i-vis'er-al), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *L. viscera*.] In anat. applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

Periwig (per-i-wig), *n.* [O. E. *perwige*, *perwike*, *perwike*, etc., corrupted from Fr. *peruque*. (See **PERUQUE**.) Wig is simply the final syllable of this word.] A small wig; a peruke. 'A coloured periwig.' Shaks.

Periwig (per-i-wig), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *periwigged*; ppr. *periwigging*. To dress with

Perisology (per-i-sof-o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *perisologia*—*peris*, redundant, and *logos*, discourse.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose; macrology. Campbell. [Rare.]

Peristaltic (per-i-stalt'ik), *a.* [From Gr. *peri*, about, *stallein*, to stand, and *stoma*, a stone.] In anat. a series of standing stones surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial mound.

Peristaltic (per-i-stalt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *peristaltos*, from *peri*, around, and *stallein*, to place, arrange.] Spiral; vermiform or worm-like; contracting in successive circles: applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.

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Periwig (per-i-wig), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *periwigged*; ppr. *periwigging*. To dress with

a periwig or with anything in like form. 'Discord periwigged with snakes.' *Swift*.
Periwig-pated (per-i-wig-pā-ted), *a.* Having the pate or head covered with a periwig. 'A robustious periwig-pated fellow.' *Shak*.
Periwinkle (per-i-wingk), *n.* Same as *Periwig*. 'Th' unruly winds blows off his periwinkle.' *Bp. Hall*.
Periwinkle (per-i-wingk'l), *n.* [O.E. *periwinkle*, *periwinkel*, Prov. E. *perinywinkle*, from A. Sax. *pineuincle*, probably from L. *pinna*, *pina*, a mussel or other shell-fish, and A. Sax. *wincle*, a wrinkle or whelk.] A gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Littorina*, with turbinated shell, of which at least forty species are known. The common periwinkle (*L. littorea*) is largely collected along the shores and used for food.
Periwinkle (per-i-wingk'l), *n.* [O.E. *perwinkle*, *perwinkle*, Fr. *perwenche*, from L. *perwinc*, the periwinkle.] In bot. the popular name of two British species of the genus *Vinca*, nat. order Apocynaceae, the *V. minor* or lesser periwinkle, and *V. major* or greater periwinkle. Periwinkles are common in flower borders. An Indian species, *V. rosea*, is common in our hothouses.
Perjurate, *v.* [Fr. *poire-jeunette*, from *poire*, a pear, and *jeune*, young.] A young pear-tree. *Chaucer*.
Perjure (pér-jûr), *v.* *t.* pret. & pp. *perjured*; *ppr.* *perjuring*. [L. *perjuro*—*per*, and *juro*, to swear—that is, to swear aside or beyond, and hence wrongly; comp. *perfidia*, perfidy, G. *verschwören*, to forswear, E. *for-swear*, &c.] 1. To cause to be false to oaths or vows; to render guilty of perjury; in common usage, to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; to forswear: generally used reflexively; as, the witness *perjured himself*.
Women are not in their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure The ne'er-touched vestal. *Shak*.
 I do detest false *perjured* Proteus. *Shak*.
 2.† To make a false oath to; to deceive by false oaths or protestations.
 And with a virgin Innocence did pray For me that *perjured* her. *J. Fletcher*.
Perjure (pér-jûr), *n.* A perjured person. 'Hide thee, thou bloody hand, thou *perjurer*.' *Shak*.
Perjured (pér-jûrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having sworn falsely; guilty of perjury; as, a *perjured* villain. — 2.† Being sworn falsely. 'Their *perjured* oath.' *Spenser*.
Perjurer (pér-jûr-er), *n.* One that wilfully takes a false oath in legal proceedings.
Perjurious, **Perjurous** (pér-jûr-i-us, pér-jû-rus), *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. *Quarles*.
Perjury (pér-jû-ri), *n.* [See **PERJURE**, *v.*†] The act or crime of wilfully making a false oath in judicial proceedings to one who has authority; knowingly making a false oath in a judicial proceeding in a matter material to the issue or cause in question. The penalties of perjury attach to wilful falsehood in an affirmation by a Quaker, Moravian, or Separatist, or any other witness where such affirmation is in lieu of an oath. The offence of perjury is a misdemeanor. Popularly, the mere act of making a false oath, or of violating an oath, provided it be lawful, is considered perjury.
Perk (pérk), *n.* [A form of *perch*. See **PERCH**.] A pole placed horizontally, on which yams, &c., are hung to dry; also, a peg (perket) for similar purposes. [Provincial].
Perk (pérk), *a.* [W. *perc*, neat, trim, smart; comp. also *pert*, spruce, dapper.] *Pert*; trim; smart; brisk; alry; jaunty; vain. 'Perk as a peacock.' *Spenser*.
Perk (pérk), *v.*† To hold up the head with affected smartness. 'Edward's mien thus perks it in your face.' *Pope*.
Perk (pérk), *v.*† To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank.
 I swear 'tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be *perk'd* up in a glistening grief And wear a golden sorrow. *Shak*.
Perk (pérk), *v.*† To peer; to look narrowly or sharply. 'You'd be *perking* at the glass.' *George Eliot*.
Perket (pérk'et), *n.* A small perk. See **PERK**, *n.*
Perkin (pér-kin), *n.* [For *perrykin*. See **FERRY**.] A kind of weak perry.
Perking (pér-king), *a.* Sharp; scanning pertly and keenly; inquisitive.
 He is a tall, thin, bony man with . . . little restless, *perking* eyes. *Dickens*.
Perkinism (pér-kin-izm), *n.* A mode of

treatment introduced by *Perkins* of America, consisting in the application to diseased parts of the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called *metallic tractors*; traction. *Dunglison*.
Perkinist (pér-kin-ist), *n.* A believer in and practitioner of Perkinism. *Dunglison*.
Perkinistic (pér-kin-ist'ik), *a.* Relating or belonging to Perkinism. *Dunglison*.
Perky (pér-ki), *a.* Perk; trim; jaunty. 'There amid *perky* larches and pine.' *Tennyson*.
Perlaceous (pér-lá-shus), *a.* Resembling a pearl; pearly.
Perlides (pér-li-dés), *n. pl.* [From *Perla*, one of the genera, and Gr. *eidós*, resemblance.] A family of neuropterous (according to some orthopterous) insects, distinguished by the large size of the posterior pair of wings. They frequent damp and marshy situations, and the borders of lakes and rivers. Some of them are the favourite food of fishes. They abound in temperate climates. Sometimes called *Stone-flies*.
Perlite (pér-lit), *n.* [Fr. *perle*, a pearl, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] The same as *Pearlstone*.
Perilous (pér-lus), *a.* Perilous. *Spenser*.
Perilustration (pér-lus-trá-shon), *n.* [L. *per-lustro*—*per*, through, and *lustro*, to survey.] The act of viewing all over. *Howell*.
Permanable, *a.* Permanent; durable. *Lydgate*.
Permanence, **Permanency** (pér-ma-nens, pér-ma-nen-ty), *n.* [See **PERMANENT**.] The state or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state, place, or duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of institutions, or of a system of principles. 'Permanence or fixedness in being.' *Sir M. Hale*.
 Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies. *Boyle*.
 China is an instance of *permanence* without progression. *Coleridge*.
Permanent (pér-ma-nent), *a.* [L. *permanens*, permanent, from *permaneo*, to continue—*per*, throughout, and *maneo*, to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing; remaining unaltered or unremoved; durable; lasting; abiding; fixed. 'Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt.' *Dryden*.—*Permanent ink*, a solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap-green or cochineal, used for marking linen.—*Permanent way*, in rail, the finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches. The term is used in contradistinction to a *temporary way*, such as is used in construction in removing the soil of cuttings, &c.—*Permanent white*, sulphate of baryta. It is used in the manufacture of fine earthenware, and as a pigment.—*Lasting, Durable, Permanent*. See under **LASTING**.
Permanently (pér-ma-nent-ly), *adv.* In a permanent manner; with long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as, a government *permanently* established. *Boyle*.
Permanganic (pér-man-gan'ik), *a.* Obtained from manganese.—*Permanganic acid* (Mn₂O₇H₂), an acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution by decomposing barium salt with sulphuric acid.
Permanation, *n.* [L. *permaneo*, a remaining, persevering.] Continuance. *Sir T. Browne*.
Permeability (pér-mé-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being permeable.
Permeable (pér-mé-a-bl), *a.* [L. *permeabilis*. See **PERMEATE**.] Capable of being permeated or passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts: applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids; as, cloth, leather, wood, are permeable to water and oil; glass is permeable to light, but not to water.
Permeably (pér-mé-a-bl), *a.* In a permeable manner.
Permeant (pér-mé-ant), *a.* Passing through. *Sir T. Browne*.
Permeate (pér-mé-át), *v.* *t.* pret. & pp. *permeated*; *ppr.* *permeating*. [L. *permeo*, *permeatum*—prefix *per*, through, and *meo*, to glide, flow, or pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts: applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand or a filtering stone; light *permeates* glass.
Permeation (pér-mé-á-shon), *n.* The act of

permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of a body.
Permian (pér-mi-an), *a.* [From *Perma*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the series is largely developed.] In geol. a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system. Formerly the Permian and triassic rocks were grouped together under the name of the *new red sandstone* system, but later geologists have separated them on paleontological grounds, the Permian group containing many paleozoic forms, while the remains of the triassic are largely mesozoic. The Permian forms the uppermost of the great paleozoic series, and is unconformable in England on the carboniferous, while it passes by almost insensible gradations into the triassic. In England the Permian rocks are largely developed in the county of Durham. Called also *Magnesian Limestone*.
Permissible (pér-mis'á-bl), *a.* [L. *permisceo*—*per*, through, and *misceo*, to mix.] Capable or admitting of being mixed. [Rare].
Permiss (pér-mis'), *n.* A permission of choice or selection; specifically, in rhet. a figure by which a matter is permitted or committed to the decision of one's adversary. 'Administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss*.' *Milton*.
Permissibility (pér-mis'á-bl'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being permissible. *Edw. Rev.*
Permissible (pér-mis'á-bl), *a.* [See **PERMIT**.] Proper to being permitted or allowed; allowable. 'Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence.' *Lamb*.
 If otherwise expedient the nomenclature is *permissible*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.
Permissibly (pér-mis'á-bl), *adv.* In a permissible manner; by allowance.
Permission (pér-mis'á-shon), *n.* [L. *permissio*, from *permittere*, to permit.] The act of permitting or allowing; authorization; allowance; license or liberty granted; leave.
 You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden*.
 He craved a fair *permission* to depart, And there defend his marches. *Tennyson*.
Permissive (pér-mis'á-v), *a.* 1. Permitting; granting liberty; allowing. 'By his *permissives* will.' *Milton*.—2. Granted; suffered without hindrance.
 Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom used *Permissive*, and acceptance found. *Milton*.
 —*Permissive bill*, a bill which has been repeatedly brought before Parliament, whose object is to empower two-thirds of the inhabitants of any town or district to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors within the bounds of such town or district.—*Permissive laws*, such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.—*Permissive waste*, in law, the neglect of necessary repairs.
Permissively (pér-mis'á-v-ly), *adv.* In a permissive manner; by allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.
Permistion (pér-mis'á-shon), *n.* [L. *permistio*, *permistio*, to mingle, mix together.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.
Permit (pér-mit'), *v.* *t.* pret. & pp. *permitted*; *ppr.* *permitting*. [L. *permittere*, to let go, to let loose, to allow, concede, permit—*per*, and *mittere*, to send; Fr. *permettre*.] 1. To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority.
 What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone. *Hooker*.
 2. To grant leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow expressly; to give leave, liberty, or license to do; as, a license that *permits* a person to sell intoxicating liquors. 3.† To give over; to leave; to give up or resign; to refer.
 For provided our duty is secured, for the degrees and for the instruments every man is *permitted* to himself. *Jerr. Taylor*.
 Let us not aggravate our sorrows, But to the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison*.
 —*Allow, Permit, Suffer, Tolerate*. See under **ALLOW**.—**STX**. To allow, let, grant, admit, suffer, tolerate, endure, consent to.
Permit (pér-mit'), *v.*† To grant leave, license, or permission; to enable a person to do something; to allow; as, we shall go there if circumstances *permit*.
Permitt (pér-mit), *n.* Warrant; leave; permission; specifically, a written permission

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mé, met, hâr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abuse; ý, Sc. lay.

Perpetrator (pér-pe-trá-tér), *n.* One that perpetrates; one that commits a crime.

Perpetuable (pér-pet'ù-a-bl), *a.* That may be perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. *Asa Gray.*

Perpetual (pér-pet'ù-al), *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*; *L. perpetuus*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual, continuous—*per*, through, and *peto*, to direct one's course to, to seek, to go to or towards.] 1. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in a future time; destined to be eternal; as, a perpetual covenant; a perpetual statute.—2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as, a perpetual stream; the perpetual action of the heart and arteries.

Capital is kept in existence from age to age not by preservation but by *perpetual* reproduction. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Perpetual curate*, a permanent minister of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed.

—*Perpetual motion*, motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity. The celebrated problem of a perpetual motion consists in the inventing of a machine which shall have the principles of its motion within itself, and numberless schemes have been proposed for its solution; but it has been demonstrated again and again that such a machine is impossible, unless friction and the resistance of the air, which necessarily retard, and finally stop the motions of machines, could be removed. In speaking of the perpetual motion, it is to be understood that from the forces by which motion may be produced we are to exclude air, water, and other natural agents, as heat, atmospheric changes, &c. The only admissible agents are, the inertia of matter, and its attractive forces, which may all be considered of the same kind as gravitation.—*Perpetual screw*, an endless screw. See **ENDLESS**.—*Continuous, Incessant, Continual, Perpetual*. See under **CONTINUOUS**.—**SYN.** Never-ceasing, endless, eternal, everlasting, never-failing, unceasing, ceaseless, unfailing, perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, uninterrupted, incessant, constant.

Perpetually (pér-pet'ù-al-li), *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually. The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

Perpetually (pér-pet'ù-al-li), *n.* The state or condition of being perpetual.

Perpetuate (pér-pet'ù-át), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *perpetuated*; ppr. *perpetuating*. [*L. perpetuo*, perpetual, from *perpetuus*. See **PERPETUAL**.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternalize; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

The fondness which some have felt to *perpetuate* their names when their race has fallen extinct, is well known. *D. Davinci.*

Perpetuate, **Perpetuated** (pér-pet'ù-át, pér-pet'ù-át-ed), *p. and a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously; continually repeated or reiterated.

What is it but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven resounding for ever in our ears? *Hammond.*

By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown. *Southey.*

Perpetuation (pér-pet'ù-á-shon), *n.* The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time.—*Perpetuation of testimony*, in law, the taking of testimony, in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. Thus a party who is in possession of property, and fears that his right may at some future time be disputed, is entitled to examine witnesses in order to preserve that testimony which may be lost by the death of such witnesses before he can prosecute his claim, or before he is called on to defend his right.

Perpetuity (pér-pe-tù-ti), *n.* [Fr. *perpétuité*; *L. perpetuitas*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual (which see).] 1. The state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions. 'Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established.' *Hooker.*

Mortals who sought and found, by dangerous roads, A path to *perpetuity* of fame. *Byron.*

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting for ever or for an indefinitely long time. 'A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*.' *South.*—3. In law, (a) duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. (b) An estate which is so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.—4. In the doctrine of *annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or it is the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever; also, the annuity itself.

Perplex (pér-pleks'), *v. t.* [From *L. perplexus*, entangled, interwoven, confused, intricate, involved, from *per*, intens., and *plecto*, *plexum*, to twist, from the root of *Gr. pleko*, *L. plico*, to fold.] 1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unravelled.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason, to *perplex* and dash Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity. 'We are *perplexed*, but not in despair.' 2 Cor. iv. 8.

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

3. To plague; to vex. *Glanville.*—*Embarrass, Puzzle, Perplex*. See under **EMBARRASS**.—**SYN.** To entangle, involve, complicate, embarrass, puzzle, bewilder, confuse, distract, harass, vex, plague, tease, molest.

Perplex (pér-pleks'), *a.* [*L. perplexus*. See above.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

Perplexedly (pér-pleks'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In a perplexed manner; with perplexity.—2. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution. 'He handles the question very *perplexedly*.' *By Bull.*

Perplexedness (pér-pleks'ed-ness), *n.* Perplexity. *Locke.*

Perplexing (pér-pleks'ing), *p. and a.* Embarrassing; difficult; intricate.

Perplexity (pér-pleks'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; anxiety; embarrassment. 'Walking slow, in doubt and great *perplexity*.' *Tennyson.*

Such *perplexity* of mind As dreams too lively leave behind. *Coleridge.*

2. The state of being intricate or involved. Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

Perplexiveness (pér-pleks'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex. 'The *perplexiveness* of imagination.' *Dr. H. More.*

Perplexly (pér-pleks'li), *adv.* Perplexedly. 'Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist.' *Milton.*

Perplexity (pér-pleks'ti), *adv.* Perplexedly.

Perpotation (pér-pé-tá-shon), *n.* [Prefix *per*, and *potation*.] The act of drinking largely; a thorough drinking-bout.

Perquisite (pér-kwi-zit), *n.* [*L. perquisitum*, something diligently inquired after, from *perquirere*—*per*, intens., and *quero*, to seek, look, or search for.] 1. Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in addition to regular wages or salary.—2. In law, whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his money; opposed to things which come to him by descent.

Perquisition (pér-kwi-zá-shon), *n.* [Fr. *perquisition*. See above.] A thorough inquiry or search. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pierie, *n.* [Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels, from *pierre*, *L. and Gr. petra*, a stone.] Jewels; precious stones. *Chaucer.*

Pierrier (pér-li-ér), *n.* [O. Fr. *perriere*. See **PERRIE**.] An engine for throwing stones. *Hackluyt.*

Perron (pér'on), *n.* [Fr.; *L. L. petronus*, a perron, from *L. and Gr. petra* (Fr. *pierre*), a stone.] In arch. an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building when the principal floor is raised above the level of the ground.

Perroquet (per-o-ke'), *n.* The same as *Parrakeet*.

Perruque (pér-rük), *n.* [Fr.] A peruke. **Perruquier** (pér-rü-ki-ér), *n.* [Fr. See **PER-RUKE**.] A wig-maker.

Perry (pér'i), *n.* [Fr. *poire*, perry, from *poire*, a pear, *L. pyrum*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is analogous to cider, and prepared much in the same way. It forms a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

Perry (pér'i), *n.* See **PERRY**.

Persant, *a.* [Fr. *persant*, ppr. of *perser*, to pierce.] Piercing. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Perscrutation (pér-skro-tá-shon), *n.* [*L. perscrutatio*, *perscrutor*—*per*, thoroughly, and *scruto*, to search.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

Perscrute (pér-skro't), *v. t. and i.* To make a thorough search or inquiry; to investigate. 'To *perscrute* the matter.' *Borde.*

Perse, *a.* [Fr.] Sky-coloured; bluish-gray. *Chaucer.*

Persea (pér-sé'a), *n.* A genus of Lauraceae. See **AVOCADO**.

Persecot (pér-sé-kot), *n.* Same as *Persecutor*.

Persecute (pér-sé-küt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *persecuted*; ppr. *persecuting*. [Fr. *persecuter*, *L. persequor*, *persecutus*, to persecute—*per*, intens., and *sequor*, to follow.] 1. To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to injure or afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict, harass, or punish on account of opinions, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and *persecute* you. *Mat. v. 11.*

Should banded unions *persecute* Opinion, and induce a time When single thought is civil crime, And individual freedom mute. *Tennyson.*

2. To harass with solicitations or importunity. *Johnson.*

Persecuting (pér-sé-küt-ing), *a.* Given to persecution.

Persecution (pér-sé-küt-shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting; especially the infliction of pain or death upon others unjustly, for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or in order to force them to renounce their principles.

By *persecution*, I mean, the employment of any pains or penalties, the administration of any unreason to body or mind, in consequence of a man's belief or with a view to change it. Its essential feature is this; that it addresses itself to the will, not to the understanding; it seeks to modify opinion by the use of fears, instead of reasons—of motives, instead of arguments. *J. Martineau.*

2. The state of being persecuted; the suffering of pain.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. *Lam. v. 5.*

3. A carrying on; prosecution. *Hales.*

Persecutive (pér-sé-küt-iv), *a.* Following; persecuting.

Persecutor (pér-sé-küt-ér), *n.* One who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the Pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

Persecutrix (pér-sé-küt-riks), *n.* A female who persecutes.

Perseldas (pér-sél-déz), *n. pl.* A name given to the August meteors, because they seem to radiate from the constellation *Perseus*.

Perselle, *n.* Parsley. *Chaucer.*

Persepolitian (pér-sé-pol'i-tan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Persepolis*, the capital of ancient Persia.

Persepolitian (pér-sé-pol'i-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Persepolis* or its inhabitants.

Persesus (pér'sés), *n.* 1. In *Greek myth.* the celebrated legendary hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa.—2. In *astron.* one of the forty-eight constellations. It is surrounded by Andromeda, Aries, Taurus, Auriga, Camelopardalus, and Cassiopeia, and contains, according to the British Catalogue, fifty-nine stars.

Persever (pér-sev-ér), *v. t.* To persevere.

In obstinate condescension is a course Of impious stubbornness. *Shak.*

[This is the form of the word generally used by Shakespeare.]

Perseverance (pér-se-vé-rans), *n.* [Fr. from *L. perseverantia*. See **PERSEVERE**.] 1. The act or habit of persevering; persistence in

anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun: applied alike to good and evil.

*Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright.* *Shak.*

2. In *theol.* continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory. Sometimes called *Final Perseverance* and *Perseverance of Saints*.—*SYN.* Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness.

Perseverant (pér-se-vér'ant), *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. *Bp. Hall.*

Perseverantly (pér-se-vér'ant-li), *adv.* Perseveringly.

Persevere (pér-se-vér'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *persevered*; ppr. *persevering*. [*L. persevero*, from *perseverus*, very severe or strict—*per*, intens., and *severus*, severe, serious, grave, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken. See **PERSIST**.

Would those, who, by opinion placed on high,
Stand fair and perfect in the country's eye,
Maintain that honour, let me in their ear
Hint this essential doctrine—*persevere.*

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Adp. Wake.*

Persevering (pér-se-vér'ing), *p.* and *a.* Persisting in any business or course begun; constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as, a *persevering* student.

Perseveringly (pér-se-vér'ing-li), *adv.* In a persevering manner; with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

Persian (pér-shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Persia, to the Persians or their language; *Persic*.

Persian (pér-shi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Persia.—2. The language spoken in Persia.—

3. In *arab.* a male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature after the manner of a column or pilaster. See **ATLANTID** and **CARYATID**.—4. A thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats in the seventeenth century. *Planche*.—*Persian apple*, the peach.—*Persian berry*, the fruit of *Rhamnus infectiorius*, and probably of other species, used by the modern Greeks to dye morocco leather, and employed also in calico-printing.—*Persian blinds*, *jalousies*; venetian blinds.—*Persian carpet*, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of coloured wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to clothe the fabric.—*Persian fire*, in *med.* same as *Anthrax*.—*Persian lily*, a plant of the genus *Tillæria* (*F. persica*), a native of Persia, and cultivated as a garden flower. See **FRI-TILLARIA**.—*Persian powder*, a preparation of the flowers of the composite plant *Pyrethrum araneum* or *roseum*, which are dried and reduced to the form of a powder, which has wonderful efficacy in destroying noxious insects. The plant belongs to the nat. order Compositæ. It is often grown in gardens as an ornamental plant.—*Persian wheel*, an engine contrived for raising water to irrigate lands which lie on the borders or banks of rivers, and for other purposes. It usually consists of a large wheel with a series of buckets fixed to its circumference, which raise the water.

Persia (pér-shi), *n.* The Persian language. It is a member of the Iranian group of the Aryan family of tongues.

Persic (pér-shi), *a.* Of or belonging to Persia; Persian.

Persicaria (pér-si-ká-ri-a), *n.* [*Fr. persicaire*, from *L. L. persicarius*, from *L. persica*, a peach.] The common name of various British plants of the genus *Polygonum*; also the generic name of *P. orientale*, a tall handsome annual, strikingly ornamented with drooping clusters of pink flowers. See **POLYGONUM**.

Persicoot (pér-si-kot'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. persica*, a peach or nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit. Written also *Persicoot*.

Persiflage (pér-sé-flash), *n.* [*Fr.* from *persifier*, to quizz; *L. ribido*, to hiss.] Idle bantering talk or humour; frivolous jeering style of treating or regarding any subject, serious or otherwise.

Persifleur (pér-sé-flér, é long), *n.* One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quizz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire. Persiflage was the character of their whole mind. . . . They feel withal that, if persiflage be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*. *Carlyle.*

Persimmon, **Persimmon** (pér-sim'mon), *n.* [*Virginia Indian*.] The fruit of the *Diospyros virginiana*, a tree inhabiting the United States of America, more especially the southern states, where it attains the height of 60 feet or more. The fruit is succulent, reddish, and about the size of a small plum, containing a few oval stones. It is powerfully astringent when green, but when fully ripe the pulp becomes soft, palatable, and very sweet. It is eaten both by man and wild and domestic animals; it is also pounded, dried, and made into cakes, or it is fermented and yields by distillation an ardent spirit.—To *rake up the persimmons*, to rake up the plums of the persimmon-tree; to draw in the money; to pocket the stakes. [*American*.]

Persis (pér'sis), *n.* A kind of colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. *Simmonds*.

Persism (pér'sizm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

Persist (pér-sist'), *v.i.* [*Fr. persister*, *L. persisto*—*per*, through, and *sisto*, to stand.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to continue determined in speech or action against some amount of opposition; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak.*

Persistence, **Persistency** (pér-sist'ens, pér-sist'en-si), *n.* 1. The state of persisting, or of being persistent; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable.—2. Obstinacy; contumacy.

By this hand, thou think'st me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistence*. *Shak.*

3. In *physics*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn.

Persistent (pér-sist'ent), *a.* 1. Inclined to persist; enduring; persevering; tenacious. '*Persistent* as they have been.' *Is. Taylor*.

Henceforward scarcely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere Modred's narrow, foxy face,
Heart-hiding smile, and gray, *persistent* eye. *Tennyson.*

2. In *bot.* continuing without withering; opposed to *caducous* or *marcescent*; as, a *persistent* calyx, one remaining after the corolla has withered.

Persistently (pér-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In a persistent manner.

Persistingly (pér-sist'ing-li), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

Persistive (pér-sist'iv), *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering; persistent. 'To find *persistive* constancy in men.' *Shak.*

Persolve (pér-solv') *v.t.* To pay completely, thoroughly, or wholly. *Bale.*

Person (pér'son), *n.* [*L. persona*, primarily a mask used by actors on the stage, hence, a character, a person—said to be from *per-sono*, to sound through—*per*, through, and *sono*, to sound. This, however, is uncertain.] 1. An individual human being, consisting of body and soul; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child.

A *person* . . . is a thinking intelligent being that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. A man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

3. Bodily form; human frame, with its characteristic appearance; living body; as, tall of *person*; cleanly in *person*.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

Yniol's rusted arms
Were on his princely *person*, but thro' these
Princelike his bearing shone. *Tennyson.*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man;

an individual. 'For there is no respect of *persons* with God.' Rom. ii. 11.

If you choose to represent the various parts in life by holes upon a table, of different shapes, . . . and the *persons* acting these parts by bits of wood of similar shapes, we shall generally find that the triangular *person* has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square *person* has squeezed himself into a round hole. *Sidney Smith.*

5. A term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost.

Common Prayer.

6. The parson or rector of a parish. *Holinshead*.—7. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people. *Bacon.*

8. Character or part sustained by one in the ordinary relationships of life.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

9. In *gram.* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the *first person* denoting the speaker, the *second person* one who is spoken to, and the *third person* one who or that which is spoken of. All nouns are of the third person. Hence we apply the term *person* to one of the three inflections of a verb singular and plural.—A *person* is a person, in *law*, a corporation or body politic.—In *person*, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. 'We paid in *person*.' *Tennyson.* 'The king in *person* visits all around.' *Dryden.*

Person (pér'son), *v.t.* To represent as a *person*; to make to resemble; to image. *Milton.*

Personable (pér'son-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as, a *personable* man or woman. 'Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind.' *Spenser*.—2. In *law*, (a) enabled to maintain pleas in court. (b) Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

Personage (pér'son-ij), *n.* [*Fr. personage*, personage, character, part.] 1. An individual; a person; especially, a man or woman of distinction; as, an illustrious *personage*.

The monumental pomp of age
Was with this goodly *personage*. *Wordsworth.*

2. Exterior; appearance; stature; air.

And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shak.*

3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *W. Broome.*

Personal (pér'son-al), *a.* [*L. personalis*.] 1. Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing; belonging to men or women, not to things.—2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character; individual; as, to have a *personal* spite against a man. 'The words are conditional; if thou dost well; and so *personal* to Cain.' *Locke.*

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates. *Macaulay.*

3. Applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks. 'Splenetic, *personal*, base.' *Tennyson*.—4. Pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to face and figure; corporeal.

This heretick constancy now determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. Done in person; not effected or constituted by representatives; as, a *personal* interview.

The daughter of the king of France, . . . Importunes *personal* conference with his grace. *Shak.*

6. Present in person. 'The absent king . . . when he was *personal* in the Irish war.' *Shak*.—7. In *gram.* denoting or pointing to the person; having the modification of the three persons; as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.—*Personal acts* of parliament, statutes confined to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, &c.—*Per-*

Perpetrator (pér-pe-trá-tér), *n.* One that perpetrates; one that commits a crime.

Perpetuable (pér-pet'ü-a-bl), *a.* That may be perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. *Asa Gray.*

Perpetual (pér-pet'ü-ál), *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*; *L. perpetuus*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual, continuous—*per*, through, and *peto*, to direct one's course to, to seek, to go to or towards.] 1. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in future time; destined to be eternal; as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute.—2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries.

Capital is kept in existence from age to age not by preservation but by *perpetual* reproduction.

J. S. Mill.

—*Perpetual curate*, a permanent minister of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed.

—*Perpetual motion*, motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity. The celebrated problem of a perpetual motion consists in the inventing of a machine which shall have the principles of its motion within itself, and numberless schemes have been proposed for its solution; but it has been demonstrated again and again that such a machine is impossible, unless friction and the resistance of the air, which necessarily retard, and finally stop the motions of machines, could be removed. In speaking of the perpetual motion, it is to be understood that from the forces by which motion may be produced we are to exclude air, water, and other natural agents, as heat, atmospheric changes, &c. The only admissible agents are, the inertia of matter, and its attractive forces, which may all be considered of the same kind as gravitation. —*Perpetual screw*, an endless screw. See **ENDLESS**. —*Continuous, Incessant, Continual, Perpetual*. See under **CONTINUOUS**. —**SYN.** Never-ceasing, endless, eternal, everlasting, never-failing, unceasing, ceaseless, unending, perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, uninterrupted, incessant, constant.

Perpetually (pér-pet'ü-ál-ly), *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

Perpetualty (pér-pet'ü-ál-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being perpetual.

Perpetuate (pér-pet'ü-át), *v. t. pret. & pp. perpetuated*, ppr. *perpetuating*. [*L. perpetuus*, perpetual, from *perpetuus*. See **PERPETUAL**.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternalize; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

The fondness which some have felt to *perpetuate* their names when their race has fallen extinct, is well known. *D.Israeli.*

Perpetuate, Perpetuated (pér-pet'ü-át, pér-pet'ü-át-ed), *p. and a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time; recurring continually; continually repeated or reiterated.

What is it but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven resounding for ever in our ears? *Hammond.*

The trees and flowers remain

By Nature's care *perpetuated* and self-sown. *Southey.*

Perpetuation (pér-pet'ü-á'hon), *n.* The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time. —*Perpetuation of testimony*, in law, the taking of testimony, in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. Thus a party who is in possession of property, and fears that his right may at some future time be disputed, is entitled to examine witnesses in order to preserve that testimony which may be lost by the death of such witnesses before he can prosecute his claim, or before he is called on to defend his right.

Perpetuity (pér-pe-tü'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *perpétuité*; *L. perpetuitas*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual (which see).] 1. The state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions. "Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established." *Hooker.*

Mortals who sought and found, by dangerous roads, A path to *perpetuity* of fame. *Byron.*

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting for ever or for an indefinitely long time. "A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*." *South.*—3. In law, (a) duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. (b) An estate which is so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.—4. In the doctrine of *annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or it is the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever; also, the annuity itself.

Perplex (pér-pleks), *v. t.* [From *L. perplexus*, entangled, interwoven, confused, intricate, involved, from *per*, intens., and *plectō*, *plexum*, to twist, from the root of *Gr. plekō*, *L. plico*, to fold.] 1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unravelled.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason, to *perplex* and dash Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity. "We are *perplexed*, but not in despair." 2 Cor. iv. 8.

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

3. To plague; to vex. *Glanville.* —*Embarrass, Puzzle, Perplex*. See under **EMBARRASS**. —**SYN.** To entangle, involve, complicate, embarrass, puzzle, bewilder, confuse, distract, harass, vex, plague, tease, molest.

Perplexity (pér-pleks'), *a.* [*L. perplexus*. See above.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

Perplexedly (pér-pleks'ed-ly), *adv.* 1. In a perplexing manner; with perplexity. —2. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution. "He handles the question very *perplexedly*." *Bp. Bull.*

Perplexedness (pér-pleks'ed-ness), *n.* Perplexity. *Locke.*

Perplexing (pér-pleks'ing), *p. and a.* Embarrassing; difficult; intricate.

Perplexity (pér-pleks'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; anxiety; embarrassment. "Walking slow, in doubt and great *perplexity*." *Tennyson.*

Such *perplexity* of mind As dreams too lively leave behind. *Coleridge.*

2. The state of being intricate or involved. Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

Perplexiveness (pér-pleks'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex. "The *perplexiveness* of imagination." *Dr. H. More.*

Perplexly (pér-pleks'ly), *adv.* Perplexedly. "Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist." *Milton.*

Perplexity (pér-pleks'i-ty), *adv.* Perplexedly.

Perpotation (pér-pót'á'hon), *n.* [Prefix *per*, and *potation*.] The act of drinking largely; a thorough drinking-bout.

Perquisite (pér-kwi-zit), *n.* [*L. perquisitum*, something diligently inquired after, from *perquirō*—*per*, intens., and *quero*, to seek, look, or search for.] 1. Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in addition to regular wages or salary. —2. In law, whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his money; opposed to things which come to him by descent.

Perquisited (pér-kwi-zit-ed), *a.* Supplied with perquisites. "*Perquisited* varleta." *Savage.*

Perquisition (pér-kwi-z'á'hon), *n.* [Fr. *perquisition*. See above.] A thorough inquiry or search. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pierrie, *n.* [Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels, from *pierre*, *L. and Gr. petra*, a stone.] Jewels; precious stones. *Chaucer.*

Pierrier (pér-i-ér), *n.* [O. Fr. *perriere*. See **PERRIER**.] An engine for throwing stones. *Huygh.*

Perron (pér'on), *n.* [Fr.: *L. L. petronus*, a perron, from *L. and Gr. petra* (Fr. *pierre*), a stone.] In *arab.* an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building when the principal floor is raised above the level of the ground.

Perroquet (per-o-ke't'), *n.* The same as *Parrakeet*.

Perruque (pér-rik), *n.* [Fr.] A peruke. **Perruquier** (pér-rü-ki-ér), *n.* [Fr. See **PERRUQUE**.] A wig-maker.

Perry (pér'i), *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, perry, from *poire*, a pear, *L. pyrum*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is analogous to cider, and prepared much in the same way. It forms a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

Perry (pér'i), *n.* See **PARRY**.

Persant, *a.* [Fr. *perçant*, ppr. of *percer*, to pierce.] Piercing. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Perscrutation (pér-skro'tá'shon), *n.* [*L. perscrutatio*, *perscrutor*—*per*, thoroughly, and *scruto*, to search.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

Perscrute (pér-skro't), *v. t. and i. t.* To make a thorough search or inquiry; to investigate. "To *perscrute* the matter." *Borde.*

Perse, *a.* [Fr.] Sky-coloured; bluish-gray. *Chaucer.*

Persea (pér-sé'a), *n.* A genus of Lauraceae. See **AVOCADO**.

Perseoot (pér-sé-küt), *n.* Same as *Perseoot*.

Persecute (pér-sé-küt), *v. t. pret. & pp. persecuted*, ppr. *persecuting*. [Fr. *persécuter*, *L. persequor*, *persecutus*, to persecute—*per*, intens., and *sequor*, to follow.] 1. To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to injure or afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict, harass, or punish on account of opinions, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you. *Mat. v. 11.*

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute. *Tennyson.*

2. To harass with solicitations or importunity. *Johnson.*

Persecuting (pér-sé-küt-ing), *a.* Given to persecution.

Persecution (pér-sé-küt'á'hon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting; especially the infliction of pain or death upon others unjustly, for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or in order to force them to renounce their principles.

By *persecution*, I mean, the employment of any pains or penalties, the abridgement of any usefulness to body or mind, in consequence of a man's belief, or with a view to change it. Its essential feature is this: that it addresses itself to the will, not to the understanding; it seeks to modify opinion by the use of fears, instead of reasons—of motives, instead of arguments. *J. Martineau.*

2. The state of being persecuted; the suffering of pain.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. *Lam. v. 5.*

3. A carrying on; prosecution. *Hales.*

Persecutive (pér-sé-küt-iv), *a.* Following; persecuting.

Persecutor (pér-sé-küt-ér), *n.* One who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the Pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

Persecutrix (pér-sé-küt-riks), *n.* A female who persecutes.

Perseides (pér-sé'i-déz), *n. pl.* A name given to the August meteors, because they seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

Perselee, *n.* Parley. *Chaucer.*

Persepolitan (pér-sé-pol'i-tan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Persepolis*, the capital of ancient Persia.

Persepolitan (pér-sé-pol'i-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Persepolis* or its inhabitants.

Perseus (pér'süs), *n.* 1. In *Greek myth.* the celebrated legendary hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa.—2. In *astron.* one of the forty-eight constellations. It is surrounded by Andromeda, Aries, Taurus, Auriga, Camelopardalus, and Cassiopeia, and contains, according to the British Catalogue, fifty-nine stars.

Persevert (pér-sev'ér), *v. t.* To persevere.

To *persevere*
In obstinate condescendence is a course
Of impious stubbornness. *Shak.*

[This is the form of the word generally used by Shakspeare.]

Perseverance (pér-se-vér'ans), *n.* [Fr., from *L. perseverantia*. See **PERSEVERE**.] 1. The act or habit of persevering; persistence in

anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun: applied alike to good and evil.

*Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright.* *Shak.*

2. In *theol.* continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory. Sometimes called *Final Perseverance* and *Perseverance of Saints*.—*SYN.* Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness.

Perseverant (pér-se-vér'ant), *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. *Bp. Hall.*

Perseverantly (pér-se-vér'ant-li), *adv.* Perseveringly.

Persevere (pér-se-vér'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *persevered*; ppr. *persevering*. [*L. persevero*, from *persevere*, very severe or strict—*per*, intens., and *severe*, severe, serious, grave, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken. See **PERSIST**.

Would those, who, by opinion placed on high,
Stand fair and perfect in the country's eye,
Maintain that honour, let me in their ear
Hint this essential doctrine—*persevere.*

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Adp. Wake.*

Persevering (pér-se-vér'ing), *p.* and *a.* Persisting in any business or course begun; constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as, a *persevering* student.

Perseveringly (pér-se-vér'ing-li), *adv.* In a persevering manner; with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

Persia (pér-shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Persia, to the Persians or their language; *Persic*.

Persian (pér-shi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Persia.—2. The language spoken in Persia.—

3. In *arek* a male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature after the manner of a column or pilaster. See **ATLANTIS** and **CARYATID**.—4. A thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats in the seventeenth century. *Planché.*—

Persian apple, the peach.—*Persian berry*, the fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, and probably of other species, used by the modern Greeks to dye morocco leather, and employed also in calico-printing.—*Persian blinds*, *jalouses*; venetian blinds.—*Persian carpet*, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of coloured wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to clothe the fabric.—*Persian fire*, in *med.* same as *Anthrax*.—*Persian lily*, a plant of the genus *Fritillaria* (*F. persica*), a native of Persia, and cultivated as a garden flower. See **FUTILLARIA**.—*Persian powder*, a preparation of the flowers of the composite plant *Pyrethrum caeruleum* or *roseum*, which are dried and reduced to the form of a powder, which has wonderful efficacy in destroying noxious insects. The plant belongs to the nat. order Compositæ. It is often grown in gardens as an ornamental plant.—*Persian wheel*, an engine contrived for raising water to irrigate lands which lie on the borders or banks of rivers, and for other purposes. It usually consists of a large wheel with a series of buckets fixed to its circumference, which raise the water.

Persic (pér-shik), *n.* The Persian language. It is a member of the Iranian group of the Aryan family of tongues.

Persic (pér-shik), *a.* Of or belonging to Persia; *Persian*.

Persicaria (pér-si-ká-ri-a), *n.* [*Fr. persicaire*, from *L. L. persicarius*, from *L. persica*, a peach.] The common name of various British plants of the genus *Polygonum*; also the generic name of *P. orientale*, a tall handsome annual, strikingly ornamented with drooping clusters of pink flowers. See **POLYGONUM**.

Persicot (pér-si-kot), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. persica*, a peach or nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit. Written also *Persicot*.

Persiflage (pér-sé-flážh), *n.* [*Fr.* from *persifier*, to quizz; *L. sibilo*, to hiss.] Idle bantering talk or humour; frivolous jeering style of treating or regarding any subject, serious or otherwise.

Persifleur (pér-sé-flér, é long), *n.* One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quizz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire. Persiflage was the character of their whole mind. . . . They feel withal that, if persiflage be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*. *Carlyle.*

PerSIMMON, **PerSIMON** (pér-sim'mon), *n.* [*Virginia Indian*.] The fruit of the *Diospyros virginiana*, a tree inhabiting the United States of America, more especially the southern states, where it attains the height of 60 feet or more. The fruit is succulent, reddish, and about the size of a small plum, containing a few oval stones. It is powerfully astringent when green, but when fully ripe the pulp becomes soft, palatable, and very sweet. It is eaten both by man and wild and domestic animals; it is also pounded, dried, and made into cakes, or it is fermented and yields by distillation an ardent spirit.—To *rake up the perSIMMONS*, to rake up the plums of the perSIMMON-tree; to draw in the money; to pocket the stakes. [*American*.]

PERSIS (pér'sis), *n.* A kind of colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. *Simmonds.*

PERSISM (pér'sizm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

PERSIST (pér-sist'), *v.i.* [*Fr. persister*, *L. persisto*—*per*, through, and *sisto*, to stand.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to continue determined in speech or action against some amount of opposition; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

Thus to persist
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak.*

PERSISTENCE, **PERSISTENCY** (pér-sist'ens, pér-sist'ens), *n.* 1. The state of persisting, or of being persistent; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable.—2. Obstinacy; contumacy.

By this hand, thou think'st me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and persistency. *Shak.*

3. In *physics*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn.

PERSISTENT (pér-sist'ent), *a.* 1. Inclined to persist; enduring; persevering; tenacious. '*Persistent* as they have been.' *Is. Taylor.*

Henceforward scarcely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere Modred's narrow, foxy face,
Heart-hiding smile, and gray, *persistent* eye. *Tennyson.*

2. In bot. continuing without withering; opposed to *caducous* or *marcescent*; as, a *persistent* calyx, one remaining after the corolla has withered.

PERSISTENTLY (pér-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In a persistent manner.

PERSISTINGLY (pér-sist'ing-li), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

PERSISTIVE (pér-sist'iv), *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering; persistent. 'To find *persistiv* constancy in men.' *Shak.*

PERSOLVET (pér-solv') *v.t.* To pay completely, thoroughly, or wholly. *Bale.*

PERSON (pér'son), *n.* [*L. persona*, primarily a mask used by actors on the stage, hence, a character, a person—said to be from *per-sono*, to sound through—*per*, through, and *sono*, to sound. This, however, is uncertain.] 1. An individual human being, consisting of body and soul; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child.

A person . . . is a thinking intelligent being that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. A man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

3. Bodily form; human frame, with its characteristic appearance; living body; as, tall of person; cleanly in person.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her person difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

Yniol's rusted arms
Were on his princely person, but thro' these
Princelike his bearing shone. *Tennyson.*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man;

an individual. 'For there is no respect of persons with God.' *Rom. ii. 11.*

If you choose to represent the various parts in life by holes upon a table, of different shapes, . . . and the persons acting these parts by bits of wood of similar shapes, we shall generally find that the triangular person has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square person has squeezed himself into a round hole. *Sidney Smith.*

5. A term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead.

For there is one Person of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. *Common Prayer.*

6. The parson or rector of a parish. *Holinshead.*—7. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new person of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former person of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people. *Baron.*

8. Character or part sustained by one in the ordinary relationships of life.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the person of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

9. In *gram.* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the first person denoting the speaker, the second person one who is spoken to, and the third person one who or that which is spoken of. All nouns are of the third person. Hence we apply the term *person* to one of the three inflections of a verb singular and plural.—An *artificial person*, in law, a corporation or body politic.—In *person*, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. 'We paid in person.' *Tennyson.* 'The king in person visits all around.' *Dryden.*

PERSON (pér'son), *v.t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. *Milton.*

PERSONABLE (pér'son-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as, a *personable* man or woman. 'Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind.' *Spenser.*—2. In law, (a) enabled to maintain pleas in court. (b) Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

PERSONAGE (pér'son-áj), *n.* [*Fr. personage*, personage, character, part.] 1. An individual; a person; especially, a man or woman of distinction; as, an illustrious *personage*.

The monumental pomp of age
Was with this goodly *personage*. *Wordsworth.*

2. Exterior; appearance; stature; air.

And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shak.*

3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of each season, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *W. Broome.*

PERSONAL (pér'son-al), *a.* [*L. personalis*.] 1. Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing; belonging to men or women, not to things.—2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character; individual; as, to have a *personal* spite against a man. 'The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so *personal* to Cain.' *Locke.*

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates. *Macaulay.*

3. Applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks. 'Splenetic, *personal*, base.' *Tennyson.*—4. Pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to face and figure; corporeal.

This heretofore constancy now determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. Done in person; not effected or constituted by representatives; as, a *personal* interview.

The daughter of the king of France, . . . Importunes *personal* conference with his grace. *Shak.*

6. Present in person. 'The absent king . . . when he was *personal* in the Irish war.' *Shak.*—7. In *gram.* denoting or pointing to the person; having the modifications of the three persons; as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.—*Personal acts of parliament*, statutes confined to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, &c.—*Per-*

Perpetrator (pér-pe-trá-tér), *n.* One that perpetrates; one that commits a crime.
Perpetuable (pér-pet-ú-a-bl), *a.* That may be perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. *Asa Gray.*

Perpetual (pér-pet-ú-al), *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*; *L. perpetuus*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual, continuous—*per*, through, and *peto*, to direct one's course to, to seek, to go to or towards.] 1. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in future time; destined to be eternal; as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute.— 2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries.

Capital is kept in existence from age to age not by preservation but by *perpetual* reproduction.

J. S. Mill.

—*Perpetual curate*, a permanent minister of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed.

—*Perpetual motion*, motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity. The celebrated problem of a perpetual motion consists in the inventing of a machine which shall have the principles of its motion within itself, and numberless schemes have been proposed for its solution; but it has been demonstrated again and again that such a machine is impossible, unless friction and the resistance of the air, which necessarily retard, and finally stop the motions of machines, could be removed. In speaking of the perpetual motion, it is to be understood that from the forces by which motion may be produced we are to exclude air, water, and other natural agents, as heat, atmospheric changes, &c. The only admissible agents are, the inertia of matter, and its attractive forces, which may all be considered of the same kind as gravitation.—*Perpetual screw*, an endless screw. See **ENDLESS**.—*Continuous*, *Incessant*, *Continual*, *Perpetual*. See under **CONTINUOUS**.—**SYN.** Never-ceasing, endless, eternal, everlasting, never-failing, unceasing, ceaseless, unending, perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, uninterrupted, incessant, constant.

Perpetually (pér-pet-ú-al-ly), *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

Perpetuality (pér-pet-ú-al-ty), *n.* The state or condition of being perpetual.

Perpetuate (pér-pet-ú-át), *v. t. pret. & pp. perpetuated*; *ppr. perpetuating*. [*L. perpetuo*, *perpetuum*, from *perpetuus*. See **PERPETUAL**.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternalize; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

The fondness which some have felt to *perpetuate* their names when their race has fallen extinct, is well known. *I. D'Israeli.*

Perpetuate, **Perpetuated** (pér-pet-ú-át, pér-pet-ú-át-ed), *p. and a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously; continually repeated or reiterated.

What is it but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven resounding for ever in our ears? *Hammond.*

The trees and flowers remain

By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown. *Southery.*

Perpetuation (pér-pet-ú-á-shon), *n.* The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time.—*Perpetuation of testimony*, in law, the taking of testimony, in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. Thus a party who is in possession of property, and fears that his right may at some future time be disputed, is entitled to examine witnesses in order to preserve that testimony which may be lost by the death of such witnesses before he can prosecute his claim, or before he is called on to defend his right.

Perpetuity (pér-pe-tú-í-ty), *n.* [Fr. *perpétuité*; *L. perpetuitas*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual (which see).] 1. The state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions. "Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established." *Hooker.*

Mortals who sought and found, by dangerous roads,
 A path to *perpetuity* of fame. *Byron.*

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting for ever or for an indefinitely long time. "A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*." *South*.—3. In law, (a) duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. (b) An estate which is so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.—4. In the doctrine of *annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or it is the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever; also, the annuity itself.

Perplex (pér-pleks), *v. t.* [From *L. perplexus*, entangled, interwoven, confused, intricate, involved, from *per*, intens., and *plecto*, *plexum*, to twist, from the root of Gr. *plekō*, *L. plico*, to fold.] 1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unravelled.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear
 The better reason, to *perplex* and dash
 Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity. "We are *perplexed*, but not in despair." 2 Cor. iv. 8.

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

3. To plague; to vex. *Glanville*.—**Embarrass**, **Puzzle**, **Perplex**. See under **EMBARRASS**.—**SYN.** To entangle, involve, complicate, embarrass, puzzle, bewilder, confuse, distract, harass, vex, plague, tease, molest.

Perplexed (pér-pleks), *a.* [*L. perplexus*. See above.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

Perplexedly (pér-pleks-ed-ly), *adv.* 1. In a perplexed manner; with perplexity.—2. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution. "He handles the question very *perplexedly*." *Bp. Bull.*

Perplexedness (pér-pleks-ed-ness), *n.* Perplexity. *Locke.*

Perplexing (pér-pleks-ing), *p. and a.* Embarrassing; difficult; intricate.

Perplexity (pér-pleks-i-ty), *n.* 1. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; anxiety; embarrassment. "Walking slow, in doubt and great *perplexity*." *Tennyson.*

Such *perplexity* of mind
 As dreams too lively leave behind. *Coleridge.*

2. The state of being intricate or involved.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

Perplexiveness (pér-pleks-iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex. "The *perplexiveness* of imagination." *Dr. H. More.*

Perplexly (pér-pleks-ly), *adv.* Perplexedly. "Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist." *Milton.*

Perplexity (pér-pleks-ty), *adv.* Perplexedly.

Perpotation (pér-pót-á-shon), *n.* [Prefix *per*, and *potation*.] The act of drinking largely; a thorough drinking-bout.

Perquisite (pér-kwi-zit), *n.* [*L. perquisitum*, something diligently inquired after, from *perquirō*—*per*, intens., and *quærō*, to seek, look, or search for.] 1. Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in addition to regular wages or salary.—2. In law, whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his money; opposed to things which come to him by descent.

Perquisite (pér-kwi-zit-ed), *a.* Supplied with perquisites. "Perquisite *varietas*." *Savage.*

Perquisition (pér-kwi-á-shon), *n.* [Fr. *perquisition*. See above.] A thorough inquiry or search. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pierre, *n.* [Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels, from *pierre*, *L. and Gr. petra*, a stone.] Jewels; precious stones. *Chaucer.*

Pierrier (pér-í-ér), *n.* [O. Fr. *pierrere*. See **PERRIER**.] An engine for throwing stones. *Hackluyt.*

Perron (pér-on), *n.* [Fr.: *L. L. petronus*, a perron, from *L. and Gr. petra* (Fr. *pierre*), a stone.] In arch an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building when the principal floor is raised above the level of the ground.

Perruquet (péro-ket'), *n.* The same as *Parrakeet*.

Perruque (pér-ruk), *n.* [Fr.] A peruke.

Perruquier (pér-rú-ki-ér), *n.* [Fr. See **PARRUQUE**.] A wig-maker.

Perry (pér-í), *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, perry, from *poire*, a pear, *L. pyrum*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is analogous to cider, and prepared much in the same way. It forms a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

Perry (pér-í), *n.* See **PERRY**.

Persant, *a.* [Fr. *perçant*, ppr. of *percer*, to pierce.] Piercing. *Chaucer*; *Spenser*.

Perscrutation (pér-skro-tá-shon), *n.* [*L. perscrutatio*, *perscrutator*—*per*, thoroughly, and *scrutator*, to search.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

Perscrute (pér-skro-té), *v. t. and i.* To make a thorough search or inquiry; to investigate. "To *perscrute* the matter." *Borde.*

Perse, *a.* [Fr.] Sky-coloured; bluish-gray. *Chaucer*.

Persea (pér-sé-a), *n.* A genus of Lauraceæ.

See **AVOCADO**.

Persecot (pér-sé-kot), *n.* Same as **Persecutor**.
Persecute (pér-sé-küt), *v. t. pret. & pp. persecuted*; *ppr. persecuting*. [Fr. *persecuter*, *L. persequor*, *persecutus*, to persecute—*per*, intens., and *sequor*, to follow.] 1. To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to injure or afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict, harass, or punish on account of opinions, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you.

Should banded unions *persecute*
 Opinion, and induce a time
 When single thought is civil crime,
 And individual freedom mute. *Tennyson.*

2. To harass with solicitations or importunity. *Johnson.*

Persecuting (pér-sé-küt-ing), *a.* Given to persecution.

Persecution (pér-sé-küt-shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting; especially the infliction of pain or death upon others unjustly, for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or in order to force them to renounce their principles.

By *persecution*, I mean, the employment of any pains or penalties, the administration of any unreasonableness to body or mind, in consequence of a man's belief, or with a view to change it. Its essential feature is this; that it addresses itself to the will, not to the understanding; it seeks to modify opinion by the use of fear, instead of reasons—of motives, instead of arguments. *J. Martineau.*

2. The state of being persecuted; the suffering of pain.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. *Lam. v. 5.*

3. † A carrying on; prosecution. *Hales.*

Persecutive (pér-sé-küt-iv), *a.* Following; persecuting.

Persecutor (pér-sé-küt-ér), *n.* One who persecutes; one who punishes and harasses another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the Pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

Persecutrix (pér-sé-küt-riks), *n.* A female who persecutes.

Perseides (pér-sé-í-déz), *n. pl.* A name given to the August meteors, because they seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

Perseele, *n.* Parsley. *Chaucer.*

Persepolitan (pér-sé-pol-í-tan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Persepolis*, the capital of ancient Persia.

Persepolitan (pér-sé-pol-í-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Persepolis* or its inhabitants.

Perseus (pér-sús), *n.* 1. In *Greek myth.*, the celebrated legendary hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa.—2. In *astron.* one of the forty-eight constellations. It is surrounded by Andromeda, Aries, Taurus, Auriga, Camelopardalus, and Cassiopeia, and contains, according to the British Catalogue, fifty-nine stars.

Persevert (pér-sev-ér), *v. t.* To persevere.

To *persevere*
 In obstinate condescendence is a course
 Of impious stubbornness. *Shak.*

[This is the form of the word generally used by Shakspeare.]

Perseverance (pér-se-vé-rans), *n.* [Fr., from *L. perseverantia*. See **PERSEVERE**.] 1. The act or habit of persevering; persistence in

anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun: applied alike to good and evil.

*Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright.* *Shak.*

2. In *theol.* continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory. Sometimes called *Final Perseverance* and *Perseverance of Saints*.—*SYN.* Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness.

Perseverant† (pér-se-vér'ant), *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. *Bp. Hall.*
Perseverantly† (pér-se-vér'ant-li), *adv.* Perseveringly.

Persevere (pér-se-vér'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *persevered*; ppr. *persevering*. [*L. persevero*, from *persevere*, very severe or strict—*per*, intens., and *severus*, severe, serious, grave, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken. See **PERSIST**.

Would those, who, by opinion placed on high,
Stand fair and perfect in the country's eye,
Maintain that honour, let me in their ear
Hint this essential doctrine—*persevere.*

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next.

Persevering (pér-se-vér'ing), *p.* and *a.* Persisting in any business or course begun; constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as, a *persevering* student.

Perseveringly (pér-se-vér'ing-li), *adv.* In a persevering manner; with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

Persian (pér-shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Persia, to the Persians or their language; *Persic*.

Persian (pér-shi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Persia.—2. The language spoken in Persia.—3. In *arek*, a male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature after the manner of a column or pilaster. See **ATLANTIS** and **CARYATID**.—4. A thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats in the seventeenth century. *Planché*.—*Persian apple*, the peach.—*Persian berry*, the fruit of *Rhamnus infectiorius*, and probably of other species, used by the modern Greeks to dye morocco leather, and employed also in calico-printing.—*Persian blinds*, *jalousies*; venetian blinds.—*Persian carpet*, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of coloured wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to clothe the fabric.—*Persian fire*, in *med.* same as *Anthrax*.—*Persian lily*, a plant of the genus *Tillæria* (*F. persica*), a native of Persia, and cultivated as a garden flower. See **FRI-TILLARIA**.—*Persian powder*, a preparation of the flowers of the composite plant *Pyrethrum carnosum* or *roseum*, which are dried and reduced to the form of a powder, which has wonderful efficacy in destroying noxious insects. The plant belongs to the nat. order *Compositæ*. It is often grown in gardens as an ornamental plant.—*Persian wheel*, an engine contrived for raising water to irrigate lands which lie on the borders or banks of rivers, and for other purposes. It usually consists of a large wheel with a series of buckets fixed to its circumference, which raise the water.

Persic (pér-shik), *a.* Of or belonging to Persia; Persian.

Persicaria (pér-si-kä-rä), *n.* [*Fr. persicaire*, from *L. L. persicarius*, from *L. persica*, a peach.] The common name of various British plants of the genus *Polygonum*; also the generic name of *P. orientale*, a tall handsome annual, strikingly ornamented with drooping clusters of pink flowers. See **POLYGONUM**.

Persicoot (pér-si-kot'), *n.* [*Fr. from L. persica*, a peach or nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit. Written also *Persacoot*.

Persiflage (pär-sé-fläzh), *n.* [*Fr. from persifier*, to quizz; *L. sibiolo*, to hiss.] Idle bantering talk or humour; frivolous jeering style of treating or regarding any subject, serious or otherwise.

Persifleur (pär-sé-flür, é long), *n.* One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quizz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire. Persiflage was the character of their whole mind. . . . They feel withal that, if persiflage be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*.

Perisimmon, **Perisimon** (pér-sim'mon), *n.* [*Virginia Indian*.] The fruit of the *Diospyros virginiana*, a tree inhabiting the United States of America, more especially the southern states, where it attains the height of 60 feet or more. The fruit is succulent, reddish, and about the size of a small plum, containing a few oval stones. It is powerfully astringent when green, but when fully ripe the pulp becomes soft, palatable, and very sweet. It is eaten both by man and wild and domestic animals; it is also pounded, dried, and made into cakes, or it is fermented and yields by distillation an ardent spirit.—*To rake up the perisimmons*, to rake up the plums of the perisimon-tree; to draw in the money; to pocket the stakes. [*American*.]

Peris (pér'ais), *n.* A kind of colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. *Simmonds*.

Persian (pér'sizm), *n.* A Persian idiom.
Persist (pér-sist'), *v.i.* [*Fr. persister*, *L. persisto*—*per*, through, and *sisto*, to stand.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to continue determined in speech or action against some amount of opposition; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak.*

Persistence, **Persistency** (pér-sist'ens, pér-sist'en-si'), *n.* 1. The state of persisting, or of being persistent; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable.—2. Obstacity; contumacy.

By this hand, thou think'st me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency*. *Shak.*

3. In *physics*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn.

Persistent (pér-sist'ent), *a.* 1. Inclined to persist; enduring; persevering; tenacious. '*Persistent* as they have been.' *Is. Taylor*.

Henceforward scarcely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere Modred's narrow, foxy face,
Heart-hiding smile, and gray, *persistant* eye.

2. In *bot.* continuing without withering; opposed to *caducous* or *marcescent*; as, a *persistent* calyx, one remaining after the corolla has withered.

Persistently (pér-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In a persistent manner.

Persistingly (pér-sist'ing-li), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

Persistive (pér-sist'iv), *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering; persistent. '*To find persistivè constancy in men*.' *Shak.*

Persolve† (pér-solv'), *v.t.* To pay completely, thoroughly, or wholly. *Bala*.

Person (pér'son), *n.* [*L. persona*, primarily a mask used by actors on the stage, hence, a character, a person—said to be from *perso*, to sound through—*per*, through, and *sono*, to sound. This, however, is uncertain.] 1. An individual human being, consisting of body and soul; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child.

A *person* . . . is a thinking intelligent being that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke*.

2. A man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted than a zeal for things. *Sprat*.

3. Bodily form; human frame, with its characteristic appearance; living body; as, tall of *person*; cleanly in *person*.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden*.

Yniol's rusted arms
Were on his princely *person*, but thro' these
Princelike his bearing shone. *Tennyson*.

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man;

an individual. '*For there is no respect of persons with God*.' Rom. ii. 11.

If you choose to represent the various parts in life by holes upon a table, of different shapes, . . . and the *persons* acting these parts by bits of wood of similar shapes, we shall generally find that the triangular *person* has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square *person* has squeezed himself into a round hole. *Sidney Smith*.

5. A term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost.

Common Prayer.

6.† The parson or rector of a parish. *Holinshead*.—7. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people. *Bacon*.

8. Character or part sustained by one in the ordinary relationships of life.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South*.

9. In *gram.* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the *first person* denoting the speaker, the *second person* one who is spoken to, and the *third person* one who or that which is spoken of. All nouns are of the third person. Hence we apply the term *person* to one of the three inflections of a verb singular and plural.—*An artificial person*, in *law*, a corporation or body politic.—*In person*, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. '*We paid in person*.' *Tennyson*. '*The king in person visits all around*.' *Dryden*.

Person† (pér'son), *v.t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. *Milton*.

Personable (pér'son-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as, a *personable* man or woman. '*Wise, warlike, personable, courteous, and kind*.' *Spenser*.—2. In *law*, (a) enabled to maintain pleas in court. (b) Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

Personage (pér'son-aj), *n.* [*Fr. personnage*, personage, character, part.] 1. An individual; a person; especially, a man or woman of distinction; as, an illustrious *personage*.

The monumental pomp of age
Was with this goodly *personage*. *Wordsworth*.

2. Exterior; appearance; stature; air.

And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shak.*

3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison*.

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *W. Broome*.

Personal (pér'son-al), *a.* [*L. personalis*.]

1. Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing; belonging to men or women, not to things.—2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character; individual; as, to have a *personal* spite against a man. '*The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so personal to Cain*.' *Locke*.

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates. *Macaulay*.

3. Applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks. '*Splenetic, personal, base*.' *Tennyson*.—4. Pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to face and figure; corporeal.

This heroic constancy now determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison*.

5. Done in person; not effected or constituted by representatives; as, a *personal* interview.

The daughter of the king of France, . . . Importunes *personal* conference with his grace. *Shak.*

6.† Present in person. '*The absent king . . . when he was personal in the Irish war*.' *Shak*.—7. In *gram.* denoting or pointing to the person; having the modifications of the three persons; as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.—*Personal acts of parliament*, statutes confined to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, &c.—*Per-*

sonal action, in law, (a) an action that can be brought only by the person himself that is injured. (b) An action which is not an action for the recovery of land. — **Personal bond**, in Scots law, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the grantor, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified term, with a penalty in case of failure, and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid. — **Personal chattels**, goods or movables. — **Personal diligence or execution**, in Scots law, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment. — **Personal equation**, the correction of personal differences between particular individuals as to exactness in observations with astronomical instruments. — **Personal estate**. Same as **Personal Property**. — **Personal identity**, in metaph. sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness is the evidence. — **Personal pronoun**, in gram. one of the pronouns *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they*. — **Personal property**, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from **real estate** in land and houses. (See **CHATTEL** and **REAL**.) In the law of England the distinction between **real** and **personal property** is very nearly the same as the distinction between **heritable** and **movable property** in the law of Scotland. — **Personal representatives**, the executors or administrators of a person deceased. — **Personal tithes**, those that are paid out of such profits as come by the labour of a man's person, as by buying and selling, gains of merchandise, handicrafts, &c. — **Personal verb**, in gram. a verb which has or may have a person as nominative.

Personal (pér'son-al), *n.* In law, any movable thing, either living or dead; a movable.

Personalism (pér'son-al-izm), *n.* Quality of being personal.

Personality (pér'son-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality; the state of existing as a thinking intelligent being.

The **personality** of an intelligent being extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. Locke.

Personality is individually existing in itself, but with a nature as its ground. Coleridge.

2. Direct application or applicability to a person; specifically, an application of remarks to the conduct, character, or appearance of some person; a remark reflecting in some way on an individual; as, to avoid **personalities**; to indulge in **personalities**.

Mr. Tiliot had looked higher and higher since his gin had become so famous; and in the year '30 he had, in Mr. Muscat's hearing, spoken of Dissenters as sneaks—a **personality** which could not be overlooked. George Eliot.

3. Application limited to certain persons or certain classes of persons.

During the latter half of that century the important step was made of abolishing the **personality** of the code and applying it to all persons of whatever race living within the territory. Brongham.

4. In law, **personal estate**. See **PERSONALTY**. — **Personality of laws**, a term applied to all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as the **reality of laws** is applied to all those laws which concern property or things. An action is said to be in the **personality** or **personality** when it is brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

Personalize (pér'son-al-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **personalized**; ppr. **personalizing**. To make personal. Warburton.

Personally (pér'son-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a personal manner; in person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be **personally** present; to deliver a letter **personally**. — 2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and **personally** to the king. Bacon.

3. As regards one's personal existence or individuality; as, to remain **personally** the same being.

Personality (pér'son-al-ti), *n.* In law, **personal property**, in distinction from **realty** or **real property**. See **PERSONAL**, **REAL**. — **Action in personality**. See **PERSONALITY**.

Personate (pér'son-át), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **personated**; ppr. **personating**. [From **person** (which see).] 1. To assume the character or appearance of, whether in real life or on the stage; to represent by an assumed appearance; to act the part of; as, he tried to **personate** his brother; in this play he **person-**

ated a miser. — 2. To act, play, or perform; to assume or put on.

Herself she lays aside, and makes Ready to **personate** a mortal part. Crashaw.

3. To represent falsely or hypocritically; to pretend; with reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to **personate** themselves members of the several sects amongst us. Swift.

4. † To represent by way of similitude; to typify; to personify.

The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline, **Personates** thee. Shak.

5. † To describe.

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love; wherein . . . he shall find himself most feelingly **personated**. Shak.

6. † [Directly from *L. persono*, to celebrate—*per*, intens., and *sono*, to sound.] To celebrate loudly.

In fable, hymn, or song, so **personating** Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame. Milton.

Personate (pér'son-át), *v. i.* pret. **personated**; ppr. **personating**. To play a fictitious character. Sir G. Buck. [Rare.]

Personate (pér'son-át), *a.* [*L. personatus*, masked, from *persona*, a mask.] In bot. a term applied to a gamopetalous irregular corolla having the lower lip pushed upwards so as to close the hiatus between the two lips, as in the snapdragon.

Personated (pér'son-át-ed), *p.* and *a.* [*L. personatus*, masked, counterfeited, from *persona*, a mask.] Counterfeited; feigned; disguised; pretended.

Piety is opposed to that **personated** devotion under which any kind of impiety is disguised. Hammond.

Personation (pér'son-á'shon), *n.* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another. — **False personation**, in law, the offence of personating another for the purpose of fraud.

Personator (pér'son-át-ér), *n.* 1. One who assumes the character of another. — 2. One that acts or performs. B. Jonson.

Personety (pér'son-é'ti), *n.* **Personality**. The **personety** of God. Coleridge. [Rare.]

Personer, † *n.* A person. Chaucer.

Personification (pér'son-'fi-ká'shon), *n.* 1. The act of personifying. — 2. In rhet. a figure of speech or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endowed with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia; as, 'the floods clap their hands,' 'the sun rejoices to run his race,' 'the hills and trees break forth into singing,' 'blushing shame,' &c. — 3. Embodiment; impersonation.

Personify (pér'son-'fi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **personified**; ppr. **personifying**. [*L. persona*, person, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To treat or regard as a person; to represent as a rational being; to treat for literary purposes as if endowed with the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person. See **PERSONIFICATION**. — 2. To impersonate; to be an impersonation or embodiment of.

Personize (pér'son-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **personized**; ppr. **personizing**. To personify. [Rare.]

Milton has **personized** them and put them into the court of chaos. Richardson.

Personnel (pér'son-el'), *n.* (Fr., from *personne*, *L. persona*, a person.) The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, &c., in contradistinction to the **matériel**, which consists of guns, stores, &c.

Perspective (pér-spek'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *perspectif*, from *L. perspicio*. See below.] 1. Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optical; as, a **perspective glass**. [Obsolete or obsolescent.] — 2. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

Perspective (pér-spek'tiv), *n.* (Fr., from *L. perspicio*, *perspectum*—*per*, through, and *specio*, to view. See **SPECIES**.) 1. † A glass through which objects are viewed; a telescope.

You hold the glass, but turn the **perspective**. And farther off the less'n'd object drive. Dryden.

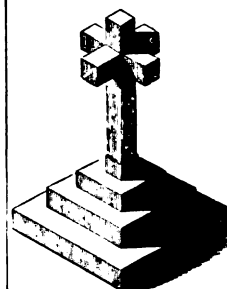
[Formerly the term was applied to contrivances the exact nature of which is uncertain.

Like **perspective**, which rightly gazed upon, Show nothing but confusion; eyed awry, Distinguish form. Shak.

Hazlitt in a note on the above passage defines **perspectives** as 'cut glasses used for reflecting images,' and the following extract from an old work called *Humane Industry* goes to show that the word was also used to denote a glass through which pictures drawn out of proportion were viewed and reduced to the natural appearance of the objects they were meant to represent.

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a **perspective**, there appeared only the single portraiture of the chancellor.]

2. The art or science which teaches how to produce the representation of an object or objects on a definite surface so as to affect the eye, when viewed from a given point, in the same manner as the object or objects themselves. Correctly defined, a **perspective delineation** is a section, by the plane or other surface on which the delineation is made, of the cone of rays proceeding from every part of the object to the eye of the spectator. It is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of the rules of perspective no picture can have truth and life. Perspective alone enables us to represent foreshortenings with accuracy, and it is requisite in delineating even the simplest positions of objects. Perspective may be divided into two branches—**linear** and **aerial**. **Linear perspective** has reference to the position, form, magnitude, &c., of the several lines or contours of objects. The outlines of such objects as buildings, machinery, and most works which consist of geometrical forms, or which can be reduced to them, may be most accurately obtained by the rules of linear perspective, since the intersection with an interposed plane of the rays of light proceeding from every point of such objects may be obtained by the principles of geometry. Linear perspective includes the various kinds of projections, as **zenographic**, **orthographic**, **ischographic**, **stereographic** projections, &c. Aerial perspective teaches how

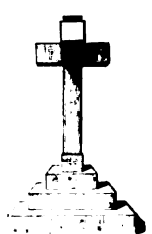


Isometrical Perspective.

to give due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colours of objects according to their distances, and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen. — **Isometrical perspective**, a kind of perspective on the principles of orthographic projection, by which solids of the form of rectangular parallelipeds, or such as are reducible to this form, can be presented with their three pair of planes in one figure, which gives a more intelligible idea of their form than can be done by a separate plan and elevation. At the same time, this method admits of their dimensions being measured by a scale as directly as by the usual mode of delineation. As applied to machinery it gives the elevation and ground-plan in one



Oblique Perspective.



Parallel Perspective.

view. It is considered, for such purposes, to be preferable to the methods in common use, as it is easier and simpler in its appli-

cation.—*Oblique* or *angular perspective* is where the plane of the picture is supposed to be at an angle to the side of the principal object in the picture, as a building, for instance.—*Parallel perspective*, when the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object.—*Perspective plane*, the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or it is the transparent surface or plane through which we may suppose objects to be viewed. It is also termed the *Plane of Projection* and the *Plane of the Picture*.—8. A representation of objects in perspective.—4. View; vista. '*Perspectives of pleasant glades*.' *Dryden*.—5. A kind of painting designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.

Perspectively (pér-spek'tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. According to the rules of perspective.—2. Optically; as through some optical arrangement.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turn'd into a maid. *Shak.*

Perspectograph (pér-spek'tò-graf), *n.* An instrument of various forms for obtaining or transferring to a picture the points and outlines of original objects.

Perspectography (pér-spek'tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*E. perspective*, and *Gr. graphô*, to write.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

Perspicable (pér-spi-ká-bl), *a.* (See below.) Discernible. 'The sea . . . to the eye, with out any *perspicable* motion.' *Sir T. Herbert*.

Perspicacious (pér-spi-ká'sh-us), *a.* [*L. perspicax, perspicax, from perspicio*—*per*, through, and *specio*, to view, to look at.] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. '*Perspicacious and quick in seeing*.' *South*.—2. Of acute discernment.

Perspicaciously (pér-spi-ká'sh-us-ly), *adv.* In a perspicacious manner.

Perspicaciousness (pér-spi-ká'sh-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight; perspicacity.

Perspicacity (pér-spi-ká'si-ti), *n.* [*L. perspicacitas*.] The state or quality of being perspicacious: (a) acuteness of sight; quickness of sight. (b) Acuteness of discernment or understanding; penetration; sagacity; as, a man of great *perspicacity*.

Perspicacy (pér-spi-ká-si), *n.* Perspicacity. *B. Jonson*.

Perspicience† (pér-spi'shens), *n.* [*L. perspicientia*, insight, knowledge of a thing.] The act of looking with sharpness. *Bailey*.

Perspicill (pér-spi-sil), *n.* [*L. per, through, and specillum, a glass*.] An optical glass; a telescope. *B. Jonson*. [Rare.]

Perspicuity (pér-spi-kú-ti), *n.* [*Fr. perspicuité*; *L. perspicuitas*, from *perspicio*, to look or see through.] 1. The state or quality of being seen through; transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it.—2. The quality of being perspicuous; clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author.

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another. *Locke*.

SYN. Perspicuousness, plainness, distinctness, clearness, lucidity, intelligibility.

Perspicuous (pér-spi-kú-us), *a.* [*L. perspicuus, transparent, clear*.] 1. Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent. *Peachment*.—2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid; as, a *perspicuous* statement. *Shak.*

Perspicuously (pér-spi-kú-us-ly), *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. *Bacon*.

Perspicuousness (pér-spi-kú-us-ness), *n.* The state of being perspicuous; clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

Perspirability (pér-spi-rá-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being perspirable.

Perspirable (pér-spi-rá-bl), *a.* [From *L. perspiro*, to perspire. See *PERSPIRE*.] 1. Capable of being perspired or evacuated through the pores of the skin.—2. Emitting perspiration.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*. *Bacon*.

Perspiration (pér-spi-rá'hon), *n.* [*L. L. perspiratio*, from *L. perspiro*, to breathe

through—*per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe. See *SPIRIT*.] 1. The act of perspiring; excretion of watery fluid (sweat) and fatty or sebaceous matters from the surface of the body. It is divided into *insensible* and *sensible*, the former being separated in the form of an invisible vapour, the latter so as to become visible by condensation in the form of very little drops adhering to the skin. According to Valentin the quantity of sweat evolved from the skin is nearly 1½ lb. daily; it is at its maximum immediately after taking food, and decreases during digestion. Insensible perspiration is not visible to the naked eye. Its uses are, (1) To liberate from the blood superfluous animal gas, nitrogen, and water. (2) To eliminate the noxious and heterogeneous excrements. (3) To moisten the external surface of the body lest the epidermis and its nervous papillæ be dried up by the atmospheric air, thus at the same time moderating the temperature of the body. And (4) To counterbalance the suppressed pulmonary transpiration.—2. Matter perspired, consisting of water, carbonic acid, saline substances, lactic acid, and some fatty matter.

Perspirative (pér-spi-rá-tiv), *a.* Performing the act of perspiration. *Johnson*.

Perspiratory (pér-spi-rá-tò-ri), *a.* Pertaining to perspiration; causing perspiration; perspirative.—*Perspiratory ducts*, spiral tubes which commence apparently in the coarctum or true skin, proceed upwards between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

Perspire (pér-spi'), *v.t. pret. perspired; ppr. perspiring.* [*L. perspiro*—*per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.] 1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin; to perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to sweat; as, a person *perspires* freely.—2. To be evacuated or excreted through the excretories of the skin; to exude by or through the skin; as, a fluid *perspires*.

Perspire (pér-spi'), *v.t. pret. & pp. perspired; ppr. perspiring.* To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin; to give out through external pores.

Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett*.

Perstreperous (pér-strep'er-us), *a.* [From *L. perstrepo*, to make a great noise—*per*, intens., and *strepo*, to make a noise.] Noisy; obstreperous.

You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box. *Ford*.

Perstringe (pér-strin'), *v.t. pret. & pp. perstringed; ppr. perstringing.* [*L. perstringo*—*per*, through, and *stringo*, to graze or brush.] 1. To graze; to glance on.—2. To touch upon; to criticize. 'Gently to *perstringe* your errors.' *De Quincy*.

The womanishness of the Church of Rome in this period is *perstringed*. *Dr. H. More*.

Persuadable (pér-swád'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

Persuadably (pér-swád'a-bl), *adv.* In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

Persuade (pér-swád'), *v.t. pret. & pp. persuaded; ppr. persuading.* [*L. persuadeo*—*per*, effectively, and *suadeo*, to advise, urge.] 1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to argue or reason into a certain course of action.

Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. *Acts xxvi. 28*.

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another epic on anything of mine. *Dryden*.

2. To advise; to try to influence; to counsel.

Sir Hugh, *persuade* me not; I will make a Star-chamber matter of it: if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, Esquire. *Shak.*

3. To convince by argument or reasons offered; to bring into a certain opinion or belief.

Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you. *Heb. vi. 9*.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind. *Rom. xiv. 5*.

4. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Jer. Taylor*.—**SYN.** To induce, prevail on, win over, convince, advise, counsel.

Persuade† (pér-swád'), *n.* Persuasion.

The king's entreats, *Persuades* of friends, business of state, my honours, Marriage rites, nor ought that can be nam'd, Since *Leda's* loss, can move him. *Ben. & Fl.*

Persuade (pér-swád'), *v.t.* To use persuasion.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him. *Shak.*

Persuadedly† (pér-swád'ed-ly), *adv.* In a persuaded manner; assuredly. 'He's our own, surely, nay, most *persuadedly*.' *Ford*.

Persuadableness (pér-swád'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being persuaded or convinced.

Persuader (pér-swád'ér), *n.* One who or that which persuades or influences another. 'Hunger and thirst at once, powerful *persuaders*.' *Milton*.

Persuadability (pér-swád'z-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hallivell*.

Persuadable (pér-swád'z-i-bl), *a.* [*L. persuasibilis*.] 1. Capable of being persuaded or influenced by reasons offered. *Dr. H. More*.—2. Having power to persuade or influence; persuasive. *Bale*.

Persuasableness (pér-swád'z-i-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being persuasive.

Persuasion (pér-swád'zhon), *n.* [*L. persuasio, persuasione*. See *PERSUADE*.] 1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Orway*.

In agony, she promised that no force, *Persuasion*, no, nor death could alter her.

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction.

When we have no other certainty of being in the right but our own *persuasion* that we are so, this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Dr. H. More*.

One in whom *persuasion* and belief Had ripened into faith, and faith became A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth*.

3. A creed or belief; or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* concur in the measure.

Persuasion, Conviction.—These words agree in expressing an assent of the mind, and they differ thus:—*Persuasion* is assent founded on what appeals to the feelings and imagination, and has but imperfect proof; *conviction* is assent founded on satisfactory proofs which appeal to the reason. That which is pleasant *persuades*; that which is binding *convinces*. *Conviction* is certainty; *persuasion* is ever liable to become doubt. *Angus*.

Persuasion, Conviction, Faith, Opinion, Belief.—A *persuasion* may perhaps be an opinion adopted without repugnance; a *conviction* probably originally meant an opinion which a man struggled against but was compelled to adopt with regret; *faith* rather implies some degree of personal confidence in and affection for a person on whose authority a proposition is believed; *opinion* and *belief* are much more nearly neutral, but *opinion* has, so to speak, an intellectual, and *belief* more or less of a moral, complexion. *Fraser's Magazine*.

Persuasive (pér-swád'ziv), *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions; as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* evidence. 'By magic numbers and *persuasive* sound.' *Congreve*.

Oh that Fate had let me see That triumph of the sweet *persuasive* lyre. *Matt. Arnold*.

Persuasive (pér-swád'ziv), *n.* That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.

The most flowing rhetoric of words would be but a poor and faint *persuasive*. *South*.

Persuasively (pér-swád'ziv-ly), *adv.* In a persuasive manner; convincingly. *Milton*.

Persuasiveness (pér-swád'ziv-ness), *n.* The quality of being persuasive or of having influence on the mind or passions. *Hammond*.

Persuasory† (pér-swád'zò-ri), *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive. *Sir T. Browne*.

Persuet (pér-sù'), *n.* Pursuit. *Spenser*.

Persulphate (pér-sul'fat), *n.* That sulphate of a metal which contains the greater relative quantity of acid.

Persultation (pér-sul-tá'hon), *n.* [*L. persulto*, to leap through, from *per*, through, and *salto*, to leap.] In *med. exudation*, as of blood in the form of dew at the surface of the skin or any membrane; sweating of blood.

Perswayt (pér-swá'), *v.t.* To soften; to mitigate; to allay; to assuage. *B. Jonson*.

Pert (pért), *a.* [*O. Fr. apert, L. apertus*, open, free, hence forward, impudent. But the sense may have been affected by *W. pert*, trim, spruce, if this word is not from the English. More probably there are two words under one form, the one from the Latin, the other from Welsh. Comp. *perk*.] 1. Open; evident; plain. *Spenser*.—2. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth. *Shak.*

And on the lawnly sands and shelves, Trip the *pert* faeries, and the dapper elves. *Milton*.

3. Forward; saucy; bold; forwardly loquacious; indecorously free.

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs. *Addison*.

Pert (pért), *v.t.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy.

Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors. *Bp. Gauden*.

Pertain (pér-tân'), *v.t.* [*L. pertineo*—*per*, intens., and *teneo*, to hold tightly, to hold, whence also *tenure*, *contain*, *obtain*, *retain*, &c. See *TENURE*.] 1. To belong; to be the property, right, duty, belonging, or appurtenance of; to appertain; followed by *to*. 'In those things which *pertain* to God.' Rom. xv. 17. 'To Eleazar *pertaineth* the oil.' Num. iv. 16. 'All honours that *pertain* unto the crown of France.' *Shak*. 'More than *pertaineth* to feasts of broil and battle.' *Shak*.—2. To have relation to; to have a bearing on or reference to; with *to*.

These words *pertain* unto us at this time as they *pertaineth* to them at their time. *Latimer*.

Perturbation (pér-ter'e-brá'shon), *n.* [*L. per*, through, and *terebatio*, to bore.] The act of boring through. [Rare.]

Pertinax (pér-thít), *n.* A variety of felpar, from *Pert*, in Upper Canada. *Worcester*.

Pertinacious (pér-ti-ná'shús), *a.* [*L. pertinax*—*per*, intens., and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute or persistent; as, *pertinacious* in opinion; *pertinacious* in opposing some reform.

He had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *Is. Walton*.

2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study. *South*.

Syn. Obstinate, stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, resolute, determined, firm, constant, steady.

Pertinaciously (pér-ti-ná'shús-lí), *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose.

They deny that freedom to me which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves. *Eikon Basilike*.

Pertinaciousness (pér-ti-ná'shús-nes), *n.* Same as *Pertinacity*. *Jer. Taylor*.

Pertinacity (pér-ti-ná'sí-tí), *n.* [*L. pertinacia*. See above.] 1. The state or quality of being pertinacious; firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; as, to cling with *pertinacity* to an opinion or intention.—2. Resolution; constancy.

Pertinacy (pér-ti-ná-sí), *n.* [*L. pertinacia*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; peratenacy; resolution; steadiness.

St. Gorgonia prayed with passion and *pertinacy* till she obtained relief. *Jer. Taylor*.

Pertinate (pér-ti-nát), *a.* Obstinate. *Joye*.

Pertinately (pér-ti-nát-lí), *adv.* Obstinately. *Joye*.

Pertinence, Pertinency (pér-ti-nens, pér-ti-nen-sí), *n.* Quality of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitability.

I have shown the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed. *Bentley*.

The courtiers address him; his answers surprise by their *pertinency* and depth. *Carlyle*.

Pertinent (pér-ti-nent), *a.* [*L. pertinens*, ppr. of *pertineo*, to pertain, be applicable to.] 1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; appropriate; apposite; not foreign to the question.

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business. *Bacon*.

2. Regarding; concerning; belonging. 'Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion.' *Hooker*. [Rare.]—**Syn.** Apposite, relevant, suitable, appropriate, fit, proper.

Pertinent (pér-ti-nent), *n.* In *Scots law*, a part of anything: a term used in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*; as, lands are disposed with *parts* and *pertinents*.

Pertinently (pér-ti-nent-lí), *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*. *Jer. Taylor*.

Pertinentness (pér-ti-nent-nes), *n.* The quality of being pertinent; appositeness.

Pertingent (pér-tin'jent), *a.* [*L. pertingens*, ppr. of *pertingo*, to extend to, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tango*, to touch, to

arrive at.] Reaching to or touching completely. *Bailey*.

Pertly (pért'lí), *adv.* In a pert manner: (a) briskly; smartly; promptly. *Shak*. (b) Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness. *Swift*.

Pertness (pért'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pert: (a) briskness; smartness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature. *Watts*.

(b) Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness.

Perttransient (pér-tran'zi-ent), *a.* [*L. pertranseo*—*per*, through, *trans*, across, *eo*, to go.] Passing through or over. [Rare.]

Perturb (pér-terb'), *v.t. pret. & pp. perturbed*; ppr. *perturbing*. [*L. perturbo*—*per*, intens., and *turbo*, to trouble, to disturb, from *turbo*, a crowd.] 1. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet. 'Rest, *perturbed* spirit.' *Shak*. 'His *perturbed* soul within him mourns.' *Sandys*.—2. To disorder; to confuse; to cause irregularity in. *Sir T. Browne*.

Perturbability (pér-terb'a-bil'i-tí), *n.* The state or quality of being perturbable.

Perturbable (pér-terb'a-bil), *a.* Capable of being perturbed, agitated, or disquieted.

Perturbance (pér-terb'ans), *n.* Perturbation; disturbance. 'Perturbance of the mind.' *Abp. Sharp*.

Perturbate (pér-terb'át), *a.* Perturbed. [Rare.]

How dreary is a siege unless when the enemy are active and strong, and make one uneasily *perturbate*. *W. H. Russell*.

Perturbate (pér-terb'át), *v.t.* To perturb.

How dreary is a siege unless when the enemy are active and strong, and make one uneasily *perturbate*. *W. H. Russell*.

Hath then no force her bliss to *perturbate*. *Dr. H. More*.

Perturbation (pér-terb'á'shon), *n.* [*L. perturbatio*. See *PERTURB*.] 1. The act of perturbing or the state of being perturbed; disturbance; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquillity of mind; commotion of the passions. 'Without *perturbation* hear me speak.' *B. Jonson*. 'Long dissensions . . . ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities.' *Bacon*.

Love was not in their looks, either to God Or to each other; but apparent guilt, And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair. *Milton*.

2. Cause of disquiet. 'O polished *perturbation*, golden care!' *Shak*.—**Perturbations of the planets**, in *astron.* their orbital irregularities or deviations from their regular elliptic orbits. These deviations arise, in the case of the primary planets, from the mutual gravitations of these planets towards each other, which derange their elliptic motions round the sun; and in that of the secondaries, partly from the mutual gravitation of the secondaries of the same system, similarly deranging their elliptic motions round their primary, and partly from the unequal attraction of the sun on them and on their primary. The forces which cause these perturbations or deviations are called the *perturbing* forces, and the determination of their effect on each orbit is the great problem of physical astronomy. The planets are subject to two kinds of perturbations; one kind, depending upon their positions with regard to each other, begins from zero, increases to a maximum, decreases, and becomes zero again when the planets return to the same relative positions. All these changes being accomplished in comparatively short periods, are denominated *periodic inequalities*. The inequalities of the other kind are entirely independent of the relative positions of the planets. They depend upon the relative positions of the orbits alone, whose forms and places in space are thus altered by very minute quantities in immense periods of time, and the deviations are therefore called *secular inequalities*. Of the planetary perturbations, the most important in a practical point of view are those which arise from the mutual attractions of the three bodies, the sun, the earth, and the moon.

Perturbator (pér-terb'át-ér), *n.* One who perturbs or raises commotion. 'The *perturbators* of the peace of Italy.' *Ld. Herbert*.

Perturbatrix (pér-terb'át-riks), *n.* A female that perturbs; a woman who breaks the peace.

Perturber (pér-terb'ér), *n.* One who perturbs; a perturber. *Wood*.

Pertuse, Pertused (pér-tüs, pér-tüsd'), *a.* [*L. pertusus*, ppr. of *pertundo*, *pertundum*, to beat or push through, to bore through—*per*,

through, and *tundo*, to beat.] 1. Punched; pierced with holes.—2. In *bot.* having holes or silts, as a leaf.

Pertusion (pér-tü'shon), *n.* [See *PERTUSE*.] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates' time was by stabbing or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. A hole made by punching a perforation. 'If some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.' *Bacon*.

Pertussis (pér-tus'sí), *n.* [*L. per*, intens., and *tussis*, a cough.] In *med.* the whooping-cough.

Peruke (pe-rúk'), *n.* [*Fr. perruque*, *It. perucca*, *It. dial. pilucca*, *Sp. peluca*, peruke, from *L. pilus*, hair. *Pervigil* is a corruption of *perruque*, and its final syllable has become the word *vigil*.] An artificial cap of hair; a perwig; a peruke. 'Perukes like artificial skulls, fitted to their heads.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Peruke (pe-rúk'), *v.t.* To wear a peruke; to dress with a peruke. [Rare.]

Perule (per-ül'), *n.* [*L. perula*, a little bag, dim. of *persa*, a wallet.] In *bot.* (a) the covering of a leaf-bud formed of scales; (b) a sac formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth; (c) same as *Perithecium*.

Peruquerian (pér-ü-kéri-an), *a.* Pertaining to a peruke, or to the craft of wig-making. 'Those *chef-d'œuvres* of *peruquerian* art.' *Dickens*. [Humorous.]

Perusal (pe-rü'sál or pe-rü'sál), *n.* [From *peruse*.] 1. The act of reading or perusing.

This treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *St. Gooden*.

2. Careful view or examination.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak. *Taitler*.

Peruse (pe-rü's or pe-rü's), *v.t. pret. & pp. perused*; ppr. *perusing*. [Probably a corruption of *O.E. peruse* = *peruse*, from *L. pervideo*, *pervisum*, to look through, to view—*per*, through or thoroughly, and *video*, *visum*, to see.] 1. To read through; to read with attention.

Peruse this paper, madam. *Shak*.

2. To observe; to examine with careful survey.

I have *perused* her well. *Shak*.

Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb Survey'd. *Milton*.

At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves, *Perused* the matting. *Tennyson*.

Peruser (pe-rü'sér or pe-rü'sér), *n.* One who peruses; one who reads or examines. *Bale*; *Woodward*.

Peruvian (pe-rü'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in South America.

Peruvian (pe-rü'vi-an), *n.* A native of Peru.

Peruvian-balsam (pe-rü'vi-an-bal'sám), *n.* The produce of the *Myrciaylon Peruvia*. It is a thick brown liquid, of a fragrant odour and a pungent and bitterish flavour. See *MYRCIAYLON*.

Peruvian-bark (pe-rü'vi-an-bárk), *n.* The bark of several species of Cinchona trees of Peru; called also *Jeruit-bark*. The taste is bitter and astringent, and it is used as a tonic in cases of debility and in intermittents. See *CINCHONA*, *QUININE*.

Pervade (pér-vád'), *v.t. pret. & pp. pervaded*; ppr. *pervading*. [*L. pervado*, to go through—*per*, through, and *vado*, to go; cog. *A. Sax. wadan*, *E. wade*.] 1. To pass or flow through; to permeate. 'The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores.' *Sir R. Blackmore*.—2. To extend through; to spread or be spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused through.

What but God *Pervades*, adjusts, and agitates the whole! *Thomson*.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke*.

Pervasion (pér-vá'shon), *n.* The act of pervading; a passing through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle*.

Pervasive (pér-vá'sív), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.

When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost *Pervasive*, radiant icicles depend. *Shenstone*.

Pervess (pér-vés'), *a.* [*L. pervessus*. See *PERVERT*.] 1. Turned aside from the right; turned to evil; perverted. 'The only righteousness in a world *pervess*.' *Milton*.—2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable.

To so *pervess* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden*.

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *pervess*, and say thee nay. *Shak*.

4. Untoward. 'Event *perverse*.' *Milton*.—SYN. Froward, untoward, stubborn, untractable, ungovernable, cross, petulant, peevish, vexatious.

Perverved (pér-vérst'), *a.* Turned. *Phaer*. **Pervervedly** (pér-vérst'-ed-ly), *adv.* Pervervously. *Ascham*.

Perversely (pér-vérst'-ly), *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; with intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong. 'Perversely she perseveres so.' *Shak*.

Perverseness (pér-vérst'-ness), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross.

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
Through her perverseness. *Milton*.

2. Perversion; corruption. 'Some perverseness and defection in the nation itself.' *Bacon*.

Perversion (pér-vérshon), *n.* [*L. perversio, pervertio*, a perverting, distorting, wresting.] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. 'Total violations and perversions of the laws of nature and nations.' *Bacon*.

It was then that they (Tate and Brady) perpetrated in concert their version, or *perversion*, of the Psalms, with which we are still afflicted. *Craik*.

Perversity (pér-vérst'-ti), *n.* [*L. pervertitas*.] State or quality of being perverse; perverseness.

What strange perversity is this of man! *Norris*.

Pervasive (pér-vérst'-iv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervert or corrupt.

Pervert (pér-vért'), *v. t.* [*L. pervertio*, to turn thoroughly, to turn in an opposite direction—*per*, intens., or implying retrogression, and *vertio*, to turn.] 1. To turn another way; to avert.

Let's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath
He hath against himself. *Shak*.

2. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; to misinterpret willfully. 'Perverts the Prophets and purloins the Psalms.' *Byron*.

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden*.

3. To turn from the right; to corrupt. 'He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve.' *Milton*.
The men of our time are not to be converted or *perverted* by folios. *Macaulay*.

Pervert (pér-vért'), *v. i.* To become a pervers; to turn to the wrong; to take a wrong course. *Chaucer*.

Pervert (pér-vért'), *n.* (Formed on type of convert.) One who has been perverted; one who has been turned to error.—*Convert*, *Proseyle*, *Apostate*, *Pervert*. See under *CONVERT*.

Pervert (pér-vért'-ér), *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies. 'Least he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *pervert* of his law.' *Stillingfleet*.

Pervertible (pér-vért'-i-bl), *a.* Capable of being perverted. *W. Montague*.

Pervestigate (pér-vest'-gát'), *v. t.* [*L. pervestigare*—*per*, and *vestigo*, to trace; *vestigium*, a track.] To find out by research. *Cockerham*.

Pervestigation (pér-vest'-gát'-shon), *n.* The act of pervestigating; diligent inquiry; thorough research. 'The *pervestigation* of the true and genuine text.' *Chillingworth*.

Pervial (pér-vi-al), *a.* Pervious; transparent; clear. 'Pervial enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them.' *Chapman*.

Pervially (pér-vi-al-ly), *adv.* In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently; clearly. 'Imaging his understanding reader's eyes more sharp than not to see *pervially* through them.' *Chapman*.

Pervicacious (pér-vi-káshus), *a.* [*L. pervicax*, headstrong—*per*, intens., and *vix*, root of *vincere*, to conquer.] Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory. 'One of the most *pervicacious* young creatures.' *Richardson*.

Pervicaciously (pér-vi-káshus-ly), *adv.* In a *pervicacious* manner; stubbornly; with wilful obstinacy.

Pervicaciousness, Pervicacity (pér-vi-káshus-ness, pér-vi-kásh'-ti), *n.* The state of being *pervicacious*; stubbornness; wilful obstinacy. *Bentley*.

Pervicacy (pér-vi-ka-si), *n.* Pervicacity. **Pervigilation** (pér-vi-gí-láshon), *n.* [*L. pervigilatio*, from *pervigilo*, to watch all night—*per*, through, and *vigilo*, to watch.] A careful watching. *Bailey*.

Pervinke, *n.* The plant periwinkle. *Chaucer*.

Pervious (pér-vi-us), *a.* [*L. pervius*—*per*, through, and *via*, a way. See *WAY*.] 1. Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. 'Such a *pervious* substance as the brain.' *Glanville*. 'The spacious doors . . . *pervious* to winds and open every way.' *Pope*. 'A country *pervious* to the arms and authority of a conqueror.' *Gibbon*.—2. Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Pervading; permeating. [Rare.]

This little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This fluttering motion which we call the mind. *Prior*.

Perviousness (pér-vi-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being *pervious*, of admitting passage, or of being penetrated; as, the *perviousness* of glass to light.

Pervis (pér-vis), *n.* Same as *Parvis*.

Pery, *n.* A pear-tree or its fruit. *Chaucer*. **Pesade** (pe-sád'), *n.* [*Fr. pesade*, from *peser*, to weigh.] In the *manège*, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.

Pesage (pes'-aj), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *peser*, to weigh. See *POISE*.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise. *Craig*.

Pesane, *n.* In *anc. armour*, see *PUSANE*.

Pesanted (pes'-ant-ed), *a.* [*Fr. pesant*, heavy.] Heavy; hence, dull; stupid; debased; enslaved. 'Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control.' *Marston*.

Peschito, **Peshito** (pesht'-tò), *a.* *Lit.* single or true. A term applied to a Syrian translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by a Christian in the second half of the second century, and possesses high authority, especially in regard to the New Testament, of which it was probably the first translation that was made. Four of the catholic epistles and the Revelation of St. John are wanting.

Pese, *n.* Peace. *Chaucer*.

Pesen, *n. pl.* Peas. *Chaucer*.

Peakily (pes'-ki-ly), *adv.* Very; extremely; confoundingly. *Haliburton*. [American.]

Peaky (pes'-ki), *a.* (Perhaps from *pesty*, from *pest*, by a change the opposite of that in *nasty* for *naky*.) Troublesome; annoying; plagu; great; exceeding. [American.]

Peso (pé-sò), *n.* [*Sp.*] A dollar; a term used in the Spanish states of South America.

Pessary (pes'-a-ri), *n.* [*L. pessarium, pessum*, a pessary.] In *med.* (a) an emollient stimulant, astrigent, aperient, or some similar medicine, dropped upon wool or cotton, and applied to some internal surface; (b) an instrument made, in various forms, of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus.

Pessimism (pes'im-izm), *n.* [*L. pessimus*, the worst.] The opinion or doctrine that maintains the most unfavourable view of everything in nature, and that the present state of things only tends to evil: opposed to *optimism*. *Sydney Smith*.

Pessimist (pes'im-ist), *n.* One who believes in or upholds the doctrine of pessimism.

Pessimize (pes'im-iz), *v. t.* To hold or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist. *Sat. Rev.*

Pessomanicy (pes'ò-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. pessona*, a pebble, and *manteria*, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles.

Pest (pest), *n.* [*Fr. peste, L. pestis*, a plague, a pest.] 1. Plague; pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles

The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope*.

2. Anything very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a mischievous or destructive person. 'A *pest* and public enemy.' *South*.

Of all virtues, justice is the best;

Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Wallar*.

Pestalozzian (pes-ta-lòt'-si-an), *a.* Applied to a system of elementary education instituted by a Swiss philanthropist named *Pestalozzi*. This system addressed itself immediately to the sensations and conceptions of children, effecting their education by constantly calling all their powers into exercise.

Pester (pestér), *v. t.* (O. *Fr. empestre*, Mod. *Fr. empestre*, originally to shackle the feet of a horse at pasture, to entangle, embarrass, from *L. L. pastorium*, foot-shackles, from *pastor*, a shepherd, from *pascu*, *pastum*, to

feed. See *PASTER*. The meaning has probably been influenced by *pest*, a plague.) 1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations. 'Hath not failed to *pester* us with message.' *Shak*.

A multitude of scribes daily *pester* the world with their unsufferable stuff. *Dryden*.

2. To crowd annoyingly; to encumber; to fill or cram.

All rivers and pools would be so *pestered* full with fishes that a man would see nothing else. *Holland*.

His (Shakspere's) whole style is so *pestered* with figurative expressions, that it is as affected as it is obscure. *Dryden*.

Pesterer (pes'tér-ér), *n.* One who pesters; one who troubles or harasses.

Pesterment (pes'tér-ment), *n.* The act of pestering; or the state of being *pestered*; annoyance; worry; vexation. *Franklin*.

Pestiferous (pes'tér-us), *a.* Apt to *pester*; encumbering; burdensome. *Bacon*.

Pest-house (pest'hous), *n.* An hospital for persons infected with the plague or other pestilential disease. 'As if a man should go to a *pest-house* to learn a remedy against the plague.' *South*. 'Some spiritual *pest-house*.' *Caryl*.

Pestiduct (pes'ti-duk't), *n.* [*L. pestis*, pest, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] That which conveys contagion. 'Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others.' *Doane*. [Rare.]

Pestiferous (pes-tif'-ér-us), *a.* [*L. pestis*, plague, and *fero*, to produce.] 1. Pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious; pest-bearing.

It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air. *Arbutnot*.

2. Noxious in any manner; mischievous; venomous; malignant.

You have so traitorously discovered the secrets of your army and made such *pestiferous* reports of men very nobly held. *Shak*.

Pestiferously (pes-tif'-ér-us-ly), *adv.* In a *pestiferous* manner; pestilentially; noxiously.

Pestilence (pes'ti-lens), *n.* [*L. pestilencia*, from *pestilens*, pestilent, from *pestis*, plague.] 1. The disease called the plague or pest; any contagious and malignant disease that is epidemic and mortal. 'The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness.' *Ps. xci. 6*.

Power like a desolating *pestilence*,
Pollutes what'er it touches. *Shelley*.

2. Pestilential quality; what is pestilential or *pestiferous*.

When my eyes beheld Olivia first
Methought she purged the air of *pestilence*. *Shak*.

3. That which is morally pestilent or destructive; what is noxious or produces evil of any kind.

Profligate habits carry *pestilence* into the bosom of domestic society. *J. M. Mason*.

Pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *a.* [*L. pestilens*, from *pestis*, plague.] 1. Pestilential. 'A foul and *pestilent* congregation of vapours.' *Shak*. 2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; of evil effect or influence.

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine. *Swift*.

3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt; as, a *pestilent* fellow. 'A *pestilent* knave.' *Shak*.—4. Used adverbially to intensify the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* fine,

His beard no bigger than thin,
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suckling*.

Pestilential (pes-ti-len'-shal), *a.* 1. Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious and deadly disease; as, a *pestilential* fever.—2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; *pestiferous*. 'Pestilential vapours, stench and smok.' *Addison*.—3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. 'As Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a *pestilential* heresy.' *Buckle*.

Pestilentially (pes-ti-len'-shal-ly), *adv.* Pestilentially. *Quart. Rev.*

Pestilentialness (pes-ti-len'-shal-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being *pestilential*.

Pestilentious (pes-ti-len'-shal), *a.* Pestilential.

Pestilently (pes'ti-lent-ly), *adv.* 1. In a pestilential manner; mischievously; destructively. 'The pretence of making people sagacious, and *pestilently* wicked.' *Echard*.—2. Excessively; in a huge degree.

Pestilentness (pes'ti-lent-ness), *n.* The quality of being pestilent.

Pestillation (pes-ti-láshon), *n.* [*From L. pistillum*, Eng. *pestle*.] The act of pounding

and bruising in a mortar *Sir T. Browne*.
Written also *Pestilence*. [Rare.]
Pestle (petl), n. [O. Fr. *pestil*, from L. *pestilium*, a pestle, from *pinus*, *pinum*, to turn, to pound.] An instrument for pounding and bruising substances in a mortar. — 2. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, from the similarity in shape.

Yet I can eat my Galle's dieting
A pestle of a hawk or plover's wing. *Sp. Hall.*

3. The short staff of a constable or bailiff.

One whiff at these pester-butted shoulder clappers, to try whether the chopping-halls or their pestles were the better weapons. *Chapman.*

Pestle (petl), v. t. pret. & pp. *pestled*; ppr. *pestling*. To break or pulverise with a pestle.

While another is chewing the stick of a few last grapes, in his cell.

To *pestle* a poison'd poison behind his crimson light. *Tennyson.*

Pestle (petl), v. i. To use a pestle. 'It will be such a pestling device.' *R. Johnson*. [Rare.]

Pet (pet), n. [Derivation uncertain—possibly an abbreviated form of *petulant* or *petulance*.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent. 'In a pet of temperance feed on pulse.' *Milton*. 'In a pet she started up.' *Tennyson*.

Like given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a pet, nor whined away in love. *Henry Collier.*

Pet (pet), n. [Uncertain. Possibly a child or animal apt to take pets or fits of ill-humour, or perhaps from *pet*, little.] 1. A coddle lamb, a lamb brought up by hand. 2. A fondling, any animal fondled and indulged. 3. A darling, a favourite child, one who is fondled and treated with excessive kindness. *Diary.*

Pet (pet), v. t. pret. & pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. 1. To treat as a pet, to fondle, to indulge. 2. To make ill-humoured, to pique, to offend. *Henry Brooks*. [Rare.]

Pet (pet), s. *Petted*; favourite; as, a pet lamb, a pet theory.

Pet (pet), v. i. To take offence, to be peevish or in bad humour.

He, sure, is quassy touched that must pet, and pull, at such a trivial circumstance. *Falsham.*

Petal (petal), n. [Fr. *petale*, from Gr. *petalon*, a leaf, from *petalos*, spread out, expanded.] In bot. a flower leaf, one of the separate parts of a corolla (which see).

Petaled (petald), a. Having petals generally used in composition, as, many-petaled.

Petaliform (pe-tal'f-orm), a. In bot. shaped like a petal; petaloid.

Petaline (petal-in), a. In bot. pertaining to a petal, attached to a petal, resembling a petal, as, a petaline nectary.

Petalion (petal-ion), n. [Or *petaliones* See *PETAL*.] A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which persons considered dangerous to the state were condemned to banishment for five years. The mode was to give their votes by writing the name of the suspected citizen on a leaf *Petalion* in Syracuse answered to ostracism in Athens. See *OSTRACISM*.

Petalite (petal-it), n. [Or *petalon*, a leaf.] A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure, its colour milk-white or shaded with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia, and contains five or six per cent of the latter alkali. When by itself, it melts with difficulty, but with borax, it fuses into a colourless glass. It is found in Sweden and North America. The alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral.

Petaloid (petal-oid), a. [Or *petalon*, a leaf, and *oides*, form.] Having the form of a petal; resembling petals in texture and colour.

Petaloiden (pet-a-loi'd-en), n. pl. In bot. a sub-class of monocotyledons, consisting of plants having usually a perianth consisting either of verticillate leaves, which may sometimes be separated into calyx and corolla, and are often coloured (petaloid), or of a few whorled scales. *Mal'four*.

Petalomania (pet-a-lo-ma'nia), n. [Or *petalon*, a leaf, and *mania*, madness.] In bot. an undue or abnormal multiplication, reproduction, or alteration of petals. *M. J. Berkeley*.

Petalous (petal-us), a. In bot. having petals;

petaled, as, a petalous flower: opposed to *dyspetalous*.

Petard (pe-tar'), n. Same as *Petard*.

Petard (pe-tar'), n. [Fr. *petard*, from *peter*,

Firing a Petard.

to break wind behind, to bounce, from L. *peto*, *petivum*, with same sense.] An engine of war made of metal, to be loaded with powder and fired on a madrier or plank, and formerly used to break gates, barricades, draw bridges, and the like by explosion. See *MADRIER*. — *Heist with his own petard*, caught in his own trap; involved in the danger he meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Heist with his own petard. *Shak.*

Petardier, **Petardier** (pe-tar-dier'), n. One who manages a petard.

Petasites (pet-a-si'tes), n. [Or *petasitis*, from *petasos* a broad brimmed hat.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae. *P. vulgaris* (the better burr) is a British plant growing in wet meadows and by river sides. It has very large heart-shaped leaves, two or even three feet in diameter, which are not developed until after the panicle of purplish flower-heads has appeared.

Petatus (pet-a'tus), n. [Or, *petasos*.] 1. A broad brimmed hat. — 2. The winged cap of Mercury. — 3. In arch., a capote in the form of a broad brimmed hat.

Petate (pe-ta'te), n. The Central American name for dried palm-leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats.

Petaurist (pe-ta'rist), n. [Or *petauriscus*, a vaulter, a rope dancer, from *petaurus*, a rooster for birds, a pole.] A marauder of the genus *Petaurus* (which see).

Petaurus (pe-ta'rus), n. A genus of marsupial animals, natives of Australia. See *FLYING PHALANGER*.

Pet-cock (pet'kok), n. In mach. (a) a little faucet at the end of a steam-cylinder, to allow the escape of water of condensation. (b) A valve or tap in the delivery-pipe of a pump, to show if it is working.

Petechia (pe-tet'ki-a), n. [L. *petechia*, from L. *petechia*, a scab, an eruption.] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fever.

Petechial (pe-tet'ki-al), a. In med. having livid spots or petechiae. — A petechial fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

Peter-boat (pe'ter-bot'), n. A fishing-boat; a small boat shaped alike at stem and stern, and which may be rowed with either end foremost at pleasure.

Petrel (pe'ter-el), n. A petrel.

Peterero (pe-te-ré-ro), n. Same as *Pederero*.

Peter-man (pe'ter-man), n. [From the occupation of St. Peter.] A fisherman. [An old term used on the Thames.]

Yet his skin is too thick 't would make good bait
for a Peter-man to catch salmon in. *Southey*

Peter-pence (pe'ter-pens), n. pl. A tribute originally collected in several of the western kingdoms of Europe, and offered to the popes, who are considered by the Roman Catholics as the successors of St. Peter. The first idea of an annual tribute seems to have originated from England before the Norman conquest and appears to have been collected from every householder about St. Peter's Day for the support of an English college or hospice in Rome. It was finally abolished by Elizabeth. This contribution was sometimes called also *Rain-scot*. After

the French revolution of 1848, and more particularly after the total annexation of the Papal States to the Kingdom of Italy, strenuous efforts have been made to revive a voluntary annual tribute under this name in various parts of Europe, and these efforts have met with considerable success in France, Belgium, England, and Ireland. Called also *Peter's Pence*.

Peter's-bash (pe'ters-bash), n. A name given to the haddock, from the spots on either side being supposed to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. It is also sometimes given to the sea-bream (*Pagellus*) and the John Dory (*Zeus faber*), both having similar marks.

Peterham (pe'ter-ham), n. [After Lord Peterham, who set the fashion of wearing it.] 1. The name of a great-coat formerly fashionable. — 2. The heavy, rough-napped woollen cloth of which such greatcoats were made.

Petiolar (peti-ô-lar'), n. In bot. pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it, growing on or supported by a petiole, as, a petiolar lambril, a petiolar bud, a petiolar gland.

Petiolary (peti-ô-la-ri'), n. Same as *Petiolar*.

Petiolate, **Petioled** (peti-ô-lat, peti-ô-ld), a. Having a petiole, as, a petiolate leaf.

Petiole (peti-ô-l'), n. [Fr., from L. *petiolus*, a dim. from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] In bot. a leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of the leaf which connects the leaf with the branch or stem.

Petiolulate (peti-ô-lu-lat'), a. In bot. a term applied to a leaflet supported by its own petiole or foot-stalk.

Petiolule (peti-ô-lu-l'), n. [A dim. of *petiole*.] In bot. a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the lamellae of compound leaves.

Petit (peti'), n. [Fr.; a word of uncertain origin, comp. O. L. *petitus*, thin, slender, small, *petit*, small, *petit*, a point.] Petty, inferior. The spelling *petit* for *petty* is used in sundry legal phrases. — *Petit constable*, an inferior civil officer subordinate to the high constable. — *Petit jury*, a jury of twelve freeholders who are summoned to try causes at the bar of a court; so called in distinction from the grand-jury, which tries the truth of indictments. — *Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount, opposed to *grand larceny*. The distinction between *petit* and *grand larceny* is now abolished. — *Petit serjeant*, in *King's law*, the tenure of lands of the crown, by the service of rendering annually some implements of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, &c. — *Petit treason*, the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender was duty or allegiance, as for a servant to kill his master, a wife her husband, or the like. As a name for a specific offence the term is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.

Petit-basane (peti-bô-m), n. [Fr. *petit*, little, and *basane*, balsam.] The name given in the West Indies to a liquor obtained from *Croton tiglium*.

Petition (pe-tish'on), n. [L. *petitio*, *petitio*, from *peto*, *petitum*, to seek, ask, make for, attack.] 1. An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power, also a particular request or article among several in a prayer. — *This last petition heard of all last prayer*. *Dryden*.

Let my life be given at my petition and my people
at my request. *Est. vi. 3.*

I will go and sit beside the doors,
And make a mid petition night and day. *Tennyson.*

2. A formal written request or supplication, particularly, a written application from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favour, grant, right, or mercy. — A paper containing such a supplication or solicitation. The term is applied to sundry documentary applications employed in legal proceedings, as a petition or application in writing addressed to the lord-chancellor or the master of the rolls, a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy or for a divorce.

Petition of right, (a) a petition for obtain-

oil, pound, it, be shure: y. be foy

any possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property the petitioners suggesting such a right as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition. (3) In *King* has a parliamentary declaration of the rights and liberties of the people, assented to by Charles I. in the beginning of his reign.

Petition (pē-tish'ən), *v. t.* 1. To make a request or prayer to, ask from, to entreat, to beseech.

The number petitions now pestered to become more than the greatest gift that could be given.

2. To address a written or printed petition or application to, as to a sovereign or legislative body for some favour or right, as, to petition government for the redress of grievances.

Petitionarily (pē-tish'ən-ē-ri-ly), *adv.* By way of begging the question. *See* **Petitionary** (pē-tish'ən-ē-ri), *a.* 1. Offering a petition, supplicatory.

Parson Remond and the petitionary countess. *Shel.*

2. Containing a petition or request.

Petitionary prayer belongs only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

Petitioner (pē-tish'ən-er), *a.* A person cited to defend against a petition.

Petitioner (pē-tish'ən-er), *a.* 1. One that presents a petition, either verbal or written. 2. In *King* has an opponent of the court party in the time of Charles II., an addresser (which see).

Petition principle (pē-tish'ən-prin-sip-ē), *n.* 1. A begging of the urinals or question.) In *lay* a species of v. consists in tacitly as to be proved as a p. by which it is to be a thing for less an from it as such, as proved before any done from it begging the question.

Petit-maitre (pē-tē-mā-trē), *a.* (Fr., a little master.) A spouse before that dangles about females a top, a coxcomb.

Petitory (pē-tē-ri), *a.* [L. *petitorius*. *See* **Petition**.] Pertaining, relating, begging.

An hypothesis is probable in proportion as it involves nothing petitory, odious, imprudent. *See* *It's* *in* *modum*.

--**Petitory actions**, in *Scots* law, actions by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer. All actions on personal contracts by which the creditor has become bound to pay or to perform, are petitory actions.

Petraria (pē-trā-ri-ā), *a.* (Named by Linnaeus in honour of J. Petrus, F.R.S., a London apothecary.) A genus of plants, nat. order *Primulaceae*. The species are West Indian herbs, and in pastures are troublesome weeds, giving an unpleasant flavour to the milk of cows which feed upon them. *P. officinalis* (guinea-ban wood), which is found also throughout South America, has a strong smell of garlic, and its juice is extremely acrid.

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* Same as **Petrus**. **Petrus** (pē-trōs), *a.* [L. *petrus*, from *petra*, a stone.] A machine used by the ancients for throwing stones.

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* Nitro; sulphur. 'Petrus made of impure and grosser petr.' *See* *Petrus*.

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone. *Petrus* (Bar).

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* [Dim. of *Petrus*, in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea.] The common name of the web-footed aquatic birds of the family *Procellariidae*, closely resembling the gulls, but having a rudimentary hinder toe, and the upper mandible strongly hooked. The petrels are nocturnal or crepuscular in their habits, breed in holes in the rocks, lay but one egg, and are at most all of small size and more or less sombre plumage. They are found in every part of the world, on the coast at great distances from land, and generally in stormy weather. The smaller species are well-known to sailors under the name of storm birds, and Mother Carey's chickens. The term stormy petrel is more exclusively applied to the *Phaethon* genus, the fulmar petrel is *Phaethon* genus. The stormy petrel seems to run in a remarkable manner along the surface of the sea, where it picks up its food, which generally consists of small fish, crustaceans, molluscs,

Seating alga, &c. The appearance of these birds is considered by sailors to presage a storm. *See* **PROCELLARIIDAE**.



Stormy Petrel (*Phaethon pelagicus*)

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* The same as **Petrus**, or **Petrus**. **Petrus** (pē-trōs), *a.* The process of changing into stone. *See* **Petrification**.

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* [Or *petra*, L. *petra* a stone.] Converting into stone, changing into stony hardness. *See* *Petrus*.

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* [See **Petrus**.] 1. The state of being petrified, the process of changing into stone, the conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone or a body of stony hardness.

When the water in which wood is lodged is slightly impregnated with petroleum, the petrification is very slowly taking place. *A. Brown.*

2. That which is converted into stone, organized matter rendered hard by deposit of a stony substance in its cavity; a fossil. 2. *Petrification* the state of being petrified, fixed, or paralyzed, as by fear, astonishment, and the like.

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* 1. Pertaining to petrification. *See* **Petrus**. 2. Having power to petrify or to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* Capable of being petrified.

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* Having power to petrify or to convert into stone. 'Death with his moon petrifies.' Milton. 'The petrified mass of the old destroyer.' De Quincey.

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* To petrify by heat.

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* 1. The act or process of petrifying. 2. That which is petrified, a petrification. 3. Oldenry, calcification. *See* **Petrus**.

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* 1. To petrify, *petrification* [L. *petra*, a stone or rock, and *petra*, to make.] 1. To convert into stone or stony substance, as animal or vegetable matter.

North of Oahu, there is a river that petrifies any bit of wood or bone. *A. W. Mason.*

2. *Petrification* to make callous or obsolete, as, to petrify the heart. 'And petrify a genius to a dunce.' Pope. (b) To paralyze or stupefy with fear or amazement, as, to petrify one with astonishment.

The poor petrified journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing in kind, positive self-conceit as given, absolutely dominated both sides of stairs. *De Quincey.*

Petrification (pē-trī-fah'shun), *a.* To become stone or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by means of calcareous or other deposits in its cavity; hence, to change into stony hardness or rigidity.

Like *Nitro* we mostly grow. *Dryden.*

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* Relating to St. Peter; as, the *Petrus* apostle. -- *Petrus* (Bar), the literary name of Roma, which tradition maintained to have been drawn up by St. Peter.

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock, and *petra*, a vessel.] A genus of the kangaroo family, frequenting the most precipitous rocky mountains during the day, only descending into the valleys to feed in the early morning or late in the evening. The bush-tailed rock wallaby (*P. penicillatus*) is exceedingly agile, leaping from rock to rock like a chamois, and alighting in safety on particularly narrow ledges. It is

about 24 feet long, gregarious in its habits. Its flesh is excellent. A very graceful little species is the short-eared rock kangaroo (*P. breviceps*), also frequenting the most inaccessible rocks.

Petrographer (pē-trō-grā-fer), *a.* One who studies petrography, one versed in the study of rocks.

Petrographic, **Petrographical** (pē-trō-grā-fik, pē-trō-grā-fik), *a.* Of or pertaining to petrography.

While no petrographical system could be established without the aid of chemical analysis, the microscope had now become of the most essential service in the study of rocks. *Leider.*

Petrography (pē-trō-grā-fer), *a.* [Or *petra*, a stone, and *graphein*, to write, to describe.] 1. The art of writing on stone. 2. The study of rocks, a scientific description of rocks, specifically, that department of geology which investigates the mineralogical constitution of rocks, petrology.

Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* Same as **Petrus**.

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Petrus (pē-trōs), *a.* Same as **Petrus**.

and bruising to a mortar. *Str T Browne*.
Written also *Pistillation*. [Rare.]

Pestle (pest'l), n. [O Fr. *pestel*, from L. *pestilium*, a pestle, from *pusio*, *pusio*, to bruise, to pound.] 1 An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. — 2 The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, from the similarity in shape.

Yet I can not my Colles's distilling
A pestle of a bark or plover's wing. *Sp. Hall*

2. The short staff of a constable or bailiff.

One while at these pewter buttoned shoulder-clappers,
to try whether this chopping-knife or their pestles
were the better weapons. *Chapman*

Pestle (pest'l), v. t. pret. & pp. *pestled*; ppr. *pestling*. To break or pulverize with a pestle.

While another is cheating the dick of a few last grapes,
as he sits

To *pestle* a poison'd peltum behind his crimson night.

Pestle (pest'l), v. i. To use a pestle. 'It will be such a *pestling* device.' *B. Jonson*. [Rare.]

Pet (pet), n. [Derivation uncertain, possibly an abbreviated form of *petulant* or *petulance*.] A slight fit of petulance or fretful discontent. 'In a pet of temperance food on pulse.' *Milton*. 'In a pet she started up.' *Tennyson*.

Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a pet, nor whined away in love.

Jeremy Collier

Pet (pet), n. [Uncertain. Possibly a child or animal apt to take pet or fit of ill-humour; or perhaps from Fr *petit*, little.] 1 A coddle lamb, a lamb brought up by hand. 2 A fondling, any animal fondled and indulged. — 3 A darling, a favourite child, one who is fondled and treated with excessive kindness. *Dickens*

Pet (pet), v. t. pret. & pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. 1 To treat as a pet, to fondle; to indulge. 2 To make ill-humoured; to pique; to offend. *Henry Brooke*. [Rare.]

Pet (pet), n. A petted, favourite; as, a pet lamb, a pet theory.

Pet (pet), v. i. To take offence; to be peevish or in bad humour.

He, sure, is queerly stomached that must pet, and pique, at such a trivial circumstance. *Faithorn*

Petal (pet'al), n. [Fr *petale*, from Gr *petalon*, a leaf, from *petalos*, spread out, expanded.] In bot. a flower leaf, one of the separate parts of a corolla (which see).

Petaled (pet'al), a. Having petals generally used in composition, as, many-petaled.

Petaliform (pe-tal'i-form), n. In bot. shaped like a petal, petaloid.

Petaline (pet'al-in), a. In bot. pertaining to a petal, attached to a petal, resembling a petal, as, a *petaline* nectary.

Petalism (pet'al-izm), n. [Or *petalismos* see *Petrat*.] A form of sentence among the ancient Agræans, by which persons considered dangerous to the state were condemned to banishment for five years. The mode was to give their votes by writing the name of the suspected citizen on a leaf. *Petalism* in Syracuse answered to ostracism in Athens. See *OSTRACISM*.

Petalite (pet'al-it), n. [Or *petalium*, a leaf.] A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure, its colour milk-white or shaded with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia, and contains five or six per cent of the latter alkali. When by itself, it melts with difficulty, but with borax, it fuses into a colourless glass. It is found in Sweden and North America. The alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral.

Petaloid (pet'al-oid), n. [Or *petalium*, a leaf, and *oides*, form.] Having the form of a petal, resembling petals in texture and colour.

Petaloidium (pet-a-loi-de-um), n. pl. In bot. a sub-class of monocotyledons, consisting of plants having usually a perianth consisting either of verticillate leaves, which may sometimes be separated into calyx and corolla, and are often coloured (petaloid), or of a few whorled scales. *Bailfleur*

Petalomania (pet'al-o-mā-ni-a), n. [Or *petalium*, a leaf, and *mania*, madness.] In bot. an undue or abnormal multiplication, repression, or alteration of petals. *M J Brerley*

Petalous (pet'al-ous), a. In bot. having petals;

petaled; as, a *petalous* flower; opposed to *apetalous*.

Petard (pe-tar'), n. Same as *Petard*.

Petard (pe-tard'), n. [Fr *petard*, from *petre*,

Firing a Petard.

to break wind behind, to bounce, from L. *petra*, *petitum*, with same sense.] An engine of war made of metal, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madder or plank, and formerly used to break gates, barricades, draw bridges, and the like by explosion. See *VIADUCT*. — *Used with his own petard*, caught in his own trap, involved in the danger he meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hurt with his own petard. *Shak*

Petardier, **Petardier** (pe-tar-dēr'), n. One who manages a petard.

Petasites (pet-a-si'tes), n. [Gr. *petasios*, from *petasos*, a broad brimmed hat.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *P. vulgaris* (the butter burr) is a British plant growing in wet meadows and by river sides. It has very large heart-shaped leaves, two or even three feet in diameter, which are not developed until after the panicle of purple flower-heads has appeared.

Petasus (pet'a-sus), n. [Gr. *petasos*.] 1 A broad brimmed hat. 2 The winged cap of Mercury. 3 In arch. a cupola in the form of a broad-brimmed hat.

Petate (pe-tā'te), n. The Central American name for dried palm-leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats.

Petaurist (pe-tā-rist), n. [Or *petauristes*, a vaulter, a rope-dancer, from *petauron*, a roost for birds, a pole.] A marsupial of the genus *Petaurus* (which see).

Petaurus (pe-tā-urs), n. A genus of marsupial animals, natives of Australia. See *FLYING-PHALANGER*.

Pet-cock (pet'kok), n. In mech. (a) A HHHH lance at the end of a steam-cylinder, to allow the escape of water of condensation. (b) A valve or tap in the delivery-pipe of a pump, to show if it is working.

Peteckia (pe-tē'ki-a), n. pl. [L. *peteekia*, It. *peteckia* from L. *petaga*, a scab, an eruption.] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fever.

Peteckial (pe-tē'ki-al), a. In med. having livid spots or *peteckia*. — A *peteckial* fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

Peter-boat (pe'ter-bōt), n. A fishing-boat; a small boat shaped alike at stem and stern, and which may be rowed with either end foremost at pleasure.

Petral (pe'ter-al), n. A petrel.

Peterero (pe-te-rē-rō), n. Same as *Pederero*. **Peter-man** (pe'ter-man), n. [From the occupation of St. Peter.] A fisherman. (An old term used on the Thames.)

Yet his skin is too thick, 't would make good bread
for a Peter man to catch salmon in. *Southey*

Peter-pence (pe'ter-pens), n. pl. A tribute originally collected in several of the western kingdoms of Europe and offered to the popes, who are considered by the Roman Catholics as the successors of St. Peter. The first idea of an annual tribute seems to have originated from England before the Norman conquest, and appears to have been collected from every household about St. Peter's Day for the support of an English college or house in Rome. It was finally abolished by Elizabeth. This contribution was sometimes called also *Romer-rod*. After

the French revolution of 1648, and more particularly after the total annexation of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy, strenuous efforts have been made to revive a voluntary annual tribute under this name in various parts of Europe, and these efforts have met with considerable success in France, Belgium, England, and Ireland. Called also *Peter's Pence*.

Peter's-fish (pe'ter-fish), n. A name given to the haddock, from the spots on either side being supposed to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. It is also sometimes given to the sea-bream (*Pagellus*) and the John Dory (*Zeus faber*), both having similar marks.

Peterham (pe'tar-sham), n. [After Lord Peterham, who set the fashion of wearing it.] 1 The name of a great-coat formerly fashionable. 2 The heavy, rough-napped woollen cloth of which such greatcoats were made.

Petiolar (pet'i-ō-lār), n. In bot. pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it, growing on or supported by a petiole, as, a *petiolar* tendril, a *petiolar* bud, a *petiolar* gland.

Petiolary (pet'i-ō-lār-ī), n. Same as *Petiolar*.

Petiolate, **Petioled** (pet'i-ō-lāt, pet'i-ōl'd), a. Having a petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

Petiole (pet'i-ōl), n. [Fr. from L. *petiolus*, a dim. from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] In bot. a leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of a leaf which connects the leaf with the branch or stem.

Petiolulate (pet'i-ō-lāt-lār), a. In bot. a term applied to a leaflet supported by its own petioles or foot-stalks.

Petiolule (pet'i-ōl-ūl), n. [A dim. of *petiole*.] In bot. a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

Petit (pet'i), n. [Fr.; a word of uncertain origin, comp. O L. *petitus*, thin, slender; and W. *petit*, small, *petit*, a point.] Petty; inferior. The spelling *petit* for *petty* is used in sundry legal phrases.—*Petit constable*, an inferior civil officer subordinate to the high constable.—*Petit jury*, a jury of twelve freeholders who are impelled to try causes at the bar of a court; so called in distinction from the *grand-jury*, which tries the truth of indictments.—*Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount; opposed to *grand larceny*. The distinction between *petit* and *grand larceny* is now abolished.—*Petit serjeanty*, in Eng. law, the tenure of lands of the crown, by the service of rendering annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, &c.—*Petit treason*, the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender owes duty or subjection, as for a servant to kill his master, a wife her husband, or the like. As a name for a specific offence the term is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.

Petit-baume (pē-tō-bōm), n. [Fr. *petit*, little, and *baume*, balsam.] The name given in the West Indies to a liquor obtained from *Croton bala-myrrum*.

Petition (pe-tish'ion), n. [L. *petitio*, *petitum*, from *peto*, *petitur*, to seek, ask, make for, attack.] 1 An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal application, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power, also a particular request or article among several in a prayer. 'This last petition heard of all her prayer.' *Dryden*.

Let my life be given at my petition and my people
at my request. *Est. vii. 3*

I will go and sit beside the throne,
And make a will *petition* night and day.

Petition (pe-tish'ion), n. [L. *petitio*, *petitum*, from *peto*, *petitur*, to seek, ask, make for, attack.] 1 An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal application, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power, also a particular request or article among several in a prayer. 'This last petition heard of all her prayer.' *Dryden*. 2 A formal written request or supplication, particularly, a written application from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favour, grant, right, or mercy.—3 A paper containing such a supplication or solicitation. The term is applied to sundry documentary applications employed in legal proceedings, as a petition or application in writing addressed to the lord-chancellor or the master of the rolls, a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy or for a divorce.—*Petition of right*, (a) a petition for obtain-

Pâte, fr. fat, fall. mé met, har; pine, pin. note, not, move. tôle, tul, hull.

oil, pound; u, Ac. alone; f, Ac. top.

pore bone and to the occipital bone.—*Petro-occipital suture*, a suture or deep groove formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal bone with the occipital bone. *Dunghison*.

Petroselinum (pet'rō-sē-lī'num), *n.* [*Gr. petra*, rock, and *selinon*, parsley.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which one species, *P. sativum* (common parsley), grows wild on rocks and old walls, and is extensively cultivated, being highly esteemed as a culinary herb. See **PARSLEY**.

Petrostiles (pet'rō-sī'leks), *n.* [*L. petra*, a stone, and *stiles*, flint.] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact felspar.

Petrosiliceous (pet'rō-sī-lī'ahus), *a.* Consisting of petrostiles; as, *petrosiliceous* breccias.

Petro-sphenoidal (pet'rō-sfē-nōid'al), *a.* [*L. petra*, a rock, and *E. sphenoidal*.] In anat. belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.—*Petro-sphenoidal suture*, the small suture formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid. *Dunghison*.

Petrous (pē'trus), *a.* [*L. petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] 1. Like stone; hard; stony. 2. In anat. of or pertaining to that portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated.

Pettah (pet'tā), *n.* [*Hind. peth*.] The suburb of a fortified town; the town outside a fort. [*Anglo-Indian*.]

Pettichaps (pet'ti-chaps), *n.* Same as *Pettichaps*.

Petticoat (pet'ti-kōt), *n.* [From *petty*, short, small, and *coat*.] 1. A loose undergarment worn by females, depending from the waist, and covering the lower limbs. 'Like fringe upon a petticoat.' *Shak*.

Her feet, beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice stole in and out. *Suckling*.

Hence — 2. A woman. 'Disarmed — defined by a petticoat. . . . What! afraid of a woman!' *W. H. Ainsworth*. — *Petticoat government*, female government, either political or domestic; female home rule.

Pettifog (pet'ti-fog), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *pettified*; ppr. *pettifying*. [*Petty*, and *Prov. E. fog*, to seek gain by mean practices.] To play the pettifier; to do small business as a lawyer. *Butler*.

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Your pettifoggers damn their souls
To share with knaves in cheating foils. *Hudibras*.

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Pettiness (pet'ti-nēs), *n.* The state of being petty; smallness; littleness.

Pettish (pet'tish), *a.* Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humour; fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper. 'Testy, pettish, peevish, and ready to snarl.' *Burton*. 'A pettish kind of humour.' *Sterne*.

Came vexed and pettish through her nostrils small. *Keats*.

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Pettitoes (pet'ti-tōz), *n. pl.* [*Petty* and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet in contempt.

Pettie (pet'tī), *n.* A small spade to clean a plough with. *Burns*. [*Scotch*.]

Petto (pet'tō), *n.* [*It.*, from *L. pectus*, the breast.] The breast; hence, in *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

Petty (pet'tī), *a.* [*Fr. petit*. See **PETIT**.] 1. Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as, a *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime. — 2. Having little power or possessions; having little importance; inferior; as, a *petty* prince; a *petty* proprietor.

Many a petty king ere Arthur came
Ruled in this isle. *Tennyson*.

— *Petty averages*, in com. and navig. the accustomed duties of anchorage, pilotage, &c., which, when they occur in the usual

course of the voyage, are not considered as a loss, but as part of the necessary expense. — *Petty bag*, formerly an office in chancery in England, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs, writs of *scire facias*, *conges d'élire* for bishops, &c. — *Petty-cash book*, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered. For *petty constable*, *petty larceny*, *petty treason*, &c., the common form of writing these terms, see the legal form under **PETIT**. — *Petty officer*, an officer in the royal navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army. Petty officers are appointed and can be degraded by the captain of the vessel. — *Petty session*. See **SESSION**. — **SYN.** Little, diminutive, inconsiderable, inferior, trifling, trivial, unimportant, frivolous.

Pettychaps (pet'ti-chaps), *n.* A name given to three or four small species of warblers of the genus *Sylvia*, such as the *S. trochilus* and the *S. sibilatrix*. The latter, from its note sometimes resembling the creak of a grasshopper, is often also called the *grasshopper warbler*.

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Petulance, **Petulaney** (pet'ū-lans, pet'ū-lan-sī), *n.* [*L. petulantia*, *Fr. pétulance*. See **PETULANT**.] Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness.

That which looked like pride in some, and like petulance in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon*.

There appears in our age a pride and petulance in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts*.

She shook from fear, and for her fault she wept
Of petulance. *Tennyson*.

— **Peevishness**, **Petulance**. *Peevishness* implies more permanence of a sour fretful temper, *petulance* more temporary or capricious irritation.

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His enemies . . . said that he consulted his personal safety even in his most petulant moods. *Macaulay*.

Had he not been made the victim of her petulant caprice. *W. Black*.

— **Captious**, **Cavilling**, **Petulant**. See under **CAPTIOUS**. — **SYN.** Irritable, ill-humoured, peevish, cross, fretful.

Petulantly (pet'ū-lant-lī), *adv.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; with saucy pettiness.

It is the most enormous sauciness that can be imagined, to speak petulantly or perty concerning Him. *Barrow*.

Petulidity (pe-tū-lī-tī), *n.* The state or quality of being petulous; wantonness; frikiness. *Bp. Hall*.

Petulous (pe-tū'lus), *a.* [*L. petulus*, from *peto*, lit. butting with the horns.] Wanton; friking. 'Petulous rams.' *J. V. Cane*.

Petunia (pē-tū-nī-a), *n.* [*Brazil. petun*, tobacco.] A genus of American herbaceous plants, nat. order Solanaceae, nearly allied to tobacco. They are much prized by horticulturists for the beauty of their flowers.

Petuntse, **Petuntze** (pē-tun'tsē, pē-tun'tzē), *n.* The Chinese name for what is thought by geologists to be a partially decomposed granite used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Petworth-marble (pet'wérth-mār-bl), *n.* Also called *Sussex-marble*, from being worked at Petworth in Sussex; a variously coloured limestone occurring in the weald-clay, and composed of the remains of freshwater shells.

Petate (pet'zīt), *n.* An ore of silver and tellurium, consisting of about 61.5 parts of the former to 38 parts of the latter, with traces of gold, and so called in honour of the chemist *Petz*, who analysed it. Called also *Telluride of Silver*.

Peucedanin, **Peucedanine** (pū-sē-da-nīn), *n.* (C₁₅H₁₆O₄) A non-azotized vegetable principle discovered in the root of *Peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort. It forms delicate white prisms, fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether. It is neutral.

Peucedanum (pū-sē-da-num), *n.* [*Gr. peuke-*

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Pentingerian (pū-tīn-gēr-ian), *a.* A term applied to a table of the roads of the ancient Roman world, written on parchment, and found in a library at Speyer in the fifteenth century. It was so named from Conrad *Pentinger*, a native of Augsburg, who was the first to make it generally known. It is supposed to have been constructed about A.D. 226.

Pew (pū), *n.* [*O. Fr. pui*, *Pr. puoi*, a raised place; from *L. podium*, an elevated place, a balcony, a front balcony in an amphitheatre where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, from *Gr. podium*, from *pous*, *podos*, the foot. 1. A fixed seat in a church, inclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions; or an inclosure containing more than one seat. Pews, as now made, are generally narrow, and long enough to accommodate several persons. — 2. † A wooden erection of considerable height, in the shape of a square or parallelogram, formerly used by lawyers, money-lenders, &c.

To this brave man (a scrivener) the knight repairs
For counsel in his law affairs,
And found him mounted in his pew,
With books and money placed for show. *Hudibras*.

Pew (pū), *v. t.* To furnish with pews.

Pewet (pū-wet), *n.* Same as *Pewit*.

Pewfellow (pū-fel-lō), *n.* One who sits in the same pew in church; hence, a companion.

Shak.

Pewit (pū-wīt), *n.* [From *cry*.] 1. The laughing gull or mire-crow. — 2. The lapwing.

Pewit-gull (pū-wīt-gul), *n.* The mire-crow or laughing gull.

Pew-opener (pū-ō-pn-ēr), *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew doors for the congregation.

Pewter (pū'tēr), *n.* [*O. Fr. peutre*, *peautre*, *piastre*, *D. pewter*, also *spealter*, *Sp. peltre*, *It. peltro*, *pewter*. Same as *Spelter* (which see).] 1. An alloy of tin and lead, or of tin with such proportions of lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, or copper as experience has shown to be most conducive to the improvement of its hardness and colour. One of the finest sorts of pewter is composed of 100 parts of tin to 17 parts of antimony, while the common pewter of which beer-mugs and other vessels are made consists of 4 parts of tin and 1 of lead. The kind of pewter of which tea-pots are made (called Britannia metal) is said to be an alloy of equal parts of tin, brass, antimony, and bismuth; but it is believed that the tin greatly preponderates. The sorts known in commerce are plate, triple, and ley pewter. Pewter was formerly in extensive use in domestic utensils or vessels, but being a soft composition and easily melted is now less used. — 2. A vessel or vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, tankards, beer-pots, and other vessels.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter, and brass, and all things that belong
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Pewtery (pū'tēr-ī), *a.* Belonging to or resembling pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

Pexity (pek'sī-tī), *n.* [*L. pexitas*, from *pexus*, woolly, pp. of *pecto*, to comb.] The nap of cloth.

Peyer's Glands (pēr'ēr glandz), *n. pl.* In anat. the clustered glands of the intestines, first discovered by *Peyer*, a Swiss anatomist.

Peytral, † *n.* [See **POITREL**.] The breast-plate of a horse. *Chaucer*.

Peziza (pe-zī'za), *n.* [From *Gr. pezis*, a mushroom without a stalk.] A genus of fungi, including numerous species, some of which are remarkable for their regular cup-like shape and their deep colours.

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pore bone and to the occipital bone.—*Petro-occipital suture*, a suture or deep groove formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal bone with the occipital bone. *Dunglison*.

Petroselinum (pet'rō-sē-lī'num), *n.* [*Gr. petra*, rock, and *selinon*, parsley.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which one species, *P. sativum* (common parsley), grows wild on rocks and old walls, and is extensively cultivated, being highly esteemed as a culinary herb. See PARSLEY.

Petrostiles (pet'rō-sī'leks), *n.* [*L. petra*, a stone, and *stiles*, flint.] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact felspar.

Petrosiliceous (pet'rō-sī-lī'shu), *a.* Consisting of petrosiles; as, *petrosiliceous breccias*.

Petro-sphenoidal (pet'rō-sfē-nōid'al), *a.* [*L. petra*, a rock, and *E. sphenoidal*.] In anat. belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.—*Petro-sphenoidal suture*, the small suture formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid. *Dunglison*.

Petrous (pē'trus), *a.* [*L. petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] 1. Like stone; hard; stony. 2. In anat. of or pertaining to that portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated.

Pettah (pet'tā), *n.* [*Hind. peth*.] The suburb of a fortified town; the town outside a fort. [*Anglo-Indian*.]

Pettichaps (pet'tī-chaps), *n.* Same as *Pettichaps*.

Petticoat (pet'tī-kōt), *n.* [*From petty*, short, small, and *coat*.] 1. A loose under garment worn by females, depending from the waist, and covering the lower limbs. 'Like fringe upon a petticoat.' *Shak*.

Her feet, beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice stole in and out. *Suckling*.

Hence—2. A woman. 'Disarmed—defied by a petticoat. . . . What! afraid of a woman!' *W. H. Ainsworth*.—*Petticoat government*, female government, either political or domestic; female home rule.

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Peyrol, † *n.* [*See POTREL*.] The breast-piece of a horse. *Chaucer*.

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Pezizoid (pez'ī-zōid), *a.* Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza*; having a cup-like shape.

Phenops (par'ô-fs), n. [Gr *psos*, on foot, and *psops*, a pigeon.] The generic name of the albatross (*P. aedon*), a large natural bird, closely allied to the dodo, having, however, longer legs, and the bill less strongly arched. The wings were rudimentary and useless for flight. It was found in the small island of Rodriguez, about 200 miles east of Mauritius, but became extinct about the end of the seventeenth century.

Phenoporus (par'ô-pô-r'us), n. pl. [Gr *psoporus*, going on foot, from *psos*, on foot, and *porus*, to go.] The ground-parakeets, a sub-family of the Paridae. The elegant green-and-black-marked Australian parrot or parakeet, called, from its beauty, *Phenoporus formosus*, belongs to this sub-family.

Phobothamnion (phô-bô-tham'ion), n. pl. [G *phobos*, a pale, and *thamnion*, dwelling, from *thamos*, to build.] The name given by German archaeologists to prehistoric lake-habitations. See **LACUSTRIAN**.

Phonic, **Phonating** (fôn'ik, fôn'ing), n. [Akin *phony* (which see).] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany and the neighboring states. Two phonic of the present German currency are worth a little over an English penny.

Phnos (fâ'is), n. [Gr *phnos*, a lentil.] A genus of leguminous plants, including the bastard vetch.

Phacochora, **Phacochore** (fâ'ô-hô'r), n. [Gr *phakos*, a lentil-shaped wart, from *phakô*, a lentil, and *chore*, a hog.] The wart hog of Africa, a pachydermatous mammal of the genus *Phacochora*, akin to the swine, characterized by a large wart-like excrescence on each side of the face. They are most formidable animals, the tusks of the male projecting 8 or 9 inches beyond the lips, and forming most terrible weapons. *P. aethiops* or *P. aethiops* is known under the Dutch name of the *elefant*. *P. Blumi*, the *haliu* or *horoja*, is called also the *Abessinian phacochore* or *Abessinian wild-boar*.

Phaeops (fâ'ô-ps), n. [Gr *phaios*, a lentil, and *ops*, eye.] A genus of fossil trilobites. *P. latifrons* is characteristic of the Devonian formation, and is all but world-wide in its distribution.

Phaeogam (fâ'ô-gam), n. [Gr *phaios*, to appear and *gamos*, marriage.] A phanerogamous plant opposed to *cryptogam*.

Phaeogamia (fâ'ô-gâ-mi-a), n. Same as *Phaeogam*.

Phaeogamous (fâ'ô-gâ-mus), a. Having manifest flowers, phanerogamous.

Phaeogonism (fâ'ô-gôn'iz-m), n. See **PHANEROGONISM**.

Phaeton (fâ'ô-ton), n. [L *Phaethon*, Or *Phaethon*, a mythological character, who one day obtained leave from his father Helios (the Sun) to drive the chariot of the sun, but being unable to restrain the horses Zeus struck him with a thunderbolt and buried him headlong into the river Po.] 1. An open, four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses. 2. A genus of oceanic birds, the tropic bird (which see).

Phantomia (fâ'ô-mi-a), n. pl. [See above.] The tropic birds, a sub-family of oceanic birds, inhabiting intertropical regions. They are found far out at sea, fly high and with great rapidity. They have short feeble feet and long pointed tail-feathers.

Phagena, **Phagena** (fâ'ô-dâ'na), n. [Gr *phagena*, from *phago*, to eat.] A spreading obtusate alga, an alga which eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

Phagena, **Phagena** (fâ'ô-dâ'nik), n. [Gr *phagena*, from *phago*, to eat.] Pertaining to phagena, of the nature and character of phagena; as, a *phagena* alga or medicine.

Phagena, **Phagena** (fâ'ô-dâ'nik), n. In med. an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

Phagena (fâ'ô-dâ'nik), n. Same as *Phagena*.

Phagena, **Phagena** (fâ'ô-dâ'nik), n. [Gr *phagena*, from *phago*, to eat.] A causing absorption of the flesh, as in phagena, of the nature of phagena.

Phalacrocorax (fâ'ô-kô'rô'aks), n. [Gr *phalacro*, bald headed, and *corax*, a crow, a raven.] The cormorant, a genus of palmated birds. See **CORMORANT**.

Phalacrocorax (fâ'ô-kô'rô'aks), n. Baldness of the head, calvitia. *Dungham*.

Phalangia (fâ'ô'ang), n. [Gr *phalangia*, a

moth.] The genus in which Linnaeus included the moths, now divided into several genera.

Phalange, **Phalangeal** (fâ'ô'ang'gal, fâ'ô'ang'gal), n. [See **PHALANX**.] Belonging to the phalanges or small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phalange (fâ'ô'ang'), n. [Gr *phalangia*.] 1. In anat. a phalanx; one of the small bones of the fingers and toes.

Here is a digit with the full number of phalanges, and there is a digit of which one phalanx has been converted in its growth.

2. In bot. a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments.

Phalangean (fâ'ô'ang'gan), n. Relating to a phalanx; phalangeal.

Phalanger (fâ'ô'ang'ger), n. [Fr. *phalanger* and *phalange*.] The name given to the animals of the genus *Phalanger*, a genus of marsupial quadrupeds inhabiting Australia; also called *phalangers*. The hinder feet have a large opposable thumb, which is nailless, with four toes armed with claws,



Vulpine Phalanger (*Phalanger vulpinus*).

and the two innermost of the toes are joined together almost to the end. The phalangers are nocturnal in their habits, and live in trees, feeding on insects, fruits, leaves, &c. The sooty phalanger or lapin (*P. fuliginosus*), so called from its colour, is pretty common in Tasmania, where it is pursued for its fine soft fur. The vulpine phalanger or vulpine opossum (*P. vulpinus*) is another species common in Australia. — *Flying phalanger* See **FLYING-PHALANGER**.

Phalangian, **Phalangian** (fâ'ô'ang'gian, fâ'ô'ang'gian), n. Same as *Phalangeal*.

Phalangid (fâ'ô'ang'id), n. pl. [Gr *phalangia*, a venomous spider, and *idos*, resemblance, from *phalangia*, a name given to a spider from the long joints of its legs.] A family of Arachnida, called *Harmenium* or *Shepherd-spiders*.

Phalangion (fâ'ô'ang'ion), n. [Gr *phalangion*, a kind of spider, from *phalangia*. See **PHALANGID**.] Pertaining to spiders of the genus *Phalangium*.

Phalangite (fâ'ô'ang'it), n. [Gr *phalangites*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Phalangium (fâ'ô'ang'ium), n. A genus of arachnids (spiders) belonging to the Phalangida. They are characterized by the great length of the legs, and by the filiform maxillary palpi, terminated by simple hooks. The abdomen and cephalothorax are of about equal width, but clearly marked off from one another, and the former is segmented. They are active in their habits, and live upon animal food. *M. A. Nubolium*.

Phalansterian (fâ'ô'ang'stê'rian), n. A believer in phalansterianism, a disciple of Fourier the French socialist.

Phalansterian (fâ'ô'ang'stê'rian), n. Relating to phalansterianism or Fourierism.

Phalansterian doctrine. See *Rev. Phalansterianism*. **Phalansterianism** (fâ'ô'ang'stê'rian-izm, fâ'ô'ang'stê'rian-izm), n. Fourierism, the system of Charles Fourier, the French socialist, who advocated the reorganization of society into so many *phalanxes*, containing each about 1200 persons. See **FOURIERISM**.

Phalantery (fâ'ô'ang'stê'ri), n. [Fr. *phalanterie*, from Gr *phalangia*, a phalanx.] 1. A community of phalansterians living together according to the system proposed by Fourier. See **FOURIERISM**. 2. The edifice occupied as a dwelling by a Fourierist community.

Phalanx (fâ'ô'ang'ks or fâ'ô'ang'ks), n. pl. **Phalanges** (fâ'ô'ang'gs), but except in anatomy one has sanctioned also **Phalanxes** (fâ'ô'ang'ks), fâ'ô'ang'ks, &c. [Gr *phalangia*, a line or order of battle, battle array.] 1. In Great antiq. a name given generally to the whole of the heavy armed infantry of an army, but particularly to each of the grand divisions of that class of troops when formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their

shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to present a very firm front to a foe.

Ames they move
In perfect phalanx to the Darton mound
Of bones and well-revered.
Hutton.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union. 3. In anat. one of the small bones forming the fingers or the toes. — 4. A compact society or association of members organized upon the plan of Fourier, and having a common dwelling. 5. In zoology, class, *Phanion*, sometimes used for a division included by the family, and including the genus.

Phalaris (fâ'ô'ris), n. [Gr *phalaris*, a kind of grass, from *phalaris*, brilliant, having shining seeds.] A small genus of graminæ, having flowers in close spikes, of which the seed of one of the species, *P. canariensis*, or canary-grass, is extensively employed as food for birds, and commonly known as canary-seed. The species are found chiefly in warm parts of the world, but *P. canariensis*, a native of the Canary Islands, is naturalized in Europe, and is cultivated in the Isle of Thesus and some other parts of Kent. *P. arundinacea*, or reed canary grass, is a British plant growing on the sides of lakes and rivers. A variety with variegated leaves is frequent in gardens, and is called riband grass, or gardener's garter.

Phalarope (fâ'ô'rop), n. [Fr. from Gr. *phalaros*, white, and *pepos*, pedes, a foot.] The common name of several gullatorial birds forming the genus *Phalaropus*. The gray phalarope (*P. lobatus*), formerly very rare in Britain is now pretty frequently seen in the course of its migration from its arctic breeding place to its southern winter quarters. It is a beautiful bird, rather over an inch long, with a short tail, slender straight bill like that of the sandpiper, and remarkable for the great difference between its summer and winter plumage. The red-necked phalarope (*P. hyperboreus*) breeds in some of the most northern Scottish islands. It is rather smaller than the gray phalarope.

Phalaropus (fâ'ô'rop-us), n. A genus of gullatorial birds, family *Scopacidae* (mipus), characterized by toes with scalloped or lobated membranes. See **PHALAROPUS**.

Phallia (fâ'ô'lik), n. Pertaining to the phallia, pertaining to the worship of the generative principle in nature, pertaining to the indecent rites connected with the orgies of Bacchus.

Phallus (fâ'ô'lus), n. [Gr *phallus*, the virile organ.] 1. The emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies of ancient Greece, and also as an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations. 2. In bot. a genus of fungi of the division *Gasteromycetes*. The most common British species is *P. impudicus* or *foetidus*, popularly called *stinkhorn*, which has a turd and disgusting smell.

Phaner (fân'), n. A vane. *Jays*.

Phanerogam (fan'êr-o-gam), n. In bot. a phanerogamic plant.

Well-developed cryptogams, in common with all phanerogams, exhibit this genus of mechanical motion with more conspicuously in the circulation of sap.
H. Spencer.

Phanerogamia (fan'êr-o-gâ'mi-a), n. pl. [Gr *phaneros*, manifest, and *gamos*, marriage.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, comprising those plants which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent, that is, plants having conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils, flowering plants. See **CRYPTOGAMIA**.

Phanerogamic (fan'êr-o-gâ'mi-an), n. Same as *Phanerogam*.

Phanerogamia, **Phanerogamism** (fan'êr-o-gâ'mi-an-izm, fan'êr-o-gâ'mi-an-izm), n. In bot. pertaining to plants of the division *Phanerogamia*, belonging to flowering plants. Used in contradistinction to *cryptogamia*, *cryptogamism*.

Phanixer (fan'ê'gêr), n. A hereditary stranger, a Thug.

Phantoscope (fân'tâ-skôp), n. [Gr. *phantasma* an image, and *skopos*, I view.] An apparatus for enabling persons to converse the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. *Brande & Cox*.

Phantasm (fân'taz-m), n. [Gr *phantasma*, from *phantanai*, to show, *phantasma*, to appear.]

1. A creation of the fancy, an imaginary existence which seems to be real, an appa-

rition; an optical illusion; a dream; a phantasm.

Assaying by his devilish art to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illusions as he list, *phantasma*, and dreams
Milton.

2. An idea; a notion; a fancy.

Phantasma† (fan-tas'ma), *n.* A phantasm; a vision; a daydream. *Shak.*

Phantasmagoria (fan-tas'ma-gō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, a phantasm, and *agora*, an assembly.] 1. Any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; especially such as is produced by a combination of two lanterns by which a gradual change from one set of shadows to another set is effected; hence, any mixed gathering of figures; illusive images.

There is not wanting a feast of broad, joyous humour, in this stranger *phantasmagoria*, where pit and stage, and man and animal, and earth and air, are jumbled in confusion worse confounded, and the copious, kind, ruddy light of true mirth overshines and warms the whole. *Carlyle.*

2. The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern.

Phantasmagorial (fan-tas'ma-gō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

Phantasmagoric (fan-tas'ma-gō'rik), *a.* Same as *Phantasmagorial*.

Phantasmagory (fan-tas'ma-gō'ri), *n.* Same as *Phantasmagoria*. *Quart. Rev.*

Phantasmal (fan-taz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral; illusive. 'A wide circle of a transitory, *phantasmal* character.' *Coleridge.*

Phantasmalian (fan-taz-mā'li-an), *a.* Relating to phantasms; of the nature of phantasms; phantasmal. 'A horrid *phantasmalian* monomania.' *Lord Lytton.*

Phantasmalope (fan-tas'ma-akōp), *n.* Same as *Phantascopia*.

Phantasmatical (fan-taz-mat'ik-al), *a.* Phantasmal. *Dr. H. More.*

Phantasmatography (fan-tas'ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [From Gr. *phantasma*, an image, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c. [Rare.]

Phantastic, Phantastical (fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'tik-al), See **FANTASTIC**.

Phantastri† (fan-tas'tri), *n.* *Phantasy.*

Phantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.* Same as *Fantasy*.

Phantasy (fan'ta-si), *v. t.* To imagine fancifully; to fancy. *Hall.*

Phantom (fan'tom), *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, from L. *phantasma*. See **PHANTASM**.] 1. That which has only an apparent existence; an apparition; a spectre; a fancied vision; a phantasm. 'Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise.' *Pope*. 'A mere tissue of airy *phantoms*.' *Dr. Caird*. 'The *phantom* of a silent song.' *Tennyson*.

A fourth (passage in the poems of Milton) brings before us the splendid *phantoms* of chivalrous romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, &c. &c. *Macaulay*.

2. See **MANIKIN**.

Phantomatic (fan-to-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom; phantasmal. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Phantom-corn (fan'tom-korn), *n.* A term sometimes applied to light or lank corn.

Phantomation† (fan'tom-nā'shon), *n.* An appearance as of a phantom; an illusion. *Pope*. [Rare.]

Phantom-ship (fan'tom-ship), *n.* A name given to the Flying Dutchman. See **FLYING DUTCHMAN**.

Pharaoh (fā'rō), *n.* 1. A name given by the Hebrews to the ancient monarchs of Egypt.

2. A game at cards. See **FARO**.—*Pharaoh's chicken*, the Egyptian vulture. See under **EGYPTIAN**.—*Pharaoh's rat*, the ichneumon (which see).

Pharaon (fā'rā-on), *n.* See **FARO**.

Pharaonic (fā-rā-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians.

Pharbitis (fār-bi'tis), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceae. The seeds of *P. NU* are sold in India under the name of *kala-dana*, and are said to act as a purgative and an effectual and speedy cathartic.

Pharet (fār), *n.* A pharos. *Howell*.

Phariseic, Pharisaical (far-i-sā'ik, far-i-sā'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence, addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion

without the spirit of it; formal; hypocritical; as, *phariseic* holiness.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, overgreat reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon*.

Pharisaically (far-i-sā'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically.

Pharisaicalness (far-i-sā'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pharisaic; pharisaism. 'Their many kinds of superstitions and *pharisaicalness*.' *Dr. Puller*.

Pharisaism (far-i-sā-izm), *n.* 1. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.—2. Rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion. 'A piece of *pharisaism* or hypocrisy.' *Hammond*.

Phariseant (far-i-sē'an), *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees; pharisaic. 'Pharisean disciples.' *Milton*.

Pharisee (far-i-sē), *n.* [Gr. *phariseios*, from Heb. *pharish*, separated, from *parash*, to cleave, divide, separate.] 1. One of a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews. Hence.—2. A strict observer of the outward forms in religion, without the spirit of it; a hypocrite; in a general way, one addicted to the observance of mere rule and form. 'The ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical *Pharisees*.' *Macaulay*.

Phariseeism (far-i-sē-izm), *n.* Same as *Pharisaism*.

Pharmaceutic, Pharmaceutical (fār-ma-sū'tik, fār-ma-sū'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *pharmakutikos*, from *pharmakēū*, to administer or use medicine, from *pharmakon*, poison or medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.—*Pharmaceutical chemist*. See under **CHEMIST**.—*Pharmaceutical chemistry*, the application of the laws of chemistry to those substances which are employed for the cure of diseases.

Pharmaceutically (fār-ma-sū'tik-al-lī), *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutics (fār-ma-sū'tiks), *n.* The science of preparing medicines; pharmacy.

Pharmaceutist (fār-ma-sū'tist), *n.* One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.

Pharmacist (fār-ma-sist), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist.

Pharmaco-dynamics (fār-ma-kō-di-nam'iks), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *dynamis*, power.] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

Pharmacognosia (fār-ma-kog-nō'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *gignōskō*, to know.] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines, or simples. It is also termed *Pharmacography* and *Pharmacomathy*.

Pharmacography (fār-ma-kog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Pharmacognosia*.

Pharmacolite (fār-makō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *lithos*, a stone.] A native arseniate of lime, snow-white or milk-white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses, in association with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver, and has a silky lustre.

Pharmacologia (fār-ma-kō-lō'ji-a), *n.* Same as *Pharmacology*.

Pharmacologist (fār-ma-kō-lō-jist), *n.* One who is skilled in pharmacology; one who writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines.

Pharmacology (fār-ma-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines: a branch of *materia medica*.—2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

Pharmacomathy (fār-ma-kom'a-thi), *n.* Same as *Pharmacognosia*.

Pharmakon (fār-ma-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*.] A medicine or drug; a poison. *Dunglison*.

Pharmacopoeia (fār-ma-kō-pē'a), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *poiō*, to make.] 1. A dispensatory, or book of directions for the preparation, &c., of medicines, generally published by authority.—2. A chemical laboratory.

Pharmacoopolist (fār-ma-kop'o-list), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *poleō*, to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.

Pharmacoiderite (fār-ma-kō-id'er-it), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *sideros*, iron.] Same as *Cube-ore*.

Pharmacy (fār'ma-si), *n.* [Fr. *pharmacie* = Gr. *pharmakeia*, from *pharmakon*, a drug.] The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the formulae or prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.

Pharo (fā'rō), *n.* See **FARO**.

Pharo† (fā'rō), *n.* Same as *Pharos*. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Pharology (fa-ro'l'o-ji), *n.* [*Pharos*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The art or science of exhibiting light-signals to ships for their guidance.

Pharos (fā'rōs), *n.* [Gr. *pharos*, from the name of a small island near Alexandria, in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] 1. A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria. Hence.—2. Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon. 'The roar that breaks the *Pharos* from the base.' *Tennyson*.

Pharyngeal (fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* Belonging to or affecting the pharynx; as, a *pharyngeal* nerve.

Pharyngeal (fa-rin'jē-al), *n.* In *anat.* a name given to any of the muscles, vessels, or nerves of the pharynx.

Pharyngitis (fa-rin-jī'tis), *n.* In *med.* an inflammation of the membrane which forms the pharynx.

Pharyngobranchii (fa-rin'gō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*, the pharynx, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of fishes comprising only the lancelet. See **BRANCHIOSTOMA**.

Pharyngognathi (fa-rin'gō-gnā'thi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*, the pharynx, and *gnathos*, the jaw.] An order of teleostean fishes, in which the inferior pharyngeal bones are ankylosed so as to form a single bone, which is usually armed with teeth. The order includes the acanthopterygian genera the wrasses (*Labrax*, &c.), the parrot-fishes (*Scarus*), Chromis; and the malacopterygian garfish, saury pikes, and flying-fish.

Pharyngography (fa-rin-gog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet or windpipe, and *graphō*, I write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx. *Dunglison*.

Pharyngology (fa-rin-gol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet, and *logos*, a discourse.] The part of anatomy that treats of the pharynx. *Dunglison*.

Pharyngotome (fa-rin-go-tōm), *n.* [See **PHARYNGOTOMY**.] A surgical instrument used to scarify inflamed tonsils, and to open abscesses which form in the parietes of the pharynx.

Pharyngotomy (fa-rin-go'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *temnō*, to cut.] In *sur.* the operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumour or anything that obstructs the passage.

Pharynx (fār'ingks), *n.* [Gr.] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the narrow oesophagus. The posterior nostrils open into it above the soft palate, while the larynx, with its lid, the epiglottis, is in front and below. Its contraction transmits the food from the mouth to the oesophagus.

Phascolarctos (fas-kō-lark'tos), *n.* [Gr.



Phascolarctos cinereus.

phascolos, leathern bag, purse, and *arktos*, bear.] An Australian marsupial animal.

closely allied to the phalangers. It is called by the natives *koola* (which see).

Phascolumys (fas'ko'-mis), n. [Gr. *phaskolos*, a pouch, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of marsupial mammals constituting the family Phascolumyidae, of which there is only one known genus, the *P. Wombat*. See **WOMBAT**.

Phascolotherium (fas'ko'-thé'-ri-um), n. [Gr. *phaskolos*, a pouch, and *thérion*, a wild beast.] A genus of marsupials, remains of which have been found in the inferior oolite at Stonesfield; the jaws only have been found. It is the *Didelphis Bucklandi* of Cuvier. It has been placed by different naturalists with the kangaroos (*Macropus*), the Tasmanian wolf (*Thylacinus*), and the opossums (*Didelphis*).

Phase (fáz), n. [Fr. *phase*. Or *phásis*, from *phainomai*, to appear.] 1. In astron. one of the recurring appearances or states of the moon or a planet in respect to quantity of illumination, or figure of enlightened disc.—2. In physics, the particular state, at a given instant, of a continuously varying and periodic phenomenon; as, the *phases* of an eclipse, of a tide, of a pendulum, with reference to the entire range of its vibration, &c.—3. An aspect or appearance of that which presents various aspects; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind, or in which it may be regarded; a turn or chance; as, the varying *phases* of life, the war entered on a new *phase*.

Till out of painful phases wrought
There dutters up a happy thought. *Tennyson*.

4. In mineral. transparent green quartz. **Phaseol** (fáz'ol), n. [Gr. *phasíolos* or *phasiolos*, a plant with edible pods, a sort of kidney-bean.] The French bean or kidney-bean.

Phaseolite (fáz'ol-ít), n. [Gr. *phasíolos*, a kidney-bean, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil leguminous plant. *Page*.

Phaseolus (fáz'ol-us), n. [See **PHASEOL**.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosae. There are about sixty species of climbing or prostrate herbs, with trifoliate leaves, and axillary fascicles of white, yellow, red, or violet, often large flowers. The species are indigenous in the tropical parts both of the Old and New World, but two species are well known in this country, *P. vulgaris* (the common kidney-bean) and *P. multiflorus* (the scarlet-runner); their unripe pods being much esteemed as legumes, and also for pickling. The ripe seeds are, however, employed on the Continent, and form the *haricots* of the French. Several species are cultivated in India, as the ripe seeds form pulses which are much used by the natives as a portion of their diet.

Phasianella (fáz'i-a-nel'la), n. [See **PHASIAN**.] The phasian-shell, a genus of turbinated, gasteropodous mollusca, found in North America, India, Australia, the Mediterranean, &c. The shell is spiral and obovate, the outside polished and richly coloured, and the operculum shelly. This genus belongs to the family Trochidae.

Phasianides (fáz'i-an-idé), n. pl. [L. *phasianus*, a pheasant, and *ides*, resemblance. See **PHASIAN**.] A family of raptorial or gallinaceous birds, of which the genus *Phasianus*, which includes the pheasants proper, is the type. (See **PHASIAN**.) The family also includes the common or domestic fowl (genus *Gallina*), the turkey (*Meleagris*), the guinea-fowl (*Nunida*), and the peacock (*Pavo*). None of the members are natives of this country.

Phasis (fáz'is), n. pl. **Phases** (fáz'is). In astron. a phase.

Phasm, **Phasma** (fasm, fáz'ma), n. [Gr. from *phantó*, to show.] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [Rare.]

Such *phasms*, such apparitions, are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves. *Dr. H. More*.

Phasmidae (fáz'mi-dé), n. pl. [Gr. *phasma*, a spectre, and *oides*, likeness.] Spectre insects or walking-sticks, a family of orthopterous insects allied to the Mantidae, restricted to warm countries, and remarkable for their very close resemblance to the objects in the midst of which they live, this peculiarity, known as *mimicry*, being their only protection against their enemies. The family includes the genera *Phasma*, *Phyllium*, *Cladomorphus*, &c. Some of them are destitute of wings and have the appearance of dead twigs, while the absence of motion in the insect adds to the deception. In others, as the genus *Phyllium*, the wings have the appearance of withered leaves,

while the brighter hue of the wing-covers of a few of larger size give to the animal the appearance of a fresher leaf.



Phasmid, or Spectre Insect.

1. *Cladomorphus phyllinus* (Brazilian Walking-stick). 2. *Acrophylla cheurusa*, Australia.

Phasachate (fáz'm-kát), n. [Gr. *phasso*, the wood-pigeon, and *achate*, agate.] The lead-coloured agate.

Phatagin (fáz'a-jin), n. The *Manis tetractyla*, or four-toed mania. See **MANIS**.

Pheasant (fer'ant), n. [L. *phasianus*, from Gr. *phasíanos*, from *Phasis*, a river of Asia, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous.] The common name given to several beautiful birds of the genus *Phasianus*, family Phasianidae,



Golden Pheasant (*Phasianus pictus*).

and order *Basores* or *Gallinae*. The true pheasant, *P. colchicus*, is distinguished by having a long tail, the feathers of which are of different lengths, and overlay each other; the cheeks are partly destitute of feathers, and covered with a red skin. Pheasants are much admired for the beauty of their form, and the splendour of the hues of their plumage. The golden pheasant (*P. pictus*) is a native of China; the prevailing colours of its plumage are red, yellow, and blue, and it is distinguished by a crest upon

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Silver Pheasant (*Phasianus syztemerus*).

the head. The silver pheasant (*P.* or *Gallus phasianus syztemerus*) is also a native of China, and receives its name from its upper surface and tail being silver white with black markings.

Pheasant-cuckoo (fer'ant-ku'kú), n. The name commonly given to the birds of the genus *Centropus*. See **CENTROPUS**.

Pheasantry (fer'ant-ri), n. A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.

Pheasant's-eye (fer'ant-i), n. A plant of the genus *Adonis*, the *A. autumnalis*, with small scarlet flowers and much-divided pale-green leaves. See **ADONIS**.

Pheasant-shell (fer'ant-shel), See **PHASIANELLA**.

the persistence of impressions on the retina.

Phengite (fen'jit), n. [Gr. *phengites*, from *phengé*, to shine.] Same as *Muscovite*.

Phenic (fén'ik), n. Applied to an acid obtained from coal-tar; carbolic acid (which see).

Phenician (fén'ish'-an), n. and a. See **PHENICIAN**.

Phenidin, **Phenidine** (fen'í-shin), n. [Gr. *phoinix*, purple.] A colouring matter of a brown colour produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on carbolic acid (phenol).

Pheniduous (fén'-ish'-us), a. Pertaining to phenicin; of the colour of phenicin.

Phenicopter (fén'-sh'-koy'tér), n. A flamingo. *Hatfield*.

Phenix (fén'ika), n. See **PHOENIX**.

Phenogam (fén'-no-gam), n. See **PHANEROGAM**.

Phenogamia (fén'-no-ga'mi-a), n. pl. See **PHANEROGAMIA**.

Phenogamous (fén'-nog'a-mus), a. Same as *Phanerogamous*.

Phenol (fén'ol), n. (C₆H₄O.) Another name for *Carbolic Acid*. Under some circumstances it gives rise to a blue colouring matter, which is used to a certain extent in dyeing.

Phenomenal (fén'-nom'e-nal), a. Connected with, relating to, or constituted by phenomena; of the nature of a phenomenon or remarkable appearance.

Phenomenalism (fén'-nom'e-nal-izm), n. That system of philosophy which inquires only into the causes of existing phenomena.

(Berkley) inaugurated a new and second era in the intellectual revolution which Des Cartes set agoing. This second period in modern philosophy has been marked by the sceptical *phenomenalism* of Hume (now represented by Positivism); the Scotch psychology of common sense; and the German critical and dialectical philosophy of reason.

Prof. Fraser

Phenomenally (fén'-nom'e-nal-ly), adv. In the manner of a phenomenon. *Coleridge*.

Phenomenism (fén'-nom'en-izm), n. The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists.

Phenomenist (fén'-nom'en-ist), n. One who believes only in what he observes or in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences; one who does not believe in *a priori* reasoning or necessary primary principles; one who does not believe in an invariable connection between cause and effect, but holds this generally acknowledged relation to be nothing more than a habitually observed sequence.

Phenomenology (fén'-nom'e-nol'ó-jí), n. [*Phenomenon*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] A description or history of phenomena.

Phenomenon (fén'-nom'e-non), n. pl. **Phenomena** (fén'-nom'e-na). [Gr. *phainomenon* what appears, from *phainomai*, to appear.]

1. A visible manifestation or appearance, or one which in any way directly falls under our notice; a fact or occurrence presented to our observation either in the external world or in the human mind; an appearance produced by the action of the different forces upon matter, as, natural *phenomena*; mental *phenomena*; the *phenomena* of light, heat, or electricity. 'The very lowest and commonest *phenomena* of nature.' *South*.

The most considerable *phenomena* belonging to terrestrial bodies is gravitation. *Scotley*.

Among the various *phenomena* which the human mind presents to our view, there is none more calculated to excite our curiosity and our wonder than the communication which is carried on between the sentient, thinking, and active principle within us, and the material objects with which we are surrounded. *D. Stewart*.

2. What strikes us as strange and uncommon; something extraordinary; a very remarkable personage.

Phenyl, *Phenyle* (fě'nīl), *n.* (C_6H_5 ; in the free state, $C_{12}H_{10}$.) An organic radical found in phenol, or carbolic acid, benzole, and aniline. It crystallizes from alcohol in organic nacreous scales, which melt at 69° and sublime at a higher temperature.

Phenylamine (fě-nī'l-ā-mīn), *n.* Same as *Aniline*.

Phenylia (fě-nī'l-ā), *n.* Same as *Aniline*.

Phenyllic (fě-nī'l-ik), *a.* Same as *Phenic*.

Phenon (fě'on), *n.* 1. In *her.* the barbed iron head of a dart, arrow, or other weapon.—2. A barbed javelin formerly carried by the serjeant-at-arms before royalty. It is still used as a royal mark, and called 'the broad arrow.'

Phial (fī'al), *n.* [*L. phiale*, from *Gr. phiale*, a phial.] 1. A glass vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquors, and particularly liquid medicines. It is often written and pronounced *Vial*. 'Juice of cursed hebenon in a phial.' *Shak.* *Leyden-phial*, a vessel used in electrical experiments. See *LEYDEN-PHIAL*.

Phial (fī'al), *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial, or as in a phial.

Full on my fenceless head its phial'd wrath
May fate exhaust. *Shenstone.*

Phigalian (fī-gā'l-ian), *a.* Pertaining to *Phigalia*, an ancient town in the Morea or Peloponnesus.—*Phigalian marbles*, the name given to a series of twenty-three sculptured marbles in alto-relievo now deposited in the British Museum, where they form part of the collection known by the name of the *Elgin marbles*. They represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and that of the Greeks and Amazons.

Philibeg (fī'lā-beg), *n.* See *FILLIBEG*.

Philadelphaceæ (fī'lā-del-fā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small tribe of plants now united with *Saxifragaceæ*, of which *Philadelphus* is the principal genus. The species are deciduous shrubs, inhabiting thickets in Europe, North America, the north of India, and Japan; they have opposite leaves, distinct styles, and capsular fruit, containing a large number of minute seeds. Many of them are clothed with beautiful stellate hairs, and have fragrant flowers. *P. coronarius* is frequently met with in shrubberies under the name of *syringa* or mock-orange; it has large, very fragrant, white flowers.

Philadelphian (fī'lā-del-fā-an), *a.* [From *Gr. philos*, loved, loving, and *adelphos*, brother.] Pertaining to *Philadelpia*, or to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*.

Philadelphian (fī'lā-del-fā-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of *Philadelpia*.—2. One of a sect of the seventeenth century founded by *Jane Leadby*, and called also the *Family of Love*.

Philadelphus (fī'lā-del-fus), *n.* [*Gr. philadelphos*, a sweet-flowering shrub, jasmine.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Philadelphaceæ*. The species consist of shrubs with white pedicellate flowers arranged in a corymbose cyme, in a panicle-like manner. The greater number are indigenous in North America, whence they have been introduced into the shrubberies of this country. The best known species is the *P. coronarius*, commonly called mock-orange and *syringa*. See *MOCK-ORANGE*.

Philander (fī-lān'dēr), *v. i.* [From *Philander*, a virtuous youth in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, between whom and a married lady named Gambrina there were certain tender passages.] To make love sentimentally to a lady; to flirt; to pretend admiration. 'Enslavages of a philandering Faustus.' *Thackeray*.

Philanthropic, **Philanthropical** (fī-an-throp'ik, fī-an-throp'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. philanthropikos*. See *PHILANTHROPY*.] Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characterized by philanthropy; possessing general benevolence; entertaining good-will toward all men; loving mankind; as, a *philanthropic spirit*; *philanthropic efforts*.

Philanthropically (fī-an-throp'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a philanthropic manner; with philanthropy; benevolently.

Philanthropism (fī-an-throp'in-izm), *n.* [From *philanthropy*.] A system of education on so-called natural principles, which was promoted by *Basedow* and his friends in Germany in the last century, and mainly

founded on the notions of *Locke* and *Rousseau*.

Philanthropist (fī-an-throp'in-ist), *n.* An advocate for philanthropism.

Philanthropist (fī-lan'throp-ist), *n.* One who evinces philanthropy; a person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow-men, and who exerts himself in doing them good. 'Thou great philanthropist, Father of angels, but the friend of man.' *Young*.

Philanthropistic (fī-lan'throp-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to, produced by, or characterizing a philanthropist. [Rare.]

Philanthropy (fī-lan'throp-ē), *n.* [*Gr. philanthropia*, from *philos*, loving, a friend, and *anthrōpos*, man.] Love towards mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good-will.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison*.

Philatory (fī'lā-tō-ri), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *phylactery*.] In *R. Cath. Ch.* a transparent reliquary placed horizontally, with an ornamented top. *Pugin*.

Philautie (fī-lā'ti), *n.* [*Gr. philautia*—*philos*, loving, and *autos*, self.] Love of self; selfishness.

Here we see *philautia*, or self-love, which rageth in men so preposterously, that even natural duty and affection (a) quite forgotten. *Holinshead*.

Philharmonic (fī-lār-har-mō'ik), *a.* [*Gr. philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.] Loving harmony; fond of harmony.

Philhellene (fī-hel-lēn), *n.* A philhellénist (which see). *Emerson*.

Philhellenic (fī-hel-lēn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to philhellenists; loving the Greeks.

Philhellenism (fī-hel-lēn-izm), *n.* Love of Greece; the principles of the philhellenists.

Philhellenist (fī-hel-lēn-ist), *n.* [*Fr. philhellène*, from *Gr. philos*, loving, and *Hellén*, a Greek.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks (*Hellènes*); particularly, one who supported them in their successful struggle with the Turks for independence.

Philibeg (fī'lī-beg), *n.* A kilt; a fillibeg (which see).

Philippian (fī-lip-pi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Philippi*, a city of ancient Greece; as, 'the Epistle of Paul to the *Philippians*.'

Philippian (fī-lip-pi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Philippi* or its inhabitants.

Philippic (fī-lip-pik), *n.* 1. One of a series of orations delivered by *Demosthenes*, the Grecian orator, against *Philip*, king of Macedonia, the father of *Alexander the Great*, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians, their jealousy of their allies, &c. Hence.—2. Any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of *Cicero* against *Mark Antony* are called *Philippics*.

Philippize (fī-lip-pīz), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *philippized*; ppr. *philippizing*. 1. To write or utter a philippic or invective; to declaim against.

If the oracle at *Hadon* *philippized*, the oracle of *Göttingen philippized* no less. *De Quincey*.
2. To side with *Philip* of Macedonia; to support or advocate the cause of *Philip*. [A Greek idiom.]

Philister (fī-lis'tēr), *n.* A cant name given to townsmen by the students in German universities; hence, a commonplace person of limited culture and ideas; a philistine. See *PHILISTINE*.

He (*Nicolas*) was animated with a fierce zeal against *Jesuits*; in this most people thought him partly right; but when he wrote against *Kant's* philosophy, without comprehending it; and judged of poetry as he judged of *Brunswick* mums, by its utility, many people thought him wrong. A man of such spiritual habits is now by the Germans called a *Philister*. *Philistine*; *Nicolas* earned for himself the painful preeminence of being *Erst-Philister*, Arch-philistine. *Carrière*.

Philistine (fī-lis'tin or fī-lis'tin), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of *Philistia*, now a portion of *Syria*.—2. The English form of *Philister*, a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a university. Hence, a matter-of-fact, commonplace person, especially of the middle class, deficient in liberal culture and large intelligence, and so wanting in sentiment and taste, entirely imbued with utilitarianism; a person of narrow views; a man of 'parochial' intellect; a prosaic, practical man.

Spending its exertions within a bounded field, the field of plain sense, of direct practical utility, how it (*Philistinism*) has augmented the comforts and conveniences of life for us! Doors that open, windows that shut, locks that turn, razors that shave, coats

that wear, watches that go, and a thousand more such good things, are the inventions of the *Philistines*. *Matt. Arnold*.

Last came the interpreter, in whose slowly relaxing grasp we still lie—the heavy-handed Protestant *Philistine*—sincere, gross of perception, prosaic, he saw in Paul's mystical idea of man's investiture with the righteousness of God nothing but a strict legal transaction, and reserved all his imagination for Hell and the New Jerusalem and his foretaste of them. *Matt. Arnold*.

Philistinism (fī-lis-tin-izm), *n.* Manners or modes of thinking of *Philistines*.

Out of the steady humdrum habit of the creeping Saxon, as the Celt calls him,—out of his way of going near the ground,—has come, no doubt, *Philistinism*, that plant of essentially Germanic growth, flourishing with its genuine marks only in the German fatherland, Great Britain and her colonies, and the United States of America. *Matt. Arnold*.

Phil-horse (fī'l-hōrs), *n.* A horse in the shafts; a corruption of *thill-horse*. *Shak.*

Philippena (fī-lī-pē'nā), *n.* See *FILLIPPEEN*.

Philippia (fī'līps-ī-ā), *n.* [After *Professor Philipe*, the discoverer.] A genus of trilobites found in the mountain limestone of England and Ireland.

Philipsite (fī'līps-īt), *n.* In mineral (a) a sulphuret of copper and iron. (b) A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and potassium, with a crystalline figure, like that of harmotome or cross-stone.

Phillyrea (fī-lī'rē-ā), *n.* [*Gr. phyllirea*.] A genus of Mediterranean evergreen shrubs, some of which are cultivated in our gardens, and known by the name of mock privet. They are smooth shrubs, with evergreen leaves, and small diandrous flowers in axillary fascicles.

Philocallist (fī-lok'al-ist), *n.* [*Gr. philos*, loving, and *kalos*, beautiful.] A lover of the beautiful. [Rare.]

Philogy (fī-loj-ē-ny), *n.* [*Gr. philos*, loving, fondness, and *gynē*, a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness. 'Because the Turks so much admire *philogy*.' *Byron*.

Philohellenian (fī'lō-hel-lē-ni-an), *n.* Same as *Philhellenist*. *Dr. Arnold*.

Philologer (fī-lō-lō-jēr), *n.* Same as *Philologist*.

No *philologer* could examine the Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin without believing them to have sprung from the same source, which perhaps no longer exists. *Sir W. Jones*.

Philologist (fī-lō-lō-jī-an), *n.* Same as *Philologist*. *Pop. Ency.*

Philological, **Philologic** (fī-lō-lōj'ik-al, fī-lō-lōj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language.

Philologically (fī-lō-lōj'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a philological manner.

Philologist (fī-lō-lō-jist), *n.* One versed in philology, or the study of language in a philosophic manner.

Philologize (fī-lō-lō-jīz), *v. i.* To offer criticisms. *Evelyn*. [Rare.]

Philologus (fī'lō-lōg), *n.* Same as *Philologist*. *Latham*.

Philology (fī-lō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. philologia*, from *philos*, to love, and *logos*, a word.] 1. In the ancient Greek sense, the love of learning and literature; also, the study of language and literature.—2. Criticism; grammatical learning. This is Johnson's definition, but the word is seldom used in this sense now. It is more properly defined as the study of languages in connection with, and as a means to the whole moral and intellectual action of different peoples. It is sometimes made to include rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities; sometimes it is regarded as more especially embracing the study of the classical languages, literature, and history. See extract below.—3. The science of language; linguistic science; linguistics. This is now a common signification of the term, but the qualified title of *comparative philology* is preferable to express this meaning. See extract.

Philology, whether classical or oriental, whether treating of ancient or modern, of cultivated or barbarous languages, is an historical science. Language is here treated simply as a means. The classical scholar uses Greek or Latin, the oriental scholar Hebrew or Sanskrit, or any other language, as a key to the understanding of the literary monuments which bygone ages have bequeathed to us as a spell to raise from the tomb of time the thoughts of great men in different countries, and as a means ultimately to trace the social, moral, intellectual, and religious progress of the human race. . . . In *comparative philology* the case is totally different. In the science of language languages are not treated as a means; language itself becomes the sole object of scientific inquiry. Dialects which have never produced any literature at all, the jargons of savage tribes, the clicks of the Hottentots, and the vocal modulations of the Indo-Chinese are as important, nay, for the solution of some of our problems, more important than the poetry of *Homer* or the prose of *Cicero*. We do not want to know languages, we want to know

Fâte, fâr, fât, fâll; mê, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, buil;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fey.

language; what language is, how it can form an instrument or an organ of thought; we want to know its origin, its nature, its laws, and it is only in order to arrive at that knowledge that we collect, arrange, and classify all the facts of language that are within our reach. *Max Müller.*

Philomath (fī-lō-math), n. [Gr *philomathēs*—*philos*, a lover, and *math*, root of *mathēsthai*, to learn.] A lover of learning.

Ask my friend L'Abbé Balthé to recommend to you some *young philomaths* to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. *Chatterfield.*

Philomathematic (fī-lō-math'e-mat'ik), n. Same as *Philomath*.

Philomathia, **Philomathical** (fī-lō-math'ik, fī-lō-math'ik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to the love of learning.—2. Having a love of letters.

Philomathy (fī-lō-m'ē-thi), n. [Or *philomathia*. See above.] The love of learning. *Maudslayi.*

Philomel (fī-lō-mel), n. [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] The nightingale. *By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. Shaks.*

Philomela (fī-lō-mē-lā), n. A genus of birds including the nightingale.

Philomene (fī-lō-mē-nē), n. Same as *Philomela*.

Philomeli (fī-lō-mē-lē), a. [Corrupted from *Fr. fertile morte*, a dead leaf.] Of the colour of a dead leaf.

One of these was blue, another yellow, and another *philomeli*. *Adams.*

Philomusical (fī-lō-mē-tik-al), a. Loving music. *Wright.*

Philopena (fī-lō-pē-nā), n. See *Fillipena*.

Philopolemia (fī-lō-pō-lēm'ik), a. [Or *philos*, a lover, and *polemia*, warlike.] Sailing over opposite or contending nations; an epithet of Minerva. *Wright.*

Philoprogenitiveness (fī-lō-prō-jen'it-iv-nēs), n. [Or *philos* fond, and *progeny*.] In *phren*, the love of offspring, the instinctive love of young in general. Its organ is said to be situated above the middle part of the cerebellum.

Philosophaster (fī-lō-sō-fas-tēr), n. [A pejorative formed on type of *philosopher*.] A pretender to philosophy.

Of necessity there must be such a thing in the world as an incorporeal substance, but inconsiderable *philosophaster* must decide as much as their fellow phans. *Dr H. More.*

Philosopher (fī-lō-sō-fēr), n. [L. *philosophus*, *philosophus*.] To play the philosopher; to moralize. 'Among such as *philosophate*.' *Barrow.*

Philosophical (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik), a. Philosophical speculation; discussion. *Sir W. P. F. F.*

Philosophe (fī-lō-sō-fēr), n. [Fr.] A philosopher; a petty or puny philosopher. (Used in contempt.) *Carlyle.*

Philosophy, **Philosophy** (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik, fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik), n. [Or *philosophia*, from *philos*, to love knowledge, *dis*, to inquire, from *philosophos*, a philosopher.] A principle of reasoning, a theorem.

This, the most venerable, and perhaps the most ancient, of the Grecian myths, is a *philosophy*. *Carlyle.*

Philosopher (fī-lō-sō-fēr), n. [Or *philosophos*. See *Philosophy*.] 1. A person versed in or devoted to philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality, one who devotes himself to the study of moral or intellectual science. Formerly also it was applied to one versed in natural science or natural philosophy.—2. One who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy, especially to those of the stoical school; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.

He mimes a *philosopher's* life in the quiet woodland ways. *Where if I cannot be gay, let a *philosopher* peace be my lot. Tennyson.*

—*Philosopher's egg*, a medicine compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, &c. formerly supposed to be an excellent preservative against all poisons, plague, and other dangerous diseases. *Nares.*—*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the base metals into pure gold. The alchemists held that the base metals were all convertible into silver and gold by a long series of processes, and the instrument by which it was supposed that this mighty change was to be effected was a certain mineral to be produced by these processes, which being mixed with the base metal would transmute it.

Philosophess (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik), n. A female philosopher. *Carlyle.*

Philosophical, **Philosophic** (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik, fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik), a. 1. Pertaining, suitable, or according to philosophy; characterized or constituted by philosophy; proceeding from philosophy, as, a philosophical argument; philosophical studies; a philosophical mind; a philosophical history. 2. Characteristic of a practical philosopher or wise man; calm; cool; temperate; frugal; abstemious. '*Philosophic fare*.' *Dryden.* 'In years that bring the philosophic mind.' *Wordsworth.*—*Philosophic* mood, a state of mind when it floats about in white flocks in the air. *Brande & Co.*

Philosophically (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik-al), adv. In a philosophical manner; (a) according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue philosophically. (b) Calmly; wisely, rationally.

Philosophicalness (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik-al-nēs), n. Quality of being philosophical. *Barrow.*

Philosophism (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik-al-nēs), n. [Fr. *philosophisme*.] Spurious or would-be philosophy; the affectation of philosophy. *Southey*; *Carlyle*.

Philosophist (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik-al), n. 1. A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry; a

word to be avoided. *Carlyle.*

The doctors of the schools were philosophizing on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

Man philosophizes as he lives. He may philosophize well or ill, but philosophizing he must. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Philosophiser (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik-al), n. One who philosophizes.

Philosophizing (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik-al-ing), p. and s. Searching into the reasons of things, seeking reasons for phenomena, reasoning like a philosopher; as, a philosophizing spirit.

No philosophizing Christian ever organized or perpetuated a sect. *Milman.*

Philosophy (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik), n. [Or *philosophia*, from *philos*, love, and *sophia*, wisdom.] 1. The love of wisdom, or search after wisdom. But in modern acceptation philosophy may be defined as the universal science which aims at an explanation of all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes; the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus that branch of philosophy which treats of God, &c., is called *theology*; that which treats of nature is called *physics* or *natural philosophy*; that which treats of man is called *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics*. The terms *philosophy of history*, *philosophy of manufactures*, and other such terms are also used. All classes of objects, indeed, which can occupy the mind may have something in common, called their philosophy, which philosophy is nothing else than the general expression for that effort of the mind whereby it strives, pursuant to its laws, to reduce its knowledge to the form of ultimate truths or principles, and to determine the immutable relations which exist between things as it conceives them. The philosophy which comprises within itself all philosophies is that which labours to determine the laws or ultimate principles in obedience to which the mind itself operates; that which seeks to discover the ultimate foundation of all that it knows or conceives; to discover what it is, and what is its relation to all things, and so it strives to form a system out of all such ultimate laws or principles. Such a system may be called a philosophy in the absolute sense of the term, in which it is nearly equivalent to metaphysics.

Philosophy has been defined—the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained,—the science of effects by their causes;—the science of sufficient reasons;—the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible,—the science of things evidently deduced from first principles;—the science of truths amiable and abstract;—the application of reason to its legitimate objects;—the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason;—the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self;—the science of science;—the science of the absolute;—the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained; a particular philosophical system or theory.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy. *Shaks.*

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our philosophy and the doctrine in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Calm and unexcitable temper such as the Stoic philosophy teaches; practical wisdom; as, to bear misfortunes with philosophy.

Thy steady temper, Fortius, Can look on guilt, retribution, fraud, and Censor, In the calm lights of mild philosophy. *Adams.*

4. Reasoning; argumentation. *Milman.*

5. Course of studies or aggregate of subjects

studied by one.

Philiter, **Philiter** (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik), n. [Fr. *philiter*, *philiter*; Gr. *philiter*, from *philos*, to love.] A person supposed by the ancients, and even by the ignorant of the present day, to have the power of exciting love.

Philiter, **Philiter** (fī-lō-sō-fēr'ik), v. t. pret. & pp. *philitered*, *philitered*; ppr. *philitering*, *philitering*. 1. To impregnate with a love potion; as, to *philiter* a draught.—2. To excite to love or animal desire by a potion. *Dr H. More.*

Phimosis (fī-mō-sis), n. [Or *phimosis*, a muzzle.] A condition of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the glans penis.

Phisika, i. n. *Physic*; medicine. *Chaucer.*

Phisomy (fī-sō-mi), n. *Physiomy*; expression or aspect of countenance; countenance.

When you marry I wish you such an inside of a wife, but from such an outward *phisomy* the Lord deliver you. *Hamlet.*

Phiton, i. n. The serpent python. *Chaucer.*

Phitoness, i. n. A pythonesse; a witch. *Chaucer.*

Phis (fī), n. [A contr. of *physiognomy*.] The face or visage. *Swift*. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

Phlebitis (fī-lō-bi'tis), n. [Or *phlebo*, *phlebo*, a vein, and *-itis*, term. implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

Phlebography (fī-lō-bō-grā-fī), n. [Or *phlebo*, a vein, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of the veins. *Dunlop.*

Phlebolite (fī-lō-bō-lit), n. [Or *phlebo*, *phlebo*, a vein, and *lithos*, a stone.] In med. a small calcareous concretion found in a vein.

Phlebology (fī-lō-bō-lō-jī), n. [Or *phlebo*, a vein, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise on the veins. *Dunlop.*

Phleboteris (fī-lō-bō-tēr'is), n. [Or *phlebo*, *phlebo*, a vein, and *teris*, a fern.] A genus of ferns from the colitis formation, characterized by their pinnae being in contact with each other at the base, and by their veins being separated on each side from the midrib by a space destitute of veins.

Phlebotomy (fī-lō-bō-tō-mi), n. [Or *phlebo*, a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] The act or practice of opening a vein

to let blood from; as, to bleed by opening a vein. *Henslow.*

Phlebotomist (fī-lō-bō-tō-mist), n. [See *PHLEBOTOMY*.] One that opens a vein for letting blood, a blood-letter.

Phlebotomize, **Phlebotomizing** (fī-lō-bō-tō-miz, fī-lō-bō-tō-miz), v. t. pret. & pp. *phlebotomized*, *phlebotomizing*. To let blood from; as, to bleed by opening a vein. *Henslow.*

Phlebotomy (fī-lō-bō-tō-mi), n. [Fr. *phlebotomie*, Gr. *phlebotomia*—*phlebo*, a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] The act or practice of opening a vein

for letting blood, for the cure of disease, or the preservation of health.

Phlebotomy is so much practiced here, that if one's little finger aches they presently open a vein.

Phlegm (flēm), *n.* [*Or phlegma, phlegma-*, a cold slimy humor in the body] 1. Cold animal fluid, watery matter, one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. 2. In old chera, the aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matter to the action of heat. 3. The thick viscid matter secreted in the digestive and respiratory passages, and discharged by coughing or vomiting, bronchial mucus. 4. Dullness, coldness, sluggishness, indolence.

They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.

Phlegmagogue (flēm-gō-gō), *n.* [*Or phlegma, phlegm, and agō, to drive.*] A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

Phlegmatia (flēm-mā-ti-ā), *n.* [*Or phlegm, to burn.*] In med. inflammation. **Phlegmatia dolens**, *id.*, a painful inflammation of the parietal tunic of the stomach, depending on inflammation of the liver and fecal matter.

Phlegmatic, **Phlegmatical** (flēm-mat-ik), *adj.* [*Or phlegmaticus, from phlegma, phlegm.*] 1. Abounding in phlegm; 2. phlegmatic humor.

Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for phlegmatic people.

2. Generating phlegm. 'Cold and phlegmatic habitations.' *J. F. Browne*. - 3. Watery. 'Spirit of wine grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and phlegmatic.' *Newton*. - 4. Cold, dull, sluggish, heavy, not easily excited into action or passion, as, a phlegmatic temperament.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy phlegmatic temper, if any long-lasting war has more life than there is in his share it is quickly tempered by the violence of the sea.

Phlegmaticity, **Phlegmaticity** (flēm-mat-ik-ē-tē), *n.* [*Or phlegmatic, from phlegma, phlegm.*] 1. A phlegmatic manner, coldly heavily. 'All the rest is phlegmatically passed over.' *Warburton*.

Phlegmon (flēm-mōn), *n.* [*Or phlegmon, from phlegm, to burn.*] In med. inflammation of the cellular tissue, accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat and pain, at first tense and lancinating, afterwards pulsatory and heavy. It is apt to terminate in suppuration.

Phlegmonoid (flēm-mōn-ōid), *adj.* Resembling phlegmon.

Phlegmonous (flēm-mōn-ōs), *adj.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon, being of the same specific inflammation as phlegmon, as, phlegmonous inflammation.

Phleme (flēm), *n.* Same as *Phloem*.

Phloem (flēm), *n.* A genus of grasses, chiefly natives of Europe. Various British species are known by the name of *cutt-grass*. Among these the *P. pratensis* (meadow cat-tail grass or timothy grass) is of considerable agricultural value as a fodder plant. It is a general inhabitant of the most fertile pastures, and is very like the meadow for tall in appearance, differing from it chiefly in having unequal glumes, and two palm instead of one. It is very productive, especially in the early spring, and is a very general component of hay. It is of the greatest use when the object is to procure a sward of permanent herbage.

Phloem (flēm), *n.* [*Or phloem, bark.*] In bot. the cellular portion of bark lying immediately under the epidermis. Thus cork is the phloem of the *Quercus coccifera*. It is also termed *Epithelium*.

Phlogestian (flō-jis-ti-ān), *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

Phlogistic (flō-jis-tik), *adj.* [*See PHLOGISTON.*] 1. Pertaining, belonging, or relating to phlogiston. 'The mistakes committed in the celebrated phlogistic theory.' *J. S. Mill*. - 2. In med. antonic or tonic, that is, in tendency to a preternatural degree of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

Phlogisticant (flō-jis-ti-kānt), *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with. - **Phlogisticated air**, the name given by the old chemists to nitrogen. *Phlogisticated alkali*, prussiate of potash. *Phlogisticated acid*, nitric or azotic.

Phlogistication (flō-jis-ti-kā-shōn), *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

Phlogistion (flō-jis-ti-ōn), *n.* [*Or phlogiston,*

from *phlogis*, to burn or inflame—*phlogis*, to burn.] According to an obsolete theory, the supposed principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to an hypothetical element which he supposed to be pure fire fused in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

Phloxia (flō-xi-ā), *n.* [*From Gr phloxos, a flame*—in reference to the down being used for wicks.] A genus of shrubs and herbaceous perennials, mostly European, and belonging to the nat. order Labiales. The *P. fruticosa*, or Jerusalem sage, is an ornamental plant common in our shrubberies.

Phloridia, **Phloridina** (flō-rī-dī-ā, flō-rī-dī-si-ā), *n.* [*From Gr phloos, bark, and rīdō, root.*] (*Cm. R. O. p.*) A substance discovered in the fresh bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry and plum tree. It forms fine colorless four-sided silky needles soluble in water. The solution has a bitter, slightly astringent taste. It has been used with success in intermittents.

Phlox (flōks), *n.* [*Or phlox, a flame, from phloos, to burn, from the appearance of the flowers.*] A North American genus of plants, nat. order Polemoniaceae. The species are elegant plants, with red, purple, or white flowers. The trailing kinds are admirably adapted for growing on rock work.

Phlyctena, **Phlyctena** (flīk-tē-nā), *n.* [*Or phlyctis, a blister, a pustule, from phlyō, to boil or swell over.*] In med. a tumour formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis. *Duméril*.

Phlyctenula (flīk-tē-nū-lā), *n.* (*Dim. of phlyctena*) Is med. a small transparent tumour of the eyelid. *Duméril*.

Phlyctenular (flīk-tē-nū-lār), *adj.* Pertaining to phlyctenula. - **Phlyctenular ophthalmia**, inflammation of the eye, accompanied with phlyctenula on the cornea.

Phobanthropy (fō-bān-thrō-pē), *n.* [*Or phobos, fear, and anthrōpōs, a man.*] A dread of mankind. *West. Rec.*

Phoca (fō-kā), *n.* A Linnean genus of marine mammals, which includes the seals. *See* SEAL.

Phocæus (fō-kā-shōn), *n.* A mammal belonging to the genus *Phoca*, a seal. *Brands & Cur.*

Phocæna (fō-kā-nā), *n.* A genus of Cetaceae, family Delphinidae, comprising the porpoises. *See* PORPOISE.

Phocæ (fō-kā), *n.* Pertaining to the genus *Phoca*, which contains the seals.

Phocidæ (fō-kī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of cetaceans, of which the seal (*Phoca*) is the type. It includes only those seals which have no external ears, the eared seals and the walrus being the types of two other families. The three families make up the order *Phocidæ*, which answers to the Linnean genus *Phoca*.

Phocine (fō-sīn), *adj.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.

Phœbus (fō-būs), *n.* [*Or Phœbe, lit. the brilliant one.*] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as *Sol*, the sun.

Harb. herb. the last of boomer's gate sign. *Land.*

Phœnician (fō-nī-shi-ān), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.

Phœnician (fō-nī-shi-ān), *adj.* Or pertaining to Phœnicia.

Phœnicia (fō-nī-shi-ā), *n.* [*Or phœnis, purple.*] Indigo purple. *See* PHENIC.

Phœnicoptera (fō-nī-kōp-tēr-ā), *n.* A bird of the genus *Phœnicopterus*.

Phœnicopteris (fō-nī-kōp-tēr-ī-dē), *n. pl.* The flamingo family. *See* FLAMINGO, PHÆNICOPTERIDÆ.

Phœnicopterus (fō-nī-kōp-tēr-ōs), *n.* [*Or phœnicopteros, red feathered*—*phœnis*, purple-red, and *pteros*, a wing.] A genus of palmipedes or waterfowl birds (the flamingos), of the order *Lamellirostres*, and family *Phœnicopteridæ*. *P. ruber* (the common flamingo) occurs abundantly in Southern Europe. *See* FLAMINGO.

Phœnix (fō-nīks), *n.* [*Or phœnix, the bird, also the date-palm.*] 1. According to the ancient Greek legend a wonderful female bird of great beauty which was said to live 600 or 800 years in the wilderness, when she built for herself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums, lighted it with the fanning of her wings, and then consumed herself, but from her ashes she revived again in the freshness of youth. Hence the phoenix

often serves as an emblem of immortality. The phoenix is always drawn by the heralds in flames.

And glory, like the phoenix, midst her flames, Exalts her colors, blazes, and expires. *Byron.*

2. A paragon; a person of singular distinction or beauty.

But, O, my lord, that you could have seen my phoenix, Lewis—the very prince and charm of the youth of this age. *See* *M. Scott.*

3. One of the modern constellations in the northern hemisphere. - 4. A genus of palms inhabiting India and the north of Africa. The *P. dactyloides*, or date-palm, is one of the best-known species. *See* DATE PALM.

Pholadina (fō-lād-īn), *n. pl.* [*See* PHOLADIA.] A family of lamellibranchiate bivalve molluscs, belonging to the subdivision *Steno-pallada* of the section *Siphonida*, comprising the genera *Pholas*, *Xylophaga*, and *Teredo*. The characteristics are shell gaping at both ends, without hinge or ligament, often with accessory valves, animal club-shaped, as in *Pholas*, or worm-like, as in *Teredo*, with a short truncated foot; mantle closed in front, and siphons long, united to near their extremities. The *Pholadina*, or piddocks, as well as the eminently destructive *Teredo navalis*, are well-known types of the family. *See* PHOLAS, TEREDO.

Pholadites (fō-lād-ī-tēs), *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Pholas*.

Pholadomya (fō-lād-ō-mī-ā), *n.* [*Or pholad, to bore, and mya (the gaper).*] A genus of lamellibranch molluscs found fossil in the lias, oolite, and chalk formations. One species only (*P. aspidia*) is known to be now in existence, and it frequents the sea around Tortosa.

Pholas (fō-lās), *n. pl.* **Pholades** (fō-lād-ēs), [*Or pholad, from pholad, to bore, and pholad, a gaper.*] A genus of marine lamellibranchiate bivalves of the family *Pholadina*, popularly known along our coasts as piddocks. The pholades

Pholades (Pholas dactyloides) in their holes.

are found at depths varying to 9 fathoms; they pierce wood, rocks, indurated clay, &c. by rasping with their shell, which is armed in front with file or rasp-like imbrications. They have hence received the name of *denudators*. They are remarkably phosphorescent. *See* PHOLADIDÆ.

Pholidogaster (fō-lī-dō-gas-tēr), *n.* [*Or pholus, pholides, a scale, and gastēr, a belly.*] A genus of fossil labyrinthodonts discovered in the coal measures at Oilmarton, near Edinburgh. From its great resemblance to a fish, the only species found has been named *P. guericorum*.

Phonastoties (fō-nās-tō-tēs), *n.* [*Or phōnastēs, to practice the voice*—*phōn*, the voice, and *astēs*, to practice.] Systematic practice for strengthening the voice, treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

Phonation (fō-nād-shōn), *n.* [*Or phōnē, sound, the voice.*] The physiology of the voice. *Duméril*.

Phonograph (fō-nō-gō-grāf), *n.* [*Or phōnē sound, write, self, and grāphē, to write.*] 1. Same as *Phonograph*. - 2. Same as *Musical recorder*.

Phonographic (fō-nō-gō-grāf-ik), *adj.* Pertaining to the phonograph.

Phonetic (fō-nēt-ik), *adj.* [*Or phōnētēs, from phōnē sound.*] 1. Pertaining to the voice. 2. Pertaining to the representation of sounds; representing sounds, a term applied to alphabetic characters which represent articulate sounds, as a, b, in contradistinction to ideographic characters, which represent objects, or symbolically denote abstract ideas, as in the figurative part of the *Egyptian*.

Phlo. flō. lat. gall. mē, mat, her. pine, pān; sōle, sot, move. tōle, tub, bull,

oil, pound. u. the always; y. the dry.

tion hieroglyphica. The term has been especially applied to the method of writing and printing introduced by Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, and designated *phonography* and *phonotypy* (which see).

Phonetic (fō-nē'tik-ēl), *a.* Same as *Phonetic*.

Phonetically (fō-nē'tik-ēl-ē), *adv.* In a phonetic manner; in a manner expressive of sounds or letters.

Phonetics (fō-nē'tiks), *n.* The doctrine of sounds; the representation of sounds, the science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and the art of representing their combinations by writing.

Phonetist (fō-nē'tist), *n.* Same as *Phonologist*.

Phonotization (fō-nē'ti-zā-shən), *n.* The act or art of representing sound by phonetic signs. (Rare)

Phonic (fō-nik), *a.* Pertaining to sound, see *Phonetic*.

Phonism (fō-n'izm), *a.* [Or *phōnē*, sound.] 1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice. *Phonism*. 2. The art of combining musical sounds.

Phonemantic (fō-nē'māntik), *a.* [Or *phōnē*, sound, and *manē*, to indicate.] Having the power to indicate sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. (Derivation)

Phonogram (fō-nō'gram), *n.* [Or *phōnē*, the voice, and *gramma*, a letter.] The sound of the human voice or musical sounds as reproduced by the phonograph.

Phonograph (fō-nō'graf), *n.* (See *PHONOGRAPHY*) 1. A type or character for expressing a sound, a character used in phonography. 2. An instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards reproduced from the register. It consists essentially of a curved tube, one end of which is fitted with a mouthpiece, while the other end (about 2 inches in diameter) is closed in with a diaphragm of exceedingly thin metal. Connected with the centre of this diaphragm is a steel point, which, when the sounds are projected on the disc from the mouthpiece, vibrates backwards and forwards. This part of the apparatus is adjusted to a cylinder which rotates on a horizontal axis. On the surface of the cylinder is cut a spiral groove, and on the axis there is a spiral screw of the same pitch, which works in a nut. When the instrument is to be used a piece of tin foil is gummed round the cylinder, and the steel point is adjusted so as to be just touching the tin foil, and above the line of the spiral groove. If some words are now spoken through the mouthpiece, and the cylinder kept rotating either by the hand or clock work, a series of small marks are made on the foil by the vibratory movement of the steel point, and these markings have all an individual character of their own, due to the various sounds addressed to the mouthpiece. The sounds thus registered are reproduced by approaching the diaphragm and its steel point towards the tin foil as at first commencing, at the point where it was when the cylinder originally started. The indentations previously made now cause the steel point to rise or fall or otherwise move as the markings pass under it, and the result is that the diaphragm is thrown into a state of vibration exactly corresponding to the movements induced by the markings, and thus effects the air around so as to produce sounds, and these vibrations being exactly similar to those originally made by the voice, necessarily reproduce those sounds to the ear as the words at first spoken. These marked strips of foil may be posted to any person with whom the speaker wishes to correspond, and who must of course have a machine similar to that of the sender. The contents of the strips may be reproduced at any length of time, and repeated until the markings become effaced.

Phonographer (fō-nō'graf-er), *n.* One versed in phonography.

Phonographic, **Phonographical** (fō-nō'graf-ik, fō-nō'graf-ik-ēl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or based upon phonography. 2. Pertaining to the phonograph.

Phonographically (fō-nō'graf-ik-ēl), *adv.* In a phonographic manner, according to phonography.

Phonographist (fō-nō'graf-ist), *a.* One who is versed in phonography a *phonographer*.

Phonography (fō-nō'graf-ē), *n.* [Or *phōnē*, a sound, and *graphein*, to write.] 1. The description of the sounds uttered by the or-

gans of speech. — 2. The representation of sounds by characters and of which represents one sound and always the same sound, especially, a method of writing or graphically representing language, invented by Mr. Pitman of Bath. This system is very complete and simple, and any person who once knows the characters can decipher what is thus written with great facility. In this system, or any similar system, there is of course no disparity between the spelling and pronunciation of words as in the present system.

Phonolite (fō-nō'lit), *n.* [Or *phōnē*, sound, and *lithos*, stone.] A sounding stone, a name proposed as a substitute for alinkstone.

Phonologist (fō-nō'lo-jist), *n.* Same as *Phonologist*.

Phonologic, **Phonological** (fō-nō'lo-jik, fō-nō'lo-jik-ēl), *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

Phonologist (fō-nō'lo-jist), *a.* One versed in phonology.

Phonology (fō-nō'lo-jē), *n.* [Or *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice, which shows how they are respectively formed, the distinctions between them, &c., *phonetics*.

Phonometer (fō-nō'mē-ter), *n.* [Or *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given space of time.

Phonographon, **Phonographum** (fō-nō'graf-ōn, fō-nō'graf-ōm), *n.* [Or *phōnē*, the voice, and *gramma*, an instrument.] An instrument formed to imitate vocal sounds or speech, a speaking machine.

Phonotype (fō-nō'tip), *a.* A type or character used in phonetic printing.

Phonotypic (fō-nō'tip-ik), *a.* Pertaining to phonotypy, as, a *phonotypic* alphabet, *phonotypic* writing or printing.

Phonotypical (fō-nō'tip-ik-ēl), *a.* Same as *Phonotypic*.

Phonotypy (fō-nō'tip-ē), *n.* [Or *phōnē*, sound, and *typen*, an impression, mark, or type.] A method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter, *phonetic printing*.

Phoranthium (fō-rān'th-ē-m), *n.* [Or *phōrē*, to bear and *anthos*, a flower.] In bot a term sometimes applied to the receptacle of composite plants. Also called *Climacanthium*.

Phormine (fōr'min-jā), *n.* [Or] An ancient Greek coin or type.

We beat the phormine into or beat our brains. As if an increase of consciousness.

Phormium (fōr'm-i-um), *n.* (From *Gr phormē*, a basket, from the purpose to which the plant is put in its native country.) The flax plant or flax lily, a genus of plants belonging to the net order, Liliaceae.

The principal species, *P. tenax*, is indigenous in New Zealand and Norfolk Island.

It grows in great tufts with sword-shaped leaves, sometimes 6 feet long. The long spikes, bearing a large number of yellow flowers, rise from the centre of the leaves. The thick leathery leaves contain a large

quantity of gum strong fibre, which is used by the natives of New Zealand for making cloth, nets, &c., and would be very valuable in commerce but for a gummy matter in the leaves which it is difficult to get rid of. It has been introduced into Europe to take the place of hemp. Called also *New Zealand Flax*.

Phoronomis (fō-rō-nō'mis), *a.* Same as *Phoronomus*.

Phoronomos (fō-rō-nō'mis), *a.* [Or *phōrē*, to bear or carry, and *nomos*, a law.] A term sometimes used to denote that branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion; *kinematics*.

Phoronomy (fō-rō-nō'mis), *a.* Same as *Phoronomos*.

Phorus (fō-rus), *n.* [Or *phōrē*, bearing, from *phōrē*, to bear.] A genus of turbinate, gas-bored molluscs, inhabiting the Java and China seas. *P. aggluticans* is remarkable for the singular habit of accumulating, during its formation, different substances, as stones, corals, small shells, &c., which ad-

here to its shell. From this circumstance it has received the name of the carrier-shell. The specimens with shells adhering to them



Phorus aggluticans (Carrier shell)

are called by collectors conchologists, while those with stones are named *mineralogists*. Called also *Forciporus*.

Phosgen, **Phosgene** (fō'sjen, fō'sjē), *a.* [Or *phōs*, light, and *genē*, to generate.] Generating light. — *Phosgen* gas, a gas generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide gas. It is composed of carbon, oxygen and chlorine in the proportions expressed by the formula COCl_2 .

Phosphate (fōr'tis), *a.* (See *PHOSPHORUS*) 1. A salt of phosphoric acid. Several phosphates are met with in nature, as those of calcium, aluminium, manganese, iron, uranium, copper, and lead. Phosphate of calcium constitutes the base of the bones of animals. — 2. A mineral found in Silesia, consisting chiefly of phosphate of calcium.

Phosphatic (fō-sat'ik), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a phosphate, containing a phosphate. — *Phosphatic diathesis*, a morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the formation of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime, which are generally evidenced by being deposited in the urine.

Phosphene (fōr'tēn), *a.* [Or *phōs*, light, and *phosē*, to show.] The luminous image produced by pressing the eyeball with the finger. It is doubtful whether this effect arises from the excitation of the retina, or whether it is not rather the result of violence to the fibres of the optic nerve apart from the retina. The flashes seen on receiving a blow on the eye are due to the same cause.

Phosphide (fōr'tid), *a.* A combination of phosphorus with a single element, as, *phosphide* of iron or copper.

Phosphine (fōr'tin), *a.* Same as *Phosphuretted Hydrogen*. See *PHOSPHURETTED*.

Phosphite (fōr'tit), *a.* A salt of phosphoric acid.

Phospholite (fōr'ti-lit), *a.* [Or *phōsphōrē*, phosphorus, and *lithos*, a stone.] In mineral an earth united with phosphoric acid.

Phosphor (fōr'tor), *a.* [Or *phōsphōrē*, phosphorus, light (from *phōs*, to shine) and *phōrē*, to bring. See *PHOSPHORESCENCE*.] 1. Phosphorus.

Of luminous stars you have white stars in a band of phosphor.

2. The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning. *Phosphorus*.

Bright Phosphor, beaker for the night.

By these the world's great work is heard.

Beginning. *Phosphorus*.

Phosphorated (fōr'tor-ēd), *v.* pret. & pp. *phosphorated*, *ppr* *phosphorating*. To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

Phosphor-bronze (fōr'tor-brōnz), *n.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, capable of being made tough and malleable, or hard, according to the proportion of the several ingredients. It has great power in resisting straining, and is made into bearings for machinery, cog wheels, guns, hammers, cutlery, wire, sheathing for sea-going vessels, &c. See *PHOSPHORUS*.

Phosphorescent (fōr'tor-ēns), *a.* Same as *Phosphorescence*. *Phosphorescent*.

Phosphoresce (fōr'tor-ē), *v.* pret. *phosphoresced*, *ppr* *phosphorescing*. (See *PHOSPHORESCENCE*) To shine as phosphorus, by emitting a latent light without sensible heat; to give out a phosphoric light.

Ammoniacal substance phosphoresces in the dark when wrapped with a leaf.

Phosphorescence (fōr'tor-ēns), *n.* The state or quality of being phosphorescent; the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous without undergoing combustion. *Phosphorescence* is sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action.

When chemical, it consists essentially in slow oxidation attended with evolution of light, when physical, it consists in the emission of light previously absorbed, or in the transformation of heat rays into light rays. The phosphorescence of the sea is produced

by the scintillating or phosphorescent light emitted from the bodies of certain marine animals, and is well seen on the surface of the ocean at night. See *extract*.

The diffused luminosity of the sea is mainly due to the *Noctiluca miliaris*; but its partial luminosity is due to various phosphorescent animals, amongst which are the *Physalia physalis* (the Portuguese man-of-war), *Medusa*, *Tunicata*, *Annelides*, &c. The cause of phosphorescence is variously stated, it being supposed very generally to be the result of a process of slow combustion analogous to that which takes place in phosphorus when exposed to the atmosphere. Upon the whole, however, it appears that the phenomenon is a vital process, consisting essentially in the conversion of nervous force (vital energy) into light; just as the same forces can be converted by certain fishes into electricity. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Phosphorescent (fos-to-res-ent), *a.* Shining with a faint light or luminosity like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat. Various animals are phosphorescent, as the glowworm, the phosphorescent seapen (*Pennatula phosphorea*), and the brilliant pyrosoma. Fish also possess this property in a remarkable degree. A number of mineral substances exhibit the same property, as chloride of calcium, anhydrous nitrate of lime, some carbonates and sulphates of baryta, strontia, and lime, the diamond, some varieties of fluor-spar, apatite, borax, and many other substances. Some mineral bodies become phosphorescent when strongly heated, as a piece of lime. The same property is observable in decayed wood. See **PHOSPHORESCENCE**.

Phosphorette (fos-to-ret-ed), *a.* Same as **Phosphorette**.

Phosphoric (fos-to-rik), *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

How the lit lake shines, a *phosphoric sea*.
And the big rain comes dancing to the earth. *Byron.*

—**Phosphoric acid** (PH_3O_4), an acid usually obtained by burning phosphuretted hydrogen in atmospheric air or oxygen. It is also produced by the oxidation of phosphorous acid, by oxidizing phosphorus with nitric acid, by the decomposition of apatite and other native phosphates, and in various other ways. It is tribasic, forming three distinct classes of metallic salts, and the three atoms of hydrogen may in like manner be replaced by alcohol radicals, forming acid and neutral ethers. Phosphoric acid is used in medicine in the form of solution, constituting the dilute acid of the Pharmacopoeia. It is peculiarly suited to disordered states of the mucous surfaces, and also to states of debility, characterized by softening of the bones.

Phosphorical (fos-to-rik-al), *a.* Phosphoric. **Phosphorite** (fos-to-rik), *n.* A species of calcareous earth; a sub-species of apatite. It is an amorphous phosphate of lime.

Phosphoritic (fos-to-rik), *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature of phosphorite.

Phosphorize (fos-to-rik), *v.t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. *Dana.*

Phosphorescope (fos-to-rik-skop), *n.* An instrument designed to show the phosphorescence of certain bodies, such as uranium compounds, that emit light but for a very short period.

Phosphorous (fos-to-ru-s), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. — **Phosphorous acid** (H_3PO_3), an acid produced by the action of water on phosphorous anhydride, by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways. Phosphorous acid exists usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but it may also be obtained crystallized. This acid is *di-basic*, forming two series of metallic salts, named respectively *neutral* and *acid phosphites*. — **Phosphorous anhydride** (P_2O_3), a soft, white, readily volatile powder, prepared by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of air.

Phosphorus (fos-to-ru-s), *n.* [L. *phosphorus*, Gr. *phosphoros*, the morning-star, lit. light-bringer, from *phôs*, light, and *phêrô*, to bring. The chemical substance has this name from its character.] 1. The morning-star; Phosphor (which see). — 2. Sym. P. At. wt. 31; sp. gr. 1.826. A solid non-metallic combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen, calcium, and magnesium, in volcanic and other rocks, whose disintegration constitutes our fertile soils. It exists also in the plants used by man as food, and is a never-failing and important constituent in animal structures. It was originally obtained from urine; but it is now manufactured from

bones, which consist in part of phosphate of lime. Common phosphorus when pure is almost transparent and colourless. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, easily cut with a knife, and the cut surface has a waxy lustre; at 108° it fuses, and at 550° is converted into vapour. It is soluble, by the aid of heat, in naphtha, in fixed and volatile oils, in the chloride of sulphur, sulphide of carbon, and sulphide of phosphorus. It is exceedingly inflammable. Exposed to the air at common temperatures it undergoes slow combustion, emits a white vapour of a peculiar alliaceous odour, appears luminous in the dark, and is gradually consumed. On this account phosphorus should always be kept under water. A very slight degree of heat is sufficient to inflame phosphorus in the open air. Gentle pressure between the fingers, friction, or a temperature not much above its point of fusion, kindles it readily. It burns rapidly even in the air, emitting a splendid white light, and causing intense heat. Its combustion is far more rapid in oxygen gas, and the light far more vivid. The product of the perfect combustion of phosphorus is phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5), a white solid which readily takes up water, passing into phosphoric acid (which see). Phosphorus may be made to combine with most of the metals, forming compounds called *phosphides*; when dissolved in fat oils it forms a solution which is luminous in the dark. It is chiefly used in the preparation of lucifer-matches, and also in the preparation of phosphoric acid. It is of all stimulants the most powerful and diffusible, but on account of its activity highly dangerous. It can be safely administered as a medicine only in extremely minute doses, and with the utmost possible caution. Phosphorus presents a good example of allotropy (see **ALLOTROPY**), in that it can be exhibited in at least one other form, known as *red* or *amorphous phosphorus*, presenting completely different properties from common phosphorus. This variety is produced by keeping common phosphorus a long time slightly below the boiling-point. It is a red, hard, brittle substance, not fusible, not poisonous, and not readily inflammable, so that it may be handled with impunity. When heated to the boiling-point it changes back to common phosphorus. — **Bolognian phosphorus**, calcined native sulphate of barytes, one of the most powerful of the solar phosphoric substances. When heated with charcoal, and exposed to the sun's rays, it emits light in the dark for some hours. — **Phosphorus bottle**, (a) a contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. The light is produced by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire, and introducing a sulphur match. It is now superseded by lucifer matches and similar contrivances. (b) A 1-oz. phial containing 12 grains phosphorus melted in 4 oz. olive-oil. On this being uncorked in the dark it emits light enough to read the dial of a watch, and it will retain this property for several years if not too frequently used. — **Phosphorus paste**, a poisonous composition for the destruction of vermin, as rats, mice, cockroaches, &c.

Phosphuret (fos-to-ret), *n.* The name formerly given to phosphide (which see).

Phosphuretted (fos-to-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with phosphorus. — **Phosphuretted hydrogen** (PH_3), a gas procured by boiling phosphorus in a solution of a caustic alkali. The gas which arises is spontaneously inflammable; and during its combustion there are formed water and phosphoric acid. It is colourless, and has a disagreeable smell resembling that of onions. When mixed with air or oxygen gas it explodes at a temperature of 300°. It is produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When this gas is cooled below zero (C.) it deposits a liquid phosphide of hydrogen; the gaseous phosphide remaining is no longer spontaneously inflammable.

Phosphytrite (fos-tit-rit), *n.* Phosphate of yttria, a very rare mineral substance.

Photel (fô-tel), *n.* A tree nearly akin to and closely resembling the banana-tree.

Photics (fô-tiks), *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light.] That department of science which treats of light. *E. H. Knight.*

Photite (fô-tiz-it), *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light.] A mineral, an oxide of manganese.

Photo (fô-tô), *n.* A contraction of **Photograph**; a photographic picture; as, to sit for one's *photo*.

Photochemical (fô-tô-kem'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

Photo-electrotype (fô-tô-ê-lek-trô-tip), *n.* A process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electro-deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

Photo-engraving (fô-tô-en-gräv-ing), *n.* A common name of many processes in which the action of light on a sensitized surface is made to change the nature or condition of the substance of the plate or its coating, so that it may by processes be made to afford a printing surface corresponding to the original from which the photographic image was derived. See **PHOTOGRAPHY**.

Photo-galvanography (fô-tô-gal-va-nog-ra-fi), *n.* The art or process of obtaining from a photographic negative on glass, by means of a gutta-percha impression, an electrotype plate, from which may be taken, as in copper-plate printing, any number of copies.

Photogen (fô-tô-jen), *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *gênêin*, to produce.] Same as **Paraffin-oil**.

Photogen (fô-tô-jên), *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *gênêin*, to produce.] A more or less continued impression or picture on the retina. *H. Spencer.*

Photogenic (fô-tô-jên'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to photogeny or to photogenesis.

Photogeny (fô-toj'e-ni), *n.* The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground; photography.

Photolyphic (fô-tô-glif'ik), *a.* Relating to photogeny or to the art of engraving by means of light; as, a *photolyphic* engraving.

Photography (fô-tô-grä-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *gräphô*, to engrave.] The art of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemicals; a method of engraving by which photographs and other transparent designs can be etched into steel, copper, or zinc plates, by the action of light and certain chemicals. A mixture consisting of a solution of gelatine in water and a saturated solution of bichromate of potash is poured on the plate and allowed to dry. It is then placed in a printing frame with the object it is desired to copy laid on it, and exposed to the action of light. Hydrochloric acid is next poured on the plate, which attacks only the parts which the light has not acted on, thus etching in the design of the object superimposed. It is the invention of Mr. Fox Talbot.

Photogram (fô-tô-gram), *n.* Same as **Photograph**. [Rare.]

Photograph (fô-tô-graf), *n.* A picture obtained by means of photography. See **PHOTOGRAPHY**.

Photograph (fô-tô-graf), *v.t.* To produce a likeness or facsimile of by photographic means.

Photographer (fô-to-gräf-är), *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography.

Photographic (fô-tô-gräfik), *a.* Relating to photography or the art of making pictures by the aid of sunlight. — **Photographic printing**, the process of obtaining positives on sensitized paper from transparent negatives by exposure to light in a printing frame. See **PHOTOGRAPHY**.

Photographical (fô-tô-gräfik-al), *a.* Same as **Photographic**.

Photographer (fô-to-grä-fist), *n.* Same as **Photographer**.

Photographometer (fô-tô-grä-fom'et-är), *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, *gräphô*, to describe, and *metron*, measure.] In *photog.* an instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical.

Photography (fô-to-grä-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *gräphô*, to describe.] 1. The science of the action of light on bodies; the principles of physics and chemistry which relate to the production of pictures by the action of light. — 2. The art of delineating objects by the action of light. The name, however, as applied to the process of producing pictures by the sun's rays, rests on a misconception. The true light-giving rays of the sun have no influence in altering the chemical condition of bodies and thereby of producing those changes in their colour on which photography depends. Recent investigations prove that these changes are produced to some extent by the feebly luminous blue and violet rays of the spectrum, but chiefly by other rays which are absolutely dark or invisible. The epithet *actinic*, *fluorescent*, or *chemical* has been applied to

these rays. (See ACTINISM.) The principle on which photography depends reaches back to the time of the alchemists, who discovered that chloride of silver exposed to the sun's rays became black. Wedgwood and Davy in 1802 attempted to apply this fact to artistic purposes by throwing the shadow of an object on a sheet of white paper, or, preferably, of leather, covered with a solution of nitrate of silver and exposed to the sun's rays, but they were unable to fix the pictures. About 1814 M. Niepce, in France, discovered a method of producing pictures on plates of copper or pewter, covered with a sensitive resinous substance called bitumen of Judea, and also of rendering them permanent. This process he called *heliography*. M. Niepce associated himself with M. Daguerre, who elaborated from his process the very beautiful one which bears his name. (See DAGUERRETYPE.) This process has been superseded by two processes, viz. the *calotype process* of Mr. Fox Talbot, first patented in 1841, who revived Mr. Wedgwood's process of obtaining pictures on sensitized paper (see CALOTYPE), and the *collodion process*, first suggested by M. Le Grey, of Paris, and introduced by Mr. Archer in 1850. (See COLLODION.) Calotype and collodion photographs may be *negative* or *positive*. *Negative* photographs exhibit the lights and shades contrary to nature, that is, the lights dark and shades white; *positive* photographs exhibit them in accordance with nature. To produce a *positive*, the negative is placed on the sensitive surface of a sheet of paper, and a piece of glass pressed on both to insure contact. The sunlight penetrates the negative and darkens the parts of the underlying paper opposite the lights of the picture, whilst the parts opposite the opaque parts of the picture (the lights of nature) are protected. The process for obtaining a *positive* from a negative is called *printing*. In the *Niepcotype process* albumen is used as the basis of the film in place of collodion. Many modifications are constantly being introduced into photography, as the carbon process, popularized by Mr. Swan of Newcastle, whose plan was to prepare a solution of gelatine and bichromate of potash (the latter being the sensitizing agent), mixed with some black pigment, and apply the mixture as a coating to a sheet of paper, and print his positives on the black oak, or *tisane* as it is called, thus produced. The *autotype process*, invented by Mr. Johnson, is a more simple and ready method of carbon-printing than the carbon process proper, but the principles involved are the same. Various modes of multiplying photographic pictures by what is termed *photo-lithography* have been successfully tried. For a mode of multiplying pictures by *litho-photography* from a hardened tissue, similar to that employed in the carbon process, see under HELIOTYPE. In Mr. Woodbury's engraving process the hardened tissue is brought into contact with a plate of type metal under considerable pressure. The plate takes the impression of the relief, and pictures are printed from it instead of from the raised tissue.

Photo-heliograph (fō-tō-hē-lī-ō-graf), *n.* An instrument for observing transits of Venus and other solar phenomena, consisting of a telescope mounted for photography on an equatorial stand and moved by suitable clockwork.

Photo-lithography (fō-tō-lī-thog-rā-fī), *n.* The art of engraving on stone by means of the action of light and of certain chemicals: specifically, the process of producing copies of photographs and other transparent designs on prepared stone, analogous to that of producing such copies on metal, described under *photography*. See *PHOTOLITHY*.

Photologic, **Photological** (fō-tō-loj'ik, fō-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

Photology (fō-tof'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

Photomagnetism (fō-tō-mag-net-izm), *n.* The relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday*.

Photometer (fō-tō-met-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument intended to indicate the different quantities of light, as in a cloudy or bright day, or between bodies illuminated in different degrees. All such instruments have for essential purpose the determina-

tion of the relative distances at which two sources produce equal intensities of illumination. One of the most common photometers is that of Bunsen, which consists of a screen of white paper with a grease-spot in its centre. The lights to be compared are placed on opposite sides of this screen, and their distances are so adjusted that the grease-spot appears neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper, from whatever side it is viewed. When the distances have not been correctly adjusted, the grease-spot will appear darker than the rest of the paper when viewed from the side on which the illumination is most intense, and lighter than the rest of the paper when viewed from the other side. The intensities of the two lights are to one another as the squares of the distances from the screen at which they must be placed in order that the grease-spot may appear neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper.

Photometric, **Photometrical** (fō-tō-met'rik, fō-tō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer.

Photometry (fō-tō-met-ri), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *metron*, a measure.] The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources, consisting in determining the relative distances at which two sources produce equal intensities of illumination.

Photo-micrography (fō-tō-mī-krog-rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *mīkros*, small, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or process of enlarging minute objects by means of the microscope, and projecting the enlarged image on a sensitized collodion film.

Photophobia (fō-tō-fō-bī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *phōbia*, dread.] An intolerance or dread of light. It is a disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual nerve in particular.

Photopsia, **Photopsy** (fō-top'sī-ā, fō-top'sī), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *opsis*, sight.] A morbid affection of the eye, in which sparks of fire or flashes of light seem to play before them.

Photo-relief (fō-tō-re-lēf), *n.* A term applied to a process for obtaining by photographic means and subsequent manipulations a printing surface in relief to receive the ink and communicate impressions. See *PHOTOGRAPHY*, *PHOTO-ENGRAVING*, &c.

Photo-sculpture (fō-tō-skulp-tūr), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *E. sculpture*.] The process of sculpturing statuettes, medallions, and the like, by the aid of photography. The person whose likeness is to be taken is placed in the centre of a circular room, in the wall of which there are twenty-four equidistant circular holes only large enough to permit the action of a camera lens through each, while in a dark passage outside the wall there are twenty-four cameras, each of which receives the image of that portion of the person towards which its lens is directed. The subject is thus photographed all round. The pictures thus received are then so arranged that in a neighbouring room they can be projected in succession by means of a magic lantern on a transparent screen. The sculptor works behind this screen on a piece of modelling clay, turning it round as he works, and copying the figures produced on the screen successively by means of a pantograph, which has its reducing point armed with a moulding or cutting tool, so that, as the longer arm is tracing each figure on the screen the shorter one is reproducing it on the clay.

Photosphere (fō-tō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *E. sphere*.] An envelope of light; specifically, the luminous envelope, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun. According to Kirchhoff the sun's photosphere is either solid or liquid, and is surrounded by an extensive non-luminous atmosphere, composed of gases and vapours of the substances incandescent in the photosphere.

Phototype (fō-tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *typos*, a type.] A type or plate of the same nature as an engraved plate produced from a photograph by a peculiar process, as by photolithy or photolithography, and from which copies can be printed; also, the process by which such a plate is produced.

Photo-xylography (fō-tō-zī-log-rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *xylos*, a log of wood, and *graphō*, to write.] The process of producing an impression of an object on wood

by photography and subsequent processes and then printing from the block.

Photo-zincography (fō-tō-zīng-kog-rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *E. zinc*, and *Gr. graphō*, to write.] The process of projecting an impression on a plate of prepared zinc by photography and then engraving it by etching with acids, so that copies can be printed from the plate. This process was invented by Sir Henry James, and is extensively employed in the Ordnance Survey Department at Southampton. It is in principle the same as photolithography.

Phragma (frag'ma), *n.* [Gr. a fence.] In bot. a spurious dissepiment in fruit.

Phragmacone (frag'ma-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *phragma*, a partition, and *kōnos*, a cone.] The chambered cone of the belemnite within the guard.

Phragmites (frag-mī'tēs), *n.* [From Gr. *phragmos*, a hedge; forming hedges.] A genus of plants including some eighteen species, known as reeds, tall, handsome grasses, with annual stems, and a perennial root, found by the margins of streams and lakes. They occur throughout Europe, and in Siberia, Japan, North America, and Australia, forming thick coverts, and yielding an abundance of strong durable grass, of great value for thatching roofs. *P. communis*, the only British species, is the largest grass of this country.

Phraise (frāz), *v.t.* To use coaxing or wheedling language. [Scotch.]

Phrasing (frāz'ing), *p.* and *a.* Cajoling; coaxing; palavering; making long or fine speeches. [Scotch.]

Phrase (frās), *n.* [Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase, from *phrazō*, to speak.] 1. A brief expression; a single word, or more generally two or more words forming a complete expression by themselves or being a portion of a sentence. 'Mollify damnation with a phrase.' *Dryden*.

'Convey' the wise it call. 'Steal' foh! a fco for the phrase! *Shak.*

2. A peculiar or characteristic expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an idiom. 'Sweet household talk and phrases of the hearth.' *Tennyson*.—3. The manner or style in which a person expresses himself; diction. 'Thou speak'st in better phrase.' *Shak*.—4. In music, a short part of a composition occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars, but sometimes extended to five and even more. Two phrases generally make up a sentence closed by a perfect cadence.

Phrase (frās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phrased*; ppr. *phrasing*. To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words. 'These suns, for so they phrase them.' *Shak*.

Phrase (frās), *v.i.* 1. To employ peculiar phrases or forms of speech; to express one's self. 'So Saint Cyprian phrases.' *Frynne*. [Rare].—2. In music, to render music properly with reference to its melodic form; to bring into due prominence the grouping of tones into figures, phrases, sentences, &c.

Phrase-book (frāz'buk), *n.* A book in which phrases or the idioms of a language are collected and explained.

Phraseless (frās'les), *a.* Not to be expressed or described. *Shak*.

Phraseogram (frā-zē-ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *phrasis*, *phrasis*, a phrase, and *gramma*, a letter.] In *photography*, a combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

Phraseologic, **Phraseological** (frā-zē-ō-loj'ik, frā-zē-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

Phraseologist (frā-zē-ō-lō-jist), *n.* 1. A stickler for a particular form of words or phraseology; a coiner of phrases. 'A mere phraseologist.' *Guardian*.—2. A collector of phrases.

Phraseology (frā-zē-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase, and *logōs*, to speak.] 1. Manner of expression; peculiar words or phrases used in a sentence; diction.—2. A collection of phrases in a language.—*Dictionary*, *Phraseology*, *Style*. See *DICTION*.—*SYN.* Diction, expression, style, language.

Phratry (frā'trī), *n.* [Gr. *phratra*.] In ancient Athens, a section of the people, being a subdivision of the phylē or tribe.

Phrenetic (fre-ne-tī'ak), *a.* Same as *Phrenetic*. 'Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's Anatomia hath it, a phrenetic or lethargic patient.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Phrenetic (fre-net'ik), *a.* [L. *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrenitikos*, suffering from phren-

sis or inflammation of the brain. See PHRENEXY.] Having the mind disordered; frenetic; frantic; frenetic. *Butler.*

Phrenetic (frē-pet'ik), *n.* A frantic or frenzied person; one whose mind is disordered.

Phreneticks imagine they see that without which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

Phrenetically (frē-net'ik-al-ē), *adv.* In a phrenetic manner.

Phrenic (frē'ik), *n.* [From Gr. *phrēnēs*, the diaphragm.] In anat. belonging to the diaphragm; as, a phrenic vein.

Phrenic (frē'ik), *n.* A mental disease; a medicine or remedy for such a disease.

Phrenics (frē'iks), *n.* [Gr. *phrēnēs*, *phrēnos*, the mind.] Mental philosophy, metaphysics. *R. Parke.* [Rare.]

Phrenitis (frē-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr., from *phrēnēs*, the mind, and *-itis*, term denoting inflammation.] 1. In med. an inflammation of the brain or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. — 2. Delirium; phrensy or frenzy.

Phrenologist (frē-nol'o-jist), *n.* A phrenologist.

Phrenologic, **Phrenological** (frē-nol'o-jik, frē-nol'o-jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

Phrenologically (frē-nol'o-jik-al-ē), *adv.* In a phrenological manner; according to the principles of phrenology.

Phrenologist (frē-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phrenology (frē-nol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *phrēnēs*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the human mind. But the term is now restricted to a doctrine founded on a presumed knowledge of the functions of different portions of the brain obtained by comparing their relative forms and magnitudes in different individuals with the propensities and intellectual powers which these individuals are found respectively to possess. The doctrine which is the basis of phrenology was first propounded by Dr. Gall, a physician of Vienna, and subsequently by Dr. Spurzheim, Dr. A. Combe, George Combe, and others. The doctrine is based on the idea that the brain is an aggregation of parts or organs, and that each organ has a distinct and separate function in the evolution of mind or mental acts. The faculties are usually divided into two orders—*feelings* and *intellect*, or *affective* and *intellectual faculties*. The feelings are divided into two genera—the propensities and the sentiments; while the intellectual faculties are divided into the perceptive or knowing and the reflective faculties. In the subjoined figures the different organs (most of them double) are marked out and numbered, according to the system of Spurzheim. Frey and Hitzig in Germany and Ferriar and others in England have endeavored to prove experimentally that certain functions are localized in certain parts of the brain, but their experiments are not conclusive.

Phreno-magnetism (frē-nō-mag'net-izm), *n.* The power of exciting the organs of the brain through magnetic influence.

Phrensy (frē'n-d), *n.* [Fr. *phrénésie*, *frénésie*; L. *phrenesis*, from Gr. *phrēnēs*, *phrēnos*, the mind.] An old spelling of *Frenzy*. 'Demonia phrensy, moping melancholy.' *Milton.*

Phrenic (frē'n-d), *v.t. pret. & pp. phrenicid*; *ppr. phrenizing*. To make frantic; to infuriate. *Byron.*

Phrenetic (frē'n-ik), *n.* A phrenetic. 'Phrenetic or bedlams.' *Woodward.*

Phrenetic (frē'n-ik), *a.* Phrenetic. *B. Jenks.*

Phreneticist (frē'n-tis-tē-ē), *n.* [Gr. *phrēnētikon*, from *phrēnētikos*, to think, from *phrēnēs*, mind.] A school or seminary of learning.

Phryganea (frī-gā'nē-a), *n.* [Gr. *phryganon*, a dry stick—from appearance of larva.] A genus of insects of the order Neuroptera, of which there are many species. See CAD-DICE-FLY.

Phrygian (frī'fī-an), *a.* [From *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor.] Pertaining to Phrygia or to the Phrygians. *Phrygian cap*, the red cap of liberty worn by the leaders during the first French republic. — *Phrygian mode*, in *sac. music*, one of the ancient ecclesiastical modes or scales. The Phrygian scale commences on E, and differs from the modern E minor in having for its second degree F flat instead of F sharp. *Phrygian stone*, a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing; a light spongy stone resembling a pumice, said to have drying and astringent properties.

Phrygian (frī'fī-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. — 2. *Ecclēs.* one of an early Christian sect, so called from Phrygia, where they abounded. They regarded Montanus as their prophet, and laid claim to the spirit of prophecy.

Phthiriasis (thī-rī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *phthēria-sis*, from *phthēra*, a louse.] The lousy disease (*morbus pediculosis*), which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body in spite of cleanliness.

Phthiasis (thī'k), *n.* 1. A consumption or wasting away, phthisia. — 2. A person affected with phthisia.

Phthiasis (thī'k-al), *a.* [Gr. *phthiasis*. See *Phthiasis*.] Of or belonging to phthiasis; affected by phthiasis; wasting the flesh; as, a phthiasical consumption.

Phthiasical (thī'k-al), *a.* Phthiasical (which see).

Phthiasiology (thī'k-i-ol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *phthiasis*, a wasting, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on phthiasis. *Dunglison.*

Phthisis (thī'sis), *n.* [Gr. *phthiasis*, a wasting, from *phthō*, to consume.] A disease produced by tubercles in the lungs, and commonly known by the name of consumption; pulmonary consumption.

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Phthongometer (thōng-gom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *phthōngos*, the voice, a sound, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument used for measuring vocal sounds. 'We may, however, consider this instrument as a *phthongometer*, or measure of vowel quantity.' *Whewell.*

Phycozoology (fī-kol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *phycos*, a

texts from the Old Testament, and inclosed within a small leather case, which was fastened with straps on the forehead *just* above and between the eyes, and on the left arm near the region of the heart. The four passages inscribed upon the phylactery were Ex. xiii. 1-10, 11-16; Deut. vi. 4-9; xl. 18-21.

The custom was founded on a literal interpretation of Ex. xiii. 16; Deut. vi. 8; xl. 18. — 3. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.

Phylactery, from an original one.

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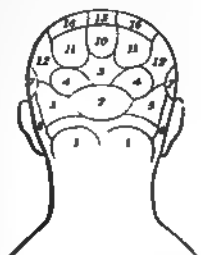


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHART OF THE HUMAN HEAD.

AFFECTIVE FACULTIES. 1. Propensities. 2. Amativeness. 3. Philoprogenitiveness. 4. Conservativeness. 5. Adhesiveness. 6. Combativeness. 7. Destructiveness. 8. Acquisitiveness. 9. Constructiveness. 10. Sentiments. 11. Self-esteem. 12. Love of approbation. 13. Cautiousness. 14. Benevolence. 15. Veneration. 16. Firmness. 17. Hope. 18. Wonder. 19. Ideality. 20. Wit. 21. Imitation.

INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES. 1. Perceptiveness. 2. Individuality. 3. Form. 4. Size. 5. Weight. 6. Colouring. 7. Locality. 8. Number. 9. Order. 10. Eventuality. 11. Time. 12. Taste. 13. Language. 14. Reflection. 15. Comparison. 16. Causality.

sea-weed, and *logos*, a discourse.] That department of botany which treats of the algae or sea-weeds.

Phycometer (fī'kō-mē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *phycos*, sea-weed, and *metēr*, mother.] The gelatine in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate.

Phylacter (fī-lak'tēr), *n.* A phylactery.

The Pharisees were . . . skilful expositors of the Mosaic law, wearing the precept thereof in *phylacteres* (narrow scrolls of parchment bound about their brows and above their left elbows. *Sandys.*

Phylactered (fī-lak'tērd), *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees.

Phylacteric, **Phylacterical** (fī-lak'tēr-ik, fī-lak'tēr-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.

Phylactery (fī-lak'tēr-ē), *n.* [Gr. *phylaktērion*, from *phylaxō*, to defend or guard.] 1. Any charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease. — 2. In Jewish antiq., a strip of parchment inscribed with certain

setts, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, iron, and manganese, and occurring in thin scales or leaves.

Phyllum (fī'l-um), *n.* [Gr. *phylon*, a leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects belonging to the family Phasmidae, and popularly known by the name of leaf-insects or walking-leaves. Some of them have wing-covers so closely resembling the leaves of plants that they are easily mistaken for the vegetable productions around them. The eggs too have a curious resemblance to the seeds of plants.

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They are for the most part natives of the East Indies, Australia, and South America. The males have long antennae and wings, and can fly; the females have short antennae, and are incapable of flight. The cut shows the female of *P. sticticum* (two-thirds the natural size).

Phylloxyanthin (fil-lo-si'-an-thin), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *xanthos*, yellow.] The blue colouring principle of chlorophyll.

Phylloxyanthin (fil-lo-si'-an-thin), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *xanthos*, yellow.] A name given to the cavities in the interior of the hydrophylls of certain of the oceanic Hydrozoa.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id), *n.* Same as *Phylloids*. **Phylloids** (fil-lo'id-din'-as), *n.* In bot. having flattened leaf-like twig-like leaf-stalks instead of true leaves.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-din'-as), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *idos*, likeness.] In bot. a leaf-stalk when it becomes developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf, as in some Australian acacias, and in some species of *Oxalis*, *Bupleurum*, &c.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-gen), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *genesis*, to produce.] The same as *Phylloids*.

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Phylloids (fil-lo'id), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *idos*, form.] Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-ma'-na), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *manis*, madness.] In bot. the production of leaves in unusual numbers or in unusual places.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-fa-gen), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *phago*, to eat.] One of a section (Phylloids) of lamellicorn coleopterous insects containing the chafers, and so called from these insects feeding on the leaves of trees.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-fa-gen), *n.* [See above.] Leaf-eating.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-fa-gen), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *phoros*, bearing, from *phero*, to bear.] In bot. the terminal bud or growing point in palms.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-fa-gen), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *phoros*, to bear.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-pod), *n.* One of the Phylloids.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-pod), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *podos*, a foot.] An order of branchiopodous crustaceans, in which the body is elongated, and the extremities of a flattened form, like that of a leaf, for the purpose of swimming, as in the Branchipoda. They are chiefly interesting from their affinity to the extinct trilobites, and are by some united with the Ostracoda.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-pod), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *podos*, a foot.] In bot. the fall of the leaf.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-pod), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *podos*, a foot.] A name given to what was formerly regarded as a distinct family of double-crested crustaceans, belonging to the order Stomatopoda, composed of forms which are very remarkable for their rounded shape and the transparency of their tegumenta. They, or at least some of them, are now known to be larval forms of macrurus decapoda. See GLASS-CRAB.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-pod), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of bats belonging to the family Phyllostomidae.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-pod), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A leaf-nosed bat, a member of the family Phyllostomidae (which see).

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n. Phylloids (Acanthopora)

They attain to a considerable size, *Phylloids spectrum* having an expanse of wing of 2½ feet. The family comprises the vampires or blood-sucking bats. See VAMPIRE-BAT.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* Pertaining to phylloids.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *taxis*, order.] In bot. the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *taxis*, order.] The yellow colouring principle of chlorophyll.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a leaf, and *taxis*, order.] A genus of insects which infests the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c. forming leaf-galls. There are a good many species, but the one best known is the *P. castaneus*, introduced into Europe from N. America, and causing much damage in some wine-producing countries.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* In bot. the scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a class or tribe, and *genesis*, to produce.] The history of the genealogical development of an organized being; the race history of an animal or vegetable type, as distinguished from ontogeny, the history of individual development, and from biogenesis, or life-development generally. See abstract under ONTOGENESIS.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* Pertaining to phylloids or phylogeny, or the race history of an animal. 'The probable phylogenetic origin of the nervous system.' *Nineteenth Century*.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* See abstract under ONTOGENETICALLY.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a tribe, and *genesis*, to produce.] In bot. the origin and genealogy of races or types of animal forms.

We believe that most solid progress will be made by carefully working out the application of natural selection to restricted and well-known animal groups than by attempting the construction of more comprehensive and imposing *Phylogenies*. *Nature*.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, from *phyllo*, to produce.] An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess; a tubercle on any external part of the body.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a bladder.] A genus of fresh-water molluscs belonging to the family Lymnæidae, frequently found on the under surface of the leaves of aquatic plants.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a bubble or bladder.] A genus of Hydrozoa, of the sub-class Siphonophora and order Physophorida, remarkable for its size, the brilliancy of its hues, and the severe burning pain produced by its contact. The *P. atlantica* or *poison* is known by the name of the Portuguese man-of-war.

These hydrozoa are characterized by the presence of one or more large air-bags, by which great buoyancy is given to them, so that they float on the surface of the tropical ocean. Numerous tentacula depend from the under side, one class short and the other long. The shorter are the nutritive individuals of the colony, the longer, which in a *Phylloids* 5 or 6 inches long are capable of being extended to 12 or 15 feet, possess a remarkable stinging power, and are probably used to stun their prey.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a bladder—from the inflated calyx.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Solanaceae. They are annual or perennial herbs, with entire (or rarely pinnatifid) leaves, small axillary flowers, and globose berries, which are inflated in an inflated calyx. The fruit of *P. Alabamensis*, or winter cherry, is diuretic, and is used by veterinary surgeons. It is often grown in gardens for its ornamental fruit. The fruit of *P. pubescens* (the 'Cape gooseberry') forms a delicious preserve.

Phylloids atlantica (Portuguese man-of-war)

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, to swell or inflate, and *taxis*, a stone.] A mineral of a greenish-white colour, a sub-species of prismatic topaz, called also *Pyrophyllite*, as it intumesces in heat.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a big-bellied person.] In med. an enlargement of the abdomen, unconnected with dropsy, such as a morbid state of the liver or of the spleen.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* [Gr. *phyllo-*, a pair of bellows.] 1. The spermaceti whale. See CACHALOT. — 2. A filtering machine or apparatus.

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Were it my business to understand *Phylloids*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cure. *Lect.*

1. A medicine or medicines; remedy for disease.

He escapes the best, who nurses to repels. Draws *Phylloids* from the fields to draughts of air. *Dryden*.

2. In popular language, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic.

The people used *Phylloids* to purge themselves of humours. *Abb.*

— *Phylloids garden*, an old name for a botanic garden.

Phylloids (fil-lo'id-tak-tik), *n.* 1. To treat with phylloids; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic, to purge. — 2. To treat with remedies; to cure.

The labour we delight in *Phylloids* pain. *Shak.*

Physical (fiz-ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature, relating to what is material and perceived by the senses; pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental, moral, or imaginary, in accordance with the laws of nature, material.

If the government were subverted by physical force, all the movable wealth would be exposed to imminent risk of spoliation and destruction.

Labour, then, in the *physical* world is always and solely employed in putting objects in motion; the properties of matter, the laws of nature do the rest. *J. S. Mill*.

2. Pertaining to physics or natural philosophy, *as*, physical science; physical law, &c.

3. External; obvious to the senses; cognizable through a bodily or physical organization; *as*, the physical characters of a mineral; opposed to chemical. — 4. Relating to the art of healing. — 5. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; purgative. — 6. Medicinal, promoting the cure of diseases.

In Brutus sick I and it *physical* To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours Of the dark morning! *Shak.*

— *Physical astronomy*, physical education, physical geography, physical optics, physical point, physical science. See the nouns.

Physician (fiz-ik-al-ist), *n.* One who maintains that man's intellectual and moral nature depends on and results from his physical constitution; one who holds that human thought and action are determined by physical organization.

Physically (fiz-ik-al-ly), *adv.* 1. In a physical manner; according to nature, according to physics or natural philosophy; not intellectually or morally.

I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Lect.*

2. According to the art or rules of medicine.

He that lives *physically*, must live miserably. *Chaucer*.

Physicians (fiz-ik-al-ists), *n.* The state of being physical. *Worcester*.

Physician (fiz-ik-al-ian), *n.* [See *Physician*.] 1. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases; one holding a license to practise physic from any competent authority, such as the Royal College of Physicians of London. The duty of the physician, in the narrow sense, is to prescribe remedies, while the surgeon performs operations, but surgery may also be included in the profession of physician.

The patient dies while the physician sleeps.
The physician goes while the patient sleeps.

2 One that heals mental diseases, as a physician of the soul. See **PSYCHIC**.
Physician (fī-zhān), a. A blooded or bloodless as a physician. One Dr. Linné, a physician-naturalist. *See* **WATSON**.
Physician (fī-zhān), a. The practice of ascribing everything to merely physical or material causes, to the exclusion of spirit.
Physician (fī-zhān), a. One skilled in physics, a natural philosopher.

The physician studies the effects of the various forms of material force, such as heat, light, and electricity, upon matter in its different states of solid, liquid, and gas, he investigates the laws which determine the fusion and coagulation of bodies, he studies those which cause heat to be absorbed upon. *Medicine*.

Physio-nut (fī-zhān), a. See **CUNNING**.
Physio-logic (fī-zhān-lō-jī), a. Logic illustrated by physics.

Physio-logical (fī-zhān-lō-jī), a. Pertaining to physio-logic. *See* **PHYSIOLOGICAL**.

Physio-mathematical (fī-zhān-math-mat), a. Mixed mathematics. *See* under **MATHEMATICS**.

Physio-philosophy (fī-zhān-fī-lō-sō-fī), a. The philosophy of nature.

Physio-theology (fī-zhān-thē-lō-jī), a. Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

Physic (fī-zhān), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**, physical or natural things. *See* **PHYSIC**] In the widest sense, that branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter, the science of nature, but the term is now universally used in a narrower sense, and as equivalent to natural philosophy. It means that branch of science which treats of the general properties of bodies as bodies, and of the phenomena produced by the action of the various forces on matter in the mass. It is sometimes defined as the science of energy dealing with matter and its properties especially in so far as they are intimately associated with the transformations of energy. Physics, therefore, includes dynamics, and the branches of science that deal with light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

Physicometer (fī-zhān-mē-ter), a. Same as **PHYSICOMETER**. *See* **PHYSICOMETER**.

Physionomia, **Physiognomical** (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. [See **PHYSIOGNOMY**] Pertaining to physiognomy.

In long observation of men he may acquire a physiognomical sensitive knowledge, judge the characters by the countenance. *See* **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiognomist (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. Same as **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiognomy (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. One skilled in physiognomy. (a) one able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind by signs in the countenance. (b) One who tells fortunes by scrutiny of the face. A certain physiognomist or teller of fortune by looking only upon the face of men and women. *See* **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiognomist (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. To observe the physiognomy of, to practice physiognomy upon. *See* **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiognomist (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. Same as **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiognomy (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. [Properly physiognomy from **PHYSIOGNOMY** physics nature and **GNOMY** one who knows from stem of **GNOMY**, guessed, to know.] 1. The art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face, or the art of discerning the predominant temper or other characteristic qualities of the mind by the form of the body. 2. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind, particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance.

The end of portraits consists of expressing the true temper of those persons which is expressed, and to make known their physiognomy. *See* **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

3. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features. 4. Is the general appearance of a plant without reference to botanical characters. *See* **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiognomy (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. An instrument for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

Physiognomy (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. [Or **PHYSCIA** nature and **GNOMY** generation.] The production or generation of nature. *See* **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiognomist (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. Pertaining to physiognomy.

Physiography (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. [Or **PHYSCIA** nature and **GRAPHY** to describe.] The science which treats of the earth's physical features, and the causes by which they have been

modified, as well as of the climate, life, &c., of the globe, physical geography, fine extract.

It is very desirable that those who live in the north should know something of the nature, origin, and history, and also of its extension to the other portion of the universe. The ideal of research is to be prepared to call upon physics, and it must be understood to include physics, geology, chemistry, botany, and some departments with regard to the nature and composition of the earth, the stars, the solar, and other celestial phenomena. *See* **PHYSIOLOGY**.

Physiologist (fī-zhān-lō-jī), a. A physiologist.

Physiology, **Physiological** (fī-zhān-lō-jī), a. Pertaining to physiology, relating to the science that deals with the structure and functions of animals and plants.

Physiologically (fī-zhān-lō-jī-ā), a. According to the principles of physiology.

Physiologist (fī-zhān-lō-jī), a. One who is versed in or who treats of physiology.

Physiology (fī-zhān-lō-jī), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**, nature and **LOGY**, discourse.] That science which has for its aim the study and elucidation of the actions and processes incidental to and characteristic of the living state, whether in animals or plants. The subject thus comprises two great divisions, namely animal and vegetable physiology, which more specially applied to the investigation of the functions in man the appellation **human physiology** is applied to the science.

Physiology is the science which treats of the functions of the living organism, and treats of the general principles and their application in the general study of animals and plants, and treats of their development upon the physical plane of the universe by which these functions are determined. *See* **PHYSIOLOGY**.

Physique (fī-zhān), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**] The physical structure or organization of an individual.

Physiognomy (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. Physiognomy.

Physic or he has a English name, but his place among the names in French is not less. *See* **PHYSIC**.

Physiognomist (fī-zhān-nō-mī-ā), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**, a bladder and **GNOMY**, a covering from **GNOMY** to cover.] A genus of Brazilian trees consisting of one species, of the last order Lythraceae. It yields the beautiful striped, rose colored wood called tulipwood by our carpenters, used for inlaying costly pieces of furniture.

Physiolum (fī-zhān-lō-mī-ā), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**, a bladder, and **LOBER**, a pod.] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of South-west Australia, having a trailing or twining habit, marbled flowers, usually two or three only on one peduncle, and a rigid pod. Called also **Bladder pod**.

Physomyces (fī-zhān-mī-ā), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**, a bladder, and **MYCES**, mycelium, a mushroom.] A small section of Fungi characterized by the total absence of mycelium, and by the vesicular form including an indeterminate number or mass of sporidia. Called also **Fungus form**.

Physopharm (fī-zhān-fōr-dē), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**, a bladder, and **PHARM**, to carry.] That division of the economic Hydroids which comprises those Hydroids in which the hydromere consists of several polypites united by a flexible, contractile, unbranched, or very slightly branched, common, the proximal end of which is dilated into a contractile duct or air sac. Its most remarkable species is **Physopharm** (the Portuguese man-of-war). *See* **PHYSOPHARM**.

Physospermum (fī-zhān-sper-mān), a. [From **PHYSCIA**, a bladder, and **SPERMA**, a seed; the segments do not adhere to the seed in a young state.] A genus of plants, nat order Umbelliferae, containing two or three species natives of Europe and West Asia. They are erect herbs, with compound leaves, small white flowers, and bladder fruit, whence the name. *See* **PHYSOSPERMUM** (Carnegie's) in the British plant, growing in bushy fields in Cornwall.

Physostigma (fī-zhān-sī-gmā), a. [Or **PHYSCIA**, a bladder, and **STIGMA**, a spot, a mark.] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of Old Calabar belonging to the sub-order Papilionaceae, and tribe Phaseolaceae or kidney bean tribe. *See* **PHYSOSTIGMA**, a half shrubby twining plant, yields the well-known Calabar bean or ordeal nut. *See* **ALABAR BEAN**.

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Phytologist (fi-to-lo-jist), n. [See PHYTOLOGY.] One versed in plants or skilled in phytology; a botanist. Evelyn.

Phytology (fi-to-lo-jy), n. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of plants, a name sometimes used as equivalent to botany.

Phyton (fi-ton), n. [Gr., a plant.] In bot. a rudimentary or embryonic plant; a simple individual plant as represented by a leaf, the tree being regarded as a compound made up of many phytons.

Phytomy (fi-ton-o-mi), n. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *nomos*, a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phytopathologist (fi-to-pa-thol-o-jist), n. One skilled in phytopathology or diseases of plants.

Phytopathology (fi-to-pa-thol-o-jy), n. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *pathos*, disease, and *logos*, treatise.] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are liable.

Phytophagous (fi-to-fa-gus), a. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *phago*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants.

Phytosaurus (fi-to-sa-gus), n. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *saurus*, a lizard.] Same as *Hylasaurus*.

Phytotomist (fi-to-to-mist), n. One versed in phytotomy or vegetable anatomy.

Phytotomy (fi-to-to-mi), n. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *tomé*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] Vegetable anatomy.

Phytosoa (fi-to-so-a), n. pl. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *sooa*, an animal.] 1. A name synonymous with *Zoophytes*, and sometimes like it loosely applied to many plant-like animals, such as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, &c.—2. A term sometimes given to certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants.

Phytosoria (fi-to-so-ri-a), n. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *soria*, an animal.] A term sometimes applied to those minute aquatic animals more commonly termed *Infusoria* and *Microzoa*.

Phytosoon (fi-to-so-on), n. [See PHYTOZOA.] One of the phytosoa; a zoophyte.

Plaba (pi-a-ba), n. A small fresh-water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food.

Placaba (pi-a-ba), n. [Pg.] Same as *Pi-desava*.

Placie (pi-a-ki), n. [L. *placulum*. See PI-ACULAR.] A sin or crime.

But may I without *placie* forget, in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did. *Sp. King*

Placular (pi-ak-lar), a. [L. *placulatus*, from *placulum*, a sin-offering or expiation, a sin or crime, from *plac*, to expiate, from *plac*, pious.] 1. Expiatory; having power to atone.—2. Requiring expiation; criminal, atrociously bad. 'To cleanse his little Warwickshire fold from its *placular* pollution.' *De Quincey*. (Barn.)

Placularity (pi-ak-lar-i-ti), n. The state or quality of being placular; criminality; badness. *De Quincey*.

Placulous (pi-ak-lar-i-us), a. Same as *Placular*. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pla Mater (pi-a-ma-ter), n. [L. *ita*, pious mother.] In anat. a vascular membrane, investing the whole surface of the brain, dipping into its convolutions, and forming a fold in its interior called *velum interpositum*.

Plannet (pi-a-net), n. [L. *picus*, a woodpecker, *plac*, a magpie.] 1. A bird, the lesser woodpecker.—2. The magpie.

Planette (pi-a-net), n. [Fr. dim. of *piano*.] Same as *Pianino*.

Planino (pi-a-ne-no), n. [It. dim. of *piano*.] A small pianoforte.

Pianissimo (pi-a-ni-si-mo) [It. superl. of *piano*, soft. See PIANOFORTE.] In music, very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner. Usually abbreviated *pp* or *ppp*.

Pianist (pi-an-ist), n. A performer on the pianoforte.

Piano (pi-a-no), a. [It., soft, smooth. See PIANOFORTE.] In music, soft; a direction to a performer to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone. Usually abbreviated *p*.

Piano (pi-a-no), n. A pianoforte.

Pianoforte (pi-an-o-for-té), n. [It. *piano* (L. *planus*), soft, *ita*, piano, smooth, and *forte* (L. *fortis*), strong.] A musical metal-stringed instrument of the keyed species. The name was given to it to distinguish it from its immediate predecessors, the harpsichord and the spinet, in which no force of

touch could lessen or strengthen the intensity of the sound produced, from the quills always striking the strings with nearly a like force; whereas in the pianoforte gradations of tone can be produced, the strings being put in vibration by means of small hammers connected by levers with the key or finger board, which hammers quit the strings directly they are struck, a damper falling down on the string the moment the finger is lifted from the key. Formerly the strings were all of thin wire; now the bass strings are thick and covered with a thin coil of copper wire; and the thickness, length, and tension of the strings all diminish from the lower to the upper notes. The grand pianoforte, which is somewhat triangular in shape, and has the wires running horizontally and parallel to the keys, has three strings to each of the upper and middle notes, generally two to the lower notes, and one to the lowest octave. In the square piano the strings are still placed in a horizontal position, but obliquely to the keys; while in the upright piano the strings are vertically from top to bottom of the instrument. From its great strength grand piano is the instrument best for the concert room; the square disappearing from the draw in this country, its place being now the upright. The invention of forte is now usually ascribed to Cristofori of Padua, and dates 1714, though claims have been made in favour of Schröter, a German organist, and Marius, a French harpsichord maker. The compass of the instrument, originally from four to five octaves, has now been extended to seven or even more.

Pianograph (pi-an-o-graf), n. A form of music recorder. See MUSIC-RECORDER.

Piarist (pi-ar-ist), n. [L. *pius*, pious.] One of a religious order who, in addition to the three usual monastic vows, took also a fourth, namely, to devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of youth. The order was instituted at Rome by Joseph Cassian in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Like the Jesuits, the Piarists are a secular order subject to rules. They soon spread through several Catholic countries, particularly the Austrian dominions. Many gymnasia and schools in Hungary and Poland are still under their direction, and in Bohemia, Silesia, and Austria they have some respectable colleges.

Piassava (pi-a-sa-va), n. [Pg. *piacaba*.] The name under which a fibrous produce of the palm-tree *Attalea funifera* is imported



Piassava Palm (*Attalea funifera*).

1, Base of leaf-stalks enlarged. 2, Coquillo-nut.

from Brazil into this country. The fibres are derived from the dilated base of the leaf-stalks, and are extensively employed in the manufacture of brooms and brushes for street-sweeping. The fruit of this tree, which belongs to the cocoa-nut group, is imported under the name of *coquillo-nut*.

Plaster, **Plastre** (pi-as-ter), n. [Fr. *plâtre*, It. and Sp. *piastro*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, from L.L. *plastrum*, L. *emplantum*, Gr. *emplantum*, a plaster, from *emplantum*, to plaster up or over.] A denomination of money of various values. The old Italian piastre was equivalent to about 3s. 7d. ster-

ling; the Spanish piastre was worth about 4s.; while the Turkish piastre means a coin of scarcely $\frac{1}{16}$ th the value of the foregoing, namely, the equivalent of a little over 3d. sterling. One hundred piastres of Turkey are worth, on an average of the exchanges, about 18s. sterling.

Piation (pi-a-shon), n. [L. *piatio*, the act of making expiation.] The act of making atonement; expiation.

Piazza (pi-a-za), n. [It. *piazza*, open place, square, market-place. See PLAZA.] A square open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades. The term is frequently, but improperly, used to signify an arcaded or colonnaded walk.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in *piazas*, that they that meet us may talk of us. *J. Taylor*.

Pib-corn (pi-b'corn), n. [W., lit. *pips-horn*.] Among the Welsh, a wind-instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

Pibroch (pi-broch), n. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe, bagpipe.] A wild irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle. The pibroch produces by imitative sounds the different phases of a battle—the march, the conflict, the fight, the pursuit, and the lament for the fallen. Byron and others have erroneously applied this

th measure, vary-

, a pie, a magpie, a from the omnivorous. 1. A genus of the (crow family), *gle* (*P. caudata*), a differ from the smaller size and city in their long MAGPIE — 2. In which makes the for food, as chalk, rina, an old name sea-pie. , pitch.] 1. A large rent sires, small ably named from letter), a great

order in the liturgy. — 2. *Ecceles*, formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services. — 3. An alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.

Picador (pi-k-a-dor), n. [Sp., from *picar*, a pike or lance.] In bull-fighting, one of the *banderos* armed with a lance who commence the combat in the arena by maddening the bull by pricking with their weapons, but without the intention of disabling him.

Picamar (pi-k-a-mar), n. [L. *pic*, *picis*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter.] The bitter principle of tar.

Picanniny (pi-k-a-nin-i), n. Same as *Pick-ninny*.

Picard (pi-kard), n. *Ecceles*, one of a sect of Vaudois who in the fifteenth century attempted to renew the practices of the Adamites, going stark naked and believing in the community of women: so called from *Picard*, a native of Flanders, the reviver of the heresy.

Picaroque (pi-k-a-rook), a. [Fr. See PICARON.] Pertaining to or dealing with rogues or picarons; applied to literary productions that deal with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers such as *Gil Blas*.

Picaron (pi-k-a-rön), n. [Sp. *picaron*, ang. of *picaro*, a rogue.] 1. A rogue or cheat; one that lives by his wits; an adventurer. — 2. A plunderer; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a corsair.

In all wars, Cordica and Majorca have been nests of *picarons*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picarons* from infesting the coast. *Ld. Clarendon*.

Pionary (pi-k-a-yün), n. [Said to be of Carib origin.] 1. The name for the Spanish half-race in Florida, Louisiana, &c. It is equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a dollar. — 2. In New York, a colloquial or familiar term for a sixpence.

There's a *picary* for you to buy candy with Dodo. *Mrs. Beecher Stowe*.

Piccadil, **Piccadilly** (pi-k-a-dil, pi-k-a-dil'i), n. [O Fr. *picadille*, *piccadille*, probably from the root of *pits*, peak.] A high collar or a kind of ruff anciently worn, the precise character of which is somewhat uncertain, though it is supposed to be shown in the

accompanying cut. It appears to have received this name about the commencement of the reign of James I. The street in London called *Piccadilly* is supposed to have taken its name from this part of dress.



Piccadilly.

Piccoage (pik'áj), *n.* [Norm. *picquer*, to break open; Fr. *picquer*, to pick.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

Piccolilli (pik'-lil-lí), *n.* An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables, with pungent spices.

Piccolo (pik'-lò), *n.* [It. *piccolo*, small.] 1. A small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the ordinary orchestral flute. Called also an *Octave Flute*. 2. An organ stop of 2 feet length; the pipes are of wood and have a brilliant piercing tone. — 3. A small upright piano, standing about 34 feet high.

Pice (pís), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Small East Indian coin, value about $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Piceous (pi'chus), *a.* [L. *picus*, from *pic*, *picis*, pitch.] Of or belonging to pitch; black as pitch.

Pichurim-bean (pich'-rim-bén), *n.* Same as *Pithurim-bean*.

Picidae (pi'-dè), *n. pl.* [From L. *picus*, a woodpecker, one of the genera.] The woodpeckers and wry-necks, a family of scansional or climbing birds, characterized by their long, straight, angular beak, the end of which is compressed into a wedge adapted to perforate the bark of trees. The tail-feathers terminate in points, and are unusually hard and stiff, assisting the birds to keep steady when searching for insects. They feed chiefly upon insects, and the tongue is extensible, barbed at the point, and covered with a viscid secretion, which enables them to catch their prey by suddenly darting it out.

Pick (pik), *v. t.* [From A. Sax. *pycan*, to pick, to pull, *pic*, a sharp point; probably in part also from Fr. *picquer*, to pierce, from *pic*, something sharp. *Picks*, *peak*, *peak*, and *beak* are closely allied forms, being all from the Celtic; W. *pic*, a point, a pike; Gael. *pic*, *piccad*, a pick, a pickaxe; same root also in *spike*.] 1. To strike at with anything pointed; to act upon with any pointed instrument; to peck at, as a bird with its bill; to pierce.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. Bacon.

2. To clean by removing by the teeth, fingers, claws, or a small instrument, something that adheres; to remove objectionable matter from; as, to *pick a bone*; to *pick the teeth*. '*Pick his teeth and sing.*' Shak. — 3. To separate from other things; to select from a number or quantity; to choose; as, to *pick the best men from a company*. '*One man picked out of ten thousand.*' Shak.

Deep through the miry lane she picked her way. Gay.

4. To pluck; to gather, as fruit or things growing; as, to *pick strawberries*. '*May pick a thousand sallads.*' Shak. — 5. To gather up here and there; to collect; to get hold or possession of; to acquire; often with *up*; as, to *pick up information*. '*Pick up some pretty estate.*' Shak. — 6. To snatch stealthily; to steal the contents of; as, to *pick a pocket*.

Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse? Shak.

— To *pick in*, in painting, to correct any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil. — To *pick off*, (a) to separate by the fingers or a small instrument; to separate by a sharp sudden movement; as, to *pick off a leaf*. (b) To aim at and kill or wound; as, the riflemen were *picking off* the enemy. — To *pick out*, (a) to draw from an interior by anything pointed; as, to *pick out one's eyes*. Prov. xxx. 17. (b) To select from a number or quantity; as, I could *pick him out* from among a hundred. (c) To mark out or variegate, as a dark background, with figures or lines of a bright colour. '*Dark houses, with window-panes of stone, or picked out of a lighter red.*' Thackeray. — To *pick up*, (a) to take up with the fingers, or otherwise to snatch; as, the early bird *picks up* the worm. '*The acorns he picked*

up under an oak in the wood.' Locke. (b) To obtain by repeated effort; as, to *pick up a livelihood*. (c) To take particular things here and there; as, to *pick up acquaintances by the way*. — To *pick a bone with one*, to scold or quarrel with him. — To *pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault with one. — To *pick a lock*, to open it with some instrument other than the key. Shakspeare has also, to *pick a bolt*.

Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast, Yet love breaks through and picks them all at last. Shak.

— To *pick oakum*, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes. — To *pick a quarrel*, to quarrel intentionally with a person. — To *pick a thank*, to *pick thanks*, to perform some servile or mean act for the purpose of gaining favour. '*By slavish fawning or by picking thanks.*' Wither.

Pick (pik), *v. i.* 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble.

Why stand'st thou picking? Is thy palate sore, That beet and radishes will make thee roar? Dryden.

2. To do anything nicely or by attending to small things. — 3. To steal; to pilfer.

Pick (pik), *n.* [Fr. *pic*, a pickaxe, a pointed instrument. See the verb.] 1. A heavy sharp-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used for penetrating and loosening hard earth, stones, &c., in the operations of mining, digging, excavating, ditching, &c. 2. Among *maçons*, a sharp hammer used in dressing stones. — 3. A tooth-pick. '*He eats with picks.*' Beau. & Fl. [Nares and others suggest that *forks* are meant here.] 4. A pike or spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

Take down my buckler, And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the pick on't. Beau. & Fl.

5. In painting, that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil. — 6. Choice; right of selection.

France and Russia have the pick of our stables. Lord Lytton.

7. In printing, foul matter which collects on printing types from the rollers, bad ink, or from the paper impressed; also, little drops of metal on stereo plates.

Pick (pik), *n.* Pitch (the tarry substance). [Scotch.]

Pick (pik), *v. t.* A form of *Pitch*, to throw. '*As high as I could pick my lance.*' Shak.

Pickaback (pik'-bak), *a.* [From the older form *pickpack*, *pickpack*, which is a reduction of *pack*.] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

Pickaninny (pik'-nin-i), *n.* [Sp. *pequeno niño*, little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant. [Southern United States.]

Pickapack (pik'-pak), *adv.* In manner of a pack. [Colloq.]

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a pickapack upon her shoulders. Sir R. L'Ettrange.

Pickaxe (pik'-aks), *n.* [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but the term is really a corruption of the old *picois*, O. Fr. *piequois*, a pickaxe.] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other; also, simply a pick, which seems to have been the original meaning of the word. The pointed end is used for loosening hard earth and the other for cutting roots of trees.

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep As these poor pickaxes can dig. Shak.

Pickback (pik'-bak), *adv.* Pickaback; on the back. Butler.

Picked, Piked (pikt, plkt), *a.* 1. Pointed; sharp.

Let the stake be made picked at the top. Mortimer.

2. Smart; spruce.

He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it. Shak.

Pickedness (pik'-dè-nes), *n.* 1. State of being pointed at the end. — 2. Foppishness; spruceness.

Too much pickedness is not manly. B. Jonson.

Pickeer (pik'-ér), *v. t.* [Fr. *picorer*, to maraud, originally to steal cattle, from L. *pecus*, *pecora*, cattle.] 1. To pillage; to pirate. — 2. To skirmish, as soldiers in advance of an army or in pillaging parties.

So within shot she doth pickeer, Now galls the flank, and now the rear. Lovelace.

Pickeerer (pik'-ér-ér), *n.* One who pickeers; a pillager; a pirate.

Picker (pik'-ér), *n.* 1. One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers; as, a rag-picker; a hop-picker. — 2. In printing, one who dresses or trims stereotype plates. — 3. The name applied to tools or apparatus of many various shapes used in different manufacturing processes, &c.; as, (a) in cotton manufacture, a

machine for opening the tussocks of bale-cotton, reducing it to a more fleecy condition and separating it from dirt and refuse. (b) In *ordnances*, a priming wire for cleaning the vent. (c) In the *manège*, an instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog. (d) In *founding*, a light steel rod with a very sharp point, used for picking out small light patterns from the sand. (e) In weaving, the upper or striking portion of a picker-staff which comes against the end of a shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. (f) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces; as, a wool-picker. — 4. One who steals. '*These pickers and stealers.*' Shak. **Picker-bend** (pik'-ér-bend), *n.* A piece of buffalo hide, lined, but not otherwise dressed, used by power-loom weavers, attached to the shuttle.

Pickeral (pik'-ér-el), *n.* [From *picks*.] A small pike, a fish of the genus *Esox*: applied to several species of fresh-water fishes belonging to the pike family.

Pickeral-weed (pik'-ér-el-wéd), *n.* An American plant of the genus *Pontederia*, nat. order Pontederaceæ.

Pickeridge (pik'-ér-idj), *n.* A tumour on the back of cattle; worm.

Pickeroont (pik'-ér-òon), *n.* Same as *Picaroona*. **Picker-staff** (pik'-ér-staf), *n.* In weaving, the bar which oscillates on an axis at its lower end and by a sudden jerk imparts motion to the shuttle.

Pickery (pik'-ér-i), *n.* The stealing of trifles. Both theft and *pickerie* were quite suppressed.

Picket, **Piquet** (pik'-ét), *n.* [Fr. *piequet*, a dim. of *pieque*, a pike. See *PICK*.] 1. A stakehappened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments, to mark the bounds and angles. 2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale. — 3. *Milit.* (a) a guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy, called an *outlying picket*. (b) A detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped and ready for immediate service in case of an alarm or the approach of an enemy, called an *inlying picket*. (c) A small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in such of the soldiers as have exceeded their leave. — 4. A body of men belonging to a trade's union sent to watch and annoy the men working in a shop not belonging to the union. — 5. A game at cards. See *PIQUET*. — 6. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

Picket (pik'-ét), *v. t.* 1. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes. — 2. To inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards or pales. — 3. To fasten to a picket or stake. — 4. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake. — 5. To place or post as a guard of observation. See *PICKET*, *n.* 4.

Picketee (pik'-et-é), *n.* Same as *Picotee*.

Picket-fence (pik'-ét-fens), *n.* A fence made of pickets or pales.

Picket-guard (pik'-ét-gård), *n.* *Milit.* a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

Picking (pik'-ing), *n.* 1. The act expressed by the verb to pick. — 2. Perquisites not over honestly obtained, in the way of *picking* and *stealing*. *Heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn had his picking out of the estate.* George Eliot.

3. That which is left to be picked or gleaned.

4. *pl.* The pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks. — 5. A hard-burned brick.

Pickle (pik'-l), *n.* [D. and L. G. *pekel*, *g. pökel*, bökel, brine.] 1. A solution of salt and water in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; brine; as, *pickles* for beef; *pickles* for herring.

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine, Smarter in lingering pickle. Shak.

2. Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved. — 3. A thing preserved in pickle.

A third sort of antiscorbutics are called astringent, as capers, and most of the common *pickles* are preserved with vinegar.

4. In *founding*, a bath of dilute sulphuric acid, or, for brass, of dilute nitric acid, to remove the sand and impurities from the surface. *E. H. Knight*. — 5. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable position; a plight. [Colloq.]

How cam'st thou in this pickle? Shak.

6. A troublesome child. [Colloq.] — To *aww a rod in pickle for any one*, is to have a

splitting the bark of trees, by their slender tongue, armed near the tip with spines that curve backwards; and by their tail, composed of ten quills, with stiff and elastic claws,

separated from the whole, in any manner; as, to break, tear, cut in pieces; to dash a thing to pieces.

Such implements of mischief, in shall dash
To pieces and confusion whatever stands
Advers.

1. A part of anything, though not separated or separated only in idea, not the whole, a portion. 'Call to mind a piece of a Latin poet or historian.' Addison. 2. A thing considered separately, whether regarded as a part of a whole or as complete in itself.

We own spirit is an uncut piece as there is in all the world.

4. A definite quantity or portion of certain things, as, (a) a definite quantity of cloth, measuring a certain number of yards according to its kind. A piece of muslin is 10 yds. of calico, 25 yds. of Irish linen, 25 yards; of Hibernian linen, 100 double ells, or 125 yards. Simmonds (b) A definite quantity of paper hangings, containing about 60 superficial feet. French papers, however, vary in length and breadth, according to quality — 5. A distinct portion of labour, work produced, as, a piece of work. — To work by the piece, to work by the measure of quantity, and not by the measure of time. Recourse was had to working by the piece. J. S. Mill. 6. An artistic or literary composition, as, to write a piece of poetry or prose; a piece of music; a finely painted piece; a piece of statuary.

Whoever thinks a fashion piece to see,
Thinks what he or was, now is, now or shall be.
Pope.

7. A coin; as, a piece of eight; a fourpenny piece. — 8. A gun or single firearm; as, a field piece, a howling piece. 'A piece of ordnance' against it I have placed.' Shak. — 9. In law an ordinary or charge. The fees, the bond, the pale, the bar the cross, the saltier, the chevron, are called honourable pieces. — 10. An individual regarded as somebody and exhibiting some abstract quality, an individual regarded as one of a class. 'They mother was a piece of virtue.' Shak.

I had a wife, a passing pretty piece,
Which he did pass that gallant got of Greece.

11. An individual, as possessing only a slight degree of a quality used generally in contempt. 'If I had not been a piece of a logician.' Sir P. Sidney. 12. 1. A cash or vessel of wine. Bacon. & P. — A piece. See APPEAL. — 2. Of a piece, like, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole, as, they seemed all of a piece. Often followed by with.

The poet must be of a piece with the spectators to give reputation.

— To give a piece of one's mind, to state bluntly an opinion to one's face—generally uncomplimentary. 'In a majestic tone he told that officer a piece of his mind.' Thackeray.

Piece (piēs) v. t. pret. & pp. *pieced*, *piecing*. 1. To insert by the addition of a piece, to patch, as, to piece a garment. Here and there pieced with patchwork. Shak. — 2. To enlarge or increase; to add to; to complete. 'Will piece her elegant throne with kingdoms.' Shak. 3. To unite, to join; to connect.

Dr. Parnes carried it clear at the first, by dividing his materials, who, perceiving their error, joined themselves together in a joint opposition against him.

— To piece out, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces; to make full or complete. Shak.

Pieces (piēs) v. t. pret. *pieced*, *piecing*. To unite by a conference of parts, to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

It proved better and followed more close upon the track of Plantagenet's escape.

Piece-goods (piēs/gōds), a. pl. Goods generally sold by the piece, as cottons, shirtings, &c. Piece-meal (piēs/meal), a. Not made of pieces, consisting of an entire thing. Donne.

Piecing (piēs) v. t. pret. *pieced*, *piecing*. To unite by a conference of parts, to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

Piece-master (piēs/mas-ter), a. A middle-man coming between an employer and the employed. Napier.

Pieced (piēs) v. t. pret. *pieced*, *piecing*. To unite by a conference of parts, to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

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which note as a prop in supporting them while climbing. From the structure and position of their toes—two forward and two behind, each armed with a strong hooked claw—they are naturally climbers, and wander over trees in every direction, rapidly tapping the bark with their beaks to discover the place where an insect is lodged, and insinuating their long tongue into its cracks and crevices to obtain the larva or eggs on which they feed. The noise they make when striking the bark is heard at a considerable distance, and gives them the name of woodpeckers. They pass most of their time in a solitary manner, living in the depths of forests. The *P. auratus*, or green woodpecker, is the best known species in Britain as well as on the Continent. *P. major*, *medius*, and *minor* are likewise European species. *P. principalis*, or the ivory-billed woodpecker, *P. auratus*, or gold-winged woodpecker, are American birds, the latter being by some naturalists assigned to the genus *Colaptes* (*C. auratus*). **Pied** (piē), v. t. (A form of *peddle* (which see).) 1. To deal in trifles, to spend time in trifling objects, to attend to trivial concerns, or the small parts rather than to the main. 'Too precise, too curious, in peddling about about the imitation of others.' Addison. (Obsolete or provincial.) — 2. To pick at faults, to eat squeamishly or without appetite. *Serv.* — 3. To make water, to urinate; a childish word.

Piedler (piē/lēr), a. One who *peddles*.

Piedlock (piē/lōk), a. A boring mollusc of the genus *Pholis* or family *Pholadidae* (which see).

Pie (piē), a. (From the Celtic, comp. *Ir. piēs*, a pie.) 1. An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apples, minced meat, &c. Mincing of meat in *pie* smooth the grinding of the teeth.

2. A mound or pit for preserving potatoes, &c.; a compost-heap. — 3. In printing, a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

Pie (piē), v. t. (Fr. *pie*, from L. *piēs*, a magpie.) 1. The magpie. 'Chattering *pie* in dismal discordant song.' Shak. — 2. A prating gossip or talkative chatterer.

Pie (piē), a. The old Roman Catholic ordinance, a table or directory for devotional services. Also called *Piem* (which see). — *One's pie*, a minced oath consisting of an allusion of the Divine Being under a corrupted name, and the Roman Catholic service-book.

By *cat* and *pie*, *die*, you shall not away tonight.

Piebold (piē/bōld), a. (From *piēs*, a magpie, and *bold*, spotted with white. *Armor* *bol*, a white spot on the face of an animal. See *Bald*.) 1. Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour, having patches of various colours, partly-coloured, *pie*, as, a *piebold* horse. — In a *piebold* brood of coarse patches and borrowed threads. *Locke*. Hence — 2. Diversified, mixed, heterogeneous, meagre.

Pieces (piēs), a. *Fr. piēs*, *Fr. piēs*, *Fr. piēs*, from L. *piēs*, a piece, probably from the Celtic. *W. piēs*, *Armor* *piēs*, *Ir. piēs*, a piece, a morsel, a fragment. *Die* prefer to take it from *Fr. piēs*, a foot, edge, border.) 1. A fragment or part of anything

Pierce (pérs), *v. t.* pret. *pierced*; *ppr.* *piercing*. 1 To enter, as a pointed instrument. 2 To penetrate; to force a way into or through anything; as, the shot *pierced* through the side of the ship.—3 To enter, to dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare.
See P. Slang.

Pierceable (pérs-é-ble), *a.* Capable of being pierced. *Synonym.*

Pierced (pérs), *pp.* 1. Penetrated; entered by force; perforated.—2 In *her.* applied to any bearing which is perforated, so as to show the field under it.

Piercer (pérs-ér), *n.* An instrument for forming vents in casks, a piercer.

Piercing (pérs-ér), *n.* 1. An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores; specifically, an instrument used in making eyelets; a piercer; a stiletto.—2 One that pierces or perforates.—3 In *anatom.* that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the ovipositor; formerly known as the *terebra*.

The hollow instrument *terebra*, we may English *piercer*.

Piercingly (pérs-ér-ing-lí), *adv.* In a piercing manner; with penetrating force or effect; sharply.

Piercingness (pérs-ér-ing-nés), *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness, keenness.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and piercingness of its thought.
Derham.

Pier-glass (pérs-glas), *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between windows.

Pierian (pi-ér-é-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the Pierides or Muses. 'The Pierian spring.'
Pope.

Pierides (pi-ér-é-í-des), *n. pl.* [L.] A name of the nine Muses, who were so called from *Pieria*, near Mount Olympus, where they were first worshipped among the Thracians.

Pieris (pi-ér-ís), *n.* A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects. *P. aegyptus* is the black-veined white or hawthorn butterfly.

Pierist, *n.* See *PARNIA*. *Chaucer.*

Pier-table (pi-ér-tá-ble), *n.* A table placed between windows.

Piet (pi-ét), *n.* [A dim. from *pie*, a magpie. See *PIE*.] A magpie. Written also *Piot* and *Piot*. (Obscure and Scotch.)

Pietism (pi-ét-izm), *n.* The principles or practice of the Pietists; extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety.

Pietist (pi-ét-íst), *n.* A designation given since the end of the seventeenth century to a religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; hence, applied to one who makes a display of strong religious feelings. The name of *Pietist* is the equivalent of *Mitchell* in Britain, being taken in a good sense or otherwise according to the sentiments of the party using it.

Pietistical, *Pietistical* (pi-ét-íst-ik, pi-ét-íst-ik-ál), *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists, or to those who make a display of strong religious feeling.

Pietra-dura (pi-ét-rá-dú-ra), *n.* [It., hard stone.] A name given to the finest Florentine mosaic-work executed in coloured stones, as jasper, cornelian, amethyst, &c. representing fruit, birds, &c., in relief, and generally used as a decoration for coffers or the panels of cabinets.

Piety (pi-é-tí), *n.* [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, pious. *Pius* is a different form of the same word.] 1. Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; also, the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man.
Johnson.

2. Filial reverence; reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honour and happiness. 'The piety which to my country I was judged to have shown.'
Milton.

(Pope's) filial piety excites
Whatever Grecian story tells.
Swift.

—Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity. See under *RELIGION*.

Piezometer (pi-é-om-é-tér), *n.* [Gr. *piezo*, to press, and *metron*, measure.] 1. An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight.—2. An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer.

Piffero (pi-ér-ó), *n.* [It., a fife.] The old form of the oboe, still in use in some districts of Italy and the Tyrol.

Pig (pig), *n.* [D. *big*, *bigge*, L. G. *bigge*, a pig; connections unknown.] 1. The young of swine, male or female; also applied generally to swine.—2. The flesh of a pig; swine flesh; pork.

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is scorching.
Sh. Twelfth Night.

3. An oblong mass of undrugged iron, lead, or other metal. In the process of smelting, the principal channel along which the metal in a state of fusion runs, when let out of the furnace, is called the *ow*, and the lateral channels or moulds are denominated *pigs*; whence the iron in this state is called *pig-iron*.

A hackney-coach may chance to spoil a thought,
And then a scolding beam or *ow* of lead,
God knows, may hurt the very subtle head.
Pope.

—A *pig* is a poke, a blind bargain; something the quality or value of which is not known or seen.—To bring one's *pigs* to a bay, to bring one's wares to a sale.

—A very bad bargain, very bad way—*ow* or inaudible of time. 'You'll bring less than
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GRE-PIGEON, **POWTER**, and also **COLUMBACE**. 2. A simpaton; a gull; a person swindled by gamblers: a slang term, opposed to *roof*.

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Pig.

Fig-lead (pig'led), *n.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore. See **FIG**.

Pigmean (pig-mé'an), *a.* Same as **Pygmean**.

Pigment (pig'ment), *n.* [*L. pigmentum*, from the stem of *pingo*, to paint.] 1. Paint; any substance used by painters, dyers, etc., to impart colours to bodies.—2. In *physiol.* the colouring matter found in animal and plant bodies, such as the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and gives it its various colours.—3. Highly spiced wine sweetened with honey; pigment. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pigmental (pig-men'tal), *a.* Pertaining to pigments.

Pigmentary (pig-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to pigments, furnished with pigments. *Edin. Rev.*

Pigment-cell (pig'ment-sel), *n.* In *physiol.* a small cell containing colouring matter, as in the choroid coat of the eye, the skin of the toad, cuttle-fish, etc.

Pigmentous (pig-men'tus), *a.* Pigmentary.

Pigmy (pig'mi), *n.* and *a.* See **PROMY**.

Pignorate (pig'nér-át), *v. t.* [*L. pignora, pignorum*. See **FIGURATION**.] 1. To pawn;

shaft or staff with a flat steel head pointed. It was used among infantry soldiers from the reign of Edward IV. to that of George II., when it was superseded by the bayonet. See **SPONTON**.—2. A central spike sometimes used in targets, to which it was affixed by means of a screw. *Shak.*—3. A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork.

A rake to rake up the sheaves that lie.
A pike for to pike them up handsome to drink.

4. A large cock of hay [*Provincial English*.]

5. A pointed peak, hill, or mountain summit; generally used along with some particular designation, as *Langdale Pike*, *High Pike*, 'That tall pike,' *Wordsworth*, [*North of England*].—6. In turning, a point or centre on which to fasten anything to be turned.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the pikes. *For. Mamm.*

7. A spike; the pointed end of anything.

It was ordained in the Parliament of Westminster, anno 1454, that no man wear shoes or boots having pikes passing two inches in length. *Arden.*

8. In *Ich.* a fish of the genus *Esox*, belonging to the malacopterygious abdominal fishes, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water, and very voracious, but becomes palatable food. The common pike (*Esox lucius*) abounds in most of the lakes of Europe. 'The pike, the tyrant of the flood.' *Pope*.—See **PIKE**, a name given to the garfish. *Bony pike*. See **LEUCOCETUS**.

Common Pike (*Esox lucius*).

9. A contraction of *Turnpike*; a toll-bar. See **TURNPIKE**.

Pike (pik), *v. t.* To pick; to make bare; to pierce; to cull; to select. [*Scotch*.]

Pike, *v. i.* [*See PICK, FITCH, PIKE, n.*]

1. To pitch.—2. To pick, as a hawk does his feathers.—3. To steal.—4. To peep. *Chaucer*.

Piked (pik't), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point; acuminate.

Their shoes and pateras are mounted and piked more than a finger long. *Camden*

Pike-dévant (pik-de-vant), *n.* [*O. E. pike, peak, Fr. pique, and d'avant, before*.] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, so as to form a peak or pike below the chin. This fashion is seen in most of the portraits of Charles I.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a pike-dévant, I will have it so sharp pointed that it shall stab Monto like a porcupine. *Lyc.*

Pike-headed (pik'head-ed), *a.* Having a sharp-pointed head.

Pikelet, **Pikelin** (pik'let, pik'lin), *n.* A light cake or muffin.

He crumpled up his broad face like a half-toasted pikelet. *Anna Seward.*

Pikeman (pik'man), *n.*

1. A soldier armed with a pike.—2. A miner working with a pike or crowbar. *Dierckx*.—3. Turnpike-man. 'The cheery foot of the guard's horn, to warn some drowsy pikeman or the outlier at the next change.' *T. Hughes*.

Pikeral, *n.* A young pike. *Chaucer*.

Pike-staff (pik'staf), *n.*

1. The staff or shaft of a pike.—2. A long staff with a sharp pike in the lower end of it, carried in the hand as a support in frosty weather. 'As plain as a pike-staff.' *Taylor*.

Pilage (pil'aj), *n.* Same as *Pelago*. *Bacon*.

Pilaster (pi-las'tér), *n.*

[*Fr. pilastre, It. pilastro, from L. pila, a pile, whence pillar*.] A debased pillar; a square pillar projecting from a pier, or from a wall, to the extent of from one-quarter to one-third of its breadth.

Pilasters originated in the Grecian *antae*. In Roman architecture they were sometimes tapered like columns, and finished with capitals modelled after the order with which they were used.

Pilastered (pi-las'tér'd), *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

Pilan, Pilaw (pil'a), *n.* A pilan. 'Carries, pilanes, and pilas.' *Thackeray*. See **PILLAC**.

Pilch (pilch), *n.* [*A Sax. pylca, pylaca, a furred garment, from L. L. pellicea*. See **PELLISSE**.] 1. A coat or cloak of skins or fur.

Pilche.

I'll beat five pounds out of his leather pilch. *Dickens*

2. A flannel cloth for an infant.

Pilchard (pil'chard), *n.* [Probably a Cornish



Pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*).

word; comp. *Fr. pilcher*, a pilchard; *W. pilcod*, a minnow.] A fish of the family *Clupeidae* (*Clupea pilchardus*, or *Alausa pilchardus*), resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter and turns up; the under jaw is shorter, the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England about the middle of July in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. 'Fools are as like husbands as pilchards are to herrings.' *Shak.*

Pilcha, *n.* [*See PILCH*.] A garment of skins, usually furled; a pilch. *Chaucer*.

Pilcher (pil'chér), *n.* 1. A pilch. *Hammer*.

2. A pilchard. *Milton*.—3. A scabbard.

Will you pick your sword out of this pilcher by the cart. *Shak.*

Pilcrow (pil'kró), *n.* [A somewhat remarkable corruption of *paragraph*.] In printing, a paragraph mark, thus ¶.

Pile (pil), *n.* [Partly from *A. Sax. pil*, a heap, a wooden pile or stake, partly from *Fr. pile*, a heap, a pier, a voltaic pile; both from *L. pila*, a pier or mole of stone, a pillar.] 1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in an elevated form; as, a *pile of stones*, a *pile of bricks*; a *pile of wood* or timber; a *pile of ruins*.

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated To his own portion. *Shak.*

—To *make one's pile*, to make one's fortune. [*American*.]—2. A regularly formed mass, as a heap of shot or shell piled up by horizontal courses in a pyramidal, wedge-like, or other forms; a collection of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the pile for fire great. *Ezek. xiv. 6.*

3. In iron-working, same as *Faggot*, 2.—4. A large building or mass of building; an edifice; as, a noble *pile*; a venerable *pile*.

The Gorce, a vast pile of warehouse close to one of the docks, was burned to the ground. *Dr. Quinsey*.

5. In *elect.* a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity. (See **VOLTAIC** and **GALVANIC**.) The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *battery*, for any form of apparatus designed to produce a current of dynamic electricity. (See **GALVANIC**.) The word is also applied to an apparatus for detecting slight changes of temperature. See **THERMO-PILE**.—6. In *arch.* and *engin.* piles are beams, generally of timber, pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. For permanent works piles are driven in loose or uncertain strata in rows, leaving a space a few feet in width between them, and upon the heads of the piles the foundations of the superstructure are erected. In temporary constructions they are driven close together in single or double rows, so as to inclose a space of water and form a coffer-dam, from which the water is subsequently pumped out, and thus a dry space is obtained for laying the foundation of piers, &c., in bridges and other similar works. Iron piles are used for wharf walls and other



Pile

1. With my long nails will dig these pig-nails. *Shak.*

2. A North American tree, the broom hickory (*Carya porcinæ*), and its fruit.

Pigotite (pig'ot-it), *n.* [After the Rev. Mr. Pigot.] A brownish-yellow mineral containing alumina and organic matter, found incrusting certain caves. It is formed by the decomposing organic matter of the vegetation above being conveyed in solution in water into the cracks and fissures of the cavern, where it comes in contact with the alumina of the rocks. It is found in granite caverns in Cornwall, and in serpentine caverns near Portcerry in Banffshire.

Pig-pen (pig'pen), *n.* A pen for pigs; a pigsty.

Pig-skin (pig'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery, binding, or other purposes.—2. A saddle.

He was my governor, and no better master ever sat in pig-skin. *Dickens*.

Pigmy, **Pigmyet** (pig'mi), *n.* [That is, pig's eye; *nyx* is for eye, *O. E. ye, as ney* for eye.] 1. A word of endearment to a girl.

Miss, mine own pigmy, thou shalt have news of Dametas. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. The eyes of a woman. *Hudibras*. Written also *Piggens*.

Pigsty (pig'sti), *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

Pigtail (pig'tail), *n.* 1. The tail of a pig.—2. A queue or cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail.

Should we be so apt as we are now to compassionise the misfortune, and to forgive the inconsistency of Charles I., if his picture had portrayed him in a bob-wig and a pig-tail? *Lord Lytton*.

3. Tobacco twisted into a long rope or cord.

The tobacco he usually cheweth called pigtail. *Swift*.

Pigwood (pig'wud), *n.* Same as *Goosefoot*.

Pigwidgein, **Pigwidgein** (pig'wig-in, pig'wi-in), *n.* [*Pywidgein* is the name of an elf in Drayton's 'Nymphidia'; but the origin of the name is doubtful; comp. *W. pigoden*, a field-mouse.] A fairy; hence, a colloquial term for anything very small. *Jeffrey*. Also used adjectively.

Pika (pika), *n.* The calling-hare (*Lagomys*), an animal nearly allied to the hares, and forming the family *Lagomidae*. It is found in Russia, Siberia; and North America, and is remarkable for the manner in which it stores up its winter provision, and also for its voice, the tone of which no much resembles that of a quail as to be often mistaken for it.

Pika (pik), *n.* [*Fr. pique, a pike; closely allied to pick, peck*. See **PICK**.] 1. A military weapon, consisting of a long wooden

purpose; they are hollow or tubular within, and are cast in various forms.

The foundation of the church of Haerlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are.

—*Pneumatic pile*, one driven by atmospheric pressure when the air is exhausted from within it.—*Serve pile*, one with a screw at the lower end, and sunk by rotation aided by pressure if necessary. See **SHREW-FULL**.—*7* In *Aer* one of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form, and issuing from the chief with the point downwards. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and if charged, two-thirds.—*For pile*, a term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

Pile (pil), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *piled*; *pp. piling*. 1. To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; to heap up; as, to *pile* wood or stones. 'Or *pile* ten hills on the Tarpelan rock.' *Shak*.—2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to *pile* quotations or comments.

Life piled on life

Were all too little. *Tennyson*.

2. To drive piles into; to furnish, strengthen, or support with piles.—*To pile arms*, in military tactics, to place three muskets in such a relative position that the butt shall remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles be close together in an oblique direction.—*To pile barley*, to break off the awns of threshed barley.

Pile (pil), *n.* [*Fr.*; origin unknown.] One side of a coin; originally, a punch or punch-coin used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figure to be impressed. Hence the arms, or reverse, side of a coin is called the *pile*, as distinguished from the obverse, which formerly bore a cross in the place of the head. Hence the game of *cross and pile*. See under **CROSS**.

Pile (pil), *n.* [*D. pil*, *Dan. pil*, *Sw. pil*, *G. pfeil*, an arrow, from *L. pilum*, a javelin.] The head of an arrow; an arrow with a square head, used in a cross-bow; a small javelin.

When, on his hair-plumed helmet's crest, the dart first smote, then ran into his forehead, and there stuck the steely *pil*, making way quite through his skull. *Chapman*.

Pile (pil), *n.* [*O. Fr. pel*, from *L. pilus*, hair.] 1. A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, and the like.—2. The nap, the fine hairy or woolly surface of cloth; also, the shag or hair on the skins of animals. 'Velvet soft, or plush with shaggy *piles*.' *Cowper*.

Pileate, **Pileated** (pil'at-ed), *a.* [*L. pilatus*, a cap.] 1. Having the form of a cap or cover for the head. 'A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds.' *Woodward*.—2. In bot. having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.

Pile-cap (pil'kap), *n.* In *Hydraulic engine*, a beam connecting the heads of piles.

Pile-carpet (pil'karpet), *n.* A carpet in which the looped web is cut so as to form a pile or downy surface.

Pile-clamp (pil'klam), *n.* In *surp.* an instrument for removing hemorrhoids.

Pile-driver (pil'driv-er), *n.* 1. A workman

driving in piles. A common form shown in the cut consists of a large ram or block of iron, which slides between two guide-posts. Being drawn up to the top, and then let fall from a considerable height, it comes down on the head of the pile with a violent blow. It may be worked by men or horses, or a steam-engine. The most improved pile-driver is one in which the iron block is raised by means of a steam-hoist and automatically detached on reaching the top.

Pile-dwelling (pil'dwel-ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles; a lake or lacustrine dwelling. See under **LACUSTRINE**.

Pile-engine (pil'en-jin), *n.* An engine for driving down piles. See **PILS-DARVEN**.

Pile-hoop (pil'hup), *n.* An iron band put round the head of a timber pile to prevent splitting.

Pileiform (pil'i-form), *a.* [*L. pilus*, a cap, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling a cap; pileated.

Pilement (pil'ment), *n.* An accumulation.

Sp. Hall.
Pileolum (pil'ol-um), *n.* [*L.*] An easy kind of chariot used by the Roman ladies at games and religious processions.

Pileopoda (pil'op-o-da), *n.* [*L. pilus*, a cap, and *Gr. opus*, appearance.] A genus of molluscs, the shell of which is irregular, conical, with the apex more or less inclined, or



Pileopoda unguaria (Footscap Limpet).

spiral, and directed backwards. The cavity is deep, offering an impression in form of a horse-shoe, open anteriorly. The *P. unguaria*, or footscap limpet, is abundant on our own coasts.

Pileorhiza (pil'ro-hi'za), *n.* [*L. pilus*, a cap, and *Gr. rhiza*, a root.] In bot. a cap or hood found at the end of some roots, and distinct from the spongula.

Pileous (pil'us), *a.* [*From L. pilus*, hair.] Pertaining to the hair; covered by or consisting of hair; pilose.

Pile-plank (pil'plangk), *n.* One of a number of planks, about 9 inches broad and from 2 to 4 inches thick, sharpened at their lower end, and driven with their edges close together into the ground in hydraulic works, as to make a coffer-dam.

Piler (pil'er), *n.* One who piles or forms a heap.

Pilar, *t. n.* [*Fr. pilier*] A pillar; a column.

Pileus (pil'us), *n.* [*L. pilus*, a ball.] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum, and upon the verge of the anus, and frequently caused by costiveness and irregularity of alvine evacuations. The veins of the part affected become turgid and varicose, often forming bleeding or ulcerated enlargements and tumours; hemorrhoids.

Pile-shoe (pil'sho), *n.* The iron point of a pile.

Pile-tower (pil'tou-er), *n.* Same as **Pile-tower**.

Piletus (pil'et-us), *n.* [*From L. pilus*, a javelin.] An arrow used in the middle ages, having a knob upon the shaft, near the head, to prevent its penetrating too deeply.

Pileus (pil'us), *n.* [*L.* from *pilus*, a hair.] 1. Among the Romans, a skull-cap of felt; a hat.—2. In bot. the cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk.

Pile-worm (pil'wurm), *n.* See **NAP-WORM**.

Pilework (pil'werk), *n.* A term applied to lacustrine dwellings. 'The age of the Swiss *pileworks*.' *Sir J. Lubbock*.

Pile-worm (pil'wurm), *n.* A worm found in piles or imbedded stakes.

Pileworm (pil'wurm), *n.* Having the pile or nap worn off, threadbare. 'Your *pileworm* coat.' *Massinger*.

Pilewort (pil'wert), *n.* A British plant, *Pycnanthemum*. See **FIGARIA**.

Pilfer (pil'fer), *v. t.* [*O. Fr. pilferer*, to plunder, *pilfer*, goods, spoil, booty; comp. *palfer*, *paltry* (which see).] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft. 'A *pilfering* hand.' *Dryden*.

Pilfer (pil'fer), *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to slich.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Macaulay*.

Pilferer (pil'fer-er), *n.* One who pilfers or practises petty theft.

To glory some advance a lying claim. *Theresa of Avon, and pilferers of fame.* *Young*.

Pilferingly (pil'fer-ing), *adv.* In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; slichingly.

Pilfery (pil'fer-i), *n.* The act of pilfering; petty theft. 'A piece of *pilfery*.' *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Pilgarlick (pil'gar-lik), *n.* (According to Wedgwood, 'one who peels garlic for others to eat; one who is made to endure hardships while others are enjoying themselves.' According to a writer in *Notes and Queries* garlic was a specific for leprosy, and as the lepers had to *peel* or *peel* their own garlic, the word *pilgarlick* became a synonym for a leper. As leprosy denudes the head of hair, it is easy to see how a leper would come to be called a *pilged* garlic, and hence how the word came to have its two senses, first of a bald, and then of a abandoned person.) One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor *leper* *leper*.

Pilgrim (pil'grim), *n.* (Direct from the *L. O.* or *Scand.*; *D. pilgrim*, *Dan. pilgrim*, *Sw. pilgrim*, *Icel. pilgrim*, same word as *Fr. pelerin*, *It. pellegrino*, all from *L. peregrinus*, a wanderer, a traveller in foreign parts, a foreigner—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.) 1. A wanderer; a traveller; particularly, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints.

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend; The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden*.

2. In *Scip.* one who has only a temporary residence on earth. one who lives in the world, but is not of the world. *Rev. xi. 18.*

Pilgrim (pil'grim), *a.* Relating to pilgrims; travelling.

Till morning fair
Came forth, with *pilgrim* steps, in mimic gray. *Milton*.

Pilgrim (pil'grim), *v. t.* To wander or ramble. (*Rare*.)

The ambrosia hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down everywhere, feeding all sorts of plants. *Grew*.

A Temple and Sanctuary and Prophetic Mount, whereto all kindreds of the Earth will *pilgrim*. *Carlyle*.

Pilgrimage (pil'grim-aj), *n.* 1. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; a long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable for a devotional purpose.

Mowbray and myself are like two men That rove a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shak*.

2. In *Scip.* the journey of human life. *Gen. xlvii. 9*.—3. A time intensely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*. And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shak*.

Pilgrimage (pil'grim-aj), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *pilgrimage*; *pp. pilgrimizing*. To wander about as a pilgrim. *B. Jonson*.

Pili (pil), *n. pl.* [*L. pilus*, a hair.] In bot. fine slender bodies, like hair, covering some plants.

Pilidium (pil'id-i-um), *n. pl. Piliidia (pil'id-i-a). [*L. pilus* (which see), and *Gr. idos*, resemblance.] In bot. the orbicular hemispherical shield of lichens, the outside of which changes to powder, as in Calycium.*

Pilidia of Lichen. **Piliferous** (pil'if-er-us), *a.* [*L. pilus*, hair, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf.

Piliform (pil'i-form), *a.* [*L. pilus*, a hair, and *forma*, shape.] Formed like or resembling down or hairs.

Piliferous (pil'if-er-us), *a.* [*L. pilus*, hair, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing hair; covered with hair.

Piling-iron (pil'ing-i-ern), *n.* An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

Pill (pil), *n.* (An abstr. of *L. pilula*, a dim. of *pila*, a ball.) 1. A little ball or small round mass of some medicinal substance or substances to be swallowed whole.—2. Some-

whose occupation is to drive piles.—3. A machine or contrivance worked by steam for

ch. chain; ch. Sc. look; g. go; j. job;

a. Fr. tow; ng. stag; tu, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

thing unpleasant that has to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted.

Pill (pīl), *v.t.* To dose with pills; to form into pills.

Pill (pīl), *v.t.* [Fr. *piller*, to pillage, from *pilo*, to plunder. See **PEEL**.] 1. To rob; to plunder. See **PEEL**.

The common bath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes. *Shak.*

2. To peel; to strip bare.

Commons are always bare, *pilled*, and shorn, as the sheep that feed upon them. *South.*

Pill (pīl), *v.t.* 1. To be peeled; to come off in flakes.—2. To rob. See **PEEL**.

Pillage (pīl'aj), *n.* Same as **PILLAS**.

Pillage (pīl'aj), *n.* [Fr. *pillage*, from *piller*, to rob. See **PILL**, *v.t.*] 1. Plunder, spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war. 'Which *pillages* they with merry march bring home.' *Shak.*—2. The act of plundering. 'Pillage and robbery.' *Shak.*—3. Plunder, rapine, spoil, depredation.

Pillage (pīl'aj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pillaged*; ppr. *pillaging*. To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil; as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy. It differs from *stealing*, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another, whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands or numbers.

Pillager (pīl'aj-er), *n.* One that pillages or plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

Joan's send, the *pillager*.
Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

Pillar (pīl'ar), *n.* [Fr. *pilier*, a pillar, from *L. pila*, a column. See **PILL**.] 1. A column; a columnar mass; by architects often distinguished from columns, inasmuch as its section may be of any shape, and the whole mass not subject to the rules of classic architecture. A pillar may be used as a support or for ornament, or as a monument or memorial.

And Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave.

2. A supporter; one who sustains or upholds.

Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A *pillar* of state. *Milton.*

3. Something resembling a pillar in appearance.

And the Lord went before them by day in a *pillar* of cloud to lead them the way; and by night in a *pillar* of fire to give them light. *Ex. xiii. 21.*

4. A portable ornamental column formerly carried before a cardinal as emblematic of his support to the church.—5. In the *manège*, the centre of the volta, ring, or manege ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.—6. In coach, same as *Columella*.—*Pillar saint*. See **STYLITE**.

Pillar-box (pīl'ar-boks), *n.* A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar for letters that are to be sent by post.

Pillar-dollar (pīl'ar-dol-lar), *n.* A Spanish silver coin having two columns supporting the royal arms on the obverse. *Simmonds.*

Pillared (pīl'ard), *a.* 1. Having pillars; supported by pillars.—2. Having the form of a pillar. 'The *pillared* flame.' *Thomson.*

Pillaret (pīl'ar-et), *n.* A little pillar. 'A cross floor . . . supported with *pillarets*.' *Fuller.*

Pillarist (pīl'ar-ist), *n.* A stylite (which see).

Pillau, **Pillaw** (pīl'aw), *n.* [Per and Turk.] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat. Spelled also *Pilau*, *Pilaw*, *Pillage*.

Pill-beetle (pīl'be-tū), *n.* See **BYRRHIDE**.

Pill-box (pīl'boks), *n.* A box for holding pills.

Pills, *v.t.* See **PILL**. *Chaucer.*

Pilled, *pp.* Bald. *Chaucer.*

Pilled-garriot (pīl'd-gar-ri-ot), *n.* Same as **PIL-gar-ri-ot**.

Piller (pīl'er), *n.* One that pills or plunders.

Pillery (pīl'er-i), *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine.

And then concussion, rapine, *pillery*.

Pillies (pīl'ies), *n.* The name given in Cornwall to a species of naked barley raised there.

Pillion (pīl'ion), *n.* [Probably directly from the Celtic; comp. *W. plyn*, *Ir. pīllín*, Gael. *pīlléan*, Manx *pīlléan*, a pillion, a pack-

saddle, the root being probably that of *L. pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth). Comp. *pillows*.] 1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.

Why can't you ride your hobby-horse without desiring to place me on a *pillion* behind you? *Sheridan.*

2. A pad; a low saddle.—3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.—4. The head-dress of a priest.—5. In *mineral*, the tin that remains in the slags after it is first melted.

Pillionize (pīl'ion-iz), *v.t.* To set in a pillion. *Wood.*

Pillory (pīl'or-i), *n.* [Fr. *pilori*, a pillory, Fr. *espilori*, *L.L. pilorium*, *epilorium*, a pillory, origin uncertain. Wedgwood derives it from *L. speculatorium*, from *specula*, a look-out, a high place for observation, connecting it with *Cat. aspillera*, a loop-hole, a peep-hole; from *L. speculum*, a looking-glass.] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling

those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, by way of punishment. In this manner persons were formerly exposed to public view, and generally to public insult. It was a common punishment in Britain appointed for forestallers, users of deceitful weights, those guilty of perjury, forgery, libel, seditious writings, &c. It was abolished in 1837.

The joers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post, are very near akin. *Watts.*

Pillory (pīl'or-i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pilloried*; ppr. *pillorying*. 1. To punish with the pillory. 'Hungering for Puritans to *pillory*.' *Macaulay.* Hence—2. *Fig.* to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like.

'Franchisees . . . which have sometimes been *pilloried* with scoffing or irregular names.' *Gladstone.*

Pillorier (pīl'or-er), *n.* [Fr. *pilleur*, robber.] A plunderer. *Chaucer.*

Pillow (pīl'ow), *n.* [O.E. *pillow*, *pillow*, A. Sax. *pylle*; probably like *D. pila*, a pillow, from *L. pulvis*, a cushion.] 1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing, filled with feathers, down, or other soft material.

Weariness
Can move upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down *pillow* hard. *Shak.*

2. *Naut.* the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.—3. A brass bearing for the journal of a shaft, carried by a plumber-block.—4. A kind of plain fustian.—The *pillow* of a *plough* is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

Pillow (pīl'ow), *v.t.* To rest or lay on for support.

They lay down to rest, with their countenances braced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pillow-bear, **Pillow-bier** (pīl'ow-bēr), *n.* Same as **Pillow-case**. 'His wrought night-cap and lawn *pillow-bear*.' *Sp. Hall.*

Pillow-block (pīl'ow-blok), *n.* Same as **Plumber-block** (which see).

Pillow-case (pīl'ow-kās), *n.* The movable sack or case which is drawn over a pillow.

When you put a clean *pillow-case* on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

Pillow-lace (pīl'ow-lās), *n.* Hand-made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion.

Pillow-slip (pīl'ow-slip), *n.* An outer covering or case of linen or calico for a pillow.

Pillowry (pīl'ow-ri), *a.* Like a pillow; soft. 'The *pillowry* silkiness.' *Keats.*

Pill-pate (pīl'pāt), *n.* A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk.

Pill-tile (pīl'tīl), *n.* A corrugated metal plate used by druggists for rolling pills on so as to divide them accurately. The roller has semicircular corrugations corresponding to those of the plate.

Pillworm (pīl'wōrm), *n.* The popular name of the millipede, which can roll itself into a ball.

Pillwort (pīl'wōrt), *n.* An evergreen, trailing cryptogamic plant of the genus *Pilularia*. Called also *Pepper-grass*. See **PILULARIA**.

Pilwinks (pīl'wīnks), *n.* See **PINKY-WINKLES**.

Pilose (pīl'ōs), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.] Covered with, abounding in, or full of hairs; hairy.

The heat-retaining property of the *pilose* covering is mainly due to the amount of air it is able to retain. *Owen.*

Pilosity (pīl'ōs-i-ti), *n.* Hairiness. *Bacon.*

Pilot (pīlot), *n.* [Perhaps from O.D. *pifloat*, a pilot, said to be from *pielen*, to sound the depth, and *loot*, the sounding-lead; but the word seems rather to be a Romance word: Fr. *pilote*, Sp. and Pg. *piloto*, It. *piloto*, *pilota*, the origin of which is not clear.]

1. One of a ship's crew or company having the charge of the helm and the ship's route; a steersman. 'To take the *pilot's* rudder in his hand.' *Dryden.*

His bark is stoutly timber'd and his *pilot*
Of very expert and approved skillness. *Shak.*

2. Now more usually, a person qualified and appointed by proper authority to conduct ships into and out of particular harbours, or along certain coasts, channels, &c., at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of water and distance. The pilot has the charge of the vessel while in *pilot's* water, and the captain or master neglects or opposes the pilot's advice on his own responsibility. Pilots are established in various parts of the country by ancient charters of incorporation, or by particular statute.—3. A guide; a director of the course of another person; one who has the conduct of any affair requiring skill and vigilance.—4. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. [United States.]—*Pilot's* *fairway*, any channel in which a pilot must be employed.—*Pilot's* *water*, any part of the sea or of a river in which the services of a pilot must be employed.

Pilot (pīlot), *v.t.* 1. To act as pilot of; to direct the course of, as of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.—2. To guide through dangers or difficulties.

Where the people are well-educated, the art of *piloting* a state is best learned from the writings of Plato. *Berkeley.*

Pilotage (pīlot'aj), *n.* 1. The remuneration made or allowed to a pilot or one who directs the course of a ship.—2. The knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels. 'Lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world.' *Keats*.—3. The guidance of a pilot or of one who directs another.

Under his *pilotage* they anchored on the first of November close to the isthmus of Darien. *Necessity.*

Used adjectively in such phrases as—*pilotage* authority, a body of men appointed by the Board of Trade in certain ports for testing the qualifications of applicants for pilot licenses, for granting or suspending such licenses, &c.; *pilotage* district, the jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

Pilot-balloon (pīlot-bal'loon), *n.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind.

Pilot-bird (pīlot-bird), *n.* A kind of bird found in the Caribbean islands; so called because its presence out at sea indicates to seamen their approach to these islands. *Croft.*

Pilot-boat (pīlot-bōt), *n.* A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore.

Pilot-bread (pīlot-bred), *n.* Same as **Ship-biscuit**. *Simmonds.*

Pilot-cloth (pīlot-kloth), *n.* A coarse stout kind of cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots.

Pilot-cutter (pí'lot-kut-er), n. A sharp-built strong cutter or sea-boat used by pilots.

Pilot-engine (pí'lot-en-jin), n. In railways, a locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way, especially where repairs have been going on, or as a precursor to a train conveying great passengers.

Pilot-fish (pí'lot-fish), n. A fish of the family Scombridae and genus *Nesocorax* (*Nesocorax*).



Pilot-fish (*Nesocorax ductor*).

ductor), called also *Rudder-fish*, so named because it frequently accompanies ships. It is almost a foot long, and much resembles the mackerel, and is supposed to have been the *pompilus* of the ancients, a fish which is said to have pointed out the destined course to navigators, accompanied them throughout their voyage, and left them when they reached the wished-for land. It was therefore considered sacred. Besides the habit of attending ships at sea for weeks, and even months, the pilot-fish also accompanies large sharks, hence it has been supposed to guide that voracious fish to its food. The true reason, however, seems to be that it picks up portions of food unworthy of the shark's notice.

Pilotism, Piloting (pí'lot-izm, pí'lot-ri), n.

Pilotage: skill in piloting.

Pilot-jack (pí'lot-jak), n. A union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

Pilot-jackets (pí'lot-jak-et), n. A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen. See *PEA-JACKET*.

Pilot-star (pí'lot-stár), n. A guiding-star. "Bless the pilot-star of my lone life." *Tennyson*.

Pilous (pí'us), a. [*L. pilosus*. See *PILOSE*.]

1. Hairy, abounding with hair. *Dr. Robinson*. — 2. Consisting of hair.

Pilose (pí'us), n. A moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth*.

Pilula (pí'ú-lá), n. pl. *Pilulae* (pí'ú-lá). [*Dim. of L. pila*, a ball.] In phar. a pill.

Pilular (pí'ú-lar), a. Pertaining to pills; as, a *pilular mass*; a *pilular form*.

Pilularia (pí'ú-lá-ri-á), n. (From *L. pilula*, a pill, from the shape of the heads containing the reproductive organs.) A genus of creeping plants belonging to the nat. order *Marullaceae*. *P. globulifera*, or creeping pillwort, is a British species found on the margins of lakes and pools, and in places that are partially overgrown. It has a slender creeping root-stock, and bright green grass-like leaves, at the base of which are the round brown fan-called capsules.

Pilularia (pí'ú-lá-ri-á), n. [*L. pilula*, a hair.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, so called from the carapace being covered with hairs. — 2. Bonaparte's name for the North American genus of woodpeckers, *Sphyrapicus*.

Pillow, i. n. A pillow. *Chaucer*.

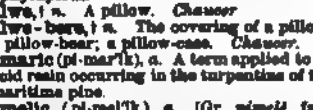
Pillow-bear, i. n. The covering of a pillow; a pillow-bear, a pillow-case. *Chaucer*.

Pimaric (pí-mar'ik), n. A term applied to an acid resin occurring in the turpentine of the maritime pine.

Pimelic (pí-mel'ik), a. [*Gr. pimeli*, fat.] Obtained from a fatty substance. — *Pimelic acid* ($C_6H_8O_6$), an acid which results from the action of nitric acid on oleic acid.

Pimelite (pí-mel'it), n. [*Gr. pimeli*, fat, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of an apple-green colour, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender, and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is supposed to be coloured by nickel. It is a variety of steatite.

Pimelodus (pí-mel-ú-dus), n. [*Gr. pimeli*, fat, and *oides*, likeness.] A genus of male-



Pimelodus cyclopterus.

copterygian abdominal fishes, separated from the genus *Silurus* of Linnaeus. The species are numerous, and are found chiefly in South America, the Nile, and some of

the eastern rivers. One species (*P. cyclopterus*), 8 inches long, is sometimes ejected in thousands from the crater of the aperture on the sides of volcanoes. They are supposed to abound in subterranean lakes.

Piment (pí'ment), n. Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.

Pimenta (pí-men'ta), n. Same as *Pimenta*.

Pimento (pí-men'to), n. [*Sp. pimienta*, *pimenta*, *it. piménto*, from *L. pimentum*, paint, juice of plants, anything spicy.] All-spice, the berry of *Eugenia Pimenta* (*Pimenta officinalis*), a tree, native of the West Indies, but cultivated almost exclusively in Jamaica, thence called *Jamaica Pepper*.

The unripe berries, which are about the size of a pea, are dried in the sun. The shell incloses two seeds, which are roundish, dark brown, having a weak aromatic taste. The berries have an aromatic taste and smell, considered to resemble a mixture of those of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, whence the name *allspice*.

As an aromatic stimulant, pimento stands intermediate between pepper and cloves, and is useful in dyspepsia depending upon stony of the stomach, and in diarrhoea dependent upon a similar cause. Pimento yields by distillation an oil resembling oil of cloves.

Pimentet (pí'men'tet), n. A pimple on the face. *Nares*.

Pimp (pimp), n. (Origin unknown. Perhaps a nasalized form of *piper* (*Fr. pimper*, a pipe), lit. to whistle for females like a call-bird.) One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer; a pander.

Pimp (pimp), v. t. To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others. But he's posset with a thousand imps, To work whose ends his needless pimp. *Swift*.

Pimpernel (pím-pér-nel), n. [*Fr. pimpernelle*. See *PIKPINELLA*.] The name of *Anagallis arvensis*, a little red-flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields; nat. order *Primulaceae*. It is often called the *Shepherd's or Poor Man's Hour-glass*, as it opens its flowers every morning about seven in these latitudes, and closes them about two; but when rain falls, or the air is charged with moisture, the flowers do not open at all. The water pimpernel is *Veronica Anagallis*; the yellow pimpernel, *Leptocochilus nemorosus*.

Pimpinella (pím-pí-nel-lá), n. [*It. pimpinella*, *Catal. pampinella*, *L. pampinus*, a vine-shoot.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order *Umbelliferae*, which inhabit the meadows and mountains of Europe principally. The most important species is the *P. anisum*, or anise plant, which yields the anise of the shops. (See *ANISE*.) The British species are known by the name of *Burnet-anise*.

Pimping (pím-ping), a. [*Comp. G. pimpletis*, *pimpletis*, sickly, weak, little.] Little; petty. "He had no paltry arts, no pimping ways." *Crabbe*. (Rare.)

Pimple (pím-pl), n. (*A. Sax. pimple*, a pimple, possibly a nasalized form of *L. papula*, a weak spot.) A small, raised, named swelling in the skin.

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gether, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt.

And chains they made all fast. *Shak.*

2. A small piece of wire, generally brass, pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, attaching papers, and the like. Pins were formerly made by hand labour, and went through some fourteen different processes before they were fit for the market; but several beautiful inventions have been employed to make them entirely or in a great measure by machinery, for the most part automatic. The heads, formerly made of a separate piece of spirally twisted wire, smaller than the pin, are now formed in a die from the body of the pin itself. — 3. Often used typically for a thing of very small value, a trifle.

I do not eat my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

4. That which resembles a pin in shape or use; as, (a) a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of strings. (b) A lynch-pin. (c) A roller made of wood, a rolling-mechanism, a short shaft, sometimes a bolt, a part of which serves as a — 5. The centre of a target, a cannon. "The very pin of his heart cleft blind bow-boy's butt-shaft." *Shak.*

A row of pegs let into a drinking-cup to regulate the quantity which each person was to drink.

He [was] accounted the man who could nick the pin, drinking even unto it, whereas to get above it or beneath it was a forfeiture. *Fulter.*

7. [From the preceding meaning, or from that of the peg of a musical instrument.] Mood; humour; disposition; frame of mind. "The calender right glad to find his friend in merry pin." *Cooper*. — 8. An obscenity of vision dependent upon a speck in the cornea; the speck itself. Called also *Pin and Web*. "All eyes filled with the pin and web." *Shak*. — 9. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. — 10. The leg; as, to knock one off his pins. (Slang.)

Pin (pín), v. t. pret. & pp. *pinned*; ppr. *pinning*. (From the noun.) 1. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to pin the clothes; to pin boards or timbers.

Not Cynthia, when her matrons' pin'd her every. *Page*.

2. To fasten, to make fast; to join and fasten together.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would pin her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. To seize, to clutch; to hold fast. [Colloq.] Haven't I come into court twenty afterwards for no other purpose than to see you pin the chancellor like a bull-dog. *Dequens.*

4. To steal. (Slang.)

Pin (pín), v. t. 1. To inclose; to confine; to pin or pound. *Crabbe*. — 2. To aim at, or

front part of their drums; a child's apron.

Pinang (pí-nang), n. The betel-nut (*Areca Catechu*).

Pinaster (pí-nas'tér), n. [*L.* from *pinus*, pine.] A species of pine growing in the south of Europe (*Pinus Pinaster*).

Pinax (pí-naks), n. [*Gr.*] A tablet; a list, a register; hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

Consider whereabouts thou art in that old phylaxical pinax of the life of man. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pinbuckle (pín-but-uk), n. A kind of bucket. In pails, kils, dishes, pinbuckles, bowls. These scorchers become merry if they burn. *Dryden*.

Pinbuttock (pín-but-ok), n. A sharp angular buttock. *Shak.*

Pincase (pin'käs), *n.* A case for holding pins. **Pincers** (pin'sers), *n. pl.* [From pinch, *Fr.* *pincers*, whence *pince*, *pincera*.] 1. A wall-knife instrument by which anything is gripped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation. — 2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her pincers, and lays it by the hole. *Addison.*

Sometimes called **Pinchers**.

Pinch (pinsh), *v. t.* [*Fr.* *pincer*, to pinch; *It.* *pizzare*, to pinch, *Sp.* *pinciar*, also *pincier* (the latter to prick), according to Dies from the German, with nasal inserted; *Bav.* *pitsen*, *O. D.* *pitsen*, to pinch.] 1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.; to squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies; to nip. — 2. To straiten; to distress, to afflict, to pain; as, hunger pinches the belly; to be pinched for want of food.

Went of roses upon the earth, pinching a whole nation, beguets the remediless war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. To injure or nip with frost.

The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks And pinched the ill-tincture of her face. *Shak.*

4. To press hard; to try thoroughly.

This is the way to pinch the question. *Collier.*

5. To press upon and seize; to gripe and bite; said of an animal.

A hound, a freckled hind In full course hunted, on the forelocks yet He pinched and pulled her down. *Chapman.*

6. To lift between the finger and thumb.

Not one to flit a venom at her eye Or pinch a murderous dust into her drink. *Tennyson.*

Pinch (pinsh), *v. t.* 1. To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling.

Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale, Seest where the reason pinches, and where they fall. *Dryden.*

2. To spare; to be straitened, to be niggardly.

The wretch whom avarice bids to pinch and spare, Starve, steal, and pilfer to enrich an heir. *Franklin.*

—To know or feel where the shoe pinches, to know or have practical and personal experience as to where the chief point of difficulty or cause of trouble in any matter lies.

Pinch (pinsh), *n.* 1. A close compression with the ends of the fingers or something else; a nip. — 2. A gripe; a pang.

There cannot be a pinch in death More sharp than this is. *Shak.*

3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; straits; difficulty. 'Necessity's sharp pinch.' *Shak.* — 4. A strong iron lever; a crowbar.

'Pincher or forehammers will never pick upon,' said Hugh, the blacksmith. *Scott.*

5. As much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity, generally of snuff. — On or at a pinch, on an emergency.

A good sure friend is a better help at a pinch, than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

Pinchbeck (pinsh'bek), *n.* [From the name of the inventor, a London watchmaker of the last century.] An alloy of copper and zinc, consisting of 30 parts of the former metal to 30 parts of the latter. It is a composition somewhat like gold in colour, and was formerly much used for cheap jewelry.

Hence when used adjectively it has frequently the meaning of sham; not genuine; brummagem.

Pinched (pinsh't), *p.* and *a.* Petty; contemptible. *Shak.*

Pincher (pinsh'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which pinches. — 2. Among quymyren, &c., a person using a pinch, in contradistinction to those otherwise engaged in moving a stone, &c.

Pinchers (pinsh'ers), *n. pl.* See **PINCERS**.

Pinchfat (pinsh'fat), *n.* A miser; a niggard.

Pinch-gut (pinsh'gut), *n.* A miserly person.

Pinchingly (pinsh'ing-ly), *adv.* In a pinching way.

Pinch-penny (pinsh'pen-ni), *n.* A niggard.

He hath to his father a certain fellow, greedy of money, a wretched fellow in his house, and very pinch-penny, as dries as a bone. *Udall.*

Pinch-spotted (pinsh'spot-ed), *a.* Discoloured from having been pinched, as the skin. *Shak.*

Pine-pine (pink'pink), *n.* [From its cry.] One of the African warblers (*Dryincoptes testaceus*), which is remarkable for building a beautiful nest, something like that of the long-tailed titmouse, with a supplementary nest outside for the use of the male.

Pine-cushion (pink'ush-on), *n.* A small cushion or pad stuffed with some soft material, in which pins are stuck for safety and preservation.

Pinda (pin'dä), *n.* In India, a cake of rice and sweetmeats offered to expiate the sins of ancestors.

Pindal, **Pindar** (pin'däl, pin'där), *n.* American and West Indian names for the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogaea*).

Pindart (pin'där), *n.* Same as **Pinner**, 1. *Drayton.*

Pindaree, **Pindara** (pin'dä-rä, pin'dä-ra), *n.* [Hind., freebooter.] A member of a horde of mounted robbers who used to infest the possessions of the East India Company. They were dispersed in 1817 by the Marquis of Hastings.

Pindario (pin'där-ik), *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar. 'My Pindario ode.' *Southey.*

Pindaric (pin'där-ik), *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian lyric poet; an irregular ode. *Addison.*

Pindarical (pin'där-ik-al), *a.* Same as **Pindaric**. *Cowley.*

Pindarism (pin'där-izm), *n.* An imitation of Pindar.

Pindarism prevailed about half a century, but, at last, died gradually away, and other imitations supply its place. *Johnson.*

Pindarist (pin'där-ist), *n.* An imitator of Pindar. *Johnson.*

Pindert (pin'där), *n.* One who impounds; a pounder.

Pindjajap (pin'djä-jap), *n.* A boat of Sumatra and the Malay Archipelago, with one to three masts, generally two, carrying square

sails, and having both the stem and stern much projected. Pindjajaps are employed in bringing spices, cacao, and areca-nuts to the ports frequented by Europeans, and are also fitted out as pirate vessels.

Pin-drill (pin'drill), *n.* A drill used for cutting a recess for a bolt-head or for enlarging a hole.

Pindrust (pin'drust), *n.* Small particles of metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

The little particles of pindrust, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Sir R. Digby.*

Pine (pin), *n.* [From *L.* *pinus*, a pine-tree. See **PINUS**.] 1. The popular name of trees of the genus *Pinus*, nat. order Coniferae, consisting of lofty evergreen trees, with aculear leaves, and branches disposed in a verticillate form. The flowers are monocious, and the fruit is a cone, having the seeds attached to the inside of each scale. The pines, together with the spruces and larches, abound in temperate climates, and are among the most useful of the products of the vegetable creation, on account of the valuable timber which they yield, and the resinous matter which they

secrete. About 70 species are known, amongst which are the Canadian pine (*Pinus resinosa*), the white pine (*P. strobus*), the red pine

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Ye shall not mourn nor weep; but ye shall pine away for your iniquities. *Ezek. xxiv. 17.*

2. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; usually followed by *for*. 'For whom, and not for Ty-balt, Juliet pined.' *Shak.* — *STN.* To languish, droop, flag, wither, decay.

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Stone Pine (*Pinus Pinus*).

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savour is delicious, and in richly manured soils it grows to a large size, weighing from 6 to 11 lbs. and even more. A species of cloth has been manufactured from the fibres of the leaves of this plant. The varieties are numerous.

2. The plant itself. — *Pine-apple* rum, rum flavoured with sliced pine-apples.

Pineaster (pin-ast'er). See **FINASTLE**.

Pine-barren (pin-bar'en), n. A tract of arid land, producing pines. [United States.]

Pine-beetle (pin-bé-tl), n. Same as *Pine-chaffer*.

Pine-chaffer (pin-chá-fér), n. A small coleopterous insect of the family *Xylophagi*, very destructive to Scotch pine. It attacks the terminal shoots, eating its way into their heart, thus converting the shoot into a tube. Called also *Pine-beetle*.

Pine-clad (pin'klad), a. Clad or covered with pines.

Pine-cone (pin'kón), n. The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

Pine-crowned (pin'ground), a. Crowned or surmounted with pine-trees.

Pine-finch (pin'fash), n. A bird (*Loxia or Corvus enucleator*) nearly allied to the bullfinch and crossbills, rarely seen in Britain, but abundant in Europe, Asia, and America. It frequents pine forests, is easily tamed, and its song is rich and full. Called also *Pine-grasshopper*.

Pine-fish (pin'fah), n. A name in the Shetlands for fish dried in the open air.

Pineful (pin'ful), a. Full of woe, pain, or misery. '*Pineful penury*' *By. Hall*.

Pine-groesbeak (pin'gró-bé-k), n. Same as *Pine-finch*.

Pine-house (pin'hous), n. A pinery.

Pine-kernal (pin'kér-nel), n. The seed of the stone pine (*Pinus Pinus*), common in the Mediterranean countries, and used as an article of food.

Pine-knot (pin'not), n. A pine-cone. [United States.]

Pine-marten (pin'már-ten), n. The *Mustela Martes* or *Martes americana*. See **MARTEN**.

Pine-mast (pin'mast), n. Pine-cones collectively. See **MAST**.

Pinenchyma (pi-nen'ki-ma), n. [Gr. *pinax*, a table, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] In bot. cellular tissue composed of tabular cells.

Pine-needle-wool (pin'né-di-wul), n. A fibrous substance obtained by treating the buds and leaves of pine and fir trees with a solution of carbonate of soda, and used for stuffing mattresses, and for wadding, blankets, &c. It is prepared chiefly in the Black Forest. Called also *Pine-wool*.

Pine-oil (pin'oil), n. An oil, resembling turpentine, obtained from pine and fir trees, used in making colours and varnishes.

Pinery (pin'ér-í), n. 1. A hothouse in which pine-apples are raised. Called also *Pine-stove*. 2. A place where pine-trees grow; a pine forest.

Pine-sap (pin'sap), n. A plant of the genus *Monotropa* (*M. Hypopitys*), which grows on the roots of pine and beech trees in moist shady places.

Pine-stove (pin'stöv), n. See **PINERY**, 1.

Pine-thistle (pin'this-l), n. A plant of the genus *Atractylis*, the *A. gummifera*, the root of which abounds with a gummy matter, which exudes when it is wounded. It grows in the south of Europe, where the flower-stalks are dressed with oil and used as food.

Pine-tree (pin'tré), n. A tree of the genus *Pinus*; pine. — *Pine-tree money*, money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, so called from the figure, resembling a pine-tree, impressed upon it.

Pinetum (pi-né-tum), n. [L., a pine plantation.] A plantation or collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially for ornamental or scientific purposes.

Pine-wood (pin'wud), n. 1. A wood of pine-trees. — 2. Pine timber. *Tennyson*.

Pine-wool (pin'wul), n. See **PINE-NEEDLE-WOOL**.

Piny (pín't), a. Pertaining to pines; abounding with pines. 'Between the *piny* sides of this long glen.' *Tennyson*.

Piney-tallow (pin'i-tal-íó), n. A concrete fatty substance resembling wax obtained by boiling with water the fruit of the *Vateria indica*, a tree common upon the Malabar coast. It partakes of the nature of stearine, and forms excellent candles. Called also *Malabar Tallow*.

Piney-varnish (pin'i-vár-nish), n. A resinous fluid which exudes from the bark of the *Vateria indica* when wounded, used in making varnish; liquid-copal.

Pinfeather (pin'fém-ér), n. A small or short feather; a feather not fully grown.

Pinfeathered (pin'fém-ér-d), a. Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged: sometimes used figuratively.

Hourly we see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing Attempt to moult, and fight and heroes sling; Who for false quantities was whipt at school. *Dryden*.

municated. — 5. A fetter or band for the arm. *Asburworth*.

Pinion (pin'yon), v. t. 1 To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. 2 To disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing. — 3 To disable or render incapable of resistance by binding or confining the arm or arms to the body, to shackle; to fetter.

Know, sir, that I Will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court. *Shak.* His right arm pierced, and holding on, bereft his use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden*.

4 To attach by chains or bonds of some kind. 'Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side.' *Pope*.

Pinionist (pin'yon-lat), n. A winged animal, a bird. 'All the flitting *pinionists* of air.' *W. Browne*. [Rare.]

Pinion-wire (pin'yon-wir), n. Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinions of clocks and watches; it is drawn in the same manner as round wire through plates whose holes correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

Pinite (pin'it), n. [From *Pinus*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral formed from foliite by the action of alkaline waters. It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish white colour, brown, or deep red.

Pinites (pin'ites), n. pl. [See **PINUS**.] A general name for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe. *Stormonth*.

Pink (pink), n. [Allied to *pink*, winking, pink, to wink; D. *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink; Sc. *pinkie*, applied to the eye when small or contracted. Comp. Fr. *œillet*, an eyelet-hole, and a pink (the flower) — dim. of *œil*, an eye.] 1. The name given to various plants and flowers of the genus



Pink variegated.

Dianthus, from some of the species being marked with small dots resembling eyes, as the clove pink or carnation (*D. Caryophyllus*) and garden pink, of which there are many varieties. Pinks are much cultivated in gardens, and esteemed for the elegance and rich spicy odour of their flowers. Several species are found wild in Britain. 'The dappled pink and blushing rose.' *Prior* See **DIANTHUS**. — 2. A light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink. Also a term applied to several pigments of a yellow or greenish-yellow colour, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white earth, such as chalk, alumina, &c. *Fairholt*. — 3. Anything supremely excellent. 'The very pink of perfection.' *Goldsmith*.

I am the very pink of courtesy. *Shak.*

4. A fish, the minnow; so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer. — 5. A fox-hunter's coat, from the usual colour. 'With pea-coats over their pinks.' *Macmillan's Map*.

Pink (pink), a. [See above.] 1. Half-shut; winking. 'Plumply Bacchus with pink eyes.' *Shak*. — 2. Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink; as, a pink dress. — *Pink salt*, ammonia combined with perchloride of tin, used as a mordant by dyers.

Pink (pink), v. t. [Of same origin as *pink*, n., or a nasalized form of *pick*; the latter especially suits meaning 3.] 1. To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes for ornament; to ornament with holes, scollops, &c. 'A doublet of black velvet . . . pinked upon scarlet satin.' *Sir W. Scott*. The sea-hedgehog is inclosed in a round shell, handsomely wrought and *pinked*. *Cuvier*.

or sometimes only an arbor or spindle, having notches or leaves, which are caught successively by the teeth of the wheel, and the motion thereby com-

ch, chain; ch, Sc. look; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vs, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See **KET**.

2. To stab; to pierce; to wound with a sword or rapier.

They grew such desperate rivals for her that one of them *pinked* the other in a duel. *Addison*.

2. To choose; to select; to cull. 'Pink out of tales the mirth but not the sin.' *G. Herbert*.—4. To dye of a pink colour. *Goodrich*. Pink (pinkt), v. t. [D. *pinkes*, to wink.] To wink.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking* as if he had sore eyes. *L'Estrange*.

Pink (pinkt), n. [D. and Dan.] A ship with a very narrow stern: a build now obsolete. Pink-coloured (pink't-kul-erd), a. Having the colour of the pink.

Pinked (pinkt), p. and a. Pierced or worked with small holes; reticulated.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit said upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shaks.*

Pink-eye (pink't), n. A small eye. *Thackeray*.

Pink-eyed (pink't-d), a. Having small eyes. *Holland*.

Pinking-iron (pink't-ing-i-ern), n. A cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, frounce, paper for coffin trimmings, &c. *Sims*.

Pink-needle (pink't-nē-dl), n. A shepherd's bodkin. *Saunders*.

Pink-root (pink't-rōt), n. The root of the Indian pink (*Spigelia marilandica*), used in medicine as a vermifuge.

Pinkster (pink't-ster), n. Whitsuntide. 'Pinkster frolics.' *J. F. Cooper*. See *PINK-STER*.

Pink-stern (pink't-ster), n. *Naut.* a ship with a high narrow stern; a pink.

Pink-sterned (pink't-sternd), a. *Naut.* having a very narrow stern.

Pink-maker (pink't-māk-er), n. One whose occupation is to make pins.

Pink-money (pink't-mūn-i), n. An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, to be applied in the purchase of apparel, ornaments for her person, or for private expenditure.

It was stipulated that she should have £400 a year for *pink-money*. *Addison*.

Pinna (pin'a), n. pl. *Pinnæ* (pin'a). [L. *pinna*, penna, a feather, a wing, a fin.] 1. In *zool.* (a) the wing or feather of a bird. (b) The fin of a fish.—2. In *anat.* the pavilion of the ear, that part which projects beyond the head. 3. In *bot.* a leaflet of a pinnate leaf; a primary branch of the petiole of a bipinnate, or tripinnate leaf: in this sense written also *Pinnula*.

Pinna (pin'a), n. [L. *pinna*, Gr. *pinna*, a kind of musel.] A genus of marine bivalves belonging to the family *Aviculidæ*. They are commonly called wing-shells, and are remarkable for the size of the byssus by which they adhere to rocks. It is remarkably long and delicate, is very strong, has a beautiful silky lustre, and is capable of being woven into cloth, upon which a very high value is set. This manufacture was known to the ancients, and *Pinna scabellum* is now practised in Italy. Some species of pinna attain very large dimensions, and measure about 2 feet long, with a byssus of the same length.

Pinnæ (pin'æ), n. [Fr. *pinasse*, Sp. *pinaza*, Pg. *pinapa*, It. *pinaccia*, *pinazza*, a pinnace, from L. *pinus*, a pine-tree.] 1. *Naut.* (a) a small vessel propelled by oars and

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way, The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope*.

2. A procure; a go-between for immoral purposes. *B. Jonson*.

Pinnacle (pin'a-kl), n. [Fr. *pinacle*, L.L. *pinnaeolus*, from L. *pinna*, a feather.]

1. In *arch.* any lesser structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a

Early English Pinnacle. Perpendicular Pinnacle, Beverley Minster. Trinity Church, Cambridge.

building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings or of buttresses. The application of the term is now generally limited to an ornamental spire, standing on piers, angles, and buttresses, and usually adorned with rich and varied devices. Decorated pinnacles are very numerous, they have the shafts sometimes formed into niches, and sometimes pannelled or quite plain, and each of the sides almost invariably terminates in a pediment; the tops are generally crocketed, and have finials on the points; they are usually square, but are sometimes octagonal, and in a few instances hexagonal and pentagonal. 'With glistening spires and pinnacles adorned.' *Milton*.—2. Something resembling a pinnacle, as a rocky peak; a sharp or pointed summit.

Far off, three mountain tops, Three silent pinnacles of aged snow. *Tennyson*.

Pinnacle (pin'a-kl), n. pret. and pp. *pinnacled*; ppr. *pinnacling*. To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; to furnish with pinnacles.

The pediment of the southern transept is *pinnacled*, not inelegantly, with a fourleaved cross. *T. Warren*.

Pinnage† (pin'ā-j), n. Poundage of cattle. See *FOUND*.

Pinnate, Pinnated (pin'at, pin'at-ed), a. [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather or fin.] 1. In *bot.* shaped and webbed or branching like a feather; formed like a feather.—*Pinnate* a *cirore* leaf, one that is winged, and terminates with a tendril.—A *paripinnate*, equally, or *abruptly pinnate*, leaf, a winged leaf ending with a pair of pinnae.—An *imparipinnate*, or *unequally pinnate* leaf, a winged leaf with a single terminal leaflet.—*Articulate-pinnate* leaf, a winged leaf, *Pinnate* Leaf having the common foot-stalk jointed.—*Oppositely pinnate*, having the leaflets placed opposite to each other.—*Alternately pinnate*, having the leaflets placed alternately on the footstalk.—*Interruptedly pinnate*, having smaller and greater leaflets intermixed.—*Decursively pinnate*, having the leaflets running down the stem.—2. In *zool.* having fins or processes resembling fins.

Pinnately (pin'at-l), adv. In a pinnate manner.

Pinnatifid (pin-nat'i-fid), a. [L. *pinna*, a feather, and *fido*, to cleave.] In *bot.* fea-

ther-cleft.—A *pinnatifid leaf* is a species of simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong horizontal segments or jagged, reaching nearly to the midrib, and dividing the leaf into irregular forms termed lobes. The ground-sell affords a familiar illustration.

Pinnatifidate, Pinnatifid (pin-nat'i-fid'at, pin-nat'i-fid-ed), a. In *bot.* having the lobes arranged pinnately.

Pinnatipartite (pin-nat'i-part'i-t), a. [L. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather, and *partitus*, divided.] In *bot.* having the nervures pinnate, the lobes separated beyond the middle, and the parenchyma uninterrupted, as in *Poly-podium aureum*.

Pinnatiped (pin-nat'i-ped), a. [L. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather, and *pes*, a foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

Pinnatipied (pin-nat'i-pied), a. A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

Pinnatisect (pin-nat'i-sekt), a. [L. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather, and *seco*, to cut.] In *bot.* having the lobes divided down to the midrib and the parenchyma interrupted.

Pinnatulate (pin-nat'i-lāt), a. [L. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather, and *seco*, to cut.] In *bot.* applied to the leaflet of a pinnate leaf when it is again subdivided.

Pinner (pin'er), n. 1. One that pins or fastens.—2. A pounder of cattle; a poundkeeper.—3. A pin-maker.—4. An apron with a bib to it, pinned in front of the breast; a pinafore. *Pianché*.—5. A female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century. The term was generally used as a plural 'Pinner' edged with colberts.' *Swift*.

There her goodly countenance I've seen, Set off with kerchief starch'd and pinner's clean. *Gay*.

Pinnett (pin'et), n. A pinnacle.

Placed battlement and pinnett high, Blazed every rose-carved battlement fair. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pinniform (pin'i-form), a. [L. *pinna*, penna, a feather, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fin or feather.

Pinnigrada (pin'i-grā-da), n. pl. [L. *pinna*, a fin, a feather, &c., and *gradior*, to go.] A section of the carnivorous order of mammals, in which the fore and hind limbs are short, and are expanded into broad, webbed swimming paddles. The hind-feet are placed very far back, nearly in a line with the axis of the body, and they are more or less tied down to the tail by the integuments. The section comprises the seals and walrus. Called also *Pinnipedia*.

Pinnigrade (pin'i-grād), n. In *zool.* a member of the section Pinnigrada.

Pinninerved (pin'i-nervd), n. In *bot.* a term applied to a compound leaf having pinnate nerves.

Pinniped (pin'i-ped), n. [L. *pinna*, a wing or fin, and *pes*, pedis, a foot.] A fin-footed animal; an animal with swimming feet; specifically, one of the Pinnigrada (which see).

Pinnipedia (pin-i-pē-di-a), n. pl. [L. *pinna*, a feather, and *pes*, pedis, a foot.] See *PINNIGRADA*.

Pinnook (pin'ok), n. 1. A small bird, the tom-tit.—2. A tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert. [Local.]

Pinnothera (pin'o-thēr), n. A crab of the genus *Pinnothera*.

Pinnotheres (pin-o-thēr-es), n. [L. *pinna*, a kind of shell-fish, and *Gr. thērā*, to pursue.] A genus of small crabs found upon our coasts, belonging to the brachyurous decapoda. They are found during a portion of the year in different bivalve shells.

Pinnula (pin'ū-la), n. [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather.] 1. In *zool.* (a) one of the lateral processes of the arms of crinoids. (b) The barb of a feather.—2. In *bot.* a leaflet. See *PINNA*, 2.

Pinnulate (pin'ū-lāt), a. In *bot.* applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.

Pinnule (pin'ū-l), n. Same as *Pinnula*.



Pinnatifid Leaf.

Pinner.



Pinnate Leaf.

Pinnæ.

sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner. (b) A boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Pâte, far, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin, note, not, move; tube, tub, bll;

odi, pound, u, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. ley.

Ponywinkles, Pianiwinkles (pi-ni-wink'les), n. pl. An instrument of torture formerly used. It consisted of a board with holes into which the fingers were thrust, and pressed upon with pegs. Written also *Pianiwinkles*. [Scotch.]

They prick us and they pin us, and they pin us on the ponywinkles for which. *See* *Scot.*

Pinele (pi-nol'), n. 1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate. *Simsmonds*.—2. The heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar. Dissolved in water it makes a nutritious and delicious drink.

Pin-point (pin'point), n. The point of a pin; hence, a trifle; as, I don't care a pin-point.

Pin-rack (pin'rak'), n. *Newt*, an apparatus belonging to the deck of a ship, consisting of a frame with sheaves or pulleys, round which ropes can be worked, and with pins or cleats to which they can be belayed.

Pin (pit), n. (D. *pin*, Fr. and G. *pin*), a pint, 8 p. *pins*, a mark, and also a pint, from the analogy existing between a mark and a measure, from L. *pinus*, *pinetum*, to plant.] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon, or 14.0882 cubic inches. It is applied both to liquid and dry measures, but chiefly to the former. In w. 13 ounces. The Scotch pint, equivalent to 1.05625 imperial pints, though no longer a legal measure, is still in use.

Pinta (pin'ta), n. (Sp., a mark, from L. *pignus*, to paint. *See* *PINT*) Blue-stain, a disease which prevails in Mexico. It is a species of dandruff.

Pintado (pin-ta'do), n. (Sp., painted.) The guinea-fowl.

Pin-tail (pin'tail'), n. The *Agile acuta*, a kind of duck about the size of the mallard, with a long wedge-shaped acute tail. It is found in Europe, Asia, and North America, and is esteemed excellent food. Called also *Pin-tail Duck*.

Pintle (pin'tle), n. (Dim. of *pie*.) A pin or bolt, a term used in various technical senses; as, (a) in artillery, a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon. (b) *Newt*, an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern-post. *See* *GOOSEY*. (c) A pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel. (d) The pin on which the leaves of a hinge move.

Pint-pot (pin't'pot), n. A pot containing a pint. *Scot.*

Pint-soup (pin't'soup), n. A soup or pot holding a pint, a pint-pot. [Scotch.]

Pinus (pi'nus), n. (L., a pine-tree.) A genus of gymnospermous exogens belonging to the nat. order Coniferae, and consisting for the most part of timber trees, commonly called pine trees. *See* *PINE*.

Pin-wheel (pin'whe'l), n. A contrate wheel, in which the cogs are pins set into the disk.

Pin-worm (pin'werm), n. An intestinal worm, the thread worm.

Pinxit (pin'xit), n. (L., he painted it.) A word appended to a picture or engraving, with the artist's name or initials prefixed; as, *Rubens pinxit*.

Pioneer (pi-ni'er), n. *See* *PIONEER*.

Piny (pin'), n. Pertaining to pines; piny. 'Felon crowned with piny boughs.' *Pope*.

The thrush that carols at the dawn of day From the green steeples of the piny wood. *Longfellow*.

Pioned (pi-on'd), n. Overgrown with peonies or marsh marigolds. 'Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims.' *Shak.*

The marsh-marigold is even at present called *peony* in the neighbourhood of Stamford. *Edin. Rev.*, 1870.

Pioneer (pi-o-ni'er), n. (Fr. *pionnier*, O Fr. *pionier*, from *pion*, *pi*, *pedone*, a foot-soldier. *See* *PION*.) 1. *Milit* one whose business is to march with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form lines for destroying an enemy's works. — 2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another, as, *pioneers* of civilisation. *See* *G. C. Lewis*.

Pioneer (pi-o-ni'er), v. t. To go before and prepare a way for.

Pioneer (pi-o-ni'er), v. i. To act as pioneer; to clear the way, to remove obstructions. *Quart. Rev.*

Pioneering (pi-o-ni'ing), p. and s. Pertaining to pioneers, serving to pioneer; n. a pioneering expedition.

Pioning (pi-on-ing), n. The work of pioneers.

Piony (pi-o-ni), n. Same as *Piony*.

Phophila (pi-of-i-la), n. A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family of Muscidae, and having for its type the cheese-fly or cheese-hopper.

Pleocoon (pi-o-coon), n. Same as *Jacena*. *Roemer*.

Piot (piot'), n. A magpie. [Scotch.]

Pioted (piot-ed), n. *Piebald*. [Scotch.]

Pious (pi-us), a. (L. *pious*, *pious*, devout, affectionate, kind.) 1. Having or exhibiting due respect and affection for parents or other relatives, practising or characterized by the duties of respect and affection toward parents or others. — 2. More commonly (a) duly reverencing and honouring the Supreme Being, devoted to the service of God, godly, devout, applied to persons, as, a very *pious* man. (b) Dictated by reverence to God, proceeding from piety applied to things, as, *pious* awe, *pious* services or affections, *pious* sorrow. 'Paid more *pious* debts to heaven.' *Shak.* — 3. Practised under the pretence of religion or for a good end, as, *pious* frauds.

With devotion's vienge And *pious* action, we do sugar o'er The Devil himself. *Shak.*

— *Pious belief*, a Catholic opinion, which is not *de fide*, or an article of faith, upon some theological proposition which widely prevails but does not rise to the importance of a dogma. — *STY*. Godly, devout, religious, holy, righteous.

Piously (pi-us-ly), adv. In a *pious* manner, devoutly, religiously.

Pious-minded (pi-us-mind-ed), a. Of a *pious* disposition.

Pip (pip), n. (D. *pip*, L.G. *pippe*, *pippe*, Fr. *pippe*, Fr. *pepide*, from L.L. *pipula*, for L. *pipula*, *alium*, phlegm, the pip in fowls.) A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth, forming a 'scale' on the tongue, and by which the nostrils are stopped.

A thousand *pips* cut up your sparrow-hawk! *Tommy*.

Pip (pip), n. (Fr. *pipin*, a kernel. Derivation uncertain.) 1. The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple, orange, and the like. — 2. A spot on cards. — 3. One of the rhomboid-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pine-apple is divided.

Pip (pip), v. i. [An imitative word, slightly differing in form from *peep*, *Dan*, *pip*, *Sw*, *pip*, G. *pipen*, to pip. *See* *PEEP*, *PIPE*.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken or bird.

It is no frequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg before the shell be broken. *Myer*.

Pipa (pi-pa), n. A genus of batrachians, the best-known species of which is the Surinam toad (*P. surinamensis*), a native of Guiana and other warm parts of America. Its colour

is brownish-olive above and whitish below it is sometimes 7 inches long, and has a peculiarly hideous aspect. It is particularly interesting on account of its mode of rearing the young. After the female has laid the eggs the male places them upon her back, fecundates them, and then presses them into cellular, which at that period open for their reception, and afterwards close over them. In these cellulars on the mother's back the eggs are hatched and the young pass their tadpole state, for they do not leave their domicile till their legs are formed.

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Pipe (pip), n. (A Sax. and L.G. *pipe*, a pipe; D. *pip*, *Sw* and Icel. *pipa*, *Dan*, *pip*, G. *pipe*, all of Romance or L.L. origin (Fr. *pipe*, It. *pipe* and Sp. *pipa*, a pipe), from L. *pipa*, *pipio*, to chimp, chirp, or peep, an imitative word.] 1. A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal. The word is not now the proper technical name of any particular instrument, but is applicable to any tubular wind-instrument, and it occurs in bagpipe. The collection of tubes in an organ which produce the various sounds are called *pipes* or *organ-pipes*. Pipes supplied with wind from the mouth are usually pierced with several holes, which are stopped by the fingers to vary the pitch of the sounds.

They are not a *pipe* for Fortune's finger. To sound what stop the pines. *Shak.*

2. A long tube or hollow body made of various materials, as iron, lead, tin, copper, earthenware, &c.: applied to many hollow bodies, particularly such as are used for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, and other fluids. — 3. A tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal substance. — 4. The chief passage of the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe. — 5. The sound of the voice, the voice, a whistle or call of a bird. 'The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds.' *Tennyson*. — 6. A roll in the exchequer, otherwise called the *Great Roll*, so named from resembling a pipe. Hence *pipe-office*, an ancient office in the court of exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe used to make out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c. This office was abolished by the act 3 and 4 Will IV. — 7. A wine measure, usually containing 106 (very nearly) imperial, or 126 wine gallons. Two pipes, or 210 imperial gallons, make a tun. But in practice the size of the pipe varies according to the description of wine it contains. Thus, a pipe of port contains nearly 138 wine gallons, of sherry, 130, of Madeira, 110; and of Lisbon, 140. Called also *Butt*. — 8. In mining, ore running forward and wide in a hole, and not sinking downward or in a vein. — 9. *Newt*, the boatswain's whistle used to call or pipe the men to their various duties, also, the sound of the instrument. — 10. pl. The bagpipe. [Colloq.]

Pipe (pip), v. i. pret. & pp. *pip*; ppr. *pip-ing*. 1. To sound or play on a pipe, *flute*, *flute*, or other tubular wind-instrument of music. 'Ye that *pipe* and ye that play.' *Wordsworth*.

We have *pip*ed unto you and ye have not danced. *Mat. xl. 17*

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle. *His big manly voice*

Turning again towards childish treble, *pip*ed And whistles in his sound. *Shak.*

3. To cry; weep. [Scotch.]

Pipe (pip), v. t. 1. To play or execute on a wind-instrument.

Pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is *pip*ed or harp'd? *1 Cor. xiv. 7*

2. To utter in a sharp or high tone. *A rolin* was *pip*ing a few querulous notes. *Irving*

3. *Newt*, to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle. *The men are generally in long before they are piped down.* *Murray*

— To *pipe* one's eye, to weep; to cry. [Slang.] *He heaved a bitter sigh, And then began to eye his pipe, And then to pipe his eye.* *Wood*

Pipe-case (pip'käs), n. A smoker's pocket-case for holding a tobacco-pipe. *Simsmonds*.

Pipe-clay (pip'klä), n. The purest kind of potter's clay, so called from its being manufactured into tobacco-pipes. It is of a grayish or grayish-white colour, and is abundant in Devonshire and Staffordshire, where it is employed in the manufacture of various sorts of earthenware. It is also much used by military for cleaning belts, jackets, trousers, &c.

Pipe-clay (pip'klä), v. t. 1. To whiten with pipe-clay. Hence — 2. To pay or wipe off; to square or settle. [Slang.]

You would not understand allusions to their (the midshipmen's) *pipe-claying* their weekly accounts. *Murray*

Piped (pipd), a. Formed with a pipe or tube; tubular.

Pipe-fish (pip'fish), n. The common name of the fishes of the genus *Syngnathus*, of the order Lophobranchii, family Syngnathidae, so called from the length and slenderness of the body, which in its thickest part is only equal to a swan's quill. The smout is

elongated and tubular. The great pipe-fish is the *Syngnathus acus*, one of the most common species found on our coasts. The

Great Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus acus*).

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little pipe-fish is the *S. opidion*, about 8 or 6 inches long, and very slender.

Pipe-layer (pīp'ā-ēr), *n.* A workman who lays gas mains, water or draining pipes.

Pipe-laying (pīp'ā-ing), *n.* The act of laying down pipes for gas, water, and the like.

Pipe-las (pīp'ā), *n.* Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe. *O. A. Sala.*

Pipe-mouth (pīp'mūth), *n.* A fish of the genus *Pistalaria*, so called from the front of the head forming an elongated pipe-like tube.

Pipe-office (pīp'ōf-īs), *n.* See **PIPE**.

Piper (pīp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plays on a pipe or wind-instrument, a bagpiper. — 2. A species of acanthopterygious fish found on our coast. It is the *Trigla lyra* of naturalists. — 3. A sea urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, common in the north seas. — 4. To pay the piper. See under **PAY**.

Piper (pīp'ēr), *n.* [See **PEPPER**.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Piperaceae. See **PEPPER**.

Piperaceae (pīp'ēr-ā-sē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of shrubby or herbaceous exogens, of which the genus *Piper* is the type. These plants are exclusively confined to the hottest parts of the world, and abound in tropical America and the Indian Archipelago. The general properties of the order are aromatic, pungent, and stimulant, as in the peppers of the shops. See **PEPPER**.

Piperaceous (pīp'ēr-ā-shūs), *a.* (L. *piper*, pepper.) Of or belonging to the Piperaceae or pepper tribe of plants.

Piperin (pīp'ēr-īn), *n.* Produced from plants of the pepper family or from piperin. — *Piperic acid* ($C_{12}H_{16}O_4$), an acid produced by boiling piperin with potash.

Piperidge (pīp'ēr-ij), *n.* (Corruption of Mod. L. *berberis*. See **BARBERY**.) 1. A shrub, the barberry. Called also *Piperidge Bush* and *Pepperidge*. — 2. The tupelo or black-gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus *Nympha*.

Piperidin (pīp'ēr-ī-dīn), *n.* ($C_4H_8N_2$) A volatile basic substance produced by the action of alkalies on piperin.

Piperin, **Piperine** (pīp'ēr-in), *n.* 1. A concentration of volcanic ashes. — 2. ($C_{12}H_{16}NO_4$) A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper. The crystals of piperin are transparent, and they assume the tetrahedral prismatic form with oblique summits; they are colourless, tasteless, inodorous; fusible, not volatile; they are soluble in alcohol, and with oil of vitriol give a red colour. Piperin also occurs in white pepper.

Pipe-roll (pīp'rōl), *n.* A great roll formerly kept in the exchequer, said to be so named from its resemblance to a pipe. See **PIPE**.

Pipe-stalk, **Pipe-staple** (pīp'stēp-ī), *n.* (U.D. *stapel*, a stalk.) The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, also, a stalk of grass, a windle-straw. *Sir W. Scott* [Scottish].

Pipe-stick (pīp'stīk), *n.* The wooden tube used in some tobacco-pipes.

Pipe-stone (pīp'stōn), *n.* A variety of clay-slate or argillite occurring in Oregon, which the Indians carve into bowls for tobacco-pipes. It is of a grayish-blue or black colour.

Pipe-tree (pīp'trē), *n.* The lilac-tree, the *Syringa vulgaris*. — *Pudding-pipe-tree*, the *Cassia fistula*, a tree which grows in the East Indies. The pulp of the pods is purgative.

Pipette (pīp'et), *n.* [Fr. a small pipe.] A small tube, generally of glass and terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids.

Pipe-wine (pīp'wīn), *n.* Wine from the pipe, as distinguished from that from the bottle. *Shak*.

Pipewort (pīp'wērt), *n.* A British plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*, the *E. septentrionale*, belonging to the nat. order Eriocaulaceae. It is found in Skye, Coll, and a few of the neighbouring islands of the Hebrides. It is frequent in the north-west of Ireland. See **ERIOCAULON**.

Pip (pīp), *n.* The astringent pods of *Coccoloba* *Pipa*, sometimes imported along with divi-divi for tanning. They are very inferior to those of divi-divi.

Pipidae (pīp-ī-dē), *n. pl.* The Surinam toads, a section of the Batrachia in which there are rarely teeth, and the mouth is destitute of a tongue. The typical genus is *Pipa* (which see).

Piping (pīp'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Playing on a pipe. — 2. Having or giving out a shrill

whistling sound. — 3. Accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe, rather than that of the martial trumpet or fife.

Why, I, in this weak piping time of peace, Have no delight to pass away the time. *Shak.*

4. Simmering, boiling. *Piping hot*, boiling hot; heating hot, from the sound of boiling fluids. 'A nice pretty bit of ox-cheek, piping hot and dressed with a little of my own sauce.' *Goldsmith*.

Piping (pīp'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who pipes. — 2. Pipes, as for gas, water, &c., collectively. 3. In hort. a mode of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, by taking slips or cuttings consisting of two joints and planting them under glass; also, one of these cuttings. — 4. A kind of cord trimming or furling for dresses.

A group of natives in blue cotton tunics, with red piping and trousers by their sides. *W. H. Russell*.

Piping-crow (pīp'ing-krō), *n.* The *Merula sibilatrix*, a bird of New South Wales, remarkable for its musical powers. It learns to whistle tunes, and exhibits a great power of mimicking the voices of other birds. By some naturalists this bird is placed among the shrikes (Laniidae), by others among the crows (Corvidae).

Pipistral, **Pipistrelle** (pīp'īstrāl), *n.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*, it. *pipistrello*, *vespertilio*, *vesp.* bat, from L. *vespertilio*, a bat.] A species of bat, the smallest of the kind. It is the common bat of Britain (*Vespertilio pipistrellus*).

Pipit (pīp'īt), *n.* (Probably imitative of its cry.) A common name of the birds of the genus *Anthus*, intermediate between larks and wagtails, but bearing a greater resemblance in its aspect to the former. See **ANTHUS**.

Pipkin (pīp'kīn), *n.* [Dim. of pipe.] A small earthen boiler.

Pipowder (pīp'ō-dēr), *n.* See **PIPOUDER**.

Pippin (pīp'īn), *n.* (Probably from the pips or spots on its skin, comp. O.D. *pipping*, *D. pippeling*, a pippin.) The name given to several kinds of apples; as the golden pippin, the lemon pippin, the Kentish pippin, &c. 'We will eat a last year's pippin.' *Shak.*

Pippin-face (pīp'īn-fās), *n.* A reddish, round, smooth face, suggesting a resemblance to a pippin. 'The hard-headed man with the pippin-face.' *Dickens*.

Pippin-faced (pīp'īn-fāst), *a.* Having a round rosy face suggestive of a pippin. 'A little hard-headed, Rhetoric pippin-faced man.' *Dickens*.

Pippal-tree (pīp'pāl-trē), *n.* Same as *Peppul-tree*.

Pipra (pīp'rā), *n.* A genus of passerine birds, known by the name of manakins, which in-

Pipra aureola.

habit South America. Swainson has named them *Pipitina*, and made them a sub-family of the family Ampelidae, fruit-eaters or chalcididae. See **MANAKIN**.

Pipridae (pīp'rī-dē), *n. pl.* Vigors' name for the manakins, a family of passerine birds. The genus *Pipra* is the type. See **PIPER**.

Pippy (pīp'pī), *a.* Resembling a pipe; formed like a tube, tubular, hollow-stemmed.

In desolate places, where dark moisture breeds, The pippy hemlock to strange overgrowth. *A. C. C.*

Piquancy (pīk'ān-sē), *n.* The state or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency; tartness, severity, smartness, liveliness.

Piquant (pīk'ānt), *a.* [Fr. *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp to the taste, to pique, of same origin as *pick*, *pick*, *peak*, &c.] 1. Making a lively, half-pleasing, half-painful impression on the organs of sense sharp. 'As piquant to the tongue as salt.' *Addison*. 2. Racy, lively; sparkling; interesting; as, a piquant anecdote; a piquant style of female beauty. 'The most piquant passages in the lives of Miss Kennedy, Miss Davis, and Nancy Parsons.'

Crest. — 3. Sharp or cutting to the feelings; keen; tart; pungent; severe.

Men make their caresses as piquant as they can to wound the deeper. *Dr. H. More*.

Piquantly (pīk'ānt-ī), *adv.* In a piquant manner, with sharpness or pungency; tartly; smartly; lively. 'Piquantly though wittily teased.' *Locke*.

Pique (pīk), *n.* [Fr. See **PIQUANT**.] 1. An offence taken; slight anger, irritation, or displeasure at persons; feeling arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love; stinging vexation.

Men take up piques and displeasures at others. *Dr. H. More*.

Out of personal pique to those in service, he stands as a lookout on when the government is attacked. *Addison*.

If a man has once perceived himself that long, costly, and bloody wars had arisen upon a point of ceremony, upon a personal pique, &c. *De Quincy*.

2. A strong desire or passion.

Though he have the pique, and long, 'Till for something in the wrong. *Hudibras*.

3. Point; nicety, punctilio.

Add long prescriptions of established laws, And pique of honour to maintain a cause. *Dryden*.

SYN. Displeasure, irritation, grudge, spite. **Pique** (pīk), *a. t. pert. & p. p. piqued*; *per. p. piquing*. [Fr. *piquer*. See **PIQUANT**.] 1. To offend; to nettles, to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree of anger. It expresses less than *exasperate*.

I must first have a value for the thing I lose, before I pique me. *Cato*.

2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion.

Piqued by Protagoras's fame, From Cus to Rhodes Apollo came. *Prior*.

3. With the reflexive pronoun, to pride or value one's self.

Men pique themselves on their skill in the learned languages. *Locke*.

4. In the game of piquet, the right the older hand has to count thirty or to play before the adversary counts one. — **SYN.** To offend, displease, irritate, provoke, fret, nettles, sting, goad, stimulate.

Pique (pīk), *v. t.* To cause irritation. **Piqueur**, **Piqueurer** (pīk'ēr, pīk'ēr'ēr), *n.* Same as *Picker*, *Pickerer*.

Piquet (pīk'et), *n.* [Fr. *piques*, a pike, a lance, a spade at cards.] 1. *Midi*, a piquet (which see). — 2. A game at cards played between two persons, with thirty-two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being set aside, the *as de piques*, or *ace of spades*, being the highest card.

Piquette (pīk'et), *n.* Sour wine; a drink made in France by pouring water on the husks of grapes. *Stimmons*.

Pique-work (pīk'wērk), *n.* A minute kind of hand-work, employed to ornament objects of small size, as snuff-boxes, card-cases, and the like.

Piracy (pī'rā-sī), *n.* [See **PIRATE**.] 1. The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority, on the sea, a crime that answers to robbery on land.

In those days a Northman took to piracy as soon as his ship was launched as naturally as a cygnet takes to the water. *Eden*.

Other acts besides robbery on the high seas are declared by statute to be piracy. Thus if any commander, or other seafaring person, betrays his trust and runs away with any ship, boat, goods, &c., or if he yields them up voluntarily to a pirate, or conspires to do any of these acts, he is adjudged a pirate. Also the trading with known pirates, or in any way aiding them, or confederating or corresponding with them, is deemed piracy. The dealing in slaves on the high seas is likewise piracy. — 2. Literary theft; any infringement on the law of copyright.

Piragua (pī-rā'gwā), *n.* A rude canoe. See **PIROGUE**.

Piral (pī-rāl), *n.* The *Serravallo Piragua*, a voracious fresh-water fish of tropical America. Its jaws are armed with lance-shaped teeth as sharp as those of the shark. Cattle when fording rivers are sometimes terribly bitten by them. The natives of Guiana sharpen their flay arrows for the blow-pipe by drawing them between two of the teeth, which shave them to a point with their sharp edges. It is 3 or 4 feet in length. Called also *Piragua*.

Piraneter (pī-rām'et-ēr), *n.* [Or *pirra*, a trial, and *metron*, measure.] The name given to an instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Piramidic (pi-ran'dig), *n.* A species of gouteauker is so called in Jamaica, from its note. It is the *Coprinolagus virginianus* or *americanus*.

Piramide (pi-rá-mis), *n.* [L. *pyramis*.] A pyramid.

Place me some pod upon a pyramis.
Higher than hills of earth. *Ben. & Fl.*

Pirate (pí-rát), *n.* [L. *pirata*, from Gr. *peirasté*, from *peiráo*, to attempt.] 1. A robber on the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In strictness, the word *pirate* is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas. See **PIRACY**.

There be land-rats and water-rats, water-thieves and land-thieves, I mean *pirates*.
2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas.—3. A publisher, compiler, or bookseller who appropriates the literary labours of an author without compensation or permission.

Pirate (pi'rát), *v.t.* pret. *pirated*; ppr. *pirating*. To play the pirate; to rob on the high seas.

They robbed by land, and *pirated* by sea.

Pirate (pi'rát), *v.t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition.

Piratic (pi-rat'ik), *a.* Same as **Piratical**.
Piratical (pi-rat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *piraticus* = Gr. *peirastikos*, pertaining to *pirates*, *piratic*, *piratical*.] 1. Having the character of a pirate; robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as, a *piratical* commander or ship.—2. Pertaining to or consisting in piracy, as, a *piratical* trade or occupation. 3. Practising literary theft.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers.

Piratically (pi-rat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a *piratical* manner; by piracy.

Piraya (pi-rí-ya), *n.* Same as **Pirai**.

Pirai (pí-ri), *v.t.* To spin as a top; to twist or twine, as in forming horse-hair into fishing-lines; to wind wire of gold or silver.

Pirai (pí-ri), *n.* A bobbin; a spool; a reel; the reel of a fishing-rod.

Pirnie (pí-rni), *n.* A woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours or stripes. *Simmonds*, [Scotch.]

Piragua (pi-róg'), *n.* [Fr. *piragua*, Sp. *piragua*; originally a W. Indian word.] 1. A

though properly they differ from them in having both sides alike, and in being formed from one piece of wood. Called also *Piragua* and *Piragua*.—2. A narrow ferryboat carrying two masts and a leeboard. [United States.]

Pirouette (pi-rú-et), *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] 1. In dancing, a rapid whirling on the point of one foot, which can be repeated by ballet-dancers many times in succession.—2. In the manege, the sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before.

Pirouette (pi-rú-et), *v.t.* pret. *pirouetted*; ppr. *pirouetting*. To perform a *pirouette*; to turn upon one leg, or upon the toes, as in dancing.

Pirry, Pirrie (pér-ri), *n.* [Sc. *pierr*, *pirrie*, Gael. *piorradh*, Ir. *piorra*, a squall or blast.] A rough gale of wind; a storm. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A *pierr* came, and set my ship on sands.

Mir. for Alex.

1. In dancing, a rapid whirling on the point of one foot, which can be repeated by ballet-dancers many times in succession.—2. In the manege, the sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before.

denoted by the character χ , and represented by two fishes tied together by the tails. According to the Egyptian mythology the Pisces were hieroglyphic of the spring season, when the fishing commenced. 2. The name of the first great subdivision of vertebrate animals, or the class fishes, characterized by a branchial respiration, a bilocular heart, fins with osseous rays in the median line of the body, and for the most part a covering of scales. 'The first class of the Vertebrate is that of the Fishes (Pisces), which may be broadly defined as including vertebrate animals which are provided with gills throughout the whole of life, the heart when present consists (except in Dipnoi) of a single auricle and a single ventricle; the blood is cold; the limbs when present are in the form of fins, or expansions of the integument; and there is neither an amnion nor allantois in the embryo, unless the latter is represented by the urinary bladder,' H. A. Nicholson.

Piscapature (pi-sí-kap-túr), *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *captura*, capture, from *capio*, to take.] The taking of fish; angling, netting, &c.

Piscicultural (pi-sí-kul'tú-rai), *a.* Connected with or relating to pisciculture.

Pisciculture (pi-sí-kul'túr), *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture, from *cultus*, to cultivate.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish culture. Pisciculture has been practised from very early ages. It appears to have been in use in ancient Egypt, and was followed in China in early times on a very large scale. It was revived in this country by Mr Shaw of Drumlairig in 1633. One great point in modern pisciculture is the propagation and rearing of young fish in artificial ponds with the view of introducing fish previously not found in the locality. Salmon and trout ova have been sent from Britain, and successfully propagated in Australia and New Zealand. The art has now come into general favour and is widely followed, very many rivers having on their banks breeding and rearing establishments for the purpose of increasing the stock of fish in the streams. A very successful effort has been carried out at Stormontfield, near Perth, on the Tay. From Runingue, near Basel, on the Rhine, millions of ova are annually despatched to England, Germany, Spain, and other countries. The art is every year receiving greater de-

velopment, and promises to become yet an important department of commercial industry.

Pisciculturist (pi-sí-kul'túr-ist), *n.* One who practices pisciculture; one who rears fish.

Piscidia (pi-síd-i-a), *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *caudo*, to kill, because the leaves, bark, and twigs are used for the purpose of stupefying fish.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosae. The species are West Indian trees, with broad unequally pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of white and red flowers. The bark of the root of *P. Erythrina* (dogwood tree) is a powerful narcotic, and is used as a substitute for opium, and also for poisoning fish. The timber of this tree is heavy, resinous, and almost imperishable; hence it makes excellent piles for docks and wharfs.

Pisciform (pi-sí-t-form), *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a fish.

Piscina (pi-sí-na), *n.* [L., a cistern, a fish-pond, from *piscis*, a fish.] A niche on the south side of the altar in churches, containing or having attached a small basin and water - drain, through which the priest empties the water in which he baptizes.

Piscina, Fiefield, Essex.

to a piscina

fish.] Per-

se remains

L. *piscis*, a

or substat-

The meat is swallowed into the crop, or into a kind of antestomach observed in *piscivorous* birds. *Rep.*

Pise (pi-sé), *n.* [Fr., from L. *piscis*, *piscis*, to bray, as in a mortar.] In archt. stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up. This mode of building is as old as the days of Fliny, and is still used in France as well as in several districts of England.

Fish (fish), *ecclm.* A word expressing contempt.

It is not words that shake me thus. *Fish!* *Nova*, ears, and lips.—Is't possible?

Shak.

Fish (fish), *v.t.* To express contempt.

He turned over your Homer, shook his head, and *fish*ed at every line of it.

Pope.

Pisiform (pi-sí-t-form), *a.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea, as the ossification in tendons at joints, having a structure resembling pea. Granular iron ore is called *pisiform* iron ore, from its containing small rounded masses of the size of a pea. 'Masses of *pisiform* argillaceous iron ore.' *Kirkcaldy*.

Pismire (pi-sí-mir), *n.* [E. *pis*, and *mir* = D. *mier*, Sw. *myra*, Gael. *mawr*, an ant. So named because it discharges an irritant fluid which the vulgar regard as urine. Comp. Gr. *myrmica*, an ant.] The ant or emmet. 'Nettled and stung with *pismires*.' *Shak.* See **ANT**.

Pisnet, Pismet (pi-sí-net), *n.* A kind of shoe worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Pisolate (pi-sí-lit), *a.* [Gr. *pisces*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone.] A carbonate of lime slightly coloured by the oxide of iron. It occurs in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus. These concretions in union sometimes compose entire beds of secondary mountains. *Pisolate* differs from *oolite* only in the greater size of the particles of which it is made up. Called also *Calcareous Tufa*, *Pea-grit*, and *Pea-stone*.

Pisollite (pi-sí-lit'ik), *a.* In *mineral* composed of *pisolate*; containing *pisolate*; resembling *pisolate*.

Pirogue of Lakemba, Fiji Islands.

kind of canoe, used in the Southern and Eastern Seas, made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out. Pirogues are generally small, and worked by paddles; they are,



Pirogue of Sourabaya.

however, sometimes large, decked, rigged with sails, and furnished with outriggers. They are frequently confounded with proas,

Pisophalt (pis'ô-falt), *n.* A corrupt spelling of *Pissasphalt* (which see).

Piss (pis), *v.t.* [Fr. *pisser*, D. and G. *piessen*, Sw. *piasa*, Dan. *piase*, W. *piase*, to make water.] To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder; to urinate.

Piss (pis), *v.i.* To eject, as urine. *Shak.*

Piss (pis), *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal, and discharged through the proper channel.

Piss-a-bed (pis'a-bed), *n.* [From the diuretic properties of the expressed juice of the root.] The dandelion. [Vulgar.]

Pissasphalt, **Pissasphaltum** (pis'as-falt, pis-as-faltum), *n.* [Or *pissasphaltum*—*pis*, turpentine, and *asphalt*, asphalt; Sp. *pissasfalto*.] Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell. It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt, containing a greater relative quantity of liquid hydrocarbons, &c., than the latter. Written also *Pisphalt* and *Pisphalt*.

Piss-burnt (pis'bernt), *a.* Stained brown, as if scorched, with urine. *Johnson*. [Vulgar.]

Pissaleum (pis-el-ô'm), *n.* [Gr. *pisso*, pitch, and *eleon*, oil.] An oily matter obtained from boiling pitch. *DuRoi*.

Pisspot (pis'pot), *n.* A chamber-pot.

It would yet one more to be knocked on the head with a *pisspot* than a thunder-bolt. *Pope*.

Pist, **Pista** (pist), *n.* [Fr. *piste*, It. *pista*, a track, from L. *pistus*, pp. of *pisco*, *pistum*, to pound, to beat in a mortar, to bruise.] The track or footprint of a horseman on the ground he goes over.

Pistachio (pis-tâ-shi-ô), *n.* Same as *Pistachio-nut*. *Bacon*.

Pistachio-nut (pis-tâ-shi-ô-nut), *n.* [See *PISTACHIO*.] The nut of the *Pistacia* vera. It contains a kernel of a pale greenish colour, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well-tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive, and is used as dessert, and for astringent emulsions. See *PISTACHIO*.

Pistachio-tree (pis-tâ-shi-ô-trê), *n.* [Sp. *pistachio*. See *PISTACHIO*.] Same as *Pistacia*. **Pistacia** (pis-tâ-shi-a), *n.* [L. *pistacia*, Gr. *pistakia*, from Per *pista*, the pistachio tree.]

Pistacia vera.

A genus of small trees of from 15 to 20 feet high, with pinnate leaves, and axillary panicles of small apetalous flowers, nat. order Anacardiaceae. *P. vera* yields the pistachio-nut of the shops, which form a considerable article of commerce. (See *PISTACHIO-NUT*.) The tree is a native of Western Asia, but is cultivated all over the south of Europe, where the fruit is in request for confectionery and for the desert. Mastic is the produce of *P. lentiscus*. *P. terebinthus*, or turpentine tree, yields Chios turpentine.

Pistacite, **Pistacite** (pis-tâ-sit, pis-tâ-sit), See *EPIDOTE*.

Pistareen (pis-tâ-rên'), *n.* An old Spanish silver coin of the value of 9d. sterling.

Pistil, *n.* An epistle; a short lesson. *Chaucer*.

Pistia (pis-ti-a), *n.* A genus of tropical water-weeds of the nat. order Pistaceae of some botanists and Lemnaceae of others. The plants consist of a rose-shaped tuft of wedge-shaped, slightly concave, notched or round topped leaves, 2 to 5 inches long, of a delicate pale pea-green, covered with fine hairs.

Pistillace (pis-ti-â-sê-ô). See *LEMMACEAE*.

Pistil (pis'til), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, a dim. from *pisco*, *pistum*, to pound, to beat

in a mortar.] In bot. the seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style. In the figure, *a* is the style, *b* the stigma, the ovary is concealed in the flower. Each modified leaf which forms the pistil is called a carpel, the two edges of which, coming into contact, cohere, and form the placenta. The form of the pistil must depend on that of the carpels, on their number, and on their arrangement. A simple pistil is formed of a single carpel, and a compound pistil of several carpels.

Pistillary (pis'til-lî-ri), *a.* In bot. of or belonging to the pistil. — *Pistillary cord*, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

Pistillate (pis'til-lât), *a.* Having a pistil. **Pistillation** (pis'til-lâ-shun), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

Pistillidia (pis-til-lî-dî-a), *n.pl.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestil, and Gr. *idos*, resemblance.] In bot. (a) organs in mosses having the apparent functions of pistils. (b) Young spore-cases, the archegonia in ferns.

Pistilliferous (pis-til-lî-fê-rus), *a.* [Pistil, and L. *fero*, to bear.] In bot. having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

Pistol (pis'tol), *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, *pistolet*; It. and Sp. *pistola*, a pistol, said to be from *Pistola*, a town near Florence where little pistols were made, called in France first *pistoyers*, then *pistoliers*, and finally *pistolets*. From being applied to diminutive pistols the name came to be given to miniature firearms.] A small firearm, or the smallest firearm used, designed to be fired with one hand only. Pistols are of different lengths, some of them being so small as to be carried in the pocket. Those now used are generally of the kind called revolvers. Pistols were introduced into England in 1621.

Pistol (pis'tol), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pistolled*; ppr. *pistolling*. [Fr. *pistoier*.] To shoot with a pistol.

Those Sons of Freedom would have *pistolled*, stabbed—in some way slain—that man by coward hands. *Dickens*.

Pistolade (pis'to-lâd), *n.* The discharge of a pistol; a pistol-shot.

Pistole (pis-tôl'), *n.* [Fr. The same word as the above, according to Littré, who says that as the *pistol* (Fr. *pistolet*) was a small firearm, the gold half-crown was called *pistola*, *pistolet*, in pleasant, as being a diminutive of the crown, in the same way as a small loaf is called *pistolet* at Brussels.] An old gold coin current in Spain, France, and some

machinery; or by which it is itself made to move, as in the pump. Two sorts of pistons are used in pumps; one hollow with a valve, used in the sucking pump, and the other



Pistil.

solid, which is employed in the forcing pump, and is called a *piston* — *Piston-packing*, a material, such as hempen cord, or a device, such as metallic rings, springs, &c., placed round a piston, to cause it to fit closely within its cylinder, and at the same time allow its free backward and forward motion.

Piston-rod (pis'ton-rod), *n.* See *PISTON*.

Piston-spring (pis'ton-spring), *n.* A coil around or inside a piston, which, by expanding, acts as packing.

Pisum (pî'sum), *n.* [L., a pea.] The pea, a genus of plants of the nat. order Leguminosae. See *PEA*.

Pit (pit), *n.* [A Sax. *piht*, *pyht*, a hole, a pit; D. *put*, Icel. *pihtir*, a well; from L. *puteus* (Fr. *pute*, a well.)] 1. A hollow or cavity more or less deep, either natural or made by digging in the earth; as, (a) the shaft of a mine, a coal-mine. (b) In *foundry*, a cavity or hollow scooped in the floor to receive cast-metal. (c) A vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c. (d) A sunken place where charcoal is piled for burning. (e) In hort. an excavation in the soil, generally covered by a glazed frame, for protecting many kinds of plants. — 2. A deep place; an abyss; with the definite article sometimes used for the abode of evil spirits, sometimes for the grave or the place of the dead.

Thou hast brought up my soul from the grave: thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the pit. *Ps. xlii. 3.*

3. A deep concealed hole in the ground for snaring wild beasts. — 4. Any hollow, cavity, or depression in the flesh; as, the arm *pit*; the pit of the stomach, the *pit* left on the flesh by a pustule of the small-pox. — 5. A place or area where cocks or dogs are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats. — 6. That part of a theatre which is on the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage, and behind the orchestra. — 7. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or plum [Local American]. — The *bottomless pit*, hell. Rev. xx. 1. — *Pit and gallows*, in feudal times, a privilege granted by the crown to the barons, by which they were empowered to drown the women condemned for theft in a pit, and to hang the men on a gallows.

Pit (pit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pitted*; ppr. *pitting*. 1. To lay in a pit or hole. 'They lived like beasts and were *pitted* like beasts.' *Granger*. 2. To form a little pit or hollow in; to mark with little hollows, as by the pustules of the small-pox.

As an answer, a species of droopy, is characterized by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharpe*.

3. To set in competition; to set against one another, as in combat; *lit.* like cocks in a pit.

Pit (pit), *v.i.* To put. [Scotch.]

Pita (pî'ta), *n.* [Sp.] A name of the *Agave americana* or maguey, and other species of the same genus; also of the useful fibre obtained from them.

Pitance (pî'tans), *n.* [See *PITTANCE*.] A mess of victuals. *Chaucer*.

Pitapat (pî'ta-pat), *adv.* [A kind of reduplication of *pat*, a slight blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats. 'A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Pitapat (pî'ta-pat), *n.* A light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot, through the dark alley. *Dryden*.

Pitch (pich), *n.* [A softened form of O.E. and Sc. *put*, A Sax. *pio*, from L. *pis*, *pisce*, pitch.] A thick, tenacious oily substance, commonly obtained by the inspissation of tar (whether of wood, coal, or bone), or by boiling it until all the volatile matters are driven off, and the residuum has acquired a proper consistence. It is extensively used in ship-building for closing up the seams, for preserving wood from the effects of water, for coating iron-work to keep it from rusting, for making artificial asphalt, and for various other purposes. See *TAR*, *BURGUNDY PITCH*. — *Jew's pitch*, mineral pitch, bitumen.

He that toucheth *pitch* shall be defiled therewith. *Ecclus. xlii.*

Pitch (pich), *v.t.* 1. To smear or cover over with pitch; as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship. 'Pitch it within and without with pitch.' Gen. vi. 14. — 2. To blacken; to darken. 'The welkin *pitched* with sudden cloud.' *Addison*.

Pitch (pich), *v.i.* [O.E. *picche*, to pierce, to pick, to peck, also to dart or throw, a soft-

ened form of *pitch*, *pitch*; comp. *W. pialas*, to dart; *pitch*, a point, etc. See *PICK*. 1. To fix or plant, as stakes or pointed instruments; to fix by means of such; hence, to set in array, to marshal or arrange in order; as, to *pitch* a tent or pavilion, that is, to set the stakes; to *pitch* a camp. "Sharp stakes . . . they *pitched* in the ground." *Shak.*

There is no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the manner of an ignorant soldier, when you find that he, which describes the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet.

—*Pitched battle*. See under *BATTLE*. — 2. To sling or throw, generally with a definite purpose or aim, to cast forward; to hurl; to toss, as, to *pitch* quoits; to *pitch* one in the mire or down a precipice, to *pitch* hay or sheaves of corn.

The next ball is a beautifully *pitched* ball for the corner stump. *T. Hughes.*

3. In music, to regulate or set the key-note of. — 4. To fix, as a value or price. "Whose valiant thought doth *pitch* the price so high." *Shak.* — 5. To pave or face with stones, as an embankment. *E. H. Knight; Simonson.*

Pitch (*pitch*), *v. t.* 1. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

Take a branch of the tree on which the *hens pitch*, and wipe the *hens*. *Adams.*

2. To plunge or fall headlong; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; to *pitch* on the head. — 3. To fix choice; with *on* or *upon*.

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Falouton.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.

Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilad. *Gen. xxxi. 25.*

5. *New*, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.

A slight motion on the part of the vessel now and then seemed to suggest the possibility of *pitching* to a very uncomfortable extent. *Dickens.*

—To *pitch* into, to attack; to assault. [Slang.]

—*Pitch and pay*, pay down at once; pay ready money.

Let *asses* ride; the word is '*Pitch and pay*.' *Shak.*

Pitch (*pitch*), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree; rate. "The lowest *pitch* of abject fortune." *Milton.*

Alchibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest *pitch*. *Adams.*

As if an eagle flew aloft, and then swooped from its highest *pitch* to pounce a worm. *Cooper.*

Such was the *pitch* of banishment to which the Roman people sank by allowing their rulers to encroach upon their rights. *Hemphill.*

2. Highest rise; height; loftiness. "Beneath the Third, in whom was the *pitch* of pride, and height of aspiring haughtiness." *Pulver.*

A beauty, waning and distressed widow, . . . reduced the *pitch* and height of all his language To base declensions and lowly bigness. *Shak.*

3. Rise, stature. "So like in person, garb, and *pitch*." *Budbrow.* — 4. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent, slope, inclination, also, the degree of slope or inclination; as, the *pitch* of a hill or roof. See below — 5. A throw; a toss; a cast or jerk of something from the hand. — *Pitch and toss*, a game to which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark. 6. In music, the degree of acuteness or graveness of a note; the position of a sound with reference to the number of vibrations in a given time which produce it, the relative height of a sound. Any sound less acute than some other sound is said to be of a lower *pitch* than that other sound. — *Concert pitch*, in musical performances, the degree of acuteness or gravity generally adopted for some one given note, and by which every other note is governed. In England and Germany the concert *pitch* of the middle C of the pianoforte is the sound produced by a wire giving 658 vibrations per second, in France it is somewhat lower — 7. In certain technical senses, a distance between two points; as, (a) the distance between the centres of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the *pitch-line*, which is concentric with the axis of revolution, and at such a distance from the base of the teeth as to have an equal rate of motion with a similar line in the cog-wheel with which it engages. (b) The distance between any two successive convolutions of

a screw measured in a direction parallel to the axis, the *pitch* of a propeller-screw is the length measured along the axis of a complete turn. (c) The distance between the paddles of a steam-ship, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. (d) The distance between the stays of masts and other steam boilers. (e) The distance apart from centre to centre of a rivet. — 8. In mining, a lode or portion of a lode worked by a miner, who receives a certain portion of the ore raised, or its value. — 9. A fixed locality for a street-vender doing business, or a street-singer, musician, and such like performing. The site of a travelling exhibition. *Mayhew* [Slang]. — *Pitch* of an arch, the rise or vertex of an arch. — *Pitch* of a roof, the inclination of a roof, which is expressed in angles, in parts of the span, or in the proportion which the rafters bear to the span. The common *pitch* has a rafter three quarters the length of the span, the Gothic has a rafter the whole length of the span, the Elizabethan, longer than the span; the Greek, an angle of 18° to 16°; and the Roman, an angle of 22° to 24°. — *Pitch* of a saw, the inclination of the face of the teeth.

Pitch-black (*pitch'blak*), *a.* Black as pitch. *Pitch-blende* (*pitch'blend*), *n.* A mineral found in Saxony; it is a compound of the oxides of uranium and iron, and generally contains very many other metals.

Pitch-chain (*pitch'chain*), *n.* A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

Pitch-circle (*pitch'sir-kul*), *n.* In toothed wheels, the circle which would bisect all the teeth. When two wheels are in gear, they are so arranged that their *pitch-circles* touch one another. Called also *Pitch-line*. *Pitch-coal* (*pitch'köl*), *n.* 1. A kind of bituminous coal. *Dana.* — 2. Same as *Jet*. *Brande & Cog.*

Pitch-dark (*pitch'dark*), *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

Pitcher (*pitch'er*), *n.* 1. One who pitches. — 2. A pointed instrument for piercing the ground.

Pitcher (*pitch'er*), *n.* [O Fr. *pitcher*, *pitcher*, *pecher*, O. It. *peccare*, from O. H. G. *pechar*, *becher*, a beaker. See *BEAKER*.] 1. An earthen vessel with a spout for holding liquors; an earthen or metallic vessel for holding water for domestic purposes, a water-pot, jug, or jar with ears. "A man bearing a *pitcher* of water." *Mark xiv. 12.* — *Pitchers have ears*, a cautionary proverb, signifying there may be listeners overhearing us. The saying has arisen from the double meaning of ear. In the form *let's pitchers have long ears*, it applies to children.

Not in my house, Luculentio, for, you know, *Pitchers have ears*, and I have many servants. *Shak.*

2. In bot. a modification of the leaf occurring in some plants and resembling a pitcher, the body of the pitcher being the petiole, and the lid the lamina of the leaf.

Pitcher-plant (*pitch'er-plant*), *n.* A name given to several plants, from their pitcher-shaped leaves, the best known of which is the *Nepenthes distillatoria*, a native of China and the East Indies, and belonging to the nat. order Nepenthaceae. It is a herbaceous plant, and grows in marshy situations. The leaves are sessile, oblong, and terminated by a cylindrical hollow vessel resembling a common water-pitcher, which contains a fluid secreted by the plant itself. This pitcher is furnished with a lid which opens and shuts, and which is regarded as the true blade of the leaf. See *EPHALOTUS*, *DARLINGTONIA*, and *NEPENTHACEAE*. *Pitch-furthing* (*pitch'fur-thing*), *n.* Same as *Chuck-furthing*. *Pitch-hold* (*pitch'hld*), *n.* A pitched battle. *Beau. & Ft.*

Pitchfork (*pitch'fork*), *n.* 1. A fork or farming utensil used in lifting or throwing hay or sheaves of grain. — 2. A tuning-fork.

Pitchfork (*pitch'fork*), *v. t.* 1. To lift or

throw with a pitchfork. Hence — 2. To put suddenly or accidentally into any position.

(Originally intended for the church) he has been *pitchforked* into the Foot-wards. *G. A. Sala.*

Pitchiness (*pitch'ness*), *n.* State or quality of being pitchy; blackness; darkness. [Rare.]

Pitching-pence (*pitch'ing-pens*), *n.* Money, commonly a penny, paid for pitching or setting down every bag of corn or pack of goods in a fair or market.

Pitching-piece (*pitch'ing-pis*), *n.* See *ARROW-Piece*.

Pitching-stable (*pitch'ing-stä-bl*), *n.* A variety of Cornish granite used for paving.

Pitch-line (*pitch'lin*), *n.* See *IRON-CINOLS*.

Pitch-mineral (*pitch'min-er-äl*), *n.* The same as *Bitumen* or *Asphalt*.

Pitch-opal (*pitch'ö-pal*), *n.* An inferior kind of common opal.

Pitch-ore (*pitch'ör*), *n.* *Pitch-blende*, an ore of uranium.

Pitch-pine (*pitch'pin*), *n.* The *Pinus Pitch*, a pine so called from its abounding in resin.

Pitch-pine (*Pinus Pitch*).

ous matter which yields pitch. The same name is also given to the *Pinus rigida* of the United States and the *Pinus palustris* of Georgia.

Pitch-pipe (*pitch'pip*), *n.* An instrument used in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune. It is either in the form of a flute or free reed pipe tuned to a given *pitch*. The flute pipe may have a piston and a range of adjustment whereby all the semitone degrees within its compass may be produced with mechanical exactness. The reed pipe has a given note.

Pitch-plaster (*pitch'pläs-ter*), *n.* A plaster of Burgundy pitch.

Pitch-pot (*pitch'pot*), *n.* A large iron pot used for the purpose of boiling pitch.

Pitch-stone (*pitch'stön*), *n.* The glassy form of felsone, also called *Reinette*. It looks like solid pitch, and has an imperfectly conchoidal fracture. It contains microscopic crystals of felspar. Its colours are several shades of green, black with green, brown, or gray, brown, tinged with red, green, or yellow, sometimes yellowish or blue.

Pitchurim-bean (*pitch'urim-bän*), *n.* One of the isolated lobes of the drupe of *Neelands Puckery*, a South American species of laurel, much used by chocolate makers as a substitute for vanilla. Called also *Sassafras Neri*, from the flavour, which resembles that of sassafras bark. Spelled also *Pitchurim-bean*.

Pitch-wheel (*pitch'whäl*), *n.* One of two toothed wheels which work together.

Pitch-work (*pitch'werk*), *n.* Work done in a mine by those working on the arrangement that they receive a certain proportion of the output.

Pitchy (*pitch'y*), *a.* 1. Partaking of the quality of pitch; like pitch. *Woodward.* — 2. Smear'd with pitch. *Dryden.* 3. Black; dark, dismal. "The *pitchy* night." *Shak.*

Pitchol (*pitch'öl*), *n.* Mineral coal; common coal dug out of pits.

Pit-cook (*pit'köl*), *n.* Same as *Pot-cook*.

Piteous (*pit'üs*), *a.* [See *PITY*.] 1. Fitted to excite pity, moving pity or compassion; mournful; affecting; lamentable, sorrowful; as, a *piteous* look, a *piteous* case or condition. "The most *piteous* tale of Lear." *Shak.*

'The most piteous cry of the poor souls.' *Shak.*

Vain would be all attempts to convey the horror which thrilled the gathering spectators of this piteous tragedy. *De Quincey.*

2. Compassionate; affected by pity. 'Piteous of his case.' *Pope.*—3. † Pitiſul; paltry; poor. 'Piteous amends.' *Milton.*—SYN. Sorrowful, mournful, affecting, doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, miserable, pitiable, compassionate, tender.

Piteously (pit'e-us-lī), *adv.* In a piteous manner. 'Word it, pritheas, piteously.' *Shak.*

Piteousness (pit'e-us-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being piteous.

Pitfall (pit'fal), *n.* A pit slightly covered so that animals fall into it and are caught. 'The net nor lime, the pitfall nor the gin.' *Shak.*

Pitfall † (pit'fal), *v.t.* To lead into a pitfall; to ensnare. 'Not full of cranks and contradictions and pitfalling dispenses.' *Milton.*

Pit-fish (pit'fish), *n.* A small fish of the Indian Sea, about the size of a smelt, of a green and yellow colour. It has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure.

Pit-frame (pit'frām), *n.* The framework of a coal-pit.

Pith (pith), *n.* [A. Sax. *piþa*, D. *pit*, marrow, pith, kernel.] 1. A cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue arising at the neck of the stem of an exogenous plant and terminating at the leaf-buds, with all of which it is in direct communication. It forms the centre of a stem, and fills the medullary sheath or tube which is covered over by the wood. Its use is to act as a reservoir of nutritious matter for the young leaves when first developing. In endogens there is no pith.—2. In *anat.* the spinal cord or marrow of an animal; also, the central or medullary part of hair. 'The spinal marrow or pith.' *Ray.* 'The pith of the coarse body-hair.' *Owen.*—3. Strength, vigour, or force. 'Since these arms of mine had seven years' pith.' *Shak.*—4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; as, his discourse wanted pith.—5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. 'Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all.' *Shak.*—6. Weight; moment; importance. 'Enterprises of great pith and moment.' *Shak.*

Pith (pith), *v.t.* To sever the spinal cord of.

Pithed (pi-thēd), *n.* The fox-tail monkey. See SAKI.

Pithecoïd (pi-thē-kōid), *a.* [Gr. *pithekōs*, an ape, and *eidos*, likeness.] Pertaining to or including apes of the highest division; resembling an ape; ape-like; partaking of the qualities of an ape.

A skull (the Neanderthal skull) of low type, possibly that of an idiot, but quite removed from the *pithecoïd* type, which some naturalists of more than ordinary humility are content to accept as one of the earlier shapes through which 'upward looking' man passed in his long progress from some unknown ancestor in the possibly miocene period. *Quart. Rev.*

Pithecius (pi-thē-kus), *n.* [Gr. *pithekōs*, an ape.] A restricted genus of apes, including the orang (*P. satyrus*), the great pongo of Borneo (*P. Worinbii*), and the *P. Morio*. The outward marks which distinguish this genus from troglodytes (chimpanzee and gorilla) are the greater length of muzzle, a more sudden projection of the lower part of the face, much larger canine and much broader incisor teeth, and greater length of arm. The ears too are smaller, and lie close to the head. The skeleton is distinguished by the dorsal vertebrae being fewer by one, and by twelve instead of thirteen pairs of ribs. The genus is known also as *Simia*.

Pithily (pith'ī-lī), *adv.* In a pithy manner; with strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy. *Milton.*

Pithiness (pith'ī-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being pithy; strength; concentrated force; as, the pithiness of a reply.

Pithless (pith'less), *a.* 1. Destitute of pith; wanting strength.

Men who, dry and pithless, are debarr'd
From man's best joys. *Churchill.*

2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

The *pithless* argumentation which we too often allow to monopolize the character of what is prudent and practical. *Gladstone.*

Pithole (pit'hōl), *n.* A small hollow made by a pustule of smallpox.

I have known a lady, sick of the small pocks, only to keep her face from *pitholes*, &c. cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish! *Rean. & Fl.*

Pithy (pith'ī), *a.* 1. Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as, a

pithy substance; a pithy stem.—2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as, a pithy word or expression.

This pithy speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.

In all these Goodman Fact was very short but pithy; for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*

Pitiable (pit'ī-a-blī), *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of or exciting compassion: applied to persons or things; as, a pitiable condition.

'Everything that is pitiable.' *Jer. Taylor.* 'The pitiable wretchedness of Philoctetes.' *Observer.*

The pitiable persons relieved are constantly under your eye. *Atterbury.*

If ye have grieved,
Ye are too mortal to be pitiable,
And power to die dispotheth right to grieve. *E. B. Browning.*

Pitiableness (pit'ī-a-blī-ness), *n.* State of being pitiable. 'The pitiableness of his ignorance.' *Kettlewell.*

Pitiably (pit'ī-a-blī), *adv.* In a pitiable manner.

Pitiedly † (pit'ī-dī-lī), *adv.* In a situation to be pitied.

He is properly, and pitiedly to be counted alone, that is illiterate. *Feltham.*

Pitier (pit'ī-ēr), *n.* One who pities. *Bp. Gauden.*

Pitiful (pit'ī-fūl), *a.* [See PITY.] 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. *Jam. v. 11.*

Our hearts you see not, they are pitiful;
And pity to the general wrong of Rome
Hath done this deed on Caesar. *Shak.*

2. Miserable; moving compassion; as, a sight most pitiful; a pitiful condition.

In faith, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange,
'Twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful. *Shak.*

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; insignificant; contemptible; despicable; as, pitiful conduct.

That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition
In the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

—Contemptible, Despicable, Paltry, Pitiful. See under CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pitifully (pit'ī-fūl-lī), *adv.* In a pitiful manner: (a) with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts. *Common Prayer.*

(b) Wretchedly; so as to excite pity. 'Would sigh and groan as pitifully as other men.' *Tillotson.* (c) Contemptibly.

Those men who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others may behave the most pitifully in their own. *Richardson.*

Pitifulness (pit'ī-fūl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being pitiful. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Pitiless (pit'ī-less), *a.* 1. Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; as, a pitiless master.

The pelting of the pitiless storm. *Shak.*—2. Exciting no pity; unpitied. 'So do I perish pitiless, through fear.' *Sir J. Davies.*

SYN. Hard-hearted, cruel, merciless, unmerciful, compassionless, unsympathizing.

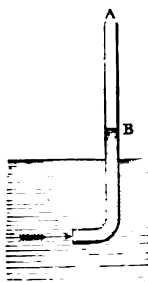
Pitilessly (pit'ī-less-lī), *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

Pitilessness (pit'ī-less-ness), *n.* The state of being pitiless.

Pitman (pit'man), *n.* 1. One who works in a pit, as in coal-mining, in sawing timber, &c.—2. In *mach.* the rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating object, as that which couples a crank with a saw-gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft, &c.

Pitot's Tube (pit'ōt tūb), *n.* In *hydraulics*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of water in rivers, &c.; a current meter. It consists in its simplest form of a bent glass-tube A, which is held in the water in such a manner that its lower end is horizontal, and opposed to the direction of the flowing water.

In consequence of the momentum of the moving fluid the level rises within the tube to a height B, proportional to the velocity of the stream. Thus, let the height of B above the level of the external water be h, then the velocity of the stream = $\mu \sqrt{2gh}$, in which μ is a coefficient, determined for the particular instrument by experiment.



Pitot's Tube.

Piteous, † *a.* Piteous; compassionate; merciful; exciting compassion. *Chaucer.*

Pitously, † *adv.* Piteously; pitifully. *Chaucer.*

Pitpan (pit'pan), *n.* A very long, narrow, flat-bottomed, trough-like canoe, with thin and flat projecting ends, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America.

Pit-pat (pit'pat), *n.* and *adv.* Same as Pit-apat.

Pit-saw (pit'sā), *n.* A large saw used for dividing timber, and worked by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

Pitta (pit'ta), *n.* A genus of passerine birds, remarkable for the length of their legs, the shortness of their tail, and the vividness of their colours. See ANT-THRUSH.

Pittacal (pit'a-kal), *n.* [Gr. *pitta*, pitch, and *kalkos*, ornament.] A fine blue substance used in dyeing, obtained by the action of a solution of baryta upon the heavy oil of tar.

Pittance (pit'ana), *n.* [Norm. *pitance*, allowance; Fr. *pitance*, a monk's mess; It. *pietanza*; from L. L. *pietantia*, *pietantia*, a monk's allowance of food, from L. *pietas*, piety. Brachet points out that in the same way *miseriordia* (mercy) was a name given in the middle ages to certain monastic repasts.] 1. An allowance of food in a monastery; an allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charity gift.

One half of this *pitance* was even given him in money. *Masculay.*

2. A very small portion allowed or assigned. Hence.—3. A very small quantity. 'The inconsiderable *pitance* of faithful professors.' *Fuller.*

Pittanor (pit'ans-ēr), *n.* The officer in a monastery who distributed the *pitance* at certain appointed festivals.

Pitted-tissue (pit'ed-tī-shū), *n.* See BORN-RECHYMA.

Pitter † (pit'ēr), *v.i.* To murmur; to pater.

'And when his pittering streams are low and thin.' *Greene.*

Pitkins † (pit'ī-kīnz), *interj.* A diminutive of *pity* used interjectionally, generally in conjunction with *od* for *God's*. 'Od's pit-tike, can it be.' *Shak.*

Pittite, Pitticite (pit'ī-tit, pit'ī-alt), *n.* [From Gr. *pitizō*, *pitizō*, to be pithy, from *pitta*, *pissa*, pitch.] Pithy iron ore; an arsenate-sulphate of iron occurring in reniform masses.

Pittle-pattle † (pit'ī-pat'l), *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. *prattle*, *tattle*, &c.] To talk unmeaningly or flippantly.

Pittosporaceæ (pit'ō-spō-rā-sē-s), *n. pl.* The pittosporads, a natural order of poly-petalous hypogynous exogens, allied to Polygalaceæ. The species, of which about 100 are known, are trees or erect or twining shrubs, mostly natives of extra-tropical Australia, having alternate simple leaves, regular symmetrical flowers, imbricated petals, and alternating stamens. The order includes about a dozen genera, of which the best known are Pittosporum, Billardiera, and Sollya, frequent ornaments of British hot-houses.

Pittosporad (pit'ō-spō-rad), *n.* Any plant of the nat. order Pittosporaceæ.

Pituita (pit'ū-tā), *n.* [L. *pituita*; Fr. *pituite*.] Mucus; phlegm.

Pituitary (pi-tū-tā-ri), *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum.] In *anat.* concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus; as, the pituitary membrane which lines the nostrils and sinuses communicating with the nose.—*Pituitary body or gland*, a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, formerly supposed to secrete the mucus of the nostrils.—*Pituitary stem*, the infundibulum of the brain.

Pituitous (pi-tū-tī-us), *a.* [L. *pituitosus*.] Consisting of mucus; full of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

Pit-work (pit'wérk), *n.* In *mining*, the pumping and lifting apparatus of a mine-shaft.

Pity (pit'ī), *n.* [Fr. *pitie*, from L. *pietas*, piety, from *pia*, pious. See PIOUS.] 1. The feeling or suffering of one person excited by the distresses of another; commiseration; compassion.

Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His *pity* gave ere charity began. *Goldsmith.*

—To have *pity upon*, to take *pity upon*, generally to show one's pity towards by some benevolent act.

He that hath *pity upon* the poor lendeth unto the Lord. *Prov. xix. 17.*

2. † A call or prayer for pity. [Rare.]

Let's have no *pity*.
For if you do, here's that shall cut your whistle.
Barn. & F.

3. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

That he is old, the more the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it.
Shak.

That we can die but once to serve our country!
Addison.

[In this sense the word may have a plural; as, it is a thousand *pities* he should waste his estate in prodigality; in the other senses the plural is rarely used. The following instance is found in Shakspeare.

I am not prone to weeping, as our sex
Commonly are; the want of which vain dew,
Perchance, shall dry your *pities*.
Winter's Tale, II. i.

SYN. Compassion, mercy, commiseration, condolence, sympathy, fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling.

Pity (pit'i), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *pitied*; ppr. *pitying*. [O. Fr. *pityer*, to pity. See the noun.]

1. To feel pity or compassion towards; to feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for; to commiserate; to compassionate; as, to *pity* a person or his misfortunes. 'Do *pity* his distress.' *Shak.*

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him.
Ps. ciii. 13.

2. † To excite pity in; used impersonally.

It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that I hear of the state of Cambridge
Latimer.

Pity (pit'i), *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy.
Jer. xlii. 14.

Pityingly (pit'i-ing-ly), *adv.* So as to show pity; compassionately.

Pityriasis (pit-i-r'i-a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *pityron*, bran.] A cutaneous disease consisting of irregular bran-like scaly patches. The most common form is that called *pityriasis capitis*, or dandruff, which affects children. See **CHLOASMA** and **LIVERSPOTS**.

Pityroid (pit'i-roid), *a.* [Gr. *pityron*, the husks of corn, bran.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

Pia (pi), [It. more; L. *pius*.] In music, a word frequently prefixed to another, to increase the strength of its meaning; as, *piu allegro*, a little quicker.

Piuma (pi-ū-ma), *n.* A mixed fabric of light texture used for men's coats. *Simmonds.*

Pivot (pi-vot), *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, a pivot (=Fr. and E. pipe).] 1. A pin on which anything turns; a short shaft or point on which a wheel or other body revolves.—2. *Milit.* the officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill, &c.—3. That on which important results depend; a turning-point.

Pivotal (pi-vot-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a pivot; belonging to or constituting that on which anything turns.

Pivot-bridge (pi-vot-brij), *n.* A form of swing-bridge moving on a vertical pivot underneath it.

Pivot-gun (pi-vot-gun), *n.* A gun set upon a frame-carriage, which can be turned about so as to point the piece in any direction.

Pivot-man (pi-vot-man), *n.* The man at the flank of a line of soldiers on which the rest of the line wheels.

Piwarrie (pi-war'ri), *n.* A sharp disagreeable intoxicating beverage prepared by the natives of South America from camava.

Pix (piks), *n.* Same as *Pyz*.

Pixing (piks'ing), *n.* Same as *Pyxing*.

Pixy, **Pixie** (pik'si), *n.* [Perhaps for *puksy*, from *Puck*.] A sort of fairy or imaginary being.

If thou'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee;
If of earth, let the swart mine hold thee;
If a *pixie*, seek thy ring.
Sir W. Scott.

Pixy-led (pik'si-led), *a.* Led by pixies; hence, bewildered.

Pixy-ring (pik'si-ring), *n.* A fairy ring or circle. See under **FAIRY**. *Halliwel.*

Pixy-stool (pik'si-stöl), *n.* A toad-stool or mushroom: sometimes applied specifically to *Chanterellus cibarius*, or edible chanterelle.

Pist (pis), *n.* [O. E. *peise*, *peize*, *peaze*, a weight, a blow. See **POISE**.] An annoying or awkward circumstance: often used interjectionally or as a mild oath. 'What a *pist*!' *Richardson.*

Pizzicato (pit-al-ka'tō), [It. *twitched*.] A musical direction for the violin and violoncello, indicating that the strings of the instrument are not to be played with the

bow, but pinched or twitched with the finger, producing a staccato effect, in imitation of the guitar: generally abbreviated into *Pizz*.

Pizzle (pis'li), *n.* [From *pis*.] In certain male quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine; the penis. *Sir T. Browne.*

Placability (plak-a-bil'i-ti or plá-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being placable or appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

Placable (plak'a-bl or plá-ka-bl), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to quiet, to soothe, to appease, to pacify; akin to *placeto*, to please.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild.
Milten.

Placableness (plak'a-bl-nes or plá-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Placability*. *Cudworth.*

Placard (plak'ard or pla-kárd'), *n.* [Fr. from *plaque*, a plate, from the Teutonic; comp. D. *plak*, a flat piece of wood, a slice, *plak-bräffe*, a placard, *plakken*, to glue or paste; L. G. *plakke*, a piece of turf cut or dug.] 1. A written or printed paper posted in a public place; a bill posted up to draw public attention; a poster. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation, or manifesto issued by authority.—2. † A public permission, or one given by authority; a license.

Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports.
Fuller.

Placard (plak'ard or pla-kárd'), *v. t.* 1. To post placards on; as, to *placard* the walls of the town.—2. To make known by placard.

Placard, **Placate** (plak'ard, plak'át), *n.* 1. A stomacher worn by men and women from the time of Edward IV. to that of Henry VIII. inclusive.—2. In *anc. armour*, an extra plate upon the lower portion of the breastplate or backplate. *Planché.*

Placate (plak'át), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *placated*; ppr. *placating*. [L. *placo*, *placatum*, to appease.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

Therefore is he always propitiated and *placated*, both first and last.
Cudworth.

Place (plás), *n.* [Fr. *place*, a place, post, position, an open space in a town; Sp. *plaza*, *pl. piazza*; from L. *platea*, a broad way in a city, a street, an area, from Gr. *plateia*, from *platys*, flat, wide, broad; perhaps of same root as *flat* (which see).] 1. A broad way or open space in a city; an area; a court-yard. 'Hangman's boys in the market-place.' *Shak.* *Place*, with a proper or other distinctive name prefixed, is often applied to a street or part of a street, a square, or other assemblage of houses; as, *Victoria Place*; *Waterloo Place*.—2. A portion of space regarded as separate from the rest of space; a particular portion of space marked off by its use or character; a locality, spot, or site; position; as, a *place* for everything and everything in its *place*.

The *place* whereon thou standest is holy ground.
Ex. iii. 5.

In his brain,
He hath strange *places* crammed
With observation, the which he vents
In mangled forms.
Shak.

3. In more specialized meanings: (a) a residence, especially a large or stately one; a mansion; as, he is now at his *place* in Hampshire.

I do not like the Tower of any *place*.
Did Julius Cæsar build that *place*, my lord? *Shak.*

(b) A village or town; as, a well-built *place*.

(c) A fortified post; a stronghold.—4. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled
away; and there was found no *place* for them.
Rev. xx. 11.

5. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this.
Acts viii. 32.

6. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as, in the first *place*; in the second *place*; in the last *place*.—7. Rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and *place*.
Shak.

8. Office; employment; official station.

'Title, *place*, or touch of pension.' *Tennyson.*

Do you your office, or give up your *place*.
Shak.

9. Ground or occasion; room.

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it is the very same.
Hammond.

10. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition.

God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings which he sees wanting to them.
Dr. H. More.

11. Space in general.

But she all *place* within herself confines.
Sir T. Browne.

12. Room; stand; with the sense of sublimation.

And Joseph said unto them, Fear not; for am I in the *place* of God?
Gen. i. 18.

13. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no *place* in you. *John vii. 37.*

14. One of the three unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of place consisted in keeping the place of the action the same throughout the piece.—15. A topic, point, or question for discussion: an old rhetorical term. *Bacon.* 16. In *astron.* the position in the heavens of a heavenly body.—*Place of the moon*, the part of its orbit where it is found at any given time.—*Place of the sun*, the sign and degree of the zodiac in which it is at any given time.—*Apparent place*, the position of a body as seen from the surface of the earth, its *true place* being that in which it would appear if seen from the earth's centre.—*Eccentric place of a planet*, that place or point of its orbit in which it would appear if seen from the sun.—*Geocentric and heliocentric place of a planet*. See **GEOCENTRIC** and **HELIOCENTRIC**.—17. In *geom.* same as *Locus*.—18. In *falconry*, the greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shak.*

—To *give place*, (a) to make room or way; to yield; as, *give place* to your superiors.

And when a lady's in the case,
You know all other things *give place*. *Gay.*

(b) To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Nether *give place* to the devil. *Eph. iv. 27.*

—To *have place*, (a) to have a station, room, or seat; as, such desires can have no *place* in a good heart. (b) To have actual existence.—To *take place*, (a) to come to pass; to happen; to occur; as, this or that event will or will not *take place*. (b) To take the precedence or priority. (c) To take effect. 'But none of these excuses would *take place*.' *Spenser*.—*Place of arms*, in fort, an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of troops can be formed to act on the defensive by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive by sorties.—*High place*, in *Script.* a mount on which sacrifices were offered to heathen deities.—**SYN.** Situation, seat, abode, position, locality, location, site, spot, office, post, berth, employment, charge, function, trust, ground, room, occasion, stead.

Place (plás), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *placed*; ppr. *placing*. [Fr. *placer*, to place, to set. See the noun.] 1. To put or set in a particular place or spot; to set or put in a certain relative position; to locate; as, to *place* a house by the side of a stream; to *place* a book on the shelf; to *place* a body of cavalry on each flank of an army.—2. To appoint, set, induct, or establish in an office.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands.
Ex. xviii. 21.

3. To put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition; as, in whatever sphere men are *placed*, contentment will ensure to them a large portion of happiness.—4. To set; to fix; as, to *place* one's affections on an object; to *place* confidence in a friend.—5. To put out at interest; to invest; to lend; as, to *place* money in the funds or in a bank.

Placebo (pla-sé'bó), *n.* [L. I will please.]

1. An epithet given to any medicine adapted rather to please than to benefit the patient.

2. In *R. Cath. Ch.* the vespers hymn for the dead, beginning *Placebo Domino*.

Place-brick (plás'brík), *n.* In *brickmaking*, an inferior kind of brick, which having been outermost or farthest from the fire in the clamp or kiln, has not received sufficient heat to burn it thoroughly. Place-bricks are consequently soft, uneven in texture, and of a red colour. They are also termed *Peckings*, and sometimes *Sandel* or *Samel Bricks*.

Placeful (plás'fúl), *a.* Filling a place.

Placeless (plás'les), *n.* Having no place or office. *Canning.*

Placeman (plás'man), *n.* One who holds or occupies a place; specifically, one who has an office under government. 'A cabinet which combines not *placemen* alone, but independent and popular noblemen and gentlemen.' *Macaulay.*

ch. chain; ch. Sc. lock; g. go; j. job;

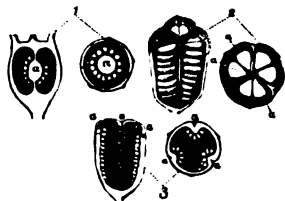
h. Fr. ton; ng. sing; wh. then; th. thin;

w. wig; wh. whig; zh. azure.—See KEY.

Place-monger (plâs'mung-ger), *n.* A trafficker in public employments and patronage.

Place-name (plâs'nâm), *n.* The name of a place or locality; such a name as is given to places: in contradistinction to *personal* name.

Placenta (pla-sen'ta), *n.* [*L.*, a cake.] 1. The afterbirth; a temporary organ developed within the uterus of the human female and of certain animals during pregnancy, and, as its popular name implies, expelled shortly after the birth of the child or young animal. It is a spongy vascular mass existing in some form or other in all mammals except the monotremes and marsupials, as an appendage to the foetal membrane called the chorion. Through this organ the foetus breathes and receives nourishment.—2. In bot. that part of a seed-vessel on which the ovules or seeds are placed.



1. Free central Placenta, transverse and vertical sections. 2. Axile central Placenta. 3. Parietal Placenta. *as*, Placenta.

It is always of a soft cellular texture, and is commonly found occupying the margin of a carpel. It is, however, as often confined to a single point, as in nettles and many other plants. A *free placenta*, one in the middle of the ovary; a *parietal placenta*, one not projecting far inwards; or one essentially constituted of the wall of the seed-vessel.

Placental (pla-sen'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the placenta; possessing a placenta; constituted by a placenta.

Placental (pla-sen'tal), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the sub-class Placentalia.

Placentalia (pla-sen-tâl'i-a), *n. pl.* The placental mammals, one of the two grand divisions or sub-classes into which mammals are divided, according as the structure known as the placenta is present or absent, the other sub-class being the *Implacentalia* or non-placental mammals. The Placentalia comprise by far the largest number of mammals, all being of higher organization than the Implacentalia. The Implacentalia comprise only two orders—the Monotremata and Marsupialia.

Placentary (pla-sen'ta-ri), *n.* In bot. a placenta bearing numerous ovules.

Placentary (pla-sen'ta-ri), *a.* Having reference to the placenta; as, the *placentary* system of classification.

Placentation (pla-sen-tâ'shon), *n.* The disposition of the placenta, more especially in plants; as, *parietal placentation*.

Placentiferous (pla-sen-tif-er-us), *a.* [*L. placenta*, a cake, and *fero*, to bear.] In bot. and *zool.* bearing or producing a placenta; having a placenta. 'The *placentiferous* mammals.' *Theodore Gill.*

Placentiform (pla-sen'ti-form), *a.* In bot. shaped like a placenta; having a thick circular disc, concave in the centre on both upper and lower sides. The root of *Cyclamen* is an example.

Place-proud (plâs'proud), *a.* Proud of position or rank. *Beau. & Fl.*

Placer (plâs'er), *n.* One who places, locates, or sets. 'Thou *placer* of plants both humble and tall.' *Spenser.*

Placer (plâ-ther or plâ-ser'), *n.* [*Sp.*] A gravelly place where gold occurs, especially on the bank of a river, or in the bed of a mountain stream; a spot where gold dust is found in the soil. [United States.]

In *placer* diggings the gold is scattered all through the surface dirt; in *pocket* diggings it is concentrated in one little spot. *S. Clemens.*

Placid (plâs'et), *n.* [*L. it pleases.*] 1. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.—2. A vote of the governing body in a university. 3. A vote of assent in a Latin council.

Placid (plâs'id), *a.* [*L. placidus*, from *placere*, to please. See *PLACABLE*.] 1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

2. Serene; mild; unruffled. 'That *placid* aspect and meek regard.' *Milton.*—*Calm, Tranquil, Placid, Quiet.* See under *CALM*.

Placidity (plâ-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being placid; mildness; gentleness; tranquillity; peacefulness; quietness.

Placidly (plâs'id-li), *adv.* In a placid manner; mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

Placidness (plâs'id-ness), *n.* Same as *Placidity*.

Placit, *† n.* [*L. placitum*, that which pleases, a decree, from *placere*, to please.] A decree or determination. 'A diligent collector of the *placits* and opinions of other philosophers.' *Evelyn.*

Placitory (plâs'i-to-ri), *a.* Relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

Placitum (plâs'i-tum), *n. pl. Placits* (plâs'i-ta). [*L. See PLACIT.*] 1. In the middle ages, a public assembly of all degrees of men where the sovereign presided, who usually consulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom.—2. *†* A plea, pleading, or debate, and trial at law.

Plack (plak), *n.* [*Fr. plaque*, from *Fl. plakke*, a thin slice, an ancient small Flemish coin. See *PLACARD*.] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland equal to four pennies Scots, or the third part of an English penny.

Placket (plak'et), *n.* [From the *Fr. plaquer*, to lay or clap on. See *PLACARD*.] 1. *†* A petticoat; sometimes used for a woman, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*. *Scott & Fl.*

2. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; fent.—3. A woman's pocket. *Hall'sell.*

Placket-hole (plak'et-hôl), *n.* Same as *Placket*, 2.

Plack-pie (plak'pi), *n.* A pie formerly sold for a plack. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Placoderm (plak'ô-dêrm), *n.* A member of the Placodermata.

Placodermata (plak'ô-dêr-ma-ta), *n. pl.* [*Gr. plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad, and *derma*, skin.] A term sometimes applied to the bony-plated fishes of the Devonian system, as the *Coccosteus*, *Pterichthys*, &c.

Placogonoid (plak'ô-gan-ôid), *a.* and *n.* Of or belonging to or a member of the Placogonoidæ.

Placogonoidæ (plak'ô-ga-nôid'ê-i), *n. pl.* [*Gr. plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad, *gonos*, splendour, and *eidos*, likeness.] One of the two primary divisions into which gonoid fishes have been divided, the other being the Lepidogonoidæ. In the placogonoids the skeleton is imperfectly ossified, the head and more or less of the body are protected by large gonoid plates, which in many cases are united by sutures, and the tail is heterocercal. It includes the sturgeons, as also some highly singular fossil forms. The placogonoids are richly represented in the Devonian epoch and disappear in the carboniferous.

Placoid (plak'ôid), *a.* [See above.] In *zool.* (a) a term applied to a certain class of scales, consisting of detached bony grains, tubercles, or plates, of which the latter are not uncommonly armed with spines. (b) Of or belonging to the order Placoidæ.

Placoid, **Placoidian** (plak'ôid, plâ-ko'id-an), *n.* A fish belonging to the order Placoidæ of Agassiz.

Placoidæ (plâ-ko'id'ê-i), *n. pl.* The name given by Agassiz to an order of fishes more recently termed *Elasmobranchii* (which see).

Plafond (plâ-fond'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *plat*, flat, and *fond*, bottom, back, back part.] In arch. the ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also, the under side of the projection of the larder of the cornice, and generally any soffit. Called also *Plancher*.

Plagal (plâ'gal), *a.* [*Gr. plagios*, oblique.] In music, a term applied to the four collateral scales added by Gregory the Great to the four authentic scales of Ambrose.—

Plagal cadence, the chord or harmony of the fourth or subdominant, followed by that of the tonic.—*Plagal melodies*, certain melodies which have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth. The psalm tune *Old Hundred* is a *plagal* melody.

Plage, *† n.* The *plague*. *Chaucer.*

Plage, *† n.* [*Fr. plage*, *L. plaga*.] A region;



Plagal Cadence.

a country; a quarter or division of the globe. *Chaucer.*

Plagiarism (plâ'ji-a-rizm), *n.* 1. The act of plagiarizing or of purloining another man's words or ideas; the offence of taking passages from another man's compositions, and publishing them as one's own; literary theft. 2. That which is plagiarized.

Plagiarist (plâ'ji-a-rist), *n.* One that plagiarizes or purloins the ideas or language of another and publishes them as his own; a plagiarist. 'Plagiarists are always suspicious of being stolen from.' *Coleridge.*

Plagiarize (plâ'ji-a-riz), *v. t.* and *i. pret. & pp. plagiarized*; *ppr. plagiarizing*. To steal or purloin from the writings of another; to commit plagiarism; as, to *plagiarize* a passage.

Plagiary (plâ'ji-a-ri), *n.* [*L. plagarius*, a plagiarist, a kidnapper, from *plagium*, man-stealing, kidnapping, from *plaga*, a snare, trap, toll, from same root as *Gr. plêkô*, to entwine.] 1. One that steals or purloins the words or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others. *Dryden.*

2. The crime of literary theft; plagiarism.

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books scarce waited that invention. *Sir T. Browne.*

Plagiary (plâ'ji-a-ri), *a.* 1. Stealing men; kidnapping. 'Plagiary and man-stealing Tartars.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Practising literary theft. 'A *plagiary* sonnet-wright.' *Sp. Hall.*

Plagiulax (plâ'ji-a-laks), *n.* [*Gr. plagios*, oblique, and *aulax*, a furrow.] A genus of fossil marsupials found in the Purbeck beds (upper oolite), believed to be nearly allied to the kangaroo-rat of Australia.

Plagihedral (plâ'ji-hê'dral), *a.* [*Gr. plagios*, oblique, and *hedra*, a side.] In *crystal.* having oblique sides.

Plagioclase (plâ'ji-ô-kîz), *n.* [*Gr. plagios*, oblique, transverse, and *klasis*, fracture.]

The name given by Breithaupt to the groups of triclinic felspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. The plagioclase felspar group includes albites and other soda felspars.

Plagioclastic (plâ'ji-ô-klas'tik), *a.* Of the nature of or containing plagioclase. 'The very rare association of a *plagioclastic* felspar with free quartz. *Nineteenth Century.*

Plagiostoma (plâ'ji-ô-stô-ma), *n.* [*Gr. plagios*, oblique, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A general title for certain obliquely oval bivalve shells found fossil in the trias and beds above it.

Plagiostome (plâ'ji-ô-stôm), *n.* [*Gr. plagios*, transverse, and *stoma*, mouth.] A fish of the sub-order Plagiostomi.

Plagiostomi (plâ'ji-ô-stô-mi), *n. pl.* A sub-order of cartilaginous fishes, which have their mouth placed transversely beneath the snout. It includes the sharks and rays.

Plagiostomous (plâ'ji-ô-stô-mus), *a.* Of or belonging to the Plagiostomi.

Plagium, **Plagii crimen** (plâ'ji-um, plâ'ji-krî-men), *n.* [*L.*] In civil and Scots law, the crime of stealing men, women, or children, which was punishable with death.

Plague (plâg), *n.* [From the Latin, but probably not directly; comp. *D. plaga*, Dan. and *G. plage*, Icel. *plage*, Pr. *plaga*, *plagua*, O. Sp. *plaga*, the plague; from *L. plaga*, *Gr. plêgê*, a blow, stroke, stroke of calamity, from *plêssô*, *peplêgô*, to strike, amaze, confound.] 1. A blow or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; that which troubles or vexes.

Of all *plagues*, good Heaven, thy wrath can send, Save, save, oh! save me from the candid friend! *Conning.*

2. A pestilential disease; especially a malignant fever eminently contagious, and attended by excessive debility, as also with carbuncles or buboes. It often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality.

A *plague* upon the people fell. A famine after laid them low. *Tennyson.*

—*Plague on or upon*, a kind of curse or denunciation, literally invoking some calamity to fall upon an object, but really expressive of weariness or petty annoyance. 'A *plague* o' both your houses.' *Shak.*

Plague (plâg), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *plagued*; *ppr. plaguing*. [From the noun (which see).] 1. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass.

We but teach Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To *plague* the inventor. *Shak.*

2 To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued* Milton.
And worn with famine.

SYN. To vex, torment, distress, afflict, harass, annoy, tease, tantalize, trouble, molest, embarrass, perplex.
Plagueful (plag'ful), *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues. *Mir. for Mags.*

Plagueless (plag'lee), *a.* Free from plagues or the plague. *Wright.*

Plague-mark (plag'mark), *n.* Same as *Plague-spot*.

Plaguer (plag'er), *n.* One who plagues or vexes. 'Our plagues and our plaguers.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Plague-sore (plag'sor), *n.* A sore resulting from the plague.

Thou art a boil,
A *plague-sore* or embossed carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shak.*

Plague-spot (plag'spot), *n.* A mark or spot of plague or foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.

The idea that he had deprived Sybil of her inheritance had . . . been the *plague-spot* of Hutton's life. *Dissell.*

Plaguily (plag'i-lee), *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass; greatly; horribly. 'But he has me so *plaguily* under the lash.' *Dryden.* 'So *plaguily* stiff and stately.' *Londor.* [Colloq.]

Plagry (plag'i), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; annoying; wearisome. [Colloq.]

What have we to do with their *plagry* election? *J. Baillie.*

Plagry (plag'i), *adv.* Vexatiously; deucedly. *Byron.* [Colloq.]

Plaice, **Plaice** (plás), *n.* [From *L. platessa*, a flat-fish, from *Gr. platys*, flat.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, the *P. platessa*, growing to the weight of 8 or 10 lbs. or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut. By some naturalists *Platessa* is regarded as a genus, and the plaice is known as the *P. vulgaris*.

Plaice-mouth (plás'mouth), *n.* A small wry mouth, like that of the plaice. *B. Jonson.*

Plaid (plád or plad), *n.* [Gael. *plaid*, a blanket or plaid, contr. from *pellaid*, a sheepskin, from *peall*, a skin or hide.] A garment of tartan or checked woollen cloth of several colours worn by the Highlanders and others in Scotland, and forming a prominent part of the national costume. It is a large rectangular piece of woollen stuff, and is worn by both sexes in various fashions. The belted plaid is plaited and bound round the waist by a leather belt, the upper part being attached to the left shoulder. The plaid is worn, more for show than use, by that portion of our infantry called Highland regiments. Plaids of a peculiar black and white check, known as shepherd's tartan, or of a plain gray, are largely worn by the rural population of Scotland, and are sometimes called *Nauds*.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wandered;
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the *plaid*;
On chiefsland long perished my memory ponder'd;
As daily I strode through the pine-covered glade. *Byron.*

Plaidd (plád'ed), *a.* 1. Of the cloth of which plaids are made; tartan.

A military troop
Cheered by the Highland bagpipe, as they marched
In *plaidd* vest. *Woodsword.*

2 Wearing a plaid. 'All *plaidd* and plumed in their tartan array.' *Campbell.*

Plaidden, **Plaidding** (plád'en, plád'ing), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets, shepherds' plaids, and sometimes for clothing. [Scotch.]

Plain (plán), *a.* [Fr. *plain*, Fr. *plan*, It. *piano*, from *L. planus*, plain. *Plan* and *plane* are different forms of the same word.] 1. Without elevations and depressions; level; flat; even; smooth: in this sense the same as *plane*. 'To break the clods and make the surface *plain*.' *Dryden.*—2 Open; clear; without anything intervening.

Our troops beat an army in plain fight and open field. *Fulton.*

3. Void of ornament; without embellishment; simple; unadorned; as, a *plain* dress. 'Plain without pomp, and rich without a show.' *Dryden.*—5. Without beauty; homely: sometimes used as a euphemism for *ugly*; as, she has a decidedly *plain* appearance.

He is a great tall man, not handsome, and not *plain*. *Mrs. Riddell.*

6. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without re-

finement; unsophisticated. 'Plain, but pious Christians.' *Hammond.* 'A plain, blunt man.' *Shak.*—7. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved.

He cannot flatter, he!—
An honest mind, and *plain*,—he must speak truth. *Shak.*

Give me leave to be *plain* with you. *Bacon.*

8. Mere; absolute; unmistakable. Some have at first for wits, then poets past, Turn'd crickets next, and proved *plain* fools at last. *Pope.*

9. Without difficulties or intricacies. It was a case of very *plain* sailing. *Dickens.*

10. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; as, *plain* words or terms; to make one's meaning *plain*; it was *plain* he was offended.—11. Not highly seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed; as, a *plain* diet.—12. Not dyed, variegated, or ornamented with figures; as, *plain* muslin.—*Plain clothes*, the ordinary dress of society; non-official dress; opposed to *uniform*; as, a policeman or soldier in *plain clothes*. 'They met his Royal Highness in *plain clothes*.' *Thackeray.*—*SYN.* Even, level, flat, smooth, open, artless, unaffected, undisguised, frank, sincere, honest, candid, ingenuous, unvarnished, unembellished, downright, unreserved, clear, simple, distinct, obvious, apparent, manifest.

Plain (plán), *adv.* In a plain manner; plainly; frankly; bluntly. Sir, to tell you *plain*, I'll find a fairer face not washed to-day. *Shak.*

Plain (plán), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. A piece of level land; a piece of ground with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, all the *plain* of Jordan. Gen. xlii. 18. In *geog.* *plain* is the general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called hilly or mountainous. Plains have different physical appearances according to their geographical position, and the peculiar characteristics of each have procured for them different names; as, the *steppes* of Asia, the *pampas* of South America, and the *prairies* or *savannahs* of North America.—2. Field of battle. 'Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*.' *Arbutnot.*

Plaint (plán), *v. t.* 1. To make plain or even on the surface; to plane; to level. *Sir J. Hayward.*—2. To make plain, clear, or manifest; to explain.

What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech. *Shak.*

Plaint (plán), *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre*, *L. plango*, to lament.] To lament or wail; to complain.

Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow,
The king hath cause to *plain*. *Shak.*

Plaint (plán), *v. t.* To lament; to mourn over; to complain of.

Who can give tears enough to *plain*
The loss and lack we have? *Sir J. Harrington.*

Plaintant (plán'ant), *n.* In law, a plaintiff. **Plainbacks** (plán'baks), *n. pl.* A term in the weaving trade for bombazettes.

Plain-chant (plán'chant), *n.* Same as *Plain-song*.

Plain-chart (plán'chart), *n.* A chart laid down on Mercator's projection.

Plain-dealer (plán'del-er), *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness; one who is frank, sincere, honest, and open in speaking and acting.

Plain-dealing (plán'del-ing), *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art; as, a *plain-dealing* man. *Shak.*

Plain-dealing (plán'del-ing), *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity. 'Too little wit, and too much *plain-dealing* for a statesman.' *Sir J. Denham.*

Plain-hearted (plán'hárt-ed), *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition. 'Free-spoken and *plain-hearted* men.' *Milton.*

Plain-heartedness (plán'hárt-ed-nes), *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity. *Hallywell.*

Plainly (plán'lee), *adv.* Plainly. *Chaucer.*

Plainly (plán'lee), *adv.* In a plain manner; (a) without cunning or disguise; honestly; sincerely; bluntly.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

(b) Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

We see *plainly* that he waxes the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

(c) Without ornament or embellishment; soberly; as, a lady *plainly* dressed.

Plainness (plán'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being plain: (a) evenness of surface; levelness. (b) Want of ornament; want of artificial show.

As shades most sweetly recommend the light,
So modest *plainness* sets off brightly wit. *Pope.*

(c) Openness; candour; rough, blunt, or unrefined frankness.

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shak.*

(d) Clearness; intelligibility. (e) Want of beauty; homeliness; a euphemism for ugliness.

Plain-singing (plán'sing-ing), *n.* Plain unvaried singing; plain-song.

It was all, indeed, mere sing-song, or rather (if the expression be not too quaint) sing without song; for the term song implies some degree of melody and air, of which that music was utterly devoid; it therefore could only be called *plain-singing* or chanting, which, perhaps, is the best translation of *planus cantus*. *Lovell Mason.*

Plain-song (plán'song), *n.* 1. In music, the simple, grave, and unadorned chant in which the services of the Roman Catholic Church have been rendered from a very early age. It consists largely of monotone, and its inflections seldom exceed the range of an octave.—2. The simple notes of an air without ornament or variation; hence, a plain unexaggerated statement. 'The humour of it is too hot, that is the very *plain-song* of it.' *Shak.* Sometimes used adjectively. 'The *plain-song* cuckoo gray.' *Shak.*

Nor had Charlotte's (Brontë's) less old-world and Titanic soul any touch of the self-dependent solitary contempt for all outward objects of faith and hope . . . which speaks in the *plain-song* note of Emily's clear, stern verse with such grandeur of antichristian fortitude and self-controlling self-reliance. *Swinhurn.*

Plain-speaking (plán'spék-ing), *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candour; frankness. *Rogee.*

Plain-spoken (plán'spök-n), *a.* Speaking with plain unreserved sincerity. 'The reputation of a *plain-spoken*, honest man.' *Dryden.* (Though passive in form this word has always an active meaning; comp. *fair-spoken*, *mistaken*, *forsook*.)

Plainstones (plán'stáns), *n. pl.* Pavement. [Scotch.]

I trow no grass grew beneath his feet on the *plainstones* of London. *Gail.*

Plaint (plánt), *n.* [Fr. *plainte*, from *plaindre*, from *L. planctus*, lamentation, from *plango*, *planctum*, to beat, to beat the breast in token of grief, to lament, from same root as *Gr. pléso*, *plagein*, to strike, to beat.] 1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow; a sad or serious song. 'A peasant's *plaint*.' *Byron.*

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain;
One of *plaints*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. In law, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action; the exhibition of an action in writing. *Plaint* is the first process in an inferior court, in the nature of an original writ.

Plaintful (plánt'ful), *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; containing a *plaint*. 'My *plaintful* tongue.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Plaintiff (plánt'fif), *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, mournful, making complaint. See *PLAIN*.] In law, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim: opposed to *defendant*.

Plaintiff (plánt'fif), *a.* Complaining; plaintive.

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Given by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

Plaintive (plánt'iv), *a.* [Fr. *plaintif*.] 1. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad; applied to things; as, a *plaintive* sound; a *plaintive* song. 'The most *plaintive* ditty.' *Londor.*

Whose *plaintive* strain each love-ack miss admires,
And o'er harmonious fustian half expires. *Byron.*

2. Complaining; giving utterance to sorrow or grief; repining. 'To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son.' *Dryden.*

Plaintively (plánt'iv-lee), *adv.* In a plaintive manner; mournfully; sadly.

Plaintiveness (plánt'iv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being plaintive.

Plaintless (plānt'less), *a.* Without complaint; unrepining. 'Plaintless patience.' *Savage.*

Plain-work (plān'wérk), *n.* Plain needle-work, as distinguished from embroidery.

Plaise (plās), *n.* Same as *Plais.*

Plaster (plās'tér), *n.* Plaster. *Shak.*

Plait (plāt), *n.* [O.E. *pleyte*, O.Fr. *pleit*, *pleit*, from L. *plecta*, Gr. *plektē*, a twisted rope, from *plektos*, twisted, *plekō*, to twist; same root as L. *plicare*, to twist, whence *ply*; comp. also W. *pleth*, a plait, and E. *plight*.] 1. A flattened gather or fold; a doubling of cloth or any similar tissue or fabric.

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery. *Addison.*

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, &c.

Plait (plāt), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To fold; to double in narrow strips; as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve.—2. To braid; to interweave the locks or strands of; as, to *plait* the hair.—3. To mat; to felt. *E. H. Knight.*

Plaited (plā'ted), *p. and a.* 1. Folded; braided; interwoven; wrinkled; contracted; knitted.

A conflicting of shame and ruth

Was in his *plaited* brow. *Keats.*

2. In bot. a term applied to a leaf folded lengthwise like the plaits of a closed fan, as the vine-leaf and many palm-leaves.—3. Tangled; intricate. 'Plaited cunning.' *Shak.*

Plaiter (plā'tér), *n.* One who or that which plaits or braids.

Plan (plan), *n.* [Fr. *plan*, from L. *planus*, plain, flat, level. See *PLAIN*.] 1. Properly the representation of anything drawn on a plane, as a map or chart; but the word is usually applied to the representation of a horizontal section of a building, such as it appears or is intended to appear on the ground, showing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, &c. The *raised plan* of a building is the same with what is otherwise called an *elevation*. A *geometrical plan* is that wherein the solid or vacant parts are represented in their natural proportions. A *perspective plan* is one, the lines of which follow the rules of perspective, reducing the sizes of more distant parts. The term *plan* may be applied to the draught or representation of any projected work on paper or on a plain surface; as, the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbour or fort.—2. A scheme devised; a project; as, the *plan* of a constitution of government; the *plan* of a treaty; the *plan* of an expedition.—3. Disposition of parts according to a certain design.

Let us

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man,

A mighty maze! but not without a *plan*. *Pope.*

4. A method or process; a way; a custom.

The good old rule

Sufficeth them, the simple *plan*.

That they should take who have the power,

And they should keep who can. *Wordsworth.*

SYN. Draught, delineation, plot, sketch, scheme, project, design, contrivance, device, method, process, way.

Plan (plan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *planned*; ppr. *planning*. 1. To invent or contrive for construction; as, to *plan* an edifice.—2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design; as, to *plan* the conquest of a country. 'Plan with all thy arts the scene of fate.' *Pope.*

Planarian (plā-nā'ri-an), *n.* [From L. *planus*, flat.] An annelid of the order Planarida.

Planarida (plā-nā'ri-da), *n. pl.* The planarians, a sub-order of flat, soft-bodied annelids, of the order Turbellaria, mostly oval or elliptical in shape, and not unlike the foot of a gasteropodous mollusc. They are for the most part aquatic in their habits, occurring in fresh water or on the sea-shore, but are found occasionally in moist earth. The male and female organs are united in the same individual, and the process of reproduction may be either sexual, by means of true ova, or non-sexual, by internal gemmation or transverse fission. The sub-order is divided into sections—*Rhabdocæla*, characterized by a straight, unbranching intestine, and a body elongated, rounded, or oval, and *Dendrocæla*, having a branched or arborescent intestine, and a flat, broad body.

Planarioid (plā-nā'ri-oid), *n.* Like a planarian in form.

Planary (plā'na-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

Plancoer (plan-sér), *n.* The same as *Plancher*.

Planch (plansh), *n.* A plank. *Fanshau.*

Planch (planah), *v.t.* [Fr. *planche*, a plank. See *PLANK*.] To plank; to make or cover with planks or boards. 'A *planned* gate.' *Shak.* 'Planch on a piece as broad as thy cap.' *Bp. Still.*

Plancher (planah'é-ér), *n.* [Fr. *plancher*.] 1. † A plank. *Drayton*.—2. † A floor of wood. *Bacon*.—3. In arch. same as *Plafond*.—4. In anat. the inferior wall or boundary of a cavity.

Planchet (planah'é-ér), *v.i.* To make a floor of wood. *Abp. Sancerft.*

Planchet (planah'é-ér), *n.* [Fr. *planchette*. See *PLANK*.] A flat piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth surface for receiving the die impression.

Planchette (plan-shet'), *n.* 1. A small plank or board; specifically, a name given by believers in 'spirit manifestations' to a heart-shaped piece of board mounted on thin supports, two of which are castors, and one a pencil which makes marks as the board is pushed under the hands of those whose fingers rest upon it.—2. A circumferentor (which see).

Plane (plān), *a.* [From L. *planus*. See *PLAIN*.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; as, a *plane* surface; a *plane* mirror.—**Plane angle**, an angle contained between two straight lines meeting in a plane.—**Plane chart**. See *CHART*.—**Plane figure**, in geom. a plane surface terminated everywhere by lines.—**Plane geometry**, the geometry of plane figures, in contradistinction to *solid geometry*, or the geometry of solids.—**Plane problem**, a problem which can be solved by the intersections of right lines and circles.—**Plane sailing**, in navig. the art of determining a ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical. This supposition may be adopted for short distances without leading to great errors; and it affords great facilities in calculation, as the place of the ship is found by the solution of a right-angled triangle. In plane sailing the principal terms made use of are the *course*, *distance*, *departure*, and *difference of latitude*, any two of which being given, the others can be found.—**Plane scale**, in navig. a scale on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, &c.—**Plane surveying**, the surveying of tracts of moderate extent, without regarding the curvature of the earth.—**Plane trigonometry**. See *TRIGONOMETRY*.

Plane (plān), *n.* 1. A smooth or perfectly level surface; a part of something having a level surface; as, to roll a body up an inclined *plane*; the *plane* of a dial, that is, the level surface on which the lines marking the hours are drawn.—2. In geom. a surface such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface. The term *plane* is frequently employed to express an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies or in various directions; and in this sense it is frequently used in astronomy; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic; the *plane* of a planet's orbit.—3. A joiner's tool consisting of a smooth-soled stock, with an aperture, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or a chisel, used in paring or



Jack Plane.

smoothing boards or wood of any kind. There are various sorts of planes; as, the *jack plane* (about 17 inches long), used for taking off the roughest and most prominent parts of the stuff; the *trying plane*, which is used after the jack plane; the *long plane* (26 inches long), used when a piece of stuff is to be planed

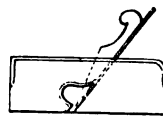


Smoothing.

Compass.

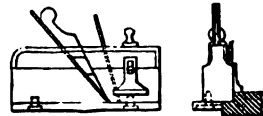
very straight; the *jointer*, still longer than the long plane, which is used for obtaining very straight edges; the *smoothing plane*

(7½ inches long), and *block plane* (12 inches long), chiefly used for cleaning off finished work, and giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface of the wood; the *compass plane*, which is similar to the



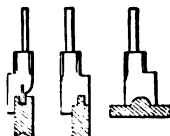
Rebate.

smoothing plane, but has its under surface convex, its use being to form a concave cylindrical surface. The foregoing are technically called *bench planes*. There is also a species of planes called *rebate planes*, the first of which is simply called the *rebate plane*, being chiefly used for making rebates. Of the sinking rebating planes there are two sorts, the *moving fillister* and the



Fillister, side and end.

sash fillister, the first for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman, and the second for sinking the opposite edge. The *plough* is a plane for sinking a channel or groove in a surface not close to the edge of it. *Moulding planes* are for forming mouldings, and must vary according to the design. The *bead plane* is used for mouldings whose section is semicircular. Planes are also used for smoothing



Plough Moulding.

metal, and are wrought by machinery. See *PLANING-MACHINE*.

Plane (plān), *v.t.* 1. To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane; as, to *plane* wood.—2. To free from difficulties; to clear; to make smooth.

What student came but that you *planned* her path
To Lady Psyche. *Temnyson.*

Plane (plān), *n.* A plane-tree.

Plane-guide (plān'gid), *n.* In *joinery*, an adjustable attachment to a plane-stock, used in bevelling the edges of boards.

Plane-iron (plān'ī-érn), *n.* The cutting iron of a plane. Plane-irons are made either double or single, and are armed with a steel cutting edge.

Planemetry (plā-nom'et-ri), *n.* [*Plane*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] The art of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of any surface.

Planer (plān'ér), *n.* 1. In *printing*, a wooden block used to smooth the face of a form of type before printing; the top is sometimes covered with leather to deaden the blow of the mallet.—2. A planing-machine.

Planera (plā-nē-ra), *n.* [After J. S. *Planer*, a German botanist.] A genus of Asiatic and North American trees, closely related to elms. The timber of *P. Richardsi* (the zelkova tree) is much prized. Specimens of the genus are found fossil in the miocene strata of Switzerland.

Planer-head (plān'ér-hed), *n.* The slide-rest of a planing-machine.

Planer-tree (plān'ér-tré), *n.* A tree of the genus *Planera*.

Plane-stock (plān'stok), *n.* The body of a plane in which the cutting-iron is fitted.

Planet (plan'et), *n.* [L. *planeta*, a planet, from Gr. *planētēs*, a wanderer, from *planáo*, to wander.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, or a body revolving about another planet as its centre. The planets which revolve about the sun as their centre are called *primary planets*; those which revolve about other planets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun, are called *secondary planets*, satellites, or moons. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Called also *major planets*. The minor planets are numerous small bodies called also planetoids or asteroids, which have been discovered since the beginning of the present century between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes

called the superior planets: Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called inferior planets. The family of major planets has also been subdivided into *intra-asteroidal* planets—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, and *extra-asteroidal* planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. This division is not arbitrary, since the characteristics of the planets travelling within the zone of asteroids differ in the most marked manner from the characteristics of the planets travelling outside that zone. Planets are so named from their motion or revolution in distinction from the fixed stars, from which they can be at once distinguished by their clear steady light, while the latter have a sparkling or twinkling appearance. See STARS.

Plane-table (plān'tā-bl), *n.* An instrument employed in land-surveying, by means of which a plan may be made on the spot without the measurement of angles. It consists of a plane rectangular or circular board, mounted on a stand, and having attached a movable telescope with sights and a magnetic needle so that accurate bearings may be obtained.

Planetarium (plan-et-ri-um), *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets. See ORBIT.

Planetary (plan-et-ē-ri), *n.* [*Fr. planétaire*] 1. Pertaining to the planets, as planetary inhabitants, planetary motions. 2. Consisting of planets, as a planetary system. 3. In astral, under the domination or influence of a planet. 4. Born in the planetary hour of Saturn. 5. *Adverb*.—Produced by, or under the influence of, planets.

As at a planetary place, when Jove
Wd' or Venus high-vic'd city bang his poison
In the sick air.

6. Having the nature of a planet, erratic or revolving.—*Planetary days*, the days of the week as shared among the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.—*Planetary nebula*, a nebula showing a uniform disk, like that of a planet, and not resolvable into stars.—*Planetary years*, the periods of time in which the several planets make their revolutions round the sun.

Planeted (plan'-et-ed), *a.* Belonging to planets. [*Rare*].

Tell me, ye planets, tell me, all
Ye stars and planets in the firmament,
What are these sons of wonder?

Planetical (plā-net-ē-kal), *a.* Pertaining to planets. [*Rare*]. *Planetical exhibition*, or a descending star. [*Dr. Spencer*].

Planetary (plan-et-ē-ri), *n.* [*Planet*, and *Gr. cōdes*, resemblance] One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, remarkable for the eccentricity of their orbits and the large size of their angle of inclination to the ecliptic. The diameter of the largest is not supposed to exceed 450 miles, while most of the others are supposed to be very much smaller. The known planetoids are upwards of 300 in number, and new members are being constantly discovered. Ceres was the first to be detected, being observed for the first time by Piazzi, an Italian astronomer, on 1st January, 1801, and since 1848 no year has passed without the discovery of new members. Called also *Asteroids*.

Planetary (plan-et-ē-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

Plane-tree (plān'-trē), *n.* [*Fr. plane*, *plane-tree*, from *L. platanus*, the plane-tree.] A tree of the genus *Platanus*, nat. order *Platanaceae*. The oriental plane-tree (*P. orientalis*) is a native of Asia. It rises with a straight smooth branching stem to a great height, with palmate leaves and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. It is the handsomest of all the hardy deciduous trees in cultivation, and is perfectly suited to the climate of England. Its timber is fine-grained, hard, and well suited to such kinds of joiners' work as do not require strength, for which its brittleness renders it unsuitable. The occidental plane-tree (*P. occidentalis*), which grows to a great height, is a native of North America; it is called also *button-wood* and *button-tree*. Both species have the singular property of throwing off their old bark in hard plates of irregular size and form. In Scotland the same plane-tree is commonly given to the

eyebrow (*Acer pseudo-platanus*), which resembles the true plane in its foliage. See PLATANACEAE.

Ornamental Plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*).

Planet-erickson, **Planet-struck** (plan'-et-er-ik-sən, plan'-et-struk), *s.* Affected by the influence of planets, blasted. 'Since I saw you I have been planet-struck.' *Sustling*.

Like planet-erickson men of yore
He wambles motion to the core
By strong compunctions and compass.

Planetula (plan'-et-ū-lā), *n.* A little planet. **Planet-wheel** (plan'-et-whēl), *n. pl.* An epicyclic train of mechanism for producing a variable angular motion, such as that of the radius vector of a planet in its orbit. The common contrivance for this purpose consists of two elliptical wheels connected by teeth running into each other, and revolving on their foci. While the driving-wheel moves uniformly, the radius vector of the other has the required motion. See *Epicycloidal Wheel* under *EPICYCLOIDAL*, and *Sun-and-planet Wheels* under *SUN*.

Plangent (plan'-jēt), *a.* [*L. plangens*, *plangens*, *ppr. of plango*, to beat.] Sounding; dashing, as a wave. 'The plangent wave.' *See H. Taylor*. [*Rare*].

Planifolious (plā-ni-fō-li-ŭs), *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *folium*, a leaf.] An epithet applied by some botanists to a flower made up of plane leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre. The word *Planifoliosus* is also used in the same sense.

Planimeter (plā-nim'-et-er), *n.* An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure laid down on paper, so contrived that, when the tracer has described the outline of the figure, the area is indicated by the index. Called also *Planimeter*.

Planimetric, **Planimetric** (plā-ni-met'-rik, plā-ni-met'-rik), *a.* Pertaining to planimetry or the measurement of plane surfaces. **Planimetry** (plā-nim'-et-er-ē), *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Gr. metron*, to measure.] The measurement of plane surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plane figures.

Planing-machine, **Planing-mill** (plān'-ing-mā-shīn, plān'-ing-mīl), *n.* 1. A machine for planing wood, the usual form of which has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board which passes beneath. The cutter-drum may be repeated underneath and at the edges, so as to plane top, bottom, and edges simultaneously. 2. A machine-tool for planing metals, in which the metal object to be planed, fixed to a traversing table, is moved against a relatively fixed cutter.

Planipennis, **Planipennatus** (plā-ni-pen'-is, plā-ni-pen'-is), *n. pl.* [*L. planus*, flat, and *pennis*, a feather, wing.] A tribe of neuropterous insects, comprehending those which have flat wings, of which the inferior pair almost equal the superior ones,



Planipennis—Ternus breviflagus (White Ant).

and are simply folded underneath at their anterior margin. The ant-bone and termites are examples of this tribe. **Planipetalous** (plā-ni-pet'-al-us), *a.* [*L.*

planus, flat, and *Gr. petalon*, a petal.] In bot. having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved. See *PLANIFOLIOLUS*.

Planish (plān'-ish), *v. t.* [*From plane*] To make smooth or plain, as wood, to condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer, to polish, as, to planish silver goods or tin-plate.

Planisher (plān'-ish-er), *n.* 1. A thin flat-ended tool used by tinners and brassers for smoothing tin-plate and brass-work. 2. A workman who smooths or planish.

Planisphere (plān'-i-sfēr), *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Gr. sphērē*, sphere.] 1. A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of the sphere. 2. A name given to any contrivance in which plane surfaces, moving on one another, fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

Planispheric (plān'-i-sfēr-ik), *a.* Pertaining to a planisphere.

Planke (plāngk), *n.* [*Norm. planke*, a wooden bridge, *Fr. dial. planche*, *Fr. planche*, *planche*, *Fr. planche*, from *L. planus* (for *planus*), a board, slab, from *L. planus*, plain. The *D. plank*, *Sw. plank*, *G. and Dan. plank*, have the same origin.] 1. A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. The name is given generally to all timber, except *fir*, which is less than 4 inches thick and thicker than 1½ inch. *Quilt*. 'Trust not to rotten plank.' *Shak.* 2. Something resembling a plank; a slab.

Over his grave we soon after erected it, a monument of freestone, with a *plank* of marble thereon.

3. *Fig.* any one principle or article of a political or other platform.

Their declaration of principles—their 'platform,' to use the appropriate term—was printed and published to the world. Its distinctive elements or 'planks' are financial.

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ber-heads.
Planke (plāngk), *n.* Constructed of planks. 'Before the plank gate.' *Chapman*.

Planless (plān'-les), *a.* Having no plan. 'Every planless measure.' *Calverley*.

Planner (plān'-er), *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

Plane-concave (plān'-kōn-kāv), *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other, as, a plane-concave lens. See *LENS*.

Plane-convex (plān'-kōn-kāv), *a.* Plane on one side and convex on the other, as, a plane-convex lens.

Plane-horizontal (plān'-kōn-hō-rī-sōr-ēl), *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position.

Planometer (plā-nōm'-et-er), *n.* [*L. planus*, plane, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.] A plane, hard surface used in machine-making as a gauge for plane surfaces.

Plane-orbicular (plān'-kōn-ōr-bī-k-ŭl-er), *a.* Flat on one side and spherical on the other.

Planorbis (plā-nōr'-bīs), *n.* [*L. planus*, flat, and *orbis*, a circle.] A genus of fresh-water shells of a discoidal form, resembling the ammonite, but not chambered. Many species are common in Britain.

Plane-subulate (plān'-kōn-sū-bū-lāt), *a.* [*See SUBULATE*] Smooth and awl-shaped.

Plant (plānt), *n.* [*Fr. plante*, a plant, the sole of the foot, from *L. planta*, a plant, a twig, a slip, a cutting, a scion, the sole of the foot. The last is supposed to have been the original meaning, whence that of something slack or set in the ground, from root of *planta*, plain.] 1. One of the organisms which form the vegetable kingdom, a vegetable, an organized living body, destitute of sensation

and spontaneous motion, deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, generally adhering to another body, and drawing from it some of its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or similar reproductive bodies. Some aquatic plants grow without being attached to any fixed body, and a few plants resemble animals in being capable of assimilating animal (and therefore organic) food. Some of the lower plants seem so nearly allied to some of the least highly developed animals that it is difficult to say where the series of plants ends and that of animals begins. (See extract below.) The principal organs of nutrition in plants are the roots and leaves, the former deriving nutriment from the soil, the latter from the atmosphere. By means of proper vessels the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. Solid matter cannot be directly imbibed by plants, it must first be dissolved in water or in a gaseous form. Carbonic acid is an important article of their nutriment, being absorbed from the air by the leaves, after which it is decomposed within the plant by the influence of sunlight, the carbon going to form vegetable substances, while the oxygen is exhaled into the air. The reproductive organs are those of which the flower is made up (see FLOWER), and the result of the functions which they perform is the fruit and seeds, which, under favourable circumstances, become developed into new individuals. The woody or dicotyledonous plants or exogens consist of three parts—the bark or exterior coat, which covers the wood; the wood, which is hard, and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or centre of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants or endogens the ligneous or fibrous parts and the pith or parenchymatous are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in such acotyledonous plants as fungi, seaweeds, &c., the substance is altogether parenchymatous. In its most general sense *plant* comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c. Popularly the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables.

What are the characters which induce us to place any given organism in either the animal or vegetable kingdom? What, in short, are the differences between animals and plants? Whilst all the preceding points have failed to yield a means of invariably separating animals from plants, a distinction which holds good without exception is to be found in the nature of the food taken respectively by each and in the results of the conversion of the same. As a broad rule, all *plants* are endowed with the power of converting inorganic into organic matter. The food of *plants* consists of the inorganic compounds, carbonic acid, ammonia, and water, along with small quantities of certain mineral salts. From these, and from these only, *plants* are capable of elaborating the proteinaceous matter or protoplasm which constitutes the physical basis of life. *Plants*, therefore, take as food very simple bodies, and manufacture them into much more complex substances.

On the other hand, no known animal possesses the power of converting inorganic compounds into organic matter, but all, mediately or immediately, are dependent in this respect upon *plants*. All animals, as far as is certainly known, require ready-made proteinaceous matter for the maintenance of existence, and this they can only obtain in the first instance from *plants*. Animals, in fact, differ from *plants* in requiring as food complex organic bodies, which they ultimately reduce to very much simpler inorganic bodies. The nutrition of animals is a process of oxidation or burning, and consists essentially in the conversion of the energy of the food into vital work, this conversion being effected by the passage of the food into living tissue. *Plants*, therefore, are the great manufacturers in nature, animals are the great consumers. Just, however, as this law does not invariably hold good for *plants*, certain fungi being in this respect animals; so it is not impossible that a limited exception to the universality of the law will be found in the case of animals also. H.A. Nicholson.

2. A young tree; a sapling; hence, a stick or staff.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving 'Rosalind' on their bark. Shak.

Take a *plant* of stubborn oak.
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. Dryden.

3. The sole of the foot. B. Jonson.—4. The fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, &c., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business. The locomotives, carriages, vans, trucks, &c., constitute the *plant* of a railway.

5. A trick; dodge; swindle; artifice. [Slang.] It wasn't a bad *plant*, that of mine, on Fikey, the man accused of forging the Sou'-Western Railway debentures. Dickens.

Plant (plant), *v. t.* 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.—2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.—3. To furnish with plants; to fill and adorn with something planted; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.—4. To

engender; to set the germ of anything that may increase. 'It engenders choler. *planteth anger*.' Shak.—5. To set upright; to set firmly; to fix. 'His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers.' Dryden.

He *plants* his footsteps in the sea.
And rides upon the storm. Couper.

6. To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.—7. To furnish the first inhabitants of; to settle; as, to *plant* a colony.—8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

Plant (plant), *v. t.* To perform the act of planting.
I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase.

Plantable (plant'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being planted.

Plant-a-crue, **Planta-crow** (plant'a-krov, plant'a-kro), *n.* [Probably from *Fr. plant*, a plantation or bed, *a*, to, and *crue*, growth.] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort plants, &c. [Scotch.]

I till a piece of my best ground; down comes a sturdy beggar that wants a tail-yard, or a *plant-a-crue*, as you call it, and he claps down an inclosure in the middle of my bit shod of corn, as lightly as if he was baith laird and tenant. Sir W. Scott.

Plantage (plant'aj), *n.* Plants generally; or an herb, probably *Plantago major*.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon. Shak.

Plantagines, **Plantaginaceæ** (plant'-jin'-e, plant'-ji'-na'-se-e), *n. pl.* [*L. plantago*, a plantain.] A small nat. order of plants belonging to the monopetalous exogenous series. It consists of herbaceous, rarely suffrutescent, plants, with alternate or radical, rarely opposite, leaves, and inconspicuous flowers on scapes arising from the lower leaves. The common rib-grass, or *Plantago lanceolata*, may be taken as a type. The herbage is slightly bitter and astringent, and the seeds are covered with mucus, which is occasionally used in the stiffening of linen by the manufacturers.

Plantago (plant-ta'go), *n.* [*L.* from *planta*, the sole of the foot, from a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot.] A genus of plants. See PLANTAIN, a genus of herbs.

Plantain (plant'tan), *n.* [*Fr. plantain*, from *L. plantago* (which see).] *Plantago*, nat. order Plantaginaceæ, a rather large genus of perennial or annual herbs, found in all temperate regions, and represented in Britain by five species, of which the most common is *P. lanceolata*, or rib-grass. The leaves of the greater plantain and hoary plantain (*P. major* and *media*) are by country people frequently applied to fresh wounds. The water-plantain is *Alisma Plantago*.

These poor slight sores
Need not a *Plantain*. Beau. & Fl.

Plantain, **Plantain-tree** (plant'tan, plant'-



Plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

tân-trê), *n.* [*Sp. platano*.] A name frequently applied to *Musa paradisiaca*, now cultivated in all tropical climates. The stem is soft, herbaceous, 15 or 20 feet high, with leaves often more than 6 feet long and nearly 2 broad. The fruit grows in clusters, is about 1 inch in diameter and 8 or 9 inches long. When ripe it is filled with a pulp of a luscious sweet taste. It is one of the most useful fruits in the vegetable kingdom, and forms the entire sustenance of many of the inhabitants of tropical climates.

Plantain-eater (plant'tân-ê-er), *n.* A scan-sorial bird of the genus *Mupophaga*, nearly allied to the Insectores or perchers, found in Africa, and so called from plantains forming their principal food. The base of the

bill is enormously dilated, so as to spread like a casque or helmet over the forehead of the head as far as the crown, where its thickened sides form a semicircle. The *M. violacea*, or violet plantain-eater, of the Gold Coast and Senegal is a very magnificent bird.

Plantal (plant'al), *a.* Belonging to plants. '*Plantal* germinations.' Glanville.

Plantar (plant'ar), *a.* [*L. planta*, the sole of the foot.] In anat. relating or belonging to the sole of the foot; as, the *plantar arch*; the *plantar muscle*. Duglison.

Plantaris (plant-târ'is), *n.* (See above.) A muscle of the foot which serves to extend it.

Plantation (plant-tâ'shon), *n.* [*L. plantatio*, from *planto*, to plant.] 1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth.—2. The place planted; a small wood; a grove; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or coppice wood.

As swine are to gardens and orderly *plantations* so are tumults to parliaments. Eikon Basilike.

3. An estate or tract of land in the southern states of North America, the West Indies, &c., cultivated chiefly by negroes or other non-European labourers, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or master.—4. An original settlement in a new country; a colony.—5. A first planting; introduction; establishment. 'The first *plantation* of Christianity in this island.' Eikon Basilike.

Plant-cane (plant'kân), *n.* The original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the *ratoons*, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. [West Indies.]

Plant-cutter (plant'kut-er), *n.* A bird of the sub-family Phytotominae, so called from their habit of seizing the plants on which they feed, and nipping their stems asunder with their sharp bills. The Chilean plant-cutter (*Phytotoma rara*) is about the size of a thrush, and is most destructive to crops.

Plant-eating (plant'et-ing), *n.* Subsisting on plants; phytophagous.

Planted (plant'ed), *pp.* In joinery, a term applied to a projecting member wrought on a separate piece of stuff, and afterwards fixed in its place; as, a *planted* moulding.

Planter (plant'er), *n.* 1. One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; as, a *planter* of maize; a *planter* of vines; the *planters* of a colony.—2. One who owns a plantation; used especially in the West Indies and southern states of America.—3. One that introduces and establishes; a disseminator. 'The sermons of the first *planters* of Christianity.' Addison.—4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. (Newfoundland).—5. A piece of timber or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the western United States. Bartlett.

Plantership (plant'er-ship), *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the United States or West Indies.

Planticle (plant'ik-kl), *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo. Darwin.

Plantigrada (plant'ti-grâ-da), *n. pl.* [*L. planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] A section of carnivorous animals in which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the sole of the foot is applied to the ground in walking.

Plantigrade (plant'ig-râd), *a.* Relating to plantigrades.

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Plantigrade (plan'ti-grád), *n.* A carnivorous animal of the section *Plantigrada*.

Plantigrade (plan'ti-grád), *n.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

Planting (plan'ting), *n.* 1. The art of forming plantations of trees; also, the act or art of inserting plants in the soil. — 2. Something planted, a plantation. In lat. 2. — 3. In evoc. the laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

Plantless (plan'tles), *a.* Without plants, destitute of vegetation. *Edin. Rev.*

Plantlet (plan'tlet), *n.* A little undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

Plant-lessee (plan'tles), *n.* A name common to the various species of the genus *Aphis*. See *Aphis*.

Plantocracy (plan-toe'-si), *n.* [Fr. *plant*, and Gr. *crates*, to rule.] 1. Government by planters. 2. Planters collectively. *Stein's Rev.* [Rare.]

Plantule (plan'tul), *n.* [Fr. *plantule*, dim. of *plante*, a plant.] The embryo of a plant.

Plasma (plaz'ma), *n.* [L. *plasma*, flat.] Is not the oval ciliated two-swimming embryo of certain of the Hydroids.

Plashty (plash'ti), *n.* An Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, often, but not always, of a mournful character.

Plaque (plak), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An ornamental plate, a brooch, the plate of a clasp.

In front of his turban there was a plaque of diamonds and emeralds. *N. W. Russell.*

2. In the fine arts, a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted, hence, applied to the small enamels themselves done at Limoges in the fifteenth century.

Plash (plash), *n.* [D. *plash*, *plac*, a puddle.] The word seems to be from a verb imitative of a splashing or plashing sound, comp. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, *platschern*, to puddle in water, L.O. *plashen*, E. to splash. 1. A small collection of standing water, a puddle; a pond.

He leaped
A shallow plash to plunge him in the deep. *Shel.*

2. A splash. *Sir W. Scott.*

Plash (plash), *v. t.* To dabble in water; to fall with a dabbling sound, to splash.

My horse
Plashing among bedded pebbles, stuck
In the middle of a brook. *Scott.*

Plash (plash), *v. t.* 1. To make a splashing noise in. — 2. To sprinkle with colouring matter so as to produce an imitation of granite, as, to plash a wall.

Plash (plash), *v. t.* [O Fr. *plaisier*, *plaisier*, *plaisier*, from L. *plasma*, pp. of *plasse*, to weave, to twist. *Plash* is a collateral form.] To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of, as, to plash a hedge. 'The hedge to plash' *Heard*. See *PLASTING*.

For nature leath, so rare a jewel's wreath,
Bound & as she bends there had plash'd a trim,
If plash'd to her den destiny. *W. Browne.*

Plash (plash), *n.* The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, bent down, and bound to other branches.

Plasht (plasht), *n.* [Dim. of *plash*.] A small pond or puddle.

Plashing (plash'ing), *n.* A mode of repairing or modifying a hedge, by bending down a portion of the shoots, cutting them half through near the ground to render them more pliable, and twisting them among the upright stems, so as to render the whole effective as a fence, and at the same time preserve all the branches alive.

Plashoot (plash'oi), *n.* A fence made of branches of trees interwoven.

Wendrocks arrive first on the north coast, where every hedge serveth for a road, and every plashoot for a spring to catch them. *Cowley.*

Plash-wheel (plash'whil), *n.* Same as *Dash-wheel* (which see).

Plashy (plash'i), *a.* 1. Watery; abounding with puddles. 'Unseason and plashy fern.' *Edin.* — 2. Specked as if plashed or splashed with colouring liquid. *Keats.*

Plasma (plaz'ma), *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, form, from *plassein* to form.] 1. A mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed to a particular shape. [Rare.] — 2. In med. plasma (which see).

Plasma (plaz'ma), *n.* [O Fr. *plasma*, something formed or moulded, from *plasse*, to form, whence *plaste*.] 1. A siliceous mineral of a colour between green and light-green, occurring in angular pieces in beds associated with common chalcidolite. Many fine engraved ornaments of this stone have been found among the ruins of Rome. — 2. Formless elementary matter, specifically, in med. the simplest form of organised

matter in the vegetable and animal body, out of which the several tissues are formed, more specifically, in mammals, the nearly coagulable fluid in which the corpuscles of the blood are suspended.

A great portion of his composition is not poetry, but only the plasma of poetry. *Landor.*

Plasmatic, **Plasmatic** (plaz-matik, plaz-matik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to plasma, having the character of a plasma. 2. Of giving shape, having the power of giving form, plastic. 'Working in this by her (Psyche's) plasmatic spirits, all the whole world into order and shape.' *Dr H. More.*

Plasmidium (plaz-mé-di-um), *n.* [From consisting of protoplasm.] A form which contains fungous plants assume at one stage of development. See *MYXOMYCETES*.

Plasmogony (plaz-mog'o-ni), *n.* [O Fr. *plasma*, form, and *goné*, origin or generation.] The generation of an organism from a plasma or organic formative fluid. *Reaster.*

Plaster (plaster), *n.* [O Fr. *plâtre* (Fr. *plâtre*), from L. *emplastum*, or *emplastrum*, plaster, from *emplere*, to dash over — *em*, on, in, and *plasse*, to form, to mould, to shape.] 1. (a) A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, well mixed into a kind of paste, and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. (b) Calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for moulds, ornaments, casts, inting, cement, &c. 2. In phr. an external application of a harder substance than an ornament, to be spread according to different circumstances, either on linen, silk, or leather. Plasters are composed of unctuous substances, united either to powders or metallic oxides, &c. They owe their consistency either to metallic oxides, especially those of lead, or to wax, resin, &c. *Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained from Montmartre near Paris, used in building and in casting busts and statues. Popularly, this name is applied to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum. The plaster-stone is found in many parts of England, and is calcined into the plaster used by the modeller, plasterer, &c. When diluted with water into a thin paste plaster of Paris sets rapidly, and at the instant of setting expands or increases in bulk, hence this material becomes valuable for filling cavities, &c., when other earths would shrink. See *GYPSUM*. — *Plaster cast*, a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

Plaster (plaster), *v. t.* 1. To overlay or cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c. — 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound. — 3. To lay curiously on, to bedaub; as, she plastered her face with paint. (Colloq.) **Plasterer** (plaster'er), *n.* 1. One that overlays with plaster. 2. One that makes figures in plaster.

Plastering (plaster'ing), *n.* 1. The act or operation of overlaying with plaster. — 2. The plaster-work of a building, a covering of plaster.

Plaster-stone (plaster'stón), *n.* Gypsum or a species of gypsum (which see).

Plastery (plaster'i), *a.* Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

St. Peter's disappoints me, the stone of which it is made is a poor plastery material, and indeed Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place. *A. H. Conybe.*

Plastic (plastik), *a.* [O Fr. *plastique*, from *plasse*, to form.] 1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter. 'Plastic Nature working to this end.' *Pope.*

Beings created for thy plastic hand
Dispose to each effect. *Pope.*

2. Capable of being modelled or moulded into various forms, as plaster, clay, &c. are plastic materials, hence capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction, as, in youth the mind is more plastic than in mature age. — 3. Pertaining, relating, appropriate to, or characteristic of modelling or moulding; produced by, or appearing to be produced by, moulding or modelling: said of sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts. 'These antique forms in which Greek plastic art embodies its ideal of the divine.' *Dr Caird.* — *Plastic clay*, in geol. a name given to one of the beds of the eocene period, from its being used in the manufacture of pottery. It is a marine deposit, and is found in the

lower eocene of England and France. — *Plastic operations*, plastic surgery, operations which have for their object to restore lost parts, as when the skin of the chest is used to make a new nose (rhinoplastic), and the like.

Plastic (plastik), *a.* Same as *Plastic*.

Plasticity (plastik-i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being plastic. (a) The quality of giving form or shape to matter. (b) Capability of being moulded, formed, or modelled. 2. Plastic force or power. *Darwinism.*

Plastography (plastog'ra-fi), *n.* [O Fr. *plastographie*, from *plaste*, formed, moulded, and *graphein*, to write.] 1. Imitation of hand-writing, surgery. — 2. The art of forming figures in plaster.

Plastron (plastron), *n.* [Fr. *plastron*, a breastplate.] 1. A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the breast against pushes. — 2. In anat. the lower or ventral portion of the bony case of the chelonians (tortoise and turtle).

Plastron-de-fer (plastron-de-fer), *n.* [Fr.] In anat. armour, an iron plate worn beneath the ribbed hank, for the purpose of additional protection.

Plat (plat), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *platted*; *platting*. [Same as *plait* (which see).] To interweave; to plait.

When they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head. *Mat. xxvii. 29.*

Plat (plat), *n.* Work done by plaiting or interweaving.

Plat (plat), *n.* [Same word as *plait*, but probably affected by Fr. *plat*, *plate*, flat (from the German). See *PLATE*.] 1. A small piece of ground marked out and devoted to some special purpose, a plot of ground.

I keep smooth plots of fruitful ground,
Where thou may'st warble, eat, and dwell. *Parnassus.*

silver.

Platibus (plat'ib-us), *n.* [L., the spoonbill.] The spoonbill genus, a genus of gallinaceous birds closely resembling the storks, but with the bill flattened out so as to form a broad spoon-like plate. The common spoon-bill (*Platibus leucorodius*), though rare in Britain, is common on the Continent.

Platan, **Platane** (platan, plat'an), *n.* [L. *platane*.] The plane-tree (which see).

I caught thee, fair indeed and tall,
Under a plane-tree. *Milton.*

Often, where clear-stemmed platanes guard
The quays, did I turn away. *Keats.*

Platanus (platan'us), *n.* [L. *platanus*, from *platanos*, the plane-tree, from *platys*, broad, in allusion to its broad, flat leaves.] A natural order of exogenous plants, known by their round heads of monocious flowers, their one-called ovary, containing one ovule, and the embryo lying in fleshy albumen. The leaves are alternate, with sheathing stipules

fascia. (b) A lintel formed with vousoirs in the manner of an arch, but with the intrados horizontal. (c) The fillets between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pillars.

Plate (plát), *n.* [From O. Fr. *plate*, a metal plate, a piece of plate-armour, and *plat*, a dish; *plat*, *plate*, flat, a word whose history is doubtful; comp. D. and Dan. *plat*, Sw. and G. *platt*, flat, perhaps (like *plate*) from Gr. *platys*, broad; cog. with Skr. *práth*, broad; from a root signifying to be extended.] 1. A piece of metal, flattened or extended to an even surface with a uniform thickness. — 2. Armour of plate, composed of broad pieces, and thus distinguished from mail. 'Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail.' *Milton*. 'Squares of men in brazen plates.' *Tennyson*. — 3. Domestic vessels, utensils, or instruments, as flagons, dishes, cups, spoons, knives and forks, &c., made of gold or silver, also, an article or articles of gold or silver given to the winner in a contest, especially to the owner of the winning horse in a race.

At your desert bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was all served up in plate.

4. A small shallow vessel of metal, porcelain, or earthenware, from which food is eaten at table. — 5. A beam or piece of timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers. The plate for roof timbers, and also for joists, is called a wall plate. — 6. A piece of metal, as copper or steel, on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper, &c.; hence, the printed representation or impression from an engraved plate, as, a book illustrated with plates. — 7. A page of stereotype, or fixed metallic type, for printing. — 8. In *her* a roundel tinctured argent. — 9. A piece of silver money.

Belike he has some new trick for a purse;
And if he has, he's worth three hundred plates.

10. In mining, a term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminae. [North of England.]

Plate (plát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *plated*; *ppr.* *plating*. 1. To cover, furnish, or adorn with a plate or plates, especially, to overlay with a thin coating of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or by a chemical process, as electrolysis; used particularly of silver; as, *plated vessels*. 2. To arm with plate-armour for defence. 'Plated in habiliments of war.' *Shak.* — 3. To beat into thin flat pieces or laminae.

Plate-armour (plát'ár-mér), *n.* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.

Plateau (plá-tó), *n.* pl. *Plateaux*, *Plateaus* (plá-tós). [Fr.] 1. A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a tableland; an elevated plain. — 2. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

Plate-basket (plát'bas-ket), *n.* 1. A basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used from a dinner-table. — 2. A small basket lined with baize for holding knives, forks, and spoons. *Simmonds*.

Plate-carrier (plát'kar-í-ér), *n.* 1. A kind of tray on which servants bring plates to table. — 2. A contrivance in hotels and eating-houses, consisting of a case with a number of shelves, which can be raised and lowered so as to take up and bring down plates from and to the kitchens.

Plateful (plát'fúl), *n.* As much as a plate will hold.

Plate-girder (plát'gárd-ér), *n.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together.

Plate-glass (plát'glas), *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, and also for large panes in windows, shop fronts, &c. It contains about 78 per cent of silica, potash 2, soda 13, lime 5, and alumina 2.

Plate-holder (plát'hóld-ér), *n.* In *photog.* that part of a camera which is used to contain and transport the sensitized plate; the slide.

Plate-iron (plát'í-érn), *n.* Iron drawn into flat plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers, rolled iron.

Plat (plát), *n.* A small dish. *Simmonds*.

Plate-layer (plát-lér), *n.* In *reid* a workman whose occupation is to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers.

Plate-leather (plát'lerh-ér), *n.* Chamado leather used for cleaning gold or silver plate.

Plate-mark (plát'márk), *n.* A legal mark or symbol made on certain gold and silver

articles for the purpose of indicating their degree of purity, &c. These symbols are—

(1) The maker's mark or initials. (2) The assay mark. For gold, the assay mark is a crown and figures indicating the number of carats fine. For silver, in England, it is a lion-pasant; in Ireland, a harp crowned; in Glasgow, a lion-rampant; and in Edinburgh, a thistle. (3) The hall-mark of the district-offices. These offices are at London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin. These marks are generally the towns' coat of arms. (4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter which is changed every year. (5) The duty-mark, consisting of the head of the sovereign. This indicates that the duty has been paid.

Plate-metal (plát'met-ál), *n.* A trade name for white cast-iron.

Platen (plát'en), *n.* [From *plat*, flat.] In printing, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

Plate-paper (plát'pá-pér), *n.* A heavy, spongy paper used for taking impressions from engraved plates.

Plate-powder (plát'pou-dér), *n.* A composition for cleaning gold and silver plate: called also *Rouge-powder*. The most common powder is made by triturating one part of rouge with three parts of prepared chalk.

Plate-printer (plát'prínt-ér), *n.* A workman who produces impressions from engraved plates.

Plate-printing (plát'prínt-ing), *n.* The art or process of printing from an engraved plate.

Plater (plát'ér), *n.* 1. One who coats articles with gold or silver. — 2. A horse that competes for a plate. *Lesser*.

Plate-rack (plát'rak), *n.* A frame in a scullery, kitchen, or pantry for the reception of dinner plates and dishes after washing.

Plate-railway (plát'ráil-wá), *n.* A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates.

Plateresque (plát'ér-ék), *n.* and *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, from *plata*, silver.] A term to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work. *Ford*.

Plate-roller (plát'ról-ér), *n.* A smooth roller for making sheet or plate iron.

Plate-shearer (plát'shéar), *n.* pl. A machine for cutting or shearing sheet or plate metal, such as boiler plate.

Platessa (plát'és-sá), *n.* [L.] A name given by some naturalists to the genus of fishes which includes the plaice.

Plate-tracery (plát'trí-ér-l), *n.* In *arch.* the earliest form of tracery, used at the

See 'Early English Window, Lillington.

Plate-tracery.—Early English Window, Lillington.

beginning of Early English architecture, in which the openings are formed or cut in the stonework, and have no projecting mouldings.

Plate-warmer (plát'wárm-ér), *n.* A case with shelves, or other apparatus, in which plates are warmed before the fire.

Plate-wheel (plát'whél), *n.* A wheel without arms or spokes; a wheel in which the rim and nave are connected by a plate or web.

Platry, **Platy** (plát'ú), *a.* Like a plate; flat. **Platiform** (plát'fór-m), *n.* [*Plat*, flat, and *form*; Fr. *plate-forme*] 1. The sketch of anything horizontally delineated, the ichnography. *Sandys*. — 2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope*. — 3. Any flat or horizontal structure, especially if raised above some particular level; as, (a) the flat roof of a building on the outside. (b) The place

where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery. (c) *Naut.* the orlop (which see). (d) The raised walk at a railway station for landing passengers and goods. (e) A place raised above the floor of a hall set apart for the speakers at public meetings.

The earliest means of gaining a public character in Britain is that presented by the *plafond*.

These newspaper.
Not to speak of the host of smaller men, whose poor thoughts clothe themselves on the *plafond*, and through the press, in poorer words, no one can read the speeches of even our greatest statesmen . . . without being constrained to admit that, in comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on degenerate times.

Dr. Caird.
4. The aggregate of principles expressly adopted or avowed by any body of men, such as a political party; a declared system of policy, as, a political *platform*; the Democratic or Republican *platform*.

Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein the church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva.

Sp. Haller.
Hence—6. Opinions or principles generally.

Platform-car (plát'fór-m-kár), *n.* An open railway car or wagon having no inclosing sides or merely surrounded by low ledges, intended for carrying stones, pig-iron, and the like.

Platform-scales (plát'fór-m-skáils), *n.* pl. A weighing machine or balance with a flat scale on which the object to be weighed is placed.

Platio (plát'ú), *a.* In *astro* pertaining to or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Baily*.

Platin (plát'in), *n.* (Same as *platen*.) The seat of a machine tool on which the work is secured.

Platina (plát'í-ná), *n.* [Sp. *plating*, from *plata*, silver. See *PLATE*.] 1. The old name of platinum. See *PLATINUM*. — 2. Twisted silver-wire. — 3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

Plating (plát'ing), *n.* 1. The art or operation of covering articles with a thin coating of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver. It is effected in various ways; sometimes the gold or silver is attached to and rolled out with the other metal by pressure; sometimes the one metal is precipitated from its solution upon the other, electro-chemical decomposition being now much employed for this purpose. See *ELEKTROLYTIS*. — 2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another metal.

Platinic (plát'in'ík), *a.* In *chem.* of or pertaining to platinum.

Platiniferous (plát'in'í-fér-us), *a.* [*Platinus*, and *L. ferro*, to produce.] Producing platinum; as, *platiniferous sand*.

Platinize (plát'in-íz), *v. t.* To combine with platinum, to cover with platinum.

Platinode (plát'in-ód), *n.* The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

Platinoid (plát'in-óid), *n.* [*Platinum*, and Gr. *eidós*, likeness.] A name given to a family of metals with which platinum is invariably found associated. The platinoids are palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and ruthenium.

Platinous (plát'in-us), *a.* Containing or consisting of platinum.

Platinum (plát'in-um), *n.* [See *PLATINA*.] *Sym. Pt.* At wt. 197.4. A metal discovered in 1741 in the mines of Chocó in Peru. It occurs only in the metallic state, associated or combined with various other metals, such as copper, iron, lead, titanium, chromium, gold, silver, palladium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, and iridium. It is usually in the form of rounded or flattened grains of a metallic lustre and white colour, mixed with sand and other alluvial depositions. Pure platinum has a white colour very much like silver, but of inferior lustre. It is the heaviest of known metals; its specific gravity, after forging, being about 21.25, and 21.5 in the state of wire. It is exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious, and difficult of fusion. It undergoes no change from the combined agency of air and moisture. It may be melted by voltaic electricity, or by the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. Like iron it admits of being welded at a high temperature. It is not acted upon by any of the pure acids, but is dissolved by chlorine and nitro-muriatic acid, and is oxidised at high temperatures by pure potassa and lithia. It is capable of being hammered into plates of

extreme thinness, and Dr Wollaston succeeded in drawing out a wire of this metal to the thickness of $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch. From the unalterability of platinum at high temperatures, and its power of resisting the action of most chemical agents, it is much used for crucibles, evaporating dishes, and even alembics. It unites with most metals. It forms two series of compounds—*platino-*, represented by the chloride $PtCl_2$, and *platin-*, represented by the chloride $PtCl_4$. One of the most remarkable properties of platinum is its power of causing gum to enter into combination. When a perfectly clean plate of platinum is introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, it will cause them to combine so as to form water, and often with such rapidity as to render the metal red hot. *Spongy platinum*, or the black powder of platinum, is most effective in producing this extraordinary result. A lot of hydrogen directed upon *spongy platinum* may be inflamed by the metal thus ignited, a property which has been applied to the construction of convenient instruments for producing light. *Spongy platinum*, metallic platinum in the form of a porous, dull, brown mass. It is obtained by heating the osmic-chloride of platinum. — *Platinum black powder*, a black powder obtained by decomposing a weak solution of chloride of platinum by the electric current.

Platinum-steel (plăt'-sum-stēl), *n.* A steel alloyed with about 1% of platinum, a composition said to be not quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher. *See H. Knight*

Platitudes (plăt'-tūd), *n.* [Fr.] 1. *Platitudes*; dullness, insipidity. *See* there was much *platitudes* in his remarks. — 2. A trite, dull, or stupid remark uttered as if it were a novelty or matter of importance, a truism.

What I have said in the nature of *platitudes*, or of truisms, or of revolutionary maxims, has been said with reference to declarations made by persons of the greatest weight in this Nation. *See H. Knight*

Platitudinarian (plăt'-tūd'-nā'-ri-an), *n.* One who is given to uttering platitudes, one who makes trite, stale, or insipid remarks.

Platitudinise (plăt'-tūd'-nīz), *v. t.* To utter platitudes, to make dull, stale, flat, or insipid remarks.

Platitudinous (plăt'-tūd'-ū-us), *a.* Relating to or characterized by platitudes or platitudes, stale, trite, flat, dull, insipid.

Platitudinism (plăt'-tūd'-nīz-m), *n.* The state or quality of being platitudinous, dullness, flatness, staleness, insipidity, triteness.

Platometer (plăt'-mōm'-ē-ter), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, flat, and *metron*, a measure.] Same as *Planimeter*.

Platonic (plăt'-tōn-ik), *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions. — *Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids, namely, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. — *Platonic love*, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixt with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellencies, a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate. — *Platonic year*, the great year, or a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 25,000 years.

Platonist (plăt'-tōn-ist), *n.* A follower of Plato, a Platonist.

Platonism (plăt'-tōn-izm), *n.* Same as *Platonism*.

A way with these designs of *platonism* as metaphysical communism. Let preparation be as they might, contrary to what the law and civil right have placed them. *See H. Knight*

Platonically (plăt'-tōn-ik-ly), *adv.* In a Platonic manner. *See* *Wetzel*.

Platonism (plăt'-tōn-izm), *n.* The doctrine, opinions, or philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches—ethics, physics, and dialectics. According to Grote there is to be found in the writings of Plato no one system to which he adhered consistently through life. G. H. Lewes maintains that he never framed one, and that the structure of the *Dialogues* of Search and the *Dialogues* of Exposition is so self-contradictory on all points that no system of philosophy can possibly be detached from them. *Brands & Co.*

Platonist (plăt'-tōn-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

It was an opinion of the *Platonists* that the souls of men, having contracted in the body great stains and pollution of vice and ignorance, there were several purgations and cleansings necessary to be passed through both here and hereafter, in order to rid and purify them. *See H. Knight*

Platonism (plăt'-tōn-izm), *n.* *See* *Platonism*, *for* *Platonism*. To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato. *See* *Halswell*.

Platonism (plăt'-tōn-izm), *n.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to these principles.

Platonist (plăt'-tōn-ist), *n.* One who platonizes, a Platonist.

Plato the Jew who was a great *Platonist*, calls the stars divine images, and incorporeal and immortal souls. *See H. Knight*

Platoon (plăt'-tōn), *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a platoon, from *pelote*, a ball of thread, L. *L. pelote*, *pelote*, from L. *pelis*, a ball.] 1. Formerly, a small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, forming a hollow square to strengthen the angles, or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body. — 2. In present usage, two files forming a subdivision of a company. — *Platoon firing*, firing by subdivisions.

Platoon (plăt'-tōn), *n.* *See* *PLATON*. *See* *Chambers*.

Platter (plăt'-ter), *n.* [From *plat*, O Fr. *plat*, a plate, or from a Fr. *plater* or *plattier*, a dish or tray to hold several plates or smaller dishes.] A plate, a large shallow dish for holding eatables.

The *platters* brought to and fro, and speedily brought in several large *platters* filled with huge pieces of beef, mutton and venison. *See H. Knight*

Platter (plăt'-ter), *n.* One who plates or turns by weaving.

Platter-faced (plăt'-tēr-fāst), *a.* Having a broad face. *See* *Clarke*.

Plattling (plăt'-ling), *n.* Slips of bark, moss, straw, &c. woven or plaited, for making into hats, &c.

Boredom has got worse by our Indian, they are made of a sort of bark, or (as they call it) *plattling* made of the palm-tree leaf. *See H. Knight*

Platy (plăt'), *a.* Like a plate, consisting of plates.

Platycephalus (plăt'-tēr-fā-lus), *a.* Same as *Platycephalus*.

Platycephalous (plăt'-tēr-fā-lus), *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, head.] Broad-headed; flat-headed.

Platycephalus (plăt'-tēr-fā-lus), *n.* A genus of fishes, family *Acroporidae*. The head is large, long, very broad, and armed with acute spines.

Platycephalus (plăt'-tēr-fā-lus), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, a head.] A genus of parrots, mostly Australian, which derives its name from the fine, wide tails of the species. The blue-checked parakeet (*P. Pennantii*) of New South Wales is one of the best-known species.

Platycephalus (plăt'-tēr-fā-lus), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, a head.] A very distinct and remarkable genus of ferns commonly associated with the *Acrostichum*, but which it has been proposed to place in a separate section, from its producing its sori in large amorphous patches, not as in the true *Acrostichum* universal over the fertile portions. The species are few in number, chiefly Eastern or Australian, and for the most part tropical.

Platycephalus (plăt'-tēr-fā-lus), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, a head.] Broad-headed, an archaeological term applied to certain individuals remarkable for the antero-posterior flattening or platycephalism of the chinbone.

The human remains, which were described by Prof. Bush in the essay on the discovery published in the *Journal of the Ethnological Society*, January 1871, presented points of very high interest. On the whole, the skulls were rather above than below the present average cranial capacity, some of the leg bones were remarkable for the peculiar antero-posterior flattening or platycephalism of the chinbone. And this flattening was caused by the protrusion of the bone in front of the lower maxillary ridge, and not in any degree by its posterior expansion, which is the distinctive feature of the ribbed found in the caves of Cro-Magnon and of Gibraltar. The fact that these platycephalic leg bones were associated with others of the ordinary form, and for the most part belonging to the young, and probably to females, while the skulls were of the same type, proves that the character is not one of race, as M. Broca believed, but rather one peculiar to the individual and perhaps to the sex. *See H. Knight*

Platycephalism (plăt'-tēr-fā-lizm), *n.* The peculiarity of having platycephalic chinbones. *See* *abstract* under *PLATYCEPHALISM*.

Platycephalus (plăt'-tēr-fā-lus), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertex of the extinct osteosaur.

Platyrrhine (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* An extinct tribe of the genus *Platyrrhinus*.

Platyrrhinus (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhinos*, a nose.] A genus of fossil stenitines, peculiar to the limestones of the coal-measures, so named from the flattened and breadth of the nasal and radial plates of the receptacle.

Platyrrhinus (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhinos*, a nose.] A section of nematode, of the class *Acetabulida*, including those which possess a more or less flattened body, usually somewhat ovate in shape, and not exhibiting anything like distinct segmentation. The intestinal canal of the *Platyrrhinus* has only a single orifice, and their nervous system is not very distinct. The division includes two parasitic orders—the *Tenacida* and the *Trematoda*; and one non-parasitic order, viz. the *Turbellaria*. A sub-order, however, of this last does not conform to the above definition, but their other characters are such as to forbid their separation.

Platyrrhinus (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhinos*, a nose.] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectric bodies. *See* *Chambers*.

Platyrrhinus (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhinos*, a nose.] A tooth. — A broad-toothed animal.

Platyrrhinus (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhinos*, a nose.] A broad-footed animal.

Platyrrhinus (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* The original scientific name of the *Orthorhynchus*. *See* *Orthorhynchus*.

Platyrrhinus (plăt'-tēr-īn), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, flat, and *rhinos*, a nose.] A nostril. — Those species of the monkey tribe which have a wide space between the nostrils, or rather the nostrils open on the sides of the nose, and

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Plausible (plaz'i-bl), *a.* [*L. plausibilis*, from *plaudo*. See **PLAUDIT**.] 1.† Capable or worthy of being applauded; praiseworthy; also exhibiting pleasure in or assent to; willing; ready. 'A plausible obedience.' *Shak.* 'Our plausible assent.' *Drant.*

This John, Bishop of Constantinople, . . . was a good man, given greatly to alms and fasting, but too much addicted to advance the title of his see; which made a plausible bishop seem to be Antichrist to Gregory the Great. *Bp. Hacket.*

2. Apparently worthy of praise or assent; apparently right; specious; as, a plausible pretext; a plausible doctrine.

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with plausible arguments on either side. *South.*

3. Using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken; as, a plausible man.—**Plausible, Specious.** See **SPECIOUS**.

Plausibleness (plaz'i-bl-iz), *v.t.* To render plausible. *Fuller.*

Plausibleness (plaz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as **Plausibility**. 'The plausibleness of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

Plausibly (plaz'i-bl-ly), *adv.* In a plausible manner: (a) with fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favour or approbation.

They could talk plausibly about what they did not understand. *Collier.*

(b)† With expressions of applause; with acclamation.

The Romans plausibly did give consent To Tarquin's everlasting banishment. *Shak.*

Plausive (plaz'iv), *a.* 1. Applauding; manifesting praise.

Let plausive Resignation rise, And banish all complaint. *Young.*

2.† Plausible. 'Plausive words.' *Shak.*

Play (plā), *v.i.* [*A. Sax. plegan, plegian*, to play, from *plegan*, play, pastime; connections doubtful.] 1. To do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; to sport; to frolic.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play. *Ex. xxxii. 6.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day, Had he thy reason, would he skip and play! *Pope.*

2. To act wantonly or thoughtlessly; to dally; to trifle; to toy. 'Golden hair, with which I used to play.' *Tennyson.*

Men are apt to play with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To move irregularly; to hover or flutter; to sport. 'Ev'n as the waving sedges play with wind.' *Shak.*

The setting sun Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets. *Addison.*

All fame is foreign but of true desert, Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart. *Pope.*

4. To contend in a game; to gamble; as, to play at cards or dice; to play for diversion; to play for money.—5. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to play on a flute, a violin, or a piano.

Take thy harp, and melt the maid, Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Graville.*

6. To act or operate as specially contrived and intended; to act with free motion; to work freely; as, the engines played against the fire; the cannon played upon the enemy. 'Long as my pulses play.' *Tennyson.*

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne.*

7. To do; to act; to behave.

What thou wouldst highly, That wouldst thou hotly; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shak.*

8. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you play to-night. *Shak.*

Courts are theatres where some men play. *Donne.*

—To play on or upon, (a) to make sport of; to trifle with; to mock; to deride; to delude; to befool.

Art thou alive? Or is it fantasy that plays upon thy eyesight? *Shak.*

I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despise, than trifle with those I love. *Pope.*

(b) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to; as, to play upon words.

He jest'd with all ease, and told Free tales, and took the word and played upon it, And made it of two colours. *Tennyson.*

Play (plā), *v.t.* 1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

2. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to play a game at whist.—3. To make use of in playing a game; to exhibit or lay on the table, as in a game of cards, chess, dominoes, and the like; to move; as, to play a card; to play hearts or clubs; to play a piece.—4. To engage in playing a game; to enter into competition with.

I will play you for a hundred pounds. *Warren.*

5. To perform music on; as, to play the flute or the organ.—6. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute; as, to play a tune.

7. To put in appropriate action or motion; to cause to work or act; as, to play a fire-engine on a burning house.

I mean to have it, and the boat too, said Mr. Inspector, playing the line. *Dickens.*

8. To act or perform by representing a character, as, to play a comedy; to play the part of King Lear.—9. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self as; to behave in the manner of; as, to play the fool.

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes, And braggart with my tongue. *Shak.*

10. To do; to perform; to execute.

But man, proud man, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, As makes the angels weep. *Shak.*

—To play off, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to play off tricks.—To play off a person, to exhibit or expose him for the entertainment or merriment of others.

Play (plā), *n.* (See **PLAY**, *v.t.*) 1. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as cricket, quoits, or blind man's buff; a game.—2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols; jest; not earnest. 'Two gentle fawns at play.' *Milton.*

3. Gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards; as, to lose money in play.

He left his wine and horses and play. *Tennyson.*

4. Practice in any contest; as, sword-play.

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best play to be in the dark. *Tillotson.*

5. Action; use; employment. 'But justifies the next who comes in play.' *Dryden.*

Many have been saved, and many may, Who never heard this question brought in play. *Dryden.*

6. Practice; manner of acting or dealing; as, fair play. 'Do me no foul play.' *Shak.*

7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

The play's the thing, Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king. *Shak.*

A play ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; dramatic performance; as, to be at the play; he attends every play.—9. Performance on an instrument of music.—10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the play of a wheel or piston; hence, power or space for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them. *Moxon.*

11. Liberty of action; room for action or display; scope; swing.

Should a writer give the full play to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers. *Addison.*

12. The style in which a game is played; as, it was an exhibition of excellent play; the play was very poor.—To hold in play, to keep occupied.

I with two more to help me Will hold the foe in play. *Macaulay.*

—Play of colours, an appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.—A play on words, the giving of words a double significance; punning; a pun.

Play-actor (plā'ak-tēr), *n.* A stage-player; an actor. 'If any play-actors or spectators think themselves injured by any censure I have past upon them.' *Pyrrhus.*

Playbill (plā'bil), *n.* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors. 'A large playbill hanging outside a minor theatre.' *Dickens.*

Playbook (plā'buk), *n.* A book of dramatic compositions. 'That ridiculous passion, which has no being but in playbooks and romances.' *Swift.*

Playday (plā'dā), *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work.

I thought the life of every lady Should be one continual playday. *Swift.*

Playdebt (plā'det), *n.* A debt contracted by gaming.

She has several playdebts on her hands, which must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator.*

Player (plā'ēr), *n.* One who plays; as, (a) an idler; a trifler.

Saints in your injuries, devils being offended, Players in your housewifery. *Shak.*

(b) An actor of dramatic scenes; one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage.

All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players. *Shak.*

(c) A mimic. *Dryden.* (d) One who performs on an instrument of music.

Seek out a man who is a cunning player on an harp. *1 Sam. xvi. 26.*

(e) A gamester; a gambler.

Playfellow (plā'fel-lō), *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

Heart's discontent and sour affliction Be playfellows to keep you company! *Shak.*

Playfere,† Playfeer,† *n.* [See **FEE**.] A playfellow. 'Her little playfeer, and her pretty bun.' *Drayton.*

Playful (plā'fūl), *a.* 1. Sportive; frolicsome; frisky; indulging in gambols; as, a playful child. 'The playful children just let loose from school.' *Goldsmith.*—2. Indulging a sportive fancy; full of sprightly humour; pleasantly jocular or amusing; as, a playful remark; a playful style; a playful genius.

Playfully (plā'fūl-ly), *adv.* In a playful manner; sportively.

Playfulness (plā'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being playful; sportiveness.

Playgame (plā'gām), *n.* Play of children.

Liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary playgames. *Locke.*

Playgoer (plā'gō-ēr), *n.* One who frequents plays. *T. Hooge.*

Playgoing (plā'gō-ing), *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.

Playground (plā'groud), *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation; especially, a piece of ground connected with a school, &c., for the pupils to play in.

Playhouse (plā'hōus), *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre. *Shak.*

Playing-card (plā'ing-kārd), *n.* One of a pack of cards for playing games with.

Playless (plā'les), *a.* Without play; not playing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Playmate (plā'māt), *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions.

Patience, discreetness, and benignity— These be the lovely playmates of pure verity. *Dr. H. More.*

Playpleasure† (plā'plezh-ūr), *n.* Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of playpleasure in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon.*

Playsome (plā'sūm), *a.* Playful; wanton. 'All pleasant folk, well-minded, malicious, and playsome.' *Shelton.*

Playsoneness (plā'sūm-nes), *n.* The quality of being playsome; playfulness; wantonness; sportiveness.

Plaything (plā'thing), *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

Playtime (plā'tim), *n.* Time for playing; time devoted or set aside for amusement.

Upon festivals and playtimes they should exercise themselves in the fields by riding, leaping, fencing, mustering, and training. *Cowley.*

Playwright (plā'rit), *n.* A maker of plays: in contempt.

Not without reluctance . . . do we name Grillparzer under this head of playwrights, and not under that of dramatists, which he aspires to. *Carlyle.*

Play-writer (plā'rit-ēr), *n.* One who writes plays; a dramatist.

Plea,† *n.* A plea; an argument or pleading. *Chaucer.*

Plea (plē), *n.* [O.E. *plee, plead, pleid*, O.Fr. *plai, plaide, plait*, a suit, a plea; Fr. *plais*, the speech of a pleader; Norm. *plait, plaide*, plea, proceedings; from *L. placitum*, an opinion, a determination, from *placere*, to please.] 1. In law, (a) that which is alleged by a party to an action in support of his demand; in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. (b) A suit or action; a cause in court. Pleas in this sense are usually divided into those of the crown and common pleas. Pleas of the crown are all suits in the sovereign's name, or in the name of the attorney-general in behalf of the sovereign, for offences committed against the crown and regal dignity,

and against the peace, as treason, murder, felony, &c. Common pleas are such suits as are carried on between common persons in civil cases. (c) In *Scots law*, a short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defence is to be maintained, without argument.—*Plea of panel*, in Scotland, the plea of guilty or of not guilty.—2 That which is alleged in support, justification, or defence; an excuse; an apology; an urgent argument; a pleading; as, a *plea* for rationalism. 'With necessity, the tyrant's *plea*, excused his devilish deeds.' *Milton*.

In law, what *plea* so tainted and corrupt,
But, being season'd with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil? *Shak.*

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham*.
Pleach (pléach), v. t. [See *PLASH*, for interweave.] To unite by plaiting or weaving together; to plash; to interweave. 'The *pleached* bower.' *Shak.* 'Pleached arms.' *Shak.*

Plead (pléd), v. t. The conjugation is regular, but the form *plead* (more rarely *plead*), for the imperfect and past participle, is to be met with. 'Many great persons that against her *plead*.' *Spenser*. 'She *plead* his cause.' *H. Kingsley*. [Fr. *plaider*, to plead, from L.L. *placitare*, from L. *placitum*. See *PLEA*.] 1. To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* in his favour; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleads* for his neighbour! *Job* xvi. 21.

His virtues
Will *plead* like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off. *Shak.*

2. In law, to present a plea or allegation; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff declares or alleges; the defendant *pleads* to his declaration. The crown or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* not guilty or confesses the charge.

Plead (pléd), v. i. 1. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.—2. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favour of the rights of ambassadors.—3. To offer in excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. *Dryden*.

4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in law; as, to *plead* a statute of limitations.

Pleadable (pléd'á-bl), a. Capable of being pleaded; capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication; as, a right or privilege *pleadable* at law.—*Pleadable briefs*, in *Scots law*, precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine: now obsolete.

Pleader (pléd'ér), n. One who pleads; specifically, (a) a lawyer who argues in a court of justice. (b) One that forms pleas or pleadings; as, a *special pleader*. (c) One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.

So fails a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden*.

Pleading (pléd'ing), n. 1. The act of advocating any cause; specifically, the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts of law.—2. One of the written statements for parties in suits or actions, containing the subject-matter of a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer. These pleadings have such special names as declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, sur-rejoinder, rebuttal, sur-rebuttal, &c., which are successively brought forward till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point.

Pleadingly (pléd'ing-lí), adv. In a pleading manner; by supplication.

Pleasant (pléaz'ant), a. [Fr. *plaisance*. See *PLEASURE*.] 1. Pleasure; gaiety; pleasantness; merriment; delight. 'To take of *pleasance* each his secret share.' *Byron*. 'When my passion seeks *pleasance* in love-sighs.' *Tennyson*.—2. A part of a garden or pleasure-grounds to a mansion shut in and secluded from the more open part by trees, shrubs, and close hedges. 'Suggestive of the *pleas-*

ances of old Elizabethan houses.' *Ruskin*. [Archaic in both senses.]

Pleasant (pléaz'ant), a. [Fr. *plaisant*. See *PLEASURE*.] 1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as, a *pleasant* ride; a *pleasant* voyage; a *pleasant* view. [This word expresses less than *delightful*, to the mind, and *delicious*, to the taste.]

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps.* cxxxiii. 1.

2. Cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer,
From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe. *Dryden*.

3. Jocular; having the character of pleasantness. *Locke*.—4. † Given to joking; fond of pleasantness; funny.

When it (pleasantness) is alone, and serves only to gild a crowd of ill qualities, there is no man so much to be avoided as your *pleasant* fellow. *Addison*.

Syn. Pleasing, gratifying, agreeable, enlivening, gay, lively, merry, sportive.

Pleasant (pléaz'ant), n. A humorist; a buffoon; a droll.

They bestow their silver on courtesans, *pleasant*, and flatterers. *Holland*.

Pleasantly (pléaz'ant-lí), adv. 1. In a pleasant manner: (a) in such a manner as to please or gratify. (b) Gaily; merrily; cheerfully.—2. † Jokingly; jocularly.

Pleasantness (pléaz'ant-nes), n. 1. State or quality of being pleasant or agreeable; as, the *pleasantness* of a situation.

Her ways are ways of *pleasantness*, and all her paths are peace. *Prov.* iii. 17.

2. Cheerfulness; gaiety; merriment.—3. † Jocularly; pleasantly.

Pleasantry (pléaz'ant-ri), n. [Fr. *plaisanterie*. See above.] 1. Gaiety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*. *Addison*.

2. A sprightly or humorous saying; a jest; raillery; lively talk. 'The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world.' *Macaulay*.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison*.

3. A laughable trick; a frolic; as, the *pleasantries* of monkeys. *Addison*.

Pleasant-spirited (pléaz'ant-spir-it-ed), a. Having a pleasant spirit; gay; merry.

A *pleasant-spirited* lady.—There's little of the melancholy element in her. *Shak.*

Pleasant-tongued (pléaz'ant-tung-d), a. Having pleasing speech.

Pleasant (pléaz), v. t. pret. & pp. *pleased*; ppr. *pleasing*. [O. Fr. *plaisir*, *plaisir*, &c., Mod. Fr. *plaire*, from L. *placere*, to please.] 1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; as, to *please* the taste; to *please* the mind.

Leave such to *please* with more grace than ease,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please*. *Pope*.

2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton*.

3. To seem good to; to be one's pleasure or will; in this sense used impersonally.

It *pleased* the Father that in him should all fulness dwell. *Col.* i. 19.

—To be *pleased* to do a thing, (a) to take pleasure in doing it. (b) To think fit or have the kindness or complaisance to do it; to condescend or deign to do it.

Many of our most skillful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me. *Dryden*.

—To be *pleased* in, to have complacency in; to take pleasure in. *Mat.* iii. 17.—To be *pleased* with, to approve.

Please (pléaz), v. i. pret. & pp. *pleased*; ppr. *pleasing*. 1. To give pleasure; to gain approbation.

For we that live to *please* must *please* to live. *Johnson*.

2. To like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*. *Pope*.

3. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased: a word of ceremony.

In sight of both our lords, *please* you, lords.
The first words that I learnt were to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift*.

Pleasedly (pléaz'd-lí), adv. In a pleased manner; in a way to be delighted. *Feltham*.

Pleasedness (pléaz'd-nes), n. The state of being pleased. [Rare.]

Pleasant-man (pléaz'man), n. An officious person who courts favour servilely; a pick-thank.

Some carry-tale, some *pleasant-man*, some slight
Told our intents before. *Shak.*

Pleaser (pléaz'ér), n. One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favour by humouring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience.

No man was more a *pleaser* of all men, to whom he (St. Paul) became all honest things, that he might gain some. *Jer. Taylor*.

Pleasing (pléaz'ing), a. 1. Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; gratifying; delightful; as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners. 'Such delightful, *pleasing* harmony.' *Shak.*—**Syn.** Agreeable, gratifying, pleasant, grateful, pleasurable, acceptable.

Pleasingly (pléaz'ing-lí), adv. In a pleasing manner; in such a way as to give pleasure.

The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryden*.

Pleasingness (pléaz'ing-nes), n. The quality of giving pleasure.

It is not the *pleasingness* or suitableness of a doctrine to our tempers or interests that can vouch it to be true. *South*.

Pleasurable (pléaz'h'ér-a-bl), a. Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

If decline of vigour was a necessary accompaniment of age, why was it not provided that the organic actions should end in sudden death whenever they fall below the level required for *pleasurable* existence? *H. Spencer*.

Pleasurableness (pléaz'h'ér-a-blí-nes), n. The quality of being pleasurable or of giving pleasure. 'Able to discern the fraud and feigned *pleasurableness* of the bad.' *Feltham*.

Pleasurably (pléaz'h'ér-a-blí), adv. In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

Pleasure (pléaz'h'ér), n. [O. Fr. *plaisir*, *plaisir*, Mod. Fr. *plaisir*. (See *PLEASE*.)] Like *leisure*, this word has had its final syllable assimilated to other nouns in -ure, L. -ura (*fractura*, &c.) 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; enjoyment; delight; opposed to *pain*.

That *pleasure* is man's chiefest good—because, indeed, it is the perception of good that is properly *pleasure*—is an assertion most certainly true, though under the common acceptance of it not only false but odious. For, according to this, *pleasure* and sensuality pass for terms equivalent, and therefore he that takes it in this sense alters the subject of the discourse. Sensuality is indeed a part, or rather one kind of *pleasure*, such a one as it is. For *pleasure*, in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty, and so must be conversant both about the faculties of the body and of the soul respectively, as being the result of the fruits belonging to both. *South*.

There is a *pleasure* sure
In being mad which none but madmen know. *Dryden*.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification; vicious indulgence of the appetites.

As night follows day,
Death follows *pleasure's* footsteps through the world. *Young*.

She lives who lives to virtue; girls who care
Their end for *pleasure* do not live, but last. *Herrick*.

3. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; wish; desire; as, use your *pleasure*.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasures*. *Is.* xlv. 10.

4. A favour; that which pleases.

Felix, willing to shew the Jews a *pleasure*, left Paul bound. *Acts* xxiv. 17.

5. Arbitrary will or choice; as, he can vary his scheme at *pleasure*.—To take *pleasure* in, to have enjoyment in; to regard with approbation or favour.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him. *Ps.* cxviii. 11.

Syn. Enjoyment, gratification, satisfaction, comfort, solace, joy, gladness, delight, will, choice, preference, favour, kindness.

Pleasure (pléaz'h'ér), v. t. pret. & pp. *pleasured*; ppr. *pleasuring*. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. 'Rolled his hoop to *pleasure* Edith.' *Tennyson*.

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, say, that I cannot *pleasure* such an honourable gentleman. *Shak.*

Pleasurable (pléaz'h'ér-fú-l), a. Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

Pleasure-ground (pléaz'h'ér-ground), n. Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement.

Pleasure-house (pléaz'h'ér-hous), n. A house, generally in the country, tastefully adorned, to which one retires for mere enjoyment.

I built my soul a lordly *pleasure-house*,
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell. *Tennyson*.

Pleasure-train (pléaz'h'ér-trán), n. A railway excursion-train.

Pleasure-trip (plezh'ür-trip), *n.* An excursion for pleasure.

Pleasurist (plezh'ür-ist), *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. 'The delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise.' *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Pleat (plét), *v.t.* Same as *Plait*.

Plebeian (plè-bé'an), *a.* [*L. plebeius*, from *plebs*, the common people, form collateral with *plebs*, *plebis*.] 1. Pertaining to the common people; popular; vulgar; low; common. 'A queen [and] own a base *plebeian* mind.' *Dryden*.—2. Belonging to the lower ranks. 'Plebeian angel militant of lowest order.' *Milton*.

Plebeian (plè-bé'an), *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men: originally applied to the common people of ancient Rome, or those free citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians.

The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The *plebeians* a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. *Burke*.

Plebeiance† (plè-bé'ans), *n.* The common people.

Plebeianism† (plè-bé'an-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being plebeian; the conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity.

Thor himself engages in all manner of rough manual work, scorns no business for its *plebeianism*. *Carlyle*.

Plebeianize (plè-bé'an-iz), *v.t. pret. & pp. plebeianized*, *ppr. plebeianizing*. To render plebeian or common.

Plebeity,† **Plebitry**† (plè-bé'ti, pleb'i-ti), *n.* The common or meaner sort of people. *Wharton*.

Plebicolist (plè-bik'ol-ist), *n.* [*L. plebicola*—*plebs*, *plebis*, the common people, and *colo*, to cultivate, to worship.] One who courts the favour of the common people; a friend of the people; a demagogue. [Rare.]

Plebification (pleb'i-fi-ka'shon), *n.* The act of making plebeian or common; the act of deteriorating by vulgarizing.

You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you will end in the *plebification* of knowledge. *Coleridge*.

Plebiscitary (pleb-i-sit'a-ri), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a plebiscite. 'Plebiscitary vote of the people.' *Nineteenth Century*.

Plebiscite (pleb'i-sit or pleb'i-sit), *n.* [*Fr. See PLEBISCITUM*.] 1. Same as *Plebiscitum*.—2. A vote of a whole people or community; a decree of a country obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage.

Plebiscitum (plè-bi-sit'um), *n.* [*L. from plebs*, *plebis*, common people, and *scitum*, a decree.] A law enacted in ancient Rome by the common people meeting in the assembly called the *comitia tributa*, under the presidency of a tribune or some other plebeian magistrate.

Plecolepidous (plek-o-lep'i-dus), *a.* [*Gr. pleko*, to join, and *lepis*, *lepidis*, a scale.] In bot. having the bracts that form the involucre of the nat. order Compositæ adhering together.

Plectognathi (plek-tog'na-thi), *n. pl.* [*Gr. pleko*, to connect, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] An order of fishes, including those which have the maxillary bones ankylized to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws.

Plectognathic, **Plectognathous** (plek-tog-nath'ik, plek-tog'na-thus), *a.* Pertaining to the plectognathi.

Plectranthus (plek-tran'thus), *n.* [*From Gr. plektron*, a cock's spur, and *anthos*, a flower, referring to the shape of the flowers.] A genus of plants, nat. order Labiata. The species are herbs, sub-shrubs, and shrubs. *P. crassifolius* is esteemed in India both as a perfume and as a spice. The leaves of *P. graveolens* are efficacious in preserving clothes from moths.

Plectrum (plek'trum), *n.* [*L. plectrum*, from *plektron*, from *pleo*, to strike.] 1. The small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for striking the strings of the lyre, cithara, or other stringed instrument.—2. In anat. the styloid process of the temporal bone; also, the uvula.

Pled (pled). An occasional form of the imperfect and past participle of *plead* (which see).

Pledge (plej), *n.* [*Fr. pleige*, *L.L. plegius*, *plegium*, *plivium*, *plivum*, pledge. Origin uncertain.] 1. In law, (a) the transfer of a chattel by a debtor to a creditor in security of a debt. (b) The thing pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn. Pledges are, ordinarily,

goods and chattels; but money, debts, negotiable instruments, choses in action, and, indeed, any other valuable thing of a personal nature, such as patent rights and manuscripts, may be delivered in pledge. When the pledge is of such a nature as to produce a profit or income by being used, and is retained by the pledgee until he shall have satisfied his claim out of the profit or income, it is called *vivum vadium*, a living pledge; a *mortuum vadium*, or dead pledge, is a mortgage. (See *MORTGAGE*.) Formerly in England, a surety whom a plaintiff was required to find in order to prosecute an action, was called a pledge. After a time, John Doe and Richard Roe did duty as such pledges, but the statement of formal pledges is now abolished.—2. Anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee. Thus a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfilment; a candidate for parliamentary honours gives promises or *pledges* to support certain measures; the mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant; mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties.—3. A surety; a hostage.

Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons, As *pledges* of my fealty and love. *Shak.*

4. An invitation to drink a health; the drinking of another's health; a health. 'Suppose that you winked at our friends drinking those *pledges*.' *Sir W. Scott*. See the verb.—To *put in pledge*, to pawn.—To *hold in pledge*, to keep in security.—To *take the pledge*, a popular method of binding one's self to observe principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

Pledge (plej), *v.t. pret. & pp. pledged*; *ppr. pledging*. 1. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person as a security. See the noun.—2. To give as a guarantee or security; to gage; as, to *pledge* one's word or honour; to *pledge* one's veracity.

We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour. *Jefferson*.

3. To bind to something by a pledge, promise, or engagement; to engage solemnly; as, to *pledge* one's self.

Here (shall) patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law. *Story*.

4. To secure the performance of by a pledge.

Yes, I accept her, for she well deserves it; And here to *pledge* my vow I give my hand. *Shak.*

5. To invite to drink, by drinking of the cup first and then handing it to another, as a pledge of good-will; to drink a health to. [The use of the word in this sense is said to have arisen from the fact that, in the rude and lawless society of former times, the person who called upon another to drink virtually pledged himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking or poisoned by the liquor.]

We did but talk you over, *pledge* you all In wassail. *Tennyson*.

Pledgee (plej-é), *n.* The person to whom anything is pledged.

Pledgeless (plej-less), *a.* Having no pledges.

Pledgeor (plej'or), *n.* In law, one who gives a pledge; a pledger.

Pledger (plej'er), *n.* 1. One who pledges or offers a pledge.—2. One that accepts the invitation to drink after another, or that secures another by drinking.

Pledgery† (plej'er-i), *n.* A pledging; suretyship.

Pledget (plej'et), *n.* In *surg.* a compress or small flat mass of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.

Pleiad (plí'ad), *n. pl. Pleiades, Pleiades (plí'adz, plí'a-déz). [*Gr. Pleias*, from *pleo*, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] The Pleiades are a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus, but only six of them are visible to the naked eye. They are regarded by Mäder as the central group of the Milky Way. Ancient Greek legends derive their name from the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, fabled to have made away with themselves from grief at the death of their sisters the Hyades, or at the fate of their father Atlas, and to have been afterwards placed as stars in the sky. 'Like the lost *Pleiad*, seen no more below.' *Byron*.*

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of *Pleiades*, or loose the bands of Orion? *Job xxxviii. 31.*

Plein,† *a.* [*Fr.*] Full; perfect. *Chaucer*.

Pleiocene (plí'ó-sén). See *PLIOCENE*.

Pleiophyllous (plí'of'il-us), *a.* [*Gr. pleios*, full, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. applied to plants whose stems have no buds, and consequently no branches developed in the axils of the leaves. *Stromanth*.

Pleiosaurus (plí'ó-sa'rus), *n.* [*Gr. pleion*, more, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct animals, which seems to have been intermediate between the plesiosaurus and the ichthyosaurus. The remains of this animal are found in some of the clay beds of the oolite. Written also *Pliosaurus*.

Pleiotrachææ (plí'ó-trá'kè-é), *n. pl.* [*Gr. pleion*, more, and *trachæa*, the windpipe.] In bot. spiral vessels with several fibres united. *Balfour*.

Pleistocene (plís'tó-sén), *n.* [*Gr. pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* the newer pleiocene of Lyell, the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation. The fossil remains belong almost wholly to existing species. The pleistocene differs, however, from the post-tertiary in embracing a few extinct forms. See *PLIOCENE*.

Pleistocene (plís'tó-sén), *a.* In *geol.* pertaining to the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation.

Plenal† (plé'nal), *a.* [See *PLENARY*.] Full; complete. 'This free and *plenal* act I make.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Plenary (plé'na-ri-i), *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully; completely.

Plenariness (plé'na-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being plenary; fullness; completeness.

Plenary (plé'na-ri-i), *n.* [*From L. plenus*, full.] The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; opposed to *vacancy*.

Plenary (plé'na-ri-i), *a.* [*L. plenus*, from *L. plenus*, full. See *PLENTY*.] 1. Full; entire; complete; as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence.—*Plenary indulgence*, in *R. Cath. Ch.* an entire remission of penalties due to all sins.—2. In *law*, a term applied to an ordinary suit through all its gradations and formal steps; opposed to *summary*. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are now three: (a) Suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (b) suits relating to seats or sitting-places in churches; and (c) suits for tithes.—*Plenary inspiration*, in *theol.* that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

Plenary (plé'na-ri), *n.* In *law*, decisive procedure. *Ayliffe*.

Plenere,† *a.* [*Fr. plenier*.] Full; complete. *Chaucer*.

Plenicorn (plé'ni-korn), *a.* [*L. plenus*, full, and *cornu*, horn.] Applied to a tribe of ruminants having horns composed of a uniform solid osseous substance, as the antlers of deer.

Plenilunar, **Plenilunary** (plé-ní-lú'nér, plé-ní-lú'na-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the full moon.

Plenilune† (plé'ní-lún), *n.* [*L. plenilunium*—*plenus*, full, and *luna*, moon.] The full moon.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*) Seems ignorant of what it is to wane. *B. Jonson*.

Plenipotence, **Plenipotency** (ple-ní'ó-ten-s, ple-ní'ó-ten-si), *n.* [*L. plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power. See *POTENT*.] Fullness or completeness of power. 'The *plenipotences* of a free nation.' *Milton*.

Plenipotent (ple-ní'ó-ten-t), *a.* [*L. plenipotens*. See above.] Possessing full power. 'Plenipotent on earth.' *Milton*.

Plenipotentiary (plen'í-pó-ten'ahí-a-ri), *n.* [*Fr. plenipotentiaire*. See *PLENIPOTENCE*.] A person invested with full power to transact any business; particularly, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. A plenipotentiary is not, however, necessarily accredited to any specific foreign court. More frequently meetings of plenipotentiaries for concluding peace, negotiating treaties, &c., are held in some neutral place, so that they may conduct their negotiations and despatch their business unimpeded by any special power.

Plenipotentiary (plen'í-pó-ten'ahí-a-ri), *a.* Invested with or containing full power; as, *plenipotentiary* license or authority.

Plenish (plen'ish), *v.t.* [*L. plenus*, full. See *REFLENISH*.] 1. To replenish. 'How art thou then for spread tables and *plenished* flaggons.' *Reece*.—2. To furnish; to provide furniture for a house; to stock a farm. [Scotch and Old English.]

Plenishing (plen'ish-ing), *n.* Household furniture or furnishing. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Plenishing-nail (plen'ish-ing-nál), *n.* In carp. a large flooring-nail.

Plenist (plén'ist), *n.* [L. *plenus*, full.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter. *Boyle.*

Plentitude (plen'i-túd), *n.* [L. *plentitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] 1. The state of being full or complete; completeness; fullness; plenty; abundance. 'A plentitude of subtle matter.' *Shak.*

Wherefore the passions of the body are not to be quite extinguished, but regulated that there may be the greater *plentitude* of life in the whole man.

Dr. H. More.

(Men) will scarcely be able to conceive the effects which poetry produced on their ruler ancestors, the agony, the ecstasy, the *plentitude* of belief.

Macaulay.

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora. *Arbutnot.*—3. In her. the moon in full, or full moon, is called the moon in her *plentitude*.

Plentifuldarian (plen'tú-dí-ná'-rí-an), *n.* A plenist. *Shaftebury.*

Plenteous (plén'té-us), *a.* [From *plenty*.] 1. Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions.—2. Yielding abundance; fruitful; productive. 'The seven *plenteous* years.' *Gen. xli. 54.*—3. Having an abundance; rich; well provided for.

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods.

Deut. xviii. 11.

—*Ample, Copious, Plenteous.* See under **AMPLE**.—*SYN.* Plentiful, copious, abundant, ample, full, fruitful.

Plenteously (plén'té-us-lí), *adv.* In a plenteous manner; copiously; plentifully.

Plenteousness (plén'té-us-ness), *n.* The state of being plenteous; abundance; copious supply; plenty. 'Set in this Eden of all *plenteousness*.' *Tennyson.*

Plentiful (plén'tí-fúl), *a.* [From *plenty*.] 1. Existing in great plenty; copious; abundant; ample. 'A *plentiful* lack of wit.' *Shak.* 'Having work more *plentiful* than tools to do it.' *Shak.* 'A *plentiful* fortune.' *Swift.*—2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year.

Bacon.

3. Lavish. 'Plentiful in expenses.' *Bacon.* *SYN.* Copious, plenteous, abundant, ample, exuberant, fruitful.

Plentifully (plén'tí-fúl-lí), *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously; abundantly; with ample supply. 'Plentifully supplied with water.' *Addison.*

Plentifulness (plén'tí-fúl-ness), *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

Plenty (plén'tí), *n.* [O. Fr. *plénité*, from L.L. *plentias*, fullness, abundance, from L. *plenus*, full, from root of *pleo*, to fill, which is seen also in Gr. *pléris*, *pleos*, full, (*plim*) *pléni*, to fill; Skr. *purna*, to fill, *r* being changed into *t*; and also in E. *full*, *fill*.] 1. Abundance; copiousness; a full or adequate supply; sufficiency; as, we have *plenty* of corn for bread; the garrison has *plenty* of provisions. 'Plenty of corn and wine.' *Gen. xxvii. 23.* 'Plenty of buyers and but few sellers.' *Locke.*—2. Abundance of things necessary for man; state in which enough is had and enjoyed. 'Promises Britain peace and *plenty*.' *Shak.*

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord.

Joel ii. 26.

Plenty corrupts the melody

That made these famous once, when young.

Tennyson.

[This word is rarely used in the plural: Shakspere has 'Peace, dear nurse of arts *plenties* and joyful births'.]

Plenty (plén'tí), *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce.

Goldsmith.

When labourers are *plenty*, their wages will be low.

Franklin.

[The use of this word as an adjective for *plentiful* is now usually considered inelegant, but it is often used colloquially.]

Plenum (plén'um), *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space; that state of things in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter: in opposition to a *vacuum*, or a space supposed to be devoid of all matter.

There are objections against a *plenum*, and there are objections against a *vacuum*; but one or the other must be true.

Johnson.

Pleochroic (plé'o-kró-ik), *a.* Having the property of pleochroism. *Dana.*

Pleochroism (plé-okró-izm), *n.* (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *chromós*, to colour.) In *crystal*, the variation of colour in some crystals

when seen by transmitted light or in different directions.

Pleochromatic (plé-okró-mát'ik), *a.* Pleochroic.

Pleochromatism (plé-ok-ro-mát-izm), *n.* Pleochroism.

Pleochroous (plé-ok-ro-us), *a.* Pleochroic.

Pleomorphism (plé-ó-mor'fiz-m), *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *morphé*, form.] Same as *Polymorphism*.

Pleomorphous (plé-ó-mor'fus), *a.* Having the quality of pleomorphism.

Pleonasm (plé-o-naz-m), *n.* [Gr. *pleonasmus*, from *pleon*, *pleion*, more; *pleos*, full, filled. See **PLENTY**.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force; as, 'I saw it with my own eyes; 'I heard it with my own ears.'

Pleonaste (plé-o-nast'), *n.* [Gr. *pleonastes*, abundant, from its four facets sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.] Same as *Ceylanite*. See **SPINEL**.

Pleonastic, Pleonastical (plé-o-nas'tik, plé-o-nas'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

Pleonastically (plé-o-nas'tik-al-lí), *adv.* In a pleonastic manner; with redundancy of words.

Plerophory (plé-rofó-rí), *n.* [Gr. *plerophoria*—*pléris*, full, and *phérō*, to bear.] Full persuasion or confidence. [Rare.]

Abraham had a *plerophory*, that what was promised, God was able to perform.

Barren.

Plesance, *t.* *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*.] Pleasure. *Chaucer.*

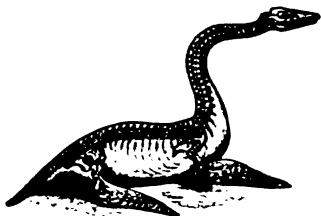
Pleash (plésh), *n.* A plash; a puddle. *Spenser.*

Pleistomorphism (plé-sí-ó-morf'izm), *n.* [Gr. *pleistos*, near, and *morphé*, form.] In *crystal*, a term applied to crystallized substances the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

Pleistomorphous (plé-sí-ó-mor'fus), *a.* Nearly alike in form.

Plesiosaur (plé-sí-ó-sar), *n.* An extinct animal belonging to the genus *Plesiosaurus*.

Plesiosaurus (plé-sí-ó-sá'rus), *n.* [Gr. *plé-sios*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard.] The name of a genus of extinct marine saurians, chiefly remarkable for their length of neck. They occur in the formations from the muschelkalk to the chalk inclusive, but are most common in the lias and Kimmeridge claybeds. They are nearly allied to the Ichthyosaurus.



Plesiosaurus, partially restored.

saurus. To the head of a lizard the plesiosaurus, says Buckland, united the teeth of a crocodile, a neck of enormous length resembling the body of a serpent, a trunk and tail having the proportions of an ordinary quadruped, the ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale. Specimens have been found from 10 to 20 feet long. Numerous species have been described, the differences being chiefly peculiarities in the form and structure of the vertebrae.

Pleto, *t. & c.* or *i.* To plead. *Chaucer.*

Plethora (pléth'ó-ra), *n.* [Gr. *pléthra*, from *pléthos*, fullness, and that from *pléthō*, to be or become full, from *pleos*, full.] 1. In *med.* over-fullness of blood; a redundant fullness of the blood-vessels; that condition of the body in which the quantity of blood and its nutritive qualities exceed that standard which is compatible with present or the prospect of continued health.—2. Over-fullness in any respect, mentally, intellectually, or otherwise; superabundance; as, a *plethora* of wit and imagination.

Plethoretic, Plethoretical (pléth-ó-ret'ik, pléth-ó-ret'ik-al), *a.* The same as *Plethoric*.

Plethoric (pléth-ó-rik), *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids; characterized by plethora in any sense.

At last the nation found, with fruitless skill, Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill. *Goldsmith.*

Plethorical (plé-thor'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Plethoric*.

Plethorically (plé-thor'ik-al-lí), *adv.* In a plethoric manner.

Plethora (pléth'ó-ra), *n.* Same as *Plethora*.

Plethron, Plethrum (pléth'ron, pléth'rum), *n.* [Gr. *plethron*, a measure.] In ancient Greece, the fundamental land-measure, being the square of 100 feet, that is, 10,000 square feet. It answered nearly to the Roman *actus*, or half-jugerum. The side of the plethron was taken as a measure of length, with the same name; this was equal to about 101 English feet. It was also introduced into the system of itinerary measures, being one-sixth of the *stadium* (which see). *Dr. W. Smith.*

Plething, *t.* *n.* A pleading. *Chaucer.*

Plench, Pleugh (plúch), *n.* A plough. 'A country fellow at the *plench*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Pleura (plú'ra), *n.* [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, pl. *pleura*, the side.] In *anat.* a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs. It forms a great process, the *mediastinum*, which divides the thorax into two cavities. The moisture on its surface permits the lungs and heart to move freely and without friction.—*Pleura costalis*, that part of the pleura which is in contact with the parietes.—*Pleura pulmonalis*, the portion of the pleura that covers the lungs.

Pleuracanthus (plú-ra-kán'thus), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *akantha*, a spine or thorn.] A genus of fossil fin-spines occurring in the carboniferous formation, and characterized by their having a row of sharp hooks or denticles on either side.

Pleural (plú'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the pleura; as, *pleural* fistula; *pleural* cavity; *pleural* hemorrhage.

Pleuralgia (plú-rál'jī-a), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *algos*, pain.] Pain of the side; pleurodynia.

Pleurapophysis (plú-ra-pof'is), *n.* pl. *Pleurapophyses* (plú-ra-pof'is-éz). [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process.]

In *compar. anat.* one of the processes of a typical vertebra, projecting from the side. The ribs may be regarded as pleurapophyses.

Pleurechyma (plú-ren'kí-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *echymó*, to pour in.] In *bot.* the woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes tapering to each end.

Pleurisy (plú'ri-sí), *n.* [Fr. *pleurésie*; Gr. *pleuritis*, from *pleura*, the side.] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

Pleurisy-root (plú'ri-sí-rút), *n.* The *Asclepias tuberosa*. See **ASCLEPIAS**.

Pleuritic, Pleuritical (plú-rít'ik, plú-rít'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to pleurisy; as, *pleuritic* symptoms or affections.—2. Diseased with pleurisy.

Pleuritis (plú-rít'is), *n.* Same as *Pleurisy*.

Pleurobrachia (plú-ró-brá'kí-a), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *brachion*, an arm.] A genus of Cœlenterata, order Ctenophora, possessing a transparent, colourless, gelatinous, melon-shaped body. It is provided with comb-like groups of vibratile cilia, and with two very long and flexible tentacular processes, which are fringed on one side, and can be retracted at the will of the animal.

Pleurobranchidæ (plú-ró-brang'kí-dé), *n.* pl. [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *branchion*, a gill.] A family of gastropodous molluscs, belonging to the tectibranchiate section of the order Opisthobranchiata. They are generally furnished with a shell, which is limpet-like, and covers the back of the animal, but is generally more or less concealed by the mantle. The gills are confined to one side of the body, and placed between the margin of the mantle and the foot.

Pleurocarpi (plú-ró-kár'pí), *n.* pl. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *karpós*, fruit.] In *bot.* mosses, with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves. *Balfour.*

Pleurocarpons (plú-ró-kár'pus), *a.* In *bot.* having the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves, as in some mosses. *Sachs.*

Pleurodiscoous (plú-ró-dis'kus), *a.* [Gr. *pleura*, a side, and *diskos*, a quoin.] In *bot.* attached to the sides of a disc.

Pleurodont (plú-ró-dont), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*,

and odous, a tooth.] A member of a subdivision of iguanian lizards, having the teeth ankylized to the bottom of an alveolar groove and supported by its side. *Owen*.

Pleurodynia (plū-rō-din'ā), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, and *odynē*, pain.] In med. a spasmodic or rheumatic affection, generally seated in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals; pleuralgia. *Dunghlison*.

Pleurogynous (plū-roj'f-nus), *a.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gynē*, a female.] In bot. having a glandular or tubercular elevation rising close to and parallel with the ovary.

Pleurogyratous (plū-rō-ji-rā'tus), *a.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gyros*, a circle.] In bot. having the ring on the theca of ferns placed laterally.

Pleuronectides (plū-rō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, a side, and *nectis*, a swimmer.] The family of the flounders, plaice, turbot, halibut, sole, and others, popularly called flatfish, readily distinguished by the form of the body, which is flattened, not from above downwards, but from side to side, and the head is so twisted that both eyes are brought to one side of the body. They belong to Cuvier's order Malacopterygii, and section Sub-brachiales, or the Anacanthini, as that group is now called after Müller.

Pleuro-peripneumony (plū-rō-per-ip-nū'mō-ni), *n.* Same as *Pleuro-pneumonia*.

Pleuro-pneumonia (plū-rō-nū'mō-ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumonē*, the lungs.] An inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia. It often attacks domestic animals as well as man, and sometimes proves very destructive.

Pleuroptera (plū-rop'tēr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *pteron*, a wing.] A name that has been applied to the tribe of quadrupeds generally known as flying-lemurs, flying-cats, and flying-foxes. They are grouped with the bats, the insectivores, and the lemurs by different authors.

Pleurorhizæ (plū-rō-riz'ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *rhiza*, a root.] In bot. cruciferous plants having the radicle of the embryo applied to the edges of the cotyledons. *Balfour*.

Pleurostigma (plū-rō-sig'ma), *n.* A genus of Diatomaceæ, containing objects, the valves of which show, with a good microscope, a series of lines, which lines, under high powers and a favourable light, may be resolved into dots, and therefore furnish excellent tests of a good microscope.

Pleurorhizæ (plū-ro-thot'on-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *pleurothen*, from one side, and *tenō*, to stretch.] In med. tetanus of the lateral muscles, in which the body is bent to one side.

Pleurotoma (plū-ro'tō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pleuron*, a side, a rib, and *temnō*, to cut.] A genus of gastropods, having the shell fusiform, turreted, the channel nearly as long as the spire, the slit long and narrow, and the inner lip wanting. It belongs to the family Conidae, and upwards of 400 species are known to naturalists, besides many others only found fossil.

Plevin (plev'in), *n.* [O. Fr. *plevine*, L. L. *plevina*.] In law, a warrant or assurance.

Flexiform (plek'st'fōrm), *a.* [L. *flexus*, a fold, and *forma*, form.] In the form of network; complicated. *Quincy*.

Fleximeter, Pleximeter (plek-sim'et-ēr, plek-som'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *plexis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure.] In med. a circular or ovoid plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, placed in contact with the body, commonly on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

Flexure (plek'sūr), *n.* [L. *plexus*, an interweaving, from *plecto*, *plexum*, to interweave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.

Flexus (plek'sus), *n.* [L.] In anat. a net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

Flexibility (plī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; pliability.

His pliability of disposition now served better than his heroism had served his brother. *T. Hook.*

Pliable (plī'a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, from L. *plico*, to fold, to bend. See *PLY*.] 1. Easy to be bent; capable of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a pliable plant. — 2. Flexible in disposition; easy to be persuaded; readily yielding to influence, argument, persuasion, or discipline: used in a good or bad sense.

So is the heart of some men. When smitten by God it seems soft and pliable. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Pliant, flexible, supple, limber.

Pliableness (plī'a-bl-neas), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; a yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as, the pliableness of a plant or of the disposition. 'The ingenious pliableness to virtuous counsels in youth.' *South.*

Pliably (plī'a-bl), *adv.* In a pliable manner; yieldingly.

Pliancy (plī'an-si), *n.* [From *pliant*.] The state or quality of being pliant: (a) easiness to be bent, in a physical sense; as, the pliancy of a rod, of cordage, or of limbs. (b) Readiness to be influenced.

The clergy . . . taunted him (the Pope) with his weakness, contrasted his pliancy with the nobly obstinate resolution of Hildebrand and Urban. *Milman.*

Pliant (plī'ant), *a.* [Fr. See *PLY*.] 1. Capable of being easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber; as, a pliant twig. — 2. Capable of being easily formed or moulded to a different shape; plastic; as, pliant wax.

Earth but new divided from the sky. And *Niant* still retain'd th' ethereal energy. *Dryden.*

3. Readily influenced to good or evil; easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded.

The will was then more ductile and pliant to right reason. *South.*

4. Convenient; fit. 'A pliant hour.' *Shak.* **SYN.** Flexible, limber, lithe, supple, bending, tractable, ductile, docile, obsequious.

Pliantly (plī'ant-li), *adv.* In a pliant manner; yieldingly; flexibly.

Pliantness (plī'ant-nee), *n.* The state of being pliant; flexibility.

Plica (plī'ka), *n.* [L., a fold. See *PLY*.] 1. In med. a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries. In this disease the hair of the head is vascularly thickened, matted, or clogged by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root. It sometimes, but rarely, affects the beard and the hair of the rest of the surface of the body. It is also termed *Plica Polonica* and *Trichosis Plica*. — 2. In bot. a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass.

Plicate, Plicated (plī'kāt, plī'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *placatus*, from *plico*, to fold, *plica*, a fold.] In bot. plicated; folded like a fan; as, a plicate leaf.

Plicately (plī'kāt-li), *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

Plication (plī'kā-shon), *n.* [From L. *plico*.] A folding or fold; hence,

In geol. a bending back of strata on themselves.

Plicative (plī'kāt-iv), *a.* In bot. same as *Plicate*. *Balfour*.

Plicature (plī'kātūr), *n.* [L. *placatura*, from *plico*, to fold.] A plication; a folding or doubling.

Plicidentine (plī-si-den'tin), *n.* [L. *plica*, a fold, and E. *dentine*.] In anat. a modification of dentine, in which the substance appears as folded on a series of vertical vascular plates, giving a fluted appearance to the exterior of the tooth. *Brande & Cox.*

Plie, *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *plier*. See *PLY*.] To bend; to mould. *Chaucer.*

Plie (plē'ā), *a.* [Fr. *plie*, bent.] In her. the same as *Close*: applied to a bird.

Pliers (plī'ēr), *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See *PLY*.] A small pair of pincers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire.

Pliiform (plī'fōrm), *a.* [Ply and form.] In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant.*

Plight (plīt), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *pliht*, a pledge, danger; D. *verpichten*, Dan. *forpligte*, G. *verpflichten*, to bind, oblige, or engage. See the noun.] To pledge; to give as a security for the performance of some act; to engage: never applied to property or goods; as, he plighted his hand, his faith, his vows, his honour, his truth or troth. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honour, &c. To plight faith is, as it were, to deposit it in pledge for the

performance of an act, on the non-performance of which the pledge is forfeited.

'You fair lords,' quoth she, 'Shall plight your honourable faiths to me.' *Shak.*

Plight (plīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *pliht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; D. and Dan. *pligt*, Sw. *pligt*, *plikt*, G. *pflicht*, duty.] 1. That which is pledged or pledged; a security; a pledge; an assurance given. 'That lord whose hand must take my plight.' *Shak.*

So these young hearts not knowing that they loved, Not she at least, nor conscious of a bar Between them, nor by flight or broken ring Bound. *Tennyson.*

2. Condition; state; predicament; generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition; as, to be in a wretched plight. 'In this miserable loathsome plight.' *Milton.*

Have comfort, for I know your plight is plied Of him that caused it. *Shak.*

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are. *Shak.*

Sometimes a good condition.

He that with labour can use them aright, Hath gain'd to his comfort, and cattle in plight. *Tusser.*

Plight (plīt), *n.* [Also written *Plite*, *Pleyte*, and probably a form of or closely allied to *plait*.] A fold; a double; a plait.

All in a silken Camus, lily white, Purled upon with many a folded plight. *Spenser.*

Plight (plīt), *v. t.* To weave; to braid; to plait. 'A plighted garment of divers colours.' *Milton.* 'And on his head a roll of linnen plight.' *Spenser.*

Plight (plīt), *pret.* and *pp.* of *pluck*: an irregular form. Pulled; plucked.

The gates of the town he hath up plighted, And his bak yearded hem hath he. *Chaucer.*

Plighter (plīt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which plights or engages. *Shak.*

Plim (plīm), *v. i.* [Perhaps allied to *plump*.] To swell. *Gros.*

Plinth (plinth), *n.* [Gr. *plinthos*, a brick or tile; L. *plinthus*.] In arch. a flat square

member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column; the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order. — *Plinth of a statue* is a base, flat, round, or square. — *Plinth of a wall*, the plain projecting band at the bottom of a wall. In classical and Gothic buildings the plinth is sometimes divided into two or more gradations.

Pliocene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch. The tertiary series Sir C. Lyell divided into four principal groups, namely, the *Eocene*, the *Miocene*, the *Oligocene*, and the *Newer Pliocene* or *Pleistocene*, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil recent species. (See *MIOCENE*, *EOCENE*.) The newer pliocene, the latest of the four, contains from 90 to 95 per cent of recent fossils; the older pliocene contains from 35 to 50 per cent of recent fossils. The newer pliocene period is that which immediately preceded the recent era; the older pliocene period, or the crag period, is that which intervened between the miocene and the newer pliocene. The newer pliocene formations occur in Sicily and Tuscany; the older pliocene at Nice, Perpignan, Norfolk, Suffolk, and near Sienna.

Pliohippus (plī'ō-hip'pus), *n.* [From *plio*, for *pliocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidae, occurring in the pliocene or latest tertiary epochs of North America. The pliohippus was about the size of an ass.

Pliopithecus (plī'ō-plith-ē'thus), *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *pithekos*, an ape.] In geol. an extinct ape, the remains of which are found in the miocene deposits of the south of France, having a resemblance to the tailed monkeys of South America.

Pliosaur (plī'ō-sā'r), *n.* Same as *Pleiosaurus*.

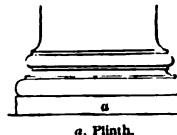
Pliable (plīs'ki), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *plus que*, more than (can be tolerated, or the like).] A mischievous trick; also used in the sense of plight, condition. [Scotch.]

Plite, *v. t.* To plait; to fold. *Chaucer.*

Plite, *v. t.* Plight; condition; form. *Chaucer.* **Plitt** (plīt), *n.* An instrument of punishment used in Russia, resembling the knout. *North Brit. Rev.*



Plicate Leaf—*Alchemilla vulgaris*.



a, Plinth.

Ploc (plok), *n.* A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. *Simmonds.*

Plocaria (plo-kā'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *plokos*, something woven or plaited, *plekō*, to weave.] A genus of algae, of the order or sub-order Ceramiales. *P. helminthochorton* is the Corsican moss of the shops, once of some reputation as a vermifuge. *P. candida*, or Ceylon moss, is used to a considerable extent as an article of food in the East.

Ploceinae (plō-sē'nē), *n. pl.* The weaver-birds, a sub-family of Fringillidae.

Ploceus (plō-sē-us), *n.* [From Gr. *plekō*, to weave.] A genus of birds containing a number of species commonly known as weaver-birds.

Plod (plod), *v.t. pret. & pp. plodded*; *ppr. plodding*. [Comp. Prov. E. *plowed*, to wade, *plodge*, to walk through mud or water; *Sc. plowder*, to dabble in water; *Dan. pladder*, mire; *Ir. and Gael. plod*, *plodach*, a puddle: the word is probably of Celtic origin, the primary sense being to walk laboriously and painfully, as through mire.] 1. To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence. 'Barefoot plod I the cold ground upon.' *Shak.*

Behind his oxen slow
The patient ploughman *plods*. *Southey.*

2. To study dully but with steady diligence. 'She toiled without *plodding* long.' *Swift.* 3. To toll; to drudge; to mull.

For that I have laid by my majesty
And *plodded* like a man for working days. *Shak.*

Plodder (plod'ēr), *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.

Small have continual *plodders* ever won.
Save base authority from others' books. *Shak.*

Plodding (plod'ing), *p. and a.* Given to plod or work with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious; as, a man of *plodding* habits. 'Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight.' *Young.*

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ploddingly (plod'ing-ly), *adv.* In a plodding manner; industriously; diligently; drudgingly.

Plonge (plonj), *v.t.* [A form of *plunge*.] To cleanse, as open sewers, by stirring up the mud at the bottom with a long pole as the tide in a tidal river is going down, so that both water and mud flow into the river. *Plonging* is opposed to *flushing*, which is the mode of cleansing covered sewers.

Mayhew.

Plonge, Plongée (plonzh, plon-zhā), *n.* *Milit.* the superior slope of a parapet.

Flop (flop), *v.t.* [From sound.] To fall or plump into water. *Mrs. Gaskell.* [Vulgar.]

Plot (plot), *n.* [A Sax. *plot*, a spot of ground, later a spot upon something. *Plat* is another form. *Plot* in its sense of scheme stands related to *plot*, a piece of ground, exactly as *plan*, a scheme, does to *plan*, a design drawn on a flat surface, only *plot* has generally the sense of an ill design. *Plot* may have received the bad element in its meaning through the influence of *complot*, a conspiracy, of which, however, it is not necessarily an abbreviation.] 1. A plat or small extent of ground of a well-defined shape; as, a garden *plot*. 'A chosen *plot* of fertile land.' *Spenser.* 'Level *plots* of crowned lilies.' *Tennyson.* Also in a wider sense. 'This blessed *plot*, this earth, this realm, this England.' *Shak.*—2. A scheme or system devised. 'A purposed *plot* of government.' *Spenser.*—3. In *surv.* a plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.—4. A scheme, stratagem, or plan, usually a mischievous one; a secret project; an intrigue; a conspiracy.

O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods!
Addison.

5. The story of a play, poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

6. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot. 'A man of much *plot*.' *Sir J. Denham.*—*Syn.* Intrigue, stratagem, conspiracy, cabal, combination, contrivance.

Plot (plot), *v.t. pret. & pp. plotted*; *ppr. plotting*. 1. To make a plan; to draw or lay down on paper after a survey, showing the several observed angles and lines with their measured dimensions.—2. To plan; to de-

vise; to contrive. 'Plotting an unprofitable crime.' *Dryden.*

Plot (plot), *v.t.* 1. To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it; to conspire. The wicked *plotter* against the just. *Ps. xxxvii. 12.* 2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone. *Watson.*

Plot (plot), *v.t.* [Comp. Gael. *plodach*, lukewarm, parboiling.] To scald; to make any liquid scalding hot; to steep in very hot water. [Scotch.]

Plotful (plot'ful), *a.* Abounding with plots.

Plotinist (plo-tin'ist), *n.* A disciple of *Plotinus*, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of the third century A.D., who taught that the human soul emanates from the Divine Being, to whom it is reunited, if good and pure, at death. If not sufficiently purified, however, during life, it entered into such animals, and even plants, as it had a liking to.

Plot-proof (plot'pruf), *a.* Proof against plots; not to be hurt by a plot or plots.

The harlot-king
Is quite beyond mine arm, out of the blank
And level of my brain, *plot-proof*. *Shak.*

Plotter (plot'ēr), *n.* One who plots or contrives; a contriver; a conspirator.

Plottle (plot'tl), *n.* [See *Plot*, to scald.] A sort of mullied wine. [Scotch.]

Get us a jug of mullied wine—*plottle*, as you call it.
Sir W. Scott.

Plotting-scale (plot'ing-skāl), *n.* A scale used in setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated ivory scales, one of which is perforated nearly its whole length by a dovetail-shaped groove, for the reception of a sliding-piece. The second scale is attached to this sliding-piece, and moves along with it, the edge of the second scale being always at right angles to the edge of the first. By this means the rectangular co-ordinates of a point are measured at once on the scales, or the position of the point laid down on the plan.

Plotus (plō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *plotos*, flowing, from *pleō*, to sail.] A genus of web-footed birds of the family Pelecanidae, and resembling the gulls in appearance; the darters. See *DARTER*, 3.

Plough (plou), *n.* [Icel. *plögr*, *Dan. ploug*, *plow*, O. Fris. *plöck*, *D. ploeg*, G. *plug*. This word is not found in A. Sax., nor does it occur in the older Icelandic writings or in Gothic. It is found in the other Teutonic languages, but like other words beginning with *p* was probably borrowed, though the source is not clear. The A. Sax. word for *plough* was *suth* (still provincial in the forms *sull*, *sullow*), the O.N. *arthr* (from root of E. *ear*, L. *aro*, to plough).] 1. An implement drawn by animal or steam power, by which the surface of the soil is cut into longitudinal slices, and successively raised up and turned over. The object of the operation is to expose a new surface to the action of the air, and to render the soil fit for receiving the seed or harrowing, or for other operations of agriculture. *Ploughs* drawn by horses or oxen are of two kinds: those without wheels, commonly called *swing-ploughs*, and those with one or more wheels, called *wheel-ploughs*. The essential parts of both kinds of *plough* are, the beam, by which it is drawn; the stiles or handles, by which the ploughman guides it; the coulter, fixed into the beam, by which the furrow slice is cut; the share, by which the bottom of the furrow is cut and raised up; and finally, the mould-board, by which the furrow is turned over. The wheel-plough is merely the swing-plough with a wheel or pair of wheels attached to the beam for keeping the share at a uniform distance beneath the surface. Besides these two kinds there are *subsoil-ploughs*, *drill-ploughs*, *draining-ploughs*, &c.—*Double mould-board ploughs* are common *ploughs* with a mould-board on each side, employed for water-furrowing, earthing up potatoes, &c.—*Turn-wrest ploughs* are *ploughs* fitted either with two mould-boards, one on each side, which can be brought into operation alternately, or with a mould-board capable of being shifted from one side to the other, so that the furrow is always laid in the same direction. They are useful in ploughing hill-sides, as the furrows can all be turned towards the hill, thus counteracting the tendency of the soil to work downwards.—

Balance-ploughs are *ploughs* in which two sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to an iron frame moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the balance-plough can be used without turning, the one part of the frame being raised out of the ground when moving in one direction, and the other when moving in the opposite. It is the front of the frame, or that farthest from where the driver sits, which is elevated, the ploughing apparatus connected with the after part being inserted and doing the work. *Balance-ploughs* are used in steam-ploughing. Generally two, three, or four sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to either extremity, so that two, three, or four furrows are made at once.—*Steam-ploughs* on various principles have been introduced into Britain. Some are driven by one engine remaining stationary on the headland, which winds an endless rope (generally of wire) passing round pulleys attached to an apparatus called the 'anchor,' fixed at the opposite headland, and round a drum connected with the engine itself. Others are driven by two engines, one at either headland, thus superseding the 'anchor.' As steam-ploughing apparatus are usually beyond both the means and requirements of single farmers, companies have been formed at various places for hiring them out.—2. *Fig. tillage*; culture of the earth; agriculture. *Johnson*.—3. Name of various tools; as, (a) a joiner's instrument for grooving. See *PLANE*. (b) In *cloth manu.*, an instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian. (c) An instrument used for cutting and smoothing the edges of books preparatory to binding or gliding.—*Ice plough*, an instrument used in the United States of America for cutting ice into portions suitable for storing and for sale.—*The Plough*, the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; Charles's Wain.—*To put one's hand to the plough*, (*fig.*) to begin a task; to commence an undertaking.

Plough (plou), *v.t.* 1. To till and turn up with a plough; as, to *plough* the ground for wheat; to *plough* it into ridges.—2. To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to furrow; to run through, as in sailing.

Let patient Olivia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails. *Shak.*

With speed we *plough* the watery wave. *Pope.*

—*To plough in*, to cover by ploughing; as, to *plough* in wheat.—*To plough up* or *out*, to turn out of the ground by ploughing.

Plough (plou), *v.t.* To turn up the soil with a plough.

He that *plougheth* shall *plough* in hope.

Plough (plou), *v.t.* [A corruption of *pluck*.] To reject, as a candidate at an examination for a degree and the like; to pluck. [University slang.]

'I have been cramming for smalls; and now I am in two races at Henley, and that rather puts the snaffle on reading and Gooseberry Pie, and adds to my chance of being *ploughed* for smalls.' 'What does it all mean?' inquired mamma. 'Gooseberry Pie' and 'the snaffle' and '*ploughed*.' 'Well, the gooseberry pie is really too deep for me; but '*ploughed*' is the new Oxfordford for 'plucked.' *Charles Reade.*

Ploughable (plou'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being ploughed; arable.

Plough-alms (plou'āms), *n.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

Plough-bote (plou'bōt), *n.* In *Eng. law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

Ploughboy (plou'boi), *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy; an ignorant country fellow.

Plougher (plou'ēr), *n.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator.

Plough-gang, Plough-gate (plou'gang, plou'gāt), *n.* As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, which, according to some, is 13 acres Scotch; but it is variously estimated. Jamieson says that in his day in Fife a *plough-gang* or *plough-gate* was understood to include about 40 acres Scotch. As now regulated by various acts of Parliament for conversion of statute labour, it is held to mean 50 Scotch acres, or £70 of rental. A *plough-gate* of land is the property qualification to hunt under the game laws. [Scotch.]

They were exempt from the taille, and could themselves cultivate four *plough-gates* without paying it as cultivators. *Brougham.*

and odous, a tooth.] A member of a subdivision of iguanian lizards, having the teeth ankylized to the bottom of an alveolar groove and supported by its side. *Owen*.

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Pleurometidae (plū-rō-nek'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, a side, and *metis*, a swimmer.] The family of the flounders, plaice, turbot, halibut, sole, and others, popularly called flat-fish, readily distinguished by the form of the body, which is flattened, not from above downwards, but from side to side, and the head is so twisted that both eyes are brought to one side of the body. They belong to Cuvier's order Malacopterygii, and section Sub-brachiales, or the Anacanthini, as that group is now called after Müller.

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Pleurostigma (plū-rō-sig'ma), *n.* A genus of Diatomaceæ, containing objects, the valves of which show, with a good microscope, a series of lines, which lines, under high powers and a favourable light, may be resolved into dots, and therefore furnish excellent tests of a good microscope.

Pleurothotonos (plū-ro-thot'on-os), *n.* [Gr. *pleurothen*, from one side, and *tenō*, to stretch.] In med. tetanus of the lateral muscles, in which the body is bent to one side.

Pleurotoma (plū-ro-tō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pleuron*, a side, a rib, and *temnō*, to cut.] A genus of gastropoda, having the shell fusiform, turreted, the channel nearly as long as the spire, the slit long and narrow, and the inner lip wanting. It belongs to the family Conidae, and upwards of 400 species are known to naturalists, besides many others only found fossil.

Plevin (plev'in), *n.* [O. Fr. *plevine*, L. L. *plevina*.] In law, a warrant or assurance.

Flexiform (pleks'fōrm), *a.* [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *forma*, form.] In the form of network; complicated. *Quincy*.

Fleximeter, Flexometer (plek-sim'et-ēr, plek-som'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *plexis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure.] In med. a circular or ovoid plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, placed in contact with the body, commonly on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

Flexure (pleks'ūr), *n.* [L. *plexus*, an interweaving, from *plecto*, *plexum*, to interweave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.

Plexus (pleks'us), *n.* [L.] In anat. a net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

Pliability (plī-a-bil'itī), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; plianableness.

His pliability of disposition now served better than his heroism had served his brother. *T. Hook.*

Pliable (plī'a-blī), *a.* [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, from L. *plio*, to fold, to bend. See *PLY*.] 1. Easy to be bent; capable of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a pliable plant. — 2. Flexible in disposition; easy to be persuaded; readily yielding to influence, argument, persuasion, or discipline: used in a good or bad sense.

So is the heart of some men. When smitten by God it seems soft and pliable. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. Pliant, flexible, supple, limber.

Pliableness (plī'a-blī-nes), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; a yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as, the pliableness of a plant or of the disposition. 'The ingenious pliableness to virtuous counsels in youth.' *South*.

Pliably (plī'a-blī), *adv.* In a pliable manner; yieldingly.

Pliancy (plī'an-sī), *n.* [From *pliant*.] The state or quality of being pliant: (a) easiness to be bent, in a physical sense; as, the pliancy of a rod, of cordage, or of limbs. (b) Readiness to be influenced.

The clergy . . . taunted him (the Pope) with his weakness, contrasted his pliancy with the nobly obstinate resolution of Hildebrand and of Urban. *Milman.*

Pliant (plī'ant), *a.* [Fr. See *PLY*.] 1. Capable of being easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber; as, a pliant twig. — 2. Capable of being easily formed or moulded to a different shape; plastic; as, pliant wax.

Earth but new divided from the sky, And pliant still retain'd it's ethereal energy. *Dryden.*

3. Readily influenced to good or evil; easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded.

The will was then more ductile and pliant to right reason. *South.*

4. Convenient; fit. 'A pliant hour.' *Shak.*

Syn. Flexible, limber, lithe, supple, bending, tractable, ductile, docile, obsequious.

Pliantly (plī'an-tī), *adv.* In a pliant manner; yieldingly; flexibly.

Pliantness (plī'an-tes), *n.* The state of being pliant; flexibility.

Plica (plī'ka), *n.* [L., a fold. See *PLY*.] 1. In med. a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries. In this disease the hair of the head is vascularly thickened, matted, or clotted by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root. It sometimes, but rarely, affects the beard and the hair of the rest of the surface of the body. It is also termed *Plica Polonica* and *Trichosis Plica*. — 2. In bot. a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass.

Plicate, Plicated (plī'kāt, plī'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *plicatus*, from *plico*, to fold, *plica*, a fold.] In bot. plaited; folded like a fan; as, a plicate leaf.

Plicately (plī'kāt-lī), *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

Plication (plī'kā-shon), *n.* [From L. *plico*.] A folding or fold; hence,

In geol. a bending back of strata on themselves.

Plicative (plī'kāt-iv), *a.* In bot. same as *Plicate*. *Balfour*.

Plicature (plī'kāt'ūr), *n.* [L. *plicatura*, from *plico*, to fold.] A plication; a folding or doubling.

Plicidentine (plī-sī-den'tīn), *n.* [L. *plica*, a fold, and *E. dentine*.] In anat. a modification of dentine, in which the substance appears as folded on a series of vertical vascular plates, giving a fluted appearance to the exterior of the tooth. *Brande & Cox.*

Plier, *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *plier*. See *PLY*.] To bend; to mould. *Chaucer.*

Pile (plē'ā), *a.* [Fr. *plie*, bent.] In her. the same as *Close*: applied to a bird.

Pliers (plī'ēr), *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See *PLY*.] A small pair of pincers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire.

Pliiform (plī'fōrm), *a.* [Ply and form.] In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant.*

Plight (plīt), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *pliht*, a pledge, danger; D. *verpligten*, Dan. *forpligte*, G. *verpflichten*, to bind, oblige, or engage. See the noun.] To pledge; to give as a security for the performance of some act; to engage: never applied to property or goods; as, he plighted his hand, his faith, his vows, his honour, his truth or troth. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honour, &c. To plight faith 'is, as it were, to deposit it in pledge for the

performance of an act, on the non-performance of which the pledge is forfeited.

'You fair lords,' quoth she, 'Shall plight your honourable faiths to me.' *Shak.*

Plight (plīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *pliht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; D. and Dan. *pligt*, Sw. *pligt*, *plikt*, G. *pflicht*, duty.] 1. That which is plighted or pledged; a security; a pledge; an assurance given. 'That lord whose hand must take my plight.' *Shak.*

So these young hearts not knowing that they loved, Nor she at least, nor conscious of a bar Between them, nor by plight or broken ring Bound. *Tennyson.*

2. Condition; state; predicament; generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition; as, to be in a wretched plight. 'In this miserable loathsome plight.' *Milton.*

Have comfort, for I know your plight is pited Of him that caused it. *Shak.*

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are. *Shak.*

Sometimes a good condition.

He that with labour can use them aright, Hath gain'd to his comfort, and call'd in plight. *Tusser.*

Plight (plīt), *n.* [Also written *Plite*, *Pleyte*, and probably a form of or closely allied to *plait*.] A fold; a double; a plait.

All in a silken Camus, lily white, Purged upon with many a folded plight. *Spenser.*

Plight (plīt), *v. t.* To weave; to braid; to plait. 'A plighted garment of divers colours.' *Milton.* 'And on his head a roll of linnen plight.' *Spenser.*

Plight (plīt), *pret. & pp. of pluck*: an irregular form. Pulled; plucked.

The gates of the town he hath up plight, And on his bak yeared him hath he. *Chaucer.*

Plighter (plīt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which plights or engages. *Shak.*

Plim (plīm), *v. t.* [Perhaps allied to *plump*.] To swell. *Gross.*

Plinth (plīnth), *n.* [Gr. *plinthos*, a brick or tile; L. *plinthus*.] In arch. a flat square member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column; the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order. — *Plinth of a statue* is a base, flat, round, or square. — *Plinth of a wall*, the plain projecting band at the bottom of a wall. In classical and Gothic buildings the plinth is sometimes divided into two or more gradations.

Pliocene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch. The tertiary series Sir C. Lyell divided into four principal groups, namely, the *Eocene*, the *Miocene*, the *Oligocene*, and the *Newer Pliocene* or *Pleistocene*, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil recent species. (See *MIOCENE*, *EOCENE*.)

The newer pliocene, the latest of the four, contains from 90 to 95 per cent of recent fossils; the older pliocene contains from 35 to 50 per cent of recent fossils. The newer pliocene period is that which immediately preceded the recent era; the older pliocene period, or the crag period, is that which intervened between the miocene and the newer pliocene. The newer pliocene formations occur in Sicily and Tuscany; the older pliocene at Nice, Perpignan, Norfolk, Suffolk, and near Sienna.

Pliohippus (plī'ō-hip'pus), *n.* [From *plio*, for *pliocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidae, occurring in the pliocene or latest tertiary epochs of North America. The pliohippus was about the size of an ass.

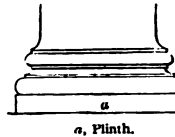
Pliopithecus (plī'ō-pīth-ē'thus), *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *pīthēkos*, an ape.] In geol. an extinct ape, the remains of which are found in the miocene deposits of the south of France, having a resemblance to the tailed monkeys of South America.

Pliosaurius (plī'ō-sā'rūs), *n.* Same as *Pleiosaurus*.

Pliakie (plī'ākī), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *plus* que, more than (can be tolerated, or the like).] A mischievous trick; also used in the sense of plight, condition. [Scottish.]

Plite, *v. t.* To plait; to fold. *Chaucer.*

Plite, *n.* Plight; condition; form. *Chaucer.* **Plitt** (plīt), *n.* An instrument of punishment used in Russia, resembling the knout. *North Brit. Rev.*



Plicate Leaf—*Alchemilla vulgaris*.

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Pliantness (plī'ant-nes), *n.* The state of being pliant; flexibility.

Plica (plī'ka), *n.* [L., a fold. See *PLY*.] 1. In *med.* a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries. In this disease the hair of the head is vascularly thickened, matted, or clogged by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root. It sometimes, but rarely, affects the beard and the hair of the rest of the surface of the body. It is also termed *Plica Polonica* and *Trichosis Plica*. 2. In *bot.* a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass.

Plicate, Plicated (plī'kāt, plī'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *plicatus*, from *plico*, to fold, *plica*, a fold.] In *bot.* plaited; folded like a fan; as, a plicate leaf.

Plicately (plī'kāt-lī), *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

Plication (plī'kā-shon), *n.* [From L. *plico*.] A folding or fold; hence,

In *geol.* a bending back of strata on themselves.

Plicative (plī'kāt-iv), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Plicate*. *Balfour*.

Plicature (plī'kāt'ūr), *n.* [L. *plicatura*, from *plico*, to fold.] A plication; a folding or doubling.

Plicidentine (plī-sī-den'tīn), *n.* [L. *plica*, a fold, and *E. dentine*.] In *anat.* a modification of dentine, in which the substance appears as folded on a series of vertical vascular plates, giving a fluted appearance to the exterior of the tooth. *Brande & Cox.*

Plier, *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *plier*. See *PLY*.] To bend; to mould. *Chaucer*.

Pile (plī'ā), *a.* [Fr. *plie*, bent.] In *her.* the same as *Close*: applied to a bird.

Pliers (plī'ēr), *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See *PLY*.] A small pair of pliers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire.

Pliiform (plī'form), *a.* [*Ply* and *form*.] In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant*.

Plight (plīt), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *pliht*, a pledge, danger; D. *verpligten*, Dan. *forpligte*, G. *verpflichten*, to bind, oblige, or engage. See the noun.] To pledge; to give as a security for the performance of some act; to engage; never applied to property or goods; as, he plighted his hand, his faith, his vows, his honour, his truth or troth. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honour, &c. To plight faith is, as it were, to deposit it in pledge for the

performance of an act, on the non-performance of which the pledge is forfeited.

'You fair lords,' quoth she, 'Shall plight your honourable faiths to me.' *Shak.*

Plight (plīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *pliht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; D. and Dan. *pligt*, Sw. *pligt*, *plikt*, G. *pflicht*, duty.] 1. That which is plighted or pledged; a security; a pledge; an assurance given. 'That lord whose hand must take my plight.' *Shak.*

So these young hearts not knowing that they loved, Not she at least, nor conscious of a bar Between them, nor by plight or broken ring Bound. *Tennyson.*

2. Condition; state; predicament; generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition; as, to be in a wretched plight. 'In this miserable loathsome plight.' *Milton.*

Have comfort, for I know your plight is pited Of him that caused it. *Shak.*

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are. *Shak.*

Sometimes a good condition.

He that with labour can use them aright, Hath gain to his comfort, and cattle in plight. *Tusser.*

Plight † (plīt), *n.* [Also written *Plite*, *Pleyte*, and probably a form of or closely allied to *plait*.] A fold; a double; a plait.

All in a silken Camus, lily white, Purled upon with many a folded plight. *Spenser.*

Plight † (plīt), *v. t.* To weave; to braid; to plait. 'A plighted garment of divers colours.' *Milton.* 'And on his head a roll of linnen plight.' *Spenser.*

Plight † (plīt), *pret* & *pp.* of *pluck*: an irregular form. Pulled; plucked.

The gates of the town he hath up plighted, And on his back ycarried hem hath he. *Chaucer.*

Plighter (plīt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which plights or engages. *Shak.*

Plim † (plīm), *v. i.* [Perhaps allied to *plump*.] To swell. *Grose.*

Plinth (plīnth), *n.* [Gr. *plinthos*, a brick or tile; L. *plinthus*.] In *arch.* a flat square

member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column; the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order. — *Plinth of a statue* is a base, flat, round, or square. — *Plinth of a wall*, the plain projecting band at the bottom of a wall. In classical and Gothic buildings the plinth is sometimes divided into two or more gradations.

Pliocene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch. The tertiary series Sir C. Lyell divided into four principal groups, namely, the *Eocene*, the *Miocene*, the *Oligocene*, and the *Neogene* *Pliocene* or *Pleistocene*, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil recent species. (See *MIocene*, *EOCENE*.) The newer pliocene, the latest of the four, contains from 90 to 95 per cent of recent fossils; the older pliocene contains from 35 to 50 per cent of recent fossils. The newer pliocene period is that which immediately preceded the recent era; the older pliocene period, or the crag period, is that which intervened between the miocene and the newer pliocene. The newer pliocene formations occur in Sicily and Tuscany; the older pliocene at Nice, Perpignan, Norfolk, Suffolk, and near Sienna.

Pliohippus (plī'ō-hīp'pus), *n.* [From *plio*, for *pliocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidae, occurring in the pliocene or latest tertiary epochs of North America. The pliohippus was about the size of an ass.

Pliopithecus (plī'ō-pīth-ē'thus), *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *pīthēkos*, an ape.] In *geol.* an extinct ape, the remains of which are found in the miocene deposits of the south of France, having a resemblance to the tailed monkeys of South America.

Pliosaur (plī'ō-sā'srus), *n.* Same as *Pleiosaurus*.

Pliable (plī'ski), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *plus que*, more than (can be tolerated, or the like).] A mischievous trick; also used in the sense of plight, condition. [Scotch.]

Plite, *v. t.* To plait; to fold. *Chaucer.*

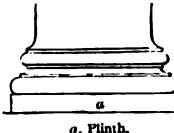
Plite, *n.* Plight; condition; form. *Chaucer.*

Plitt (plīt), *n.* An instrument of punishment used in Russia, resembling the knout.

North Brit. Rev.



Plicate Leaf—*Alche. mulla vulgaris*.



a. Plinth.

Floc (flok), *n.* A mixture of hair and tar (or covering a ship's bottom). *Simmonds.*
Flocaria (plo-ah-ré-a), *n.* [Or *pluma*, something woven or plaited, *plait*, to weave.] A genus of algae, of the order or sub-order *Ceramium*. *P. helminthosorum* is the *Ceramium* moss of the ships, once of some reputation as a vermifuge. *P. caudata*, or *Cyrtus* moss, is used to a considerable extent as an article of food in the East.

Floccina (plo-ah-flo), *n.* *pl.* The wren-warbler, a sub-family of *Pringillidae*.

Floccus (plo-ah-oo), *n.* [From *Gr. plōō*, to weave.] A genus of birds containing a number of species commonly known as wren-warblers.

Flood (plod), *v. t.* *pret. & pp. plodded, plodding.* [Comp. *Free E. plod*, to wade, *plunge*, to walk through mud or water. *flu. plodder*, to dabble in water. *Don. plodder*, mire, *Ir* and *Gael. plod*, *plodach*, a puddle; the word is probably of Celtic origin, the primary sense being to walk laboriously and painfully, as through mire.] 1 To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence. 'Safest plod' is the old ground upon. *Shaks.*

*Selected his own glow
The patient plodder plods. Southey.*

2 To study dully but with steady diligence. 'He ruminated without plodding long.' *Swift.*

3 To tell, to drudge, to mull.

*For that I have led by my majesty
And plodded this a man for warring days. Shaks.*

Plodder (plo-ah-er), *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.

*Shaks. have contented plodders every man,
Have been contrary from children's heads. Shaks.*

Flooding (plo-ah-ing), *p* and *a.* Given to plod as work with slow and patient diligence. 'patiently laborious', *as*, a man of plodding habits. 'home staid, plodding, money-loving right.' *Young.*

A plodding diligence belongs in summer to our journey's end, that is, a tedious way of advancing by short.

Floodingly (plo-ah-ing-ly), *adv.* In a plodding manner, industriously; diligently, drudgingly.

Plunge (plon), *v. t.* [A form of *plung*.] To cleanse, as open sewers, by stirring up the mud at the bottom with a long pole as the tide in a tidal river is going down, so that both water and mud flow into the river. *Plunging* is opposed to *flushing*, which is the mode of cleansing covered sewers. *Webster.*

Plonges (plon-ah), *n.* [Comp. *plon*, to plunge.] A kind of superior slope of a parapet.

Plong (plon), *v. t.* [From sound.] To fall or plunge into water. *See Goodell. [Valer].*

Plot (plot), *n.* [A *lat. plot* a spot of ground, later a spot upon something. *Plot* is another form.] 1 To its sense of scheme stands related to *plot*, a piece of ground, exactly as *plan*, a scheme, does to *plan*, a design drawn on a flat surface. *Plot* may have received the bad element in its meaning through the influence of *complot*, a conspiracy, of which, however, it is not necessarily an abbreviation.] 1 A plot or small extent of ground of a well-defined shape, as a garden plot. 'A division plot of fertile land.' *Spenser.* 'Level plots of crowned hills.' *Spenser.* Also in a wider sense. This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England! *Shaks.* - 2 A scheme or system devised. 'A purposed plot of government.' *Spenser.* - 3 In our, a plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper. 4 A scheme, stratagem, or plan, usually a mischievous one, a secret project; an intrigue, a conspiracy.

*O think what serious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal periods! Addison.*

5 The story of a play poem, novel, or romance, comprising a compilation of incidents which are at least mediated by unimportant means, the intrigues.

If the plot or intrigue were to natural, and such as necessary from the subject, the ending up of the plot must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Page.*

6 Contrivance, deep reach of thought, ability to plot. 'A man of much plot.' *Shaks.* *J. Denham.* - *Irish.* Intrigue, stratagem, conspiracy, cabal, combination, contrivance.

Plot (plot), *v. t.* *pret. & pp. plotted, plotting.* 1 To make a plan of, to draw or lay down on paper after a survey, showing the several observed angles and lines with their measured dimensions. - 2 To plan; to de-

vise; to contrive. 'Plotting an unprofitable crime.' *Dryden.*

Plot (plot), *v. t.* 1 To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it, to conspire. The wicked *plotted* against the just. *Ps. xix. 12.*

2 To conspire a plan, to scheme.

The prince did *plot* to be securely gone. *Shaks.*

Plot (plot), *v. t.* [Comp. *Gael. plodach*, to warm, parboiling.] To scald, to make any liquid scalding hot; to steep in very hot water. [Scottish.]

Plotful (plot-ful), *a.* Abounding with plots.

Plotinist (plo-i-nist), *n.* A disciple of *Plotinus*, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of the third century A.D., who taught that the human soul emanates from the Divine Being to whom it is reunited, if good and pure, at death. If not sufficiently purified, however, during life, it entered into such animals, and even plants, as it had a liking to.

Plot-proof (plot-pruf), *a.* Proof against plots, not to be hurt by a plot or plots.

The basket being
In quite beyond mine arm, out of the reach
And level of my bow, *plot-proof*. *Shaks.*

Plotter (plot-er), *n.* One who plots or contrives, a contriver, a conspirator.

Plotula (plot-u), *n.* [See *Plot*, to scald.] A sort of milled wine. [Scottish.]

Get us a jug of milled wine-*plotter*, as you call it. *See IV. Scott.*

Plotting-scale (plot-ing-shal), *n.* A scale used in setting out the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated ivory scales, one of which is perforated nearly its whole length by a dovetail-shaped groove, for the reception of a sliding piece. The second scale is attached to this sliding piece, and moves along with it, the edge of the second scale being always at right angles to the edge of the first. By this means the rectangular co-ordinates of a point are measured at once on the scales, or the position of the point laid down on the plan.

Plotus (plo-tus), *n.* [Or *plotus*, flowing, from *plot*, to fall.] A genus of web-footed birds of the family *Falconidae*, and resembling the gulls in appearance, the *darvula*. *See Darwin.*

Plough (plou), *n.* [Icel. *plipr*, *Don. ploug*, *plow*, *O. Fris. plod*, *D. pling*, *O. plug*. This word is not found in *A. Sax.*, nor does it occur in the older Icelandic writings or in Gothic. It is found in the other Teutonic languages, but like other words beginning with *p* was probably borrowed, though the source is not clear. The *A. Sax.* word for plough was *sulh* (still provincial in the forms *cull*, *culow*), the *O. N.* *arlar* (from root of *Ir. ar*, *L. ara*, to plough).] 1 An implement drawn by animal or steam power, by which the surface of the soil is cut into longitudinal slices, and successively raised up and turned over. The object of the operation is to expose a new surface to the action of the air, and to render the soil fit for receiving the seed or harrowing, or for other operations of agriculture. *Ploughs* drawn by horses or oxen are of two kinds: those without wheels, commonly called *unwheeled*, and those with one or more wheels, called *wheeled-ploughs*. The essential parts of both kinds of plough are the beam, by which it is drawn, the stiles or handles, by which the ploughman guides it; the coulter, fixed into the beam, by which the fur-

Balance-ploughs are ploughs in which two sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to an iron frame moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the *balance-plough* can be used without turning, the one part of the frame being raised out of the ground when moving in one direction, and the other when moving in the opposite. It is the front of the frame, or that farthest from where the driver sits, which is elevated, the ploughing apparatus connected with the after part being inserted and doing the work. *Balance-ploughs* are used in steam ploughing. Generally two, three, or four sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to either extremity, so that two, three, or four furrows are made at once. *Steam ploughs* on various principles have been introduced into Britain. Some are driven by one engine remaining stationary on the headland, which winds an endless rope (generally of wire) passing round pulleys attached to an apparatus called the anchor, fixed at the opposite headland, and round a drum connected with the engine itself. Others are driven by two engines, one at either headland, thus separating the anchor. As steam-ploughing apparatus are usually beyond both the means and requirements of single farmers, companies have been formed at various places for hiring them out. - 2 *Ply* (ply) culture of the earth, agriculture. *Johnson.* 3 Name of various tools as, (a) a joiner's instrument for grooving. *See PLANE.* (b) In *slaid mow*, an instrument for cutting the finishing parts of the pile or nap of a fustian. (c) An instrument used for cutting and smoothing the edges of books preparatory to binding or gilding. - *See PLUGH.* an instrument used in the United States of America for cutting ice into portions suitable for storing and for sale. - *The Plough*, the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; Charles's Wain. *To put one's hand to the plough*, (*Ag.*) to begin a task, to undertake an undertaking.

Plough (plou), *v. t.* 1 To till and turn up with a plough, as, to plough the ground for wheat, to plough it into ridges. - 2 To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in, to furrow; to run through, as in sailing.

*Let pasture Oxen plough thy stumps up
With her prepared snail. Shaks.*

With speed we plough'd the weary wave. *Pope.*

- *To plough in*, to cover by ploughing; as, to plough in wheat. - *To plough up* or *out*, to turn out of the ground by ploughing.

Plough (plou), *v. t.* To turn up the soil with a plough.

We thus plough'd the shall plough to keep.

Plough (plou), *v. t.* (A corruption of *pluck*.) 1 To reject, as a candidate at an examination for a degree and the like; to pluck. [University slang.]

I have been cramming for months, and now I am in two rows at Henry; and that rather puts the snail on reading and Geography. *See* *plough* and *pluck* to my choice of being ploughed for snails. What does it all mean? I required nothing, 'ploughing' and the snail and *ploughed*. 'Oh, the ploughing' is really too deep for me, but *ploughed* in the *or* *under* has been ploughed. *Charles Reilly.*

Ploughable (plo-ah-ble), *a.* Capable of being ploughed, arable.

Plough-claim (plo-ah-claim), *n.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

Plough-hots (plo-ah-hot), *n.* In *Eng. law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

Ploughboy (plo-ah-boy), *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing, a rustic boy; an ignorant country fellow.

Plougher (plo-ah-er), *n.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator.

Plough-gang (plo-ah-gang), *n.* *plough-gang*, *plough-gang*, *n.* A gang of men as can be properly fitted by one plough, which, according to some, is 12 acres Scotch, but it is variously estimated. *Jamieson* says that in his day in *Fife* a *plough-gang* or *plough-gang* was understood to include about 40 acres Scotch. An act regulated by various acts of Parliament for conversion of statute labour, it is held to mean 30 Scotch acres, or £70 of rental. A plough-gate of land is the property qualification to hunt under the game laws [Scottish.]

They were exempt from the tithes, and would themselves cultivate their plough-gates without paying it an obligation. *Scottish.*

Plough-head (plow'hed), *n.* The draught at the end of a plough-beam.
Plough-iron (plow'ir-tn), *n.* The coulters of a plough. *Shak.*
Plough-land (plow'land), *n.* 1. Land that is ploughed or suitable for tillage, tillage ground. — 2. As much land as a team of horses can plough in a year; a hide of land, a carucate. *Boyd.*
Ploughman (plow'man), *n.* One that ploughs or holds a plough, a farm labourer who is or may be engaged in ploughing.

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldier by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the ploughman by dry. *Sir W. Temple.*

— **Ploughman's spikenard**, a British plant of the genus *Conium*, the *C. squarrosum*. It is a soft and downy plant, with dull yellow flowers, and grows in mountains, meadows, and pastures. *See CONIUM.*

Plough-Monday (plow-mon'day), *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labours of the plough usually began in former times. On this Monday ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

Plough-Monday next, after the twelfth tide is past, Sets out with the plough, the worst husband in last. *Parker.*

Ploughshare (plow'shar), *n.* The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mould-board, which turns it over.

Plough-shoe (plow'sho), *n.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it penetrating the soil.

Plough-silver (plow-sil-ver), *n.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands.

Plough-sock (plow'sok), *n.* Same as *Ploughshare*. *Sir W. Scott. [Scottish.]*

Plough-staff (plow'staf), *n.* A kind of paddle to clear the coulters and share of a plough when choked up with earth or weeds: called in Scotland a *pebble*.

Plough-tail (plow'tail), *n.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

Plough-wright (plow'writ), *n.* A tradesman who makes and repairs ploughs.

Plout-net, **Post-net** (plout'net, post'net), *n.* A small stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.

Plover (plow'er), *n.* (O Fr *pluvier*, Fr *pluvier*, lit. the rain bird, from L. *pluvius*, rain, *pluvio*, to rain.) 1. The common name of several species of gallinaceous birds belonging to the genus *Charadrius*, family *Charadriidae*, section *Fringilliformes*. They inhabit all parts of the world, traversing temperate climates in the spring and autumn. They are gregarious,

and are generally seen in meadows, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-shore. The golden plover (*Charadrius plumbeus*) is abundant in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, the dotterel plover (*C. morinellus*) is common in various parts of Great Britain, the ring plover (*C. or Argus*), the Kentish plover (*C. cantianus*) is a frequenter of shingle beaches. — 2. A loose woman, otherwise called a *Quail*.

Here will be Zephel Edgworth, and three or four other gallants at night, and I'll neither plover nor quail for them, persuade this. *Ben Jonson.*

Plow (plow), *n.* A plough (which see).
Play (plai), *n.* [Abbrev. of *employment*.] Employment, a harmless frolic; a merry-meeting. *Scottish.*
Playe (plai-yä), *n.* (O Fr *plouer*, to bend, *See PLY*.) In her, bowed and bent.
Pluck (pluk), *s. l.* (A Sax. *pluccan*, D. and L.G. *plücken*, Dan. *plukke*, Icel. *plukka*, G. *plücken*, perhaps borrowed by the Teutonic tongues from the Low Latin or

Romance; comp. It. *pluccare*, to pick grapes; Fr. *plucher*, to pick out; Fr. dial. *plucher*, to gather.) 1. To gather; to pick; to cull, as berries or flowers. 'I'll pluck thee berries.' *Shak.* 'Pluck a white rose.' *Shak.* 'To pluck the flower in season.' *Tennyson.* 'And plucked the ripened ears.' *Tennyson.* 2. To pull with sudden force or effort, to tug; to twitch; to tear. 'Pluck'd dead lions by the beard.' *Shak.* 'To pluck him headlong from the throne.' *Shak.* 'Devils pluck'd my sleeve.' *Tennyson.*

They pluck the feathers from the breast. *Job xiv. 9.*

3. To pull or draw, literally or figuratively. 'To pluck his indignation on thy head.' *Shak.* 'Plucks comfort from his looks.' *Shak.* 4. To strip by plucking, especially to strip feathers from; as, to pluck a fowl. 'Since I plucked geese.' *Shak.*

Why hast thou then hooded down her hedges, so that all they which pass by the way do pluck her? *Ps. lxxv. 12.*

5. To reject, after a university or other examination, from not coming up to the required standard.

James acquired the inestimable patch, which is gained by living in a fast set at a small college, and contracting debt, and being run over, and being plucked. *Thackeray.*

— To pluck away, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.

He shall pluck a way his crop with his feathers. *Lav. l. 1. 1.*

— To pluck off, to descend in regard to rank or title; to descend lower.

Pluck off a little.

I would not be a young count in your way. *Shak.*

— To pluck up, to tear up by the roots, or from the foundation, to eradicate, to exterminate; to destroy, as, to pluck up a plant, to pluck up a nation. *Jer. xli. 17.* — To pluck up a heart or spirit, to animate or resume courage. *Shak.*

Pluck (pluk), *n.* (Comp. Gael. and Ir. *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch. With the use of the word in its figurative sense compare a hold heart a lily-flowered rascal, a man of another luxury bowls of compassion, &c.) 1. The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butchers' market. — 2. Courage, spirit, resolution in the face of difficulties. 'Decay of English spirit, decay of many pluck.' *Thackeray. [Colloq.]*

If there's a pluck of a man among you three, you'll help me. *Dickens.*

Pluck (pluk), *n.* Same as *Noble* (a fish).

Plucker (pluk'er), *n.* One who or that which plucks. 'Thou settler up and plucker down of kings.' *Shak.*

Pluckily (pluk'i-li), *adv.* In a plucky manner, spiritedly. *[Colloq.]*

'No, said Frank, pluckily, as he put his horse into a faster trot. *Trollope.*

Pluckless (pluk'less), *a.* Without pluck; faint-hearted. *[Colloq.]*

Plucky (pluk'i), *a.* Spirited; mettlesome; courageous. *Thackeray. [Colloq.]*

Puff (puf), *s. l.* To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs, to set fire to gunpowder, to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair. *[Scottish.]*

Puff (puf), *n.* A puff, a small quantity of dry gunpowder set on fire, hair-dressers' powder-puff. *[Scottish.]*

The great took his head, and he went out of the world like a puff of powder. *Galt.*

Puffy (pu'fi), *a.* [Onomatopoeic.] Puffy; fleshy; blown up. 'Light puffy hair.' *Albert Smith.*

A good-looking fellow—a thought too puffy perhaps, and more than a thought too swaggering. *Low.*

Plug (plug), *n.* (D. *plug*, L.G. *plug*, *plugg*, *plugged*, a bung, a peg, *See PLUGG*, a peg, G. *pluck*, *plug*, *peg*, probably from the Celtic ultimately, W. *pluc*, a hinc, a plug, Gael. *pluc*, a club, a plug, a block.) 1. Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole, a stopple. — 2. A piece of wood driven horizontally into a wall, its end being then mown away flush with the wall to afford a hold for the nailing up of dressings, &c. — 3. As much tobacco as is chewed at once, a chew, a quid. In the United States, a flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses. — 4. The little mass of substance used by a dentist to stop decayed teeth. — 5. In mining, a core used in blasting. It is made of iron. — 6. A gentleman's silk or dress hat. [Vulgar.] — *Plug and feather*, a mode of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the *plug*, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called *feathers*, which are driven into holes pre-

viously drilled into the rock for the purpose, and thus forcibly split it.

Plug (plug), *s. l.* pret. & pp. *plugged*; *pp. plugging*. To stop with a plug, to make tight by stopping a hole, as, to plug a decayed tooth, to plug a wound with a clasp of lint to arrest bleeding. *Dunglison.*

Plug-centre-bit (plug-sen-tär-bit), *n.* A modified form of the ordinary centre-bit, in which the centre-point or pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical counter-sink around the same, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw-bolt.

Plugg (plug'er), *n.* One who or that which plugs, specifically, a dentist's instrument of various forms for driving and packing a filling material into a hole in a carious tooth. *E. H. Knight.*

Plug-rod (plug'rod), *n.* The air-pump rod of a Cornish engine.

Plum (plum), *n.* (A. Sax. *plume*; L.G. *plume*, *plumma*, O.G. *plūma*, *plūma*, *prume*, Mod. G. *plume*, from L.L. *prunus* (Fr. *prune*), from L. *prunum*, a plum, from *prunus*—Gr. *prunus*, for *prunus*, the plum tree.) 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus* and the nat. order *Rosaceae*, also, the tree itself, usually called *plum-tree*. About a dozen species are known, all inhabiting the north temperate regions of the globe. They are small trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and white flowers, either solitary, or arranged in fascicles in the axils of the old leaves. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures and including a kernel. When dried it is served up at table at dessert under the name of *prunes*. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known, and the species which is generally considered to have given rise to these is the *Prunus domestica*. — 2. A grape dried in the sun, a raisin. — 3. The sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally, sometimes a person possessing such a sum. *[Colloq.]*

Dick hath done the nut; He'll swell my fifty thousand to a plum. *Agnes.*

4. A kind of play.

Plumage (plum'aj), *n.* (Fr. *plum*, from *plume*, a feather.) The feathers that cover a bird.

With the falcon, sleeping from above, Smell with her varying plumage, spare the dove. *Keats.*

Plumasserie (plū-mar-si-ri), *n.* (Fr. *plumasserie*.) A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

Plumassier (plū-mar-si-er), *n.* (Fr.) One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

Plumb (plum), *n.* An old spelling of *Plum*. *Steel.*

Plumb (plum), *n.* (Fr. *plomb* from L. *plumbum*, lead.) A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain when walls, &c., are perpendicular, a plummet. [Rarely used except in composition.]

Plumb (plum), *a.* Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular, as, the post of the house or the wall is plumb.

Plumb (plum), *adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

They do not fall plumb down, but decline a little from the perpendicular. *Arncliffe.*

Plumb (plum), *s. l.* 1. To adjust by a plumb-line, to set in a perpendicular direction, as, to plumb a building or a wall. — 2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water. [Rare.] Hence 3. To ascertain the measure, dimensions, capacity of, or the like; to test.

He did not attempt to plumb his intellect. *L. E. Lynn.*

Plumbagium, **Plumbagium** (plū-ba-gi-um, plū-ba-gi-um), *n.* (L. *plumbago*, leadwort, from *plumbum*, a diatom in the eyes it was supposed to cure.) A nat. order of exogens, consisting of (chiefly maritime) herbs, somewhat shrubby below, with alternate leaves, and regular pentamerous, often blue or pink flowers, with a plaited calyx, stamens opposite the petals or corolla-lobes, and a free one-celled ovary, with a solitary ovule hanging from a long cord which rises from the base of the cell. As garden plants, nearly the whole of the order is much prized for beauty, particularly the *Malvaceae*. The common Thrift or sea-plink (*Armeria maritima*), with grass-like leaves and heads of bright pink flowers,

is a familiar example of this order. See **FLUMBERGEOUS**.

Flumbergious (plum-bu'j-ous), a. Resembling flumberg, consisting of or containing flumberg, or partaking of its properties.

Flumberg (plum-bu'j), n. [L. from flumber, lead.] 1. Another name for **Graphite**. See **GRAPHITE**. 2. A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Flumbergaceae (which see). It consists of perennial herbs or undershrubs, with pretty blue, white, or rose coloured flowers in spikes at the ends of the branches. *P. europaeum* is employed by beggars to raise alms upon their bodies to excite pity. Its root contains a peculiar fat which gives to the skin a lead-gray colour, whence the plant has been called *leadwort*. *P. scandens* is remarkably acrid, and on this account is called *herbe du diable*, or the devil's herb, in St. Domingo.

Flumb-bob (plum-bob'), n. The conoid-shaped metal bob or weight attached to the end of the plumb-line or plummet.

Flumberg (plum-bu'j), n. [L. flumberg, lead.] 1. Consisting of lead, resembling lead. — 2. Dull, heavy; stupid. *Hepton*.

Flumber (plum-br'), n. (From plumb, comp. *Fl. plumbica*, a plumber.) 1. One who plumbs. — 2. One who works in lead, especially, one who fits up lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of gas and water, covers the roofs of buildings with sheets of lead, &c.

Flumber-block (plum-br'-blook), n. A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal also called a *Flumber-block*. It is adapted for being bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is usually furnished with brass bearings for diminishing the friction of the shaft, and a movable cover secured by bolts for tightening the bearings as they wear. Written also *Flumber-block*.



Flumbery, **Flummery** (plum-br'-i), n. 1. Works in lead; manufacture of lead; the place where plumbing is carried on. — 2. The business of a plumber.

Flumbic (plum-bik'), a. Pertaining to lead; derived from lead, as *plumbic acid*.

Flumbergous (plum-bu'j-ous), a. [L. flumberg, lead, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing lead.

Flumbering (plum-bring'), n. 1. The art of cutting and working in lead, and applying it to various purposes connected with buildings, as in roofs, windows, pipes, &c. — 2. The art or process of ascertaining the depth of anything, specifically in mining, the operation of sounding or searching among mines. — 3. Lead pipes and other apparatus used for conveying water through a building.

Flumb-line (plum-bline'), n. 1. A cord or line having a metal bob or weight attached to one end, used to determine a perpendicular. — 2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the centre of gravity in the earth. See **FLUMBER**, **FLUMBER-RULE**.

Flumbergous (plum-bu'j-ous), n. Same as *Flumbergous*.

Flumbergous (plum-bu'j-ous), n. Broth containing plumb or raisins.

Flumber-rule (plum-br'-ul), n. A narrow board with parallel edges having a straight line drawn through the middle, and a string carrying a metal weight attached at the upper end of the line. It is used by masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., for determining a perpendicular.

Flumberum (plum-bum'), n. [L.] Lead.

Flumber-cake (plum-bu'k'), n. Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

Flumber (plum-br'), n. [Fr. from *pluma*, the downy part of a feather, a small soft feather; cogn. *Armor plis*, *plum*, *plumage*, *Skv. plu*, to swim, to fly, to sail in the air.] 1. The feather of a bird, particularly a large or conspicuous feather. — 2. A feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament, particularly an ostrich's feather, anything resembling or worn as such an ornament. 'His high plume that nodded o'er his head.' *Dryden*. — 3. A token of honour, prize of contest. 'Ambitions to win from his name plume.' *Milton*. — 4. In bot. the ascending scaly part of the corolla or heart of a seed. See **FLUMULE**.

Plume (plum), v.t. pret. & pp. *plumed*; ppr. *pluming*. 1. To pluck and adjust the plumes or feathers of.

Plumes must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on short and plume themselves. *Mortimer*.

2. To strip of feathers; to strip.

Such animals as feed upon flesh devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to plume them. *Ray*.

They stick out to say that the king cannot do to plume the nobility and people to further himself. *Boiss*.

3. To act as a plume. [Rare.]

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest His feathers plumed. *Milton*.

4. To adorn with feathers or plumes; to feather. 'All plumed and plumed in their tartan array.' *Campbell*.

This bird was hatched in the month of June, came very fully plumed in the month of June. *Ap. Hall*.

5. To pride, to value; to boast. Used reflexively; as, he *plumes himself* on his skill or his prowess.

Can anything in nature induce a man to pride and plume himself in his deficiencies? *South*.

Plume-alum (plum'al-um), n. A kind of asbestos, feathery or fibrous alum.

Plumaleum (plum'al-um), n. Without feathers or plumes. 'The bird's transparent, plumaleum wings.' *Baillie*.

Plumaleum (plum'al-um), n. 1. A small plume. 'When rosy plumaleum tuft the lark.' *Tennyson*. — 2. In bot. a little plumule.

Plume-maker (plum-mak-er), n. A feather-dresser; a manufacturer of funeral plumes.

Plume-plucked (plum-pluk't), a. Stripped of a plume; hence, *plum-plucked*; brought down. 'Plume-plucked Richard.' *Shak.*

Plumery (plum-er-i), n. Plumes collectively, a mass of plumes.

Plumes or dishevels

Glimmering with gold and scarlet plumery. *Southey*.

Plumiferous (plum-if-er-us), a. [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *fero*, to want.] Feathered, having feathers. *Baillie*.

Plumiform (plum-if-orm), a. [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a plume or feather.

Plumiped (plum-if-ped), n. [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *pes*, pedis, a foot.] A bird that has feathers on its feet.

Plumiped (plum-if-ped), a. Having feet covered with feathers.

Plumist (plum-if-st), n. A dealer in or maker-up of feathers for plumes. *Heaton*.

Plumist (plum-if-st), n. Same as *Plumber*.

Plumber-block (plum-br'-blook), n. Same as *Plumber-block*.

Plumber's-pill (plum-br'-pil), n. The compound calomel pill of the Pharmacopoeia.

Plummet (plum-met), n. [For *plumbet*, from *plumb*, O. Fr. *plumbet*, Mod. Fr. *plombet*, from *plumb*, L. a piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

I've took him deeper than a *plumbet* sounded. *Shak.*

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c., in adjusting sections to a perpendicular line. The terms *plumbet*, *plumb-line*, and *plumb-rule*, are often used synonymously. — 3. Any weight. 'Counterpoised by a plummet fastened about the pulley.' *By. Wilkins*. — 4. A piece of lead formerly used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

Plumbing (plum-ing'), n. In mining, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

Plumose (plu'm-ous), a. [L. *plumoseus*, from *pluma*, a feather.] 1. Feathered, resembling feathers. 2. In bot. a *plumose bristle* is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. A *plumose paprus* is composed of feathery hairs.

Plumosity (plu-moos-i-ti), n. The state of being plumose.

Plumous (plu'm-ous), a. Same as *Plumose*.

Plumpy (plum-pi), a. [Allied to *D. plump*, unwieldy, bulky; *G. Dan.* and *Sw.* *plump*, clumsy, massive, coarse, from a verbal root seen in *R. plis*, to swell. According to Wedgwood from the verb *plump*, which he regards as imitative of the noise made by a heavy body falling into water, *G. plumpen*, to fall like a stone in the water, *G. plump*, to plump, to plump, to plump.] 1. Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat or stout in person; fleshy, chubby; as, a

plump boy; a *plump habit of body*. *Sir R. L. Stevenson*. 'Banish plump Jack.' *Shak.*

2. Having a full skin, turgid; distended. 'Sows his plump seed.' *Parsons*.

The Cock was of a larger egg Than modern poultry drop. Stopt forward on a former leg And crummed a plumper crop. *Tennyson*.

3. Blunt; uncurved; unqualified; downright; as, a *plump lie*. *Wright*.

Plump (plump), n. 1. A knot; a obtuse; a clump; a number of persons, animals, or things closely united or standing together. 'A plump of trees.' *Sundye*.

A plump of foot behind thee the sea on high. *Dryden*.

He looks abroad, and then appears O'er Horatius' head a plump of speech. *Southey*.

Southey a plump gray. *See Mr. Scott*.

2. A sudden heavy downfall of rain. 'The thunder-plump that drookit me to the skin.' *Galt*. [Scottish.]

Plump (plump), v.t. [From the adjective.] 1. To make plump, full, or distended; to extend to fulness, to dilate, to fatten.

The particles of air expanding themselves, plump out the sides of the bladder. *Boyle*.

A wedding at our house will plump us up with good cheer. *Sir R. L. Stevenson*.

3. To cause to fall suddenly and heavily; as, to plump a stone into water. — To *plump* a coin. See **FLUMPER**.

Plump (plump), v.i. [See the adjective.] But comp. also *plumb*, to fall plumb.] 1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter, to fall suddenly or at once. 'Dulcinea plumps into a chair.' *Steele*. — 2. To grow plump; to enlarge to fulness; to be swelled. — 3. To give only one vote when more than one candidate are to be elected. See **FLUMPER**.

Plump (plump), adv. At once or with a sudden heavy fall, suddenly, heavily. 'He must fall plump.' *Southey*. & *Fl.*

Plump-armed (plump-arm'd), a. Having plump, well rounded or fat arms. 'A plump-armed ocellerone.' *Tennyson*.

Plumper (plump-er), n. 1. One who or that which plumps, (s) something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; anything intended to swell out something else.

The delectable her plumpers draw, That serve to fill her better jaws. *Swift*.

(b) In parliamentary and other elections, a vote given to one candidate when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number to be elected. Thus, in a parliamentary election, if there be more seats vacant than one for a voter chooses candidates, he which is then given such a vote, is then called a *plumper*.

1. Having a

2. Is containing

3. Is; roundly; a thing plump-

The state or as of skin, dis-plumpness of it.

These cotton plumes supply the defect of plumpness in the eye. *Sir R. L. Stevenson*.

Plum-porridge (plum-por-ij), n. Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

Plum-pudding (plum-pud-ing), n. Pudding containing raisins or currants.

Plum-pudding-stone (plum-pud-ing-ston), n. In geol. a term now loosely applied to any conglomerate. Originally the term was restricted to a conglomerate of flint pebbles, from sections of the stone presenting some resemblance to slices of a plum pudding.

Plumpy (plump-i), a. Plump; fat; jolly. 'Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eye.' *Shak.*

Plum-tree (plum-tri), n. A tree that produces plums. See **PLUM**.

Plumule (plum-ul), n. [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, a feather.] In bot. the growing point of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle, and at the base of the cotyledons, by which it is protected when young. It is the rudiment of the future stem of a plant. In plants generally it is scarcely



P. Plumule.

Plough-head (plow'head). *n.* The draught-iron at the end of a plough-beam.
Plough-iron (plow'iron). *n.* The coulters of a plough. *Shak.*
Plough-land (plow'land). *n.* 1 Land that is ploughed or suitable for tillage, tillage ground. — 2 As much land as a team of horses can plough in a year; a hide of land, a carucate. *Bailey.*
Ploughman (plow'man). *n.* One that ploughs or holds a plough, a farm labourer who is or may be engaged in ploughing.

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the ploughman by dry. *See W. Temple.*

— **Ploughman's spoonward**, a British plant of the genus *Coryza*, the *C. squarrosa*. It is a soft and downy plant, with dull yellow flowers, and grows in mountains, meadows, and pastures. *See CORYZA.*

Plough-Monday (plow'mon'day). *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labours of the plough usually began in former times. On this Monday ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

Plough-Monday *verb*, after the twelfth tide is past, this out with the plough, the worst husband in last. *See W. Temple.*

Ploughshare (plow'shar). *n.* The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mould-board, which turns it over.

Plough-shoe (plow'sho). *n.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it penetrating the soil.

Plough-silver (plow'all-ver). *n.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands.

Plough-sock (plow'sok). *n.* Same as *Ploughshare*. *See W. Temple.*

Plough-staff (plow'staf). *n.* A kind of paddle to clear the coulters and share of a plough when choked up with earth or weeds, called in Scotland a *peidle*.

Plough-tail (plow'tail). *n.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

Plough-wright (plow'rit). *n.* A tradesman who makes and repairs ploughs.

Plout-net *Plout-net* (plow'net, plout'net). *n.* A small stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.

Pluvier (pluv'ier). *n.* [O Fr *pluvier*, Fr *pluvier*, lit the rain bird, from L. *pluvius*, rain; *pluvius*, to rain.] 1 The common name of several species of gallinularian birds belonging to the genus *Charadrius*, family *Charadriidae*, section *Pelecani*. They inhabit all parts of the world, traversing temperate climates in the spring and autumn. They are gregarious,

Romance; some, it is, pluvier, to pick grapes, Fr *pluvier*, to pick out, Fr *pluvier*, to gather, to gather, to pick; to cull, as berries or flowers. 'I'll pick thee berries.' *Shak.* 'Pick a white rose.' *Shak.* 'To pick the flower in season.' *Templeton.* And plucked the ripened ears. *Templeton.* 2 To pull with sudden force or effort, to tug, to twitch, to tear. 'Plucked dead lions by the beard.' *Shak.* 'To pluck him headlong from the throne.' *Shak.* 'Devils pluck'd my sleeve.' *Templeton.*

They pluck the feathers from the breast. *Job xiv 9.*

3 To pull or draw, literally or figuratively. 'To pluck his indignation on thy head.' *Shak.* 'Pluck comfort from his looks.' *Shak.* — 4 To strip by plucking, especially to strip feathers from; as, to pluck a fowl. 'Since I plucked geese.' *Shak.*

Why hast thou then broken down her hedge, so that all they which pass by the way do pluck her? *Ps. lxxv 12.*

5 To reject, after a university or other examination, from not coming up to the required standard.

James acquired the inestimable polish, which is gained by living in a fast set at a small college, and contracting debt, and being ridiculed, and being plucked. *Thackeray.*

— To pluck away, to pull away, or to separate by pulling, to tear away.

He shall pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Lev. i 16.*

— To pluck off, to descend in regard to rank or title; to descend lower.

I would not be a young count in your way. *Shak.*

— To pluck up, to tear up by the roots, or from the foundation, to eradicate, to exterminate, to destroy, as, to pluck up a plant, to pluck up a nation. *Jer. xl 17.* — To pluck up a heart or spirit, to assume or resume courage. *Shak.*

Pluck (pink). *n.* [Comp. Gael. and Ir *plua*, a lump, a knot, a bunch. With the use of the word in its figurative sense compare a bold heart, a fly-fisher's rascal, a man of another hairy bowels of compassion, &c.] 1 The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butchers' market. — 2 Courage, spirit, resolution in the face of difficulties. 'Decay of English spirit, decay of manly pluck.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

If there's the pluck of a man among you three, you'll help me. *Dickens.*

Pluck (pink). *n.* Same as *Noble* (a fish).

Plucker (pink'er). *n.* One who or that which plucks. 'Thou setter up and plucker down of kings.' *Shak.*

Pluckily (pink'li). *adv.* In a plucky manner, spiritedly. [Colloq.]

'No,' said Frank, pluckily, as he put his hands into a basket. *Twain.*

Pluckless (pink'less). *n.* Without pluck; faint-hearted. [Colloq.]

Plucky (pink'i). *n.* Spirited; mettlesome; courageous. *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Plug (pluf). *v. t.* To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs, to set fire to gunpowder, to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair. [Scottish.]

Pluff (pluf). *n.* A puff, a small quantity of dry gunpowder set on fire; hair-dresser's powder-puff. [Scottish.]

The goat took his head, and he went out of the world like a pluff of powder. *Gail.*

Pluffy (pluf'i). *n.* [Onomatopoeic.] Fluffy; sabby. blown up. 'Light pluffy hair.' *Albert Smith.*

A good-looking fellow—a thought too pluffy, perhaps, and more than a thought too swaggering. *Lower.*

Plug (plug). *n.* [D *plug*, L.G. *pluak*, *plugga*, *plugga*, a bung, a peg, *Rw. plug*, a peg; O *pluok*, *plug*, *per*, probably from the Celtic ultimately, W. *pluo*, a block, a plug. Gael. *plua*, a club, a plug, a block.] 1 Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole, a stopple. — 2 A piece of wood driven horizontally into a wall, its end being then sawn away flush with the wall to afford a hold for the nailing up of dressings, &c. — 3 As much tobacco as is chewed at once, a chew, a quid. In the United States, a flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses. — 4 The little mass of substance used by a dentist to stop decayed teeth. 5 In mining, a core used in blasting. It is made of iron. — 6 A gentleman's silk or dress hat. [Vulgar.] *Plug* and *feather*, a mode of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the *key*, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called *feathers*, which are driven into holes pre-

viciously drilled into the rock for the purpose, and thus forcibly split it.

Plug (plug). *v. t.* *pret. d. pp. plugged; pte. plugging.* To stop with a plug, to make tight by stopping a hole; as, to plug a decayed tooth, to plug a wound with a dressing of lint to arrest bleeding. *Danbarn.*

Plug-centre-bit (plug-sen-ter-bit). *n.* A modified form of the ordinary centre-bit, in which the centre-point or pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical counter-sink around the same, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw bolt.

Pluggor (plug'or). *n.* One who or that which plugs, specifically, a dentist's instrument of various forms for driving and packing a filling material into a hole in a carious tooth. *R. H. Knight.*

Plug-rod (plug'rod). *n.* The air-pump rod of a Cornish engine.

Plum (plum). *n.* [A. Sax. *plume*; L.G. *plume*, *plumma*, O.G. *pluma*, *plumo*, *prumo*, *prum*, Mod. O. *plume*, from L.L. *pruma* (Fr *prune*), from L. *prunum*, a plum, from *prunus*=O.G. *prunus*, for *prunus*, the plum-tree.] 1 The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus* and the nat. order *Rosaceae*, also, the tree itself, usually called plum-tree. About a dozen species are known, all inhabiting the north temperate regions of the globe. They are small trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and white flowers, either solitary, or arranged in fascicles in the axils of the old leaves. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures and inclosing a kernel. When dried it is served up at table as dessert under the name of *prunes*. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known, and the species which is generally considered to have given rise to these is the *Prunus domestica*. — 2 A grape dried in the sun, a raisin. — 3 The sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally, sometimes a person possessing such a sum. [Colloq.]

Dick hath done the sum; He'll swell my fifty thousand to a plum. *Byron.*

4. A kind of play.

Plumage (plum'aj). *n.* [Fr. from *plume*, a feather.] The feathers that cover a bird.

Will the falcon, plucking from above, Smell with his varying pinching, spare the dove. *Pope.*

Plumassery (plum-as-sa-ri). *n.* [Fr *plumasserie*.] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

Plumassier (plum-as-sa-ri). *n.* [Fr.] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

Plumb (plum). *n.* An old spelling of *Plum*. *Steele.*

Plumb (plum). *n.* [Fr *plomb*, from L. *plumbum*, lead.] A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain when walls, &c., are perpendicular, a plumb-line. (Rarely used except in composition.)

Plumb (plum). *n.* Standing according to a plumb-line, perpendicular, as, the post of the house or the wall is plumb.

Plumb (plum). *adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

They do not fall plumb down, but decline a little from the perpendicular. *DeWitt.*

Plumb (plum). *v. t.* 1. To adjust by a plumb-line, to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to plumb a building or a wall. — 2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water. (Rare.) Hence — 3. To ascertain the measure, dimensions, capacity of, or the like; to test.

He did not attempt to plumb his intellect. *Le Lytt.*

Plumbaginaceae, **Plumbaginaceae** (plum-ba-jin-ae). *n. pl.* [L. *plumbago*, leadwort, from *plumbum*, a dross in the eye it was supposed to cure.] A nat. order of exogens, consisting of (chiefly maritime) herbs, somewhat shrubby below, with alternate leaves, and regular pentamerous, often blue or pink flowers, with a plaited calyx, stamens opposite the petals or corolla-lobes, and a free one-celled ovary, with a solitary ovule hanging from a long cord which rises from the base of the cell. As garden plants, nearly the whole of the order is much prized for beauty, particularly the *Statice*. The common thrift or sea-pink (*Armeria maritima*), with grass-like leaves and heads of bright pink flowers,

Gabbon Plover (*Charadrius plumivestis*).

and are generally seen in woodlands, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-shore. The golden plover (*Charadrius plumivestis*) is abundant in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, the dotted plover (*C. morinellus*) is common in various parts of Great Britain, the ring plover (*C. argus*) is abundant in the Kentish plover (*C. cantianus*) is a frequenter of shingle beaches. — 2. A loose woman otherwise called a Quail.

Here will be Zetzel Edgeworth, and three or four other gabbons at night, and I'll have them plumb for the game. *See W. Temple.*

Plow (plou). *n.* A plough (which see).

Play (ploi). *n.* [Abbrev. of *employment*.] Employment, a harmless frolic, a merry-meeting. [Scottish.]

Playé (pluv-yé). *n.* [O Fr *player*, to band. See *PLY*.] In Aer. bowed and bent.

Pluck (pink). *v. t.* [A. Sax. *pluccan*, D. and L.G. *plucken*, Dan. *plukke*, Icel. *plukka*, *plukka*, O. *pluccan*, perhaps borrowed by the Teutonic tongues from the Low Latin or

(Jupiter) and Poseidon (Neptune). He is represented as an old man with a dignified but severe aspect, holding in his hand a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks *Hades*, and by the Romans *Orvus*, *Tartarus*, and *Dis*. His wife was Persephone (Proserpine), daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Demeter (Ceres), whom Pluto seized in the island of Sicily while she was plucking flowers, and carried to the lower world.

Plutocracy (plû-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *kratos*, to rule.] The power or rule of wealth.

He proceeded to tell us the consequence of the bill would be that *plutocracy*, forsooth, constituted the evil which loomed darkly in the future. Gladstone.

Plutonian (plû-tô'nî-an), *a.* Pertaining to Pluto; *Plutonic*. 'The night's *Plutonian* shore.' Poe.

Plutonist (plû-tô'nî-an), *n.* A Plutonist.

Plutonic (plû-ton'ik), *a.* [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions.] 1. Of or relating to Pluto or to the regions of fire; subterranean; dark.—2. Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; as, the *Plutonic* theory.—*Plutonic* action, in *geol.* the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes, under pressure.—*Plutonic* rocks, unstratified crystalline rocks formed at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion; or, rocks once stratified now altered by chemical action with or without heat. The term is opposed to *volcanic* rocks, also formed by fire, but having cooled at or near the surface.—The *Plutonic* theory, which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire, was first propounded, or at least most ably and strenuously maintained by Dr. James Hutton, an Edinburgh geologist in the end of the last century, and it was opposed with equal vigour by Werner, a celebrated German mineralogist and geologist, who maintained that all geological formations have been precipitated from water, or from a chaotic fluid; hence, the theories have been respectively designated the *Huttonian* and the *Wernerian* or *Neptunian*.

Plutonium (plû-ton'izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Plutonists.

Plutonist (plû-ton'ist), *n.* One who adopts the geological theory (Plutonic theory) that the present aspect and condition of the earth's crust are mainly due to igneous action.

Plutus (plû'tus), *n.* In *Greek* myth. the personification of wealth, described as a son of Iasion and Demeter. Zeus is said to have blinded him, in order that he might not bestow his favours exclusively on good men, but that he might distribute his gifts without any regard to merit.

Pluvial (plû'vi-al), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain.] 1. Rainy; humid; relating to rain.—2. In *geol.* applied to results and operations which depend on or arise from the action of rain.

Pluvial (plû'vi-al), *n.* [Fr. *pluvial*.] A priest's cope or cloak for protection against rain.

Pluviometer (plû'vi-am'et-er), *n.* Same as *Pluviometer*.

Pluviometrical (plû'vi-a-met'rik-al), *a.* Same as *Pluviometrical*.

Pluviometer (plû'vi-om'et-er), *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in a particular climate or place.

Pluviometrical (plû'vi-o-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a pluviometer; made or ascertained by a pluviometer.

Pluviose (plû'vi-ô-s), *n.* [Fr. 11^e rainy month.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, including Jan. 20-Feb. 18 or 19.

Pluvions (plû'vi-us), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*.] Rainy; pluvial. 'A moist and *pluviosus* air.' Sir T. Browne.

Ply (pli), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plied*; ppr. *plying*. [Formerly to bend, to fold, to turn or direct, the later meanings having been developed or influenced by the compound *apply*. To *ply* a person with blows is to keep him busy with them. From Fr. *plier* (also *plyer*), to fold, to bend, from L. *plicare*, to fold, to coil, to plait; same root as Gr. *plektô*, to plait. Compounds of *ply* are *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, and with the collateral form *play*, *deploy*, *employ*; more directly from the Latin are *complicate*, *implicate*; and from the same

stem are *complex*, &c.] 1. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy; as, to *ply* one's needle; to *ply* a hammer. 'Keep house and *ply* his book.' Shak.

Her gentle wit she *plies*
To teach them truth. Spenser.

The wearied Trojans *ply* their shattered oars. Dryden.

2. To practise or perform with diligence; to busy one's self in.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. Waller.

3. To press hard with blows or missiles; to assail briskly; to beset. 'And *plies* him with redoubled strokes.' Dryden.

The hero stands above, and from afar
Plies him with darts and stones and distant war. Dryden.

4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity; to solicit, as for a favour.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. Shak.

Everybody who passed her turned to look after her; till coming to a stand of coaches, a coachman *plied* her; was accepted; alighted; opened the coach door in a hurry, seeing her hurry; &c. Richardson.

5. To present or offer to urgently and repeatedly; to urge persistently to accept; to press upon, especially with the view of conciliating favour, or with some ulterior object; as, to *ply* one with drink; to *ply* one with flattery.

They adore him, they *ply* him with flowers, and hymns, and incense, and flattery. Thackeray.

Ply (pli), *v.t.* 1. To bend; to yield.
The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust. Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed; to work steadily.

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily), they cannot choose but be masters of any ordinary prose. Milton.

Applied also to the instrument employed.
And around the bow and along the side
The heavy hammers and mallets *plied*. Longfellow.

3. To offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets, as a porter, for his livelihood. Spectator.

4. To run regularly between any two ports or places, as a vessel or vehicle; to make trips: said also of the captain or conductor; as, the steamer *plies* between London and Ramsgate.—5. To go in haste. 'Thither he *plies* undaunted.' Milton.—6. *Naut.* to endeavour to make way against the wind.

Ply (pli), *n.* 1. A fold; a plait; a twist. Often used in composition to designate the number of twists, &c.; as, a three-*ply* carpet.—2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. Bacon.

Their researches concerning this (pre-historic man) are profoundly interesting; but for our present business we have not to go back higher than historic man—man who has taken his *ply*, and who is already much like ourselves. Matt. Arnold.

Plyer (plî'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which *plies*.—2. *pl.* (a) In *fort.* a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross. (b) Same as *Pliers*.

Plymouth Brethren, **Plymouthites** (plî'mouth-breth'ren, plî'mouth-î'ts), *n. pl.* A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth in 1830, but have since considerably extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of France, Switzerland, Italy, &c. They object to national churches as being too lax, and to dissenting churches as too sectarian, recognizing all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his Vicar. They acknowledge no form of church government nor any office of the ministry, all males being regarded by them as equally entitled to 'prophecy' or preach. Called also *Darbyites*, after Mr. Darby, originally a barrister, subsequently a clergyman of the Church of England, and latterly an evangelist unconnected with any church, to whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are much to be ascribed.

Plymouthism (plî'mouth-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren.

Pneumothorax, **Pneumatothorax** (nû-ma-thô'raks, nû'mat-ô-thô'raks), *n.* In *med.* same as *Pneumothorax*.

Pneumatic (nû-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pneumatikos*, from *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, breath, spirit, from *pneo*, to breathe or blow.] 1. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; gaseous; opposed to *dense* or *solid* substances. 'The *pneumatic* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body.' Bacon.—2. Pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids, or their properties; as,

pneumatic experiments; a *pneumatic* engine. 3. Moved or played by means of air, as a *pneumatic* instrument of music.—4. Filled with or fitted to contain air; as, *pneumatic* cells.

Lastly, most of the bones were *pneumatic*—that is to say, were hollow and filled with air. H. A. Nicholson.

Pneumatic is applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c., for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air; as, *pneumatic* car; *pneumatic* despatch-tube; *pneumatic* drill; *pneumatic* elevator; *pneumatic* hammer; *pneumatic* hoist; *pneumatic* pile; *pneumatic* pump; *pneumatic* railway; *pneumatic* syringe; &c.—*Pneumatic paradox*, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, only allowing a film of gas to escape.—*Pneumatic philosophy*, a name formerly applied to the science of metaphysics or psychology; pneumatology.

Dr. Pringle held the chair of 'ethics and *pneumatic philosophy*' in the university of Edinburgh. *Pneumatic philosophy* must here be taken in its old sense as meaning Psychology. J. H. Burton.

—*Pneumatic physicians*, a name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of a fancied spiritual principle, called *pneuma*, to those of the other elementary principles.

Pneumatal (nû-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Pneumatic*.

Pneumatal (nû-mat'ik-al), *n.* A vaporous substance; a gas. Bacon.

Pneumatics (nû-mat'iks), *n.* 1. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air. The chemical properties of elastic fluids (air and gases) belong to chemistry. Pneumatics treats of the weight, pressure, equilibrium, elasticity, density, condensation, rarefaction, resistance, motion, &c., of air; it treats also of air considered as the medium of sound (acoustics), and as the vehicle of heat, moisture, &c. It also comprehends the description of those machines which depend chiefly for their action on the pressure and elasticity of air, as the various kinds of pumps, artificial fountains, &c.—2. The doctrine of spiritual substances; pneumatology.

Pneumatocœle (nû'mat-ô-sêl), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, and *kêlê*, a tumour.] In *urg.* a distension of the scrotum by air.

Pneumatocyst (nû'mat-ô-sist), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, and *kystis*, a cyst.] In *zool.* the air-sac or float of certain of the oceanic Hydrozoa (Physophoridae).

Pneumatological (nû'ma-tô-lô'jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology.

Pneumatologist (nû'ma-tô-lô-jist), *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology (nû'ma-tô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, breath, spirit, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of or a treatise on the properties of elastic fluids; pneumatics.—2. The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, or a treatise on it.

Considered as the science of mind or spirit, *pneumatology* consisted of three parts—treating of the Divine mind, Theology; the angelic mind, Angelology; and the human mind. This last is now called Psychology. Sir W. Hamilton.

Pneumatometer (nû'ma-tom'et-er), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, breath, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument so constructed as to measure the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at each inspiration and given out at each respiration; a spirometer. Called also *Pneumometer*.

Pneumatophore (nû'mat-ô-fôr), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, and *phero*, to carry.] In *zool.* the proximal dilatation of the cono-sarc in the Physophoridae which surrounds the pneumatocyst.

Pneumatosis (nû-ma-tô'sis), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, to inflate.] A windy swelling in any part of the body.

Pneumogastric (nû-mô-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *pneumôn*, a lung, and *gaster*, the belly.] In *anat.* pertaining to the lungs and stomach.—*Pneumogastric nerves*, a pair of nerves, extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen, which regulate the functions of respiration and digestion.

Pneumography (nû-mô-g'ra-fî), *n.* [Gr. *pneumôn*, a lung, and *graphê*, a description.] In *anat.* a description of the lungs.

Pneumology (nû-mô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *pneumôn*, a lung, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the lungs; pneumography.

Pneumometer (nū-mom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *pneumón*, a lung, and *metron*, a measure.] See PNEUMOMETER.

Pneumometry (nū-mom'et-ri), *n.* The measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. See PNEUMOMETER.

Pneumonia (nū-mō'nī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *pneumón*, a lung, from *pneō*, to breathe.] In med. an inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumonic (nū-mon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

Pneumonic (nū-mon'ik), *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

Pneumonitis (nū-mō-nit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

Pneumonitis (nū-mō-nit'is), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Pneumony (nū-mo-nī), *n.* Same as *Pneumonia*.

Pneumotoka (nū-mō-o'to-ka), *n.* [Gr. *pneumón*, a lung, *ton*, an egg, and *tokos*, laying.] In zool. a subdivision of Vertebrata, including animals that breathe air and lay eggs, that is birds and the greater number of reptiles. *Owen*.

Pneumoskeleton (nū-mō-ske'lē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *pneumón*, a lung, and *E. skeleton*.] In physiol. the hard structure connected with the breathing organs of certain animals. The shells of molluscs are termed *pneumoskeletons*. *H. A. Nicholson*.

Pneumothorax (nū-mō-thō-raks), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, air, and *thōrax*, the chest.] In pathol. a collection of air in the cavity of the pleura.

Prigalio (nī-gā'll-on), *n.* [Gr. *pnigalio*, from *pnigō*, to choke.] In med. an incubus; a nightmare.

Pray (nika), *n.* A name given to a place near Athens, at which assemblies were held for oratory and for the discussion of political affairs of the state.

Poa (pō'a), *n.* [Gr. *poa*, grass, or any plant that bears its leaves and seeds from the root.] A genus of useful agricultural plants belonging to the nat. order Gramineae. They have a panicle inflorescence, many-flowered spikelets, hermaphrodite normal flowers, a pair of glumes, and palea membranous at the point, without being inflated or provided with any kind of armature. They are chiefly natives of the northern hemisphere, and are abundant. The British species are known by the name of meadow-grass. See MEADOW-GRASS.

Poach (pōch), *v.t.* [In meaning 1 directly from Fr. *pocher*, to poach eggs, from *poche*, a pouch, poke, or pocket (from the German), according to Littré the white of the egg forming a sort of pocket for the yolk. Meaning 2 is perhaps suggested by the slight degree of cooking necessary to poach eggs. As to meaning 3, see POACH, to steal game. See also POKE, POCKET.] 1. To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water; to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel; as, to poach eggs.—2. To begin and not complete.

So that, to speak truly, they (the Spaniards) have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon*.

3. To rob of game; to intrude or encroach upon for the purpose of stealing.

So shameless, so abandoned are their ways, They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. *Garth*.

Poach (pōch), *v.i.* [Either from the above word, meaning originally to pouch or pocket thievishly, or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude or push one's self where one has no business to be. Comp. O.Fr. *pocher*, to encroach.] To intrude or encroach on the property of another to steal or plunder; to steal game or carry it away privately; to kill or destroy game contrary to law.

Poach (pōch), *v.t.* [A later and softened form of *poke*, to thrust; comp. O.Fr. *pocher*, to dig out with the fingers. See POKE.] 1. To stab; to pierce; to spear; as, to poach fish.—2. To force or drive into so as to penetrate. 'His horse *poaching* one of his legs into some hollow ground.' *Sir W. Temple*. 3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to render it broken and slushy. 'The *poached* flith that floods the middle street.' *Tennyson*.

The cattle of the villagers . . . had *poached* into black mud the verdant turf. *Sir W. Scott*.

Poach (pōch), *v.i.* To be penetrated with deep tracks, as soft marshy ground; to be damp; to be swampy.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer*.

Poachard (pōch'ard), *n.* [Lit. the *poacher*, one that poaches or pokes.] The name common to a genus of oceanic ducks (*Fuligula*), consisting of numerous species, natives of the Arctic Seas, but found in winter on the coasts of America, Europe, and Asia. Some occur in the southern hemisphere. The common poachard (*F. ferina*), called variously *dumbird*, *red-headed pouter*, and *red-eyed pouter*, breeds in very northern regions, but is a frequent visitant of Britain, large numbers being sold annually in London. It visits the American coasts as far south as Carolina, and in Asia has been found in Bengal. In size it is intermediate between the mallard and wedgeon. The scaup poachard is the *F. marila*; the tufted poachard is the *F. cristata*. All these ducks are fine eaters. To the poachards also belongs the famed canvas-back duck of America (*F. valisneria*), a species highly prized for food.

Poacher (pōch'er), *n.* One who poaches; one who steals game; one who kills game unlawfully.

Poachiness (pōch'i-nes), *n.* The state of being poachy.

Poachy (pōch'i), *a.* [From *poach*, to thrust.] Wet and soft; easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle: applied to land.

Poacite (pō'a-sit), *n.* [Gr. *poa*, grass.] In geol. a fossil monocotyledonous leaf; also a general term for fossil grass-like leaves.

Poak, **Poake** (pōk), *n.* Waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, oil, &c.

Pocan, **Pocan-bush** (pō'kan, pō'kan-byah), *n.* Pokeweed, a plant of the genus *Phytolacca*, the *P. decandria*. See PHYTOLACCA.

Pocard, **Pochard** (pō'kard, pōch'ard), *n.* Same as *Poachard*.

Pock (pok), *n.* [A Sax. *poc* or *pocce*, D. *pok*, G. *pocke*, a vesicle or pustule. *Poc=pock*.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox.

Pock (pok), *n.* A poke; a pouch or bag. [Scotch.]

Pockarred (pōk'ard), *a.* Pitted with the small-pox; pock-pitted.

Pock-broken (pōk'brōk-n), *a.* Broken out, or marked with small-pox.

Pocket (pok'et), *n.* [A dim. of *poke*, a pouch or bag, but directly from the French. See POKE.] 1. A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles.

A fellow that has but a ten in his *pocket* may have a stomach capable of a ten-shilling ordinary. *Congreve*.

2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards.—3. A certain quantity; as, a pocket of hops, as in other cases we use sack. 4. In mineral, a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore. For illustrative extract, see PLACER.—A pocket of wood, a pocket of hops, the quantity of half a sack, generally about 168 lbs.—To have in one's pocket, to have complete control of.

Dr. Proudie had interest with the government, and the man carried, as it were, Dr. Proudie in his pocket. *Trollope*.

—To be in pocket, to have gain or profit.—To be out of pocket, to expend or lose money; as, to be out of pocket by a transaction. [Pocket is often used in forming compounds denoting that which pertains to or is carried in a pocket.]

Pocket (pok'et), *v.t.* 1. To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to pocket a penknife.—2. To take clandestinely.—To pocket an insult, affront, wrong, or the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress.

The king cringed to his rival that he might trample on his people, sank into a vicerey of France, and pocketed, with complacent infamy, her degrading insults, and more degrading gold. *Macaulay*.

Falling to be convinced by your neighbour's arguments, you confess yourself a poltroon if you pocket what you think your wrong. *De Quincey*.

Pocket-book (pok'et-buk), *n.* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pocket-borough (pok'et-bu-rō), *n.* A borough, the power of electing a member of parliament for which is in the hands of one or a few persons.

Pocket-flap (pok'et-flap), *n.* The piece that covers the pocket-hole, as in a coat.

Pocketful (pok'et-fil), *n.* Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.

Pocket-hammer (pok'et-ham'er), *n.* A hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket; a geologist's hammer.

He who, with *pocket-hammer* smites the edge Of luckless rock or prominent stone. *Heardsworth*.

Pocket-handkerchief (pok-et-hand'kér-chéf), *n.* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.

Pocket-hole (pok'et-hól), *n.* The opening into a pocket.

Pocket-knife (pok'et-nif), *n.* A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle.

Pocket-lid (pok'et-ild), *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole; pocket-flap.

Pocket-money (pok'et-mun-i), *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

Pocket-picking (pok'et-pik-ing), *n.* Act or practice of picking pockets; the trade of a pickpocket.

Pocket-piece (pok'et-pēs), *n.* A coin to be kept in the pocket and not spent; generally a coin not current. 'His purse . . . containing three shillings and sixpence, and a pocket-piece brought from Virginia.' *Thackeray*.

Pocket-pistol (pok-et-plis'tol), *n.* 1. A pistol to be carried in the pocket.—2. A small flask of liquor carried in the pocket. [Colloq.]

Pocket-sheriff (pok'et-she-ri), *n.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated in the exchequer.

Pocket-volume (pok'et-vol-ūm), *n.* A volume which can be carried in the pocket.

Pock-fretten (pok'fret-n), *a.* Pitted with small-pox.

Pock-hole (pok'hól), *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

Pockiness (pok'i-nes), *n.* The state of being pocky.

Pockmanky, **Pockmanty** (pok-mang'ki, pok-mant'i), *n.* A portmanteau. Written also *Pockmanteau*. [Scotch.]

It's been the gipsies that took your *pockmanky* when they fand the chaise sticking in the snaw. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pockmark (pok'mark), *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

Pock-pitted (pok'pit-ed), *a.* Pitted or marked with small-pox.

Pock-pitten (pok'pit-n), *a.* Same as *Pock-pitted*. 'That great *pock-pitten* fellow.' *Tennyson*.

Pock-pudding (pok'pud-ing), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth bag.—2. A glutton: an opprobrious epithet formerly applied to Englishmen. *Burt*.

Pockwood (pok'wud), *n.* *Guaiacum officinale* or lignum-vite.

Pocky (pok'i), *a.* 1. Having pocks or pustules; infected with an eruptive distemper, but particularly with the venereal disease.—2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [Vulgar.]

Poco (pō'kō), *it.* In music, a little: a word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification; as, *poco large*, a little slow.

Poculent (pok'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *poculentus*, from *poculum*, a cup.] Fit for drink. *Bacon*.

Poculiform (pok'ū-lī-form), *a.* [L. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped.

Pod (pod), *n.* [The analogy of *pod*, which signifies a bag, a cushion, as well as the pod or bag-like fruit of bean and peas, would lead us to connect *pod* with Dan. *pude*, Sw. *puta*, a pillow or cushion. *Wedgwood*. Probably allied also to *pod*, a cushion.] A vague term applied to a considerable number of different specific pericarps or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the siliqua, the silicle, the follicle, the conceptacle, the capsule, &c.

Pod (pod), *v.t.* pret. *podded*; ppr. *podding*. 1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.—2. To produce pods.

Pod (pod), *n.* The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.

Podagra (pod'a-gra), *n.* [Gr. from *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure.] Gout in the foot. See GOUT.

Podagral (pod'a-gral), *a.* Same as *Podagria*. **Podagria**, **Podagrical** (pō-dag'rik, pō-dag'rik-al), *a.* [See PODAGRA.] 1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout. 'That *podagrical* pain which afflicts you.' *Howell*.—2. Afflicted with the gout.

A loadstone held in the hand of one that is *podagrical* doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. *Sir T. Browne*.

Podagrous (pod'a-grus), *a.* Same as *Podagria*.

Podargus (pō-dar'gus), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *argos*, swift.] A genus of Australasian nocturnal birds of the family Caprimulgidae, and nearly allied to the true

goat-suckers, distinguished from them chiefly in having no connecting membrane at the base of the toes, and the middle toe not being pectinated. Like them their mouths have a very wide gape. By day they are excessively drowsy. There are several species, one of which, *Cuvier's podargus* (*P. Cuvieri*), is known among the Australian settlers by the name of 'more pork' from its strange cry.

Pod-auger (pod'-a-jer), *n.* A name sometimes given to an auger formed with a straight channel or groove. See **Auger**.

Pod-bit (pod'-bit), *n.* A boring-tool used in a brace. It is semi-cylindrical in shape, has a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting-flip which projects in advance of the barrel.

Podder (pod'-der), *n.* A gatherer of pods.

Podesta (pod'-esta), *n.* [It. *podestà*, a governor, from *L. potestas*, power.] 1. The title of certain officials sent in the twelfth century by Frederick I. to govern the principal Lombard cities. — 2. A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages, generally elected annually, and intrusted with all but absolute power. — 3. The name now given in some Italian cities to an inferior municipal judge.

Podetium (pod'-et-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] In bot. the stalk-like elongation of the thallus which supports the fructification of certain lichens, as *Cenomyces*.

Podge (poj), *n.* (Perhaps for *podgy*. See **FLOD**.) A puddle; a splash.

Podgy (poj), *n.* Dumpy and fat; pudgy.

Podiceps (pod'-i-sep), *n.* [Irregularly formed from *L. podex*, the rump or anus, and *pes*, a foot.] A genus of birds commonly called Grebes. See **GREBE**.

Podium (pod'-i-um), *n.* [L.] In arch. a continuous pedestal; a stylobate; also, a projection which surrounded the arena of the ancient amphitheatre, where sat persons of distinction.

Podley (pod'-li), *n.* A young coal-fish. [Scotch.]

Podocarp (pod'-o-karp), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *karpós*, fruit.] In bot. a stalk supporting the fruit.

Podocarpus (pod'-o-kar-pus), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *karpós*, the head.] In bot. a term applied to a plant having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

Podogynium (pod'-o-jin'-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *gyné*, a female.] The same as *Basigynium*.

Podology (po-dol'-o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on or a description of the foot. *Durham*. **Podophthalmata** (pod'-of-thal'-ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.] The division of crustacea in which the eyes are borne at the end of long foot-stalks.

Podophthalmic (pod'-of-thal'-mik), *n.* Pertaining to or resembling crustaceans of the division Podophthalmata. *Dana*.

Podophyllin (pod'-o-fil'-in), *n.* A resin obtained from the root-stalk of the may-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). It is used in medicine as a purgative, and seems to have the power of relieving the liver by producing copious discharges of bile.

Podophyllous (pod'-o-fil'-us), *n.* In entom. having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

Podophyllum (pod'-o-fil'-um), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *phyllos*, a leaf: the leaves bear some resemblance to a duck's foot.] A genus of Berberidaceae containing only one species, *P. peltatum* (the duck's-foot or may-apple). It is a perennial herb, growing in moist situations in eastern North America. The stem, which is about 1 foot high, bears a large solitary white flower, rising from between two leaves the size and shape of a hand, and succeeded by a yellowish pulpy fruit of the size of a pigeon's egg, which is slightly acid in flavour. The extract of the root is much employed in medicine as a purgative. See **MAY-APPLE**.

Podoscap (pod'-o-skap), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *skapos*, something hollowed out, the hull of a ship, boat.] A kind of hollow apparatus, like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and used to support the body erect on the water.

Podostomata (pod'-o-som'-a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *stoma*, a body.] A marine order of arachnidans in which the respiration is effected by the general surface of the body; the limbs are four pairs in number, and elongated; the abdomen is rudimentary and unsegmented; and the sexes distinct. Popularly known under the

name of *Sea-spiders*. Called also *Pantopoda*.

Podospermum, **Podospermum** (pod'-o-sper-mum), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *sperma*, seed.] In bot. the umbilical cord of an ovule; a little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta.

Podopneustia (pod'-o-pne'-u-si-a), *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *pneustia*, a wedge.] A genus of Diatomaceae, or microscopic plant-growths, deriving their name from their wedge-shaped frustules, which in youth are attached by the small end, but afterwards become free. *Pape*.

Poduridae (po-dur'-i-dé), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, *ours*, tail, and *sidus*, resemblance.] A family of apterous insects belonging to the order Thysanura, distinguished from the Lepismidae, the other family of the order, by the possession of an elastic forked caudal appendage, which is folded under the body when at rest, and by the sudden extension of which they are enabled to effect considerable leaps; hence their popular name of spring-tails. Their scales are favourite test objects for microscopes.

Poe (pó'e), *n.* An article of food of the Sandwich Islanders, prepared from the root of the taro (*Caladium esculentum*), which, after being mixed with water, is beaten with a pebble till it becomes an adhesive mass like dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days the *poe* is fit for use.

Poe-bird (pó'e-bird), *n.* The *Prothemodora cinerea*, a New Zealand bird, belonging to the family of the honey-eaters, about the size of a blackbird or small pigeon. It is greatly valued by the natives on account of its glossy plumage, which contributes to

Poe-bird (*Prothemodora cinerea*).

the ornaments of the feathered mantles worn by their chiefs. It is also much valued as a cage-bird, from the fineness of its notes and its capability of speaking as well as of mimicking. By the English it is called *Parson-bird*, from two tufts of snowy feathers hanging down from each side of the neck. Called also *Pue*.

Poecilitis (pó-si-lit'-is), *n.* Same as *Poecilite*.

Poecilopoda (pó-si-lop'-o-da), *n.* [Gr. *poecilos*, varied, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Cuvier's name of an order of entomostracous crustaceans now called *Merostomatia*.

Poem (pó'em), *n.* [Fr. *poème*; *L. poema*, from Gr. *poíēma*, a composition in verse, from *poieō*, to make. Lik. the thing made, by way of eminence. See **POET**.] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme.

A *poem* is not alone any work or composition of the poets in many or a few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *B. Johnson*.

2. A term sometimes applied to compositions not in verse in which the language is that of excited imagination; as, a prose poem.

Poemetic (pó-e-mat'-ik), *n.* Relating to a poem; poetical. *Cotteridge*.

Pomology (pó-no'-lo-jí), *n.* Same as *Pomology*.

Poophaga (pó-ó-fa-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *poē*, grass, and *phagō*, to eat.] A group of marsupials, so named from their herbivorous habits. The group includes the kangaroos and the kangaroo-rats, or potorooes.

Poophagus (pó-ó-fa-gus), *n.* Subsisting on grass; pertaining or relating to the *Poophaga*. 'Poophagus potorooes and kangaroos.' *Owen*.

Poophagus (pó-ó-fa-gus), *n.* [Gr. *poē*, grass, and *phagō*, to eat.] A genus of ruminating mammalia, of which only one species is

known, the yak of the Thibet mountains (*P. grunniens*). See **YAK**.

Poephila (pó-é-fí-la), *n.* [Gr. *poē*, grass, and *philos*, loving.] A genus of insectivorous birds belonging to the finch family. They are natives of Australia, and are fond of the seeds of various grasses.

Poesy (pó'-si), *n.* [Fr. *poésie*; *L. poesis*, from Gr. *poíēsis*, the art of writing poems. See **POET**.] 1. The art or skill in composing poems.

A poem is the work of a poet, *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very action itself, the reason or form of the work. *B. Johnson*.

2. Poetry; metrical composition.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you. *Shak.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. See **POET**.

A pretty ring, whose *poesy* was
For all the world like *cutler's poetry*
Upon a knife. 'Love me and leave me not.' *Shak.*

[In some editions the word in the above passage is spelled *poey*, which is the modern form.]

Poe (pó'e), *n.* [Fr. *poète*, from *L. poëta*, Gr. *poietēs*, lit. a maker, from *poieō*, to make. So in our own country poets were formerly often called 'makers.' See **EXTRACT** under **MAKER**.] 1. The author of a poem; the author of a metrical composition.

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden*.

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents; a person endowed with high imaginative powers.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. *Shak.*

The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above,
Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love. *Tennyson*.

Poetaster (pó-et-ast-er), *n.* [From *poet*, and the pejorative term *-aster*. Comp. *whitt-caster*, *criticaster*, &c.] A petty poet; a pitiful rhymist or writer of verses.

Let no poetaster command or intrude
Another, extempore verses to make. *B. Johnson*.

P *n.* The work or
c ter; contemptible
P small poet.
P k, pó-ét'-ik), *n.*
P e.) 1. Pertaining
P try; as, a poetical
P mt, poetic license.
P aving a metrical
P position. — 2. *Poe-*
P sies of poetry; as,
P a composition or passage highly poetical. —
P Poetical justice, a distribution of rewards
P and punishments such as is common in
P poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in
P accordance with the realities of life. — *Poetic*
P license, a liberty or license taken by a poet
P with regard to matters of fact or language,
P in order to produce a desired effect.

Poetically (pó-ét'-ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a poetical manner; by the art of poetry; by a poetical fiction.

The critics have concluded that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good if of a piece. *Dryden*.

Poetics (pó-ét'-iks), *n.* The doctrine of poetry; that branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

Poetize (pó-et'-iz), *v. t.* [Fr. *poétiser*.] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

I verify the truth, not poetize. *Dante*.

Poet-laureate (pó-et-lá'-ré-át), *n.* See under **LAUREATE**.

Poet-musician (pó-et-mú-si'-shan), *n.* An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music.

Poetress (pó-et'-res), *n.* A female poet. *Spenser*.

Poetry (pó-et'-ri), *n.* [O. Fr. *poetérie*, from *poete*, a poet.] 1. That one of the fine arts which exhibits its special character and powers by means of language; or, according to Aytoun, the art which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasures by means of imaginative and passionate language, and language generally, though not necessarily, formed into regular numbers.

By poetry we mean the art of employing words in such a manner as to produce illusion on the imagination—the art of doing by words what the painter does by means of colours. *Macaulay*.

2. Imaginative and artistic language or com-

positions; the language of the imagination or emotions rhythmically expressed, or such language expressed in an elevated style of prose. Thus much of Jeremy Taylor, Carlyle, Ruskin, Chateaubriand, &c., is true poetry, as well as our prose translations of the books of Ruth and Job, the prophetic writings, and other portions of Scripture. In its widest sense poetry designates whatever embodies the products of the imagination and fancy, and appeals to these powers in others, as well as to the finer emotions, the sense of ideal beauty, and the like. In this sense we speak of the *poetry* of motion, and the painter, the sculptor, or the musician inform their productions with poetry as well as the poet proper who invests thoughts in musical language.

Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. Poetry is opposed to science, and prose to metre. . . . The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth; the proper immediate object of *poetry* is the communication of immediate pleasure. Coleridge.

3. Metrical composition; verse; poems; as, heroic *poetry*; dramatic *poetry*; lyric or Pindaric *poetry*; a book of *poetry*.

Poetship (pō'et-ship), *n.* The state of a poet; a poet. Couper.

Poet-sucker (pō'et-suk-ēr), *n.* A suckling poet; an immature or inexperienced poet. B. Jonson.

Pogge (pog), *n.* The armed bull-head (*Aspidophorus europæus*). See BULL-HEAD and ASPIDOPHORUS.

Pogon (pō'gon), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōn*.] In bot. beard. Balfour.

Pogonias (pō-gō'nī-as), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōnias*, bearded, from *pōgōn*, a beard.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes of the family Scenidae, called *Drum-fish* and *Grunts* from the extraordinary noise they make under the water. See DRUM-FISH.

Poh (pō), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt. Poi (pol), *n.* Same as *Poe*.

Poignancy (poi'nān-si), *n.* [See POIGNANT.] 1. The power of stimulating the organs of taste; piquancy. —2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity; as, the poignancy of wit or sarcasm. —3. Painfulness to the feelings; bitterness; as, the poignancy of grief.

Poignant (poi'nānt), *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, part. of *poindre*, from L. *pungere*, *pungo*, to prick.] 1. Stimulating the organs of taste; piquant. 'No poignant sauce she knew.' Dryden. —2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical.

His wit, naturally shrewd and dry, became more lively and poignant. Sir W. Scott.

3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute; as, poignant pain or grief.

Poignantly (poi'nānt-lī), *adv.* In a poignant, stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

Poikilotic (poi-ki-lī'tik), *a.* [Gr. *poikilos*, variegated.] In *geol.* a term applied to the new red sandstone, including both the upper or trias and lower or Permian strata, from the varieties of colours which they exhibit.

Poinciana (poi-nā-si-ā'na), *n.* [After Poinci, once governor of the Antilles.] A tropical genus of Leguminosæ, the best known of which is the Barbadoes pride. It is among the most beautiful of plants, and is cultivated in the West Indies, to which it was introduced from the East Indies, where it flowers and seeds all the year round. The leaves when bruised have a smell of savin, and are said to bring on abortion. They are well known to be purgative, and to have been used as a substitute for senna. The genus is now usually combined with *Cassia*.

Point (point), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *pyndan*, to shut up. See PEN and POUND (for cattle).] 1. To confine or inclose in a pound or pen. —2. To restrain; to seize and sell a debtor's goods under proper warrant. [Scotch.]

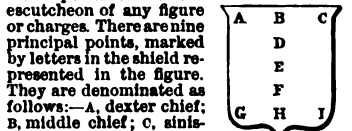
Point (pwān), *n.* [Fr., the fist.] In *her.* the hand closed; in contradistinction to *ap-paum*.

Point (point), *n.* [Fr. *point*, a stitch, a point in geometry, a particular spot or mark, a matter, condition, moment, &c., *pointe*, something sharp or pointed, wit or pungency, &c., the former directly from L. *punctum*, a small hole, puncture, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to puncture, the latter the fem. part. of Fr. *poindre*, to prick, from same Latin verb. Akin *pounce*, *punch*.] 1. The mark made by the end of a sharp piercing instrument, such as a pin, a needle,

or the like. Hence, (a) an indefinitely small space; a mere space clearly indicated.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a point in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. Locke.

(b) In *geom.* that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness, sometimes considered as the termination of a line; that by the motion of which a line is considered to be produced; that which has neither parts nor magnitude. Playfair. (c) A mark of punctuation; a character used to mark the divisions of composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking, as the comma (,), the semi-colon (;), the colon (:), and the period or full stop (.). (d) A dot placed before a decimal fraction to show that it is a decimal. (e) In *music*, same as *Dot*. (f) In *navig.* a division of the card of the mariner's compass. See COMPASS. (g) In *astron.* a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and the nadir are called vertical points; the nodes are the points where the orbits of the planets intersect the plane of the ecliptic; the places where the equator and the ecliptic intersect are called equinoctial points; the points of the ecliptic at which the departure of the sun from the equator, north and south, is terminated are called solstitial points. (h) In *persp.* a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane; as, (1) point of sight, the place of the eye whence the picture is viewed; (2) objective point, a point on a geometrical plane whose representation is required on the perspective plane; (3) vanishing point, that to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation; formerly called accidental point. (i) In *her.* one of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. There are nine principal points, marked by letters in the shield represented in the figure. They are denominated as follows:—A, dexter chief; B, middle chief; C, sinister chief; D, honour point; E, centre or fesse point; F, navel or nombril point; G, dexter base; H, middle base; and I, sinister base. (j) The place near, next, or contiguous to; verge; eve. 'I am at the point to die.' Gen. xxv. 32. (k) Exact place; as, he resumed at the point where he left off. —2. That which pricks, pierces, or punctures; particularly, the sharp end of a thorn, pin, needle, knife, sword, and the like; a tool or instrument which pricks or pierces; such as a steel instrument used by engravers for tracing on plates, and the like. Hence, (a) anything tapering to a sharp, well-defined end, as a small cape or promontory. (b) A lace, string, or the like, with a tag, used for fastening articles of dress. Elaborate ties for this purpose, with tags (called *aguilets* or *aglets*) of precious metal, were much worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially for fastening the long hose to the jacket or doublet.



Points of the Shield.



Points in costume.

worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially for fastening the long hose to the jacket or doublet.

Their points being broken—down fell their hose. Shak.

(c) In *her.* a small part of the base of a shield variously marked off.

Point in point is when it somewhat resembles the pile. It is seldom used in English armoures.

(d) Lace worked by the needle; as, *point d'Alençon*; *point de Venise*; sometimes also applied to lace worked by bobbins, and also to a much cheaper imitation fabric made by machinery. (e) A lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; the sting of an epigram; hence, force or expression generally; as, his action gave point to his words.

With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes. Dryden.

3. That which arrests attention or marks the character, intention, or quality; a salient trait of character; a peculiarity; a charac-

teristic; as, the good or bad points of a man, a horse, a cow, &c.—4. Single thing or subject; matter; as, in point of fact; the treaty is executed in every point.—5. Particular thing desired or required; aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished.

You gain your point, if your industrious art Can make unusual words easy. Roscommon.

6. The act of aiming or striking.

What a point your falcon made! Shak.

7. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole. 'The rapt oration flowing free from point to point.' Tennyson.

Strange point and new! Doctrine which we would know whence learned. Milton.

8. A signal given by the blast of a trumpet; hence, a note; a tune.

Turning . . . your tongue divine To a loud trumpet, and a point of war. Shak.

9. pl. In *raíl.* the switch or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations.—10. pl. *Naut.* flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle toward each end; used in reefing the courses and top-sails of square-rigged vessels.—11. A fielder in the game of cricket, who stands facing, and at a short distance from, the batsman, and whose duty is to stop or catch the balls as they come from the bat.—12. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has attained in certain trials of skill and games, as in rifle-shooting, billiards, cards, and the like, a single point counting one; as, he is only one point ahead; he won although he gave him twenty-five points to begin with.—*Acting point.* In *physics*, the exact point at which any impulse is given.—*Physical point*, the smallest or least sensible object of sight.—*Points of support*, in *arch.* the collected areas on the plane of the piers, walls, columns, &c., upon which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported.—*Point of contrary flexure*, a point at which a curve changes its curvature with respect to any given external point, being concave on one side and convex on the other.—In *optics*, (1) point of dispersion, that point from which the rays begin to diverge, commonly called the virtual focus. (2) Point of incidence, that point upon the surface of a medium upon which a ray of light falls. (3) Point of reflection, the point from which a ray is reflected. (4) Point of refraction, that point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.—*Vowel points*, in the Hebrew and certain other Eastern languages, are certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels, which precede or follow the consonant sounds.—*Point of horse*, in *mining*, the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.—*To stand upon points*, to be punctilious; to be nice or over-scrupulous. 'This fellow doth not stand upon points.' Shak.—*In good point*, in good case or condition. Chaucer. [O. Fr. *en bon point*. See EMBONPOINT.]—*To point*, to the smallest particle; exactly. 'A faithless Sarazin all arm'd to point.' Spenser.

Hast thou, spirit, Perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee? Shak.

Point (point), *v. t.* 1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to a point; as, to point a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope. Hence —2. *Fig.* to give point or expression to; to add to the force or expression of.

He left the name at which the world grew pale, To point a moral or adorn a tale. Johnson.

Beauty with early bloom supplies Her daughter's cheek, and points her eyes. Gay.

3. To direct toward an object or place; to aim; as, to point a cannon or a rifle at an object; to point the finger of scorn at one.—4. To direct the eye or notice of.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. Pope.

5. To indicate the purpose or point of.

If he means this ironically, it may be truer than he thinks. He points it, however, by no deviation from his straightforward manner of speech. Dickens.

6. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence and designating the pauses; as, to point a written composition.—7. To mark with vowel-points.—8. In *masonry*, to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them

with the point of a sword; as, to point a wall. - To point out, to show by the finger or by other means. - To point a sail, to stir points through the eyelet-holes of the reef. - To point a rope, to cause it to taper at the end, as by taking out a few of its yarns, and with these working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole. - To point the yards of a vessel, to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely.

Point (point), *s. n.* 1. To direct the finger for designating an object and exciting attention to it: with *at*. 'Point at the latter'd coat and ragged shoe.' *Dryden*.

Now trust the world point at poor Katherine.

Shak.

2. To indicate the presence of game by standing and turning the nose in its direction, as dogs do to sportmen.

We trudge with caution, and he points with fear.

Gay.

3. To show distinctly by any means.

To point at what time the balance of power can most equally hold between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy.

Perfitt.

4. In surgery, to come to a point or head, and of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.

Point (point), *s. n.* To appoint. *Sponser.*

Pointal (pointal), *s. n.* 1. The point of a plant. - 2. A king-post. - 3. A pavement

formed of materials of a lozenge shape, or of squares set diagonally. Also written *Pointail*.

Point-blank (point-blanc), *s. n.* [The phrase point-blanc has its origin in the direction with which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt.] 1. In gunnery, having a horizontal direction; as, a point-blank shot. In shooting point-blank the ball is supposed to move directly towards the object without describing any curve. 2. Direct, plain, explicit, express; as, a point-blank denial. - As an adverb, horizontally; directly.

This boy will carry a letter twenty miles as easy as a cannon ball shoots fourteen hundred yards score.

Shak.

- **Point-blank** range, the distance to which a shot is reckoned to range straight without appreciable drooping from the force of gravity.

Point-blank (point-blanc), *s. n.* 1. The white or blank spot on a target at which an arrow, bullet, or other missile is discharged. - 2. The point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

Point-d'appui (pwañ-d-ä-pwä), *s. n.* [Fr.] Point of support, basis, a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations are based.

Point-device, **Point-device**, *s. n.* [From *point*, condition, and *device*, to imagine.] In old French occur such phrases as 'Un noble châteaux & device,' as noble a castle as one could imagine; as a *point device* would mean, in its sense as could be imagined. *Waggoner*.] Precious, nice, or final to excess.

I advise such phenomenal phantoms, such intellects and point-device companions.

Shak.

Then your head should be ungarbled, your humors unbandaged, your shrews unbandaged, your shams undressed, and everything about you demonstrating a carolous deviation. But you are no such man; you are rather *point-device* in your accommodations, as being yourself, than assuming the lover of any other. *Shak.*

Pointed (point'ed), *s. n.* and *s. a.* 1. Sharp; having a sharp point, as, a pointed rock. - 2. Aimed at or expressly referring to some particular person; as, a pointed remark. - 3. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns.

His novel phrases, not his pointed wit.

Pepp.

- **Pointed style**, in arch, a name applied to several styles usually called *Gothic*. - **Point-of-arch**, a lancet-shaped arch. See *GOTHIC ARCH*.

Pointedly (point'ed-ly), *adv.* In a pointed manner: (a) with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often wrote too pointedly for his subject.

Dryden.

(b) With direct assertion, with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness; as, he declared pointedly he would accede to the proposition.

Pointedness (point'ed-ness), *s. n.* 1. The state or quality of being pointed, sharpened. 'High, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness.' *S. Johnson*. - 2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.

In this you excel him (Monroe), that you add pointedness of thought.

Dryden.

Pointed (point'e), *s. n.* 1. The point of a

plant or something resembling it; the balancer of an lance.

These point or *pointe* are, for the most part, little balls set at the tip of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure.

Dorham.

2. A kind of pencil or style. - 3. Same as *Pointal*, 2.

Pointen, *inf. of verb to point*. To prick with anything pointed. *Chaucer*.

Pointer (point'er), *s. n.* 1. One who or that which points, specifically, (a) the index-hand of a clock or watch. (b) A variety of dog nearly allied to the true hounds, remarkable for its habit of pointing at game.

Pointer Dog.

The original breed is Spanish, but that now commonly used in Britain

is the foxhound, to which it is able to resemble in form

and action, a name given to it

because of the northern

Major or Great Bear, for the eye of the observer

in Ursa Minor. - 2. Next, on timber fixed fore-and-aft

inside of a vessel's run or

the stern-frame with her after-body (See *COCKTAIL*). The pointers are also called *Shake-points*. 3. A kind of graving-tool.

Pointing (point'ing), *s. n.* 1. The art of making the divisions of a writing: punctuation. 2. The marks or points made. - 3. The raking out of the mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing the same with new mortar; also, the material with which the joints are refilled.

Pointing-stick (point'ing-stick), *s. n.* An object of ridicule or scorn. 'A wonder and a pointing-stick.' *Shak.*

Point-lace (point'ice), *s. n.* A fine kind of lace. See under *POINT*, *n.*

Pointless (point'less), *s. a.* 1. Having no point; blunt, obtuse, as, a pointless sword. - 2. Having no smartness or keenness; as, a pointless remark. - 3. Pointless joke.

Pointless (point'less), *s. a.* In bot. having a small distinct point; apiculate.

Pointman (point'man), *s. n.* A man who has charge of the points or switches on a

s. t. pred. & pp. pointed; ppr. point-

pointing, power, Mod. Fr. point,

*to, to weigh out, from *point*, of points, to weigh, cata of*

ing down.] 1. To balance in

scales of equal weight; as, to

be of a balance. - 2. To hold or

liberum or equiponderance.

One nation with united interest blest.

Not now content to *point*, shall sway the rest.

Dryden.

3. To lead with weight for balancing.

Where could they lead another form so fit.

To *point* with solid sense a slightly wit? *Dryden.*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

We cannot consider the strength, *point* the weight,

and discern the evidence of the clearest argumen-

tion, where they would conclude against his doctrine.

South.

5. To oppress; to weigh down. a reading for *point* in *Rick III*, v. 2.

Point (point), *s. t.* To be balanced or suspended, hence, *fig.* to hang in suspense; to depend. 'Breathless racers whose hopes

poise upon the last few steps.' *Keats*.

And everywhere

The slender graceful spire

Pointed to the sky. *Longfellow.*

Point (point), *s. n.* [O Fr. *point*, *point* (Mod. Fr. *point*), from *point*, to weigh. See the verb.]

1. Weight, gravity.

Where I have sat,

It shall be full of *point* and difficult weight.

And I should be to ground. *Shak.*

2. A thing suspended or attached as a counterweight; a counterpoise; hence, regulating power; that which balances.

Men of an unbalanced imagination often want the

poise of judgment.

3. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed. - 4. A state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise, balance, equilibrium.

The particles forming the earth must converge from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a *point*.

Bowdler.

Poison (poiz'er), *s. n.* One who or that which poisons or balances; specifically, in envenom, a balancer (which see).

Poison (poiz'n), *s. n.* [Fr. *poison*, from L. *po-tio*, *potio*, a drink, a draught, from *po*, to drink. See *POTION*.] 1. Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, dangerous, or deadly effect upon the animal economy, when introduced either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal. Poisons are divided, with respect to the kingdom to which they belong, into animal, vegetable and mineral; but those which proceed from animals are often called *venoms*, whilst those that are produced by diseases have the name *virus*.

With respect to their effects they have been divided into four classes, namely, irritant, narcotic, narcotico-acrid, and septic or putrescent. The poisons that affect the body through a puncture or abrasion may be derived from the mineral, the vegetable, or the animal kingdom, but, with a few exceptions, those derived from the mineral and vegetable kingdoms would act as efficiently if introduced into the stomach as if injected into the blood, while animal poisons are inert when introduced into the stomach, acting only by direct introduction into the blood. The most active poisons, in small doses, frequently form most valuable medicines. There are certain poisons, however, which are lethal in the smallest quantity. - 2. That which stains or destroys moral purity or health; as, the poison of evil example.

This being the only remedy against the poison of sin, we must remove it as often as we repeat our sin.

Dr. H. More.

Poison (poiz'n), *s. t.* 1. To infect with poison; to put poison in or on; to add poison to; as, to poison an arrow. 'The poison'd chalice.' *Shak.* 'As well might poison poison.' *Shak.* 'Quivers and bows and poison'd darts.' *Reverend.* - 2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison.

He was so discouraged that he poisoned himself and died.

3. To taint; to mar; to impair; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, discontent poisons the happiness of life.

Must thou not

With thy false arts poison'd his people's loyalty?

To suffer the thought to be vitiated is to poison the fountain of morality.

Alas! they had been friends to youth

But whispering tongues can poison truth.

Coleridge.

Poisonable (poiz'n-a-bil), *s. a.* 1. Capable of poisoning; venomous. 'Poisonable herules.' *Onion Taster*. - 2. Capable of being poisoned.

Poison-bail (poiz'n-bail), *s. n.* A poisonous bulbous plant belonging to the genus *Brus-sica* (*B. toxicaria*).

Poison-elder (poiz'n-el-dér), *s. n.* See *POISON-SUMAC*.

Poisoner (poiz'n-er), *s. n.* One who poisons or corrupts, that which poisons or corrupts.

Poison-fang (poiz'n-fang), *s. n.* One of the superior maxillary teeth of certain species of serpents, as the viper and rattlesnake, having a channel in it through which the poisonous fluid is conveyed into the wound when they bite. The fang ordinarily lies retracted, but when the serpent bites, it is erected and the poison-gland is at the same time compressed and emptied of its secretion, which is injected through the hollow fang into the wound. See cut under *FANG*.

Poisonful (poiz'n-fyl), *s. a.* Replete with poison. *Wanderer*.

Poison-gland (poiz'n-gland), *s. n.* A gland in animals and plants which secretes and contains poison, which on pressure is conveyed through or along an organ capable of inflicting a wound.

Poison-ivy (poiz'n-i-vi), *s. n.* The poison-oak (*Rhus Toxicodendron*).

Poison-nut (poiz'n-nut), *s. n.* 1. *Strychnos nux-vomica*, an evergreen tree of middling size, of the nat. order Loganiaceae, the seeds of which, about the size of an orange, are known under the name of *new vomica*, and yield strychnine. - 2. The *Tungania com-*

ch, chain; ch, *So. look*; g, go; j, job;

a, Fr. *ton*; ng, sing; th, than; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure. - See KEY.

enifera, of the nat. order Apocynaceae, the fruit of which is a drupe inclosing a kernel most venomously poisonous. It used to be employed in Madagascar as an ordeal-test of guilt or innocence, the result generally being the death of the suspected person.

Poison-oak (pō'z-n-ōk), *n.* Same as *Poison-ivy*.

Poisonous (pō'z-n-ū), *a.* Having the qualities of poison; containing poison, venomous, corrupting; impairing soundness or purity. 'The poisonous damp of night.' *Shak.* 'Where each man walks with his head in a cloud of poisonous flies.' *Tennyson.*

Poisonously (pō'z-n-ū-lī), *adv.* In a poisonous manner; with fatal or injurious effects.

Poisonousness (pō'z-n-ū-s-nēs), *n.* The quality of being poisonous.

Poisonousness (pō'z-n-ū-s-nēs), *a.* Poisonous.

Poison-sumac, **Poison-sumach** (pō'z-n-ū-mak), *n.* *Rhus venenata*, a poisonous North American shrub, sometimes called *Poison-elder*.

Poison-tree (pō'z-n-trē), *n.* A tree that poisons; a name given to a number of trees or plants of different genera, possessing poisonous properties, especially to *Rhus venenata* or swamp-sumac, *Rhus toxicodendron* or climbing-sumac, and *Rhus purula* or dwarf-sumac of the United States.

Poisure (pō'z-ūr), *n.* Weight. 'The mere quality and poisure of goodness.' *Beau-d-Fl.*

Poitrel, **Poitral** (pō'trēl, pō'tral), *n.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from *L. pectorale*, from *pectus*, the breast.] Armour for the breast of a horse.

Poitral (pō'trāl), *n.* Same as *Poitrel*.

Poitrina (pō'trīnā), *n.* [Fr. from *L. pectus*, the breast.] The breast-plate of a knight, also, the overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a warrior.

Poise (pōiz), *See POISE.*

Poke (pōk), *n.* [O. D. *poke*, a sack or bag; *Ice-land*, a sack, a bag; *Sw. pōk*, a pocket; a pouch; a bag; a sack. 'And then he drew a dial from his poke.' *Shak.*—A pig in a poke. *See under Pig.*—2. An ancient form of sleeve, shaped like a bag.

Poke, **Pokeweed** (pōk, pōk-wēd), *n.* The popular name of a plant, the *Physalis peruviana*, otherwise called *Pocon*, *Cocum*, and *Garget* of North America. *See PHYSOLACCA.*

Poke (pōk), *v.t. pret. & pp. poked; ppr. poking.* [D. and L.G. *pōken*, to poke, *pōok*, poke, a dagger; *Sw. pōk*, a stick; probably Celtic; comp. *Ir. pōc*, a blow; *Gael. puc*, to push. According to Wedgwood it stands in the same relation to *puck* as *stoke* does to *stick*. There is a softened form *pouch* (which see).] 1. To thrust against, especially to thrust something long or pointed against, as the hand or a stick, or the horns of an animal; hence, to feel or search for, as in the dark or in a hole.—2. To put a poke on; as, to poke an ox. [United States.] *See the noun.* 3.—To poke a fire, to stir it.—To poke fun, to joke, to make fun.—To poke fun at, to ridicule, to make a butt of one. [Colloq. or familiar.]

Oh, he! Mister Noakes,—for shame, Mister Noakes! To be poking your fun at us plain-dealing folks. *R. H. Barham.*

Poke (pōk), *v.t.* 1. To grope, to search; to feel or push one's way, as in the dark.

Hang Homer and Virgil, their meaning to seek A man must have poked into Latin and Greek. *Prior.*

2. To busy one's self without a definite object; followed by *about*.—3. To confine or shut one's self up without anything to do.

When I'm not on my crosstie I sit poking at home, or make a job of mending my clothes. *Mayhew.*

Poke (pōk), *n.* 1. A gentle thrust; a jog; a sudden push. 'Giving me a poke in the ribs.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. A lazy person; a dawdler. [United States.]—3. An apparatus to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted pointing forward. [United States.]

Poke-berry (pōk-bē-rī), *n.* The fruit of *Physalococcus*, from which is extracted a rich purple juice, used in dyeing. In America it is a favourite food for tame mocking-birds.

Poke-bonnet (pōk-bōn-net), *n.* A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly worn by women. 'His mamma... with her old poke-bonnet.' *Thackeray.*

Poke-loken (pōk-lō-kn), *n.* An Indian word

used in America to denote a marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake. 'The wild-fowl are amazing fond of poke-lokens.' *Haliburton.*

Poke-net (pōk-net), *n.* *See POLK-NET.*
Poker (pōk-ēr), *n.* 1. One who pokes.—2. That which pokes, especially, (a) an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel; (b) a small stick or iron used for setting the plaits of ruffs. 'My ruff and poker.' *Dekker.* (c) An iron instrument used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at the one end and a round knob at the other.

Poker (pōk-ēr), *n.* [Comp. *Dan. pōkter*, the devil; *W. pica*, a hobgoblin; *E. Puck*.] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear. [Colloq. United States.]

Poker (pōk-ēr), *n.* A favourite game at cards in the United States.

Pokerish (pōk-ēr-lah), *a.* Frightful; causing fear, especially to children, as, a *pokerish* place. [Colloq. United States.]

Pokerish (pōk-ēr-lah), *a.* Stiff, like a poker. [Colloq.]

Poker-picture (pōk-ēr-pik-tūr), *n.* An imitation of a bistre-washed drawing, executed by staining the surface of white wood with a heated poker. *Fairholt.*

Poke-sleeve (pōk-slēv), *n.* A kind of wide sleeve. *See POKE, 2.*

Pokewood, *n.* *See POKE.*

Poking (pōk-ing), *a.* Drudging; servile. 'Bred to some poking profession, or employed in some office of drudgery.' *Gray.* [Colloq.]

Poking-stick (pōk-ing-stik), *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs. 'Pins and poking-sticks of steel.' *Shak.*

Poky (pōk-ī), *a.* Confined; cramped; musty. 'That corner is poky and narrow.' *Times newspaper.*

Polacca (pō-lak-ā), *n.* [It.] A name applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes; a polonaise.

Polacca (pō-lak-ā), *n.* [It. *polacca*; Fr. *polaque*.] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees. Called also *Polacra* and *Polague*.

Polack (pō-lak), *n.* A Pole; a Polander.

Polack (pō-lak), *n.* *See POLACCA.*

Polan (pō-lan), *n.* A piece of armour for the knee, a knee-piece.

Polander (pō-lan-ēr), *n.* A Pole, or native of Poland.

Polanisia (pō-lan-ī-sī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anisos*, unequal—its stamens are numerous and unequal.] A genus of plants, nat. order Capparidaceae. The species are herbaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts

of Asia and America, with palmate leaves, and terminal clusters of often showy flowers. *P. viscosa* or *Loasandra* is a native of the East Indies, and is used in Cochinchina as a counter-irritant and as a vesicant. The root is used in the United States, as well as that of another species (*P. graveolens*), as a vermifuge.

Polaque (pō-lāk), *n.* *See POLACCA.*
Polar (pō-lār), *a.* [L. *polaris*, from *L. polus*, a pole. *See POLUS.*] 1. Pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere: as, (a) pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; (b) pertaining to either extremity of the axis round which the earth revolves. 2. Proceeding or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth. 'Two polar winds, blowing adverse.' *Milton.*—3. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—*Polar angle*, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—*Polar axis*, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar bear*. *See under BEAR.*—*Polar circles*, two small circles of the earth parallel to the equator, the one north and the other south, distant 23° 28' from either pole. The north polar circle is called the *arctic circle* and the south polar circle the *antarctic circle*. The distance of each from its own pole is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the spaces within the two circles are called the *frigid zones*.—*Polar clock*, an optical apparatus, whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.—*Polar co-ordinates*. *See under ANALYTIC.*

Polar dial, a dial whose plane is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar distances*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles, more especially, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens. It is measured by the intercepted arc of the circle passing through it, or by the corresponding angle at the centre of the sphere. According as the north or south pole is elevated we have the *north polar distance* or the *south polar distance*.—*Polar forces*, in physics, forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, &c.—*Polar lights*, aurora borealis or australis.—*Polar projection*, the projection of part of the surface of a sphere on the plane of one of its polar circles, the point of projection being at the centre of the sphere.—*Polar star*, the polar-star. *Tennyson.*

Polarity (pō-lār-ē), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *archo*, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy.

Polaric (pō-lār-ik), *a.* Polar. [Rare.]

Polarly (pō-lār-ē-lī), *adv.* In a polar manner. *Sir T. Browne.*

Polarimeter (pō-lār-īm-ē-tēr), *n.* (Polar, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.) Same as *Polariscope*.

Polariscope (pō-lār-īm-ē-tēr), *n.* The art or process of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.

Polaris (pō-lār-īs), *n.* [L.] In astron. the pole-star.

Polariscope (pō-lār-ī-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, various kinds of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light. The important portions of the instrument are the polarizing and analysing plates or prisms, and these are formed either of natural crystalline structures or of a series of reflecting surfaces artificially joined together.

Polaristic (pō-lār-īst-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles; arising from or dependent upon the possession of poles or polar characteristics; having a polar arrangement or disposition. *Goodrich.*

Polarity (pō-lār-ē-tē), *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction; as, the *polarity* of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose pole is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly. A mineral is said to possess *polarity* when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

Polarizable (pō-lār-ī-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being polarized.

Polarization (pō-lār-ī-zā-shən), *n.* 1. The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body.—2. The state of being polarized or of having polarity.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or poles possessing different properties. The polarization of light may be effected in various ways, but chiefly in the following: (1) By reflection at a proper angle from the surfaces of transparent media, as glass, water, &c. (2) By transmission through crystals possessing the property of double refraction. (3) By transmission through a sufficient number of transparent uncrystallized plates placed at proper angles.

Polanisia viscosa.

of Asia and America, with palmate leaves, and terminal clusters of often showy flowers. *P. viscosa* or *Loasandra* is a native of the East Indies, and is used in Cochinchina as a counter-irritant and as a vesicant. The root is used in the United States, as well as that of another species (*P. graveolens*), as a vermifuge.

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(4) By transmission through a number of other bodies imperfectly crystallized, as agate, mother-of-pearl, &c. The knowledge of this singular property of light has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics.—*Planes of polarization*, that particular planes in which a ray of polarized light incident at the polarizing angle is most copiously reflected. When the polarization is produced by reflection the plane of reflection is the plane of polarization. According to Fresnel's theory, which is that generally received, the vibrations of light polarized in any plane are perpendicular to that plane. The vibrations of a ray reflected at the polarizing angle are accordingly to be regarded as perpendicular to the plane of incidence and reflection, and therefore as parallel to the reflecting surface.

Polarize (pô-lâr-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *polarized*, ppr. *polarizing*. To develop polarity in; applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces.

Polarized (pô-lâr-izd), *p. and a.* Having polarity; affected by polarization; as, *polarized light*, *polarized radiant heat*.—*Polarized rings*, coloured rings which are seen when polarized light is transmitted through transparent media, especially through plates of a doubly refracting crystal.

Polariser (pô-lâr-iz-ér), *n.* In optics, that part of a polariscope by which light is polarized; distinguished from *analyser* (which see).

Polarity (pô-lâr-î-tî), *a.* [See POLAR.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole. *Str. T. Browne.*

Polder (pô-lér), *n.* [D.] In the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

Poldway (pôld-wâ), *n.* Coarse sacking used for coal-bags, &c. *Woods.*

Pole (pôl), *n.* [A. Sax. *pol*, *poi*, a stake; collateral form of *pale*, L.G. and D. *paal*, from L. *palus*, a stake. See FAL.] 1. A long, slender piece of wood; a tall piece of timber frequently used in composition; as, a carriage-pole, the beam of a vehicle which separates two horses; a bean-pole, a stake on which beans are trained; a hop-pole; a May-pole; &c.—2. A perch or rod, a measure of length containing 16½ feet or 5½ yards. Sometimes the term is used as a superficial measure, a square pole denoting 5½ x 5½ yards, or 30¼ square yards.—3. An instrument for measuring.

A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. *Baron.*

—*Barber's* many barb Britain. It white band colour. It is and the bar bleeding—a other time surgeons su practitioners said of a sh

Pole (pôl), *v.* 1. To furnish pole beams. 3. To impel forward by

Pole (pôl), *n.* heavens, th of the sphere or move.) the axis of t sphere of th which the extremities of the world the extremi the points o which the s called the S South Pole. from every on the surfi from every great circle distant from a line passi centre, call nadir are ti poles of the surface of t the poles of of the axis every part o

is nearest the pole of the earth; the pole-star.—6. The firmament; the sky.

The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaven, Which they beheld, the moon's resplendent globe, And starry pole. *Milton.*

d. One of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as the free ends of a magnet, one called the north, the other south, which attract more strongly than any other part.

—*Magnetic pole*, (a) one of the points on the earth at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.

(b) One of the two points in a magnetic needle nearly corresponding to the poles of the world, the one pointing to the north, the other to the south.—*Austral pole*, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the north. See AUSTRAL.—*Boreal pole*, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south. See BORAL.—*Poles of a voltaic pile or battery*, the plates at the extremities of a galvanic battery, or the wires which join them, the end which is chemically passive being called the positive pole, and that which is chemically active the negative pole. See ELECTRODE.—7. In analytical geom. a point fixed upon as a point of reference for the measurement of distances and directions. See ANALYTICAL.—*Pole of a glass*, in optics, the thickest part of a convex lens, or the thinnest part of a concave lens; the centre of its surface. *Hutton. Poles of maximum cold*, two points on the surface of the earth, in each hemisphere, of the least mean annual temperature, the two in the northern hemisphere being situated, one 100° W. lon. and 80° N. lat., mean temperature 3½ Fahr., and the other 95° E. lon. and 80° N. lat., mean temperature 1° Fahr., and each surrounded by isothermal lines in returning curve lines. *Brewster.—Pole of revolution*.

When a globe or sphere revolves about one of its diameters as an axis each extremity of such diameter is called a pole of revolution. In this case the different points of the surface of the sphere describe parallel circles having the poles of revolution for their poles.

Pole (pôl), *n.* A native of Poland.

Pole-axe (pôl-aks), *n.* [Apparently from pole, a long stick, and axe, but perhaps from *poll*, the head, and *axe*.] A kind of hatchet. There are many varieties.

Pole-axe, as, (a) a sort of hatchet with a handle about 15 inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head, used in actions at

canvas; hence, any coarse ware. Also written *Poldary*. *Cleveland.*

Pole-vill (pôl-vîl), *n.* Same as *Poll-vill*.

Pole-lathe (pôl-lâth), *n.* A lathe in which the work is supported between centres on posts rising from the bed, and is turned by a strap which passes two or three times round it, the lower end of the strap being connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring pole above.

Polemarch (pôl's-mârk), *n.* [Gr. *pol*, *mar*, *chos*—*polemos*, war, and *arch*, rule.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states, especially at Athens, the title archon, a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and foreigners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of the country.

Pole-mast (pôl'mâst), *n.* A mast composed of one single spar, distinguished from a mast by its construction.

Polemic, **Polemical** (pôl'mîk, pôl'mîk-âl), *a.* [Gr. *pol*, *ma*, *chos*—*polemos*, war, and *ma*, *chos*, dispute.] Pertaining to disputation, controversy, or system. *Polemic theology*, *polemic divinity*, *polemic science*, &c.

Poll (pôl), *v.* To support, to sustain, to uphold.

Polemic, *n.* A polemic writer, or a polemic discourse.

Poll (pôl), *n.* A poll, or a head, or a head of cattle.

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enifera, of the nat. order Apocynaceae, the fruit of which is a drupe inclosing a kernel most venomously poisonous. It used to be employed in Madagascar as an ordeal-test of guilt or innocence, the result generally being the death of the suspected person.

Poison-oak (pō'z-n-ōk), *n.* Same as **Poison-ivy**.

Poisonous (pō'z-n-us), *a.* Having the qualities of poison; containing poison; venomous, corrupting, impairing soundness or purity. 'The poisonous damp of night.' *Shak.* 'Where each man walks with his head in a cloud of poisonous flies.' *Tennyson.*

Poisonously (pō'z-n-us-ly), *adv.* In a poisonous manner; with fatal or injurious effects.

Poisonousness (pō'z-n-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being poisonous.

Poisonousness (pō'z-n-us-ness), *a.* Poisonous.

Poison-sumac (pō'z-n-sū-mak), *n.* *Rhus venenata*, a poisonous North American shrub, sometimes called **Poison-elder**.

Poison-tree (pō'z-n-trē), *n.* A tree that is poisonous; a name given to a number of trees or plants of different genera, possessing poisonous properties, especially to *Rhus venenata* or swamp-sumac, *Rhus toxicodendron* or climbing-sumac, and *Rhus pumila* or dwarf-sumac of the United States.

Pious (pō'z-ur), *n.* Weight. 'The mere quality and powers of goodness.' *Beau-d.*

home.

Poise (pōiz). See **POISE**.

Poke (pōk), *n.* [O.D. poke, a sack or bag; Icel. poki, a sack, a bag.] 1. A pocket; a pouch; a bag; a sack. 'And then he drew a dial from his poke.' *Shak.*—A pig in a poke. See under **FIG**.—2. An ancient form of sleeve, shaped like a bag.

Poke, Pokeweed (pōk, pōk-wēd), *n.* The popular name of a plant, the *Phytolacca eschandra*, otherwise called **Pocon**, **Cocum**, and **Garget** of North America. See **PHYTO-LACCA**.

Poke (pōk), *v.t. pres. & pp. poked; ppr. poking.* [D. and L.G. poken, to poke, pook, poke, a dagger; Sw. pika, a stick; probably Celtic; comp. Ir. pua, a blow; Gael. pua, to push. According to Wedgwood it stands in the same relation to **poke** as **stoke** does to **stick**. There is a softened form **pook** (which see).] 1. To thrust against, especially to thrust something long or pointed against, as the hand or a stick, or the horns of an animal; hence, to feel or search for, as in the dark or in a hole.—2. To put a poke on; as, to poke an ox. [United States.] See the noun. 3.—To poke a fire, to stir it.—To poke fun, to joke, to make fun.—To poke fun at, to ridicule, to make a butt of one. [Colloq. or familiar.]

Oh, he! Mister Noakes,—for shame, Mister Noakes! To be poking your fun at us plain-dealing folks.

R. H. Barham.

Poke (pōk), *v.i.* 1. To grope; to search; to feel or push one's way, as in the dark.

Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to seek A man must have **poked** into Latin and Greek.

Prior.

2. To busy one's self without a definite object; followed by **about**.—3. To confine or shut one's self up without anything to do.

When I'm not on my cross I sit **poking** at home, or make a job of mending my clothes. *Naythen.*

Poke (pōk), *n.* 1. A gentle thrust; a jog; a sudden push. 'Giving me a poke in the ribs.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. A lazy person; a dawdler [United States].—3. An apparatus to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted pointing forward. [United States.]

Poke-berry (pōk-be-ri), *n.* The fruit of *Phytolacca*, from which is extracted a rich purple juice, used in dyeing. In America it is a favourite food for tame mocking-birds.

Poke-bonnet (pōk-hon-net), *n.* A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly worn by women. 'His mamma . . . with her old poke-bonnet.' *Thackeray.*

Poke-loken (pōk-lō-ken), *n.* An Indian word

used in America to denote a marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake. 'The wild-fowl are amazing fond of poke-loken.' *Halliburton.*

Poke-net (pōk-net), *n.* See **POLE-NET**.

Poker (pōk-er), *n.* 1. One who pokes.—2. That which pokes; especially, (a) an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel; (b) a small stick or iron used for setting the plaits of ruffs. 'My ruff and poker.' *Dekker.* (c) An iron instrument used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at the one end and a round knob at the other.

Poker (pōk-er), *n.* (Comp. Dan. *pokker*, the devil; W. *poces*, a hobgoblin; E. *Puck*.) Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear. [Colloq. United States.]

Poker (pōk-er), *n.* A favourite game at cards in the United States.

Pokerish (pōk-er-ish), *a.* Frightful; causing fear, especially to children; as, a **pokerish** place. [Colloq. United States.]

Pokerish (pōk-er-ish), *a.* Stiff, like a poker. [Colloq.]

Poker-picture (pōk-er-pik-tūr), *n.* An imitation of a bistre-washed drawing, executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker. *Fairholt.*

Poke-sleeve (pōk-slēv), *n.* A kind of wide sleeve. See **POKE**.

Pokeweed, *n.* See **POKE**.

Poking (pōk-ing), *n.* Drudging; servile. 'Bred to some poking profession, or employed in some office of drudgery.' *Gray.*

Poking-stick (pōk-ing-stik), *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs. 'Pins and poking-sticks of steel.' *Shak.*

Poky (pōk-i), *a.* Confined; cramped; musty. 'That corner is poky and narrow.' *Times newspaper.*

Polacca (pō-lak'a), *n.* [It.] A name applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes; a polonaise.

Polacca (pō-lak'a), *n.* [It. *polacca*; Fr. *polaque*.] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees. Called also **Polacca** and **Polagus**.

Polack (pō-lak), *n.* A Pole; a Poland.

Polack (pō-lak), *n.* See **POLACK**.

Polan (pō-lan), *n.* A piece of armour for the knee, a knee-piece.

Polander (pō-lan-d-er), *n.* A Pole, or native of Poland.

Polanisia (pō-lan-isi-a), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anisos*, unequal—its stamens are numerous and unequal.] A genus of plants, natural order Capparidaceae. The species are herbaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts

Polanisia viscosa.

of Asia and America, with palmate leaves, and terminal clusters of often showy flowers. *P. viscosa* or *viscosa* is a native of the East Indies, and is used in Cochinchina as a counter-irritant and as a vesicant. The root is used in the United States, as well as that of another species (*P. gracilescens*), as a vermifuge.

Polaque (pō-lak), *n.* See **POLACK**.

Polar (pō-lar), *a.* [L.L. *polaris*, from L. *polus*, a pole. See **POLA**.] 1. Pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere: as, (a) pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the

heavens; (b) pertaining to either extremity of the axis round which the earth revolves. 2. Proceeding or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth. 'Two polar winds, blowing adverse.' *Milton.*—3. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—**Polar angle**, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—**Polar axis**, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.—**Polar bear**. See under **BEAR**.—**Polar circles**, two small circles of the earth parallel to the equator, the one north and the other south, distant 23° 28' from either pole. The north polar circle is called the **arctic circle**, and the south polar circle the **antarctic circle**. The distance of each from its own pole is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the spaces within the two circles are called the **frigid zones**.—**Polar clock**, an optical apparatus, whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.

—**Polar co-ordinates**. See under **ANALYTIC**.—**Polar dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel to the earth's axis.—**Polar distance**, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles; more especially, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens. It is measured by the intercepted arc of the circle passing through it, or by the corresponding angle at the centre of the sphere. According as the north or south pole is elevated we have the **north polar distance** or the **south polar distance**.—**Polar forces**, in physics, forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, &c.—**Polar lights**, aurora borealis or australis.—**Polar projection**, the projection of part of the surface of a sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles, the point of projection being at the centre of the sphere.—**Polar star**, the polar star. *Tennyson.*

Polarity (pō-lar-i-ty), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *arctos*, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy.

Polaric (pō-lar-ik), *a.* Polar. [Rare.]

Polarily (pō-lar-i-ly), *adv.* In a polar manner. *Sir T. Browne.*

Polarimeter (pō-lar-im-ē-ter), *n.* [Polar, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] Same as **Polariscope**.

Polarimetry (pō-lar-im-ē-ri), *n.* The art or process of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.

Polaris (pō-lar-is), *n.* [L.] In astron. the pole-star.

Polariscope (pō-lar-is-kōp), *n.* An optical instrument, various kinds of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light. The important portions of the instrument are the polarizing and analysing plates or prisms, and these are formed either of natural crystalline structures or of a series of reflecting surfaces artificially joined together.

Polaristic (pō-lar-is-tik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles; arising from or dependent upon the possession of poles or polar characteristics; having a polar arrangement or disposition. *Goodrich.*

Polarity (pō-lar-i-ty), *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction, as, the **polarity** of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose pole is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly. A mineral is said to possess **polarity** when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

Polarizable (pō-lar-iz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being polarized.

Polarization (pō-lar-iz-ā-shon), *n.* 1. The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body.—2. The state of being polarized or of having polarity.—**Polarization of light**, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or poles possessing different properties. The polarization of light may be effected in various ways, but chiefly in the following.—(1) By reflection at a proper angle from the surfaces of transparent media, as glass, water, &c. (2) By transmission through crystals possessing the property of double refraction. (3) By transmission through a sufficient number of transparent uncrystallized plates placed at proper angles.

(c) Its transmission through a number of other bodies imperfectly crystallized, as agate, mother-of-pearl, &c. The knowledge of this singular property of light has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics. *Plane of polarization*, that particular plane in which a ray of polarized light incident at the polarizing angle is most copiously reflected. When the polarization is produced by reflection the plane of reflection is the plane of polarization. According to Fresnel's theory, which is that generally received, the vibrations of light polarized in any plane are perpendicular to that plane. The vibrations of a ray reflected at the polarizing angle are accordingly to be regarded as perpendicular to the plane of incidence and reflection, and therefore as parallel to the reflecting surface.

Polarization (pō'lar-iz) *v. t. pres. & pp. polarizing, pp. polarizing*. To develop polarity in applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces.

Polarized (pō'lar-izd) *a. pres. & a. Having polarity affected by polarization, as, polarized light, polarized radiant heat. Polarized rays*, coloured rings which are seen when polarized light is transmitted through transparent media, especially through plates of a doubly refracting crystal.

Polarizer (pō'lar-iz-er) *a. In optics, that part of a polariscope by which light is polarized distinguished from analyzer (which see).*

Polarity (pō'lar-ē-tē) *a. [See POLAR.] Tending to a pole, having a direction to a pole. *Sir T. Browne**

Polder (pō'lar) *a. (D.) In the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.*

Poldway (pō'lar-ē) *a. Coarse sacking used for coal bags, &c. *Woods**

Pole (pōl) *a. (A. Sax. pōl, pol; a stake; collateral form of pole, L. G. and D. pol; from L. palus, a stake. See PALE.) 1. A long slender piece of wood, a tall piece of timber frequently used in construction, as, a carriage-pole, the beam of a vehicle which separates two horses, a bean pole, a stake on which beans are trained, a hop-pole, a May pole, &c. 2. A perch or rod, a measure of length containing 16 feet or 16 yards. Sometimes the term is used as a superficial measure, a square pole denoting 16 x 16 yards, or 256 square yards. 3. An instrument for measuring.*

A pair of the rod and a controller of state are used to be measured by the common yard, but by the use of special pieces.

Barber's pole, a long rod, used for a sign to many barbers' or hair-dressers' shops in Britain. It is usually painted red with a white band running spirally round it, the colour it is said, being imitative of blood, and the band a sign to the arm in bleeding all indicative, it is asserted, of other times, when the calling of barbersurgeons supplied the place of the general practitioner in surgery. Under bare poles, said of a ship when her sails are all furled.

Pole (pōl) *v. t. pres. & pp. poling, pp. poling*. 1. To furnish with poles for support, as, to pole a beam. 2. To bear or convey on poles. 3. To impel by poles, as a boat, to push forward by the use of poles.

Pole (pōl) *a. (Fr. pole, L. polus, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, from Gr. polos, the axis of the sphere, the firmament, from pōlō to turn or move.) 1. One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens, the fixed point about which the stars appear to revolve. These two extremities or fixed points are called the poles of the world, or the celestial poles. 2. One of the extremities of the earth's axis, or one of the points on the surface of our globe through which the axis passes. The northern one is called the North Pole and the southern the South Pole. Each of these poles is 90° distant from every part of the equator. 3. A point on the surface of any sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere, or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a great circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the centre, called the axis. Thus the south and north are the poles of the horizon. So the poles of the ecliptic are two points on the surface of the sphere whose distance from the pole of the world is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or they are 90° distant from every part of the ecliptic. 4. The star which*

is nearest the pole of the earth; the pole-star. — *A. The firmament, the sky.*

The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaven, Which they behold, the sun's magnificent globe, And starry pole.

5. One of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as the free ends of a magnet, one called the north, the other south, which attract more strongly than any other part. — *Magnets pole* (a) one of the points on the earth at which the dipping needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.

(b) One of the two points in a magnetic needle nearly corresponding to the poles of the world, the one pointing to the north, the other to the south. — *Austral pole*, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the north. See *ARCTIC*. — *Boreal pole*, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south. See *BOREAL*. *Poles of a machine* pole or battery, the plates at the extremities of a galvanic battery, or the wires which join them, the end which is chemically passive being called the positive pole, and that which is chemically active the negative pole. See *ELECTRODE*. — *In geometry*, a point fixed upon as a point of reference for the measurement of distances and directions. See *ANALYTICAL*. *Pole of a glass*, in optics, the thickest part of a convex lens, or the thinnest part of a concave lens, the centre of its surface. *Butler*. — *Poles of magnetism*, two points on the surface of the earth, in each hemisphere, of the least mean annual temperature, the two in the northern hemisphere being situated, one 100° W. lon. and 50° N. lat. mean temperature 14° Fahr. and the other 50° E. lon. and 50° N. lat. mean temperature 1° Fahr. and each surrounded by isothermal lines in returning curve lines. *Brusher*. *Pole of revolution*, When a globe or sphere revolves about one of its diameters as an axis each extremity of such diameter is called a pole of revolution. In this case the different points of the surface

the parallel circles having for their poles.

Polis (pō-lis) *a. [Apparently from pol, but perhaps from polis.] A kind of axe or a many varieties of the a sort of hatchet with*

Indian in length,

and a point or a

bending down-

ward from the

back of the head,

used in action at

sea, to cut away

the rigging of the

enemy attempting

to board, and to

assist in mounting

the enemy's ship.

Also called a

boarding-axe.

(b) A weapon, usually

about 4 feet long,

and sometimes combining

a hatchet, pike,

and toothed hammer,

used early as the

Saxon times as the

peculiar

weapon of a leader of

infantry, and as con-

tinued to the sixteenth

century, at which

period they are frequently

found combined

with a broadsword.

Short handled pole-axes

were used by knights on

horseback. See

Pole-axe.

Polecat (pōl'kat) *a. [Supposed to be for*

poult-out, that is, *chishen* or *peutry* out, or

abbrev. from *Polt-cat*.] A name common

to several species of digitigrade carnivores

of the weasel family (Mustelidae). The com-

mon polecat (*Mustela putorius* or *Futorius*

lutida) is found in most parts of Europe.

Its body is about 17 inches long, and the

tail 8 inches. The colour is dark brown.

It is a nocturnal animal, sleeping during

the day and searching for its prey at night.

It is especially destructive to poultry, rab-

bids, and game, so polecats, so that in

Britain it is being rapidly exterminated by

gamekeepers, farmers, and others. It has

glands secreting a fetid liquor, somewhat

like that of the American skunk, which it

excretes when irritated or alarmed. Its hairs

form the hair artist's brushes. Known also

as the *Pitcher* or *Pitcher*, and *Peewee* or

Peewee.

Pole-dip (pōl'dip) *a. Surrounded or*

hailed in with poles. *The pole-dip vine-*

yards. *Shak*. See *CLIP*, &

Pole-dip (pōl'dip) *a. A sort of coarse*

canvas, hence, any coarse ware. Also written *Poll-dip*. *Clearland*.

Pole-dip (pōl'dip) *a. Same as Pole-dip.*

Pole-lathe (pōl'lath) *a. A lathe in which the work is supported between centres on posts rising from the bed, and is turned by a strap which passes two or three times round it, the lower end of the strap being connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring pole above.*

Polemark (pōl'mark) *a. [Or polemark]*

polemark war and arid, rule.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states, especially, at Athens, the third archon, a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

Pole-mast (pōl'mast) *a. Mast*

composed of one single piece or tree, in contradistinction to one composed of several pieces.

Polemia, **Polemonia** (pō-lēm-ē, pō-lēm-ē) *a. [Or polemias, from polemias, war.] 1. Pertaining to polemics, controversial, disputative, intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as, a polemical treatise, discourse, essay, or book, polemical divinity. Polemic discourses. *Sp.**

Pole 2. Given to controversy, engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy, as, a polemical writer. *South*.

Polemio (pō-lēm-ē), *n. 1. A disputant; one who carries on a controversy, one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another. Each staunch polemical stubborn as a rock. Pope.*

*The sarcasm and invective of the young polemics. *Montaigne*. 2. A polemical controversy or argument. *Prof. Goddard*. [Rare.]*

Polemonia (pō-lēm-ē) *a. One given to controversy, a polemical. [Rare.]*

Polemonium (pō-lēm-ē), *a. The art or practice of disputation, controversy, controversial writings, particularly those on matters of divinity, that branch of theological learning which pertains to the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy.*

Polemist (pōl'mist) *a. A controversialist, a polemical. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]*

Polemoniacum (pōl'mō-nē-ak) *a. pl. A nat. order of monocotyledonous exogens with a trifid stigma, three-lobed fruit, and seeds attached to an axile placenta, the embryo lying in the midst of albumen. They consist for the most part of gay flowered herbaceous plants, natives of temperate countries, and particularly abundant in the north-western parts of America. The genera Colletia, Philox, Leptophyon, Ollia, and Polemonium are cultivated for their beauty.*

Polemonium (pōl'mō-nē-um) *a. [Or polemonium, an acertain plant.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Polemoniacum. *P. acertain* (Greek valerian or Jacob's ladder) is a blue-flowered British perennial, growing in lushy places in the north of England and south of Scotland; but it is also cultivated in gardens on account of its beauty.*

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ch, chain; th, 3c, lock; g, go; j, job;

o, 3v, ion; ng, ding; vii, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shure.—See KEY.

Folewards (fôl'wârdz), adv. Towards other pole.

The waters at the equator, and near the equator, would produce steam of greater elasticity, rarity, and temperature, than that which occupies the regions further polewards. *W. Adams.*

Folewig (fôl'wig), n. The spotted goby (*Gobius minutus*), a pretty little fish which inhabits the British shores. It is of a transparent golden-gray colour, with a multitude of tiny black dots upon the back, and generally marked with some darkish blotches upon the sides, and a black spot on the dorsal fin.

Foley, Foley-mountain (fôl, fôl-moun-tin), n. A plant, the *Tuberaria Foleum*. See **Foley**.

Follanthes (fôl-an'this), n. (Or *folle*, a city, and *anthos*, a flower, i.e. city-flower, because it is much cultivated in cities.) The name of a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Liliaceae. They are natives of Mexico, and in this country require the aid

Follanthes vulgaris.

of artificial heat, under shelter of frames and glasses, to bring them to flower in perfection. The *F. tuberosa* or *tuberosa* is well known for its delicious fragrance. It emits its scent most strongly after sunset, and has been observed in a snail's evening, when the atmosphere was highly charged with electric fluid, to dart small sparks or scintillations of lucid flame, in great abundance, from each of its flowers as were fading.

Follie (fôl'ie), n. (Fr. *folle*, from *L. folia*, from *Gr. folios*, government, administration, from *polis*, a city.) 1. A judicial and executive system in a national jurisdiction which is specially concerned with the quiet and good order of society, the means instituted by a government or community to maintain public order, liberty, property, and individual security. In its most popular conception the police signifies the administration of the municipal laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough. The primary object of the police system is the prevention of crime and the pursuit of offenders, but it is also subservient to other purposes, such as the suppression of mendacity, the preservation of order, the removal of obstructions and nuisances, and the enforcing of those local and general laws which relate to the public health, order, safety, and comfort. — 2. An organized civil force for maintaining order, preventing and detecting crime, and enforcing the laws, the body of men by which the municipal laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town or borough, or rural district, are enforced. A police force may be either open or secret. By an open police is meant officers dressed in their accustomed uniform, and known to everybody, while by a secret police is meant officers whom it may be difficult or impossible to distinguish from certain classes of citizens, whose dress and manners they may think it expedient to assume, in order that they may the more easily detect crimes, or prevent the commission of such as require any previous combination or arrangement.

See **DETECTIVE**, **COMBATABLE**. — *Military police* (a) an organized body employed within an army to maintain civil order, as distinct from military discipline. (b) a civil police having a military organization. Such are the French gendarmes, the *sbirri* of Italy, and the Irish constabulary. — *Police burgh*. See **BLISS**. — *Police commissioner* in Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs. *Police constable, police officer*. A member of a police force, a policeman. — *Police court*, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police. — *Police inspector*, a superintendent of police. — *Police magistrate*, a judge who presides at a police court. — *Police officer, police station*, the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them, the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance. — *Police rate*, a tax levied for the purposes of the police. — *Police sergeant*, a superior police officer.

Follie (fôl'ie), n. Regulated by laws, furnished with a regular system of laws and administration. From the *folle* and *polis*. *Thomson.*

To *police* cities and projected places. *Thomson.*

Follie (fôl'ie), n. One of the ordinary police, whose duty it is to patrol on a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property, and to see that the peace is kept.

Follie (fôl'ie), n. Of or pertaining to the police. *See* [Rare.]

Follie (fôl'ie), n. Regulated by laws; having a system of laws and administration. *See* [Rare.]

Folly (fôl'ie), n. [L. *folia*, Gr. *folios*, policy. See **POLICE**.] 1. Folly. — 2. The art or manner of governing a nation; that system of measures which the government of a country adopts and pursues as the best adapted to the interests of the nation, with respect either to its relations with foreign powers or to internal arrangements, the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries, as, *domestic policy*, or the system of internal regulations in a nation, *foreign policy*, or the measures which respect foreign nations, *commercial policy*, or the measures which respect commerce.

He has the *eye* of the House, not the heart of the country. An *eye* on subjects of mere business, in the great questions of policy he is comparatively a failure. *Lord Lytton.*

3. The principles on which any measure or course of action is based, having regard to both the ends aimed at and the means used to arrive at them.

The *policy* of all laws has been some form necessary in the workings of law with and humanity. *Blackburn.*

4. Prudence or wisdom of governments or individuals in the management of their affairs public or private.

Kings will be tyrants from *policy* when subjects are robust from principle. *Barth.*

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in by the *policy* of the serpent, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's worldly advantage. *Smith.*

5. Dexterity of management.

The *policy* of a doctor, finding his *policy* as far above his *policy*, did destroy him. *Fowler.*

6. Motive, inducement, object.

What *policy* have you to betray a benefit where it is counted an injury? *See P. Salting.*

7. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a nobleman's or gentleman's country residence. In this use its primary sense is the place or tract within which one has authority to administer affairs. — *Policy, Policy* is the course of conduct pursued, or the management of an affair, in certain circumstances, *policy*, the general principles on which such course of conduct is based.

Polley (pôl'ie), n. (Fr. *police*, Fr. *politia*, It. *polizia*, L.L. *politorium*, *politorium*, a register, from *polypolium*, Gr. *polypolium*, an account-book—*polis*, many, and *polys*, a fold, from *poly*, to fold.) 1. A written contract by which a corporation or other persons engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, &c., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments. See **INSURANCE**. — 2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. — *Open policy*, a policy in which the amount of the interest insured is left to be ascertained in case of loss. — *Valued policy*, one in which a value has been set on the goods insured, to save the necessity of proving it in case of loss. — *Warranty policy* or *under policy*, a pretended insurance founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in the thing insured, and can therefore sustain no loss by the happening of any of the misfortunes insured against. Such insurances are usually expressed by the words, 'interest or no interest.' Notwithstanding the general prin-

ciple that insurance is a contract of indemnity, such policies came in England to be held as legal contracts at common law; and the gambling thus legalized became so prevalent and injurious, that wager policies, as above defined, were prohibited by the statute 13 Geo. III. c. 37.

Polley (pôl'ie), v. t. To reduce to order; to regulate by laws. — *For polleying of cities and commonwealths with new ordinances and constitutions.* *De Witt.*

Polley-holder (pôl'ie-hôl'd-er), n. One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

Polgar (pôl'gar), n. In India, the head of a village or district, also, a semi-independent chief.

Poling (pôl'ing), n. 1. Act of using poles for any purpose. — 2. In hort. the operation of disparting worm-eaten with poles. — 3. One of the boards used to line the inside of a tunnel during its construction, to prevent the falling of the earth or other loose material.

Poliorrhesis (pôl'ie-rê-sis), n. (Or *poliorrhesis*, from *polis*, a city, and *rhesis*, a hedge.) The art or science of besieging towns. [Rare.]

This art (however simple and gross at first) opened at length into wide mathematical, into astronomy, into mechanics, into natural philosophy, into all the processes through which the first rude efforts of mental energy finally connect themselves with the requisite resources, mathematics and philosophy, of a complete science. *De Quincey.*

Polish (pôl'ish), n. Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.

Polish (pôl'ish), n. The language of the Poles.

Polish (pôl'ish), v. t. (Fr. *polir*, *poliment*, from *L. polis*, to smooth, furnish.) 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, and the like.

Polymorphous, with that art. *Polish*'d the form than among his heart. *Gravett.*

2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rustidity, and coarseness, to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish* life or manners.

The Greeks were *polished* by the Aetians and Egyptians. *Dr. J. S. Smith.*

— *To polish off*, to finish off quickly, as a dinner, an adversary, &c. [Slang.]

I fell then in against the wall and told some 50th, who were handy to *polish* them off. *W. H. Russell.*

Polish (pôl'ish), v. t. To become smooth, to round a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface, to become refined. 'A kind of steel which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver.' *Keats.*

Polish (pôl'ish), n. 1. A substance used to impart a gloss. See **POLISH-ROBIN**. — 2. A smooth glossy surface produced by friction; artificial gloss.

Another prism of clear glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Keats.*

3. Refinement, elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous chattering notes, This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour? *De Witt.*

Polishable (pôl'ish-a-bil), n. Capable of being polished.

Polished (pôl'ish), p. and a. Made smooth and glossy; refined; as, *polished* plate; a *polished* lady or gentleman. 'The frivolous work of *polished* idleness.' *Sir J. Macbride.*

Polishedness (pôl'ish-nêss), n. 1. State of being polished or glossed.

As carmenes did their pure bodies shine, And all their *polish* dress was supplest. *De Witt.*

2. The state of being refined and elegant. 'A general *polishedness* of manners and inward character.' *Conway.*

Polisher (pôl'ish-er), n. One who or that which polishes; that which is used in polishing. 'The skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours.' *De Witt.*

Polishing-block (pôl'ish-ing-blôk), n. 1. A block between the jaws of a vice on which an object is laid to *polish* it. — 2. A block used with polishing materials and moved over the face of the object to be polished.

Polishing-brush (pôl'ish-ing-brush), n. A hand brush for polishing stones, glass, &c.

Polishing-hammer (pôl'ish-ing-ham-mer), n. A hammer for fine-drawing the surface of plates.

Polishing-iron (pôl'ish-ing-î-ron), n. A bookholder's implement for smoothing the covers of books.

Polishing-paste (pôl'ish-ing-past), n. 1. A kind of blanching for harness and leather.

2. A compound of oil, bees'-wax, and spirit varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture.
Polishing-powder, Polish-powder (pólish-ing-pou-dér, pólish-pou-dér), *n.* 1. A preparation of plumbago for polishing iron articles.—2. Plate-powder (which see).

Polishing-slate (pólish-ing-slát), *n.* 1. A gray or yellow slate, composed of microscopic infusoria, found in the coal-measures of Bohemia and in Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, and metals.—2. A kind of whetstone.

Polishing-snake (pólish-ing-snák), *n.* A tool used by lithographers.

Polishing-tin (pólish-ing-tín), *n.* A book-binder's tool.

Polishment (pólish-ment), *n.* The act of polishing, or state of being polished; refinement. 'The *polishment* of art.' *Waterhouse*.
Polite (pó-lít), *a.* [*L. politus*, from *polis*, to polish, file, make smooth.] 1. *Adjective*: polished; smooth; glossy. 'Rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium.' *Newton*. 2. *Polished* or elegant in manners; refined in behaviour; well-bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging. 'A pure and *polite* old Grecian.' *Blackwell*.

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope*.
 What but custom could make those salutations *polite* in Muscovy which are ridiculous in France and England? *Watts*.

—*Civil, Polite, Courteous.* *Civil* properly describes one who fulfils the duties of a *civis* or citizen; hence, observant of the alight, external courtesies of intercourse between man and man. *Polite* applies to one who exhibits a polished civility; one who is of higher training in that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprang up in cities. *Courteous* is applied to that modification of politeness which belongs to courts; a *courteous* man is one who is gracefully respectful in his address and manner; one who exhibits a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.—*SYN.* Polished, refined, well-bred, courteous, obliging, complaisant, urbane, civil, civilly, elegant, genteel.

Politet (pó-lít), *v.t.* To make polite. 'Those exercises . . . which *polite* men's spirits, and which abate the uneasiness of life.' *Ray*.

Politely (pó-lít-lí), *adv.* In a polite manner; with elegance of manners; courteously.
Politeness (pó-lít-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being polite; polish or elegance of manners; good breeding; ease and gracefulness of address; courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet, So wit is by *politeness* keenest set. *Young*.

2. Refinement; rare finish; elegance. 'Renowned for the *politeness* of the character and editions of what he has published.' *Evelyn*.

A memory admitting some things, and rejecting others, an intellectual digestion that concocted the pulp of learning, but refused the husks, had the appearance of an instinctive elegance, of a particular provision made by nature for literary *politeness*. *Johnson*.

SYN. Good-breeding, refinement, urbanity, courteousness, complaisance, courtesy, civility, gentility, courtliness.

Politesse (pó-lít-tes), *n.* [*Fr.*] Politeness: an affected word, or used to intimate over-acted politeness.

Politic (pó-lít-ik), *a.* [*L. politicus*, *Gr. politikos*, from *polis*, a city.] 1. *Relating to politics* or the science of government; political. 'I will read *politic* authors.' *Shak*.

No civil or *politic* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors.

2. Consisting of citizens; constituting the state; as, the body *politic*.—3. Prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare: applied to persons; as, a *politic* prince.—4. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity: applied to things.

This land was famously enriched With *politic* grave counsel. *Shak*.

5. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil.

I have flattered a lady, I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shak*.

6. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.

The government, with *politic* liberality, settled pensions on the wives and children of those who had perished in the siege. *Prescott*.

SYN. Wise, prudent, sagacious, discreet, provident, wary, artful, cunning.
Politician (pó-lít-ik), *n.* A politician.

It did in particular exasperate Tacitus, and other *politicks* of his temper, to see so many natural Romans renounce their name and country for maintenance of Jewish religion. *Th. Jackson*.

Political (pó-lít-ik-al), *a.* 1. Having a fixed or regular system or administration of government; exhibiting a settled system of administration. 'Where there is a *political* government.' *Evelyn*.—2. Pertaining to public policy or polity, or to politics; relating to civil government and its administration; concerned in state affairs or national measures.

More true *political* wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs than from a thousand Machiavels. *Daniel Rogers*.

3. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*; as in the phrase, *political* and *civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a citizen.

Speaking of the *political* state of Europe, we are accustomed to say of Sweden, she lost her liberty by the revolution. *Polity*.

4. *Politic*; sagacious; prudent; artful; skillful.

As the doctor had heard nothing since, it was natural, and very *political*, too, in him to have a ride to Shandy Hall, as he did, merely to see how matters went on. *Stearns*.

5. Treating of politics or government.

The malice of *political* writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation. *Junius*.

—*Political economy*, the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve; but much discussion has arisen among different writers as to the extent, the object, and the various subjects to be comprehended under the science. It is, in general, said of political economy, that its object is to ascertain the circumstances most favourable for the production of wealth, and the laws which determine its distribution among the different ranks and orders into which society is divided; and this definition seems quite unexceptionable, provided it be clearly understood that by *wealth* in this science is meant only those articles or products which require some portion of human industry for their production, acquisition, or preservation, and which, consequently, possess exchangeable value. The principal topics discussed by political economists are:—(1) The definition of wealth; (2) of productive and unproductive labour; (3) on the nature and measures of value; (4) on the rent of land; (5) the wages of labour; (6) the profits of capital; (7) the results of machinery; (8) the circulating medium or currency; (9) the nature and conditions of commerce or exchange of commodities.—*Political geography*. See under GEOGRAPHY.

Politicalism (pó-lít-ik-al-izm), *n.* Political zeal or partisanship.

Politically (pó-lít-ik-al-lí), *adv.* 1. In a political manner; with relation to the government of a nation or state; with relation to politics.—2. In a politic manner; artfully; with address; politically.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Kneller*.

Politicafter (pó-lít-ik-as-tér), *n.* A petty politician; a pretender to politics. *Milton*.

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and *politicafters*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Politician (pó-lít-í-shan), *a.* Cunning; using artifice. 'Your ill-meaning *politician* lords.' *Milton*.

Politician (pó-lít-í-shan), *n.* 1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics.—2. One who occupies himself with politics; one who devotes himself to the interests of his political party; one keenly interested in politics.

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wise, And see through all things with his half-shut eyes. *Pope*.

3. A man of artifice or deep contrivance. [*Rare.*]

The *politician*, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage. *South*.

Politically (pó-lít-ik-lí), *adv.* In a politic manner; artfully; cunningly.

The duchess has been most *politically* employed in sharpening those arms with which she subdued you. *Pope*.

Politics (pó-lít-iks), *n.* [*Fr. politique*, *Gr. politiké*. See POLICE, POLICY.] 1. The science of government; that part of ethics which relates to the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; comprehending the defence of its independence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. *Politics*, in its widest extent, is both the science and the art of government, or the science whose subject is the regulation of man in all his relations as the member of a state, and the application of this science. In other words, it is the theory and practice of obtaining the ends of civil society as perfectly as possible. The subjects which political science comprises have been arranged under the following heads:—(1) Natural law; (2) abstract politics, that is, the object or end of a state, and the relations between it and individual citizens; (3) political economy; (4) the science of police, or municipal regulation; (5) practical politics, or the conduct of the immediate public affairs of a state; (6) history of politics; (7) history of the political systems of foreign states; (8) statistics; (9) positive law relating to state affairs, commonly called constitutional law; (10) practical law of nations; (11) diplomacy; (12) the technical science of politics, an acquaintance with the forms and style of public business in different countries. In common parlance we understand by the *politics* of a country the course of its government, more particularly as respects its relations with foreign nations.—2. In a looser sense, political affairs, or the conduct and contests of political parties. In this sense often called *Party Politics*.

When we say that two men are talking *politics*, we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere party question. *F. W. Robertson*.

Politize (pó-lít-iz), *v.t.* To play the politician. 'Stand hankering and *politizing*.' *Milton*.

Politure (pó-lít-túr), *n.* [See POLISH.] Polish; the gloss given by polishing. 'The most exquisite *politure*.' *Evelyn*.

Polity (pó-lít-í), *n.* [*Gr. politia*. See POLICE, POLICY.] 1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; the framework or system according to which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties of each designated and defined.

Every branch of our civil *polity* supports and is supported, regulates and is regulated by the rest. *Blackstone*.

2. The constitution or fundamental principles of government of any body of citizens; the recognized principles on which any institution is based.

He looked with indifference on rites, names, and forms of ecclesiastical *polity*. *Macaulay*.

3. *Policy*; art; management.

It holds for good *polity* ever to have that outwardly in vile estimation, that inwardly is most dear to us. *B. Jonson*.

—*Policy, Polity*. See under POLICY.

Polive, *v.* *n.* A pulley. *Chaucer*.

Polk (pólk), *v.t.* To dance a polka.

Gwendolen says she will not wait or *polk*. *George Eliot*.

Polka (pólk'a), *n.* 1. A species of dance of Bohemian origin, but now universally popular, the music to which is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, with the third quaver accented. There are three steps in each bar, the fourth beat being always a rest.—2. An air appropriate to the dance.

Polka-jacket (pólk'a-jak-et), *n.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

Poll (pól), *n.* [*O.D. pol, bol*, a ball, a bulb, the head; *L.G. polle*, the head, the top of a tree; *O.H.G. polle*, a ball, a bowl, *hirnpollle*, the skull (*hirn*=*Sc. Aarnis*), *L.G. bolle*, a bulb, a ball. Allied to *ball*, *bovel*; *pollard* is a derivative.] 1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head; and in composition applied to the head of a beast, as in *poll-evil*. 'All flaxen was his *poll*.' *Shak*.—2. A catalogue or register of heads, that is, of persons.—3. The entry of the names of electors, individually, who vote at elections for members of parliament, or

civic rulers; the voting or registering of votes for candidates in elections; as, the close of the poll; to go to the poll.—4. A fish called a chub or cheven. Called also *Pollard*.—5. The blunt end of a hammer, or the butt of an axe.

Poll (pól), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To remove the top or head of; hence, to cut off the tops of; to lop; to clip; to shear; to cut closely; to mow; as, to *poll* tares, hair, wool, grass, and the like.

May thy woods off *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when she list, a golden hair. *Donne*.
Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer
their locks to grow long; they shall only *poll* their
heads. *Ezek. xlv. 30.*

2. To enumerate one by one; to enroll persons in a list or register.—3. To impose a tax on; to tax; hence, to make extortions on; to plunder.

He (Richard II.) subverted the lawes, *poll'd* the
people, and ministered justice to no man but to such
as pleased him. *Hall*.

4. To pay, as a personal tax. 'The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head.' *Dryden*.—5. To register or give (a vote); to bring to the poll; to receive or elicit, as a number of votes or voters; as, he *poll'd* fifty above his opponent. 'And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote.' *Tickell*.—6. In law, to shave or cut even without indenting, as a deed executed by one person.

A deed made by one party only is not indented,
but *poll'd* or shaved quite even. *Blackstone*.

See *Deed Poll* under **DREED**.

Poll (pól), *v.t.* To vote at a poll; to record a vote, as an elector; as, many electors did not *poll*.

Poll (pól), *n.* [Gr. *pollot*, the many, the rabble.] At Cambridge University, one who receives no honours, but merely takes a degree.

Poll (pól), *n.* [A contr. of *Polly*, for *Mary*.] A familiar name often applied to a parrot.
Pollack (pól'ák), *n.* [D. and G. *pollack*.] The whiting pollack, a species of *Merlangius*



Pollack (*Merlangius poliacchiusus*).

(*M. pollacchius*), family Gadidae, in Scotland called *Lythe*. It is an inhabitant of all the seas round our shores. It bites keenly at either bait or fly, and affords good eating.

Pollage (pól'áj), *n.* A poll-tax; hence, extortion; robbery. 'His grievous bondage and *pollage*.' *Foote*.

Pollam (pól'am), *n.* A fief; a district held by a pollgar. (Hindustan.)

Pollan (pól'an), *n.* The 'fresh-water herring' (*Corregonus Pollan*), a species of teleostean fishes belonging to the Salmonidae, but frequently referred to other divisions of the order Teleostei. It is an Irish species, and is found in Lough Erne, Lough Neagh, and Lough Derg. The Scotch species from Loch Lomond is the *Powan*; that of Lochmaben, the *Vendace* (which see).

Pollard (pól'árd), *n.* [From *poll*, the head. See **POLL**.] 1. A tree with the head cut off at some height from the ground, for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches all round the section where amputation has taken place.—2. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and smuggled into England. It is said to have received the name from an individual called *Pollard*, who first manufactured these coins.—3. The chub fish.—4. A stag that has cast his horns; also, a hornless ox.—5. A coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.

Pollard (pól'árd), *v.t.* To make a pollard of; to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head. 'Elm and oak, frequently *pollarded* and cut.' *Evelyn*.

Poll-axe (pól'ák), *n.* A pole-axe; an axe with a hammer or stud for felling oxen.

Poll-book (pól'búk), *n.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

Poll-clerk (pól'klárk), *n.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

Poll-davy (pól'dá-vi), *n.* See **POLDAVY**.

Poll'd (pól'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of the poll; lopped, as a tree having the top cut

off.—2. Having the hair cut; cropped; bald. 'The *poll'd* bachelor.' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. Having cast the horns, as a stag; hence, wanting horns; as, *poll'd* cattle.

Pollen (pól'en), *n.* [L. *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour or dust.] 1. The male element in flowering plants; the fine dust or powder which by contact with the stigma effects the fecundation of the seeds. To the naked eye it appears to be a very fine powder, and is usually inclosed in the cells of the anther; but when examined with the microscope it is found to consist of hollow cases, usually spheroidal, filled with a fluid in which are suspended drops of oil from the 20,000th to the 30,000th of an inch in diameter, and grains of starch five or six times as large. Impregnation is brought about by means of tubes (pollen-tubes) which issue from the pollen-grains adhering to the stigma, and penetrate through the tissues until they reach the ovary. The cut shows the pollen-grains of (1) *mannia*-ash (*Frazinus ornus*), (2) clove (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), (3) strong-scented lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*).—2. Fine bran. *Bailey*.



Pollen-grains.

Pollenarions (pól-e-ná-rí-us), *a.* Consisting of meal or pollen.

Pollenger (pól'en-jér), *n.* Brushwood.

Tusser.

Polleniferous (pól-en-í-fér-us), *a.* Same as *Polliniferous*. *Darwin*.

Pollenin, **Pollenine** (pól'en-in), *n.* A substance obtained from the pollen of certain plants.

Pollenize (pól'en-íz), *v.t.* To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.

All flowers fertilized in this manner set very soon; but no flower gave a fruit without having its stamata *pollenized* by crossing. *Nature*.

Pollen-tube (pól'en-túb), *n.* One of the tubular processes emitted by the pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which are supposed to conduct the impregnating matter down the style into the ovules through the foramen.

Poller (pól'ér), *n.* One who polls: (a) one that shaves persons; a barber. [Rare.] (b) One who lops or polls trees. (c) A pillager; a plunderer; one who fleeces by exacton. (d) One who registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.

Poll'et (pól'et), *n.* [For *paulet*, abbrev. of *epaulet*.] An epaulet; a small overlapping protection of plate for the shoulder of an armed knight. *Hall*.

Poll-evil (pól'é-vil), *n.* A swelling or apoplexy on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.

Poll'ex (pól'lek), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the innermost of the five normal digits of the anterior limb of the higher vertebrates; the thumb in man.

Poll'icitation (pól'is-tá'shon), *n.* [L. *poll'icatio*, from *poll'icari*, intens. from *poll'icor*, to promise.] 1. A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it. 'This following *poll'icitation* or promise.' *Herbert*.—2. In *civil law*, a promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

Pollinar (pól'in-ar), *a.* In bot. covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen.

Pollinate (pól'in-át), *v.t.* In bot. to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma of; as, some flowers are *pollinated* by the wind, others by the agency of insects. See **extract** under **POLLINATION**.

Pollination (pól-in-á'shon), *n.* In bot. the conveyance of the pollen from the anther to the stigma.

By *pollination* is meant the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma. . . . Flowers the *pollination* of which is effected by the wind are termed *anemophilous*, in contradistinction to the *entomophilous*, or those pollinated by the agency of insects. *Sachs*.

Pollinator (pól'lingk'tor), *n.* [L.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Greenhill*.

Polling-booth (pól'ing-bóth), *n.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a polling-station.

Polling-place, **Polling-station** (pól'ing-plás, pól'ing-stá-shon), *n.* A place for recording votes in at an election.

Polling-sheriff (pól'ing-she-rif), *n.* In Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-station.

Pollinia (pól-lín-i-a), *n.* In bot. an aggluti-

nated mass of pollen occurring in some orders of plants, as the Orchidaceae.

Polliniferous (pól-in-í-fér-us), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *pollinis*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing pollen.

Pollinose (pól'in-ós), *a.* Pollinar.

Polliwig, **Polliwog** (pól'i-wig, pól'i-wog), *n.* [The first portion of the word is probably *poll*, the head, a tadpole appearing to consist mainly of a head.] A tadpole.

Poll-money (pól'mun-ni), *n.* Same as *Poll-tax*.

Pollcock (pól'ók), *n.* Same as *Pollack*.

Poll-pick (pól'pik), *n.* In *mining*, a pick on the end of a pole so as to be worked by blows endwise, like a crowbar. *E.H. Knight*.

Poll-silver (pól'sil-vér), *n.* Same as *Poll-tax*.

Poll-tax (pól'taks), *n.* A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation tax. This species of tax was formerly levied in England, and is still levied in many of the continental states. Called also *Poll-money* and *Poll-silver*.

Pollute (pól-lút), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *polluted*; ppr. *polluting*. [L. *polluo*, *pollutum*, to pollute, from a prep. *pro*, *port*, used only in composition, but occurring in Oscan and Umbrian (Gr. *proti*, and *luo*, to wash. Comp. *proluvia*, an inundation.)] 1. To make foul or unclean; to render impure; to defile; to soil; to taint.—2. To corrupt or defile in a moral sense; to destroy the perfection or purity of; to impair; to profane. 'Pollute my joy.' *Dryden*.

My sabbaths they greatly *polluted*. *Ezek. xx. 13*. Specifically—3. Among the Jews, to render legally or ceremonially unclean, so as to be unfit for sacred services or uses.

Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die. *Num. xviii. 32*.

4. To violate by illegal sexual commerce; to debauch or dishonour.—SYN. To defile, soil, contaminate, corrupt, taint, vitiate, debauch, dishonour, ravish, abuse.

Pollute (pól-lút), *a.* Polluted; defiled. 'On her naked shame, *pollute* with sinful blame.' *Milton*.

Pollutedly (pól-lút-ed-li), *adv.* With pollution. 'Pollutedly into the world I came.' *Heywood*.

Pollutedness (pól-lút-ed-ness), *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement. *Johnson*.

Polluter (pól-lút'ér), *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes. 'The foul *polluters* of his bed.' *Dryden*.

Pollution (pól-lú'shon), *n.* [L. *pollutio*, Fr. *pollution*.] 1. The act of polluting.—2. The state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

Their stilted *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton*.

3. Among the Jews, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered anything unfit for sacred use.—4. The emission of semen or sperm at other times than during coition. *Dunglison*.—SYN. Defilement, pollutedness, contamination, vitiation, taint, corruption, uncleanness, impurity, violation, debauchment.

Pollux (pól'lúks), *n.* 1. A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini or the Twins.—2. In *meteor.* see **CASTOR** and **POLLUX**.—3. A colourless transparent mineral of the felspar family, having a vitreous lustre, and closely allied to castor, found in the island of Elba.

Polo (pól'ó), *n.* A game at ball resembling hockey, only that it is played on horseback. It is of eastern origin, and is played in India, whence it has been introduced into this country.

Polonaise (po-lo-nár'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The Polish language.—2. A robe or dress worn by ladies and adopted from the fashion of the Poles.—3. In *music*, same as *Polacca*.

Polonese (po-lo-nér'), *n.* Same as *Polonaise*.

Polonie, **Polonian** (po-ló-ni, po-ló-ni-an), *n.* A greatcoat; a Polish surcoat; a dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose sloping skirts. [Scotch.]

Polonoise (po-lo-noiz'), *n.* In *music*, same as *Polacca*. Written more commonly *Polonaise*.

Polony (po-ló-ni), *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna sausage*.] A kind of high-dried sausage made of partly-cooked pork. *Dickens*.

Polt (pól't), *n.* [Comp. L. *pulto*, to beat, also Sw. *bulta*, to beat.] A blow, stroke, or striking. [Provincial.]

Folt-foot (folt'fyt) *n.* A distorted foot.
See *Foot*.

Folt-footed (folt'fyt, folt'fyt-ed), *a.* Having distorted foot.

What's become of Venus and the polyfist
masked her beauty. *See* *Foot*.

Foltroon (folt'roon) *n.* (From *folt* and *roon*.)
Obsolete form of *Foltroon* and *Foltroon*.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* (From *folt* and *roon*.)
From *ft. foltroon*, from *foltro*, *lax*,
dastardly, *foltro*, to sleep, to idle, from
O H G *foltro*, *lax*, a pillow. *See* *Foltro*.
An arrogant coward, a dastard, a
wretch without spirit or courage. Formerly
written *Foltroon*. *Foltroon* is for *foltroon*,
ft. foltroon.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *a.* Same; *vile*; *contemptible*. Formerly written *Foltroon*.

He is like to be a dastard, who makes choice of a
coward as a friend, or relies upon the word
of a coward and *foltroon*. *See* *Foot*.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* Cowardice;
baseness of mind, want of spirit. Formerly
written *Foltroon*.

A cautious shrewdness and interference of *Foltroon*,
of *Foltroon*, *ft. foltroon*, *ft. foltroon*, and all that
kind of things, *ft. foltroon* in some sense. *See* *Foot*.

Foltroonish (folt'roon'ish), *a.* Resembling
a *foltroon*, cowardly.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* (From *foltroon* and *roon*.)
The calmed ash of a plant of the nature of
pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Le-
vant and Syria, and used in the manufac-
ture of glass.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* (From *foltroon* and *roon*.)
A name given to a plant of the
genus *Foltroon* (F. *Foltroon*), found on
the shores of the Mediterranean. F. *aurum*,
or golden *foltroon*, and F. *aurum*, or yellow
foltroon, are found in the same locality. F. *aurum*
(*Barbarea cypria*) is a native of Brit-
tain. Spelled also *Foltroon*.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* (From *foltroon* and *roon*.)
The art of multiplying or magnifying sound.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* An in-
strument to multiply sound.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* The
art of multiplying sound.

Foltroon (folt'roon), *n.* (From *foltroon* and *roon*.)
A kind, tetrad, heath, and
so on. *See* *Foot*.

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art of multiplying sound.

twenty, arising immediately from below the
ovary.

Polyandrian (po-li-an'dri-an), *a.* Same as
Polyandrous.

Polyandria (po-li-an'dri-a), *n.* Relating to
or characterized by polyandry. *Polyandric*
marriage. *See* *Foot*.

Polyandrous (po-li-an'drus), *a.* Having
many husbands, that is, any number above
twenty inserted in the receptacle.

Polyandry (po-li-an'dri), *n.* The practice
of females having more husbands than one
at the same time, piracy of husbands.
Polyandry is believed to have had its origin
in infertile regions, in an endeavour to
check the undue pressure of population on
the means of subsistence. It prevails now
chiefly among the Buddhists of Central Asia
and of Ceylon, and is in the former area
strictly limited to the marriage of the woman
to two or more brothers. The surplus un-
married women are provided for in Lama
monasteries.

Polyanthus (po-li-an'thus), *n.* A plant. *See*
Polyanthus.

Polyanthus (po-li-an'thus), *n.* (From *poly*,
many, and *anthos*, a flower.) A garden
variety of the catnip primrose (*Primula elatior*),
whose flowers are in umbels, on a scape
or flower-stalk, from 2 to 6 inches or more.
It is one of those plants which have from
time immemorial been favourites in gardens.
Florists require that a good variety of this
flower should possess a strong scape, a well-
filled truss, a corolla with a short tube, a
bright yellow eye, and a deep rich brown
crimson limb, bordered with a well-defined
yellow edging. *See* *Polyanthus*. *Polyanthus*
variegatus, a species of *Polyanthus*, the *N*
Tavaria.

Polyarchist (po-li-arch'ist), *n.* One who in-
vents polyarchy. *See* (Plato) was no *poly-*
archist but a monarchist. *See* *Foot*.

Polyarchy (po-li-arch'i), *n.* (From *poly*, many,
and *archy*, to govern.) The government of
many, whether a privileged class (aristo-
cracy) or the people at large (democracy).
See *Foot*.

Polyatomic (po-li-at'om'ik), *a.* (From *poly*,
many, and *atomos*, in chem. a term ap-
plied to elements or radicals which have an
equivalency greater than one, as, poly-
atomic alcohol.)

Polyautography (po-li-av'tog'ra-fi), *n.* (From
poly, many, *avto*, he himself, and *grapho*,
to write.) The act or process of multiply-
ing copies of one's own handwriting or of
manuscripts, by printing from stone; a
species of lithography.

Polybasia (po-li-bas'ia), *a.* (From *poly*, many,
and *basia*, in chem. having at combined
with several bases, polybasic, as, polybasic
acids.)

Polybasia (po-li-bas'ia), *a.* (From *poly*,
many, and *basia*, base.) An iron-black ore
of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and
antimony with some copper and arsenic.

Polybasia (po-li-bas'ia), *a.* (From *poly*,
many, and *basia*, base.) In bot. having the
carpel distinct and numerous, each flower
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Polyandria - *See* *Foot*.

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Polyandria - *See* *Foot*.

ness, of potash, and of soda. It is found at Ischel in Austria, and also at Salzburg.

Polyhedral (po-li-hē'dral), *a.* [See POLYHEDRON.] Having many sides, as a solid body. Sometimes written *Polyedra*, *Polyedrous*.

Polyhedral (po-li-hē'dri-kal), *a.* Same as *Polyhedral*. [Rare.]

Polyhedron (po-li-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *hedra*, a side.] 1. In *geom.* a body or solid bounded by many faces or planes. When all the faces are regular polygons similar and equal to each other the solid becomes a regular body. Only five regular solids can exist, namely, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. It is sometimes written *Polyedron*. — 2. In *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form, through each of which an object is seen; a polyscope.

Polyhedrons (po-li-hē'drus), *a.* Same as *Polyhedral*.

Polyhistor (po-li-his'tēr), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, much or many, and *hístōr*, knowing, learned.] A person of great learning; one versed in various studies. 'An experienced *polyhistor* of infinite reading.' *De Quincy*.

Polyhymnia (po-li-him'ni-a), *n.* [L. *Polyhymnia*, Gr. *Polyhymnia*, from *poly*, many, and *hymnos*, a hymn.] Among the Greeks, the Muse of the sublime hymn, and, according to some of the poets, inventress of the lyre, and of mimes and pantomimes. In art she is usually represented as covered with a white mantle, in a meditative attitude, and without any attribute.

Polylogy† (po-lil'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *logos*, discourse.] A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity.

Many words (batology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool. *Granger*.

Polyloquent† (po-lil'ō-kwent), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *L. loquor*, to speak.] Talking much; talkative.

Polymath, **Polymathist** (po-li-math, po-lim'-athist), *n.* A man of various learning. 'Those *polymathists* that stand poring all day in a corner upon a moth-eaten author.' *Howell*.

Polymathic (po-li-math'ik), *a.* Pertaining to polymathy. [Rare.]

Polymathy (po-lim'-a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *mathēsis*, learning, *manthano*, to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning or with various subjects. 'That high and excellent learning, which men, for the large extent of it, call *polymathy*.' *Hartlib*. [Rare.]

Polymeric (po-li-me'rik), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *meros*, a part.] In *chem.* pertaining to or characterized by polymerism; as, butyric acid (C₄H₈O₂) and aldehyde (C₂H₄O) are *polymeric*.

Polymeride (po-lim'er-id), *n.* In *chem.* a compound that exhibits the properties of polymerism with reference to some other compound. See **POLYMERISM**.

Polymerism (po-lim'er-izm), *n.* In *chem.* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportions but with different molecular weights; thus, butyric acid (C₄H₈O₂) and aldehyde (C₂H₄O) have their elements in the same proportions, but for molecular weights (the atom of carbon being 12, of hydrogen 1, of oxygen 16) we get

Butyric acid—4 atoms carbon	= 48
8 " hydrogen	= 8
2 " oxygen	= 32
	88
	—
Aldehyde—2 atoms carbon	= 24
4 " hydrogen	= 4
1 " oxygen	= 16
	44
	—

See **ISOMERISM**, **METAMERISM**.

Polymeric (po-lim'er-us), *a.* [See **POLYMERIC**.] 1. Composed of many parts. — 2. Pertaining to polymerism.

Polyminite (po-li-mig'ni), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *minymē*, to mix.] A mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a metallic lustre. It is found at Fredrikavik, Norway, and has received its name from the variety of its constituent parts, consisting of titanite acid, zirconia, lime, yttria, oxides of

iron, cerium, and manganese, with traces of magnesia, potassa, and silica. It occurs in the form of trimetric crystals, sometimes an inch long, imbedded in felspar and zircon-syenite.

Polyminia (po-lim'ni-a), *a.* Same as *Polyhymnia*.

Polyminite (po-lim-nit), *n.* [Gr. *polymninos*, full of moss, from *poly*, much, and *minion*, moss.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds.

Polymorphic (po-li-mor'fik), *a.* Same as *Polymorphous*.

Polymorphism (po-li-mor'fiz-m), *n.* The property of being polymorphous or capable of existing in different forms; specifically, in *crystal*, the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms; thus, carbon crystallizes in octahedral forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite. When the crystal can assume two forms it is said to be *dimorphic*, or to present the phenomenon of *dimorphism*; when three it is said to be *trimorphic*.

Polymorphous (po-li-mor'fus), *a.* Having many forms; assuming many forms.

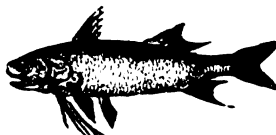
I find it difficult to form any judgment of any author so *polymorphous* as Herder. *De Quincy*.

Polymorphy (po-li-mor'fi), *n.* Same as *Polymorphism*.

Poly-mountain. Same as *Poley-mountain*.

Polyname (po-li-nēm), *n.* A fish belonging to the genus *Polynemus*.

Polynemus (po-li-nē'mus), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *nēma*, a thread.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, belonging and giving name to a small family (*Polynemidae*), distinguished from the *Percidae*, to which it formerly belonged, by having the ventral fins abdominal instead of thoracic. The species have an oblong form, a compressed head entirely covered with deciduous scales, a blunt, prominent nose, and filiform ap-



Polynemus quadrifilis (Four-rayed Polynemus).

pendages to the pectoral fins. In one species, known as the paradise-fish (*P. paradiseus*) or mango-fish, these appendages have some resemblance to the tail-feathers of a bird of paradise. Species of this genus are found on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, in the Eastern seas, and in the Bay of Bengal. One of the species, *P. cele*, found plentifully in the latter locality, yields a considerable quantity of isinglass, which is procured from the bladder.

Polynesian (po-li-nē'zhi-an), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *nēos*, an island.] Pertaining to Polynesia, a region of many islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Polynesian (po-li-nē'zhi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

Polynomial (po-li-nō'mi-al), *n.* Same as *Multinomial*.

Polynomial (po-li-nō'mi-al), *a.* Containing many names or terms; multinomial.

Polyodonts (po-lil'ō-don'ta), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A name applied by Lamarck and Blainville to the ark-shells, &c., of collectors, comprehending the genus *Arca* of Linnaeus.

Polyommatous (po-li-om'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *omma*, *ommato*, the eye.] Many-eyed.

Polyommatus (po-li-om'a-tus), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, so called from many of the species having numerous eye-like marks on the under side. There are many British species. From their colour being generally blue in the males these pretty little butterflies are commonly called *blues*.

Polyonomous† (po-li-on'ō-mus), *a.* Same as *Polyonymous*.

The supreme God amongst the pagans was *polyonomous*. *Cutworth*.

Polyonymy (po-li-on'ō-mi), *n.* Same as *Polyonymy*.

Polyonymous (po-li-on'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *onyma*, a name.] Having many names or titles; many-titled.

Polyonymy (po-li-on'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *onyma*, a name.]

Variety or multiplicity of names for the same object. *Brande & Cox*.

Polyopteron, **Polyoptron** (po-li-op'trum, po-li-op'tron), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *root opt*, to see.] A glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished. It consists of a lens, one side of which is plane, but in the other are ground several spherical concavities, each of which becomes a plano-concave lens, through which an object appears diminished.

Polyorama (po-li-o-rā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *orama*, a view.] 1. A view of many objects. — 2. An optical apparatus presenting many views. See **PANORAMA**.

Polyp, **Polype** (po'lip), *n.* [L. *polypus*, from Gr. *polypous*—*poly*, many, and *pous*, a foot.] The name given to the members of a class of animals in the Radiata of Cuvier, associated together in virtue of the common character of a conical or cylindrical body, at one end of which is the mouth, surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles, while the other extremity either serves as a sucker to attach the animal to some object, or, being prolonged like a thread down a hollow sheath, connects it with its fellow polyps of the same polypidom, which thus become a compound animal, the whole of whose parts are animated by a common principle of life and growth. As science progressed, however, it was discovered that under this common name were combined animals of various degrees of organization, three classes at least of which have been well ascertained and classified. The Polypi, therefore, had to be given up as a distinct class, and the members, with the exception of the Polyzoa, which were referred to the Mollusca, now form the sub-kingdom *Cœlentērata*, which comprises two classes, *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa*. (See **Cœlentērata**, **HYDROZOA**, **HYDRA**, **ACTINOZOA**.) The term *polyp*, however, is still indiscriminately applied to any of the *Cœlentērata*, but more especially to the *Hydra* or the sea-anemone. The name of *zoophytes* is also sometimes loosely applied to them.

Polyparous (po-lip'a-rus), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *L. pario*, to produce.] Producing many; bringing forth a great number.

Polypary (po'lip-pa-ri), *n.* The horny or chitinous outer covering or envelope with which many of the *Hydrozoa* are furnished. The term is also not uncommonly applied to the very similar structures produced by the *seamats* and their allies (*Polyzoa*). The polypary-producing animals are propagated by budding, and live together in groups or colonies so associated that each group forms a compound animal, whose united coverings form a *compound polypary* (polypidom), which is their common home, and is at the same time the central stem or stock sustaining the whole. Each individual polyp thus lives in its own proper cavity in the common polypary, from which it protrudes its body, and into which it retracts it at pleasure. *Polypary* is used by those who desire to keep *polypary* for the *Actinozoa*.

Polypean (po-lip'pē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp or a polypus.

Polypetalæ (po-lip-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* In bot. a term applied to plants with distinct petals, in contradistinction to *Gamopetalæ*, which have the petals united into a single corolla. Called also *Dialypetalæ*.

Polypetalous (po-lip-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *petalon*, a petal.] In bot. having many petals; as, a *polypetalous* corolla.

Polyphagia (po-lil'fā-i-a), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, much, many, and *phago*, to eat.] 1. In *med.* excessive desire of eating; voracity. — 2. The faculty of subsisting on many kinds of food. *Drumhison*.

Polyphagous (po-lil'fā-gus), *a.* [See above.] Eating or subsisting on many things or kinds of food.

Some larvæ (of insects) are *polyphagous*, or feed upon a variety of plants. *Kirby & Spence*.

Polyphant† (po'li-fant), *n.* A musical stringed instrument of the violin kind, used in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Polypharmacy (po-li-far'ma-si), *n.* 1. The prescribing of too many medicines. — 2. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

Polyphonic (po-lil'-fon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *phōnē*, sound.] 1. Having or consisting of many voices or sounds.

The barking crow possesses the most remarkable *polyphonic* powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and bark. *Sat. Rev.*

2. In *music*, consisting of several tone series,

or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal; as, a fugue is a *polyphonic* composition.

Polyphomism (po-lif-on-izm), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phónē*, sound.] 1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.—2. In *music*, composition in parts, each part having an independent melody of its own, as contrapuntal, which consists of a principal theme, the accompanying parts serving merely to strengthen it.

Polyphonist (po-lif-on-ist), *n.* 1. One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.—2. A master of the art of counterpoint; a contrapuntist.

Polyphonous (po-lif-on-us), *a.* Same as *Polyphonic*.

Polyphony (po-lif-o-ni), *n.* Same as *Polyphomism*.

Polyphore (po'il-fór), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phorēō*, to carry.] In bot. a fleshy receptacle with numerous ovaries.

Polyphyletic (po'il-li-let'ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phylē*, a clan, a tribe, a family.] Of or pertaining to many tribes or families; specifically, in *biol.* applied to the hypothesis that all organisms have not their descent from one primordial cell, but from many independent sources of origin; polygenetic.

Polyphyllous (po-lif'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. many-leaved; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

Polypli (po'il-pi), *n. pl.* See **POLYP** and **POLYPUS**.

Polyplide (po'il-pid), *n.* In *zool.* the separate zooid of a polyzoon.

Polyplidom (po-lip'l-dom), *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, and *domus*, a house.] The stem or permanent fabric of a colony of zoophytes, around and in which are the cells constituting the abodes of the polyps which fabricate it; the dermal system of a colony of a hydroscoen or polyzoon. In the lime-producing genera the polyplidom is coral.

Polyplier (po'il-pli-ā), *n.* [Fr., from *polype*, a polyp.] The name given to the habitations of polyps, or to the common part of those compound animals called polyps; a polyplidom or compound polypary. The name is given also to a single polypary or polyp cell.

Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polyplier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polyp which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies, and thus these form aggregated *polypliers*, the volume of which may become very considerable, although each of its constituent parts has dimensions which are very small.

Milne Edwards.

Polyplifera, **Polyplifera** (po-il-plif-er-a), *n.* [L. *polypus*, and *fero*, to bear.] A class of Cuvier's Radiata, consisting of soft aquatic animals of a plant-like form. Called also *Polypi*. See **POLYP**.

Polypliferous (po-il-plif-er-us), *a.* Pertaining or belong to the Polyplifera; producing polyps.

Polypliparous (po-il-plip-a-rus), *a.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing polyps.

Polyplite (po'il-pit), *n.* 1. The fundamental element in the structure of a hydroscoen. It is a single zooid, consisting essentially of a sac having at one end an ingestive or oral opening, which leads into a digestive cavity. The wall of the sac is composed of two cellular membranes, the outer of which is termed the *ectoderm* and the inner the *endoderm*. Between these two layers a third layer—the *mesoderm*—may be developed. Called also *Hydranth*.—2. A fossil polyp.

Polyplectron, **Polyplectrum** (po-il-plek'tron, po-il-plek'trum), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *plektron*, an instrument used for striking the strings of a lyre.] An obsolete musical instrument played upon in the manner of a pianoforte.

Polypode (po'il-pód), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *podis*, a foot.] 1. An animal having many feet; the milliped or wood-louse. 2. In bot. a member of the family Polypodiaceae; a polypody. See **POLYPODIUM**.

Polypodaceae (po-il-pó'di-ā-sé-ā), *n. pl.* [See **POLYPODIUM**.] A nat. order of ferns, which may be taken as the type of the whole. They constitute the highest order of acrogenous or cryptogamic vegetation, and are regarded as approaching more nearly to cycadaceous gymnosperms than to any other part of the vegetable kingdom. They are usually herbaceous plants with a permanent stem, which either remains buried

or rooted beneath the soil, or creeps over the stems of trees, or forms a scarcely movable point of growth, round which new leaves are annually produced in a circle, or it rises into the air in the form of a simple stem, bearing a tuft of leaves at its apex (as *Cyathea arborea*), and sometimes attaining the height of 40 feet, as in the tree-ferns. The chief distinguishing feature consists in the presence of an elastic jointed ring nearly surrounding the spore-cases.

Polypodaceous (po-il-pó'di-ā'shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Polypodiaceae.

Polypodium (po-il-pó'di-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *polys*, many, and *podis*, a foot, from its numerous root-like feet.] A genus of cryptogamic plants or ferns, belonging to the nat. order Polypodiaceae. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frond or leaf. There are numerous species, of which four are enumerated by British botanists.

Polypody (po-lip-o-di), *n.* A fern of the genus *Polypodium* or nat. order Polypodiaceae.

Polypogon (po-il-pó-gon), *n.* [From Gr. *polys*, many, and *pogón*, a beard.] A handsome genus of grasses with densely contracted usually hairy panicles, extending from Western France to Central Asia. There are two British species, known by the name of beard-grass.

Polyloid (po'il-poid), *a.* [Polyp, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling a polyp.

These remarkable structures (the filiform capsules) are found to exist very extensively throughout the entire group of polyloid organisms.

Kymer Jones.

Polyporite (po-lip-pó-rit), *n.* In *geol.* a fungus-like organism resembling *Polyporus versicolor*.

Polyporous (po-il-pó-rus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *poros*, a passage, an interstice, a pore.] Having many pores.

Polyporus (po-lip-or-us), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *poros*, a pore; the under surface being full of pores.] A genus of parasitical fungi. The *P. destructor* is one of the pests of wooden constructions, producing what is sometimes termed *dry-rot*, although the true dry-rot is a different plant (*Merulius lacrymans*). *P. igniarius* is known by the name of amadou, touch-wood, or spunk; *P. fomentarius*, by the name of amadou or German tinder; *P. officinalis* is the larchagaric, formerly employed as a drastic purgative.

Polypos (po'il-pus), *a.* [From *polypus*.] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus. 'Polypos concretions.' *Arbuthnot*.

Polypragmatic, **Polypragmatical** (po'il-prag-mat'ik, po'il-prag-mat'ik-al), *a.* Over-busy; forward; officious. 'Polypragmatical inquisitors.' *Haywood*. [Rare.]

Polypragmaty (po-il-prag-ma-ti), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many or much, and *pragmateia*, business, from *pragma*, thing done, from *prasseō*, to do.] The state of being over-engaged in business or affairs. [Rare.]

Polyprismatic (po'il-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *E. prismatik*.] In *mineral.* having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

Polyp-stock (po'il-pstok), *n.* Same as *Poly-pary*.

Polypteridae (po-lip-ter'id-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *pteron*, a feather, a fin, and *eidos*, likeness.] The fin-fishes, a family of fishes constituting the living representatives of numerous fossil species of voracious ganoid fishes occurring in the Palaeozoic strata, such as *Megalichthys*, *Holoptichius*, &c. Their most singular characteristic is the structure of the dorsal fin, which, instead of being continuous, is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines distributed along the back, each bordered behind by a small soft fin. There is but one genus (*Polypterus*), consisting of two known species, one inhabiting the Nile and the other the Senegal.

Polypterus (po-lip-ter-us), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *pteron*, a fin.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished by a continued series of small dorsal fins running along the whole length of the back. One species inhabits the Nile, and is called by the Egyptians *bichir*. See **POLYPTERIDÆ**.

Polyptoton (po-lip-tó-ton), *n.* [Gr. *polyp-tōtos*, *polyptōton*, having or being in many cases—*polys*, many, and *ptōsis*, a case.] In *rhet.* a form of speech in which a word is repeated in different cases, numbers, gen-

ders, and the like. The following line is an example:—

My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell.
Tennyson.

Polyptrychodon (po-lip-tik'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *ptychē*, a fold, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A cretaceous genus of enaliosaurs or sea-lizards, so called from the many ridged or folded character of the enamel of their teeth, which were the parts first discovered. Portions of the cranium, ribs, vertebrae, &c., have since been found, all proving the existence of a huge carnivorous saurian having affinities to the plesiosaur type. *Page*.

Polypus (po'il-pus), *n. pl. Polypti* (po'il-pi). 1. Same as *Polyp*.—2. In *pathol.* any kind of pedunculated tumour attached to a surface, to which it is supposed to adhere like a many-footed animal. Polypti have usually their seat in the mucous membrane, especially that of the nostrils and uterus.

Polyrhizous (po-il-riz-us), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *rhiza*, a root.] In bot. possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

Polyrschematist (po-il-skēm'a-tist), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *schēma*, form, manner.] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions.

Polyscope (po'il-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *skopeō*, to view.] In *optics*, a lens plane on one side and convex on the other, but of which the convex side is formed of several plane surfaces or *faccetes*, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

Polysepalous (po-il-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *E. sepal*.] In bot. a term applied to a calyx which has its sepals separate from each other.

Polyspast (po'il-spast), *n.* [L. *polyspaston*, from Gr. *polys*, many, and *spasō*, to draw.] 1. A machine consisting of many pulleys for raising heavy weights: a term used by old writers on mechanics.—2. An apparatus of the same character used formerly in surgery to reduce dislocations.

Polysperm (po'il-spér-m), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *sperma*, seed.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. *Evelyn*.

Polyspermal, **Polyspermosus** (po-il-spér-mal, po-il-spér-mus), *a.* Containing many seeds; as, a *polyspermosus* capsule or berry.

Polysporous (po-il-spó-rus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *sporos*, a spore.] In bot. having many spores.

Polystome (po'il-stóm), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *stoma*, a mouth.] In *zool.* having many mouths: applied to certain animals among the Protozoa.

Polystyle (po'il-stil), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* an edifice in which there are many columns; a court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture.

Poly syllabic (po'il-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

Poly syllabical (po'il-sil-lab'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Poly syllabic*.

Poly syllabism, **Poly syllabism** (po'il-sil-lab'iz-m, po-il-sil-lab'iz-m), *n.* The state or quality of being polysyllabic, or of having many syllables.

Poly syllable (po'il-sil-lab-il), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of four or more syllables, words of from one to three being called monosyllables, disyllables, and trisyllables.

Polysyndeton (po-il-sin-de-ton), *n.* [Gr. *polysyndetos*—*polys*, many, and *syndetos*, connecting, from *syndeo*, to connect—*syn*, together, and *deo*, to bind.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated, as in the sentence, 'We have ships and men and money and stores.'

Poly synthesis (po-il-sin-the-sis), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *synthesis*.] Polysynthetic character or structure; polysyntheticism.

Poly synthetic, **Poly synthetical** (po'il-sin-thet'ik, po'il-sin-thet'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *synthesis*, a putting together. See **SYNTHESIS**.] In *philol.* compounded of several elements, each retaining a kind of independence; as, a *poly synthetic* word; characterized by such compounds; as, a *poly synthetic* language. Also called *Agglutinative*. (See **AGGLUTINATE**.) The term was first applied by Du Ponceau to the class of languages spoken by the Indian tribes of America.

Poly syntheticism (po'il-sin-thet'ik-sizm), *n.* Same as *Poly synthesis*.

Polytechnic, **Polytechnical** (pō-lī-tēk'nik, pō-lī-tēk'nik), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *technē*, art.] Denoting or comprehending many arts, specifically, denoting an educational institution (such as the famous polytechnic school of Paris) in which instruction is given in many arts, more particularly with reference to their practical application.

Polytechnic (pō-lī-tēk'nik), *n.* A name sometimes given to an exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts and manufactures. The *Polytechnic* was a famous establishment of somewhat similar kind in London.

Polytechnics (pō-lī-tēk'niks), *n.* The sciences of the mechanical arts, aided or unaided by machinery.

Polythalamous (pō-lī-thal-a-mō's), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] An order of compound Protista occupying compound chambered cells of microscopic size. In some instances each cell of the common shell presents only one external opening, but more commonly it is punctured with numerous minute pores or foramina, through which the animal can protrude filaments. Their remains constitute the bulk of the chalk and tertiary limestones.

Polythalamous (pō-lī-thal-a-mō's), *a.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] Having many cells or chambers, as the polythalamous shells of the Foraminifera, multilocular, chambered.

Polytheism (pō-lī-thē-izm), *n.* [Fr. *polythéisme*. Or *poly*, many, and *theos*, god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.

The first author of polytheism, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Beltinger*

Polytheist (pō-lī-thē-ist), *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

The emperor Indus himself, though a polytheist, was very true of an idolater. *Skarpe*

Polytheistic, **Polytheistical** (pō-lī-thē-ist'ik, pō-lī-thē-ist'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polytheism, as, polytheistic belief or worship.

In all polytheistic religions among savages, as well as in the early ages of human civilization, it is the regular result of nature only that are ascribed to the deity and power of the gods. *Adam Smith*

2. Holding a plurality of gods, as, a polytheistic writer.

Polytheistically (pō-lī-thē-ist'ik-ly), *adv.* In the manner of a polytheist or of polytheism.

Polytheism (pō-lī-thē-izm), *n.* To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate the doctrine of polytheism, to believe in a plurality of gods. *Holmes*

Polytomon (pō-lī-tō-mōn), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *tomō*, to cut.] Is but a term applied to leaves subdivided into many distinct subordinated parts, which, however not being joined in the petiole, are not true leaflets.

Polytype (pō-lī-tīp), *n.* A peculiar mode of stereotyping by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, &c., are produced in metal from which impressions may be taken as from types. See **POLYTYPE**.

Polytype (pō-lī-tīp), *n.* [Or *poly*, many, and *type*, type.] A cast or facsimile of an engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by polytype. By pressing a wood-cut into semi fluid metal an intaglio matrix is produced, and from this matrix, in a similar way, a polytype in relief is obtained.

Polytype (pō-lī-tīp), *a.* Pertaining to polytype produced by polytype.

Polytype (pō-lī-tīp), *v.* To produce by polytype, as, to polytype an engraving.

Polyzoa (pō-lī-zō'a), *n.* [Or *poly*, many, and *zōon*, an animal.] A class of animals forming the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of 'sea mosses' and 'sea mats'. They are invariably compound, forming uniaxial growths or colonies produced by gemmation from a single primordial individual, and inhabit a polyzoan, corresponding to the polyzoism of the composite hydroids. The typical polyzoide of a polyzoan differs from the polyzoide of the hydroids in having a distinct siliceous canal suspended freely in a body

cavity, and in having the reproductive organs contained within the body. The body is inclosed in a double-walled sac, the outer layer (ectozoy) of which is chitinous or calcareous, and the inner (endozoy) a delicate membranous layer. All the Polyzoa are hermaphrodites. Besides true sexual reproduction, and besides the power of producing colonies by continuous budding, fresh individuals are in many cases produced by a process of discontinuous gemmation. The Polyzoa are chiefly marine, encrusting stones, shell shells, and sea-weeds, but some are fresh-water. Called also *Bryozoa*.

Polyzoan (pō-lī-zō'an), *n.* A member of the Polyzoa, a polyzoan.

Polyzoarium, **Polyzoary** (pō-lī-zō'ar-ē-um, pō-lī-zō'ar-ē-um), *n.* [See **POLYZOA**.] Is used the formal system of the colony of a polyzoan a polyzoium. See **POLYZOUM**.

Polyzoary (pō-lī-zō'ar-ē-um), *n.* Same as **Polyzoarium**.

Polyzonal (pō-lī-zō'nal), *a.* [Or *poly*, many, and *zōon*, a zone or belt.] *Lit.* composed of many zones or belts, a term applied by Mr. D. Brewster to burning lenses composed of pieces united in rings. Lenses of a large size are constructed on this principle for light-houses, as they can be obtained free from defects and have but slight spherical aberration.

Polyzoon (pō-lī-zō'on), *n.* A mollusk of the class Polyzoa.

Pomace (pō-mā's), *n.* [From Latin *pomum* an apple. Fr. *pomme*.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.

Pomaceous, **Pomace** (pō-mā'sh-ēd, pō-mā's), *a.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple.] That division of the nat. order Rosaceae to which the apple, pear, quince, and medlar belong. It differs from Rosaceae proper in having an inferior ovary.

Pomaceous (pō-mā'sh-ēd), *a.* 1. Consisting of apples. 2. pomaceous harvest breathing corda. *Phalop*—2. Like pomace.

Pomade (pō-mā'd), *n.* [Fr. *pommade*, from L. *pomum*, an apple. Originally the ointment was prepared from apples.] Perfumed ointment, especially ointment for the hair. *Pomadeum*.

Pomander (pō-man'd-er), *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber.] A perfume ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle.

I have sold all my trumpery, not a counterfeit item, not a ribbon, glass, pomander, bunch, white-bush, ballad, book, tape, glass, diamond, bracelet, hat, ring, to keep my pack from hurting. *Shaw*

Your only way to make a good pomander is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mangel, cleanse and steeped seven days in change of manure, then take the best tobacco, benzoin, both shaven, camphor, rose and musk, leave points down together and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too robust, will make you smell as sweet as my lady's dog. *Leopold*, old play (copy).

Pomard (pō-mā'r), *n.* A fine wine made from grapes grown near Pomard, a village of France in the department of Côte-d'Or. **Pomatum** (pō-mā'tum), *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple. See **POMADE**.] A perfumed ointment or composition used in dressing the hair. **Pomade**. It is also used in medicine as an external application.

Pomatum (pō-mā'tum), *v.* and *l.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

Pome (pō-mē), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple.] 1. In bot. a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c. 2. In the R. Cath. Ch. a ball of precious metal filled with hot water, and placed on the altar during the winter months, to prevent accidents with the chalice from the hands of the priests becoming numb with cold.

Pome (pō-mē), *v.* and *l.* [Fr. *pomme*, to form a head, from *pomme*, an apple.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing.

Pomecitron (pō-mē-sit'ron), *n.* [Pome and citron.] A Citrus species. *Agriocitrus*, limous, pomecitron, and such like. *B. Johnson*.

Pomegranate (pōm-gran'āt), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained, having many grains or seeds. See **GRAIN** and **GARNET**.] 1. The fruit of a tree, *Punica granatum*. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. The pulp is of a reddish colour and a pleasant sub-acid taste, and the rind highly astringent. The dried covers, which are also astringent, were formerly used in medicine under the name of balaustrine berries. 2. The tree that pro-

duces pomegranates.—3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and sash of the Jewish high-priest.



Pomegranate (Punica granatum).

Pomegranate-tree (pōm-gran'āt-tē), *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates, the *Punica granatum*. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with numerous slender branches, some of which are armed with sharp thorns. It is supposed to be a native of Persia, whence it has been conveyed on the one side to Southern Europe, and on the other to the tropical parts of Asia, and eventually to the New World. The bark has been used in dyeing, and it is this which gives the colour to yellow morocco leather. See **PUNICA**.

Pommel, *n.* Any ball or round thing; the top of the head.

His hair right his upon the pommel of his head. *Chaucer*

Pomology, *n.* [Fr. *pomologie*, from *pomme*, L. *pomum*, an apple.] Spotted with round spots like apples dappled. *Chaucer*

Pomology, **Pomology** (pōm'ol-ō-jī, pōm'ol-ō-jī), *n.* [Fr. *pomme*, an apple, and *logos*, the king and royal, royal.] Royal apple, a particular sort of apple.

Pome-water (pōm'wā-tēr), *n.* A sort of sweet, juicy apple. *Ripe as a pome-water*. *Shaks*. Spelled also *Pom-water*.

Pomey (pō-mē), *n.* [Fr. *pomme*, round like an apple.] In her the figure of an apple or a roundel, always of a green colour.

Pomifera (pō-mī-fēr-a), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the genus Stromateus, having the same compressed form as the dory, but the muscle blunt and not retractile. The species are found in the Mediterranean, the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Pomiferous (pō-mī-fēr-ōs), *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *ferre*, to produce.] Applying bearing an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. In distinction from the bacciferous or berry bearing plants. *Pomiferous herba*. *Ray*

Pommage (pōm'āj), *n.* The substance of apples ground before or after the cider is expressed, pomace.

Pomme, **Pommette** (pōm'mē, pōm'met-tē), *pp.* [Fr. *pomme*, from L. *pomum*, an apple.] In her aid of a cross, the extrusion of which terminates in buttons or knobs like those of a pilgrim's staff.

Pommel (pōm'mē), *n.* [Or *pomme*, Mod. Fr. *pomme*, like *it pome della spada*, the pomme of a sword, from L. *pomum*, an apple or a similar fruit.] A knob or ball of anything of similar shape, especially, (a) the knob on the hilt of a sword, (b) the protuberant part of a saddle-bow, (c) the round knob on the frame of a chair, (d) the ball-shaped ornament used as a finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, &c. *2 Chr* iv 12.

Pommel (pōm'mē), *v.* and *l.* *pp.* *pommel*, *pp.* *pommeling* (From the scabbard.) To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky, to bruise. Spelled also *Pommel*.

Pommation (pōm-mā'sh-ēn), *n.* [From *pomme*, L. The carcass or hindmost knob of a cannon.

Pommeling (pōm'mē-ling), *v.* and *l.* 1. Beaten; bruised. 2. In her having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

Pomological (pô-mo-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to pomology.

Pomologist (pô-mo-lo-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pomology; a cultivator of fruit-trees.

Pomology (pô-mo-lo-jī), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge that deals with fruits, or that branch of gardening which embraces the cultivation of fruit-trees or fruit-bearing shrubs, &c. *Henslow.*

Pomona (pô-mô-nā), *n.* 1. The Roman goddess who presided over fruit-trees.—2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, 26th October, 1857.

Pomotis (pô-mô'tis), *n.* [Gr. *pōma*, a lid or cover, and *ōtis*, an ear.] A genus of fishes belonging to the perch family (Percidæ), characterized by the body being compressed and oval, and by a membranous prolongation at the angle of the operculum. They inhabit the rivers, &c., of America, where they are called *Pond-perch*.

Pomp (pomp), *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, from Gr. *pompe*, a solemn procession, from *pompē*, to send.] 1. A procession distinguished by splendour or magnificence; a pageant; a piece of pageantry. 'All the pomps of a Roman triumph.' *Addison.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part.

Dryden.

2. Magnificence; parade; splendour. 'The majestic *pomp* or the tender music of its language.' *Dr. Caird.*

Vain *pomp* and glory of this world, I hate ye. *Shak.*

SYN. Display, parade, pageant, pageantry, splendour, state, magnificence, ostentation, grandeur, pride.

Pomp! (pomp), *v.t.* To manifest pomp; to make a pompous display. *B. Jonson.*

Pompatic, *t. a.* [L. *pompaticus*, *pompatus*.] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. 'Pompatic, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words.' *Barrow.*

Pompelmose, **Pompelmous** (pom'pel-mōs, pom'pel-mūs), *n.* [Probably of Eastern origin.] An East Indian fruit closely akin to the shaddock (the fruit of *Citrus decumana*), of which perhaps it is only a variety. In taste it resembles the best oranges. It is now imported into Britain. It is often preserved with wine, and its rind is candied. Called also *Pompelo*, *Pompeloon*.

Pompelo (pom'pē-lō), *n.* Same as *Pompelmose*.

Pompett (pom'pet), *n.* [O. Fr. *pompette*.] In printing, the ball formerly used to link the types.

Pompholyx (pom'fo-liks), *n.* [Gr. *pompholyx*, a bubble, slag, or scoria, from *pomphos*, a tumour, a bubble, a pustule.] 1. The white oxide which sublimates during the combustion of zinc: formerly called flowers of zinc. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of the crucibles.—2. In med. a vesicular eruption upon the skin. See **PMPHIGUS**.

Pomplion (pum-pil'yon), *n.* A pomatum or ointment prepared from black poplar buds. *Cotgrave.*

Pompon (pum-pi-on), *n.* [O. Fr. *pompon*, from L. *pēpo*, *peponis*, Gr. *pepōn*, a pumpkin.] A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit of the genus *Cucurbita*.

Pompre (pom'pīr), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *pyrus*, a pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

Pompoleon (pom-pô'lē-on), *n.* Same as *Pompelmose*.

Pompon (pom'pōn), *n.* [Fr.] An ornament, as a feather, artificial flower, &c., for a bonnet or hat; specifically, *mitul*, the ball-tuft of coloured wool worn by infantry in front of the shako instead of a feather.

Pomposit (pom-pos'it), *n.* [It. *compositi*.] Pomposness; ostentation; boasting.

Pomposo (pom-pô'sō), [It.] In music, a direction to perform the passage or movement to which it refers in a grand and dignified style.

Pompous (pom'pus), *a.* [Fr. *pompueux*. See **POMP**.] 1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession; a *pompous* triumph. 'Pompous buildings.' *Pope*.—2. Showing self-importance; exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity; pretentious; ostentatious; as, he is very *pompous* in his manners. 'The *pompous* vanity of the old school-mistress.' *Thackeray.*

In Coleridge's letters you will find a good deal of

amusement to see genuine talent struggling against a *pompous* display of it.

Lamb.

SYN. Showy, splendid, magnificent, superb, august, grand, stately, dignified, magisterial, lofty, ostentatious, boastful.

Pompously (pom'pus-ly), *adv.* In a pompous manner; with great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. *Dryden.*

Pompousness (pom'pus-nes), *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendour; great display of show; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*

Pomum (pô'mum), *n.* [L.] An apple.—*Pomum Adami*, in anat. Adam's apple. See under **ADAM**.

Pom-water (pom'wā-tēr), *n.* Same as *Pome-water*.

Poncho (pon'cho), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A sort of cloak or loose garment worn by the South American Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through, so that it hangs down before and behind, leaving the arms free.—2. A trade name for camlet or strong worsted.

Pond (pond), *n.* [Old or provincial forms are *pon*, *poun*, and the word is a slightly different form of *pen* and *pound*, an inclosure, from A. Sax. *pund*, an inclosure, whence *pyndan*, to shut in; comp. *pen* in sense of a dam for water, and Sc. *dam*, which is used for the body of water kept in by a dam.] A collection or body of still water of less extent than a lake. Ponds may be artificial or natural; in the former case they are hollowed in the soil, or a natural depression is dammed up for the retention of water. Their principal objects when so made are to store up water for driving mill-wheels; to serve as breeding places for fish; to be used as places where swimming may be safely learned or practised, and for skating purposes, &c.; or merely for ornament.

Fond (fond), *v.t.* To make into a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

Fond! (fond), *v.t.* To ponder.

Peaseth you, *fond* your suppliant's plaint.

Spenser.

Ponder (pon'dér), *v.t.* [Fr. *ponderer*, from L. *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, weight.] 1. To weigh. 'Pondered in an equal balance.' *Hall*.—2. To weigh carefully in the mind; to consider carefully; to think about; to reflect upon.

Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. *Lu. ii. 19.*

3. To examine carefully.

Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established. *Prov. iv. 6.*

Ponder (pon'dér), *v.t.* To think; to muse; to deliberate: with *on* or *over*; as, to *ponder over* what we have heard. 'To *ponder on* things.' *Shak.*

Ponderability (pon'dér-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being ponderable; that property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight.

Ponderable (pon'dér-a-bl), *a.* [L. *ponderabilis*. See **PONDER**.] Capable of being weighed.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ponderableness (pon'dér-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being ponderable; ponderability.

Ponderal (pon'dér-əl), *a.* [From *pondus*, weight.] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral*; as, a *ponderal* drachma. *Arbutnot*. [Rare.]

Ponderance (pon'dér-ans), *n.* [L. *ponderans*, *ponderantis*, ppr. of *pondero*, to weigh.] Weight; gravity. [Rare.]

Ponderate (pon'dér-āt), *v.t.* To ponder; to consider. *Wright.*

Ponderation (pon'dér-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *ponderatio*. See **PONDER**.] The act of weighing.

While we perspire we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbutnot.*

Ponderer (pon'dér-ér), *n.* One that ponders; one that weighs in his mind. 'The *ponderer* and shaper of his discourses.' *Whitlock.*

Ponderingly (pon'dér-ing-ly), *adv.* In a pondering manner; with consideration or deliberation. *Hammond.*

Ponderosity (pon'dér-ōs'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness.

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity*. *Ray.*

2. Heavy matter. 'The *ponderosities* of archeology.' *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Ponderous (pon'dér-us), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*. See **PONDER**.] 1. Very heavy; weighty; as, a *ponderous* shield; a *ponderous* load. 'The sepulchre . . . hath oped his *ponderous* and marble jaws.' *Shak.*

The evil they are contending with is too *ponderous* to be moved by the shoulders that are set to it.

J. Taylor.

2. Important; momentous. 'Your more *ponderous* and settled project.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Pressed with the *ponderous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below.

Dryden.

—*Ponderous spar*, heavy-spar, or barytes.

Ponderously (pon'dér-us-ly), *adv.* In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

Ponderousness (pon'dér-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ponderous; ponderosity. 'The *ponderousness* of a mill-stone.'

Jer. Taylor.

Pond-lily (pond'il-lī), *n.* The water-lily.

Pond-perch (pond'pérch), *n.* A fish of the genus *Pomotis* (which see).

Pond-weed (pond'wéd), *n.* The common name of various British species of plants of the genus *Potamogeton* and nat. order Naladaceæ. The species abound in the rivers, lakes, and ditches of Britain and continental Europe. The horned pond-weed is of the genus *Zannichellia*, the *Z. palustris*. See **POTAMOGETON**, **ZANNICHELLIA**.

Pone (pón), *n.* [North Amer. Indian word.] Bread made of the meal of Indian corn, with the addition of eggs and milk. *Bartlett*. [United States.] Written also *Pauna*.

Pone (pō'nē), *n.* [L.] In law, (a) a writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas. (b) A writ whereby the sheriff was commanded to take security of a man for his appearance at a day assigned.

Ponent (pō'nent), *a.* [It. *ponente*, the west; L. *ponens*, *ponentis*, from *pono*, to set; comp. *levant*.] 1. Western. 'The *levant* and the *ponent* winds, Eurus and Zephyr.' *Milton*. [Rare].—2. Applied to the twelfth of Prof. H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America. It corresponds to our upper and true old red sandstone.

Pongee (pon'jē), *n.* An inferior kind of Indian silk.

Ponghee (pon'gē), *n.* A Burman priest of the higher order.

Pongo (pon'gō), *n.* A name given to the *Sinua* or *Pithecius Wormbi*, which inhabits Borneo, and which resembles the orang-outang in its general form and erect position, but has the cheek-pouches and lengthened muzzle of the baboon. It has also been applied to the gorilla and other large apes.

Ponlard (pon'yārd), *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, L. *pugnus*, the fist.] A small dagger; a pointed weapon for stabbing.

Those bloody brothers, Hastings and the rest,
Sheath'd their sharp *poniards* in his manly breast.

Drayton.

Ponlard (pon'yārd), *v.t.* To pierce with a ponlard; to stab.

Ponibility (pō-ni-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *pono*, to place.] The capability of being placed. *Barrow*. [Rare.]

Pons (ponz), *n.* [L.] A bridge. In anat. a medium of communication between two parts; as, the *pons Varolii*, the commissure of the cerebellum, which associates the two lateral lobes in their common function.—*Pons asinarum*, the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, so named from its figure somewhat resembling a bridge, and from the difficulty many experience in getting over it; the asses' bridge.

Pontac (pon'tak), *n.* [From *Pontac*, in the Basses-Pyrénées, where it is made.] A species of claret wine.

Pontage (pon'tāj), *n.* [L. *pontagium*, from L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A toll or tax for the maintenance or repair of bridges.

Pontederaceæ (pon'ted-ér-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Named in honour of Julius Ponteder, professor of botany at Padua.] A nat. order of monocotyledons, natives of America, the East Indies, and Africa. They are aquatic or marsh plants, and are unimportant in regard to properties.

Pontederia (pon-te-der'i-a), *n.* The typical genus of Pontederaceæ. *P. cordata* (the pickereed-weed) is a common North American aquatic.

Pontee (pon-tē), *n.* [O. Fr. *pointille*, a prick, something pointed.] In glass-making, an

iron instrument with which a portion of the liquid glass is gathered up and taken out of the glass-pot, and with which the glass is supported while working. Written also *Pontil*, *Puntel*, and *Puntly*.

Pontia (pon'ti-ā), n. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of which the common white or cabbage butterfly (*P. brassica*) is a well-known species.

Pontic (pon'tik), a. [*L. Pontus*, the Euxine Sea, Gr. *Pontos*.] Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

Like to the *Pontic* Sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb. *Shak.*

Pontifex (pon'ti-feks), n. pl. **Pontifices** (pon'ti-fiks). [*L.*] The name by which the Romans designated the most illustrious members of their great colleges of priests. The chief of these was termed *Pontifex Maximus*.

Pontifex (pon'tif), n. [*L. pontifex, pontifex*, a high-priest, apparently from *pons, pontis*, a bridge, and *ficio*, to make, the origin of the name being explained from the fact that the Roman pontifices had charge of the Sublidian Bridge, which was sacred.] A high-priest; as, (a) a Roman pontifex; (b) the high-priest of the Jews; (c) the pope. [The last is the most common meaning.]

Pontific (pon'tif'ik), a. 1. Relating to pontiffs or priests. 'The *Pontific* college with their augurs and flamens.' *Milton*.—2. Relating to pope; popish. 'Pontific fury.' *Shenstone*.

Pontifical (pon'tif'ikal), a. [*L. pontificalis*. See **PONTIFF**.] 1. Belonging to a high-priest.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence like a robe *pontifical*,
Ne'er seen, but wondered at. *Shak.*

2. Belonging to the pope; popish. *Raleigh*; *Milman*.—3. Bridge-building. [This meaning is probably to be found nowhere but in this passage, and does not properly belong to the word.]

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock,
Over the void abyss. *Milton*.

Pontifical (pon'tif'ikal), n. 1. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. 2. pl. The dress and ornaments of a pope, priest, or bishop.

Pontificality (pon'tif'ikal'i-ti), n. The state and government of the pope; the papacy. *Usher*.

Pontifically (pon'tif'ikal-i), adv. In a pontifical manner.

Pontificate (pon'tif'i-kāt), n. [*L. pontifex, pontifex*.] 1. The state or dignity of a high-priest.—2. The office or dignity of the pope.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison*.

3. The reign of a pope.

Painting, sculpture, and architecture may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*. *Addison*.

Pontificate (pon'tif'i-kāt), v. t. To exercise solemn priestly functions with full ceremonial: said of the higher Roman Catholic dignitaries; as, to *pontificate* at high mass. *Stormonth*.

Pontifex (pon'ti-fis), n. [*L. pons, pontis*, a bridge, and *ficio*, to make. See **PONTIFICAL**.] 3. Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [Rare.]

At the brink of chaos, near the foot
Of this new, wondrous *pontifex*. *Milton*.

Pontifical, **Pontifical** (pon'ti-f'ishal), a. Pertaining to a pontiff or pope; pontifical. *Burton*; *Bp. Hall*.

Pontificalian (pon'ti-f'ishan), n. One that adheres to the pope; a papist. *Bp. Hall*.

Pontil (pon'til), n. See **PONTIL**.

Pontine (pon'tin), a. [*L.*] Applied to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples.

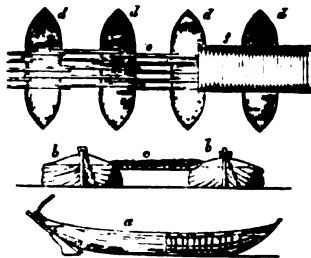
Pontilevis (pon'ti-lis), n. [*Fr.*] In the mane, the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind-legs so as to be in danger of coming over.

Pontoon (pon-tūn), n. Same as **Pontoon**.

Pontooner, **Pontonnier** (pon-tūn-ēr), n. [*Fr.*] A soldier having the charge of pontoons; one who constructs pontoon-bridges.

Pontoon (pon-tūn), n. [*Fr. ponton*, from *L. pons, pontis*, a bridge.] 1. In *milit. engin.* a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or floating body used in the construction of a temporary bridge over a river. One form of pontoon, used in the British service, is a hollow tin-plated cylinder, with hemispherical ends, and divided by several longitudinal and transverse partitions to act as braces and to

prevent sinking if pierced by a shot or by accident. Another is in the form of a decked canoe, and consists of a timber frame covered



Pontoon.

with sheet copper. It is formed in two distinct parts, which are locked together for use and dislocated for transportation, and is also divided into air-tight chambers.—2. *Naut.* a lighter, a low flat vessel resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery: used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean.—3. In *hydraulic engin.* (a) a water-tight structure or frame placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. (b) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water and raised by pumping it out: used to close a sluice-way or entrance to a dock. Spelled also *Ponton*.

Pontoon-bridge (pon-tūn'brīj), n. A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.

Pontoon-train (pon-tūn'trān), n. *Milit.* the carriages or wagons and materials carried with an army to construct bridges.

Pont-volant (pont-vō'lant), n. [*Fr. pont*, bridge, and *volant*, flying.] *Milit.* a flying-bridge, a kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a port or outwork that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one above the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

Pony (pō'ni), n. [*Gael. ponaidh*, Ir. *poní*, a pony, a docked horse.] 1. A small variety of horse.—2. The sum of £25, probably from that having been about the price of a pony. [Sporting slang.]

He can't go away without paying me a *pony* he owes me. *Thackeray*.

3. A translation of an author used by students or schoolboys, or any book for unfairly assisting schoolboys in the preparation of lessons. [Slang.]

Pood (pōd), n. [*Rus. pud*.] A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 80 English lbs. avoirdupois.

Poodle (pōd'l), n. [*G. and Dan. pudel*, D. *poedel*, L.G. *budel*, a poodle.] A small variety of dog covered with long curling hair, and remarkable for its great intelligence and affection; the French barbet, with long silky hair, in great request as a lady's pet, is a variety.

Pooh (pō), interj. Pahaw! plish! an expression of dislike, scorn, or contempt.

Pooh-pooh (pō'pō), v. t. To turn aside with a pooh; to express dislike, scorn, or contempt for; to sneer at.

George *pooh-poohed* the wine and bullied the waiters royally. *Thackeray*.

Pool (pōl), n. [*A. Sax. pōl*, L.G. *pohl*, *pool*, *puhl*, Icel. *pollr*, D. *poll*, G. *puhl*, *pool*, fen. The word is also Celtic; W. *puhl*, a pool, a pit, Ir. and Gael. *poll*, a pool, a pit, mire, mud. Perhaps akin to *L. palus*, a marsh, Gr. *pēlos*, mud.] 1. A small collection of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small piece of stagnant water. 'The filthy-mantled pool beyond your cell.' *Shak.*—2. A hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

The sleepy pool above the dam,
The pool beneath it never still. *Tennyson*.

Pool (pōl), n. [*Fr. poule*, a hen.] 1. The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c.—2. The stakes themselves; as, he won the pool.—3. A variety of play at billiards in which each of the players stakes an equal sum, the winner carrying off the whole; as, to play pool.—4. In *rifle practice*, firing for prizes on the principle

that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and all the proceeds of the day except a certain proportion are divided among the successful competitors.

Pool-ball (pōl'bal), n. In *billiards*, one of several ivory balls, about 2 inches in diameter, used in the game of pool.

Pooler (pōl'ēr), n. An instrument to stir a tan-vat.

Pool-snipe (pōl'snip), n. A bird of the genus *Totanus*; the redshank.

Poon (pōn), n. A Malay name for the timber of several trees, used for masts and spars. See **POONA-WOOD**.

Poona-wood, **Poon-wood** (pō'na-wūd, pōn'wūd), n. The timber of *Calophyllum inophyllum* and *C. angustifolium*, natives of Penang and the countries east of the Bay of Bengal. It is very much used in the East Indies, particularly in ship-building, for planks and spars.

Poop (pōp), n. [*Fr. poupe*, from *L. puppis*, the poop.] 1. The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck, or a partial deck extending close aft, above the complete deck of the vessel.—2. In *arch.* a poppy-head (which see).

Poop (pōp), v. t. *Naut.* to break heavily over the stern or quarter of; to drive in the stern of. 'A sea which he thought was going to *poop* her.' *Lord Dufferin*.

Poop (pōp), v. i. To make a sharp noise by blowing; to break wind.

Poor (pōr), a. [*O.E. poure*, O.Fr. *pours*, *poore*, Mod. Fr. *pauvre*, from *L. pauper*, poor, possibly from *pauca* and *pario*, to produce.] 1. Destitute of riches, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy. It is often synonymous with *indigent* and with *necessitous*, denoting extreme want; it is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but are not rich; as, a poor man or woman; poor people.—2. In *law*, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.—3. In general, wanting good or desirable qualities, or the qualities which render a thing valuable, excellent, proper, or sufficient for its purpose; as, (a) destitute of or having little value, worth, or importance; of little use; trifling; insignificant. That I have wronged no man will be a poor plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy*.

(b) Inferior; paltry; mean; shabby; as, a poor coat; a poor house. We have seen how poor and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison*.

(c) Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as, poor land. (d) Lean; emaciated; as, a poor horse; the ox is poor. (e) Destitute of intellectual or artistic merit; barren; mean; jejune; as, a poor composition; a poor essay; a poor discourse. Not to speak of the host of smaller men whose poor thoughts clothe themselves on the platform and through the press in poorer words. *Dr. Caird*.

(f) Wanting or inferior in spirit or vigour; weak; powerless; impotent; as, to be in poor health; poor-spirited. 'Very poor and unhappy brains for drinking.' *Shak.* A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which was otherwise brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, poor and cowardly. *Bacon*.

(g) Uncomfortable; restless; as, the patient has had a poor night.—4. Worthy of pity or sympathy; pitiable; ill-fated. Vex'd sailors curse the rain
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller*.

5. A word of tenderness or endearment. 'Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing.' *Prior*. I could have better spared a better man. *Shak.*

6. A word of slight contempt; wretched. The poor monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Th. Baker*.

7. A word of modesty, used in speaking of things pertaining to one's self. And for mine own poor part,
Look you, I'll go pray. *Shak.*

—The poor, collectively, used as a noun, those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy; opposed to the rich. In a narrower sense, those persons or that portion of the population of any country, who, being destitute of wealth, are, through misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, want of employment, or other cause, unable to support themselves, and have to depend for support on the contributions of others. I have observed the more public provisions are made for the poor the less they provide for themselves. *Franklin*.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, fr. ton; ng, sing; yh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, wail; zh, azure.—See KEY.

—*Poor in spirit*, in a Scriptural sense, humble; contrite; abased in one's own sight by a sense of guilt. *Mat. v. 8.*

Poor-box (pŏr'bŏks), *n.* A box to receive money for the poor.

Poorfu' (pŏr'fŭ), *a.* Powerful. [Scotch.]

Poorhouse (pŏr'hŭs), *n.* A residence for persons receiving public charity; a workhouse; an almshouse.

Poor-john (pŏr-jŏn), *n.* A fish of the cod family, formerly a cheap kind of food.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been poor-john. *Shak.*

Poor-law (pŏr'lŏ), *n.* A law or the laws collectively established by act of parliament for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor, and for applying those funds in the best manner, so as to afford the necessary relief to the proper objects.

Poorliness (pŏr-li-nŕs), *n.* State of being poorly; ill-health. *Mrs. Goss.*

Poorly (pŏr'li), *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; (a) without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live poorly. (b) With little or no success; in an inferior manner; insufficiently; defectively; as, these men have succeeded poorly in business.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain it will prosper but poorly. *Beacon.*

*You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes.* *Wolton.*

(c) Measly; without spirit.

*Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they poorly would retire.* *Dryden.*

Poorly (pŏr'li), *a.* Somewhat ill, indisposed; not in health. [Colloq.]

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been poorly in health. *Th. Scott.*

Poor-man-of-mutton (pŏr'man-ŏr-mŭt'n), *n.* Cold mutton broiled; especially, the remains of a shoulder of mutton broiled. [Scotch.]

Poorness (pŏr'nes), *a.* The state, condition, or quality of being poor, in any of the senses of the word; poverty.

*No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That pooriness can force an untruth to tell.* *Chapman.*

The pooriness of the herbs shows the pooriness of the earth. *Beacon.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as pooriness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

Poor-rate (pŏr'rŕt), *n.* An assessment or tax imposed by law for the relief or support of the poor.

Poor-spirited (pŏr-spir'it-ed), *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

Mirvan! poor-spirited wretch! thou hast deceived me. *De Witt.*

Poor-spiritiveness (pŏr-spir'it-ed-nes), *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. 'That meanness and poor-spiritiveness that accompanies guilt.' *South.*

Poor's Roll (pŏr's rŏl), *n.* 1. A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or who have received parochial relief. 2. In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, their cause being conducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.

Poorthith (pŏr'tith), *n.* Poverty. [Scotch.]

Poot, Pout (pŭt, pout), *n.* A poult; a young goose. [Scotch.]

Pootry, Poultry (pŭt'rŭ, n. Poultry [Scotch.]

Pop (pŏp), *n.* [From the sound.] 1. A small smart quick sound or report. 2. A beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a slight explosion or pop, chiefly used in composition, as, ginger-pop. [Slang.] 3. A pistol. 'A pair of pops, silver-mounted.' *Smollett.* [Slang.]

Pop (pŏp), *v. t.* pret. *popped*; ppr. *popping*. 1. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion. *I started at his popping upon me unexpectedly.* *Addison.*

2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly.

Others have a trick of popping up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle schoolboy. *Snell.*

—*To pop off*, to disappear or go suddenly. **Pop** (pŏp), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *popped*; ppr. *pop-ping*. 1. To thrust forward, or offer suddenly; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion. 'Popp'd a paper into his hand.' *Milton.*

*Dist thou never pop
Thy head into a timpan's shop?* *Prior.*

2. To shift, to put off. 'Do you pop me off with this slight answer?' *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's. [Slang.]—*To pop corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it expands and 'pops' open. [United States.]—*To pop the question*, in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady.

Pop (pŏp), *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly; with sudden entrance or appearance. 'Pop goes his pate.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Pop-corn (pŏp'kŏrn), *n.* Corn or maize for parching; parched maize; popped-corn. [United States.]

Pop-dock (pŏp'dŏk), *n.* The foxglove.

Pope (pŏp), *n.* [A. Sax. *pæpa*, from L. L.

The Pope in his habit of grand ceremony.

papa; Gr. *papa*, *pappas*, *pappos*; Sp. *pá* and *Pa*; *papa*; Fr. *pape*. The word denotes father, and is among the first words articulated by children. 1. The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The appellation of pope was in early times given to all Christian bishops; but about the latter end of the eleventh century, in the pontificate of Gregory VII., it was restricted to the Bishop of Rome, whose peculiar title it has ever since continued to be. 2. In the Greek Church, a parish priest; a chaplain in a Greek or Russian regiment, in a ship, &c. 3. The ruffe, a small fish closely allied to the perch; the *Acerina cernua*. 4. A local name for the bullfinch.

Popedom (pŏp'dŭm), *n.* 1. The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. 2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

Popehood (pŏp'hŭd), *n.* The condition of being a pope; papal dignity.

To all Popes and Pope's Advocates, the answer of the world is: Once for all your Popehood has become untrue. *Carlyle.*

Pope-Joan (pŏp-jŏn), *n.* A game of cards. **Popling** (pŏp'lŭŋ), *n.* 1. An adherent of the pope; a papist. 2. A little or inferior pope; a term of contempt. 'Unless we be content to beleave our faith into their popeling.' *Sp. Hall.*

Popelot (pŏp'ŏt), *n.* [From L. *pupa*, a doll, whence *puppet*.] A little doll. *Chaucer.*

Popery (pŏp'ŕŭ), *n.* The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practice, a term offensive to Roman Catholics.

Pope's Eye (pŏp's ŕ), *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep. It is much prized for its delicacy.

Pope's-head (pŏp's-hed), *n.* A large round brush with a long handle, for dusting ceilings. [Local.]

An active stirring girl, never seen without a carpet-broom, *pope's-head*, or duster in her hand. *Lady Blessington.*

Popeiship (pŏp'ship), *n.* The rank or dignity of a pope; popehood.

Popeiship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, is that a vain semblance, of cloth and parchment! It is an awful fact. *Carlyle.*

Poppet, *n.* A puppet. *Chaucer.*

Pop-gun (pŏp'gŭn), *n.* A small gun or tube and rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a 'pop' by the expansion of compressed air when the pellet is expelled.

Popinjay (pŏp'in-jŕ), *n.* A popinjay. **Popinjay** (pŏp'in-jŕ), *n.* [O. E. *popingay*, O. Sc. *papingo*, Fr. *papegai*, *papegai*, Sp.

and *Pa. papagayo*, L. Gr. *papages*, from *Az. babegh*, *babegh*, a parakeet.] 1. A parrot.

Young *popinjay*s learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

2. A woodpecker; the green woodpecker. 'The daughters of Floriss who were turned into popinjayes or woodpeckers.' *Peaseblossom.*

3. A gay trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb. 'To be so peasured by a popinjay.' *Shak.* 4. In Scotland, a figure of a bird decked with party-coloured feathers so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot, used in an ancient game formerly practised with archery, and afterwards with firearms. It was suspended to a pole, and served for a mark, at which the competitors discharged their pieces at the distance of 60 or 70 paces. He who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popinjay for the remainder of the day. *Sir W. Scott.*

Popish (pŏp'ish), *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church; as, *popish tenets* or *ceremonies*; used with rather a contemptuous shade of meaning.

Popishly (pŏp'ish-ly), *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined.

Poplar (pŏp'lŕ), *n.* [O. Fr. *poplier*, Mod. Fr. *peuplier*, from L. *populus*, a poplar.] A common name of sundry well-known trees, genus *Populus*, nat. order Salicaceæ (by some regarded as a sub-order of *Amentaceæ*). There are numerous species, as the albe or white poplar (*P. alba*), gray poplar (*P. canescens*), trembling poplar or aspen (*P. tremula*), the black poplar (*P. nigra*). These are all found in Britain. The poplars are generally tall straight trees, and are chiefly natives of the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. The timber is soft and light, and the bark usually asstringent, tonic, and stomachic. The balsam-poplar is the *P. balsamifera*, which grows in the United States. The cotton-wood of North America (*P. monilifera*) is valued for its timber, and has been pretty extensively introduced into Britain, as has also the Ontario poplar (*P. canadensis*), which possesses something of the balsamic character of *P. balsamifera*. *P. heterophylla* of the Southern States is not

Poplar Tree (*Populus alba*).

able for the size of its leaves, which are often 6 inches long.

Poplared (pŏp'lŕr), *a.* Covered with or containing poplars.

Poplin (pŏp'lin), *n.* [Fr. *popeline*, *popeline*: so named, it is said, because first manufactured at Avignon in France, formerly a part of the *Papal* territories.] A stuff made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, watered, figured, brocaded, &c.

Poplitæus (pŏp-li-tŕs), *n.* [L. *poples*, *poplitæ*, the ham.] In anat. a muscle which serves to bend the thigh and leg.

Popliteal, *Poplitic* (pŏp-li-tŕ'al, pŏp-li'tik), *a.* [See *POPLITEUS*.] Pertaining to the ham or to the knee-joint.

Popped (pŏp't), *a.* [O. Fr. *poppin*, nice, spruce, from L. *pupa*, a doll.] Nicely dressed. *Remnant of the Rose.*

Popped-corn (pŏp'kŏrn), *n.* Parched Indian corn, so called from the noise it makes on burning open by the heat. [American.]

Popper (pŏp'ŕ), *n.* A dagger. *Chaucer.*

Poppet (pŏp'ŕ), *n.* [Fr. *poppele*, a doll, a head of a lath, &c. See *PUPPET*.] 1. A term of endearment. See *PUPPET*. 2. A shore

Fŕte, far, fat, fall; mŕ, met, hŕ; pine, pin; nŕte, not, move, tŕbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ŭ, Sc. above; y, Sc. boy.

placed between a vessel's bottom and the bilge-ways, at the foremost and aftermost parts, to support her in launching.—3. One of the heads of a lathe.

Poppet-head (pop'et-hed), *n.* The part of a lathe which holds the back-centre.

Popping-dress (pop'ing-dres), *n.* In *crisis*, see under *CRISIS*.

Popple (pop'pl), *v.t.* [Dim. and freq. of pop.] To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water.

Poppy (pop'pi), *n.* [A. Sax. *popis*, *popie*. Norm. *pépi*, *W. pépi*, all perhaps borrowed from *L. papaver*, a poppy.] 1. The English name of the genus *Papaver*, containing many species, from one of which, the *P. somniferum* or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half-grown, or of any other part of the plant, which exudes from incisions made in it. See *PAPAYER*, *OPTUM*.—2. Same as *Poppy-head*.

Poppy-head (pop'pi-hed), *n.* A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of bench



Poppy-heads.
t. Cumber, Beds. n. Merrow, Surrey.

ends, desks, and other woodwork in ecclesiastical buildings of the middle ages. Called also *Poppy* and *Pop*. *Fairholt*.

Poppy-oil (pop'pi-oi), *n.* A bland, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy. It is one of the three fixed oils used in painting. *Fairholt*.

Pop-shop (pop'shop), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop. [Slang.]

Populace (pop'ul-as), *n.* [Fr. *populace*, It. *popolazzo*, from *L. populus*, the people.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession. 'Now swarms the populace, a countless throng.' *Pope*.

Populacy (pop'ul-as), *n.* The populace or common people, the rabble. *Dr. H. More*.

Popular (pop'u-lar), *a.* [Fr. *populaire*, *L. popularis*. See *PEOPLE*.] 1. Pertaining to the common people; constituted by or depending on the people, as, the popular voice; popular elections. 'So the popular vote inclines.' *Milton*. 'The uncertain nature of a popular government's proceedings.' *Brougham*.—2. Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended, not abstruse; plain; familiar, as, a popular treatise on astronomy, a popular description of the electric telegraph.

Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker*.

3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favour of the people, pleasing to people in general; as, a popular preacher; a popular ministry; a popular discourse; a popular war or peace.

In their sermons they were apt to enlarge on the state of the present time, and to preach against the sins of princes and courts, a topic that naturally makes men popular. *Sp. Burnet*.

4. Stagnant of the favour of the people; courted the vulgar; of democratic proclivities.

A popular man is in truth no better than a prostitute to common sense and to the people. *Dryden*.

5. Plebeian; vulgar. 'Base, common, and popular.' *Shak.*—6. Prevailing among the people; as, a popular disease. *Johnson*. [Rare.]—Popular action, in law, an action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

Popularity (pop'u-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*L. popularitas*.] 1. The state or quality of being popular; the state of being pleasing to or esteemed by the people at large, good-will or favour proceeding from the people, as, the popularity of the ministry; the popularity of a law or public measure; the popularity of a public officer or of a preacher; the popularity of a novel.

The history of literature attests . . . that power of

expression is a surer preservative of a writer's popularity than even strength of thought itself. *Crook*.

2. Vulgarity; commonness. *B. Jonson*.—3. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; what catches the vulgar; a piece of clap-net. 'Popularities . . . which sway the ordinary judgement.' *Bacon*. [Rare.]—4. The act of carrying favour with the people.

Cato the younger charged Muræna, and indicted him in open court for popularity and ambition. *Holland*.

Popularisation (pop'u-lar-iz-a'shon), *n.* Act of making popular; as, the popularisation of scientific study.

Popularise (pop'u-lar-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. popularized; ppr. popularizing. To make popular; to treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible, to spread among the people; as, to popularise philosophy or physics; to popularise a knowledge of chemical principles. 'The popularising of religious teaching.' *Milman*.

Popularly (pop'u-lar-ly), *adv.* 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Bare-headed, popularly low had bowed. *Dryden*.

2. Among the people at large; currently; commonly; prevalently.

The place of lord-mentment of Ireland was popularly reported to be worth forty thousand pounds a year. *Macaulay*.

Populareness (pop'u-lar-nee), *n.* The state of being popular; popularity. 'Meretricious populareness in literature.' *Coleridge*.

Populate (pop'u-lat), *v.t.* pret. populated; ppr. populating. [From *L. populus*, the people.] To breed people; to propagate. 'Great shoals of people which go on to populate.' *Bacon*.

Populate (pop'u-lat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. populated; ppr. populating. To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization, to people; as, to populate a country or colony.

Populated (pop'u-lat), *a.* Populous.

Population (pop'u-lä'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of populating or peopling; as, the rapid population of the country still continues.—2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country; as, the population was five millions.

A country may have a great population and yet not be populous. *Tooke*.

3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants; populousness.

Neither is the population to be reckoned only by number, for a smaller number that spend more and earn less do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more. *Bacon*.

Populator (pop'u-lät-ör), *n.* One who populates or peoples; as, the populators of a

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Heaven, yet populous, retains
Numbers sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton*.

2. Pleasing or acceptable to people; popular.

He'll plead for
Hath power to make your beauty populous. *Webster*.

3. Suited to the populace; vulgar; inferior; coarse.

It should have been some fine confection
That might have given the broth some dainty taste.
The powder was too gross and populous. *Andri of Faversham*.

Populosity (pop'u-lus-i-ti), *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Populousness (pop'u-lus-ness), *n.* The state of being populous, or of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By *populousness*, in contradistinction to *population*, is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on. *Tooke*.

Populus (pop'u-lus), *n.* A genus of trees. See *POPLAR*.

Porteagle (por'te-gel), *n.* [Lit. hog-beagle.—Fr. *porc*, a hog, and *E. beagle*, the latter

term, like *dog* and *hound*, being applied to several sharks; comp. *porpoise*.] A species of shark; the *Lamna cornubica*. Called also *Beaumare's Shark*.

Porcelain (por'sel-län), *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*, from *It. porcellana*, meaning first a certain shell (the Venus shell), then the name of the shell, and last porcelain. According to Mañh from *L. porus*, the private parts of a woman, because the opening of this shell resembled them.] The finest species of pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in Europe and America. It is formed only from the finest clays united with siliceous earths capable of communicating to them a certain degree of transparency by means of their vitrification. The best English porcelain is made from a mixture of Cornish and Devonshire china-clay or kaolin (see *KAOLIN*), ground flint, ground Cornish stone, and calcined bones in powder, besides some other materials according to the fancy of the manufacturer. The glass consists of ground felspar or Cornish stone. The manufacture was first introduced to Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century, but it was not until after the middle of the eighteenth that it reached any importance in this country. English porcelain has now been brought to a great state of perfection, owing chiefly to the genius and enterprise of Josiah Wedgwood of Staffordshire, in which country the chief potteries still are.

Porcelain (por'sel-län), *a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain.

Porcelain (por'sel-län), *n.* The plant called purslain (which see).

Porcelain-clay (por'sel-län-klä), *n.* Same as *kaolin*.

Porcelainite (por'sel-län-iti), *n.* An opaque brittle variety of jasper; porcelain-jasper.

Porcelainized (por'sel-län-izd), *a.* Baked like pottery clay. Specifically, in geol. applied to clays, shales, and other stratified rocks that have been hardened and altered by igneous contact so as to resemble in texture porcelain or kiln-baked clay.

Porcelain-jasper (por'sel-län-jas'per), *n.* Same as *Porcelainite* (which see).

Porcellaneous (por'sel-län-ee-us), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or of the texture of porcelain.

Porcellaneous (por'sel-län-ee-us), *a.* Same as *Porcellaneous*.

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ch. chain; ch. So. look; g. go; j. job;

s. Fr. son; ng. sing; vn. then; th. thin;

w. wig; wh. whig; sh. assure.—See KEY.

covered approach or vestibule to a doorway. The porches in some of the older churches are of two stories, having an upper apartment, to which the name *parvis* is sometimes applied.—2. A covered walk or portico.

Repeat to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us.
Shak.

—The *Porch*, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called *porchis*, the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters with which it was adorned. Hence the *Porch* is equivalent to the school of the Stoics.

Porcine (pôr'in), *a.* [*L. porcinus*, from *porcus*. See **FOUR**.] 1. Pertaining to swine; as, the porcine species of animals.—2. Like a sow, hog-like.

His large porcine cheeks, round, twinkling eyes, and thumbs habitually twirling, expressed a concentrated effort not to get into trouble. *George Eliot.*

Porcupine (pôr'kū pin), *n.* [*O. Fr. porc-épin*, lit. the spinous hog or spine-hog; from *L. porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine or thorn. So in *Mod. Fr.* *porc-épic*, the spike-hog, *O. schabellus*, thorn-swine; *hw. pinarum*, *Dun. pundrus*, pin-swine.] A quadruped of the family *Hystrix*, belonging to the order *Rodentia*, distinguished from the other rodents by having the body covered with long spines mixed with bristly hairs. The crested or common porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*), which inhabits Italy and Africa, has a body about 2 feet in length, four toes on each of the forefeet, and five on each of the

hind, but separated from each other by intervals, which, though so small as to be inappreciable by the senses, have nevertheless a magnitude considerable in respect of the molecules themselves.

Pore (pôr), *v. t.* *pret. pored; ppr. poring.* [*O. E. porre*, to gaze steadily (*Chaucer*); origin uncertain; possibly same as *pour*.] To look with steady continued attention or application, to read or examine anything with steady perseverance generally followed by *on* (upon) or *over*. The word seems to be usually limited in its application to the slow patient reading or examination of books, or something written or engraved. 'Faithfully to pore upon a book.' *Shak.*

With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore. *Pope.*

Poret (pôr), *v. t.* To pour. **Poreblind** (pôr'blind), *a.* (See **PURBLIND**.) Short-sighted, purblind. *Shak.*

Porer (pôr'er), *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

Porree (pôr'ri), *n.* A coarse kind of Indian silk.

Porgy (pôr'gi), *n.* [*Of Indian origin.*] The popular name of a fish belonging to the genus *Sparus*. It is common in the waters of New England and New York, and is much esteemed for food. Written also *Pogy* and *Paupie* (*United States*).

Porifera (pôr-if'er-a), *a. pl.* [*L. porus*, a pore, and *fero*, to bear.] An order of the *Protozoa*, including the marine and freshwater sponges. It is sometimes regarded as a separate class. More commonly termed *Spongia*, *Spongida*, *Spongia*. (See **BROWN**.) They are by Haeckel and others classed with the corals as *Actinosea*.

Poriferan (pôr-if'er-an), *n.* A member of the class *Porifera*.

Poriform (pôr'i-form), *a.* [*L. porus*, a pore, and *forma*, a shape.] Resembling a pore, specifically applied in bot. to a nectary when of that appearance, as that of the hyacinth, which has three similar pores in the germ.

Porine (pôr'im), *n.* [*Gr. porinos*, practicable.] In *geom.* a sort of lemma or theorem, so obvious or self-evident as to differ but little from an axiom or self-evident proposition.

Porism (pôr'i-nes), *n.* The state of being pory or having numerous pores.

Porism (pôr'izm), *n.* [*Or porismos*, acquisition, from *poris*, to gain, from *poros*, a passing.] In *geom.* (a) a corollary (b) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. It is not a theorem, nor a problem, or rather it includes both. It asserts that a certain problem may become indeterminate, and so far it partakes of the nature of a theorem, and in seeking to discover the conditions by which this may be effected it partakes of the nature of a problem.

Porismatic, **Porismatical** (pôr-is-mat'ik, pôr-is-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Poristic*.

Poristic, **Poristical** (pôr-ist'ik, pôr-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a porism.

Porite (pôr'it), *n.* A coral of certain species having the surface covered with minute shallow pores or cells.

Pork (pôr'k), *n.* [*Fr. porc*; from *L. porcus*, a swine, a pig.] 1. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.—2. A hog; hence, a disgusting, stupid, obtuse, or ignorant person.

I mean not to dispute philosophy with this pork who never read any. *Milton.*

Pork-butcher (pôr'k-buch'er), *n.* One who kills pigs or who deals in pork.

Pork-chop (pôr'k-chop), *n.* A slice from the rib of a pig. *Sumner.*

Pork-eater (pôr'k-ê'ter), *n.* One who feeds on swine's flesh.

If we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a razor on the count for money. *Shak.*

Porkee (pôr'kê), *n.* A hog; a pig; especially one fed for pork. 'The fat porkees slept beneath the sun.' *Pope.*

Porkee (pôr'kê), *n.* A young hog. *Dryden.* **Porkeeling** (pôr'kê'ling), *n.* A pig. 'To shut up thy porkeeling thou meanest to fat.' *Twain.*

Pork-pie (pôr'k-pi), *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork.

Pork-sausage (pôr'k-sâj), *n.* A sausage made of minced pork with various seasoning or flavouring ingredients.

Porphyrography (pôr'pôr'ô-grô'fi), *n.* [*Gr. porus*, a haricot, and *graphô*, to write, to delineate.]

1. The fictitious painting used to ornament the walls of temples dedicated to the worship of Bacchus. Some examples of this style of painting exist in Pompeii. *Wells.* 2. A description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as a matter of public hygiene. *Dun-gham.*

Porosity (pôr-ô'si-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being porous, that is, of having pores or interstices, specifically, a property of matter, in consequence of which its molecules are not in absolute contact, but separated by intervals or pores.

Porotic (pôr-ô'tik), *n.* [*Gr. poros*, callus.] A remedy believed to be capable of assisting in the formation of a callus. *Dungham.*

Porous (pôr'us), *a.* Having pores or minute openings or interstices, especially in the skin or substance of the body, having apertures or passages for fluids, as, a porous skin, porous wood. 'The veins of porous earth.' *Milton.*

Porously (pôr'us-li), *adv.* In a porous manner.

Porousness (pôr'us-ness), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being porous or of having pores; porosity, as, the porousness of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fœtula.—2. The porous parts of anything. *Warr.*

They will forcibly get into the porousness of it. *See R. Dicks.*

Porphyritae (pôr'pôr-it-ai), *n.* A porphyrium.

Porpæus (pôr'pæ), *n.* Same as *Porpetes*.

Porphuria, *n.* Porphyry. *Chaucer.*

Porphyra (pôr'fî-ra), *n.* [*Gr. porphura*, purple, from the colour of the species.] A genus of Algae or sea-weeds. *P. laciniata* and *vulgaris* are stewed and served up at table as a luxury under the name of *knew Porphyraceous* (pôr'fî-ra'shus), *n.* Same as *Porphyritic*.

Porphyrite (pôr'fî-ri), *n.* Porphyry. *Locke.*

Porphyrio (pôr'fî-ri-ô), *n.* [*Gr. porphura*, purple.] A genus of birds of the rail family, including the *P. Ascinethus* (purple or hyacinthine gallinule), a bird found in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and remarkable for

Porphyra hyz, asinus (purple Gallinule).

the stoutness of its beak and the length of its legs. It feeds on seeds and other hard substances, and lives in the neighbourhood of water, its long toes enabling it to run over the aquatic plants with great facility. It is about 18 inches long, of a beautiful blue colour, the bill and feet red.

Porphyritic (pôr'fî-rit'ik), *a.* [See **PORPHYRY**.] Resembling porphyry, containing porphyry, composed of a compact homogeneous rock in which distinct crystals or grains of felspar or some other minerals are embedded, as, porphyritic granite, porphyritic gneiss.

Porphyritical (pôr'fî-rit'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Porphyritic*.

Porphyrisation (pôr'fî-rit'ik-â-shen), *n.* The act of porphyrising, or the state of being porphyrised.

Porphyris (pôr'fî-rit), *v. t.* *pret. & pp. porphyrised, ppr. porphyrising.* To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition.

Porphyrogenetic (pôr'fî-rô-jen-ê'tik), *a.* [*Porphyry*, and *Gr. gennao*, to generate.] Producing or generating porphyry.

Porphyrogenitism (pôr'fî-rô-jen-ê't-izm), *n.* [See below.] The principle of succession in royal families, especially in the families of the Eastern Roman emperors, in accordance with which a younger son, if born in the purple, that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son who was not.

Henry the porphyrogenitus, though a younger son relatively to Ethelred, was the eldest son of royal blood, born before the succession of Ethelred's

Crested Porcupine (Hystrix cristata).

hind-feet, a crested head, a short tail, and the upper lip divided like that of the hare. The body is covered with spines, prickles, or quills which are very sharp, and some of them 9 or 10 inches long. When the animal can erect at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. The Canada porcupine is the *Hystrix dorsalis*, the probable porcupine the *H. proterea*, found in South America. It inhabits wood, and occasionally climbs to the branches of trees by its tail. Two species of tufted tailed porcupines, forming the genus *Atherura*, are found in various parts of Asia and the Eastern Archipelago. The spines are flattened like as many blades of grass, instead of resembling the round bamboo-like form of those of the common porcupine.

Porcupine-fish (pôr'kū-pin-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Diodon* (*D. Hystrix*), order *Plectognath*, found in the tropical seas. It is about 14 inches long, and is covered with spines or prickles.

Porcupine-wood (pôr'kū-pin-wyd), *n.* The wood of the cocco-nut palm, which is very hard, durable, and when cut horizontally having beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine spines.

Pore (pôr), *n.* [*Fr. pore*, from *L. porus*, *Gr. poros*, a passage, a pore, from *poros*, to pierce or pass through.] 1. A small opening or orifice in a solid body, especially one of the minute openings on the surface of different membranes of plants and animals, through which fluids and minute substances are excreted or exhaled from the circulation, or by which they are absorbed and caused to enter the circulation. The former class are called *respirant pores*, and the latter *absorbent pores*.

The sweet came gushing out of every pore. *Chapman.*

2. One of the small interstices between the particles or molecules of matter which compose bodies. There are many considerations which prove that all bodies, even the densest, are porous, or are composed of molecules not in absolute contact,

Pâte, ôr, fat, fâil; mê, met, bâr; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; ôble, tub, bll;

oil, pound. 4, Sc. above; f, Sc. few.

to the throne of Charlemagne, the first-born of Henry, king of Germany. The doctrine of *porphyrogenitism*, congenial to popular sentiment, and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries and through many ages. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Porphyrogenitus (por'f-rō-jen'it-us), *n.* [*L. porphyra*, purple, and *genitus*, begot, born.] A title given, especially by the Romans of the Eastern Empire, to such of the sovereign's sons as were born after his accession to the throne. See **PORPHYROGENITISM**.

Porphyry (por'f-rī), *n.* [*Fr. porphyre*, *Pr. porfira*, from *Gr. porphyra*, lit. a purple-coloured rock, from *porphyra*, purple.] 1. Originally, the name given to a very hard stone, partaking of the nature of granite, susceptible of a fine polish, and consequently much used for sculpture. In the fine arts it is known as *Rosso Antiquo*, and by geologists as *Red Syenitic Porphyry*. It consists of a homogeneous felspathic base or matrix, having crystals of rose-coloured felspar, called oligoclase, with some plates of blackish hornblende, and grains of oxidized iron ore imbedded, giving to the mass a speckled complexion. It is of a red, or rather of a purple and white colour, more or less variegated, the shade being of all gradations, from violet to a claret colour. Egypt and the East furnish this material in abundance. It also abounds in Minorca, where it is of a red lead colour, variegated with black, white, and green. Pale red porphyry, variegated with black, white, and green, is found in separate nodules in Germany, England, and Ireland. The art of cutting porphyry as practised by the ancients appears to be now quite lost.—2. In geol. any unstratified or igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a base of other mineral composition. Strictly speaking, however, the term ought to be restricted to such rocks as have a felspathic base. The varieties of porphyry are known as felspar porphyry, claystone porphyry, porphyritic granite, and porphyritic greenstone.

Porphyry-shell (por'f-rī-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Murex*. From one species of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple.

Porpoise (por'pīs), *n. pl.* Porpoises.

Wallowing porpoise sport and lord it in the flood. *Dragon.*
Porpoise (por'pōis), *n.* [*O.E. porpeice*, *porpese*, *porpese*, *porpus*, &c., lit. swine-fish, from *L. porcus*, a pig or swine, and *piscis*, a fish. Comp. *G. meer-schwein*, *D. marsvin*, lit. sea-swine.] A cetaceous mammal of the genus *Phocaena*, of which about five species are known. The common porpoise (*P. communis*) is the most familiar and



Porpoise (*Phocaena communis*).

smallest of all Cetacea, rarely exceeding 5 feet in length. The head is blunt, and not produced into a projecting muzzle: the body is thick toward the head, but more slender toward the tail. The porpoise frequents the North Sea, and is frequently seen off our shores. It feeds almost entirely on fish, which its numerous equal and interlocking teeth are admirably adapted to catch, and herds of porpoises pursue the vast shoals of herring, mackerel, &c., into bays and estuaries.

Porporino (por-po-rē'nō), *n.* [*It.*] An alloy of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, constituting a yellow powder, used by artists in the middle ages in place of gold.

Porpus (por'pus), *n.* Same as *Porpoise*.

Then I drag a bloated corpus,
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

Porraceous (po-rā'ah-us), *a.* [*L. porraceus*, from *porrum*, a leek or onion.] Greenish; resembling the leek in colour. *Wiesman.*

Porrect (po-rekt'), *a.* [*L. porrigo*, to extend.] In zool. a term applied to a part which extends forth horizontally, as if to meet something.

Porrection (po-rek'shon), *n.* [*L. porrectio*, *porrigo*—*por*, forward, and *rego*, to direct.] The act of stretching forth.

Porret (por'ret), *n.* [*O. Fr. porrette*, *It. porretta*, from *L. porrum*, a leek.] A scallion; a leek or small onion.

Porridge (por'ij), *n.* [Perhaps from *L. porrum*, *porrus*, a leek, and meaning originally leek soup or broth; but more probably a corruption of *pottage*. Comp. *porringer*, and *Sc. carriches* for *E. oatenism*.] 1. A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water with or without meat; broth; soup; pottage. 'Pray a month with mutton and porridge.' *Shak.*—2. A kind of food made by slowly stirring oatmeal, or other similar substance, amongst water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed.

Porridge-pot (por'ij-pot), *n.* The pot in which porridge is cooked.

Porrigo (po-rī'go), *n.* [*L.*] Scald-head; scurf or scall in the head. It is principally characterized by an eruption of pustules, unaccompanied by fever. There are several varieties, some of which affect other parts of the body, and some are contagious.

Porringer (por'in-jer), *n.* [From *porridge*, the form having been suggested by *Fr. porger*, a soup-can. The *n* has intruded as in *messenger*.] 1. A porridge-dish; a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their food.

And often after sunset, sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little *porringer*,
And eat my supper there. *Wordsworth.*

2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer: in contempt.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit . . . rail'd upon
me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shak.*

Port (pōrt), *n.* [*A. Sax. port*, a port, haven, harbour, from *L. portus*, a haven; akin to *porta*, a gate. *Port* is one of the six words recognized as taken into the language directly from the speech of the Roman invaders. In addition to being a common noun it enters into many place-names, as *Portland*, *Portsmouth*, *Bridport*. For other words adopted directly from invaders, see **STREET**.] A natural or artificial harbour; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. In a legal sense, a port is a place where persons and merchandise are allowed to pass into and out of the realm; a place where there is a constant resort of vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading, with provision made for enabling them to do so. In this sense, therefore, the term is not synonymous with *harbour*.—*Port admiral*, the admiral commanding at a naval port.—*Port of entry*, a port where a custom-house is established for the entry of goods.—*Free port*, a port open and free for merchants of all nations to load or unload their vessels in, without paying any duty or customs. *Free port* is also a term used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.—*Close port*, *open port*. See under **CLOSE**.
Port (pōrt), *n.* [*L. porta*, a gate, from same root as *Gr. poros*, a passage, and *peratō*, to pass through; *Skr. par*, to pass through, and *L. per*, through.] 1. A gate; an entrance.

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issued. *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* a passage-way in the side of a ship; an embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole; also, the covering of such an opening. In merchant ships, ports are square holes cut in the sides, bow, or stern of the vessel for loading and discharging timber cargoes, and other similar purposes.—*Air port*, ports for the admission of air; called also *Air Scuttles*. Those in the sides are called *ballast ports*, being commonly used for taking in ballast. The ports in the bow or stern are called *raft ports*.—*Briddle ports*, ports cut in a vessel's counter by which hawsers are taken out.—*Light port*, an opening provided with a glazed lid or side-light. See **ROW-PORT**.—3. An aperture for the passage of steam or a fluid. In *steam-engines*, ports are two passages leading to the inside of the cylinder, and by means of which the steam enters and returns above and below the piston; the former is called the *steam port*, the latter the *exhaust port*. The term *port* is also ap-

plied to similar openings for any fluid, as air, water, &c.

Port (pōrt), *v. t.* [*Fr. porter*, from *L. porto*, to carry.] 1. To bear; to carry; to convey. 'They are easily *ported* by boat into other shires.' *Fuller*.—2. To carry in military fashion; to carry a weapon, such as a rifle, in a slanting direction, upwards towards the left, and across the body in front, as in the military command 'to *port arms*'.

With *ported* spears, as thick as when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears. *Milton.*

Port (pōrt), *n.* [*Fr. port*, carriage, demeanour, behaviour, deportment.] 1. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; external appearance; as, a proud *port*; the *port* of a gentleman. 'Assume the *port* of Mars.' *Shak.*

With more terrific *port* *Philips.*
Thou walkest.

2. State; standing; position.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead,
Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should. *Shak.*

Port, *air*, mien, bearing, carriage, demeanour, behaviour, deportment.

Port (pōrt), *n.* [*Etym. uncertain*.] *Naut.* the larboard or left side of a ship, as in the phrases 'the ship heels to *port*,' 'hard a *port*.' The left side of the ship was called *port* by Admiralty order, in preference to the old *larboard*, as less mistakable in sound for *starboard*.

Port (pōrt), *v. t.* and *i.* [From the above noun.] *Naut.* to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship: said of the helm; as, *port* the helm; he ordered him to *port*.

Port (pōrt), *n.* [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped.] A kind of wine made in Portugal. See **PORT-WINE**.

Claret is the liquor for boys, *port* for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must drink *brandy*. *Johnson.*

Port (pōrt), *n.* [*Gael.*] A martial piece of music adapted to the bagpipes.

The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan. *Sir W. Scott.*

Portability (pōrt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being portable; fitness to be carried; portableness.

Portable (pōrt-a-bl), *a.* [*L. portabilis*, such as can be carried, from *porto*, to carry.] 1. Capable of being carried by the hand or about the person; capable of being carried or transported from place to place; easily carried; not bulky or heavy. '*Portable* commodities.' *Locke*. 'In Wales where they have *portable* boats.' *Sir T. Browne*.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure. *South.*

2. Sufferable; supportable. 'How light and *portable* my pain seems now.' *Shak.*

3. Capable of carrying or transporting. 'Any *portable* river.' *Hackluyt*.

Portableness (pōrt-a-bl'i-ness), *n.* The quality of being portable; portability.

Portage (pōrt'ij), *n.* [See **PORT**.] 1. The act of carrying.—2. The price of carriage. *Fell*.—3. Tonnage; burden, as of a vessel. 'All other of whatsoever *portage*, bulk, quantile or qualitie they may be.' *Hackluyt*.—4. A port-hole. *Shak.*—5. A break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, &c.

Portague, *Portegues* (pōrt'a-gū, pōrt'e-gū), *n.* A Portuguese gold coin, worth, according to some, about £4, 10s.; according to others, only £3, 10s. 'I've a *portague* I have kept this half-year.' *B. Jonson*. Written also *Portigue*.

Portal (pōrt'al), *n.* [*O. Fr. portal*; *L. L. portale*, from *L. porta*, a gate.] 1. A door or gate; a large or imposing entrance or opening for passage: a poetical or dignified term.

King Edward doth appear
As doth the blushing, discontented sun
From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shak.*

2. In arch. (a) the lesser gate when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance of a building. (b) A term formerly applied to a little square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. (c) A kind of arch over a door or gate, or the framework of the gate. (d) In France, the entrance façade of a building.—3. Same as **Portais**.

Portal (pōrt'al), *a.* In anat. pertaining to, connected with, or constituted by the vena portæ. See **VENA**.—*Portal circulation*, in

ment a subordinate part of the venous circulation, belonging to the liver, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood. The term is also applied to an analogous system of vessels in the kidney.

Portamento (por-to-men'to), *n.* [It.] In music, the gliding from one note to another without a break.

Portance (pört'ans), *n.* (From *Fr. portier*, to carry.) Air, mien, carriage, port, demeanor. 'Her stately portance.' *Spranger*

Portant (pört'ant), *n.* [O *Fr. portier*, from *porter*, to carry, and *ant*, out of doors; so called from being easily portable.] A tumbler, a prayer-book.

An old proverb always read in his *portance* amongst men devoted to computation, showed when he was dismissed, he said that he now had good account out thirty years, and would not leave his old computations for their new computations. *Camden*.

Various spellings, as *Portessi*, *Portness*, *Portus*, *Portia*, *Portin*, *Portion*, *Portus*, *Portus*, *Portus*, *Portus*, *Portus*, *Portus*, *Portus*.

Portale (pört'äl), *n.* [L.] *portus*, *portus*, to carry.] In her side of a cross placed bendwise in an escutcheon, that is, lying so it carried over a person's shoulder.

Portative (pört'at-iv), *n.* [O *Fr. portatif*.] Portable. *Chapman*

Port-bar (pört'bar), *n.* *West.* (a) A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind. (b) A boom formed of large trees or spars lashed together, secured transversely across a port, to prevent entrance or egress. (c) An accumulated shell or bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.

Port-cannon (pört'kan-on), *n.* An ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops. 'He walks in his port-cannon, like one that stalks in long grass.' *A. Butler*

Port-charges (pört'char-enz), *n. pl.* Is own charges to which a ship or the cargo is subjected in a harbour, on wharings, &c. Called also *Port-dues*.

Portchais (pört'chais), *n.* A portcullis.

Port-crayon (pört'krai-on), *n.* A holder for chalks or crayons, a pencil-case.

Portcullis (pört'kul-is), *n.* [O *Fr. porte*, a gate, and *cullis*, groove, from *culer*, to trickle, to slip or slide down, from *L. culare*, to strain, filter.] 1. Is a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault. The vertical bars, when of wood, were pointed with iron at the bottom, for the purpose of striking into the ground when the grating was dropped, or of injuring whatever it might fall upon. In general there were a succession of portcullises in the same gateway. — 2. In her sense as *Lathie* (which see). — *Portcullis money*, a name given to the coins struck near the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign for the use of the East India Company in trading in the East. They bore on the reverse her badge of the portcullis crowned. The piece of eight testers, commonly called the *portcullis cross*, was equal to a Spanish dollar, or piece of eight, or to 4s. 4d. English money.

Portcullis (pört'kul-is), *n.* To arm or furnish with a portcullis, hence, to shut; to bar, to obstruct.

Within my lips you have engorged my tongue, Doubtly portcullised with my teeth and lips. *Shak.*

Port-dues (pört'du), *n. pl.* See *Port-charges*.

Porte (pört), *n.* (The chief office of the Ottoman Empire is styled *Subli Ak*, lit. the High Gate, from the gate (bab) of the palace at which justice was administered; and the French translation of this term being

Sublime Porte, hence the use of this word.) The Ottoman court, the government of the Turkish Empire.

Portecolles (pört'kol-es), *n.* A portcullis (which see). *Chapman*

Ported (pört'ed), *n.* Having gates. *These bright hopes Open the ported vision.* *B. Jonson*

Porte-fuille (pört'fui-yu), *n.* [See *Port-folio*.] A portfolio, a pocket-book. See *PORTFOLIO*.

Porte-monnaie (pört-mon-nä), *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money.] A small pocket-book for carrying money.

Portend (por'tend), *v. t.* [L. *portende*, an archaic form of *protende*, signifying primarily to stretch forth, hence to point out, indicate, portend — *per*, pro, forth or forward, and *tende*, to stretch.] 1. To stretch forth, to protend. 'Idemestrus portended steel.' *Pope*. — 2. To foreshow ominously; to foretoken, to indicate something future by previous signs.

A meteor and a cool summer portended a hard winter. *Shak.*

Port (pört), *n.* To foreshow, foretoken, betoken, surmise, augur, presage, threaten.

Portentous (por'ten'shous), *n.* The act of portending or foreshowing. *Sir F. Bunsen*

Portent (por'tent or por'tent'), *n.* [L. *portentum*, a sign, an omen. See *PORTEND*.] That which portends or foretokens, especially, an omen of ill, any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

My loss by this portent the god foretold. *Dryden*

Portentive (por'ten'tiv), *n.* Foreshowing; portentous. *Sir F. Bunsen*

Portentous (por'ten'shous), *n.* [L. *portentum*.] 1. Of the nature of a portent, ominous, foreshowing ill, as, ignorance and superstitious hold meteors to be portentous.

This portentous figure Comes armed through our watch, as late the king That was. *Shak.*

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. *No beast of more portentous date Is the Hercynian forest tree.* *Reynolds*

Portentously (por'ten'shous-ly), *adv.* In a portentous manner; ominously; monstrously; wonderfully. 'Portentously deformed.' *Warton*

'Holds up his glass full of the rosy fluid, and winks at it portentously.' *Theobald*

Porter (pört'er), *n.* [O *Fr. portier*, from *L. porta*, a gate.] 1. One who has the charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper.

Arm all my household properly, and charge The porter he let no man in till day. *R. Masson*

2. A waiter in a hall; one that waits at the door to receive messages.

Porter (pört'er), *n.* [O *Fr. porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, *L. porta*.] 1. A carrier, a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, or messages for hire. — 2. A law officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justice in eye. — 3. A dark-coloured malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer in being made wholly or partially with high-dried malt. It was so called from its having been originally the favourite beverage of the porters and work people of the metropolis and other large towns of the British Empire. — 4. In *forger*, a bar of iron attached to a heavy forging, whereby it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above, also, a bar from whence and an article is forged. *M. H. Knight*. — 5. A lever, 'A lever or porter to lift timber or other things with.' *W. Blake*

Porterage (pört'er-aj), *n.* 1. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter. — 2. The business of a porter or doorkeeper.

Porteress (pört'er-es), *n.* See *PORTER*.

Portier (pört'er-l), *n.* *Comme, vulgar*; like a porter. 'The portierly language of swearing and obscenity.' *Dr. Swag* [Rare.]

Portness (pört'es), *n.* [See *PORTANT*.] 'In his hand his portness still he bare.' *Spranger*

Port-fire (pört'fir), *n.* [Port, to carry, and *fire*.] A strong paper or cloth case firmly packed with a composition of nitre, sulphur, and mealed powder, so as to have the form of a stick, generally burning an inch a minute, used to convey fire from the slow-match, or the like, to the priming of ordnance, though now generally superseded by other arrangements. With a slightly altered composition it is used for signals and for firing charges in mines.

Portfolio (pört'föli-ö), *n.* (Formed in imitation of *Fr. porte-fuille*, a portfolio, the office of a minister *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf, *L. folium*.) 1. A portable case of the form of a large book, for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c. — 2. The office and functions of a minister of state, as he holds the *portfolio* of education, that is, has, as it were, all the papers connected with this department. He has received the *portfolio* of the home department.

Portgrave (pört'gräv), *n.* [O *Fr. portier*, to carry, and *grave*, a sword. See *GLAIVE*.] A sword-bearer.

Portgrave (pört'gräv), *n.* [From *A. Sax. port* (*L. portus*), a harbour, and *grava*, a reeve or sheriff.] Name as *Portgrave*.

Port-hole (pört'höl), *n.* 1. A square aperture in a ship's side, especially one of the apertures through which the guns are fired.

The greatest ship, surrounded by enemies, lay like a great furnace on the sea, scattering death on every side from her hundred and four port-holes. *Murray*

2. In steam-engines, one of the steam-pipes into or from the cylinder. See *PORT*.

Port-hook (pört'hök), *n.* One of the hooks in the side of a ship to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

Portico (pört'iko), *n. pl.* *Porticoes* (pört'ik-es). [It and Sp. *portico*, from *L. porticus*. See *PORTIC*.] In arch an open space covered by a roof supported on columns, sometimes detached, as a shady walk, but in modern usage a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns. Porticoes are called *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octostyle*, and *decastyle*, according as they have four, six, eight, or ten columns in front; they are also distinguished as *prostyle* or *in antis*, as they project before or recede within the building.

On magnificent baths the rich their wealth bestow, Or name expensive airy portico. *Dryden*

Porticoed (pört'ik-ed), *n.* Having a portico or porticoes.

Portiere (pört'yer), *n.* [O *Fr. porte*.] A door-curtain.

Portique (pört'ik), *n.* See *PORTAGE*.

Portingall (pört'ingal), *n.* A Portuguese. *Fanshawe*

Porting (pört'ing), *n.* A Portuguese. *Fanshawe*

Portio (pört'io), *n.* [L.] A portion or branch. In anat applied to two nerves, *portio dura* and *portio mollis* two branches of the seventh pair of nerves, the *portio dura*, or hard portion, being the facial nerve, the *portio mollis*, or soft portion, the auditory or acoustic nerve. Applied also to a small, white fasciculus, intermediate between the *portio dura* and the *portio mollis*.

Portion (pört'shon), *n.* [L. *portio*, *portio*, a portion. akin to *parvi*, *partie*, a part, *partior*, to divide. See *PART*.] 1. A part of anything separated from it; that which is divided off, not a part from a whole. — 2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

These are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him! *Job xxv. 16*

All things are taken from us, and brought down to the dust of death. *Psalm*

3. A part assigned, an allotment.

The priests had a portion assigned them by Pharaoh, and did not give their portion which Pharaoh gave them. *Gen. xlv. 15*

Hence — 4. Fate; final state. 'And shall call him miser, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites.' *Mat. xxiv. 51*

5. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate. — 6. A wife's fortune, a dowry.

I give my daughter to him, and will make him portion equal his. *Shak.*

Port (pört), *n.* Division, share, parcel, quantity, allotment, dividend.

Portion (pört'shon), *v. t.* 1. To divide or distribute into portions or shares, to parcel, to allot in shares. 'And portion to his tribes the wide domain.' *Pope*

A friendship so complete, Portion'd in halves between us that we grew The fabric of the city where we dwell. *Tommaso*

2. To endow with a portion or an inheritance. 'Portion'd make, apprenticed orphan.' *Pope*

Portioner (pört'shon-er), *n.* 1. One who divides or assigns in shares. — 2. In *Sooty* law, (a) the proprietor of a small ten or portion of land. (b) The sub-tenant of a feu, an under tenant. — *Heirs portioners*, two or more females who succeed jointly to heritable estate in default

of hove male. — 3. *Bealer*, a minister who, together with others, serves a benefice, because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living.

Portionist (pôr-shen-ist), *n.* 1. *Bealer*, same as *Portioner*, 2. — 2. See under **POSTMASTER**. **Portionless** (pôr-shen-less), *a.* Having no portion.

Portland (pôr-land), *a.* Belonging to the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire. — **Portland beds**, *a. pl.* A geological division of the upper collieries occurring between the Purbeck beds and the Kimmeridge clay, consisting of beds of hard oolitic limestone and freestone interstratified with clays and resting on light-coloured sands which contain fossils, chiefly mollusks and fish, with a few reptiles. Named from the rocks of the group forming the Isle of Portland in Dorsetshire, from whence they may be traced through Wiltshire as far as Oxfordshire. — **Portland cement**, a well-known cement made from common limestone, mixed with great care, in definite proportions, with the muddy deposits of rivers running over clay and chalk. Borelled from its resemblance in colour to Portland-stone. — **Portland stone**, a compact sandstone from the Isle of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is one of the members of the Portland beds and belongs to the upper part of the collieries formation. It is used in building, is soft when quarried, but hardens on exposure to the atmosphere. — **Portland vase**, a celebrated clayware urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus. It is of transparent dark-blue glass, coated with opaque white glass, which has been cut down in the manner of a cameo so as to give on each side groups of figures delicately executed in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, allowed it to be placed in the British Museum, where it remained intact till the year 1866, when it was maliciously broken. The pieces were carefully collected and very successfully reunited, and in this state it still remains in the museum, but is not shown to the public.

Portland (pôr-land), *n.* The gunwale of a ship. Called also **Portwin**.

Portlid (pôr-lid), *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole.

Port-lifter (pôr-lift-er), *n.* A contrivance for raising and lowering heavy ports in ships.

Portliness (pôr-ti-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being portly. (a) dignity of mind or personal appearance. (b) A somewhat excessive stoutness of the person; corpulence.

Portly (pôr-ti), *a.* [*men, demagogue*] 1. *man, stately, of a carriage.* 2. *A portly sight.* Dryden. — *inclining to stoutness; unwieldy in person; a bearded portly.* Dr. — *our argosies with pe*

Port-man (pôr-man), *n.* A man or burgess of a port.

Portmantle (pôr-man-tle), *n.* [*Fr. port-manteau, from porter, to carry, and manteau, a cloak.*] A case or trunk, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel, etc., on journeys, a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

Portmantle (pôr-man-tle), *n.* A post-manteau. [*Old and vulgar.*]

Port-mote (pôr-môte), *n.* [*Port, and mote, a meeting.*] A meeting, a court held in a port-town.

Portolot, *n.* [*O. Fr., from L. portus, to bear.*] One who or that which bears, hence, one who or that which produces. Holland.

Portolis (pôr-tois), *n.* The gunwale of a ship. — *A portolis, resting on or lowered to the gunwale.* Called also **Portlast**.

Porton, *n.* A brewery. See **POSTAGE**.

Port-pane (pôr-pân), *n.* [*L. portus, to carry, and panis, bread.*] A cloth for carrying bread so as not to touch it with the hands. Whith.

Portrait (pôr-trait), *n.* [*Fr. portrait, pp. of portraire, to portray.* See **PORTAIT**] 1. That which is portrayed, particularly, a painted picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face drawn from the life, also used generally for engravings, photographs, crayon drawings, etc., of this character.

In portraits the grace, and we may add the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. See *J. Reynolds*.

2. A vivid description or delineation in words. — *In a sculpt.* a portrait bust or statue is one representing the actual features or person of an individual, in distinction from an ideal bust or statue.

Portrait (pôr-trait), *v. t.* To portray; to draw. Spenser.

Portrait-painter (pôr-trait-pân-er), *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

Portrait-painting (pôr-trait-pân-ing), *n.* The art of painting portraits.

Portraiture (pôr-trait-er), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A portrait, a painted resemblance; a likeness or likeness collectively. 'The portraiture of a hart.' See *T. Browne*.

By the image of my name I see
The portraiture of life. *Shak.*
Unhappy me, Stranger, and unfild,
With trembling call, my image of gold,
Rich in Gothic portraiture. *Byron.*

The dream is an unbelieved portraiture of life.
Sir G. C. Lewis.

2. The art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words.

Portraiture (pôr-trait-er), *v. t.* To paint; to portray. *Shakespeare.*

Portray (pôr-tray), *v. t.* [*Fr. portraire, to portray, to depict, from L. portare, to draw forth.*] 1. *pro, before, forward, and trahere, to draw, whence traction, abstract, etc.* 1. To paint or draw the likeness of, to depict; as, to portray a king on horseback, to portray a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk.

Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and portray upon it the city, even Jerusalem. *Lamb. in 1.*

If the radiance of a better hope, the light of a deeper divine blossoming, has kindled in many a human face since pages are passed away, surely in the art that has tried to portray greater conceptions of excellence have been afforded. *Dr. Caird.*

2. To describe in words.

It will be my endeavour to relate the history of the people as well as the history of the government, to describe the rise of religious sects, and the changes of literary taste. *to portray the manner of successive generations.* *Mommsen.*

3. To adorn with pictures.

Spenser and Holman threaded, and thidled
Various, with beautiful arguments portrayed. *Milton.*

Portrayal (pôr-tray-al), *n.* The act of portraying, delineation, representation.

Portrayer (pôr-tray-er), *n.* One who portrays, one who paints, draws to the life, or describes.

Portreeve (pôr-trév), *n.* [*Port and reeve.*] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town, a portreeve.

Portress (pôr-tris), *n.* A female porter or keeper of a gate.

Port-ropes (pôr-trôp), *n.* A rope or tackle for hauling up and suspending the ports or covers of port-holes. Called also **Port-moties**.

Port-rule (pôr-trul), *n.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

Port-sale (pôr-sal), *n.* [*Port, from L. portus, a gate.*] A public sale of goods to the highest bidder, an auction.

When Sulla had taken the city of Rome, he made port-sales of the goods of them whom he had put to death. *North.*

Port-side (pôr-sid), *n.* The left side of a ship looking towards the bow. See **PORT**.

Port-tackle (pôr-tak-er), *n.* See **PORT-ROPE**.

Port-town (pôr-town), *n.* A town having or situated near a port.

Portuguese (pôr-tu-gis), *n.* The people or language of Portugal.

Portuguese (pôr-tu-gis), *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal. — *Portuguese man-of-war*, the name given by early English voyagers to a species of Phyllis, the *P. atlantica*. See **PORTULACA**.

Portulaca (pôr-tu-lâ-ka), *n.* [*L., from portus, to carry, and lac, milk, from the juicy nature of the plants.*] *Portulaca*, a genus of plants, nat. order Portulacaceae. See **PORTULACA**.

Portulacaceae, *Portulacaceae* (pôr-tu-lâ-ka-ae), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of annual, perennial, herbaceous, or shrubby plants, occurring in all the hotter or milder parts of the world. The only species of any importance in *Portulacaceae*, which is a fleshy prostrate annual, sometimes used in salads. It is naturalized in most of the warmer parts of the world, and is often a troublesome weed.

Port-vain (pôr-vân), *n.* See **FOUR PORTS** under **VINA**.

Port-wine (pôr-wîn), *n.* A dark-purple astringent wine made in Portugal, so called from *Oporto*, whence it is shipped. It is the produce of the vineyards along the course of the Douro.

Portwiggle (pôr-wig-er), *n.* A tadpole; a young frog.

Porey (pôr-ey), *n.* Fall of pores or small lacerations, pores. 'The vaulted roofs of porey stone.' Dryden.

Pomada (pô-mâ-da), *n.* [*Sp.*] An ointment.

Pomane (pô-mân), *n.* [*G., trombone.*] In music, a wind-stop on the organ of a rich and powerful tone, the pipes of which are of a foot on the manuals, and 18 and 24 feet on the pedals.

Pomel (pô-mel), *n.* [*A. Sax. pomel, the pomel.*] A stuffing of the head; catarrh.

Pom (pô), *v. t.* *pret. & pp. posed.* *ppr. posing.* [*Fr. poser, to place, to put, to state, to put a question, from L. posui, to halt, to stop, from posui, a pause, but the meaning as well as that of the compounds has been influenced by pono, positum, to put, place, set, which gives positum, etc.* There are a number of compounds with *pos* in English, as compose, dispose, impose, interpose, repose, etc. 1. To embarrass by a difficult question, to cause to be at a loss; to puzzle. 'Not that I design to pose them with those common enigmas of magnetism.' Glanville.

Learning was posed, philosophy was not.
Sophocles taken to a school's net. *G. Herbert.*

2. To interrogate closely; to question strictly.

He is in the presence of others, posed him and asked him, therefore he was whether he were (about the very date of York or no). *Shakspeare.*

Pose (pô), *v. t.* To suppose.

Pose (pô), *n.* [*Fr. pose, an attitude.* See **POSE** *v. t.* above.] 1. *Attitude or position taken naturally, or assumed for effect, as the pose of an actor, especially the attitude in which any character is represented artistically, the position, whether of the whole person or of an individual member of the body.* 2. *the pose of a statue, the pose of the head.* — 3. *A deposit, a secret hoard.* [*Scottish.*]

Pose (pô), *v. t.* [*Fr. poser, to attendance, see above.*] To attendance, to assume characteristic airs, as, to pose as a martyr.

Pose (pô-mâ), *n.* [*Fr. pose, to place.*] Is her a term applied to a lion, horse, or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground. It is the same as *Posed*.

Posed (pô-sal), *n.* In myth, the Greek god of the sea, equivalent to the Latin Neptune. See **NEPTUNE**.

Poser (pô-er), *n.* 1. One that poses or puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

It is that questioner which shall know such . . . but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is to be a poser. *Shakspeare.*

2. Something that puzzles, as a difficult question.

Posingly (pô-ring-ly), *adv.* So as to pose or puzzle.

Posit (pô-sit), *v. t.* [*L. pono, positum, to place.* See **PORTULACA**] 1. To dispose, range, or place in relation to other objects. *See H. M. M. 2.* To lay down as a position or principle, to assume as real or conceded; to present to the consciousness as an absolute fact.

In *positing* pure or absolute elements as a mental datum, immediate, intuitive, and above proof, he attributes the fact. *See H. M. M. 2.*

When it is said that the ego posits itself, the meaning is that the ego becomes a fact of consciousness, which it can only become through the attitude of the ego-ego. *See H. M. M. 2.*

Position (pô-shish-on), *n.* [*Fr. position, from L. posui, from pono, positum, to place, put, set, for po-sui, from po (= Fr. pro), against, and sive, to permit (whence sive).*] *Posure* appears as *-posed* in compounds, etc., as *posui* in *positum*. 1. State of being placed, situation, generally with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object.

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different positions to it. *Locke.*

Hence, 2. *relation with regard to others, or to some subject, as, to be in a false position.* — 3. *Manner of standing or being placed; attitude, as, an inclining position.* — 4. *That on which one takes one's stand; hence, principle laid down, proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; predication, affirmation.*

Let us see the point of any position depend on the

positions that follow, but always on those which precede.

One held the government to be a trust for the people, and to exist only for their behoof, with the consequent position that resistance is lawful on a gross violation of duty. *Brougham.*

4. Place or standing in society; social rank; as, a person of position. *Thackeray.*
5. State; condition.

Great Britain, at the peace of 1763, stood in a position to prescribe her own terms. *Ames.*

6. In *arith.* a mode of solving a question by one or two suppositions: called also rule of supposition, rule of false, rule of trial and error.—*Centre of position*, the same as the centre of gravity, and centre of inertia; but when a body is viewed as composed of physical points, and the centre of gravity is considered in relation to their positions, geometers designate that point the *centre of position*.—*Circles of position*, in *astron.* six circles, passing through the common intersections of the horizon and meridian and through any degree of the ecliptic or the centre of any star, or other point in the heavens, used for finding out the position or situation of any star. These circles cut the equator into twelve equal parts.—*Angle of position*, (a) of a heavenly body, the angle contained by two great circles passing through the body; the one a secondary to the equator, and the other a secondary to the ecliptic. (b) Of a place on the earth, the angle contained at any place by its meridian, and the great circle passing through that place and any other place.—*Geometry of position*, a species of geometry the object of which is to investigate and determine the relation that exists between the position of the different parts of a geometrical figure with regard to each other, or with regard to some determinate line or figure first fixed upon as a term of comparison.—*Guns of position*. See under *GUN*.—*Syn.* Situation, station, place, condition, attitude, posture, proposition, assertion, thesis.

Positional (pə-zish'on-al), a. Respecting position. *Sir T. Browne.*

Positive (poz-itiv), a. [*Fr. positif*; *L.L. positivus*, from *L. pono, positum*, to set or place. See *POSITION*.] 1. Properly, laid down; expressed; direct; explicit: opposed to *implied*; as, he told us in *positive* words; we have his *positive* declaration to the fact; the testimony is *positive*.—2. Not admitting any condition or discretion; absolute; express; as, the commands of the admiral are *positive*.—3. Absolute; real; existing in fact: opposed to *negative*; as, *positive* good, which exists by itself, whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil: or opposed to *relative* or *arbitrary*; as, beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different tastes of people.—4. Direct; express: opposed to *circumstantial*; as, *positive* proof. 5. Confident; fully assured; as, his witness is very *positive* that he is correct in his testimony.—6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Pope.*

7. Settled by arbitrary appointment; prescribed by express enactment: opposed to *natural* or *inbred*.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. . . . Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are *positive*. *Hooker.*

8. Based on phenomena; real; phenomenal; realizable; demonstrable; distinctly ascertained or ascertainable: opposed to *speculative*. 'The assertion that science is the only truth that is *positive*.' *Cardinal Manning.*

Nothing can be juster than the law which Comte has formulated. First the theological stage, then the metaphysical, then the *positive*. *Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.*

9. Having power to act directly; having direct influence; as, a *positive* voice in legislation.

10. In *photog.* having the lights and shades rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*. See *NEGATIVE, PHOTOGRAPHY*.—*Positive degree*, in *gram.* is the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise*, *noble*.—*Positive electricity*. See *ELECTRICITY*.—*Positive evidence*, in *law*, proof of the very fact.—*Positive philosophy*, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798-1867). Its leading feature is what is known under the law of the three stages, which may be thus stated: every branch of knowledge passes

through three stages, viz. the theological, the metaphysical, and the positive. In the first stage, the phenomena of nature are attempted to be explained by reference to supernatural causes, by voluntary interferences, by prodigies, miracles, and the like. In the second stage supernatural and anthropomorphic causes give place to abstract, occult causes, scholastic entities, realized abstractions, and nature is interpreted a priori: the attempt is made to construe nature subjectively. In the third stage, man contents himself with ascertaining by observation and experiment the connections of phenomena, and so learning to connect each fact with its antecedent conditions. This is the method which has founded modern science, and which must take the place of metaphysics. Whatever is not capable of experimental verification must be rigorously excluded from science. The second conception of this system is the classification and co-ordination of the sciences. The theory of this classification requires us to advance from the simple to the complex, beginning with mathematics, and passing in turn to astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and sociology: these are the six fundamental sciences, each of which is necessary to the next following one. Thus sociology or the science of society is impossible without biology, the science of life, and the latter is impossible without the science of chemistry; chemistry, again, presupposes physics, which itself presupposes astronomy and mathematics.—*Positive pole* of a voltaic pile or battery. See *POLAR*.—*Positive terms*, in *logic*, those terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.—*Positive quantity*, in *alg.* an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus) prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positive sign*. The term is used in contradistinction to *negative*.

Positive (poz-itiv), n. 1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality. 'Rating *positives* by their privatives.' *South*.—2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

Positives, while under precept, cannot be slighted without slighting morals also. *Waterland.*

3. In *gram.* the positive degree.—4. In *photog.* a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*. Positives are obtained by printing from negatives. See *NEGATIVE, PHOTOGRAPHY*.

Positively (poz-itiv-ly), adv. In a positive manner: (a) absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively.

Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

(b) Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently; as, a thing is *positively* good, when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation; it is *negatively* good, when it prevents an evil or does not produce it. (c) Certainly; indubitably.

Give me some breath, some little pause,
Before I *positively* speak in this. *Shak.*

(d) Directly; explicitly; expressly; as, the witness testified *positively* to the fact. (e) Peremptorily; in strong terms.

The divine law *positively* requires humility and meekness. *Ep. Sprat.*

(f) With full confidence or assurance; as, I cannot speak *positively* in regard to the fact. (g) By positive electricity; as, *positively* electrified. See *ELECTRICITY*.

Positiveness (poz-itiv-ness), n. The state of being positive: (a) actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

(b) Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magistratinalness in matters of opinion, the other a *positiveness* in relating to matters of fact. *Dr. H. More.*

Positivism (poz-itiv-izm), n. The positive philosophy (which see under *POSITIVE*).

This second period in modern philosophy has been marked by the sceptical phenomenalism of Hume (now represented by *Positivism*); the Scotch psychology of common sense; and the German critical and dialectical philosophy of reason. *Prof. Fraser.*

Positivist (poz-itiv-ist), n. One who maintains the doctrines of positive philosophy.

Positivity (poz-itiv-iti), n. Peremptoriness. *Watts.* [Rare.]

Posture (poz-tür), n. A Posture. 'The posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice.' *Bramhall.*

Poquet (po-net), n. [*W. pooned*, a round body, a porringer, from *pos*, increase, increment, a heap.] A little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan. 'Chafing-dishes, poquets, and such other silver vessels.' *Bacon.*

Poologic, **Poological** (po-so-lofik, po-so-lofik-al), a. Pertaining to poology.

Poology (po-so-lo-jí), n. [*Gr. poos*, how much, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of proportions: (a) a name suggested by Bentham for the science of quantity. (b) That department of medicine which treats of the doses or quantities in which medicines ought to be administered.

Posa, **Posse** (pos), v.t. [*Fr. pousser*, to push, to thrust.] To push; to push; to dash. 'The see . . . *posseth* him up and down.' *Chaucer.* [Obsolete and local.]

Posse (pos-é), [*L.* to be able.] 1. A possibility. A thing is said to be in *posse*, when it may possibly be; in *esse*, when it actually is.—2. A number or crowd of people.—*Posse comitatus*, *lit.* the power of a county; in *law*, the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, possession kept on forcible entry, rescue, or any attempt made in opposition to the execution of justice. It is said to include all knights and other men above the age of fifteen, able to travel within the county. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense.

Possess (poz-zes'), v.t. [*L. possideo*, *possesum*, to occupy, to possess—*pos* for *por* (see *POLLUTE*, and *sedeo*, to sit. Comp. *G. besitzen*, *A. Sax. berittan*, to possess, from *be*, by, and *sittan*, to sit.)] 1. To occupy in person; to have as occupant; to have and hold.

Houses and fields and vineyards shall be *possessed* again in this land. *Jer. xxxii. 15.*

O, I have bought the mansion of a love,
But not *possessed* it. *Shak.*

2. To have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging; to be owner of; to own; to enjoy; as, to *possess* much money and property; to *possess* many good qualities. 'Share all that he doth *possess*.' *Shak.* 'The present benefit which I *possess*.' *Shak.*—3. To become or make one's self master of; to seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of.

The English marched toward the river Eke, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske. *Hayward.*

4. To affect strongly; to pervade; to fill or take up entirely. 'Sin of self-love *possesseth* all mine eye.' *Shak.* 'What a strange drowsiness *possesses* them.' *Shak.*

As the love of Christ and the love of God *possesseth* and seizeth upon a soul, so self-love decays. *Dr. Sibbes.*

5. To have full power or mastery over; as, an evil spirit, evil influence, violent passion, or the like. *Luke viii. 36.* 'An she were not *possessed* with a fury.' *Shak.* 'Possessed with devilish spirits.' *Shak.*

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;
For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possessed*. *Racine.*

6. To put in possession; to make master or owner; with of before the thing, and now generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns; as, to be *possessed* of a large fortune; to *possess* one's self of another's property. 'Will *possess* you of that ship and treasure.' *Shak.* 'Had *possessed* himself of the kingdom.' *Shak.* 'The moveables whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand *possessed*.' *Shak.* 'Of fortune's favour long *possessed*.' *Dryden.*

We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples. *Addison.*

7. To make acquainted with; to acquaint; to inform. 'Possess the people in Messina here how innocent she died.' *Shak.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shak.*

Possess us, *possess* us; tell us something of him. *Shak.*

8. To furnish or fill; to imbue or instil into; with before the thing.

It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

Hence . . . it is laid down by Holt, that to *possess* the people with an ill opinion of the government, that is, of the ministry, is a libel. *Hallam.*

9. To accomplish. 'To *possess* the purpose they desired.' *Spenser.*

Possession (poz-zesh'on), n. 1. The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; the state of owning or having in one's hands or power; actual soli-

ing or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the possession of a thing, and another may have the right of possession or property.

If the possession is severed from the property; if A has the right of property, and B by unlawful means has gained possession, this is an injury to A. This is a bare or naked possession. *Blackstone.*

In *Eng. law*, a personal chattel is held by possession, a real estate by title. *Natural possession* is where the proprietor himself is actually in possession. *Civil possession* is possession not by the owner, but by another in his name or for his behoof. *Actual possession* is where a person enters into lands or tenements descended or conveyed to him. *Possession in law* is when lands, &c., are descended to a man, and he has not actually entered into them. *Naked possession* is mere possession without colour of right.—2. The thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; as, foreign possessions.

The house of Jacob shall possess their possessions. *Obad. 17.*

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful; for he had great possessions. *Mat. xix. 22.*

3. In *international law*, a country or territory held by no other title than mere conquest. *Bouvier.*—4. The state of being under the power of demons, evil spirits, or violent passions; madness; lunacy; as, demoniacal possession.

I knew he was not in his perfect wits. . . . How long hath this possession held the man? *Shak.*

—*Writ of possession*, in law, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.—*To take possession*, to enter on or to bring within one's power or occupancy.—*To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy.

Possession (pos-zesh'on), *v.t.* To invest with property.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possessions and possessions. *Carroll.*

Possessional (pos-zesh'on-al), *a.* Same as Possessive.

Possessionary (pos-zesh'on-a-ri), *a.* Relating to or implying possession.

Possessioner (pos-zesh'on-er), *n.* 1. One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. 'Freemen and possessioners.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. An invidious name for the members of such religious communities as were endowed with lands, &c. The mendicant orders professed to live entirely upon alms. *Chaucer.*

Possessive (pos-zes'iv), *a.* [*L. possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; expressing possession.—In *gram.* possessive case, the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which express, 1st, possession, ownership; as, *John's book*; or 2dly, some relation of one thing to another; as, *Homers admirers.*—*Possessive pronoun*, a pronoun denoting possession or property.

Possessive (pos-zes'iv), *n.* A pronoun or other word denoting possession.

Possessively (pos-zes'iv-ly), *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

Possessor (pos-zes'er), *n.* One who possesses; one who holds or enjoys any good or other thing; one who owns; an occupant; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property real or personal.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, possessors of eternal glory. *Law.*

Unlimited power corrupts the possessor. *Brougham.*

STW. Owner, proprietor, holder, occupant.

Possessory (pos-zes'o-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to possession.—*A possessory feeling* in the heart. *Dr. Chalmers.*—2. Having possession; as, a possessory lord.—3. In law, arising from possession; as, a possessory interest.

—*Possessory action*, an action formerly brought to regain possession of land, the right of possession only, and not that of property, being contested.—*Possessory judgment*, in *Scott law*, a judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided at law.

Posslet (pos'set), *n.* [*Comp. W. posel*, curdled milk, a posset, from the root of *poslaw*, to gather. *Comp.* also *L. posca*, an acidulous drink composed of vinegar and water.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor, formerly much in favour both as luxury and medicine. 'I have drugged their possets.' *Shak.*

Posset (pos'set), *v.t.* To curdle; to coagulate.

And with a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like eagles droppings into milk.
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shak.*

Possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being possible; the power of being or existing; the power of happening. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty; as, there is a possibility that a new star may appear this night. 'Possibility of error.' *Hooker.*

A bare possibility that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson.*

It is pleasant to see great works in their seminal state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson.*

2. A thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while yet he lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities; and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South.*

3. In law, a chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is near or ordinary, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or remote or extraordinary, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. *Wharton.*

Possible (pos-i-bil), *a.* [*From L. possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be. *Power* is also from *potis*.] 1. That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; as, it is possible the peace of Europe may continue a century; it is not possible that two and three should be seven; or that the same action should be morally right and morally wrong.—2. Capable of coming to pass, but improbable.

He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is possible; nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also possible. *Wiltshire.*

Possibly (pos-i-bil), *adv.* 1. In a possible manner; by any power, moral or physical, really existing; by possibility.

Can we want obedience then
To him, or possibly his love desert
Who form'd us from the dust? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; perchance.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

Possum (pos'sum), *n.* A colloquial contraction in the United States of *Opussum*.—*To play possum*, to act possum, to feign; to dissemble; in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which throws itself on its back and feigns death on the approach of an enemy.

Post (pöst), *n.* [*A. Sax. post*, from *L. postis*, post, a door-post, from *pono* (*pono*), *ponum*, to put, place, lay, set. See POSITION.] A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else; as, the posts of a house; the posts of a fence; a king-post, queen-post, truss-post, door-post, &c.—*Post and paling*, a close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground and pales nailed between them.—*Post and railing*, a kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickest hedges, consisting of posts and rails, &c. These terms are sometimes confounded.—*Post and pane*, *post and petrail*, terms applied to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick or lath and plaster.—*Knight of the post*. See under KNIGHT.

Post (pöst), *n.* [*From Fr. poste* (*masc.*), a military post or station, an office, and *posts* (*fem.*), a letter-carrier, a post-house, a post-office, &c., both from *L. L. posta*, for *posita*, from *L. positus*, placed, *pono*, *positum*, to place. See POST, a stake, and POSITION.] 1. The place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a station or position occupied, especially a military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed; as, a post of observation; a sentry at his post.

The waters rise everywhere upon the surface of the earth; which new part when they had once seized on they would never quit. *T. Burnet.*

Hence—2. The troops stationed at a particular place.—3. An office or employment; a position of service, trust, or emolument; an

appointment; a berth. 'Posts of profit or of trust.' *Pope.*—4. A messenger or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or despatches; a postman.

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines
Receiving them from such a worthless post. *Shak.*

5. An established system for the public conveyance of letters, especially the governmental system; the mail; the transmission of all the letters conveyed for the public at one time from one place to another; a post-office.—6. A size of writing and printing paper, measuring about 18½ inches by 15½.—7.† Haste; speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all post. *Shak.*

8. An old game at cards. Called also *Post and Pair*.—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry despatches and papers; and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition.—*Post* is used also adverbially for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly. 'Sent from Media post to Egypt.' *Milton.* Hence, *to travel post* is to travel expeditiously by the use of fresh horses taken at certain stations.

Post (pöst), *v.t.* [*Fr. poster*, to post. See the noun.] 1. To travel with post-horses; to travel rapidly with any horses; to travel with speed. 'And post o'er land and ocean without rest.' *Milton.*

We see in blank dismay
Year posting after year,
Sense after sense decay. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. In the manage, to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.

Post (pöst), *v.t.* 1. To fix to a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.—2. To expose to public reproach; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; as, to post one as a coward.

On pain of being posted to your sorrow,
Fall not at four to meet me. *Granville.*

3. To place; to station; as, to post troops on a hill, or in front or on the flank of an army.

To discharge cannon against an army in which a king is known to be posted is to approach pretty near to regicide. *Macaulay.*

4. In book-keeping, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger; to make the requisite entries in, for showing a true state of affairs.

You have not posted your books these ten years; how should a man keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbutnot.*

5. To place in the post-office; to transmit by post; as, to post letters.—6. To send with speed, or by means of post-horses.—*To post up*, in book-keeping, to make the requisite entries on up to date; hence, to inform thoroughly with all the freshest information on any subject; to make one master of all the details of a subject.

He describes him (the Count of Chambord) as one of the freshest and youngest looking men he has ever seen, simple, frank, polished, exceedingly intelligent, and thoroughly posted up in the politics and literature of the day. *Sat. Rev.*

Post (pöst), *adv.* Hastily, or as a post.

Post (pöst), *a.* [*From Fr. apostere*, to place in (a post) or position, to spy, to deceive.] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

Post (pöst), A Latin preposition signifying after, behind, subsequent, since, &c. It is used in this sense in composition in a number of English words.

Postable (pöst'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being carried.

Post-act (pöst'akt), *n.* An after-act; an act done afterwards.

Postage (pöst'aj), *n.* The duty or rate of charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

Postage (pöst'aj), *n.* A portage.

Postage-stamp (pöst'aj-stamp), *n.* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office department for affixing to letters, packets, &c., as payment of cost of transmission.

Postal (pöst'al), *a.* Relating to posta, posting, or mails; as, postal arrangements.

Post-anal (pöst'-anal), *a.* In zool. situated behind the anus.

Postbill (pöst'bil), *n.* 1. A bill granted by the Bank of England to individuals, and transferable after indorsement.—2. A post-office way-bill of the letters despatched from a post-office, placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge to the post.

Postboy (post-'bɔɪ), *n.* A boy that carries letters; a boy or man that drives a post-chaise.

Post-captain (post-'kæp-tin), *n.* Formerly the captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing, now simply styled captain. He is equal in rank to a colonel in the army.

Post-card (post-'kɑːd), *n.* A card impressed with a halfpenny (or other) stamp issued by the postal authorities to the general public, as a means of correspondence where the communications are not of a secret nature.

Post-chaise (post-'ʃaɪz), *n.* A chaise or carriage for conveying travellers from one station to another, and let for hire.

Post-coach (post-'kɔːtʃ), *n.* Same as *Post-chaise*.

Post-date (post-'dæt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *post-dated*; ppr. *postdating*. [Prefix *post*, after, and *date*.] 1. To affix a date to later than or in advance of the real time; as, to *post-date* a contract, that is, to date it as if, for instance, it were made six months hence.—2. To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact.

Of these (predictions) some were *postdated*, cunningly made after the thing had come to pass.

Fuller.

Post-date (post-'dæt), *n.* A date put on a document in advance of the real date on which it was written.

Post-day (post-'deɪ), *n.* A day on which a conveyance carrying mails arrives or departs.

Postdiluvial, **Postdiluvian** (post-di-'lʊ-vi-əl, post-di-'lʊ-vi-an), *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *diluvium*, the deluge.] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days. **Postdiluvian** (post-di-'lʊ-vi-an), *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.

Post-disseizin (post-dis-'sɛɪ-zin), *n.* In *law*, a subsequent disseizin; also, a writ that lay for him who having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizinor.

Wharton.

Post-disseizinor (post-dis-'sɛɪ-zɔːr), *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

Postea (post-'tɛɪə), *n.* [L. after this or that, afterwards.] In *law*, the return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after the verdict, stating what was done in the cause. When the proceedings were in Latin the word *postea* was the initial word, whence the name of this return.

Post-entry (post-en-'tri), *n.* 1. In *com.* an additional entry of goods made by a merchant at the custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.—2. In book-keeping, an additional or subsequent entry.

Postier (post-'ɪər), *n.* 1. One who posts; a courier; one that travels expeditiously. 'Postiers of the sea and land.' Shak.—2. A post-horse. 'A pair of jaded postiers.' Lord Lytton.—3. A large printed bill or placard posted for advertising. Dickens.

Poste-restante (post-res-'tɑːnt), *n.* [Fr., to remain at the post-office till called for.] A department in a post-office where letters so addressed are kept till the owners call for them. It is for the convenience of persons passing through a country or town where they have no fixed residence; but residents are not allowed to have their letters so kept.

Posterior (pos-'tɛr-i-ər), *a.* [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, from *post*, after.] 1. Later or subsequent in time; opposed to *prior*.

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. W. Broome.

2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after.

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *posterior* to the report.

Addison.

3. Situated behind; hinder; as, the *posterior* portion of the skull; opposed to *anterior*.—4. In *bot.* see under *SUPERIOR*.—*Posterior* *margin*, in *conch.* a term applied to that side of the bores of scaphalopoda bivalves which contains the ligament.—A *posteriori*, a Latin phrase signifying, from what follows. See *A PRIORI*.

Posteriority (pos-'tɛr-i-ər-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *posteriorité*.] The state of being later or subsequent; as, *posteriority* of time or of an event; opposed to *priority*.

Posteriorly (pos-'tɛr-i-ər-li), *adv.* Subsequently in time; in a posterior manner; behind.

Posterioris (pos-'tɛr-i-əs), *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's body. 'The *posterioris*

of a dead ass.' Swift. [In *Love's Labour's Lost* Shakspeare makes the affected Armado use it differently: 'The *posterioris* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon.']

Posterity (pos-'ter-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *postérité*, L. *posteritas*, from *posterus*, later, from *post*, after.] 1. Descendants; the race that proceeds from a progenitor. The whole human race are the *posterity* of Adam.

Yet it was said

It (the crown) should not stand in thy *posterity*. Shak.

2. Succeeding generations.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age. As 'twere retailed to all *posterity*. Shak.

Postern (post-'ɜːn), *n.* [O.Fr. *poesterne*, from L. *L. posterna*, *posterior*, a secret gallery or means of exit, from L. *posterus*, behind, *posterior*, from *post*, behind.] 1. Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

Go on, good Eglamour,

Out at the *postern* by the abbey wall. Shak.

The word is used adjectively in following extract.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before, Stood ready posted at the *postern* door. Dryden.

2. In *fort.* a covered passage closed by a gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain or near the orillon, descending into the ditch.

Post-exist (post-egz-'ist), *v.t.* To exist after; to live subsequently. Cudworth.

Post-existence (post-egz-'ist-ens), *n.* Subsequent or future existence. 'A notion of the soul's *post-existence*.' Addison.

Post-existent (post-egz-'ist-ent), *a.* Existent or living after. Cudworth. [Rare.]

Post-fact (post-'fækt), *a.* [L. *post factum*.] Relating to a fact that occurs after another.

Post-fact (post-'fækt), *n.* A fact that occurs after another.

Post-facto (post-'fækt-ō), [L.] See *EX POST FACTO*.

Post-fine (post-'fin), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative: called also the *King's Silver* (which see under *KING*).

Post-fix (post-'fiks), *n.* [Prefix *post*, after, and *fix*.] In *gram.* a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of another word; an *amx* or *sumx*.

Postfix (post-'fiks), *v.t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word to the end of another or principal word.

Post-free (post-'fri), *a.* Franked; paying no postage.

Post-geniture (post-jen-'i-tūr), *n.* The state or position of a child born after another in the same family. 'Naturally a king, though fatally prevented by the harmless chance of *post-geniture*.' Sir T. Browne.

Post-glacial (post-glā-'shi-əl), *a.* In *geol.* see *POST-TERTIARY*.

Post-hackney (post-'hak-nē), *n.* A hired post-horse. Wotton.

Post-haste (post-'hæst), *n.* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier. Shak.

Post-haste (post-'hæst), *adv.* With speed or expedition; as, he travelled *post-haste*.

Posthetomist (pos-thet-'o-mist), *n.* One who performs the operation of posthetomy or circumcision.

Posthetomy (pos-thet-'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *posthē*, the prepuce, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Circumcision.

Post-horn (post-'hɔːn), *n.* A horn or trumpet without valves or pistons, blown by drivers or guards of mail-coaches, &c.

Post-horse (post-'hɔːs), *n.* A horse for conveying travellers rapidly from one station to another, and let for hire.

Post-house (post-'həʊs), *n.* 1. A house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.—2. A post-office.

Posthume (pos-'tʊm), *a.* Posthumous. 'A *posthume* modesty, which could not be born till they were dead.' Purchas.

Posthumous (pos-'tʊm-us), *a.* [From L. *postumus*, last, superl. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, behind.] 1. Born after the death of the father; as, a *posthumous* son or daughter.—2. Published after the death of the author; as, *posthumous* works.—3. Being or continuing after one's decease; as, 'With regard to his *posthumous* character.' Addison.

Posthumously (pos-'tʊm-us-li), *adv.* After one's decease.

Postic (pos-'tik), *a.* [L. *posticus*.] Backward. Sir T. Browne.

Posticous (pos-'ti-kus), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Extorsal*.

Posticum (pos-'ti-kum), [L., from *post*, behind.] The part of an ancient temple which was in the rear of the cell; the part in front of the cell being called the *pronaos*.

Postil (pos-'til), *n.* [Fr. *postille*, which Du Cange takes from *post illa* (verbs understood, after those words), from the use of this phrase by the commentators.] 1. A note, especially a marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text.

It was thought proper to append to the works of Copernicus a *postil* to say that the work was written to account for the phenomena, and that people must not run on blindly and condemn either of the opposite opinions. Whewell.

2. In the *R. Cath.* and *Lutheran Churches*, a homily to be read in public; as, the first *postils* were composed by order of Charlemagne; Luther also wrote *postils*.

Postil (pos-'til), *v.t.* To write postils; to comment; to make illustrations. 'To *postill* upon a kyrie.' Skelton.

Postil (pos-'til), *v.t.* [See *POSTIL*, *n.*] To write marginal notes on; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of accounts . . . *postilled* in the margin with the King's hand. Bacon.

Postillon, **Postillion** (post-'tɪl-jən), *n.* [Fr. *postillon*, from *poste*, a post.] The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage; also, one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

Postillate (post-'til-iz), *v.t.* Same as *Postil*. 'Postillating the whole doctrine of Duns Scotus.' Wood.

Postillate (pos-'til-āt), *v.t.* [L. *postillo*, *postillatum*. See *POSTIL*, *n.*] 1. To write postils or marginal notes.—2. To preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in regular order.

Postillate (pos-'til-āt), *v.t.* To postil; to explain by marginal notes.

Postillation (pos-'til-lā-shən), *n.* The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

Postillator (pos-'til-lā-tər), *n.* One who postillates; one who expounds Scripture verse by verse.

Postiller (pos-'til-ər), *n.* One who postills; one who writes marginal notes. 'Postillers and commentators.' Sir T. Browne.

Postling-house (post-'liŋ-həʊs), *n.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

Postique (pos-'ti-k), *a.* [O.Fr. *postique*, Fr. *postiche*; from L. *postus*, *positus*, from *pono*, *positum*, to place.] Superadded; done after the work is finished: applied to a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture.

Postliminary, **Postliminious** (post-'li-min-i-ər-i, post-'li-min-i-əs), *a.* Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium (which see).

Postliminium, **Postliminy** (post-'li-min-i-um, post-'li-min-i-ni), *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *limen*, end, limit.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* the return of a person who had been banished or taken prisoner by an enemy to his old condition and former privileges.—2. In *international law*, that right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

Post-lude (post-'lʊd), *n.* [L. *postludium*.] In *music*, an after-piece; a concluding voluntary.

Postman (post-'mæn), *n.* 1. A post or courier. 2. A letter-carrier.—3. A barrister in the exchequer division of the High Court who has precedence in motions, so called from the place where he sits. The postman is one of the two most experienced barristers in the court, the other being called the *subman*.

Postmark (post-'mɑːrk), *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

Postmark (post-'mɑːrk), *v.t.* To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office, as to letters, &c.

Postmaster (post-'mas-tər), *n.* 1. The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.—*Postmaster-general*, the chief executive head of the postal and telegraphic systems of Britain. He is usually a member of the cabinet, and exercises authority over all the departments of the postal system, including money-orders, savings-bank, insurances, and annuities.—2. One who provides post-horses.—3. In Merton College, Oxford, the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called *postmasters* or *portionists*.

Some strange commotion
 as in his brain: he bites his lip and starts;
 His eye against the moon; in most strange postures
 We have seen him set himself. *Shak.*

4. **Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as, the posture of public affairs before or after a war.**
 The Lord Hopton left Arundel Castle before he
 and put it in the good posture he intended. *Clarendon.*

4. **Disposition; frame; state: said of the mind or soul.**

The several postures of his devout soul, in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity
Bp. Atterbury.

Posture, Attitude. 'Posture is generally natural; attitude is studied either for the general purpose of looking graceful, or as illustrative of a subject or of words. A placement of the body for the purpose of ridicule would be an absurd posture as having not the dignity which belongs to attitude. An unintentional display of grace in a figure, as when casually thrown upon the ground, would be expressed by posture. . . . The contrary would be an ungraceful posture. . . . But the term attitude is more honourable than posture. Positions of the body which are forced, odd, ungainly, are called postures. Those which are noble, agreeable, and expressive, in which the expression of the countenance aids the pose of the limbs and body, are called attitudes. . . . The term posture commonly embraces the whole body; attitude is applicable to parts of it, as a head in a reclining attitude.' *Smith's Synonyms.*

Posture (pos'tür), v.t. pret. & pp. postured; ppr. posturing. To place in a particular posture; to dispose, as the parts of a body for a particular purpose. *Brook.*

These two were postured motionless,
 Like natural sculpture in cathedral cavern. *Keats.*

Posture (pos'tür), v.i. To dispose the body in particular postures or attitudes; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as is done by tumblers or acrobats. *Mayhew.*

Posture-maker (pos'tür-mák-ér), n. One who makes postures or contortions.

Posture-making (pos'tür-mák-ing), n. The art or practice of posturing, or of making contortions of the body, as an acrobat.

Your comedy and mine will have been played then,
 and we shall be removed, O how far, from the trumpet,
 and the shouting, and the posture-making. *Thackeray.*

Posture-master (pos'tür-mas-tér), n. One that teaches or practises artificial postures of the body. 'Delivered into the hands of a kind of posture-master.' *Spectator.*

Posturist (pos'tür-íst), n. One who postures; an acrobat.

Postvenio (pòt-vén'), v.t. [L. post, after, and venio, to come.] To come after.

Poey (pò'y), n. [Corrupted from poetry, being originally a piece of poetry.] 1. A poetical quotation or motto attached to or inscribed on something, as on a ring; a legend or inscription in general. 'Scarcely wider than the poey of a ring.' *De Quincy.*

Is this a prologue, or the poey of a ring? *Shak.*

There was also a superscription or poey written on the top of the cross. . . . 'This is the King of the Jews.' *St. Mark.*

2. Often a motto or verse sent with a nosegay; hence the usual meaning of a bouquet; a bunch of flowers; a nosegay; sometimes a single flower, as for a button-hole. 'A thousand fragrant poeies.' *Mariotus.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us and wearing them for poeies. *Swift.*

I know the way she went
 Home with her maiden poey,
 For her feet have touch'd the meadows
 And left the daisies rosy. *Tennyson.*

Pot (pot), n. [A widely spread word, the origin of which is not clear, though it may be from *L. potus*, drink, *potio*, *potare*, to drink: *Fr. pot*, *Sp. and Pg. pote*, *D. pot*, *Dan. pott*, *Icel. pottir*, *W. pot*, *Ir. pota*, *Gael. poit*, *Armor. pòd*.] 1. A hollow vessel more deep than broad, made of earth or iron, or other metal, used for various domestic and other purposes; as, an iron pot for boiling meat or vegetables; an earthen pot for plants, called a flower-pot, &c.—2. A mug; a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor.—3. The quantity contained in a pot; definitely, a quart; as, a pot of porter.

He carries her into a public-house to give her a pot and a cake. *De Foe.*

4. In *sugar manufacture*, an earthen mould used in refining; also, a perforated cask in which sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses.—5. In *founding*, a crucible.—6. A size of paper, 12½ inches by 15 inches the sheet: said to have had originally a pot as water-mark. Written also *Pott*.—7. A trade term for stoneware. *Mayhew*.—8. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney.—9. In *betting slang*, a large sum of money. 'The

horse you have backed with a heavy pot.' *Lever*.—10. A kind of head-piece or helmet made of thick iron.—To go to pot, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted, or expended—the pot being here probably that in which old metal is melted down. *Sir R. L. Es-trange; Arbuthnot*. [Colloq.]

Pot (pot), n. A pit; a dungeon; a pond full of water; a pool or deep place in a river. [Scotch.]—*Pot and gallows*. See *Pit and gallows*, under *PTT*.

Pot (pot), v.t. pret. & pp. potted; ppr. potting. 1. To put into pots.—2. To preserve seasoned in pots; as, potted fowl and fish.—3. To plant or cover in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural not forced earth. *Evelyn.*

4. To put in casks for draining; as, to pot sugar by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf.

5. To shoot. 'Potting pandies, and polishing off niggers.' *W. H. Russell*. [Slang.]

Pot (pot), v.i. 1. To sip; to drink.
 I like a cup, to brist the spirits; but continuance
 dulls them. It is less labour to ploy than to pot it;
 and urged healths do infinitely add to the trouble. *Feltham.*

2. To perform the act of shooting at an enemy, at game, &c., steadily or uninterruptedly. [Slang.]

The jovial knot of fellows near the stove had been
 potting all night from the rifle-pit. *Lever.*

Potable (pò'ta-bl), a. [Fr.: *L.L. potabilis*, from *L. pota*, to drink.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking; capable of being drunk. 'Water fresh and potable.' *Bacon*. 'And rivers run potable gold.' *Milton*.

Potable (pò'ta-bl), n. Something that may be drunk.

The damask'd meads
 Unforced display ten thousand painted flowers
 Useful in potables. *J. Philips.*

Potableness (pò'ta-bl-ness), n. The quality of being drinkable.

Potage (pot'áj), n. See **POTTAGE**.

Potager (pot'a-jér), n. [Fr., from *potage*, soup.] A porringer.

Potale (pot'al), n. A name given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

Potames (po-tam's-s), n. pl. [From *Potamogeton*, the typical genus.] Same as *Naiadaceae*.

Potamogeton (po-ta-mò'je-ton), n. [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *geton*, a neighbour. The species grow in rivers and ponds.] A genus of aquatic perennials, nat. order *Naiadaceae*, with submerged translucent or floating opaque leaves and small flowers in long spikes. There are about fifty species, mostly natives of temperate regions, but are of no importance. Several species are indigenous to Britain, where they are known by the name of *pond-weed*.

Potamography (po-ta-mog'ra-fi), n. [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *graphô*, to describe.] A description of rivers.

Potamology (po-ta-mol'o-ji), n. [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or scientific treatment of rivers; a treatise on rivers.

Potamophyllite (pot'a-mò-fl'i't), n. [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *geol.* a term applied to a genus of fossil monocotyledonous leaves occurring in freshwater tertiary.

Potance (pò'tans), n. [Fr. *potence*, a gibbet.] In *watchmaking*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.

Potargo (po-tár'gò), n. Same as *Botargo*.

Sir T. Herbert.

Potash (pot'ash), n. [Pot and ash, from being prepared for commercial purposes by evaporating the luvium of wood-ashes in iron pots.] The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burned off or dissipated. Refined potash is called *pearlash*, and is in that state an impure carbonate of potassium. The production of potash is carried on upon a large scale in Russia and America, where wood is abundant and of little value. With the acids potash forms a variety of useful salts. It is largely employed in the manufacture of flint-glass and soap, the rectification of spirits, bleaching, making alum, scouring wool, &c. It is also extensively used in medicine. Pure potash is the protoxide of potassium, or potassa, but in its impure state it is

largely mixed with sulphur and carbonaceous products.—*Potash water*, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

Potassa (pò'tassa), n. The older name for *Potash* (which see).

Potassiamide (pò'ta-si'a-mid), n. In *chem.* ammonia in which part of the hydrogen is replaced by potassium.

Potassio (pò'ta-si'ò), a. Relating to potassium; containing potassium as an ingredient.

Potassium (pò'ta-si'um), n. [A latinized term from *potash*.] Sym. K.; at wt. 39.1. A name given to the metallic basis of potash, discovered by Davy in 1807, and one of the first-fruits of his electro-chemical researches. Next to lithium it is the lightest metallic substance known, its specific gravity being 0.865 at the temperature of 60°. At 32° it is hard and brittle, with a crystalline texture; at 50° it becomes malleable, and in lustre resembles polished silver; at 150° it is perfectly liquid. At ordinary temperatures potassium may be cut with a knife. Potassium has a very powerful affinity for oxygen, which it takes from many other compounds. A freshly exposed surface of potassium instantly becomes covered with a film of oxide. The metal must therefore be preserved under a liquid free from oxygen, rock-oil or naphtha being generally employed.

Potation (pò'ta'shon), n. [*L. potatio*. See **POTABLE**.] 1. The act of drinking. 'Oral manducation and potation.' *Jer. Taylor*.—2. A drinking bout.—3. A draught. 'Potations pottle deep.' *Shak*.—4. A drink; a beverage. 'Forwear thin potations.' *Shak*.

Potato (pò'ta'tò), n. pl. Potatoes (pò'ta'tòs). [*Sp. patata*, *batata*, the name originally applied to the batatas or sweet-potato, and said to be a native Haytian word.] 1. The sweet-potato. See **BATATAS**. [This was the original application of the name, and it is in this sense that the word is generally to be understood when used by English writers down to the middle of the seventeenth century.]—2. The plant, or one of its esculent tubers, botanically known as *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of South America. The tubers of this plant constitute one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It is supposed to have been introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh in the sixteenth century; but it came slowly into use, and even yet is not much cultivated in some countries of Europe. There are a great many varieties of the potato, arising from soil, culture, and other circumstances; these differ in the time of ripening, in their form, size, colour, and quality; and in general every district has its peculiar or favourite varieties, the names being quite arbitrary or local. Some degenerate and others improve by removal to another district. New varieties may be readily procured by sowing the seeds, which with care will produce tubers the third year, and a full crop the fourth.—*Potato apple*, the seed of the potato.—*Potato beetle*, *potato bug*. See **COLORADO BEETLE**.—*Potato disease*, *potato blight*, *potato murrain*, a disease affecting potatoes, first noticed in this country in 1845. The cause is a fungus or white mould (*Peronospora infestans*), whose spores first attach themselves to the leaves of the plants, betraying their presence by brown specks, each surrounded by a paler ring consisting of a white mould or fungus. The mould spreads with great rapidity, especially in moist warm weather, converting the green cells into brown, and destroying all before it. The spots soon become confluent, the evil extends to the stems, so that in a few days the whole becomes putrid. At last the tubers become affected with brown spots both on their substance and within their tissue, and decay sets in with less or more rapidity. It has been stated that the immediate cause of the disease is the death of the fungal threads, which on decomposition act as a putrescent ferment on tissues. Some assert that a more remote cause is an insect (*Eupterix*), which punctures the leaves, and so renders them a more ready prey to the fungus; while others hold that the plant has degenerated through being too long cultivated. Powdering the sets with flowers of sulphur, early planting, and the removal of the haulms as soon as

the disease appears, have been recommended as preventive or remedial measures. The starch in the tubers is not affected by it, so that as good potato starch is made from unrotted as from sound potatoes, and this manufacture, in years when the disease was severe, has been carefully developed. — *Potato mildew*, *Peronospora infestans*. See *Potato disease*, above. — *Potato rot*, a variety of the rot (*Ascozia rotacea*). — *Potato scab*, a fungus plant, the *Tuberaria candida*, found beneath the skin of the tuber of the potato, producing superficial cavities and pits. — *Potato starch*, a starch obtained from the potato, and called *English Arrow-root*. — *Potato sugar*, a species of sugar made factured from potato flour. — *Oil of potatoes*, a colourless substance obtained from spirits made from potatoes. It is somewhat oily in appearance, has a strong smell, at first pleasant, but afterwards nauseous, taste very acid. — *Sweet potato*, the *Solanum edule*. See *BATATAS*.

Potato-disease, *Potato-blight* (pō-tā-tō-dī-er pō-tā-tō-bīl), n. See under *POTATO*.

Potatory (pō-tā-tō-ri), n. Relating to drink or drinking. *Lord Lytton*.

Pot-bellied (pōt-bēl-īd), n. Having a prominent belly. 'A little pot-bellied and thick shouldered.' *Gray*.

Pot-belly (pōt-bēl-ī), n. A protuberant belly.

Pot-bellier (pōt-bēl-ēr), n. A work of art or literature produced merely for the sake of providing the necessaries of life most frequently applied to a painting executed not for the sake of art, but simply for money.

Potboy (pōt-bōi), n. A boy or man who carries pots of ale or beer for sale, a mendicant in a public house.

Potch (pōch), v. t. (Slang as potch, to push or stamp. See *Potch*.) To thrust, to push. 'I'll potch at him some way.' *Shaks*.

Potch (pōch), v. t. To potch, to belittle slightly. 'A potched egg.' *Warton*.

Pot-companion (pōt-kom-pān-yon), n. An intimate or companion in drinking, a boon-companion applied generally to habitual hard drinkers.

For belittling they shall make the best pot-companion in Scotland drunk under the table. *See R. L. Stevenson*.

Potency (pōt-ēn-si), n. An apothecary.

Potem, **Potom** (pō-tēr), n. (Fr *pot*, a pot, a vessel, *potem*, to drink.) Whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry, whisky generally. *Irish*.

Potential (pō-tēn-shāl), n. (Fr *potentiel*, *pot*, a pot, *lat*, black-head.) The sulphur of molybdenum.

Potency (pō-tēn-si), n. (In meaning 1, Fr *potence*, a crutch, *pot*, from *potens*, power, a crutch giving one a power not otherwise possessed, in meaning 2, from *potens*.) 1. In her a crutch whose ends resemble the head of a crutch. — 2. Potency. 'This analogy may be supposed in two persons.' *See R. W. Hamilton*.

Potency (pō-tēn-si), n. (L *potentia*, from *potens*, powerful. See *POTENT*.) The state of being potent, power, physical or mental power, energy, or efficacy, strength. 'Hobbes, the next to him (Bacon) in range of inquiry and potency of intellect.' *Landor*.

Use can almost change the stamp of nature, And either curb the devil, or throw him out With wand'ring pinions. *Shaks*.

Potent (pō-tēn), n. (L *potens*, powerful, *pot*, part of *potens*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *ens*, to be.) 1. Powerful, in the sense of producing great physical effects, forcible, efficacious, as, a potent medicine.

Heaven may move his potent rod against. *Milton*.

2. Powerful, in a moral sense; having great influence, as, potent interest; a potent argument. 'Induced by potent circumstances.' *Shaks*.

The magistrates cannot urge cleanliness upon such poor creatures as the children of our city development.

3. Having great authority, control, or dominion, as, a potent prince. 'Most potent, grave and reverend signiors.' *Shaks*.

Potter (pōt-ēr), n. (See *POTTER*.) 1. As to the hereditary meaning, see *POTTER*. 1. A printer, a potter.

Cry havoc, hie, hie, back to the mind's field, You equal potter, hie, hie, hie, hie! *Shaks*.

2. A walking staff or crutch: now only a

heraldic term. In her the potent resembles the head of a crutch. — *Potter*, *potter*, *pottery*, *pottery*, or *pottery* in general, one of the arts used in heraldry. *Cress potent*. See *POTTER*.



Potter coat-of-arms.

Pottery (pōt-ēr-ī), n. A Sovereign's Barrow.

Potter (pōt-ēr), n. (Fr *potter*, one who is potent or powerful.) A person who possesses great power or sway, a prince, a sovereign, an emperor, king, or monarch.

Kings and mighty potentates must die. *Shaks*.

Potential, **Potentia** (pōtēn-ēl, pōtēn-ēl), In her an epithet applied to an ordinary



Potential.

when the outer edges are formed into points, differing from what is termed *potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into points and counter-points like the bar.

Potential (pōtēn-ēl), n. (Fr *potentiel*, from *potens*, power, *potency*.) 1. Having potency, efficacious, powerful. *Shaks*. 2. Producing a certain effect without appearing to have the necessary properties, latent. 'The potential quality of many waters.' *See T. Browne*. — 3. Being in possibility, not in actuality, that may be or to be manifested.

Potential signifies means merely that the thing may be at some time, actual signifies, that it now is. *See R. W. Hamilton*.

In not every man, God be thanked, a potential heart.

— *Potential* electricity, in surgery the destruction of vitality, and the production of an eschar in any part of the body by an alkaline or metallic salt, &c., instead of a red hot iron, the use of which is called *actual caustery*. — *Potential force* or *energy*. See under *POTENCY*. — *Potential* mind, in grammar, that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being; as, I may go; he can write.

Potential (pōtēn-ēl), n. 1. Anything that may be possible, a possibility. — 2. In physics, if a body strikes, according to the law of universal gravitation a point whether external or of its own team, the sum of the quotients of the elementary masses, each divided by the distance from the attracted point, is called the potential. The potential at any point near or within an electrified body is the quantity of work necessary to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point, the given distribution of electricity remaining unaltered.

Potentiality (pō-tēn-ēl-ī-ti), n. 1. State of being potential; possibility, but not actuality. — 2. Inherent power or quality not actually exhibited capability.

Means represented to every man that taste himself did the best it had in its own potentiality all these matters and dispositions necessary. *See Taylor*.

Whether of those philosophers (Poet) and (3) little appears to have perceived that however degraded man may be by circumstances or by nature, there is in him the potentiality of the highest known order of sublime beings—gifts which it does not share with comparable brutes, and faculties which require but to be awakened to reflect truths and ideas infinitely beyond his own present condition. *Edin. Rev.*

Potentially (pō-tēn-ēl-ī), adv. 1. In a potential manner; in possibility, not in act, not potentially.

A commander's infinite was nothing else but as infinite chain of matter in which were actually or potentially contained all manner of qualities. *Cadworth*.

The grain of wheat has in it, potentially, the ear; that is to move in the next interior's ear, and the ear, in its turn, circumference, includes the ear that is to bear the wheat of grain. In the same manner does the mind at birth contain, potentially, all the elements of the future man, which more or less but as the seed more or less in contact with the soil to add its hidden power to development, so must the seed come to contact with the world of experience in order that its energies may unfold themselves, and produce their own proper fruits. *J. D. Howell*.

2. In efficacy, not in actuality. *Shaks*.

Potentia (pō-tēn-ēl-ī), v. t. To give power to. 'Substantiated and unmanually substantiated by an especial divine grace.' *Coleridge* (*Ware*).

Potentia (pō-tēn-ēl-ī), n. (L *potens*, powerful, from the supposed medical qualities of some of the species.) An extensive

genus of herbaceous perennials, nat. order Rosaceae, found chiefly in the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, containing about 120 species. They are tall or procumbent herbs, rarely undershrubs, with digitate or unequally pinnate leaves, and for the most part yellow or white flowers. Several species are British, and are known by the common name of cinquefoil, *P. anserina* is also called silver-weed, ground-

Large Yellow Potentilla (*Potentilla anserina*).

grass, or wild honey and *P. fragrantissima*, barren showberry. The roots of *P. anserina* are eaten in the Hebrides, either raw or boiled. *P. tormentilla* is used in Lapland and the Orkney Islands both to tan and to dye leather and also to dye worsted yarn. It is also employed in medicine as a gargle in enlarged tonsils and other diseases of the throat, and for alleviating gripes in cases of diarrhoea. It is likewise valuable as an agricultural plant, the root in sheep being unknown where it abounds.

Potently (pōtēn-ēl), adv. In a potent manner, powerfully; with great force or energy. 'You are potently opposed.' *Shaks*.

Potentness (pōtēn-ēn-si), n. The state or quality of being potent, powerfulness; strength potency.

Potterium (pōt-ēr-ī-um), n. (Fr *poterie*, a cup, *P. Sangus* being used in cooling drinks.) A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceae and sub-order Sanguisorba. There is one British species, *P. Sangus*, or salad-burnet, which grows on dry, and most frequently chalky pastures. It is valuable for fodder, the leaves taste and smell like cress, and are used in salad. It has pinnate leaves, and tall stems surrounded by dense heads of small flowers.

Potential, **Potentia**, n. A potential; a principal magistrate. *Chaucer*.

Potentiality (pōtēn-ēl-ī-ti), n. (L *potestas*, power, ability.) Authority. *See POTENCY*. *Potential* or *potential* condition, in civil law. See under *CONDITIONAL*.

Pot-gun (pōt-gun), n. 1. A pop-gun. 'The pot-guns of boys.' *See Hall*. — 2. A short wide cannon for firing snobs; a mortar as called from resembling a pot in shape. *Heathcote*.

Pot-hanger (pōt-hāng-ēr), n. A pot-hook.

Pothecary (pōth-ē-kār-ī), n. Same as *Apothecary*.

To modern pothecaries taught the art By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part. *Pope*.

Pothole (pōth-ōl), n. Same as *Pot-hole*.

Potter (pōt-ēr), n. (Written also *potter*, and perhaps a different form of *potter* or of *potter* in meaning; it seems rather a form of *potter*, *potter*.) 1. Bustle, confusion, tumult, flutter. 'Cease your potter.' *Gray* (*Colley*). — 2. A suffocating cloud.

He suddenly enters the pot-hole. Which from it went out such a smoke, As ready was them all to choke, So grievous was the potter. *Gray*.

Potter (pōt-ēr), v. t. To make a potter or bustle, to make a stir.

Potter (pōt-ēr), v. t. To harem and peep, to bother to pease, to tease. *Locks*.

Pot-herb (pōt-ēr), n. An herb for the pot or for cookery, a culinary plant.

Leaves, if eaten raw, are termed mild, if boiled, they become pot-herbs. *Milton*.

Pot-hole (pōt-hōl), n. 1. A circular cavity in the rocky beds of rivers formed by the action of stones whirled round in original depressions by the action of the current. — 2. A peculiar cavity in chalk.

Pot-hook (pōt-hōk), n. 1. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire. —

P A letter or character like a pot-hack, especially an elementary character written by children in learning to write.

I have often wished for some person as well skilled as you at these old pot-hacks to tell me their meaning. *See IF Scott*

A pennyworth of sugar-plums would have made my eyes sparkle when we were attending pot-drunk at a preparatory school. *Lord Lytton*

Potthos (pot'hos), *n.* [*Potthos*, the name of a species in *Corylus*.] A genus of climbing plants, nat. order *Araceae*. In the West Indies and South America they grow on trees, as the ivy does in England. The blade of the leaf varies in shape in the different species, there is a persistent spathe which contains a spathe of small flowers resembling those of an arum. The leaves of *Potthos* pedunculata are 2 feet and the footstalks 4 feet long.

Pot-house (pot'hous), *n.* An ale-house.

To pot-house; *v.* repeat the secret house. Where, are thy votaries in full view? Blood runs nocturnal. *T. Martin*

Pot-hunter (pot'hunt-er), *n.* A sportsman who shoots anything he comes across, having more regard to filling his bag than to the rules which regulate the sport. [*Blang*]

Potichomania, **Potichomania** (po-ti-cho-ma-ni-a, po-ti-cho-ma-ni-a), *n.* [*Potichos*, a porcelaine vase, and *mania*, Gr. mania, mania.] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with paper or linen flowers or devices varnished, so as to give to the vessels the appearance of painted ware.

Potion (po-shon), *n.* [*L. potio*, a drinking a draught, from *potis*, to drink. *Potum* in the same word under a different form.] A draught, usually, a liquid medicine, a dose. *From the potum works their houses contrivance. The orphee crooked a of the gods is changed into some bewitching form of well as home. Arrian*

Pot-leech (pot'leech), *n.* A ant, a drunkard. This vulgar pot-leech that upon his knees has drunk a thousand potions. *John Taylor*

Potlid (pot'lid), *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Dorham*. Potlid maim, in steam-engine, a kind of backet valve which forms the cover of the air-pump.

Pot-luck (pot'luk), *n.* What may chance to be in the pot or provided for dinner. To take pot-luck is for an unexpected visitor to partake of the family dinner, whatever it may chance to be. [*Collog*]

Pot-man (pot'man), *n.* 1. A pot-companion.

2. A servant at a public-house.

Pot-metal (pot'met-al), *n.* 1. An inferior kind of brass (composed 10 parts lead & 9 parts) used for making basins, and various large vessels used in the arts. 2. A species of stained glass, the colour of which are incorporated within the glass when in the melting pot in a state of fusion. 3. A kind of cast-iron suitable for making hollow ware.

Potose (po-to's), [*From its cry*] The *Myiarchus cinerascens*, a bird of Jamaica, belonging to the family *Captitrimidae*, or *capitrimidae*. From its nocturnal habits the common people suppose it to be some species of owl.

Potouse (po-tu's), *n.* The native name of the kangaroo-rat. *See SURROG.*

Pot-pie (pot'pi), *n.* A pie made by covering the inner surface of a pot with paste and filling up with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, &c. *See BAKED.*

Pot-plant (pot'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leucythis*, so called from its large, woody fruit, which opens with a lid like that of a jar. *See ANACARD.*

Pot-pourri (po-po-ri), *n.* [*Fr. pot, pot, and pourri*, to rot, to boil very much, *L. potis*, to rot.] 1. A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together. Hence 2. A miscellaneous collection, a medley as (a) a vase or bouquet of flowers to perfume a room, (b) a musical composition made up of a number of airs strung together, (c) a literary composition made up of parts put together without unity or bond of connection.

Potshard, **Potshards** (pot'shard, pot'shard), *n.* A potsherd.

Potshard (pot'shard), *n.* [*Pot, and sherd*—shard, sherd, A Sax. word, a fragment, from *scorreo*, to share] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot. *See IF & A*

Pot-shop (pot'shop), *n.* A small drinking shop where pots of ale are put.

Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer between themselves to a quarrelsome pot-shop in the narrow close of the Borough. De Witt

Pot-shot (pot'shot), *n.* 1. A shot taken for the sake of filling the pot, little heed being paid to preserving the appearance of the animal. 2. A shot fired without very deliberate aim. 3. A shot fired at the enemy from a hole or an ambush. *W. H. Russell*

Pot-shot (pot'shot), *n.* An intoxicated, drunk. 'Being mad, perhaps, and hot pot-shot.' *John Taylor*

Potstone (pot'ston), *n.* A coarsely granular variety of scistite or soapstone, of a greenish-gray colour the *lapis alabastris* of Pliny. It has a curved and undulating lamellar structure, passing into clay. On account of its tenacity, inflexibility and the ease with which it may be turned in the lathe, it is sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels (hence the name).

Pottery (pot'shery), *n.* Full of confidence through drinking, through cure, confidence.

Pot (pot), *n.* A size of paper. *See POT, & POTAGE*

Potage (pot'aj), *n.* [*Fr. potage*, lit. what one puts in the pot.] 1. A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables.

Joseph and passage, and have come from the field, and he was tame. Gen. 37: 35

2. Outland or other porridge. **Pottain** (pot'in), *n.* Old pot-metal. *See LIND.*

Pottion (po-tion), *n.* Same as *Potiron*.

Potter (pot'er), *n.* [*From pot*.] 1. One whose occupation is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind. 2. One who hawks crockery. *See QUINCY*

3. One who pots vintners. *Potters' clay*, a variety of clay of a reddish or gray colour, which becomes red when baked. That used in our potteries for making common red ware comes chiefly from Devonshire. *Potters' wheel*, an apparatus consisting of a vertical iron axis, on which is a horizontal disk made to revolve by treadles moved by the feet of the potter, by a large fly wheel driven by an assistant, or by steam power.

A lump of the plastic mass is placed upon the wheel, the thumb being placed in the centre of the lump and pressed downwards. A hollow is thus formed, which is widened, or the walls continued vertically, according to the shape of the vessel to be made. **Potter** (pot'er), *v.* [*Comp. fr. potter, potter*, to poke to rummage in the dark, to fumble, to trifle, *See POT, D. potter, potter*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick; *W. potter*, to poke or thrust.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to work with little energy or effect, to trifle. [*Collog*]

The good-natured Indian began pottering about, throwing at our apartment with the slowness of an old lambs. *John*

Potter (pot'er), *v.* To poke, to push, to disturb. [*Collog*]

Potters-ore (pot'er-ore), *n.* A species of ore, so called by the miners from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potters' ware.

Pottary (pot'er-i), *n.* [*Fr. poterie* from *pot*, a pot.] 1. The ware or vessels made by potters, earthenware, glazed and baked. *Pottary* ware, vessels made of clay and flint-earth intimately blended together, moulded into the required form, and then baked and glazed. Cream coloured pottery was invented by Wedgwood, about 1768. 2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured. 3. The business of a potter.

Pottinger (pot'in-ger), *n.* A partridge. *See W. Scott*

Potting-house (pot'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which plants are potted.

Pottle (pot'l), *n.* [*Fr. pout, a dim. of pot*.] 1. Originally, a liquid measure of two quarts, hence, any large tankard. 'Potlions pottle deep.' *Shak*

2. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit. **Pottle-draught** (pot'l-draft), *n.* The usual lawing of a bottle of liquor at one draught.

Pottle-pot (pot'l-pot), *n.* A pottle. *Shak*

Potte (pot'e), *n.* A name given to the kinajou, a singular quadruped of South America. *See KINAJOU*

Potty-baker (pot'i-bak-er), *n.* [*D. pott, baker*.] A common term in New York for a potter.

Potent (pot'ent), *n.* [*L. potens, potent, intoxicated, from potis, to drink.*] 1. Nearly drunk rather than sober. 2. Fit to drink, drinkable. *See JAMES*

Pot-valiant (pot-val'iant), *n.* A courageous

over drink, heated to valour by strong drink. *See*

Perhaps we had better retire, whispered Mr. Pickwick. However, the right-hand pot, put on a new double-bottomed cover. *Dickens*

Pot-walloper, **Pot-waller** (pot-wol'op-er, pot-wol'er), *n.* [*Pot, and wallop, to boil.*] A name given to a parliamentary voter in some English boroughs before the passing of the reform bill of 1832. It included, theoretically, all inhabitants procuring their own diet. In practice, every male inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who had resided six months in the borough, and had not been chargeable to any township as a pauper for twelve months, was entitled to vote.

Pot-walloping (pot-wol'op-ing), *n.* A term applied to certain boroughs in England, where before the passing of the reform bill of 1832, all who held a pot were entitled to vote. *See POT-WALLOPER*

Pouch (pouch), *n.* [*A softened form of poke, a bag, a pouch.*] 1. A small bag; a pocket.

2. *For I have in pouch, when thou shalt lack. Shak*

3. A protuberant belly. (*Humorous*).—4. A bag or sac belonging to or forming an appendage of certain animals, as that of the potter, or of a maraschino animal.—5. A little sac or bag at the base of some petals and sepals of flowers. 6. A cartridge-bag. 7. A small bulk-head or partition in a ship's hold to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.

Pouch (pouch), *v.* 1. To put into a pouch or pocket. 'The common house hath... a wide extensive throat to pouch it (any)'. *Darwin*. 2. To pocket or put up with quietly. 'I will pouch up no such affront.' *See W. Scott*

Pouched (poucht), *n.* Having a pouch, specifically, furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.

Pouch-mouth (pouch-mouth), *n.* A mouth with blubbery lips. *See*

Pouch-mouthed (pouch-mouthed), *n.* Blubbery-lipped. *See*

Pouching (pouch-ing), *n.* A thick tea; a superior kind of southing. *See*

Poudre, *n.* Powder. *See*

Poudre-marabout, *n.* Supposed to signify pulverized opium. *See*

Poudre (po-dre), *n.* [*Fr.*] A very powerful manure prepared from night-soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

Pouk (puk), *v.* To pluck; to pull with unblinking or force, to pluck. (*Scottish*)

The women hand out their fingers length, And pouk my kips. *Scott*

Poult (poult), *n.* A poultice, a dim. of poult, a hen. *See POUTER*

Poult (poult), *n.* A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

Poulter (poul'ter), *n.* A poulterer. 'Hang you up cross-legged, like a hare at a poulter's door.' *See A. P.*

Poulterer (poul'ter-er), *n.* [*See POUTER*.] 1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table. 2. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry.

Poultrie (poul'tri), *n.* [*From L. poul, pulit, poulit, gruel, pap.*] A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like mollicious substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.; a cataplasm.

Poultrie (poul'tri), *v.* To cover with a poultice, to apply a poultice to.

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The cock was of a larger breed than modern poultry drop. *Tennyson.*

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Poultreain (pôl'ter-ân), *n.* [Fr. *poulterin*, from *L. pulvis*, *pulvis*, dust, powder.] A powder flask which hung below the bandoleers, used by musketeers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* [Fr. *ponce*, *It. pomice*; from *L. pumex*, *pumicia*, a pumice-stone.] 1. A fine powder, such as pulverized sand-rach or cuttle-fish bone, used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, but now almost entirely superseded by blotting-paper. — 2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing. — 3. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

Of the flesh thereof is made *pousses* for sick men to refresh and restore them.

Passenger of Brereton.

Pounce (pouns), *v.t. pret. & pp. pounced*; *ppr. pouncing*. To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce (pouns), *v.t. pret. & pp. pounced*; *ppr. pouncing*. [Ultimately, no doubt, from *L. pugno*, *punctum*, to prick or pierce; comp. *Fr. poinçon*, a bodkin; *O.E. poun-some*, worked in eyelet-holes; *Sp. punchar*, *punchar*, to prick, to pierce—all from *L. pugno*, *punctum*, to prick, to pierce (whence *punct*): *pranch* is the same word in a different form.] 1. To make holes in; to work in eyelet-holes. 'A shorte coate garded and pounced after the galliarde fashion.' *Sir T. Rhyot*. — 2. To seize or strike suddenly with the claws or talons: said of birds of prey.

As if an eagle flew aloft and then—

Stooped from his highest pitch to *pounce* a wren.

Crayer.

Pounce (pouns), *v.t.* To fall on and seize with the claws or talons; to dart or dash on: with *on* or *upon*; as, a rapacious bird *pounces* on a chicken.

Decision is never so agonizing as when it *pounces* on the wanderings of misguided sensibility.

Jeffery.

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Although rather a small bird . . . (the brown owl) is possessed of a powerful *pounce* and audacious spirit.

Rev. J. G. Wood.

3. † Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

Pounce-box, **Pouonce-box** (pouns'boks, pou'net-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, or to hold perfume for smelling.

He was perfumed like a milliner, And, twist his finger and his thumb, he held A *pounce-box*, which ever and anon He gave his nose.

Shak.

Pounced (pounst), *a.* 1. Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff, The royal eagle draws his vigorous young Strong *pounced*.

Thomson.

2. † Ornamented with a continuous series of dots over the entire surface. 'Gilt bowls *pounced* and pierced.' *Holinshed*.

Pound (pound), *n.* [A. Sax. *Dan. Sw. Icel.* and Goth. *pund*; *G. pfund*; from *L. pondo*, a pound, akin to *L. pondus*, a weight used in a scale, from *pendo*, to cause to hang down. See *PENDANT*.] 1. A standard weight consisting of 12 ounces troy, or 16 ounces avoirdupois. The troy and the avoirdupois pound are not, however, the same. The pound avoirdupois weighs 7000 grains troy, and the pound troy, 5760 grains. — 2. A money of account consisting of 20 shillings, or 240 pence, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver; hence the origin of the term. It is usually discriminated from the pound weight by the epithet *sterling*. The pound *Scots* was only equal to a twelfth of the pound sterling, that is 1*2* *8d.*; it also was divided into 20 shillings, but the shilling was only worth an English penny.

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An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a penfold or pinfold. Common pounds are termed *pounds overt*, that is, open pounds; covered pounds are called *pounds covert*, that is, close pounds.

Pound (pound), *v.t.* To shut up as in a pound; to confine in a public penfold. 'The exploit of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his park gate.' *Milton*. See *IMPOUND*.

Pound (pound), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *punian*, to beat, bray; the *d* has become attached, as in *sound*, *compound*.] 1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.

With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks.

Dryden.

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to *pound* spice or salt. 'Would crush and *pound* to dust the crowd below.' *Dryden*.

In the early ages people converted their corn into flour by *pounding* it between two stones.

J. S. Mill.

Poundage (pound'âj), *n.* 1. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum or rate per pound; specifically, in the *truck system*, a deduction of about 5 per cent made upon workers' wages in consideration of money having been advanced to them before the pay.

There were considerable additions made to it last year; the rules of a priory, which, however, make a tenant's house, that pays me tolerable *poundage*.

Shelton.

2. Payment rated by the weight of a commodity; an impost once collected on merchandise imported into or exported from England, conjoined with a levy on wine, of so much per tun: hence the term 'tonnage (or rather tunnage) and *poundage*,' the former ultimately fixed at 2*s.*, the latter at 5 per cent. 3. In law, (a) an allowance formerly made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*; now abolished by 5 and 6 Vict. xviii. (b) The allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *fiat facias*. When the amount does not exceed £100 the poundage is 1*s.* per pound, above that sum 6*d.*

Poundage (pound'âj), *n.* 1. Confinement of cattle in a pound. — 2. A mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded, sometimes for their care and keep, but more usually as a fine for trespass.

Poundage (pound'âj), *v.t.* To assess or rate by poundage; to collect, as poundage. 'The custom-house of certain publicans that have the tonnage and *poundage* of all free-spoken truth.' *Milton*.

Poundal (pound'al), *n.* The name proposed by Prof. James Thomson for the British kinetic unit of force—the force necessary, when applied for one second, to give to a weight of one pound a velocity of one foot per second.

Pound-breach (pound'brêch), *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone*.

Pound-cake (pound'kâk), *n.* A rich sweet cake, so named from a pound or an equal quantity of different ingredients being used in the making of it, so that it was *pound* for *pound*. *Simmonds*.

Pound-covert (pound-kov'ért), *n.* See *POUND*.

Founder (pound'ér), *n.* 1. A pestle; the instrument of pounding. — 2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds. The term is often applied to pieces of ordnance along with a number to express the weight of the shot they fire; thus a 64-pounder is a cannon firing balls weighing each 64 lbs. Before the passing of the reform bill of 1867 the term *ten-pounder* was applied to the lowest grade of parliamentary electors in cities and boroughs, or those who paid £10 of yearly rent. — 3. A large pear. 'Bergamot and *pounder* pears.' *Dryden*. — 4. One that keeps a pound for cattle.

Pound-foolish (pound-fôl'sh), *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. Used only in the phrase 'Penny wise and *pound-foolish*.'

Pound-keeper (pound'kêp-ér), *n.* One who has the care of a pound.

Pound-overt (pound-ôv'ért), *n.* See *POUND*.

Pound-rate (pound'râs), *n.* A rate or payment at a certain proportion for each pound.

Pounsoned, † *pp.* [See *POUNCE*, *PUNCH*.] Punched with a bodkin. *Chaucer*.

Poupe, † *v.t.* To make a noise with a horn. *Chaucer*.

Poupeton (pô'pê-ton), *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, from *L. pupa*, a girl, damsel, doll, puppet.] 1. A puppet or little baby. *Palgrave*. — 2. Haashed meat. *Simmonds*.

Pour (pôr), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *W. burro*, to cast, to throw, to shed, as in *burro dagrau*, to shed tears; *burro gwlaw*, to rain; *burro sira*, to snow.] 1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substances consisting of small particles, in a stream either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water from a pail; to *pour* wine into a decanter; to *pour* out sand or dust. — 2. To send forth in a stream or continued succession, or in large quantities; to emit.

London doth *pour* out her citizens. *Shak.*

3. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling. 'Pour out your heart before him.' *Ps. lxxl. 8*. — 4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee.

Shak. vii. 8.

Pour (pôr), *v.t.* 1. To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current; as, the rain *poured*; the stream *poured*. — 2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

A ghastly band of giants,

All *pouring* down the mountain, crowd the shore.

Keats.

Pourchase, † *v.t.* To purchase; to buy; to provide. *Chaucer*.

Pourchas, † *n.* Acquisition; purchase. *Chaucer*.

Poure, † *a.* Poor. *Chaucer*.

Poure, † *v.t.* To pore; to look earnestly. *Chaucer*.

Pourer (pôr'ér), *n.* One who or that which pours.

Pourle (pôr'ri), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A small quantity of any liquid. — 2. A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for pouring; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug; a cream-pot; a small ewer. *Gall.*

Pourlien. See *PURLIEN*.

Pourparty (pôr-pâr'ti), *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *part*, part, party.] In law, a division among partners of lands which were before held in common.

Pour-point (pôr'point), *n.* [Fr., from *pour*, for, and *pointure*, *L. pungere*, to prick.] A stuffed and quilted close-fitting body garment, formerly worn both by civil and military men; so named from the needle-work employed in its construction or ornamentation. It is said to have been invented during the Crusades as a substitute for heavy armour; and it continued in use as late as the time of Charles II.

Pourpresture (pôr-pres'tûr), *n.* [O. Fr. *pourprendre*, to seize, surround, *pourprendre*, an inclosure.] In law, anything done to the nuisance or hurt of the sovereign demesnes, or the highways, &c., by inclosure or buildings, endeavouring to make that private which ought to be public; a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on the property of another.

Poursuivant. See *PURSUITANT*.

Pourtraie, † *v.t.* To portray; to draw a picture. *Chaucer*.

Pourtraiour, † *n.* A portrayer; a drawer of pictures. *Chaucer*.

Pourtraiture, † *n.* A picture or drawing. *Chaucer*.

Pourtray (pôr-trâ'), *v.t.* See *PORTRAY*. *Reek. iv. 1.*

Pourveyance. See *PURVEYANCE*.

Pousse, † *n.* [A corruption of *pulse*.] Pease. *Spenser*.

Poussette (pô'set'), *v.t.* To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance. 'Poussetting with a sloe-tree.' *Tennyson*.

Poussette (pô'set'), *n.* [Fr.] A figure, or part of a figure, in a country-dance.

Away went Mr. Pickwick down the middle to the very end of the room, back again to the door—*pour-sich* everywhere—loud stamp on the ground—ready for the next couple—off again—all the figure over once more.

Dickens.

Poussie, **Poussie** (pô'sê), *n.* 1. A cat. — 2. A hare. *Burns*.

Pout (pout or pô't), *n.* [A corruption of *poult*.] A young partridge or moorfowl; the chicken of any domesticated fowl; hence, a young child. [Scotch.]

Pout (pout or pô't), *v.t.* To shoot at young grouse or partridges. [Scotch.]

Pout (pout), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *W. putias*, to push, to thrust, or from dial. *Fr. pot*,

of food, for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

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Shelton.

2. Payment rated by the weight of a commodity; an impost once collected on merchandise imported into or exported from England, conjoined with a levy on wine, of so much per tun: hence the term 'tonnage (or rather tunnage) and *poundage*,' the former ultimately fixed at 2s., the latter at 5 per cent. 3. In law, (a) an allowance formerly made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*; now abolished by 5 and 6 Vict. xviii. (b) The allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *fiat facias*. When the amount does not exceed £100 the poundage is 1s. per pound, above that sum 6d.

Poundage (pound'âj), *n.* 1. Confinement of cattle in a pound. — 2. A mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded, sometimes for their care and keep, but more usually as a fine for trespass.

Poundage (pound'âj), *v.t.* To assess or rate by poundage; to collect, as poundage. 'The custom-house of certain publicans that have the tonnage and *poundage* of all free-spoken truth.' *Milton*.

Poundal (pound'al), *n.* The name proposed by Prof. James Thomson for the British kinetic unit of force—the force necessary, when applied for one second, to give to a weight of one pound a velocity of one foot per second.

Pound-break (pound'brêch), *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone*.

Pound-cake (pound'kâk), *n.* A rich sweet cake, so named from a pound or an equal quantity of different ingredients being used in the making of it, so that it was *pound* for *pound*. *Simmonds*.

Pound-covert (pound-kov'ért), *n.* See *POUND*.

Founder (pound'ér), *n.* 1. A pestle; the instrument of pounding. — 2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds. The term is often applied to pieces of ordnance along with a number to express the weight of the shot they fire: thus a 64-pounder is a cannon firing balls weighing each 64 lbs. Before the passing of the reform bill of 1867 the term *ten-pounder* was applied to the lowest grade of parliamentary electors in cities and boroughs, or those who paid £10 of yearly rent. — 3. A large pear. 'Bergamot and *pounder* pears.' *Dryden*. — 4. One that keeps a pound for cattle.

Pound-foolish (pound-fŏl'ish), *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. Used only in the phrase 'Penny wise and *pound-foolish*.'

Pound-keeper (pound'kêp-ér), *n.* One who has the care of a pound.

Pound-overt (pound-ôv'ért), *n.* See *POUND*.

Pound-rate (pound'râs), *n.* A rate or payment at a certain proportion for each pound.

Pounsoned, *pp.* [See *POUNCE*, *PUNCH*.] Punched with a bodkin. *Chaucer*.

Poupe, *v.i.* To make a noise with a horn. *Chaucer*.

Poupeton (pŏ'pê-ton), *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, from *L. pupa*, a girl, damsel, doll, puppet.] 1. A puppet or little baby. *Palgrave*. — 2. Haashed meat. *Simmonds*.

Pour (pŏr), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *W. burro*, to cast, to throw, to shed, as in *burro dagrau*, to shed tears; *burro gulaw*, to rain; *burro sira*, to snow.] 1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substances consisting of small particles, in a stream either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water from a pail; to *pour* wine into a decanter; to *pour* out sand or dust. — 2. To send forth in a stream or continued succession, or in large quantities; to emit.

London doth *pour* out her citizens. *Shak.*

3. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling. 'Pour out your heart before him.' *Ps. lxxi. 8*. — 4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee.

Ezek. vii. 8.

Pour (pŏr), *v.i.* 1. To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current; as, the rain *poured*; the stream *poured*. — 2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

A ghastly band of giants,

All *pouring* down the mountain, crowd the shore.

Pope.

Purchase, *v.t.* To purchase; to buy; to provide. *Chaucer*.

Purchase, *n.* Acquisition; purchase. *Chaucer*.

Poure, *n.* Poor. *Chaucer*.

Poure, *v.i.* To pore; to look earnestly. *Chaucer*.

Pourer (pŏr'ér), *n.* One who or that which pours.

Pourie (pŏ'ri), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A small quantity of any liquid. — 2. A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for pouring; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug; a cream-pot; a small ewer. *Galt*.

Pourieu. See *PURLIEU*.

Pourparty (pŏr-pâr'ti), *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *part*, part, party.] In law, a division among partners of lands which were before held in common.

Pour-point (pŏr'point), *n.* [Fr., from *pour*, for, and *pointre*, *L. pungere*, to prick.] A stuffed and quilted close-fitting body garment, formerly worn both by civil and military men; so named from the needle-work employed in its construction or ornamentation. It is said to have been invented during the Crusades as a substitute for heavy armour; and it continued in use as late as the time of Charles II.

Pourpresture (pŏr-pres'tŭr), *n.* [O. Fr. *pourprendre*, to seize, surround, *pourprendre*, an inclosure.] In law, anything done to the nuisance or hurt of the sovereign demesnes, or the highways, &c., by inclosure or buildings, endeavouring to make that private which ought to be public; a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on the property of another.

Poursuivant. See *PURSUITANT*.

Pourtrale, *v.t.* To portray; to draw a picture. *Chaucer*.

Pourtraleur, *n.* A portrayer; a drawer of pictures. *Chaucer*.

Pourtraiture, *n.* A picture or drawing. *Chaucer*.

Pourtray (pŏr-trâ), *v.t.* See *PORTRAY*. *Ezek. iv. 1.*

Pourveyance. See *PURVEYANCE*.

Poussé, *n.* [A corruption of *pulse*.] Pease. *Spenser*.

Poussette (pŏs-êt), *v.i.* To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance. 'Poussetting with a sloe-tree.' *Tennyson*.

Poussette (pŏs-êt), *n.* [Fr.] A figure, or part of a figure, in a country-dance.

Away went Mr. Pickwick down the middle to the very end of the room, back again to the door—*poussette* everywhere—loud stamp on the ground—ready for the next couple—off again—all the figure over once more. *Dickens*.

Poussie, **Poussie** (pŏs-ê), *n.* 1. A cat. — 2. A hare. *Burns*.

Pout (pout or pŏt), *n.* [A corruption of *poult*.] A young partridge or moorfowl; the chicken of any domesticated fowl; hence, a young child. [Scotch.]

Pout (pout or pŏt), *v.t.* To shoot at young grouse or partridges. [Scotch.]

Pout (pout), *v.i.* [Perhaps from *W. putiau*, to push, to thrust, or from dial. Fr. *pot*,

put, patto, Fr put, the lip, probably unconnected with Fr boudoir, to be sulky 1 To thrust out the lips, as in sullessness, contempt, or displeasure, hence, to look sullen.

These *putts* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*
2 To swell out, to be prominent. 'Pouting lips.' *Dryden.*

Putt (putt), n. A protrusion of the lips as in sullessness, a fit of sullessness.

Putt (putt), n. [Comp. *cut-pout*, A. *flax cut-pout*.] A sea fish of the cod kind (*Atherina nasus*), called also *Whiting-cod*, *Whiting-pout*, and *BO*. It is about 1 foot long, and can inflate at pleasure a membrane which covers the eyes and adjoining parts.

Putter (putt), n. 1. One who pouts—

Powder-box (pow'der-box), n. A box in which hair-powder is kept.

Powder-cart (pow'der-cart), n. A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

Powder-chest (pow'der-chest), n. A small box or case charged with powder, old stuff, &c., fastened to the side of a ship to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

Powdered (pow'derd), p. and a. 1 Reduced to powder, sprinkled with powder. — 2 Sprinkled or mixed with salt, milled, as powdered butter — 3 In her name as *Soud* (which see).

Powder-flask (pow'der-flask), n. A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

Powder-horn (pow'der-horn), n. A horn in which gunpowder used to be carried by sportsmen before the introduction of cartridges.

Powdering (pow'der-ing), n. A name given to any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved works.

Powdering-tub (pow'der-ing-tub), n. 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is cured or salted. — 2. A heated tub where an infected lecher was cured by sweating.

From the powdering-tub of industry
Pete's forth the base line of Crockett's kind.
Dick.

Powder-magazine (pow'der-mag-a-zén), n. A place where powder is stored, generally a bomb-proof building in fortified places, &c.

Powder-mill (pow'der-mill), n. A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Powder-mine (pow'der-min), n. An excavation filled with gunpowder for the purpose of blasting rocks, or for blowing up an enemy's works in war.

Powder-monkey (pow'der-mung-ki), n. A boy in former times employed on ships for bringing powder from the magazine to the gun.

Powder-puff (pow'der-puff), n. A kind of pad of loose texture used for powdering the hair or skin.

Powder-room (pow'der-róm), n. The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.

Powdery (pow'der-i), a. 1 Sprinkled or covered with powder, abounding in powder, specifically, in bed having a surface coated with fine powder, as the bloom on plums. 2 Resembling powder, consisting of powder. 'The powdery snow.' *Wordsworth.*

Powdrie (pow'dri), n. A marsh or fan dike. [Local.]

Cutting or breaking down of powder, or other kinds in marsh-land, mediocrity, is *fan drike*. [Local.]

Power (pow'ér), n. [O *Fr* *puiss* (Med. *Fr* *puiss*), from an old infinitive *puiss*, from *L. L. potius* (It *potere*) to be able, used for *L. potens*, *potui*, *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *sum*, *esse*, to be, *potis* being akin to *Sci. potis*, a lord, a master, and *pot*, to rule, to govern. From *posse* come also *possible*, *potest*, &c.] 1 Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent, the faculty of doing or performing something, that in virtue of which one can; capability of producing an effect; as, the power of voluntary motion, the power of heat to melt wax. — 2 Ability regarded as put forth or exerted, strength, force, or energy manifested in action, as, the power of steam in moving machinery, the power exerted by a hydraulic press. 3 Capacity, susceptibility, fitness to be acted on, called also *Passive Power*. The employment of the word in a passive sense is not strictly correct, but it has received general acceptance.

Power is, therefore, a word which may be both in an active and in a passive application, and, in psychology, we may apply it both to the active faculty and to the passive capacity of the mind.

It is usual to speak of a power of resources in matter, and of a power of resistance in mind. Such terms are *passive power*. *Johnson.*

4 Natural strength, animal strength, as, the power of the arm exerted in lifting, throwing, or holding. 5 Influence; prevalence upon, as, the power of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. 'The power of fancy.' *Shak.*

It never shall be said,
That this had power upon a spirit's soul.
Dryden.

6 Faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as, the power of thinking, comparing, and judging, the reasoning power.

With which sense and bursts from the fumes of sleep
We slipped round in struggling power. *Shak.*

7 Ability, natural or moral; capability.

The confidence of that style [Milton's] which displays in the highest perfection the infinite powers of the English language. *Mansfield.*

8 The employment of strength or influence among men; the exercise of control; command, the right of governing or actual government, dominion, rule, sway, authority. 'Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power.' *Tennyson.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Scott.*

— 9 A power, a phrase applied to a political nation or party who hold office in a government. — 10 One who or that which exercises authority or control, a sovereign, whether emperor, king, or governing prince, or the legislature of a state, as, the great power; the smaller power. In this sense the state or nation governed is often included in the word power, as, Great Britain is a great power, the great power of Europe. — 11 A spirit or superhuman agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation, a divinity, as, celestial power; the powers of darkness.

The power, delaying, but forgetting, have
Loomed the man and shone. *Shak.*

11 That which has physical power; an army; a navy, a host, a military force.

Never such a power
Was lived in the body of a host. *Shak.*

12 Legal authority; warrant, as, an agent invested with ample power, the envoy has full power to negotiate a treaty. — 13 In mechanics (a) that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it, a mechanical agent, as, one of the mechanical powers. See under MECHANICAL. (b) The moving force applied to overcome some resistance, raise some weight, or produce the required effect. Thus the pressure of a weight, the elastic force of a spring, the muscular force of man and animals, wind, water, steam, are employed as powers in machinery. Power may be exerted for the purpose of producing or preventing motion; in the former case it is called a *moving power* or *force*, and in the latter a *resisting power* or *force*. (c) Mechanical advantage or effect, as, the power or mechanical advantage of the lever increases as the distance of the moving force (also termed the *power*) from the fulcrum increases, and diminishes as the distance of the weight or resistance from the same point increases. (d) Force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine. It is *work* and *up* the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself. The first power of any number or quantity is the number or quantity itself. This when multiplied into itself becomes the square or second power of the quantity; this again multiplied by the original quantity becomes the cube or third power, this again multiplied by the original quantity becomes the fourth power; and so on. In like manner the successive powers of the quantity are, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. The numbers which indicate the powers of quantities are called the *indices* or *exponents*. Powers are considered as *negative* or *fractional*, according as they have negative or fractional exponents, as, a^{-1} , a^{-2} , a^{-3} , or $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$. — 14 In optics, the degree to which an optical instrument, as a telescope or microscope, magnifies the apparent linear or superficial dimensions of an object. — 15 A large quantity, a great number, as, a power of good things. [Colloq.] — 17. In law, (a) a term commonly employed to designate a reservation made in a conveyance either for the party conveying, or for some other party, to enable him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed. (b) An authority which one gives to another to act for him, or to do some certain acts, as, to make leases, raise portions, or the like. — *Power of attorney*, authority given to a person to act for another. See under ATTORNEY. *Power of sale*, in *Scott law*, a clause inserted in heritable securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the heritable subject of the security in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand of payment. *Great powers of Europe*, a term in modern diplomacy by which is usually meant Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

Powerable (pow'ér-á-bl), a. 1 Endowed with power, powerful. 'How powerable time

Power Figure (Colorado var. Giffordae subultrastensis).

2 A variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.

Pointer (poit'er), n. One who shoots at young grouse (points) or partridges. [Scottish.]

Pointer (poit'er), n. Powder. [Scottish.]

Pointing (point-ing), adv. In a pointing or sullen manner.

Poverty (po-vér-ti), n. [Fr *pauceté*, *L. pauperes*, from *pauper*, poor. See POOR.] 1 The state of being poor or indigent, indigence, want or scarcity of means of subsistence.

The distressed and the pious that come to poverty.
It is something how little one feels poverty when one lives. *La Fontaine.*

2 A deficiency of necessary or desirable elements or constituents, as, (a) want of fertility, barrenness, poorness, as, poverty of soil. (b) Barrenness of sentiment or ornament, want of ideas or information, as, the poverty of a composition. (c) Want or defect of words or means of expression, as, the poverty of language. — 3 Indigence, penury, beggary, necessity, neediness, need, lack, want, scantiness, sparingness, meagreness, wantonness.

Poverty-struck (po-vér-ti-struck), a. Reduced to a state of poverty, indigent.

Pow (pow), adv. An exclamation of contempt, as, *pow*, *wow*. *Shak.*

Pow (pow), n. The head, the poll. [Scottish.]

Powman (pow'man), n. [A form of *pollman*.] A rare fresh water fish peculiar to Loch Lemond, of the genus *Corrigonus* (C. *capensis*), much resembling a berring, and often called the fresh-water berring. It is flesh is delicate.

Powder (pow'dér), n. [Fr *puiss*, O *Fr* *puiss*, *L. potius*, from *L. potius*, *potius*, dust, powder.] 1 Any dry substance composed of minute particles, whether natural or artificial, more generally, a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles. 2 A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed and granulated, gunpowder. See GUNPOWDER. — 3 Hair-powder (which see). — 4 Violence, tumult. *Rudford.*

Powder (pow'dér), v. t. 1 To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles. — 2 To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder, as, to powder the hair.

They were of quatern whiten, as the rooster is powdered every day with a raving gleam. *Boswell.*

3 To sprinkle with salt, to corn, as meat.

Powder (pow'dér), v. i. 1 To come with violence and tumult, to act violently. 'Down comes a kite powdering upon them.' *Sir R. L. B. Brown.*

He had done wonders before, but now he began to powder away like a raving gleam. *Boswell.*

2 To fall to dust; to become like powder. — 3 To apply powder to the hair.

At this early hour it was his (Boswell's) custom to dust, powder, and dictate letters. *Ibid.*

Flin, flir, flit, fliz; mō, mōt, hār; plao, pū; sōto, sōt, mōve; tōto, tub, tūl; oil, pound; ū, ū, shūms; y, ū, dry.

in' Canada. — 2. Capable of being effected by power; possible.
Powerful (pau'r-ful) *a.* 1. Having great power able to produce great effects, exerting great force or energy, strong, mighty, potent, intense, efficacious, as, a *powerful* nation, a *powerful* monarch, a *powerful* engine, *powerful* arguments. 'Their *powerful* friends.' *Shak.* 'Winter's *powerful* wind.' *Shak.* 'Drawn by the *powerful* sun.' *Shak.* 'Mixture *powerful* o' the blood.' *Shak.* 'The King of Glory, in his *powerful* Word and Spirit.' *Milton.* — 2. Wonderfully or uncommonly great or numerous. (Vulgar.)

This phrase was used of *Spinoza*—only blundered with a *powerful* heap of old sayings. *Carlin.*

[In this sense often used adverbially; as, *powerfully* good.] — *Syn.* mighty potent, puissant, strong, intense, forcible, cogent, influential, efficacious.

Powerfully (pau'r-ful-ly) *adv.* In a powerful manner, with great force or energy; potently, mightily, with great effect, forcibly either in a physical or moral sense. 'Those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake their sins.' *Tillotson.*

Powerfulness (pau'r-ful-ness) *n.* The quality of being powerful, force; power, might. 'The *powerfulness* of Christian religion.' *Hobbes.*

Powerless (pau'r-lis) *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy, weak, impotent, not able to produce any effect. 'Such a *powerless*, dead substance as matter.' *A. Minor.*

Powerlessly (pau'r-lis-ly) *adv.* In a powerless manner, weakly.

Powerlessness (pau'r-lis-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being powerless; destitution of power.

Power-loam (pau'r-lim) *n.* A loam worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

Power-press (pau'r-pres) *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

Powerless (pau'r-lis) *a.* See **FAULTLESS**.

Power (pau'r) *n.* A pony. (Scotch.)

Powerful (pau'r-ful) *a.* [*Pol.* the head, and *add.*] Any mixture of incongruous sorts of food; especially, sheep's-head broth, or milk and meal boiled together. (Scotch.)

Power (pau'r) *n.* A kind of phlegm. (See **FOUR**.)

Power (pau'r) *n.* 1. Among the North American Indians, a priest; a conjurer.

Let them come if they like, he is a conjurer, a sorcerer, or a power. *Longfellow.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 2. The state of being powerful; the state of being able to produce any effect. 'The *power* of the American Indians preliminary to a grand feast, a council, a war expedition, or the like. Hence the term is applied in North America to any assemblage meeting for a political purpose.

Power (pau'r) *n.* 3. To use magical arts; to conjure, to divine.

The Angles of the Kingdom *power* as the power in darkness and over wounds. *Ross.*

2. To carry on a noisy frolic or gathering. (American.)

Power (pau'r) *n.* [A peculiar spelling of *poor*, pt. of *poor*. See **POOR.] Eruptive pustules on the body, a disease characterized by pustules, the term being restricted to those on the face, as the small pox, chicken-pox, and the venereal disease otherwise called syphilis. *Pow*, without an epithet, was formerly often used as a mild imprecation, as, *Pow* upon him! The venereal disease was often spoken of as the great-pow, to distinguish it from small-pow.**

Power (pau'r) *n.* To communicate the put or venereal disease to.

Power (pau'r) *n.* [O Fr. *apud*, Mod. Fr. *apud*, a prep., support, from O Fr. *pot*, *pot*, a strong ground, from L. *potius*, a height. Or *potius*, a dim. of *potus*, *potus*, a foot.] 1. A prep. or support. — 2. A representative of *potus*. *Johnson.* — 3. A pole to support or bear a load. *Johnson.* (Provincial English.)

Power (pau'r) *n.* A kind of striped stuff for covering seats and benches. *Synonyma.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* A pond; a dam.

I shall have it to sharp-pointed, that it shall not be like a *power*. *Edg.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* [A kind of dim. of *power*.] A little bedkin.

Power (pau'r) *n.* [Native name.] A species

of armadillo (*Dasypus humberti*). See **ARMADILLO**.

Power (pau'r) *n.* To pause, to pause. See **POSE**.
Powerful (pau'r-ful) *a.* A volcanic product occurring near *Power* on the Gulf of Naples, and also in other countries in the neighborhood of extinct volcanoes, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

Power (pau'r) *n.* [D.] A sort of lighter used in Holland. See **FLAM**.

Power (pau'r) *n.* 1. The same as *Power*. 2. Artificial, unwholesome, deceitful.

Power (pau'r) *n.* 3. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 4. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 5. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 6. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 7. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 8. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 9. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 10. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 11. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 12. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 13. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 14. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 15. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 16. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 17. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 18. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 19. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 20. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 21. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 22. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 23. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 24. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 25. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 26. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 27. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 28. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 29. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 30. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 31. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 32. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 33. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 34. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 35. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 36. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 37. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 38. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 39. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 40. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 41. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 42. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 43. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 44. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 45. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 46. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 47. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 48. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 49. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

Power (pau'r) *n.* 50. *Power* *Reliquie* *Widdowson.*

of reading a portion of Scripture morning and evening, the practice of making regular entries of accounts, the practice of virtue or vice. 2. State of being used, customary use.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more beautiful or significant than those in practice. *Johnson.*

4. Dexterity acquired by use, experience.

I'll prove it on his body if he does. Despite his slow pace and his active practice. *Shak.*

5. Method or art of doing anything, actual performance distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the mind, contemplation and practice, according to the general division of objects, some of which only concern our speculation, others inspire our action. *South.*

6. Exercise of any profession; as, the practice of law or of medicine. 7. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my practice. *Shak.*

8. Drill, exercise for instruction or discipline, as the troops are daily called out for practice.

Present to practice with my younger daughter! She's apt to learn and should for good soon. *Shak.*

9. Skillful or artful management, dexterity in contrivance or the use of means, art; stratagem, artifice, usually in a bad sense.

He ought to have that by practice which he could not by power. *See P. Sidney.*

But I've been doing some practice in my right. *See P. Sidney.*

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ch, chain; ch, No. 10; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. hen; ng, thing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, share.—See KEY.

6. To exercise any employment or profession, especially that of medicine or of law.

Take action begins to practice in a town of Germany.

Practised (prakt'it), *v.* and *a.* 1. Skilled or expert through practice, as a practised marksman. 2. Used habitually. 'At practised distances to rings, not fight.' *Wilton.*

Practitioner (prakt'it-er), *n.* 1. One that practices one that customarily performs certain acts. 2. One who exercises a profession, a practitioner.

Swiss practitioner. My physic I will try. I think.

3. One who practices artifice or stratagem. 'Practised against them.' *B. Jonson.*

Practising (prakt'ing), *v.* Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession, as, a practising physician or attorney.

Practitioner (prakt'it-er), *n.* 1. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. 2. A general practitioner, one who practices both medicine and surgery. 3. One who does anything customarily or habitually. 4. One that practices sly or dangerous arts. *Whitby.*

Pre (prē), *a.* Latin prefix signifying before.

Now generally written *pro* (which see).

Precept (prē'pēt), *n.* [L. *imper* of *preceptum*, to give rules or precepts. See **PRACTICE**.] In law, a writ commanding something to be done or requiring a reason for neglecting it. This original writ is now abolished, but the word is still used to denote a note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his solicitor to the officer of the court who stamps the writ of summons.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* *pl.* [L. *precon* = *preconium*.] A subdivision of birds, including ground and water birds, as hons, ducks, as termed by Owen from the fact that they are able to run about immediately after being hatched.

Preconception (prē'kōn-shun), *n.* *pl.* **Preconception** (prē'kōn-shun), [L. *preconception*, *to preconceive*, from *pre*, before, and *conception*, to know.] Something previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the preconceptions of medical science and skill.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* [L. from *pre*, before, and *con*, cordis, the heart.] In anatomy the forepart of the region of the chest, especially (a) the midriff or diaphragm. (b) The thoracic viscera and the epigastrium.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* Pertaining to the precoons or parts before the heart.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* See **PRACTICE**.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* [L. *pre*, before, and *con*, a sewer.] Is not the same as *Precoons*.

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Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* See **PRACTICE**.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* See **PRACTICE**.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* [A corruption of the L. *precon*, to preconceive.]

In law, a name given to a species of writ, to the effect for which it is granted, and also to the penalty it incurs. The name is derived from the words 'preconceive' or 'preconceive', which are used to the beginning of the writ preparatory to the prosecution of the offence. 'Cause A B to be forewarned that he appear before us, etc. Whoever it is said that by any act incur a preconviction, it expresses that he thereby incurs the penalty of being out of the crown's protection and his lands and tenements, goods, are forfeited to the crown, and I shall remain in prison during the pleasure. This penalty attaches to the offences of a preconviction, and denying the sovereign's supremacy. By later statutes, acts of a very miscellaneous nature have been rendered liable to the penalties of preconviction, as refusing to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* Same as *Precoons*.

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gullet.] Is most situated in front of the gullet.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* [L. from *pre*, before, and *con*, sternum, the breast-bone.] In anatomy the anterior portion of the breast-bone, corresponding with the manubrium sterni of human anatomy, and extending as far as the point of articulation of the second rib.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* [L.] Among the ancient Romans (a) a white robe with a narrow scarlet border worn by a Roman youth before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until he had at least completed his fourteenth year. Women wore it till their marriage. (b) The white outer garment bordered with purple worn by the higher magistrates.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* [L. a com. form of *precoons*, one who goes before, from *pre*, before, and *con*, to go.] 1. In ancient Rome, a title which originally designated the consuls as the leaders of the armies of the state. Later two praetors were appointed, one of whom (*praetor urbanus*) tried causes between Roman citizens, and the other (*praetor peregrinus*) causes between strangers, or between strangers and citizens. After the discharge of his judicial functions a praetor had often the administration of a province with the title of *propraetor*. Eventually the number of praetors who administered justice in the state was raised to eighteen. Hence—2. A magistrate, a mayor. *Dryden.*

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* Same as *Precoons*.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* Belonging to a praetor; judicial; exercised by a praetor; as, praetorian authority. — *Praetorian bands* or *guards*, bodies of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and afterwards long maintained by successive Roman emperors as called in imitation of the praetors as *auxilia*, or select troops which attended the person of the praetor or general of the Roman army. These troops were under a special organization, and had special privileges ranking them above the ordinary soldiery. They soon acquired a dangerous power, and raised and deposed emperors at their pleasure. — *Praetorian gate*, that one of the four gates to a Roman camp which was nearest the enemy.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* A soldier of the Praetorian guard. See under the adjective.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* [L. from *precoons*.] 1. The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans. 2. A hall of justice, a palace. 3. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* The office or dignity of a praetor.

Precoons (prē'kōn), *n.* 1. One versed or active in affairs.

He's my attorney and solicitor too; a fine praetorian.

2. A solemn ordinance or decree emanating from the head of a state.

A royal praetorian was passed, introducing the use of African slaves by the Marquis of Granada.

Pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *a.* Pragmatical.

I love to hit them pragmatical young men at their own weapons.

— **Pragmatic sanction**, a term first applied to certain decrees of the Roman emperors, regulating the interests of their subject provinces and towns, then to a system of limitations set to the spiritual power of the pope in continental countries, as, for instance, the French pragmatic sanction of 1302, and that of 1303. Lastly, it became the name for an arrangement or treaty compact made by different potentates of the succession to the sovereignty of certain states, for example, the instrument by which the German emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavored to secure the succession to his female descendants, settling his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa.

Pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *pragmaticus*, or *pragmaticus*, from *pragmata*, business, *prae* to do. See **PRACTICE**.] 1. Skilled in business, versed in affairs. 2. Active, diligent, busy.

The next day I began to be very pragmatical.

3. Pertaining to business or to ordinary affairs, hence, material. 'Low pragmatical earthly views of the gospel.' *Hors.* — 4. Forward to intermeddle, meddling, assuming

alms of business; impudently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.

The fellow grew so pragmatical, that he took on him the management of my whole family.

Pragmatical (prag-mat'ik-al), *a.* In a pragmatic or meddling manner; impudently.

He paid opposite to be being over busy, or imprudently meddling.

Pragmaticness (prag-mat'ik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being pragmatical, or of intermeddling without right or invitation.

Dr. H. Hors.

Pragmatism (prag-mat'izm), *n.* Pragmatism.

Pragmatist (prag-mat'ist), *n.* One who is impudently busy or meddling.

We may say of pragmaticists, that their eyes look all over but inward.

Prairie (prā'ri), *n.* A prairie. See **PRAIRIE**.

Prairie (prā'ri), *n.* [Fr. from *prairie*, a meadow.] The sixth month in the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced May 10th and ended June 10th.

Prairie (prā'ri), *n.* [Fr. from L. *prae*, before, and *rius*, a river.] The name originally given by the early French explorers of America to an extensive tract of land, mostly level, generally destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass, interspersed with a great variety of flowering plants. These prairies are numerous in the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi, and the great lakes.

Prairie-bitters (prā'ri-bīt-ers), *n.* *pl.* A beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers of Western America. It is made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It is considered an excellent medicine.

Prairie-dog (prā'ri-dog), *n.* A small rodent animal, the *Onychomys leucogaster*, allied to the marmot as well as to the squirrel, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. These animals live gregariously in burrows, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog, whence

their popular name. They are about 1 foot in length exclusive of the tail, which is rather short. Their burrows are quite close together, and have a mound of excavated earth near the entrance, on which the little animals are wont to sit and look around them. These communities are termed 'villages.' The prairie-dog is not to be confounded with the prairie-squirrel, to which it is allied.

Also called *Prairie Marmot*.

Prairie-hen (prā'ri-hen), *n.* The popular name of the pinneared grouse (*Totanus capillus*) of the United States. It is about 18 inches long, 17 inches across the outstretched wings, and weighs 3 pounds. The nest of the male is furnished with neck tufts composed of eighteen narrow feathers, the largest of which are 5 inches long and is still more remarkable for two long, pendulous, wrinkled skins, capable of inflation, and when inflated resembling in bulk colour, and surface a middle-sized orange. Over the eye there is an elegant semicircular comb of rich orange, which the bird has the power of raising or relaxing. The prairie-hen is much prized for the table, and rapidly disappears as districts become cultivated and populated.

Prairie-squirrel (prā'ri-shē-rēl), *n.* A name given to the quadrupeds of the genus *Peromyscus* inhabiting the prairies of America; also called *Gopher*. They may be called squirrels living on the ground rather than on trees, and have a considerable resemblance to the prairie-dogs, living like

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to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received, to offer prayer to God.

When these prayers enter into thy chest, and when thou hast about thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which is in secret, will reward thee secretly. *Mat. vi. 6.*

His prayer hath who loveth best
All things both great and small. *Coleridge.*

—I pray, or, by ellipsis, simply pray, for I pray you tell me, is a common mode of introducing a question.

Pray, then, what woe is it?—Fearsome thousand pounds. *Pope.*

SYN. To entreat, supplicate, beg, implore, beseech, petition.

PRAY (prā), v. t. 1. To make earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat; to urge.

We pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. *1 Cor. v. 2.*

2. To address with a prayer for something such as God may grant; to ask with reverence and humility.

Repeat therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee. *Acts viii. 22.*

3. To ask earnestly for; to make entreaty for; to beseech, to petition; as, the plaintiff prays judgment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act must pray a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Archb.*

4. To plead or intercede earnestly for; to effect an end by prayer; generally followed by a preposition or adverb.

Praying souls out of purgatory, by masses said on their behalf, became an ordinary office. *Almon.*

[In most instances this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To pray God, is used for to pray to God; to pray a prohibition is to pray for a prohibition, &c.]—To pray in aid, to call in for help; to call to lend assistance.

But yet, without praying in aid of alchemists, there is a manifest image of this in the ordinary course of nature. *Bacon.*

PRAYER (prā'ér), n. One who prays; a suppliant.

PRAYER (prā'ér or prā'ér), n. (Not directly from the verb pray, but from O Fr. *preiere*, *preiere*, Mod. Fr. *prayer*, a prayer, from L. *precari*, obtained by begging. See PRAY.) 1. The act of asking for a favour, and particularly with earnestness; a petition, suit, supplication; entreaty, as, a prayer to a person for mercy or help.—2. A solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being, a supplication to God, also applied to an address consisting of adoration, confession of sins, intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving, as well as supplication.—3. The words of a supplication, especially, a formula of church service or of worship, public or private.

He made those two excellent prayers which were published after his death. *Fell.*

4. Practice of supplication.

He is famed for address, peace, and prayer. *Shak.*

5. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant; as, the prayer of the petition is that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.—SYN. Petition, orison, supplication, entreaty, suit, request.

PRAYER-BOOK (prā'ér-buk or prā'ér-buk), n. A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.—The prayer-book, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches. See under COMMON.

PRAYERFUL (prā'ér-fəl or prā'ér-fəl), a. 1. Devotional, given to prayer, as, a prayerful frame of mind.—2. Using much prayer.

They seek, retract, reform, and are watchful and prayerful to prevent similar misdeeds in future. *Gay.*

PRAYERFULLY (prā'ér-fəl-lī or prā'ér-fəl-lī), adv. In a prayerful manner, with much prayer.

PRAYERFULNESS (prā'ér-fəl-ness or prā'ér-fəl-ness), n. The state of being prayerful; the use of much prayer.

PRAYERLESS (prā'ér-less or prā'ér-less), a. Not using prayer, habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God, as, a prayerless family.

PRAYERLESSLY (prā'ér-less-lī or prā'ér-less-lī), adv. In a prayerless manner.

PRAYERLESSNESS (prā'ér-less-ness or prā'ér-less-ness), n. The state of being prayerless; total or habitual neglect of prayer.

PRAYER-MEETING (prā'ér-mēt-ing or prā'ér-mēt-ing), n. A meeting for prayer.

PRAYINGLY (prā'ing-lī), adv. In a praying manner, with supplication to God. 'To speak prayingly.' *Milton.*

PRAYING-MACHINE (prā'ing-mā-shīn), n. An apparatus of various forms, used in devotional services in the East. One of the commoner forms consists of a wheel to which a piece of paper with a written prayer is attached. Each revolution of the wheel made by the devotee counts as an utterance of the prayer. In some instances the wheel is kept in the hand of a stream and set in motion by the current, and so goes on praying night and day to the special benefit of the person who has placed it there.

PRAYING-MILL, PRAYING-WHEEL (prā'ing-mil, prā'ing-wēl), n. Same as PRAYING-MACHINE.

PRE- (L. *præ*, before.) A prefix signifying priority in space and time, and hence in rank and degree, as, *prelate*, to go before; *premarital*, ripe before its time; *preminent*, eminent beyond his fellows. In the last sense it may be rendered by *very*; as, *prevalent*, very powerful. The Latin form *præ* is still retained in some words scarcely naturalized, as *prætor*, *præcordial*, &c.

PRÆCUSATION (præ'ak-kū-sh'ā-shon), n. Previous accusation.

PREACH (prēch), v. t. [O E. *preche*, from O Fr. *precher*, *precher*, Mod. Fr. *precher*, from L. *predicare*, to declare in public—*præ*, before, and *dicere*, *dicere*, to proclaim, closely allied to *dicere*, *dicere*, to say, and to *dicere*, to show.] 1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.—2. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; to discourse in the manner of a preacher; as, you need not preach to me.

PREACH (prēch), v. i. 1. To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the house-tops. *Mat. x. 27.*

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge earnestly upon a person or persons.

I have preached righteousness in the great congregation. *Ps. xl. 6.*

Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to preach a sermon.—To preach up, to discourse in favor of.

Can they preach up equality of birth? *Dryden.*

PREACH (prēch), n. A religious discourse.

'A mere preach.' *Hooker.*

PREACHER (prēch'ér), n. 1. One who preaches or discourses publicly on religious subjects.

2. One that inculcates anything with earnestness.

No preacher is listened to but time. *Swift.*

PREACHERSHIP (prēch'ér-shīp), n. The office of a preacher.

Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the preacher-ship of the Rota, was a man of a much higher order. *Macaulay.*

PREACHIFY (prēch'tī-fī), v. t. To deliver a sermon, to give a long-winded moral advice, to deliver an address in the style of a preacher; in contempt.

PREACHING CROSS (prēch'ing kros), n. A

kind of cross formerly erected on a highway or in an open place, at which the

monks and others were wont to preach to the public. See CROSS.

PREACHMAN (prēch'mān), n. A preacher; in contempt. *Howell.*

PREACHMENT (prēch'mēt), n. A discourse or sermon, a discourse affectively solemn; in contempt. 'A preachment upon the text.' *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

PRE-ACQUAINT (prē-ak-kwānt'), v. t. To make acquainted with previously or beforehand.

PRE-ACQUAINTANCE (prē-ak-kwānt'shāns), n. Previous acquaintance or knowledge.

PRE-ADAMITE (prē-ā-dā-mīt'), n. Prior to Adam.

PRE-ADAMITE (prē-ā-dā-mīt'), n. [Fr. *before*, and *Adam*.] 1. One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some writers to have lived before the time of Adam.—2. One who holds that there were persons existing before Adam.

PRE-ADAMITE (prē-ā-dā-mīt'), a. 1. Prior to Adam; as, the *pre-Adamite* inhabitants of the earth.—2. Pertaining to the *Pre-Adamite* theory.

PRE-ADAMITE (prē-ā-dā-mīt'), a. Existing before Adam, *pre-Adamite*.

PRE-ADMINISTRATION (prē-ā-dā-mī-nis-trā-shon), n. Previous administration.

Regnum as it was instituted by Christ after the *pre-administration* of St. John. *Sp. Faustus.*

PRE-ADMONISH (prē-ā-dā-mōn'ish), v. t. To admonish previously.

These things thou *pre-admonished*, but in English the redoubled meaning is of our Father's words.

PRE-ADMONITION (prē-ā-dā-mōn'ish), n. Previous warning or admonition. 'The fatal pre-admonition of oaks bearing strange leaves.' *Swain.*

PRE-AMBLE (prē-ā-mbl'), n. [Fr. *préambule*, from L. *præ*, before, and *ambula*, to go about. See AMBLE.] 1. Something introductory, an introduction, as to a discourse, writing, piece of music, and the like.

No slightest delight to prolong
How low pre-amble all alone. *Tennyson.*

Specifically.—2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

PRE-AMBLE (prē-ā-mbl'), v. t. *præ* & *pp* *pre-ambl'd*, *pp* *pre-ambl'ing*. To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.

PRE-AMBLET (prē-ā-mbl'it'), v. t. To go before; to precede. *Milton.*

PRE-AMBUATORY (prē-ā-mbū-ā-tō-ri), n. Having the character of a preamble; introductory.

These three evangelical counsels are so many *pre-ambulatory* proofs of the last and general resurrection. *Sp. Faustus.*

PRE-AMBULATE (prē-ā-mbū-lāt'), v. t. *præ* & *pp* *pre-ambulated*; *pp* *pre-ambulating*. [L. *præ*, before, and *ambula*, to walk.] To walk or go before.

PRE-AMBULATION (prē-ā-mbū-lā'tō-shon), n. 1. A walking or going before.—2. A *pre-ambulation*. *Chaucer.*

PRE-AMBULATOR (prē-ā-mbū-lā-tō-ri), a. Going before, preceding. *Jay Taylor.*

PRE-ANNOUNCE (prē-ā-nō-ūns'), v. t. *præ* & *pp* *pre-announced*; *pp* *pre-announcing*. To announce before. *Coleridge.*

PRE-ANTENNUMINATE (prē-ā-n'tē-nū-mī-nāt'), n. The fourth syllable from the last.

PRE-APPOINT (prē-ā-pōint'), v. t. To appoint previously.

PRE-APPOINTMENT (prē-ā-pōint'mēt), n. Previous appointment.

PRE-APPREHENSION (prē-ā-p'rē-hēn'shōn), n. An apprehension or opinion formed before examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

PRE-ARET (prē-ā-rēt'), n. Press, crowd. See PRESS.

PRE-ARET (prē-ā-rēt'), v. t. To press forward; to hasten. 'Ran pre-areting forth on foot.' *Mir. for Mag.*

PRE-ASSURANCE (prē-ā-shū-rāns), n. Previous assurance. *Coleridge.*

PRE-AUDIENCE (prē-ā-di-ēns), n. Right of previous audience, precedence or rank at the bar among advocates and barristers; the right of being heard before another. The precedence of the bar is as follows.—(1) The queen's attorney-general. (2) The queen's solicitor-general. (3) The queen's advocate-general. (4) The queen's premier sergeant. (5) The queen's ancient sergeant, or the eldest among the queen's sergeants. (6) The queen's sergeants-at-law. (7) The recorder of London. (8) The recorder of London. (9) The recorder of London. (10) Advocates of the civil law. (11) Barristers.

PRE-BEND (prē-bēnd), n. [Fr. *prebende*, from L. *præbenda*, things to be furnished or supplied, from L. *præbere*, to give, grant,

furnish—*pro*, and *habere*, to have, to hold.] 1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate. Prebends are *simple* or *dignitary*—*simple*, when they are restricted to the revenue only; and *dignitary*, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them.—2. A prebendary.

Deans, and canons or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon*.

Prebendal (pré-bend'al), *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. 'His prebendal house at Windsor.' *Chesterfield*.—*Prebendal stall*, the seat of the prebendary in the church, into which he is inducted by the dean and chapter.

Prebendary (pré-bend-a-ri), *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church. By the act of 1840 all members of a cathedral, except the dean, are now called *Canons*.

I bequeath to the Rev. Mr. Gratian, prebendary of St. Andrew's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift's Last Will*.

Prebendaryship (pré-bend-a-ri-ship), *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

Prebendate (pré-bend-át), *v. t.* To make a prebendary of. 'He was prebendated at Paris.' *Grafton*.

Prebendship (pré-bend-ship), *n.* A prebendaryship. *Foote*.

Prebent (pré-bent), *n.* [*L. prebentis, prebentis*, *ppr. of prebent*, to pray.] One who prays. *Coleridge*.

Prebentious (pré-ká-ri-us), *a.* [*L. prebentius*, from *prebent*, to pray or entreat; primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another. See PRAYER, *n.* and PRAY, *v. t.*] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another.

This little happiness is so very prebentious, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison*.

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events. Consider by how prebentious a tenure he holds these advantages. *Daniel Rogers*.—3. Unsettled; doubtful. 'That the fabric of the body is out of the course of atoms is a mere prebentious opinion.' *Dr. H. More*.—*SYN.* Uncertain, unsettled, unsteady, doubtful, dubious, equivocal.

Prebentiously (pré-ká-ri-us-ly), *adv.* In a prebentious manner; at the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he subsists prebentiously.

Prebentiousness (pré-ká-ri-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being prebentious; uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others or unknown events; as, the prebentiousness of life or health.

Prebentium (pré-ká-ri-um), *n.* [*L.*] In *Roman* and *Scots law*, a loan of a thing revocable at the discretion of the lender.

Prebentive (pré-ká-shon), *n.* [*L. prebentio, a prayer*.] The act of praying; supplication; entreaty. *Cotton*.

Prebentive, Prebentory (pré-ka-tiv, pré-ka-tó-ri), *a.* [*L. prebent*, to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching. 'Imperative to inferiors, or prebentive to superiors.' *Harris*. 'Prebentory sacrifices.' *Shuckford*.—*Prebentory words*, in *law*, expressions in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done.

Prebentious (pré-ka-shon), *n.* [*L. prebentio*, from *prebentus*—*pro*, before, and *caveo*, caution, to take care.] 1. Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good.—2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; as, to take prebentious against accidents.

Prebentious (pré-ka-shon), *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief or securing good.

By the disgrace, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin he may be prebentious. *Locke*.

Prebentious (pré-ka-shon-al), *a.* Preventive of mischief; precautionary. *W. Montague*. [Rare.]

Prebentiousness (pré-ka-shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Containing previous caution; as, precautionary advice or admonition.—2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as, precautionary measures.

Prebentious (pré-ka-shus), *a.* Relating to or using precaution; precautionary. [Rare.]

Prebentiously (pré-ka-shus-ly), *adv.* With precaution.

Precedaneous (pré-sé-dá-né-us), *a.* [From

precede.] Going before in time; preceding; antecedent; anterior.

History records several strange events in nature *precedaneous* to the assassination of Henry the Fourth of France. *Dr. Spencer*.

Precede (pré-séd), *v. t.* *pret. & pp. preceded*; *ppr. preceding*. [*L. precedo*—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, to move.] 1. To go before in the order of time; to occur before; as, the lightning's flash always *precedes* the thunder peal. 'Harm *precedes* not sin.' *Milton*.—2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

Rome . . . ought to *precede* Carthage. *Barrow*.
3. To cause something to go before; to preface.

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent*.

Precedence (pré-séd-ens), *n.* 1. The act or state of going before; priority in time; as, the *precedence* of one event to another.—2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place in public processions, in seats, or in the civilities of life; order or adjustment of place according to rank; as, one dignitary has *precedence* over another. In Britain the order of *precedence* depends partly on statutes and letters patent, and partly on ancient usage and established custom. Questions of *precedence* depending on usage are settled by the officers of the Herald's College. In Scotland the Lyon Court has the direct jurisdiction in all questions of *precedence*.—3. That which goes before; something past. [Rare.]

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been said. *Shak.*

4. The foremost place in a ceremony, or a superior place to another. 'Yet if another could *precedence* claim.' *Dryden*.

Precedence. None sure will claim in hell. *Milton*.

5. Superiority; superior importance or influence.—*Patent of precedence*, a grant from the crown to such barristers as it thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and precedence as are assigned in their respective patents.—*SYN.* Antecedence, priority, pre-eminence, preference, superiority. **Precedency** (pré-séd-én-si), *n.* Precedence; act or state of going before; priority; superiority.

Being distracted with different desires the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action. *Locke*.

Precedent (pré-séd-ent), *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as, *precedent* services; a *precedent* fault of the will.

A slave that is not twentieth part the tithe Of your *precedent* lord. *Shak.*

—A *precedent condition*, in *law*, a condition which must happen or be performed before an estate or some right can vest.

Precedent (pré-séd-ent), *n.* 1. Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example or rule to be followed in a subsequent act of the like kind; anything which has been done before of a like kind. Specifically, in *law*, (a) a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases. (b) A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

Our laws and customs have never been lost in general and irreparable ruin. With us the *precedents* of the middle ages are still valid *precedents*, and are still cited, on the gravest occasions, by the most eminent statesmen. *Macaulay*.

The lawless science of our law, That codeless myriad of *precedents*, That wilderness of single instances. *Tennyson*.

2. A preceding circumstance or condition; an indication; a prognostic; a sign; a token. With this she seizeth on his sweating palm, The *precedent* of pith and livelihood. *Shak.*

3. The original copy of a writing; a first draught. *Shak.*

Precedented (pré-séd-ent-ed), *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

Precedential (pré-séd-én-shal), *a.* Of the nature of a precedent; suitable as an example for imitation. 'All their actions in that time are not *precedential* to warrant posterity. *Fuller*.

Precedently (pré-séd-én-shal), *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Preced (pré-séd), *v. i.* To excel.

This princely graft as far *precedes* her which he hath lighted upon, as a damask rose doth the cowslip. *Hemell*.

Precedence, † **Precedency** (pré-sél-ens, pré-sél-én-si), *n.* Excellence.

Precedent (pré-séd-ent), *a.* Excellent; surpassing. 'Precedent knowledge of the truth.' *Holland*.

Precentor (pré-sen-tér), *n.* [*Fr. précenteur*; *L. L. precentor*—*pro*, before, and *centor*, a singer, from *canto*, *cantum*, to sing. See CHANT.] 1. The leader of the choir in a cathedral. Called also the *Chanter* or *Master of the Choir*. He formerly ranked generally next to the dean; but in modern cathedral foundations he is usually a minor canon.—2. In the Presbyterian Church, the person whose duty it is to lead the psalmody of the congregation.

Precentorship (pré-sen-tér-ship), *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

Precept (pré-sept), *n.* [*Fr. précepte*, *L. præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to take beforehand, to teach, to instruct, to command—*pro*, before, and *capio*, to take.] 1. A commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; frequently, a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; a maxim.

For *precept* must be upon *precept*, *precept* upon *precept*; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little. *Is. xlviii. 10.*

'Tis sufficient that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden*.

2. In *law*, (a) a command or mandate in writing sent by a justice of the peace, &c., for bringing a person, record, or other matter before him. (b) The direction formerly issued by a sheriff to the returning officers of cities and boroughs for the election of members to serve in parliament. (c) The direction by the judges for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors. (d) The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for making out the jury list.—*Precept of clare constat*, in *Scots law*, a deed by which a superior acknowledged the title of the heir of a deceased vassal to succeed to the lands.—*Precept of sasine*, the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. See SASINE.—*SYN.* Commandment, injunction, mandate, order, law, rule, direction, instruction, doctrine, principle, maxim.

Precept (pré-sept), *v. t.* To direct; to instruct or order by rules. *Bacon*.

Preceptual (pré-sep-shal), *a.* Consisting of precepts; instructive.

Men Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief Which they themselves not feel; but, tasting it, Their counsel turns to passion, which before Would give *preceptual* medicine to rage. *Shak.*

Preceptive (pré-sep-shon), *n.* A precept. *By Hall*.

Preceptive (pré-sep-tiv), *a.* [*L. præceptivus*.] Giving or containing precepts, injunctions, or commands for the regulation of conduct; admonitive; instructive. 'The *preceptive*, the prophetic, and all other parts of Sacred Writ.' *Dr. H. More*.

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us not to do anything but upon due consideration. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Preceptor (pré-sep-tér), *n.* [*L. præceptor*. See PRECEPT.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a tutor.—2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former *preceptor* had bestowed upon their order. *Sir W. Scott*.

Preceptorial (pré-sep-tér-ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

Preceptory (pré-sep-tó-ri), *a.* Giving precepts.

Preceptory (pré-sep-tó-ri), *n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given. Preceptories were establishments of the Knights Templars, the superiors of which were called knights preceptor. All the preceptories of a province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom held rank above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

The establishments of the Knights Templars were called *preceptories*, and the title of those who presided in the order was *preceptor*, as the principal knights of Saint John were termed commanders and their houses commanderies. But these terms were sometimes, it would seem, used indiscriminately. *Sir W. Scott*.

Preceptress (pré-sep-tres), *n.* A female teacher or preceptor.

Precession (pré-se-shon), *n.* [*Fr. précession*, from the *L. præcedo*, *præcessum*, to go before, to precede.] The act of going before, or forward.—*Precession of the equinoxes*, in *astron.* a slow retrograde motion of the

equinoctial points, viz., from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs. The equinoctial points do not retain the same position in the heavens, but have a slow retrograde motion at the rate of about 50" in a year, or about a degree in 71 642 years, the equator moving on the ecliptic while the ecliptic remains nearly coincident with the same fixed stars. This phenomenon is caused by the combined action of the sun and moon on the mass of matter accumulated about the earth's equator, and is called the precession of the equinoxes, because it makes the equinoxes succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the longitudes and right ascensions of the heavenly bodies are continually increasing, and owing to the motion of the equator, which occasions that precession, their declinations also are altered. The precession of the equinoxes was discovered by Hipparchus a century and a half before the Christian era, though it is alleged that the astronomers of India had discovered it long before. At that time the point of the autumnal equinox was about 6° to the eastward of the star called Spica Virginia. In 1750, that is, about 1900 years after, this point was observed to be about 28° 21' westward of that star. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,745 years.

Precessor (pre-se'sér), *n.* [L. *pre*, before, and *cedo*, to depart.] A predecessor. *Fuller*.
Preclinet (pre-cling't), *n.* [L. *præcingo*, *præcingum*, to encompass—*præ*, before, and *cingo*, to surround or gird.] 1. The boundary or exterior line encompassing a place; a bound; a limit; a border; some portion of a space within a boundary. 'Without the precincts of paradise.' *Chauville*. 'Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day.' *Gray*. 2. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

They might safely be tyrants within the precinct of the court, but it was necessary for them to watch with constant anxiety the temper of the country. *Macaulay*.

Preciousness (pre-shi-or'i-ti), *n.* 1. Value; preciousness.—2. Anything of high price or value. *Dr. H. More*.

Precious (pre'shus), *a.* [Fr. *précieux*, L. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price. See PRAISE.] 1. Of great price; costly.

A gift is as a precious stone in the eyes of him that hath it. *Prov. xvii. 8.*

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable; much esteemed.

Madam, he swore that he did hold me dear as precious eyesight. *Shak.*

Love's too precious to be lost. *Tennyson*.

3. Worthless; rascally: used in irony.
More of the same kind, concerning these precious saints among the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle. *Locke*.

4. Considerable; large; great. [Colloq.]
A chap as you knows a precious sight too well. *Dickens*.

It's hard enough to see one's way, a precious sight harder than I thought last night. *T. Hughes*.

5.† Fastidious; overnice. *Chaucer*.—*Precious metals*, gold and silver: so called on account of their value.—*Precious stones*, jewels, gems.

Precious (pre'shus), *adv.* Very. 'If he don't come precious soon.' *Dickens*. 'Precious hard luck.' *Lever*. [Colloq.]

Preciously (pre'shus-ly), *adv.* 1. In a precious manner; valuable; to a great price.—2. Very much; very far. [Colloq.]

Preciousness (pre'shus-ness), *n.* The quality of being precious; valuable; great value; high price.

Its preciousness equalled the price of pearls. *Sp. Wilkins*.

Precipe (pre'si-pé), *n.* Same as *Præcipe*.

Præcipe (pre'si-pla), *n.* [Fr. *précipice*, from L. *præcipitum*, a falling headlong, a precipice or steep place, from *præceps*, headlong—*præ*, forward, and *ceps*, from *caput*, head.] 1. A sudden or headlong fall. 'Whose precipice they suspected.' *Fuller*.—2. A headlong declivity; a very steep place; a bank or cliff extremely steep, or quite perpendicular or overhanging. 'Where wealth like fruit on precipices grew.' *Dryden*. 'Went alighting down horrible precipices.' *Tennyson*.

You take a precipice for no leap of danger, And woo your own destruction. *Shak.*

3. The brink of a precipice. 'To walk upon a precipice, . . . to be always upon the very border of destruction.' *South*.

Precipient (pre-sip'i-ent), *a.* [L. *præcipiens*. See PRECEPT.] Commanding; directing.

Precipitability (pre-sip'i-ta-bl'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being precipitable.

Precipitable (pre-sip'i-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

Precipitance, Precipitancy (pre-sip'i-tans, pre-sip'i-tan-si), *n.* [From *precipitant*.] The quality of being precipitant; headlong hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose. 'Hurried on by the precipitance of youth.' *Swift*. 'Rashness and precipitance of judgment.' *Watts*.

Thither they haste with glad precipitancy. *Milton*.

SYN. Hastiness, hurry, rashness, temerity.
Precipitant (pre-sip'i-tant), *a.* [L. *præcipitans*, *præcipitantis*, prp. of *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity. 'His flight precipitant.' *Milton*.—2. Precipitate; hasty; urged with violent haste; rashly hurried or hasty.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold, Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope*.
The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that precipitant rebellion. *Edison Basilike*.

Precipitant (pre-sip'i-tant), *n.* In chem. a substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

Precipitantly (pre-sip'i-tant-ly), *adv.* In a precipitant or precipitate manner; with great haste; with rash unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry. *Milton*.

Precipitantes (pre-sip'i-tant-nes), *n.* Quality of being precipitant.

Precipitate (pre-sip'i-tât), *v. t. pret. & pp. precipitated*, *ppr. precipitating*. [L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.] 1. To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height; as, he precipitated himself from a rock.

They were wont, upon a superstition, to precipitate a man from some high cliff into the sea. *Sp. Wilkins*.

2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten; as, to precipitate a fight.

Her royal benefactor she recalls, Back to his sight precipitates her steps. *Glover*.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey*.

3. To hurry blindly or rashly; to hasten or urge on too quickly.

If they be daring, it may precipitate their designs and prove dangerous. *Bacon*.

4. To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

The light vapour of the preceding evening had been precipitated by the cold. *Irvine*.

Precipitate (pre-sip'i-tât), *v. i.* 1.† To fall headlong.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air, So many fathoms down precipitating, Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Shak.*

2.† To make great haste; to hurry. *Bacon*.
3. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or any substance in solution.

Precipitate (pre-sip'i-tât), *a.* 1. Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; headlong.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior*.

2. Overhasty; rashly hasty; as, the king was too precipitate in declaring war.—

3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; hurried; headlong; as, a precipitate measure. 'Blinded by the rapidity of our too precipitate course.' *Landon*.

4. Rapidly running its course; short and violent. 'The most precipitate case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days.' *Arbutnot*.

Precipitate (pre-sip'i-tât), *n.* In chem. any matter or substance, which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound. The term is generally applied when the separation takes place in a flocculent or pulverulent form, in opposition to crystallization, which implies a like separation in an angular form. But chemists call a mass of crystals a precipitate when they subside so suddenly that their proper crystalline shape cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. Substances which fall or settle down, as earthy matter in water, are called *sediments*, the operating cause being mechanical and not chemical.—*Precipitate per se*,

red precipitate, red oxide or peroxide of mercury.—*Sweet precipitate*, chloride of mercury or calomel.—*White precipitate*, ammoniated subchloride of mercury.

Precipitately (pre-sip'i-tât-ly), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily. 'Those who vent praise or censure too precipitately.' *Swift*.

Precipitation (pre-sip'i-tâ'shon), *n.* [L. *præcipitatio*.] 1. The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated. 'In peril of precipitation from off the rock.' *Shak.* 2. A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. 'The hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water.' *Woodward*.—3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement.

The precipitation of inexperience is often restrained by shame. *Jahnsen*.

4. In chem. the process of decomposition by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom.

Precipitator (pre-sip'i-tâ-tér), *n.* One who precipitates or urges on with vehemence or rashness. 'The hasteners and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom.' *Hammond*.

Precipitous (pre-sip'i-tus), *a.* Precipitous. 'To keep them from any such precipitous and impetuous rupture.' *Reliquia Wottoniana*.

Precipitously (pre-sip'i-tus-ly), *adv.* Precipitously. 'Headlong and precipitously will on.' *Dr. H. More*.

Precipitous (pre-sip'i-tus), *a.* [L. *præceps*, *precipitis*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.] 1. Very steep; as, a precipitous cliff or mountain. 'Hills as steep as they could be without being precipitous.' *Sir W. Scott*.—2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending; as, a precipitous fall.—3.† Hasty; rash; sudden; precipitate. 'Advice unsafe, precipitous, and bold.' *Dryden*.

Precipitously (pre-sip'i-tus-ly), *adv.* In a precipitous manner; with steep descent; in violent haste.

Precipitousness (pre-sip'i-tus-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being precipitous; as, (a) steepness of descent. (b) Rash haste. *Hammond*.

Precis (prä-sé), *n.* [Fr. *précis*, precise, also an abstract.] A concise or abridged statement or view; a summary; an abstract; also, the practice of drawing up such. 'Containing in the moderate compass of two folio pages the *precis* of a supplementary quarto manuscript.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Precise (prä-sis), *a.* [L. *præcisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, to cut; lit. cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.] 1. Sharply or exactly limited or defined; exact; definite; not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal; as, precise rules of morality; precise directions for life and conduct. 'For the law in this point is not precise.' *Bacon*.

For the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton*.

2. Exact in conduct; strict; hence, also over-strictly adhering to rule; formal; excessively nice or exact; punctilious in conduct or ceremony.

He was ever precise in promise-keeping. *Shak.*

The gallantry of the wits in King Charles the Second's reign, upon everything which they called precise, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Addison*.

SYN. Exact, definite, accurate, correct, nice, scrupulous, punctilious, particular, formal, finical.

Precisely (prä-sis-ly), *adv.* 1. In a precise manner; exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a rule. 'Some craven scruple of thinking too precisely on the event.' *Shak.*

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Wotton*.

2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behaviour or ceremony.

Preciseness (prä-sis-ness), *n.* 1. Exactness; rigid nicety; as, the preciseness of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave in handling them, not to sever them with too much preciseness. *Bacon*.

2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality; stiffness; a scrupulous conformity to custom or fashion; as, preciseness of dress.

Precisian (prä-si-zhan), *n.* An over-precise

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pín; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

person; one who is rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules.

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian*. *Watts*.

The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated *precisian*. *Macaulay*.

Precisian (pré-si'zhan), *a.* Precise; rigidly exact in enforcing the observance of laws or rules.

We are told that he was regarded as a victim and a martyr—the victim of his own brilliant qualities and genial vices, a martyr to the political strategy of a *precisian* government. *Saturday Rev.*

Precisianism (pré-si'zhan-izm), *n.* The quality of being a *precisian*; the act or conduct of a *precisian*; excessive exactness.

That they should, in this one particular, outstrip all *precisianism* with their scruples and cases. *Milton*.

Precisianist (pré-si'zhan-ist), *n.* One very precise; a *precisian*.

Precision (pré-si'zhan), *n.* The state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. 'Giving force and *precision* to our expressions.' *Whately*.

Veteran soldiers, whose whole life is a preparation for the day of battle, whose nerves have been braced by long familiarity with danger, and whose movements have all the *precision* of clockwork. *Macaulay*.

Precisive (pré-si'siv), *a.* Producing precision or accuracy; exactly limiting by cutting off what is not relative to the purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart which cannot really exist apart, as when we consider mode without considering its substance or subject. *Watts*.

Precislar (pré-k'lár), *a.* [*L. præclarus*, bright, shining.] Illustrious; supereminent. 'That pulsant prince *precislar*.' *Sir D. Lyndsay*.

Preclude (pré-klüd'), *v. t.* [*L. præcludo*—*præ*, before, and *cludo*, *claudio*, to shut.] 1. To shut up; to hinder; to stop; to impede.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *Dr. B. Darwin*.

2. To hinder, shut out, or render inoperative by anticipative action; to render ineffectual; to obviate.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries. *Bentley*.

Preclusion (pré-klüd'zhon), *n.* The act of precluding or the state of being precluded; a shutting off.

Preclusive (pré-klüd'siv), *a.* Shutting out or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.

Every act of France bespoke an intention *preclusive* of accommodation. *Burke*.

Preclusively (pré-klüd'siv-ly), *adv.* In a preclusive manner; with hindrance by anticipation.

Precoce (pré-kô's), *a.* Precocious. 'Precocious youths.' *Keats*.

Precocious (pré-kô'shus), *a.* [*Fr. précoce*; *L. præcox*, *præcox*, ripe early, prematurely ripe, precocious—*præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook, to ripen, to mature. See *COOK*.] 1. Ripe before the proper or natural time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. Ripe in understanding at an early period; developed or matured early in life; as, a *precocious* youth; *precocious* faculties or talents.

Precociously (pré-kô'shus-ly), *adv.* In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness or forwardness.

Precociousness, **Precocity** (pré-kô'shus-ness, pré-kô'si-ty), *n.* The state or quality of being precocious; rapid growth and ripeness before the usual time; prematurity; early development of the mental powers. 'A *precocity* of spirit and valour in him.' *Howell*.

I cannot learn that he (Patrick Henry) gave, in his youth, any evidence of that *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. *Wirt*.

Precotanean (pré-kô's-tá-né-an), *n.* [*L. præ, before, con, with, and ætas, age*.] One contemporary with but yet older than another. 'Petarch the *precotanean* of our Chaucer.' *Fuller*. [Rare.]

Precoitate (pré-ko'i-tát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *precoitating*. [*L. præcogito*—*præ*, before, and *cogito*, to think.] To consider or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

Precoitation (pré-ko'i-tá'shon), *n.* Previous thought or consideration.

Precoognition (pré-ko-gni'shon), *n.* [*L. præ, before, and cognitio, knowledge*.] 1. Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination. *Fotherby*.—2. In *Scots* law, a preliminary examination of a witness or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especi-

ally, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

Precognose (pré-kog-noe), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *precognosed*; ppr. *precognosing*. In *Scots* law, to take the recognition of; as, to *precognose* witnesses. See *PRECOGNITION*.

Precollection (pré-kol'lek-shon), *n.* A collection previously made.

Precompose (pré-kom-pôz'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *precomposed*; ppr. *precomposing*. To compose beforehand.

He did not *precompose* his cursory sermons. *Johnson*.

Preconceive (pré-kon-sét'), *n.* An opinion or notion previously formed. 'Their misfashioned *preconceive*.' *Hooker*.

Preconceive (pré-kon-sév'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *preconceived*; ppr. *preconceiving*. To conceive previously; to form a conception or opinion of beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye has *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon*.

Preconception (pré-kon-sep'shon), *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hobbes*.

Preconcert (pré-kon-sért'), *v. t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement. *Quart. Rev.*

Preconcert (pré-kon'sért'), *n.* A previous agreement; something concerted beforehand.

Preconcertedly (pré-kon-sért'ed-ly), *adv.* In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert.

Preconcertedness (pré-kon-sért'ed-ness), *n.* State of being preconcerted. 'The *preconcertedness* of Bolingbroke's scheme.' *Cole-ridge*. [Rare.]

Preconcertion (pré-kon-sér'shon), *n.* Act of concerting beforehand. *Dwight*.

Precondemn (pré-kon-dem'), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand. *Prynne*.

Precondemnation (pré-kon-dem-ná'shon), *n.* The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned, beforehand.

Precondition (pré-kon-di'shon), *n.* A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary.

Preconform (pré-kon-form'), *v. t.* and *i.* To conform by way of anticipation. *De Quincy*.

Preconformity (pré-kon-form'i-ty), *n.* Antecedent conformity. *Colebridge*.

Preconizate (pré-kon-iz-át), *v. t.* [From *L. præco, præcois*, a public crier.] 1. To proclaim; to publish.—2. To summon; to call. *Burnet*.

Preconization (pré-kon-iz-á'shon), *n.* A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. 'A solemn *preconization*.' *Bp. Hall*.

Preconquer (pré-kon-kér'), *v. t.* To conquer beforehand.

This kingdom . . . they had *preconquered* in their hopes. *Fuller*.

Preconsent (pré-kon-sent'), *n.* A previous consent. *Southery*.

Preconsign (pré-kon-sin'), *v. t.* To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

Preconsolidated (pré-kon-sol'id-át-ed), *a.* Consolidated beforehand.

Preconstitute (pré-kon-sti-tút), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *preconstituted*; ppr. *preconstituting*. To constitute or establish beforehand.

Precontract (pré-kon-trákt'), *n.* A contract previous to another.

They maintained that their country was under a *precontract* to the Most High, and could never, while the world lasted, enter into any engagement inconsistent with that *precontract*. *Macaulay*.

Precontract (pré-kon-trákt'), *v. t.* and *i.* To contract or stipulate previously.

Precontrive (pré-kon-trív'), *v. t.* and *i.* To contrive or plan beforehand. *Warburton*.

Precordial (pré-kor'di-al), *a.* Same as *Precordial*.

Precurrer (pré-kér'ér), *n.* Same as *Precurser*. 'Thou shrieking harbinger, foul *precurrer* of the fiend.' *Shak*.

Precurser (pré-kér's), *n.* [*L. præ, before, and currus, a running*.] A forerunning. *Shak*.

Precurative (pré-kér'siv), *a.* Preceding and leading to; introductory; precursory. *Is. Taylor*.

Precursor (pré-kér'sér), *n.* [*L. præcursor—præ, before, and cursor, a runner, from curro, currum, to run*.] A forerunner; a harbinger; he who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach. 'Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* of the dreadful thunder-claps.' *Shak*.

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster*.

SYN. Forerunner, harbinger, messenger, predecessor, omen, sign.

Precursory (pré-kér'so-ri), *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; forerunning; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever. 'Many *precursory* lights of knowledge.' *Sir E. Sandys*.

Precursory (pré-kér'so-ri), *n.* An introduction. 'A necessary *precursory* to depths of knowledge.' *Hammond*.

Predacean (pré-dá'shan), *n.* A carnivorous animal. *Kirby*.

Predaceous (pré-dá'shus), *a.* [*L. præda-cæus, from præda, prey, spoil*.] Living by prey. 'The *predaceous* weasel.' *Owen*.

Predal (pré-dál), *a.* [*L. præda, prey*.] Practising plunder; plundering. 'The *predal* raven.' *Samuel Boyes*. [Rare.]

Predate (pré-dát'), *v. t.* To date by anticipation; to antedate; as, to *predate* a deed or letter.

Predation (pré-dá'shon), *n.* [*L. prædatio, a plundering*.] The act of pillaging or plundering. *Hall*.

Predatory (pré-dá-to-ri), *a.* [*L. prædatorius, from præda, prey*.] 1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; as, a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party. 'A *predatory* war commenced.' *Macaulay*.—2. Hungry; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon*.

Preddecay (pré-dé-ká'), *n.* Premature decay. *Sir T. Browne*.

Predcease (pré-dé-sér'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *predceased*; ppr. *predceasing*. To die before.

If children *predcease* progenitors we are their offspring. *Shak*.

Predcease (pré-dé-sér'), *n.* The decease of one before another.

Predcessive (pré-dé-sér'siv), *a.* Going before; preceding. 'Our *predcessive* students.' *Manning*.

Predecessor (pré-dé-sér'sér), *n.* [*L. prædecessor—præ, before, and decessor, one who retires from a government, from decesso, decessum, to go away, to depart—de, from, and cedo, to go. See CEDE*.] 1. One who precedes or goes before another in some position; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like; one whom another follows or comes after.

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden*.

2. An ancestor. *Shak*.

Predeclare (pré-dé-klár'), *a.* To declare beforehand. 'Their indefeasible power of *predeclaring* the eternal destiny of every living layman.' *Milman*.

Predefine (pré-dé-fín'), *v. t.* To define or limit beforehand; to set a limit to previously. *Bp. Hall*.

Predebilitation (pré-dé-ilib-á-rá'shon), *n.* Debilitation beforehand. *Rogee*.

Predefinition (pré-dé-lin-á-rá'shon), *n.* Previous delineation.

Predesign (pré-dé-sin' or pré-dé-zin'), *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine. *Barrow*.

Predestinate (pré-dé-sig'nát), *a.* In *logic*, a term applied by Sir W. Hamilton to propositions having their logical quantity expressed by one of the signs of quantity, *all, none, &c.*, and contrasted with *preindesignate*, having no sign expressive of quantity. The more common terms are *definite* and *indefinite*.

Predestination (pré-des'ig-ná'shon), *n.* In *logic*, a sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

He thinks that, in universal negation, the logicians employ the *predestination* 'all.' *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Predestinatory (pré-des'ig-na-to-ri), *a.* In *logic*, marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

Here the *predestinatory* words for universally affirmative and universally negative quantity are not the same. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Predestinarian (pré-des'ti-ná-ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to predestination.

Those who did not hold the *predestinarian* theory were branded with reproach by the names of free-willers and Pelagians. *Hallam*.

Predestinarian (pré-des'ti-né-ri-an), *n.* (See **PREDESTINATION**.) One who believes in the doctrine of predestination. *Dr. H. More.*
Predestinarianism (pré-des'ti-né-ri-an-izm), *n.* The system or doctrine of the predestinarians. *Millman.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Predestinate**, *foreordained.*

Some gentlemen or other shall impeach a predestinate or foreordained fact.

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Predestinate**, *ppr. predestinating* [*L. predestinare, predestinandum* *grm.* before, and destiny, to fix, to determine. See **DESTINY**.] To predestinate or foreordain, to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

may be predestinated or affirmed of another; specifically, in logic, a term which can be affirmatively predestinated of several others. The predestinations are commonly said to be five genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Predestination (pré-dik'si-né), *n.* [*L. predestinationem*, from *L. predestinare*, to affirm. See **PREDESTINATE**.] 1. In logic, a notion or order of all the predication or attributions contained under any genus. The school philosophers distribute all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes, which the Greeks call categories and the Latins predestinationes. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. It is evident that all these may be arranged under two grand heads: substance and attributes. 2. Class or kind described by any definite marks: hence, condition, particular situation or state, especially, a dangerous or trying condition or state.

The offender's life lies in the mercy Of the duke only 'gainst all other voices In which predestination, I say, them standeth. *Shak.*

Predestinational (pré-dik'si-né-shi-ál), *a.* Pertaining to a predestination. *Hall.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*. See **PREDESTINATE**.] 1. One that affirms anything. 2. A preaching (war, a Dominion).

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Predestinating** or **affirming** — 2. **Preaching.**

In spite of every opposition from the predestinate laws and university of Cologne, the last named school books were expurgated. *See N. H. Hamilton.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Predestinate**, *ppr. predestinating* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*, to affirm, to declare — *grm.* before, and destiny, to fix, to determine. See **DESTINY**.] 1. To affirm one thing of another, as, to predestinate whiteness of snow. 2. To found, as a proposition, argument, &c., on some basis or data, as, to predestinate an argument on certain principles. *J. Quincy Adams* (American).

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* To affirm something of another thing, to make an affirmation. *See N. H. Hamilton.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* In logic, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, 'paper is white,' 'ink is not white,' 'whiteness is the predicate affirmed of paper and denied of ink.' — 2. In grammar, the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Predestinated.**

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* 1. The act of predetermining or affirming one thing of another, affirmation, assertion.

The most generally received notion of predestination is that it consists in referring something to a class, or either in placing an individual under a class, or placing one class under another class. *See J. S. Mill.*

2. The act of delivering sermons, preaching. 'His powers of predestination.' *See W. Scott.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Predestinating** or **affirming**, expressing affirmation or predication as a predication term.

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Affirmative** positive. *See Hall.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio* *grm.* before, and destiny, to fix, to determine. See **DESTINY**.] To foretell to prophesy, to tell beforehand.

We saw all these things done by and accomplished in him [Christ], which were long ago predicted to us by the prophets. *Cathartes.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* To foretell, prophesy, prognosticate, promise, forebode, forewarn, bode.

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* A prediction. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinatio*.] The act of predetermining, a foretelling, a prophecy.

How can both thy predestination, and that blest, measured this transient world, the race of time, Till time should end. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* A prophecy, prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying, vaticination.

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **Foretelling**, prophetic. 'With better skills predestinate of my woes.' *Shak.*

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* **By way** of prediction.

Predestinate (pré-des'ti-né), *v. t.* A foreteller, one who prophesies. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* Too hasty decision.

Predestination On the body with credulity. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinatio* *L. grm.* before, and destiny, a

choice, from *diligere*, to love.] A previous liking, a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

It is almost impossible not to find a predestination for that which will be our particular bias and disposition. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* To discover previously or beforehand. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* A discovery made previously. *Dana.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* The state of being predestinated, predestination.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* That which predestinates.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* The same as **Predestination**. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*.] 1. To incline beforehand, to give a previous disposition or tendency to, as, to predestinate the mind or temper to friendship. *South.* 2. To fix or adapt previously, as, to predestinate the body to disease.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*.] 3. To incline or dispose beforehand, making habits or concepts.

A predestination could any be defined to be anything other than that which has been said to be a predestination? It is a predestination to the making of the particular choice. *See J. H. More.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* 1. The state of being previously disposed towards something previous inclination or tendency; previous act or bent, as, to have a predestination towards melancholy. 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose, as, the predestination of the body to disease, the predestination of the seasons to generate disease. *Shak.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*.] 3. To incline or dispose beforehand, making habits or concepts.

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PREDESTINATION

The Olympic gods were cruel, jealous, capricious, and cruel, but he and above the Olympic gods by his silent, bending, overlying fate, of which victim and tyrant were alike the instruments, and which before all was over would reach the geography of justice. This secret force has all the very force of an spiritual nature, and it is called fate or it is called predestination according to it is regarded philosophically as a necessary condition of the universe, or as the decree of a self-existent being. *See J. A. Smith.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* **De-**termining beforehand, **surrounding**. *Coleridge.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* 1. One that predestinates or foreordains. 2. One that holds to predestination; a predestinarian.

Let all predestination be produced, Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Coleridge.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*.] To decree beforehand to foreordain. And bid predestinate empire rise and fall. *Prior.* 'The hidden overruling presence of inexorable moral powers working out in the predestinated doom of mortals.' *Dr. Caird.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* **Predestination**, **Chastity**.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* That may be predestinated. *Coleridge.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* **De-**termined beforehand, as, the predestinate counsel of God.

We cannot brush through the bounds of God's providence and predestinate purpose, in the guidance of events. *See Richardson.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* **Previous** determination, purpose formed beforehand. 'The predestination of God's own will. *Hammond.*

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*.] To determine beforehand, to settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have predestinated them. *See M. Hall.*

2. To doom by previous decree.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* To make a determination beforehand.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*.] 1. Comprising of land or farms, real, landed.

By the civil law these predestinate estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes. *Shak.*

2. Attached to land or farms, as, predestinate slaves. 3. Growing or issuing from land, as, predestinate vines in contradiction to those arising from animals — **Predestinate** vines, in *Scots* law, real servitudes affecting herbage.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* The quality of being predestinate, or capable of being affirmed of something or attributed to something.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* [*L. predestinare, predestinatio*.] Capable of being affirmed of something, that may be attributed to something, as, animal is predestinate of man, intelligence is not predestinate of plants, whiteness is not predestinate of time.

Predestination (pré-des'ti-né-shi-ál), *n.* Anything that

Pre-eminence (pré-em'ín-ens), *n.* The state or quality of being pre-eminent, superior or surpassing eminence, superiority, especially superiority in excellence, distinction in something commendable, as, *pre-eminence in honour or virtue*, *pre-eminence in eloquence*, in legal attainments, or in medical skill. 'That in all things he might have the pre-eminence.' Col. 1:18. 'The pre-eminence of Christianity to any other religious scheme.' Addison.

I do love you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large affections
That troop with majesty. *Shak.*

Patish pre-eminence! Yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too. *Pope.*

Pre-eminent (pré-em'ín-ent), *a.* Eminent above others, surpassing or superior to others, distinguished, generally for something commendable or honourable, though it may also be used of superiority in evil. 'Is goodness and in power pre-eminent.' Milton.

He ventured, he said, that it should be opposed by Macintosh, who had been so pre-eminent a part in the Revolution. *Massachusetts.*

Pre-eminently (pré-em'ín-ent-ly), *adv.* In a pre-eminent manner or degree, with superiority or distinction above others, as, *pre-eminently wise or good.*

The southern country is pre-eminently magnificent. *Massachusetts.*

Pre-emptory (pré-em'p-tōr-ē), *a.* To employ previously or before others.

That like child,
When I employ'd, was pre-emptory'd by him. *Shak.*

Pre-empt (pré-em'p), *v. t. & i.* To take up land with a right of pre-emption under the laws of the United States. *United States.*

Pre-emption (pré-em'p-shun), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, from *emere*, to buy.] The act of purchasing before others. 2. The right of purchasing before others, as the right of a citizen to the land before of

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superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the land at a certain price fixed in the clause.

Pre-emptive (pré-em'p-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to pre-emption, pre-empting.

Pre-emptor (pré-em'p-tōr), *n.* One who pre-empt, especially, one who takes up land with the privilege of pre-emption.

Preem (pré-em), *n.* [A. Sax. *præm*, a clasp, a bodkin, Dan. *præm*, the point of a graving tool, a bodkin, Icel. *præm*, a pin, a knitting needle, L. O. *præm*, from *præm*, a pin, a spike, O. *præm*, as avel.] 1. A hooked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. — 2. A pin. [Rootch.]

Preem (pré-em), *v. t.* [O. & *præm*, *præm*, to press, to press. See *FACTOR*.] To trim with the beak, to clean and dress said of birds dressing their feathers. Birds are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers.

Pre-engage (pré-en-gaj), *v. t. & p. p. pre-engaged*; *pp. pre-engaging*. 1. To engage by previous promise or agreement.

But he was pre-engaged by former love. *Dryden.*

2. To engage or attach by previous influence, to preoccupy, as, to pre-engage one's attention.

The world has the unhappy advantage of pre-engaging our passions. *Daniel Rogers.*

Pre-engagement (pré-en-gaj-ment), *n.* 1. Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise, as, A would accept my invitation but for his pre-engagement to B. — 2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

My pre-engagement to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Agassiz.*

Pre-arrest (pré-ar-rest), *v. t.* To arrest or set up previously or beforehand. *Præ-arrest.*

Præ-arrest, *n.* A pre-arrest or crowd. *Chaucer.*

Pre-establish (pré-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* To establish or settle beforehand. 'A pre-established wage of this kind.' *Courtesy.*

Pre-establishment (pré-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Pre-eternity (pré-é-tér-ni-té), *n.* Time without a beginning; infinite previous duration.

He cometh, with Godhead, to maintain the world's pre-eternity. *Cutworth.*

Proving, *v. a.* A proving; proof; trial. *Spenser.*

Pre-examination (pré-eg-eg'ín-á-shun), *n.* Previous examination. *Watson.*

Pre-examine (pré-eg-eg'ín), *v. t. & p. p. pre-examined*, *pp. pre-examining*. To examine beforehand.

Pre-exist (pré-eg-eg'ín), *v. t.* To exist beforehand or before something else.

It is my pre-existing mind
Was form'd at first with creative power,
It did through all the mighty powers roll. *Dryden.*

Pre-existence (pré-eg-eg'ín), *n.* 1. Existence previous to something else.

Whence doth he have his antiquity and pre-existence to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed. It was the doctrine of the Pythagorean school, of Plato, and of other philosophers.

Pre-existence (pré-eg-eg'ín), *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of pre-existence. *Chambers's Essay.* See *PRE-EXISTENCE*, 2.

Pre-existence (pré-eg-eg'ín), *n.* Same as *Pre-existence*.

Pre-existent (pré-eg-eg'ín), *a.* Existing beforehand, preceding in existence.

What mortal knows his pre-existent state? *Pope.*

Pre-existential (pré-eg-eg'ín-ál), *n.* Previous esteem.

Let not mere accounts in other parts of learning gain thy pre-existential. *See T. Swann.*

Pre-expectation (pré-eg-eg'ín-ál), *n.* Previous expectation. *Smart.*

Præface (pré-fas), *n.* [Fr. *præface*, from L. *præ*, before, and *facere*, to make, to do, to say, whence also *fact*, *form*,] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or other composition, an introduction or series of preliminary remarks, but what receives the name of introduction is generally longer than a preface, and contains matter kindred to subject, but additional or leading up to what follows, while a preface usually gives some particulars relating to the origin, history, scope, or intention of the work to which it is prefixed.

This superficial tale
Is but a præface of his worthy praise. *Shak.*

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Præfates are officials who preside over the departments, within which they have the actual direction of the police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation.

Prefecture (pré-fekt-ship), *n.* Same as *Præfature*.

Prefecture (pré-fekt-ship), *n.* 1. The office of a chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy, the jurisdiction of a prefect. — 2. The residence of a prefect.

Præfer (pré-fér), *v. t. & p. p. præferred*, *pp. præferring*. [L. *præferre*, to carry before, to set before, to present, to esteem more highly — *præ*, before, and *ferre*, to bear or carry.] 1. To offer for one's consideration or decision, to set forth, to adduce, to present said especially of petitions, prayers, &c., as, to *præfer* a request to a person. 'My vows and prayers to thee *præferred*.' *Shakspere.* 'And each *præfer* his separate claim.' *Trantrum.*

An accusation was *præferred* against the bishops, which was signed by nearly every corporation. *Burdett.*

2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; as, to *præfer* a person to a bishopric. — 3. To set above something else in estimation; to hold in greater favor or esteem; to have a greater liking for; to incline more toward, to choose rather, followed by *to* before the object held in inferior estimation, sometimes *before* or *above*; as, to *præfer* beef to mutton; to *præfer* a gambler to a hypocrite. 'If I *præfer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy.' *Ps. cxviii. 6.*

He that cometh after me is *præferred* before me. *Mat. x. 40.*

4. To offer or present; to proffer.

He spoke, and to her hand *præferred* the bowl. *Pope.*

5. To recommend. 'Who lets go by no advantages that may *præfer* you to his daughter.' *Shak.*

Præferability (pré-fér-a-bil'í-té), *n.* The state or quality of being preferable. *J. & W.*

Præferable (pré-fér-a-bil), *a.* Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible, more desirable, as, this thing or person is *præferable* to that.

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own which he thinks *præferable* to any other. *Addison.*

Præferableness (pré-fér-a-bil-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. *Massachusetts.*

Præferably (pré-fér-a-bil), *adv.* In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another by choice or predilection.

Preferrer (pré-fér-ér), *n.* One who prefers. *Bp. Bancroft.*

Préfet (pré-fâ), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Præfect*. See **PREFECT** (b).

Predecessor (pré-f'i-dens), *n.* A previous trusting. *Baxter.*

Prædicator (pré-f'i-dent), *a.* Trusting previously. *Baxter.*

Præfigure (pré-fîg-ûr-ât), *v.t. pret. & pp. præfigured*; *ppr. præfigurating*. To show by antecedent representation. *Drummond.* [Rare.]

Præfiguration (pré-fîg-ûr-â-shon), *n.* The act of præfiguring, or state of being præfigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

Most of the famous passages of providence (especially the signal afflictions of eminent persons representing our Saviour) do seem to have been *præfigurations* of or preludes to his passion. *Barrow.*

Præfigurative (pré-fîg-ûr-ât-iv), *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude. 'The *præfigurative* atonement made by the sprinkling of blood.' *Bp. Horne.*

Præfigure (pré-fîg-ûr), *v.t.* To exhibit by antecedent representation or by types and similitude.

What the Old Testament hath the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *præfigured* are here performed. *Hooker.*

Præfigurement (pré-fîg-ûr-ment), *n.* The act of præfiguring; thing præfigured. *Carlyle.*

Præfine (pré-fîn), *v.t. pret. & pp. præfined*; *ppr. præfining*. [L. *præfînio*—*præ*, before, and *fînio*, to limit, *fînis*, limit.] To limit beforehand. 'Giving them a name, *præfining* their number, and declaring their office.' *Abp. Potter.*

Præfinite (pré-fî-nit), *a.* Previously limited or arranged; defined beforehand. 'Set and *præfinite* time.' *Holland.*

Præfinition (pré-fî-ni-shon), *n.* Previous limitation. *Fotherby.*

Præfix (pré-fîks), *v.t.* [Fr. *præfixer*; L. *præfixo*, *præfixus*—*præ*, before, and *fixo*, to fix. See **FIX**.] 1. To put or fix before or at the beginning of another thing; as, to *præfix* a syllable to a word; to *præfix* an advertisement to a book or an epithet to a title.—2. To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently; as, to *præfix* the hour of meeting.

A time *præfix*, and think of me at last. *Sandys.*
Many do firmly believe that whatever happens or can happen has been *præfixed* and ordained by Heaven. *Brougham.*

3. To settle; to establish. 'Because I would *præfix* some certain boundary between them.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Præfix (pré-fîks), *n.* A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A prefix is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as, *præ*, in *præfix*; *con*, in *conjure*; *with*, in *withstand*.

Præfixion (pré-fîk-shon), *n.* The act of prefixing.

Præflation (pré-fîl-râ-shon), *n.* In bot. the same as *Estivation*.

Præfool (pré-fîl'), *v.t.* To anticipate in foolery.

I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *præfooled* you. *Shirley.*

Præform (pré-form'), *v.t.* To form beforehand. *Shak.*

Præformative (pré-form'a-tiv), *n.* In philol. (a) a formative letter at the beginning of a word. (b) A prefix; as, *de*, in *dependent*; *dis*, in *disreputable*; *un*, in *unruly*; &c.

Præfulgency (pré-ful-jen-si), *n.* [L. *præfulgens*—*præ*, before, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

By the *præfulgency* of his excellent worth and merit St. Peter had the first place. *Barrow.*

Prægate (pré-gâ'), *v.t.* To pre-engage; to engage beforehand. 'By oath *prægated* to the Pope.' *Fuller.*

Præglacial (pré-glâ-shi-al), *a.* In geol. prior to the glacial or boulder-drift period.

Prægnable (pré-gnâ-bl), *a.* [Fr. *prænable*, from *prendre*, to take, and that from L. *prehendo*, *prehensum*, to take. See **PREHENSILE**.] 1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable. *Comgraves*.—2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced. [Rare.]

Pregnance (pré-gnans), *n.* 1. State of

being impregnated; pregnancy.—2. Inventive power.

I cannot but admire the ripeness and the *pregnancy* of his native treachery, endeavouring to be more a fox than his wit will suffer him. *Milton.*

Pregnancy (pré-gnan-si), *n.* [See **PREGNANT**.] 1. The state of being pregnant; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.—*Concealment of pregnancy*, in law, is a misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.—*Plea of pregnancy*.

When a pregnant woman is capitally convicted under the British laws the execution of her sentence is delayed until after the birth of the child.—2. The quality of being full of important contents, significance, or the like; unusual capacity or consequence. 'Rich, quaint *pregnancy* of Browning.' *Prof. Blackie.*

Perceiving in him *pregnancy* of parts, though crippled with the lowliness of his vocation. *Fuller.*

Pregnant (pré-gnant), *a.* [L. *pregnans*, *pregnans*, heavy with young—*præ*, before, and *gnans*, ppr. of an obsolete verb, of which *gnatus*, *natus*, born, is the pp. The root is *gan*. See **NATURE**.] 1. Being with young; great with child; gravid; as, a *pregnant* woman. 'My womb, *pregnant* by thee, and now excessive grown.' *Milton*.—2. Full of important contents; abounding with results; full of consequence or significance. 'All these in their *pregnant* causes mix'd.' *Milton*. 'A *pregnant* argument against all common stage-players.' *Prynne*. 'An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity.' *Woodward*.—3. Full of promise or excellence; of unusual ability or capacity; stored with information; well-informed; hence, apt; ready; dexterous; witty.

The schoolmaster assured me that there had not been for twenty years a more *pregnant* youth in that place than my grandson. *Evelyn.*

Our city's institutions, and the terms For common justice, you're as *pregnant* in As art and practice hath enriched any. *Shak.*

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are! *Shak.*

4. Probable in the highest degree; easily seen; clear; evident.

'Tis very *pregnant*, Because we see it. *Shak.*

—*Pregnant construction*, in rhet. a construction in which more is implied than is said or seems; as, the beasts trembled forth from their dens, that is, came forth trembling.—*Negative pregnant*. See under **NEGATIVE**.

Pregnant (pré-gnant), *n.* One who is pregnant or with child. *Dunston.*

Pregnant (pré-gnant), *a.* [Fr. *pregnant*, ppr. of *prendre*, to take. See **PREGNABLE**.] Ready to admit or receive; giving access; disposed; ready; prompt. 'A most poor man . . . *pregnant* to good pity.' *Shak.* 'The *pregnant* hinges of the knee.' *Shak.* 'To which the Grecians are most prompt and *pregnant*.' *Shak.*

Pregnantly (pré-gnant-li), *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

Prægrate (pré-grâ-vât), *v.t. pret. & pp. prægrated*; *ppr. prægrating*. [L. *prægravo*, *prægravatum*, to press heavily—*præ*, intens., and *gravis*, heavy.] To bear down; to depress.

The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *prægrate* and trouble the soul. *Bp. Hall.*

Prægravitate (pré-grâ-vi-tât), *v.t. pret. & pp. prægravitated*; *ppr. prægravitating*. To descend by gravity; to sink. *Boyle.*

Prægustant (pré-gus-tant), *a.* [L. *prægustans*.] Tasting beforehand.

Prægustation (pré-gus-tâ-shon), *n.* [L. *præ*, and *gusto*, to taste.] The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste.

Præhend (pré-hend), *v.t.* [L. *prehendo*, to take or seize.] To lay hold of; to take; to seize.

Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year, *Præhend*ed yet? *T. Middleton.*

Prehensible (pré-hen-si-bl), *a.* Capable of being seized.

Prehensile (pré-hen-sil), *a.* [L. *prehendo*, *prehensus*, to lay hold of—*præ*, before, and *hendo*, to lay hold of, used only in compounds; comp. *apprehend*, *comprehend*, &c.] Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp, as the hands, or the tails of some monkeys.

Prehension (pré-hen-shon), *n.* A taking hold of; a seizing, as with the hand or other limb.

Prehensor (pré-hen-sér), *n.* One who prehends or lays hold of. *Bentham.*

Prehensory (pré-hen'so-ri), *a.* Same as *Prehensile*.

Prehistoric (pré-his-tor'ik), *a.* Relating to a period antecedent to that at which history begins.

Man may be assumed to be *prehistoric* whenever his chronicles of himself are undesigned, and his history is wholly recoverable by induction. The term has, strictly speaking, no chronological significance; but, in its relative application, corresponds to other archaeological, in contradistinction to geological, periods. There are modern as well as ancient *prehistoric* races. *Dr. Wilson.*

Prehnite (prén't), *n.* [From Colonel *Prehn*, who first brought this mineral from the Cape of Good Hope.] A mineral, composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime, with small amounts of potash, oxide of iron, &c. It belongs to trap-rocks and syenite, in which it is found in the form of veins and nodules. It is found in South Africa, in Scotland, and in many other places.

Preindesignate (pré-in-de-sig'nât), *a.* In logic, having no sign to express the logical quantity. 'The *preindesignate* terms of a proposition.' *Sir W. Hamilton.* See **PREDESIGNATE**.

Preindispose (pré-in-dis-pôz'), *v.t.* To make indisposed beforehand. *Milman.*

Preinstruct (pré-in-strukt'), *v.t.* To instruct previously or beforehand.

Preintimation (pré-in-ti-mâ-shon), *n.* Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

Praise, *n.* Praise; commendation. *Chaucer.*

Praise, *v.t.* To praise; to commend; to value. *Chaucer.*

Prejink (pré-jîngk'), *a.* Trim; finically dressed out; prinked. [Scotch.]

Mrs. Fenton, seeing the exposure that *prejink* Miss Prigg had made of herself, laughed for some time as if she was by herself. *Galt.*

Prejudge (pré-juj'), *v.t. pret. & pp. præjudged*; *ppr. præjudging*. [*Præ* *pro*, and *judge*; Fr. *préjuger*.] To judge before hearing, or before the arguments and facts are fully known; to decide or sentence by anticipation; hence, to condemn beforehand or unheard.

The committee of council hath *præjudged* the whole case by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swif.*

Præjudgment (pré-juj'ment), *n.* The act of præjudging; judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination.

Præjudicacy (pré-juj'di-ka-si), *n.* Præjudice; prepossession. *Blount.*

Præjudical (pré-juj'di-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided; as, a *præjudical* inquiry.

Præjudicant (pré-juj'di-kant), *a.* Judging with præjudice; prejudiced. *Milton.*

Præjudicate (pré-juj'di-kât), *v.t. pret. & pp. præjudicated*; *ppr. præjudicating*. [L. *præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge.] To judge; to determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend *Præjudicates* the business and would seem To have us make denial. *Shak.*

Præjudicate (pré-juj'di-kât), *v.t. pret. præjudicated*; *ppr. præjudicating*. To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case. 'A *præjudicating* humour.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Præjudicate (pré-juj'di-kât), *a.* 1. Formed before due examination. 'Such a number of *præjudicates* opinions.' *Bacon*.—2. *Præjudiced*; biased by opinions formed prematurely. 'Præjudicate readers.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'Were not the angry world *præjudicate*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Præjudicately (pré-juj'di-kât-li), *adv.* In a præjudicate manner; with præjudice. *Evelyn.*

Præjudication (pré-juj'di-kâ-shon), *n.* 1. The act of præjudicating, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence; the forestalling of a judicial determination.—2. In *Rom. law*, (a) a preceding judgment, sentence, or decision; a precedent. (b) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something that belonged to the matter in dispute.

Præjudicative (pré-juj'di-kâ-tiv), *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination.

A thing as ill becoming philosophers as hasty *præjudicative* sentence political judges. *Dr. H. More.*

Præjudice (pré-juj'dis), *n.* [Fr. *préjudice*; L. *præjudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judicium*, a judgment, from *judex*, *judicio*, a judge.] 1. An opinion or decision of mind formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination; a præjudgment; a bias or leaning, favourable or unfavourable.

ourable, without reason, or for some reason other than justice; a prepossession: when used absolutely generally with an unfavorable meaning; as, a man of many *prejudices*; we should clear our minds of *prejudices*.

Prejudice may be considered as a continual false medium of viewing things. *Butler*.

My comfort is that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden*.

Though often misled by *prejudice* and passion he was emphatically an honest man. *Macaulay*.

2. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury.
His fears were, that the interview betwixt England and France might, through their amity, breed him some *prejudice*. *Shak.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures! *Leche*.

—Without *prejudices*, in law, a term given to overtures and communications between litigants before action or after action, but before trial or verdict. The words import an understanding that should the negotiation fail nothing that has passed shall be taken advantage of thereafter. Thus, should the defendant offer, without *prejudice*, to pay half the claim, the plaintiff must not consider such offer as an admission of his having a right to some payment.—*SYM.* Prejudgment, prepossession, bias, harm, hurt, damage, detriment, mischief, disadvantage.

Prejudice (pre'jū-dis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prejudiced*; *ppr.* *prejudicing*. 1. To implant a prejudice or prejudices in the mind of; to bias the mind of by hasty and incorrect notions and give an unreasonable bent; as, to *prejudice* a person against or in favour of another.

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts*.

2. To cause a prejudice against; to injure by prejudices; to hurt; to damage; to impair; to injure in general; as, the advocate who attempts to prove too much may *prejudice* his cause. 'Seek how we may *prejudice* the foe.' *Shak.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow poets though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden*.

Prejudicial (pre-jū-dī-shal), *a.* 1. Biased or blinded by prejudices; prejudiced. 'To look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye.' *Holyday*.—2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; as, intemperance is *prejudicial* to health. 'Think you 'twere *prejudicial* to his crown?' *Shak.*

His going away the next morning with all his troops was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs. *Clarendon*.

Prejudicially (pre-jū-dī-shal-ly), *adv.* In a prejudicial manner; injuriously; disadvantageously.

Prejudicialness (pre-jū-dī-shal-ness), *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

Preke (prēk), *n.* See CALAMARY.

Preknowledge (pre-nol'ej), *n.* Prior knowledge; foreknowledge. *Coleridge*.

Prelacy (prel'a-si), *n.* [From *prelate*.] 1. The office or dignity of a prelate.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices. *A. W. G.*

2. Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates; formerly applied to the forms or practices of the High Church party.

How many are there that call themselves protestants who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift*.

3. Prelates collectively. 'Divers of the reverend *prelacy*.' *Hooker*.

Prelat (prel'al), *a.* [L. *presul*, a press.] Pertaining to printing; typographical.

'*Prelat* faulta.' *Fuller*.

Prelate (prel'at), *n.* [Fr. *prelat*, from L.L. *prælatus*, an ecclesiastical dignitary, from L. *prælatus*, pp. of *præfero*, *prælatus*—*præ*, before, and *fero*, *latum*, to bear.] An ecclesiastic of the higher order having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

Hear him but reason in divinity . . . You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shak.*

Prelate (prel'at), *v.t.* To act as a prelate; to prelature.

Prelatist (prel-a-tist), *n.* Prelacy. *Milton*.

Prelatship (prel'at-ship), *n.* The office of a prelate; a prelacy.

Prelates (prel'at-es), *n.* A female prelate; the wife of a prelate. *Milton*.

'I cannot tell you how dreadfully indecent her conduct was.' 'Was it?' said the countess. 'Insufferable,' said the *prelates*. *Trollope*.

Prelatic, Prelatical (pre-lat'ik, pre-lat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy; as, *prelatical* authority. 'The popish or *prelatical* courts.' *Milton*.

Prelatically (pre-lat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates. *Milton*.

Prelation (prel'at-shon), *n.* [L. *prælatio*, from *præfero*, *prælatus*, to prefer.] Preference; the setting of one above another. 'The affection and *prelation* of their parents.' *Bp. Pearson*.

Prelatism (prel'at-izm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

The councils themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly *prelatism*. *Milton*.

Prelatist (prel'at-ist), *n.* [From *prelate*.] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a High Churchman.

He granted an unbounded liberty of conscience to all but catholics and *prelatists*. *Hume*.

Prelatize (prel'at-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prelatized*; *ppr.* *prelatizing*. 1. To perform the duties of a prelate.—2. To uphold or encourage prelacy; to encourage High Church practices.

He (Cyprian) indeed succeeded into an episcopacy that began then to *prelatize*. *Milton*.

Prelatine (prel'at-in), *v.t.* To bring under the influence of prelacy. 'Prelatinizing the church of Scotland.' *Paifrey*.

Prelatry (prel'at-ri), *n.* Prelacy. *Milton*.

Prelature (prel'at-ūr), *n.* [Fr. *prélature*.] The state or dignity of a prelate. *Milman*.

Prelaty (prel'a-ti), *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. 'The advancement of *prelacy*.' *Milton*.

Prelate (prel'ekt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prelacted*; *ppr.* *prelacting*. [L. *prælego*, *prælectus*—*præ*, before, and *lego*, to read.] To read a lecture or discourse in public.

Spitting was shown to be a very difficult act, and publicly *prelacted* upon about the same time, in the same great capital. *De Quincy*.

Prelate (prel'ekt), *v.t.* To read publicly as a lecture. *Horsley*.

Prellection (prel'ek-shon), *n.* [L. *prælectio*, *prælectionis*, a reading to others.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company, as to a class of students. 'The *prælections* of Faber.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Prellector (prel'ek-tor), *n.* [L. *prælector*. See above.] A reader of discourses; a lecturer. *Sheldon*.

Prelibation (prel'ib-shon), *n.* [From L. *prælibo*—*præ*, before, and *libo*, to taste.] 1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation; as, a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss. 'Rich *prelibation* of consummate joy.' *Young*.—2. An effusion or libation previous to tasting.

Preliminarily (prel'im'in-a-ri-ly), *adv.* In a preliminary manner; antecedently.

Preliminary (prel'im'in-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire*—L. *præ*, before, and *limen*, threshold or limit.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse or business; preparatory; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.—*SYM.* Introductory, preparatory, proemial, previous, prior, precedent.

Preliminary (prel'im'in-a-ri), *n.* Something introductory, previous, or preparatory; something to be examined and determined before an affair can be treated of on its own merits; a preparatory act; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or treaty; the *preliminaries* to a combat.—*SYM.* Introduction, preface, prelude.

Prelimit (prel'im'it), *v.t.* To limit beforehand. [Rare.]

Prelook (prel'ōk'), *v.t.* To take a look beforehand; to look forward. *Surrey*.

Prelude (prel'ūd or prel'ūd), *n.* [Fr. *prélude*, from L. *præ*, before, and *ludus*, play.] 1. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow; something preparatory or leading up to what follows; an introductory performance. 'A costly *kim*, the *prelude* to some brighter world.' *Tennyson*.

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the *Æneid*. *Addison*.

The cause is more than the *prelude*, the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact. *Whewell*.

2. In music, a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement, performed on the same key as it, and intended to prepare the ear for the piece that is to follow.—*SYM.* Preface, introduction, preliminary, forerunner, harbinger.

Prelude (prel'ūd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preluded*; *ppr.* *preluding*. 1. To play a prelude to; to introduce with a prelude; to serve as pre-

lude to; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air; a lively air *preludes* the concert. 2. To introduce or precede something that is to follow; to lead up to; to be preparatory to.

Beneath the sky's triumphal arch This music sounded like a march, And with its chorus seemed to be *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow*.

Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath *preluded* those melodious burts, that fill The spacious times of great Elizabeth With sounds that echo still. *Tennyson*.

Prelude (prel'ūd), *v.t.* To serve as a prelude or introduction; to play a prelude or introduction; to act or play in such a manner as to prepare for some main business to follow. 'We are *preluding* too largely.' *Jeffrey*.

In ascending from the limestone, the coal, before we quit the subjacent stratum, *preludes* to its fuller exhibition in the superior beds. *Whewell*.

Preluder (prel'ūd-ēr), *n.* One who preludes; one who plays a prelude.

Preludial (prel'ūd-i-al), *a.* Pertaining to a prelude; serving to introduce; introductory. *Edin. Rev.*

Preludious (prel'ūd-i-us), *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory. *Cleveland*.

Preludium (prel'ūd-i-um), *n.* [L.L.] A prelude. 'The rough *preludium* of the war.' *Dryden*.

Prelumbar (prel'ūm-bār), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, a loin.] In anat. placed before the loins.

Prelusive (prel'ūd-siv), *a.* Having the character of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. 'Prelusives drops (of rain).' *Thomson*.

Prelusively, Prelusorily (prel'ūd-siv-ly, prel'ūd-so-ri-ly), *adv.* By way of introduction or prelude; prefatorily; previously.

Prelusory (prel'ūd-so-ri), *a.* Introductory; prelusive. 'The *prelusory*, lighter brandishings of these swords.' *Hammond*.

Premature (prēm'a-tūr), *a.* [L. *præmaturus*, mature or ripe too early—*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, performed or adopted before the proper time; done, said, or believed too soon; too early; untimely; as, a *premature* fall of snow in autumn; a *premature* birth; a *premature* report of his being dead was spread.

In all our philosophical inquiries (to whatever subject they may relate) the progress of the mind is liable to be affected by the same tendency to a *premature* generalization. *D. Stewart*.

Prematurely (prēm'a-tūr-ly), *adv.* In a premature manner; too soon; too early; before the proper time; over hastily; as, fruits *prematurely* ripened; opinions *prematurely* formed; measures *prematurely* taken; a report *prematurely* spread abroad.

Prematureness, Prematurity (prēm'a-tūr-ness, prēm'a-tūr-i-ty), *n.* The state of being premature or before the proper time; precocity. 'The vigorous *prematurity* of Chatterton's understanding.' *T. Watton*.

Premaxillary (prēm-ak-sil-lar-i), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *maxilla*, a jaw-bone.] In anat. a bone of the upper jaw on either side, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone.

Premediate (prēm-ed'i-āt), *v.t.* To advocate, as a cause. [Rare.]

Premeditate (prēm-ed'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premeditated*; *ppr.* *premeditating*. [Fr. *pré-méditer*, It. *premeditare*, L. *præmeditari*—*præ*, before, and *meditari*, to meditate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery. 'The guilt of *premeditated* and contrived murder.' *Shak.* 'With words *premeditated* thus he said.' *Dryden*.

Premeditate (prēm-ed'i-tāt), *v.t.* To consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to have formed in the mind by previous thought or meditation.

They were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate*. *Hooker*.

Premeditate (prēm-ed'i-tāt), *a.* Contrived by previous meditation; premeditated.

He said to me he never improved his interest at court to do a *premeditated* mischief to other persons. *Bp. Burnet*.

Premeditately (prēm-ed'i-tāt-ly), *adv.* With previous meditation. 'Premeditately avoided.' *Burke*.

Premeditation (prēm-ed'i-tā-shon), *n.* [L. *præmeditatio*. See PREMEDITATE.] 1. The act of premeditating or meditating beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this

hinders not that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*. *Dryden*.

2. Previous contrivance or design formed; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

Pre-meridian (pré-me-rid'i-an), *a.* Immediately before mid-day; specifically, in *geol.* applied to the seventh of the fifteen series into which the paleozoic strata of the Appalachian chain have been subdivided by Professor Rogers. It corresponds to our upper Silurian.

Premier (pré-me-rit), *v.t.* To merit or deserve beforehand.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premiered* of them. *Eikon Basilike*.

Premices† (pré-mi-séz), *n.* [Fr. *prémices*, from *L. primitia*, first-fruits, from *primus*, first.] First-fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals as the *premices* or first gatherings. *Dryden*.

Premier (pré-mi-ér), *a.* [Fr., from *L. primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, first.] 1. First; chief; principal; as, the *premier* place in one's estimation. 'Premier ministers of state.' *Swift*.

The Spaniard challenge the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden*.

2. Most ancient, as applied to a peer of any degree of creation.

Premier (pré-mi-ér), *n.* The first or chief minister of state; the prime or premier minister.

Premiership (pré-mi-ér-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

Premillennial (pré-mil-len'i-al), *a.* Previous to the millennium.

Premise (pré-mi-z), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premiered*; ppr. *premiering*. [L. *præmittit*, *præmittum*—*præ*, before, and *mittit*, to send.] 1. To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows; to lay down as an antecedent proposition.

We must *premise* this as a certain and fundamental proof.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison*.

2.† To send before the time.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premiered* flames of the last day
Kind earth and heaven together. *Shak.*

Premise (pré-mi-z), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premiered*; ppr. *premiering*. To state antecedent propositions. 'I must *premise* with three circumstances.' *Swift*.

Premise (pré-mi-z), *n.* [Fr. *prémisse*, a premise, one of the two first propositions of a syllogism; *L. præmissum*, what is sent or put before—*præ*, before, and *mittit*, to send.] 1. A proposition laid down as a base of argument; specifically, in *logic*, the name applied to each of the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; as, All sinners deserve punishment; A. B. is a sinner. These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A. B. deserves punishment. The first premise is called the *major premise*, the second the *minor premise*. See SYLLOGISM.

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Dr. H. More*.

2.† A condition; a supposition.

Here is my hand; the *premier* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* In *law*, that part of the beginning of a deed or conveyance where the subject matter is stated or described in full, after wards referred to collectively as the *premises*. Hence—4. Lands and houses or tenements; a house or building, and the out-houses and places belonging to it.

Premise (pré-mi-z), *n.* In *logic*, a premise or antecedent proposition. *Whately*. See PREMISE.

Premise† (pré-mi-z), *v.t.* [See PREMISE.] To premise.

Premium (pré-mi-um), *n.* [L. *præmium*, a reward, a recompense—*præ*, before, and *emo*, to take. See PREMPTION.] 1. Properly, a reward or recompense; specifically, (a) a prize to be won by competition; a reward or prize offered for some specific thing. (b) A bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive. (c) A bounty.

The law that obliges parishes to support the poor offers a *premium* for the encouragement of idleness. *Erasmian*.

(d) A fee paid for the privilege of being

taught a trade or profession. 'The lawyer articles a young man to himself without a *premium*.' *Dickens*.—2. Something offered or given for the loan of money, usually a sum beyond the interest.

Men never fail to bring in their money upon a land tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison*.

3. A sum paid periodically to an office for insurance, as against fire or loss of life or property. See INSURANCE.—4. In *stock-broking*, the value above the original cost or price, as of shares or stock, as opposed to *discount*, which is the value below the original cost.—5. Used adjectively, in the sense of prize-taking. 'A *premium* tulip of a very different growth.' *Dickens*.

Premna (pré-mi-na), *n.* [Gr. *premnon*, the stump of a tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species consist of shrubs and small trees, natives of Asia and Australia, and the majority of them are remarkable for the fetid odour of their leaves. The leaves of *P. integrifolia* applied to the head are said to cure headache. *P. latifolia* has a wood of a white colour and firm texture, employed for various economical purposes.

Premolar (pré-mo-lér), *n.* In *anat.* a tooth between the canine and the molar.

Premonian (pré-mo-ni-sh), *v.t.* [Prefix *pre*, and *monish*, as in *admonish* (which see).] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand. *Herrick*.

Premontishment (pré-mon'i-sh-ment), *n.* The act of premonishing; previous warning or admonition; previous information. [Rare.]

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the competition itself. *Watson*.

Premontion (pré-mo-ni-shon), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information; as, a supernatural *premonition* of one's death. 'Those frequent predictions or *premonitions* of our Saviour.' *Fryne*.

It is no small mercy of God that he gives us warning of our end; we shall make an ill use of so gracious a *premonition* if we make not a meet preparation for our passage. *Sp. Hall*.

Premontive (pré-mon'i-tiv), *a.* Premontitory.

Premontor (pré-mon'i-tér), *n.* One who or that which gives premonition or previous warning. *Sp. Hall*.

Premontorily (pré-mon'i-to-ri-ly), *adv.* By way of premonition.

Premontitory (pré-mon'i-to-ri), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice; as, *premonitory* symptoms. *Dunglison*.

Premonstrant (pré-mon's-trant), *n.* [Fr. *prémontré*, *premonstrant*, from *Prémontré*, near Laon, where they had their principal abbey. *Prémontré* is *pré montré*, O. Fr. *pré monstre* = *L. pratum monstratum*, indicated meadow, that is, pointed out in a dream to the founder.] One of a religious order of regular canons or monks of *Prémontré*, near Laon, instituted by St. Norbert in 1120, whence they are sometimes termed *Norbertines*. They are called also white canons. Before the Reformation they had 2000 monasteries, among which were 500 nunneries. The order now consists of a few houses in Poland and the Austrian States, especially in Bohemia. Called also *Premonstratensian*.

Premonstrator† (pré-mon's-trát), *v.t.* [L. *præmonstrare*—*præ*, before, and *monstrare*, to show.] To foreshow; to show beforehand. *Sir J. Harrington*.

Premonstratensian (pré-mon's-tra-tén'shi-an), *n.* Same as *Premonstrant*.

Premonstratensian (pré-mon's-tra-tén'shi-an), *a.* Of or relating to the *Premonstrants*; as, the *premonstratensian* order.

Premonstrator† (pré-mon-strá'tor), *n.* The act of premonstrating; a showing beforehand. *Shelford*.

Premonstrator† (pré-mon-strát-ér), *n.* One who or that which premonstrates, or shows beforehand.

Premorse (pré-mors'), *a.* [L. *præmordeo*, *præmorvus*—*præ*, before, and *mordeo*, to gnaw.] Bitten off; applied in *bot.* to a root or leaf terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

Premosaic (pré-mo-záik), *a.* Relating to the time before that of *Moses*; as, *premosaic* times.

Premotion (pré-mó'shon), *n.* Previous motion or excitement to action.

Premunire (pré-mú-ni-ré), *n.* Same as *Præmunire*.

Premunite (pré-mú-ni'té), *v.t.* [See below.] To guard against objection; to fortify.

'Thought good to *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface.' *Fotherby*.

Premunition (pré-mú-ni-shon), *n.* [L. *præmunio*, from *præmunio*, to defend in front or beforehand.] An anticipation of objections. *Todd*.

Premunitory (pré-mú-ni-to-ri), *a.* Of or relating to a *premunire*.

Prenanthes (pré-nan'théz), *n.* [Gr. *prénas*, drooping, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are chiefly perennials, natives of Europe and North America. They are tall smooth herbs, with alternate lyrate or pinnatifid leaves, and large lax, often drooping heads of yellow, violet, or white flowers. *P. mac-ratis*, or ivy-leaved wall lettuce, is a British plant, with bright yellow flowers, growing on old walls and rocks.

Prender (prén'dér), *n.* [Fr. *prendre*, to take.] In *law*, the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.

Prenomen (pré-nó'men), *n.* Same as *Prænomen*.

Prenominal (pré-nom'i-nal), *a.* Serving as first element in a compound name. *Sir T. Browne*.

Prenominate (pré-nom'i-nát), *v.t.* To nominate or name previously or beforehand; to forename.

Prenominate (pré-nom'i-nát), *a.* Fore-named. 'Prenominate crimes.' *Shak.*

Prenomination (pré-nom'i-ná'shon), *n.* The privilege of naming or being named first. *Sir T. Browne*.

Prenostic (pré-nos'tik), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know.] A prognostic. *Gower*.

Prenote (pré-nót'), *v.t.* To note or designate previously or beforehand. *Foss*.

Prenotion (pré-nó'shon), *n.* A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge. 'Had some *prenotion* or anticipation of them.' *Sp. Berkeley*.

Prenotation (prén-sá'shon), *n.* [L. *prænatio*, from *præno*, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. *Barrow*.

Prent (prent), *v.t.* To print. [Scotch.]

Prent (prent), *n.* Print. [Scotch.]

Prent-buke (prent'búk), *n.* A printed book. 'She can speak like a *prent-buke*.' *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Prentice (prent'is), *a.* A colloquial contraction of *Apprentice* (which see). *Shak.*

Prenticeship (prent'is-ship), *a.* A contraction of *Apprenticeship* (which see). 'He served a *prenticeship*.' *Pope*.

Prentishode,† *n.* Apprenticeship. *Chaucer*.

Prenunciation (pré-nun'shi-á'shon), *n.* [L. *prænuncio*—*præ*, before, and *nuncio*, to tell.] The act of telling before. *Bailey*.

Prenuncious† (pré-nun'sh-us), *a.* Announcing beforehand; presaging. *Blount*.

Preoblige (pré-ó-blíj'), *v.t.* To oblige previously or beforehand. *Tillotson*.

Preobtain (pré-ob-tán'), *v.t.* To obtain beforehand. *Smart*.

Preoccupancy (pré-ok'kú-pan-si), *n.* 1. The act of taking possession before another; pre-occupation; as, the *preoccupancy* of unoccupied land.—2. The right of taking possession before others; as, to have the *preoccupancy* of land by right of discovery.

Preoccupant (pré-ok'kú-pant), *n.* One who preoccupies.

Preoccupate† (pré-ok'kú-pát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preoccupied*; ppr. *preoccupating*. [L. *præoccupo*—*præ*, before, and *occupo*, to seize.] Same as *Preoccupy*.

Preoccupation (pré-ok'kú-pá'shon), *n.* 1. An occupation or taking possession before another; prior occupation; prepossession.—2. Anticipation of objections. *South*.

Preoccupy (pré-ok'kú-pl), *v.t.* [L. *præoccupo*, to seize beforehand—*præ*, before, and *occupo*, to seize. See OCCUPY.] 1. To take possession of before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country or land not before occupied.—2. To engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to engross beforehand; to pre-engage; to prepossess. 'Your minds *pre-occupied* with what you rather must do than what you should.' *Shak.*

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot*.

One of the greatest of these advantages is, that it (this world) *preoccupies* the mind; it gets the first hold and the first possession. *Fahey*.

Preominate (pré-om'i-nát), *v.t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ominare*, to prognosticate.] To prognosticate; to serve as an omen of; to portend.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tâbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; u, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. ley.

entered Babylon they were thought to *preponderate* his death. *Sir T. Brown.*

Preponderant (pré-pô-rân-târ), *a.* In need, superior, or situated in the opinion.

Preponderance (pré-pô-rân-tâ-si), *n.* 1. In fact, the force or opinion in question. — 2. A part of the gill-cover of a fish. See **OPERCULUM**.

Preposition (pré-pô-zî-yon), *n.* Opinion previously formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection, some in instinctive voracity eating almost any, others, out of a discerning prepossession, refraining from many things. *Sir T. Brown.*

Prepossession (pré-pô-zî-yon), *n.* The right of first choice.

Prepossession (pré-pô-zî-yon), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *posse*, to possess.] In front of the mouth.

Prepossession (pré-pô-zî-yon), *s. e.* To ordain or appoint beforehand, to predetermine.

If all things be *prepossessioned* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Prepossession (pré-pô-zî-yon), *s. e.* To order or arrange beforehand; to prearrange; to preordain.

The free acts of an indifferent, are, morally and rationally, as worthless as the *prepossession* of a determined will. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Prepossession (pré-pô-zî-yon), *n.* Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

Prepossession (pré-pô-zî-yon), *n.* Foreordained. *Sir T. Brown.*

Prepossession (pré-pô-zî-yon), *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination.

Prepaid (pré-pâd'), *p.* and *a.* Paid in advance, as postage of letters.

Prepalatal (pré-pal'at-al), *a.* In enamel, immediately in front of the palate; as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

Preparable (pré-pâr-a-bl'), *a.* [See **PREPARE**.] Capable of being prepared.

Preparation (pré-pâr-â-si), *n.* Preparation. 'All this busy *preparation* to war.' *Sir T. Brown.*

Preparation (pré-pâr-â-si), *n.* Preparation. *Shak.*

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Preparation (pré-pâr-â-si), *n.* Preparation. *Shak.*

Preparatory (pré-pâr-a-tô-ri), *a.* Preparing the way for anything; serving to prepare the way for some proceeding to follow, antecedent and making provision, introductory; preparative; as, to adopt *preparatory* measures.

Rains were but *preparatory*: the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *T. Brown.*

Prepare (pré-pâr'), *s. t. pret. & pp. prepared*; *ppr. preparing*. [Fr. *préparer*; L. *præparare*, *præ*, before, and *parare*, to set or place in order, to get ready.] 1. To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service, or state by any means whatever, to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application, to make ready; as, to *prepare* ground for seed by tillage; to *prepare* cloth for use by dressing; to *prepare* young men for college by previous instruction.

Our souls are yet *prepared* for upper light. *Till doomsday wander in the shade of night. Dryden.*

Often, with a personal object, to make to expect something; to make ready for something that is to happen; to give notice to; as, to *prepare* a person for ill news or calamity.

Go you to Juliet are you go to bed, *Prepare* her, with, against this wedding day. *Shak.*

2. To get ready; to provide; to procure as suitable; as, to *prepare* arms, ammunition, and provisions for troops. 'Have *prepared* great store of wedding cheer.' *Shak.* 'To *prepare* fit entertainment to receive our king.' *Milton.*

And it came to pass after this that Absalom *prepared* his chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him. *1 Sam. xv. 1.*

3. To fit, adjust, adapt, qualify, equip, provide, procure, form, make.

Prepare (pré-pâr'), *s. t. pret. & pp. prepared*; *ppr. preparing*. To put things in suitable order. 'Bid them *prepare* for dinner.' *Shak.* — 2. To take the necessary previous measures. 'Didst *prepare* to kill herself.' *Peasblossom.* — 3. To make one's self ready; to hold one's self in readiness.

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel. *Amos iv. 12.*

Prepare (pré-pâr'), *n.* Preparation.

Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shak.*

Preparedly (pré-pâr'di), *adv.* With suitable previous measures. *Shak.*

Preparedness (pré-pâr'dnâs), *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness.

Preparer (pré-pâr-âr'), *n.* One who or that which prepares, fits, or makes ready.

The bishop of Ely, the *fitting preparer* of her mind to receive such a dreadful accident, came to visit her. *Wotton.*

Prepay (pré-pâ'), *s. t. pret. & pp. prepaid*; *ppr. prepaying*. To pay before obtaining possession of the article purchased, to pay in advance, to pay before the payment falls due; as, to *prepay* calls upon bank or railway shares, &c., to *prepay* letters sent by post.

Prepayment (pré-pâ-mânt), *n.* Act of paying beforehand; payment in advance, as of postage.

Preposse (pré-pô-si), *a.* [L. *præposse*, *præ*, before, and *posse*, to weigh, lit. weighed before. See **POSSA**.] Deliberated or devised beforehand; premeditated; forethought; usually placed after the word it qualifies, and now scarcely used except in the phrase 'malice *preposse*.'

Malice *preposse* is necessary to constitute murder. *Blackstone.*

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Preponderance (pré-pôn-dér-an-si), *n.* Same as **Preponderance**. 'A *preponderance* of those circumstances which have a tendency to move the inclination.' *Edwards.*

Preponderant (pré-pôn-dér-ant), *a.* Outweighing. 'The *preponderant* scale must determine.' *Rail.*

Preponderantly (pré-pôn-dér-ant-li), *adv.* In a preponderant manner; so as to preponderate or outweigh; in the greater degree; chiefly.

Preponderate (pré-pôn-dér-ât), *s. t. pret. & pp. preponderated*; *ppr. preponderating*. [L. *præponderare*, *præponderare*, *præ*, before, and *pondere*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, from *pendo*, to cause to hang down, to suspend. See **POISE**.] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight; to have more weight or influence than.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitude. *Glenn.*

2. To cause to prevail; to decide.

The desire to spare Christian blood *preponderated* him for peace. *Fuller.*

3. To ponder or consider previously. *Shaftebury.*

Preponderate (pré-pôn-dér-ât), *s. e. pret. & pp. preponderated*; *ppr. preponderating*. 1. To exceed in weight, hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

That is no just balance wherein the heavier side will not *preponderate*. *Sp. Widdow.*

2. To exceed in influence or power; to have the greater weight or influence; to outweigh others; as, self-interest is apt to *preponderate* in our deliberations. 'The party which *preponderated* in the House of Commons.' *Macaulay.*

Preponderantly (pré-pôn-dér-ât-ing-li), *adv.* Preponderantly.

Preponderation (pré-pôn-dér-â-si), *n.* 1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side; preponderance.

In matters which require precise practice, we must consult ourselves with a more *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

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16. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side; preponderance.

In matters which require precise practice, we must consult ourselves with a more *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

17. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side; preponderance.

In matters which require precise practice, we must consult ourselves with a more *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

18. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side; preponderance.

In matters which require precise practice, we must consult ourselves with a more *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

19. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side; preponderance.

In matters which require precise practice, we must consult ourselves with a more *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. look; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ion; ng, along; th, then; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shaw. — See KEY.

ance and manners strongly *prepossessed* them in his favour. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice*, and the participial adjective *prepossessing* has always a good sense.

It is manifest that such a doctrine was irreconcilable with the interests of any party out of power, whose best hope to regain it is commonly by *prepossessing* the nation with a bad opinion of their adversaries.

Hamlet.

Prepossessing (pré-poz-zes'ing), *a.* Tending to invite favour before there is any rational ground for it; having the power of creating an impression favourable to the owner; engaging; said especially of the external characteristics of a person; as, a *prepossessing* face or manner.

Prepossession (pré-poz-zesh'on), *n.* 1. Pre-occupation; prior possession. *Hammond.* 2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favour or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to *prejudice*, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*. 'Captivated to these deceiving *prepossessions*.' *Glanville.* 'The *prepossessions* of childhood and youth.' *D. Stewart.*

I am delighted to think, Walter, that you seem entirely to have overcome the unfavourable *prepossession* which at first you testified towards our excellent neighbour.

Lord Lytton.

SYN. Preoccupancy, preoccupation, prejudgment, bias, bent.

Prepossessor (pré-poz-zes'ér), *n.* One that prepossesses; one that possesses before another.

They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor.

Brady.

Preposterous (pré-post'ér-us), *a.* [*L. præ-poster-us*—*præ*, before, and *poster-us*, coming after. See **POSTERIOR**.] 1. *Lit.* Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature.

Woodward.

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; totally opposed to the fitness of things; manifestly absurd. 'Most *preposterous* conclusions.' *Shak.* 'Is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men?' *Bacon.*

What's more *preposterous* than to see A merry beggar! mirth in misery? *Dryden.* The head-dresses of the ladies, during my youth, were of *preposterous* size.

Rogers.

3. Foolish; absurd; applied to persons. *Preposterous* ass! that never read so far To know the cause why music was ordain'd!

Shak.

SYN. Perverted, wrong, irrational, foolish, monstrous, absurd.

Preposterously (pré-post'ér-us-ly), *adv.* 1. In a preposterous manner; the wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly.—2. With the hind part foremost; bottom upwards.

He groaned, tumbled to the earth, and stayed A mighty while *preposterously*.

Chapman.

Preposterousness (pré-post'ér-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being preposterous; wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

Prepotency (pré-pô'ten-si), *n.* [*L. præpotentia*—*præ*, before, and *potentia*, power.] The state or quality of being prepotent; superior power; predominance.

Prepotent (pré-pô'tent), *a.* [*L. præpotens*—*præ*, before, and *potens*, powerful.] 1. Very powerful; having a superiority of power.

No dragon does there need for thee With quintessential sting to work alarms, Prepotent guardian of thy fruitage fine, Thou vegetable porcupine!

Southey.

2. Possessing superior influence; prevailing. A plant's own pollen is almost always *prepotent* over foreign pollen.

Darwin.

3. Highly endowed with potentiality or potential power.

It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their *prepotent* elements in the immeasurable past.

Tyndall.

Prepuce (pré'pûs), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. præputium*, the foreskin.] A prolongation of the skin of the penis, covering the glans; the foreskin.

Prepunctuality (pré-punk'tô-âl'i-ti), *n.* More than punctuality, as the habit of keeping an appointment or other engagement somewhat before the time; excessive punctuality.

In Mr. Arthur Helps' 'In Memoriam' in this month's

Macmillan, speaking of Charles Dickens's more than punctuality, he has happily described the quality by so characteristic a term '*prepunctuality*,' that the word must henceforth assume a recognized place in our language.

Notes and Queries.

Preputial (pré-pû'sh'al), *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin. *Bp. Corbet.*

Pre-Raphaelism (pré-ra'fa-el-izm), *n.* Same as *Pre-Raphaelitism*.

Pre-Raphaelite (pré-ra'fa-el-it), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of pre-Raphaelitism (which see); as, *pre-Raphaelite* theories; the *pre-Raphaelite* school.

Pre-Raphaelite (pré-ra'fa-el-it), *n.* One who practises or favours the style of art before the time of Raphael; one who adopts pre-Raphaelitism (which see).

Pre-Raphaelitism (pré-ra'fa-el-it-izm), *n.* The system or style of painting practised by the early painters before the time of Raphael; the modern revival of their style or system. The essential characteristic of the style is a rigid adherence to natural form and effect, and the consequent rejection of all efforts to elevate, beautify, or heighten the effect in any way by ideal modifications either in drawing, arrangement, or colouring, based on conventional rules derived from the works of the great masters of the several schools. See *extract*.

Pre-Raphaelitism has but one principle, that of uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature and from nature only. Or, where imagination is necessarily trusted to, by always endeavouring to conceive a fact as it really was likely to have happened, rather than as it most prettily might have happened. Every *pre-Raphaelite* landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself. Every *pre-Raphaelite* figure, however studied in expression, is a true portrait of some living person. Every minute accessory is painted in the same manner. . . . This is the main *pre-Raphaelite* principle.

Ruskin.

Preremote (pré-rê-mô't), *a.* More remote in previous time or prior order. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Prerequisite (pré-rê-kwî'r), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prerequisite*; ppr. *prerequiring*. To require previously. *Hammond.*

Prerequisite (pré-ek'wî-zit), *a.* Previously required; necessary to something subsequent. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prerequisite (pré-ek'wî-zit), *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to an end proposed.

Class is a notion, itself the result of an induction, it cannot therefore be postulated as a *prerequisite* or element of that process itself.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Preresolve (pré-rê-zôlv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preresolved*; ppr. *preresolving*. To resolve previously. *Sir E. Dering.*

Prerogative (pré-ro-g'a-tiv), *n.* [*L. prærogativa*, called upon to vote first, having the first vote, precedence in voting, privilege, prerogative, from *prærogo*, to ask before—*præ*, before, and *rogo*, to ask.] 1. An exclusive or peculiar privilege; a privilege belonging to one in virtue of his character or position; an indefeasible right; in a narrower sense, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and manner of its exercise; as, the *prerogative* of a father to exact obedience from his children; it is the *prerogative* of the House of Commons to determine on the validity of the election of its own members.

The *prerogative* which God gave unto Peter . . . help the bishop of Rome's cause nothing at all.

Bp. Gardner.

My fortunes having cast me on your niece, give me this *prerogative* of speech.

Shak.

2. *Pre-eminence*; precedence. 'Then give me leave to have *prerogative*.' *Shak.*—The royal *prerogative* is that special pre-eminence which a sovereign has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of the regal dignity. In Britain the royal prerogative includes the right of making war and concluding peace, of sending and receiving ambassadors, of making treaties, &c.—*Prerogative court*, in Great Britain, an ecclesiastical court formerly existing for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased had left effects in two different dioceses. This jurisdiction was taken away from the ecclesiastics and transferred to a new court, called the *probate court*, by 20 and 21 Vict. lxxvii.—*Prerogative writ*, in law, a process issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of *procedendo*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, *certiorari*.

Prerogatively (pré-ro-g'a-tivd), *a.* Having prerogative *Shak.*

Prerogatively (pré-ro-g'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* By exclusive or peculiar privilege.

Press, **Press**, *n.* Press; crowd; throng. *Chaucer.*

Pressage (pré'sâj or pres'âj), *n.* [*Fr. pré-sage*, *L. præsagium*, from *presagio*, to have a foreboding—*præ*, before, and *sagio*, to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses; allied to *sagus*. See **SAGU**.] 1. Something which portends or foreshows a future event; a prognostic; an omen; a previous token or indication.

Dreams have generally been considered . . . as *pressages* of what is to happen.

Addison.

2. A foreboding or presentiment; a feeling that something is to happen; a prophecy or prediction; power of seeing into the future; foreknowledge. 'And the sad augurs mock their own *pressage*.' *Shak.* 'If *hath's* *pressages* be not vain.' *Shak.*

If there be aught of *pressage* in the mind, This day will be remarkable in my life.

Milton.

SYN. Prognostic, omen, token, sign. **Pressage** (pré-sâj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pressed*; ppr. *pressaging*. 1. To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass.

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep, My dreams *pressage* some joyful news at hand.

Shak.

2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy. Wish'd freedom I *pressage* you soon will find.

Dryden.

3. *†* To point out, as a road or path. *Spenser.* **Pressage** (pré-sâj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pressed*; ppr. *pressaging*. 1. To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass.

That by certain signs we may *pressage* Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage.

Dryden.

Pressageful (pré-sâj'fûl), *a.* Full of *pressages*; containing *pressages*; ominous. 'Sad *pressageful* thought.' *Savage.* 'Dark in the glass of some *pressageful* mood.' *Tennyson.* **Pressagement** (pré-sâj'ment), *n.* 1. A foreboding; foretoken.

The falling of sack is an authentic *pressagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared.

Sir T. Browne.

2. A foretelling; prediction.

Pressager (pré-sâj'ér), *n.* One who or that which *pressages* or foretells; a foreteller; a foreshower. *Shak.*

Pressatorial (pré-sar-tô-ri-âl), *a.* [*L. præ-sar-tor*, before, and *sartor*, a tailor.] Before the age of tailoring; previous to the use of fashioned garments.

Bran had its prophets, and the *pressatorial* simplicity of Adam its martyrs, tailored impromptu from the tar-pot of incensed neighbours, and sent forth to illustrate the 'feathered Mercury' as designed by Webster and Worcester.

J. R. Lowell.

Presbyope (pres-bi-ôp), *n.* One affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

Presbyopia (pres-bi-ô'pi-a), *n.* [*Gr. presbys*, old, and *ôps*, the eye.] An imperfection of vision commonly attendant upon the more advanced periods of life, in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance; presbytia. It is usually caused by flattening of the cornea, and hence convex spectacles are required.

Presbyopic (pres-bi-ô'pik), *a.* Pertaining to presbyopia; affected with presbyopia; far-sighted; presbytic.

Presbyopy (pres-bi-ô'pi), *n.* See **PRESBY-OPIA**.

Presbyte (pres'bît), *n.* [*Gr. presbýtês*, an elderly person.] A person affected with presbytia or presbyopia (which see).

Presbyter (pres'bi-tér), *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. presbyteros*, compar. of *presbys*, old. *Priest* is the same word in a greatly altered form.] 1. An elder or a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the early Christian church.—2. A priest; a parson. 'New *presbyter* is but old priest writ large.' *Milton*—3. The pastor of a Presbyterian church.

4. *†* A Presbyterian. *Hudibras.*

Presbyteral (pres'bi-tér-âl), *a.* Relating to a presbyter or presbytery.

Presbyterate (pres'bi-tér-ât), *n.* 1. A presbytery.—2. The office or station of a presbyter.

Presbyteress (pres'bi-tér-es), *n.* A female presbyter. *Bale.*

Presbyterial (pres-bi-tér-ri-âl), *a.* Same as *Presbyterian*.

Presbyterian (pres-bi-tér-ri-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a presbyter.—2. Pertaining to presbyters as governors in a church; pertaining to ecclesiastical government by presbyteries, or to those who uphold such government; as, *presbyterian* government; the *presbyterian* church; the *presbyterian* religion.

Presbyterian (prez-bi-tē-ri-an), *n.* 1. One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbytery. — 2. A member of that section of the Christian church who hold that there is no order in the church as established by Christ and his apostles superior to that of presbyters, and who vest church government in presbyteries or associations of ministers and ruling elders, possessed all of equal powers, without any superiority among them either in office or in order.

Presbyterianism (prez-bi-tē-ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, and discipline or government of presbyterians.

Presbyterite (prez-bi-tē-ri-tē), *n.* Presbyter in its first sense. 'The distinct order of the Presbyterite.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Presbyterium (prez-bi-tē-ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *presbyterion*.] In *arck*, that part of the church where divine offices are performed: applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

Presbytership (prez-bi-tē-ri-ship), *n.* Same as *Presbyterate*.

Presbytery (prez-bi-tē-ri), *n.* 1. A body of elders in the Christian church, whether priests or laymen.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. 1 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A judicatory, consisting of the pastors of all the churches of any particular presbyterian denomination within a given district, along with their ruling (i.e. presiding) elders, there being one ruling elder from each church-session commissioned to represent the congregation in conjunction with the minister. The functions of the presbytery are, to grant licenses to preach the gospel, and to judge of the qualifications of such as apply for them; to ordain ministers to vacant charges; to judge in cases of reference for advice, and in complaints and appeals which come from the church-sessions within the bounds of the presbytery; and generally to superintend whatever relates to the spiritual interests of the several congregations under its charge, both in respect of doctrine and discipline. Appeals may be taken from the presbytery to the provincial synod, and thence to the general assembly. — 3. The presbyterian religion. 'The question between episcopacy and presbytery.' *Cruik.* — 4. In *arck*, the presbyterium (which see).

Presbytes (prez-bi-tē-ri), *n.* [Gr. *presbyteres*, an old person.] Same as *Presbytopia*. *Dunglison.*

Presbytic (prez-bi-tē-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with presbytia. *Dunglison.*

Prescience (prez-ah-si-ens), *n.* [L. *prescientia*.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's prescience is certain. *South.*

Prescient (prez-ah-si-ent), *a.* [L. *prescientia*, *prescientia*, ppr. of *prescio*, to foreknow — *pro*, before, *scio*, to know.] Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood, Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

And I am prescient by the very hope And promise set upon me, that, henceforth, Only my gentleness shall make me great, My humbleness exalt me. *B. B. Browning.*

Prescind (prez-sind), *v.t.* [L. *prescindere* — *pro*, before, and *scindere*, to cut.] 1. To cut off; to abstract. — 2. In *metaph.* to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis. 'Not an abstract idea compounded of inconsistencies, and prescinded from all real things.' *Berkeley.*

Prescindent (prez-sind-ent), *a.* Prescinding; abstracting. *Chyma.*

Prescious (prez-ah-si-us), *a.* [L. *prescious* — *pro*, before, and *scio*, to know.] Prescient; foreknowing; having foreknowledge. 'Prescious of ill.' *Dryden.*

Prescribe (prez-skrib), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prescribed*; ppr. *prescribing*. [L. *prescribere* — *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. To lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; as, to prescribe laws or rules.

Prescribe not as our duties. *Shak.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws prescribe. *Dryden.*

2. In *med.* to direct to be used as a remedy.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies. *Dryden.*

3. To direct. 'Let streams prescribe their fountains where to run.' *Dryden.* — SYN. To appoint, order, command, dictate, ordain, institute, establish.

Prescribe (prez-skrib), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prescribed*; ppr. *prescribing*. 1. To give law; to lay down rules or directions; to dictate.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to prescribe to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.*

2. To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; as, to prescribe for a patient in a fever. — 3. In *law*, (a) to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment: with *for*; as, to prescribe for a right of way, of common, or the like. (b) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbutnot.*

The negative prescription of obligations by the lapse of forty years, was first introduced by the statute 1450, c. 20, which declares that the person having interest in an obligation shall follow the same within the space of forty years, and take document thereupon; and if he does not, that it shall prescribe and be of no avail. *Bell.*

Prescriber (prez-skrib-er), *n.* One that prescribes; one who directs medically; one who gives any rules or directions. 'God the prescriber of order.' *Fotherby.*

Prescript (prez-skript), *a.* [L. *prescriptus*.] Directed; set down as a rule; prescribed. 'A prescript form of words.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Prescript (prez-skript), *n.* [L. *prescriptum*.] See *PRESCRIBE*. 1. A direction; a medical order; a prescription. *Bp. Fell.* — 2. Direction; precept; model prescribed. 'Divine prescript.' *Milton.*

Prescriptibility (prez-skript-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being prescriptible. *Story.*

Prescriptible (prez-skript-i-bl), *a.* Suitable for being prescribed; depending or derived from prescription. 'If the matter were prescriptible.' *Grafton.*

Prescription (prez-skrip-shon), *n.* [L. *prescriptio*.] See *PRESCRIBE*. 1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; that which is prescribed; direction; prescript.

Who vainly brake the covenant of their God, Nor in the ways of his prescription trod. *Sandys.*

2. In *med.* a direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a written statement of the medicines or remedies to be used by a patient.

My reason, the physician to my love, Angry that his prescriptions are not kept, Hath left me. *Shak.*

3. A claim or title based on long use or custom; specifically, in *law*, the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial or long use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use, such as a right of way, or of common, or the like; as, to acquire possession of a thing by prescription. After uninterrupted enjoyment for thirty, and in many cases for twenty years, a *prima facie* title arises by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and unless such enjoyment have continued under some consent or agreement, the title becomes in sixty years absolute and indefeasible. *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage, and not annexed to any person, whereas *prescription* is a personal usage. In *Scots law*, the claim to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession upon some written title for a period now fixed at twenty years. This is *positive prescription*. *Negative prescription* is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. This term is also used for *limitation*, in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to dispossess a vice from the heart where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South.*

Democracy does not require the support of prescription. Monarchy has often stood without that support, but a patrician order is the work of time. *Macaulay.*

Prescriptive (prez-skript-iv), *a.* 1. Consisting in or acquired by prescription; as, a prescriptive right or title. — 2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil has become prescriptive. *J. M. Mason.*

Press, *v.t.* or *i.* To press or crowd. *Chaucer.*

Preseance, *† n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. 'Their discreet judgment in precedence and preseance.' *Carew.*

Presellect (prez-sel-ekt), *v.t.* To select beforehand.

Presence (prez-ens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *presentia* — *pro*, before, and *esse*, to be.] 1. The state of being present; the existence of a person or thing in a certain place: opposed to *absence*; as, this event happened during the king's presence at the theatre; to detect the presence of noxious effluvia. — 2. The being in company with, especially with a common object; company; society.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, And I'll request your presence. *Shak.*

3. The state of being within sight or call; neighbourhood or vicinity without the intervention of anything that prevents intercourse.

Full many a noble war-song had he sung, Even in the presence of an enemy's fleet. *Tennyson.*

4. Persons assembled in a place, especially persons of rank; noble company.

I know not by what power I am made bold, In such a presence here to plead my thoughts. *Shak.*

Odmar, of all this presence does contain, Give her your wrath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage; the state of being in view of a superior.

Men that very presence fear, Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

6. Personality; the person of a superior, as a sovereign. 'Your royal presences be ruled by me.' *Shak.*

The Sovran Presence thus replied: Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey? *Milton.*

7. Mien; air; personal appearance; demeanour. 'Be, as thy presences is, gracious and kind.' *Shak.*

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of presence, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

8. The apartment in which an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage; a presence-chamber; a state-room.

Here lies Juliet, and her beauty makes This vault a feasting presence full of light. *Shak.* An't please your grace, the two great cardinals Wait in the presence. *Shak.*

— *Presence of mind*, readiness of invention; quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions; a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties ready at command, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties.

Errors, not to be recalled, do find Their best redress from presence of the mind. *Walter.*

Presence-chamber, **Presence-room** (prez-ens-cham-ber, prez-ens-rüm), *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company. 'As in the presence-chamber stand.' *Addison.* 'That morning in the presence-room I stood.' *Tennyson.*

Presensation (prez-sen-sä-shon), *n.* [*Pre* and *sensation*.] Previous sensation, notion, or idea. [Rare.]

The plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and presensation of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets. *Dr. H. More.*

Presension (prez-sen-shon), *n.* [L. *presensio*, from *pro*, before, and *sentio*, to perceive.] Previous perception.

The hedgehog's presension of winds is exact. *Sir T. Browne.*

Present (prez-ent), *a.* [L. *presens*, from *pro*, before, and *sens*, *ensens*, being, an old participle of *sum*, I am; comp. *absent*.] 1. Being in a certain place: opposed to *absent*.

Much I have heard Incredible to me, in this displeased, That I was never present on the place Of those encounters. *Milton.*

2. Being before the face or near; being in company; as, inquire of some of the gentlemen present.

These things have I spoken to you, being yet present with you. *Jn. xiv. 25.*

3. Done or used on the spot; not delayed; instant; immediate. 'Present death.' *Shak.* 'To which Mr. Donne was not able to make a present answer.' *Aubrey.* — 4. Being now in view or under consideration.

The much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the present instance. *Law.*

5. Now existing, or being at this time; not

past or future; as, the *present* session of parliament.

For we, which now behold these *present* days.
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues to praise.
Shak.

6. Ready at hand; quick in emergency. 'A *present* wit.' *Bacon*.

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

7. Favourably attentive; not heedless; propitious.

Nor could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayers. *Dryden*.

—The *present*, an elliptical expression for the *present* time. 'Men that set their hearts only upon the *present*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.
—At *present*, elliptically for at the *present* time.

The state is at *present* very sensible of the decay in their trade. *Addison*.

—*Present tense*, in *gram.* the *tense* or modification of a verb which expresses action or being in the *present* time, as I. *scribo*, E. I am *writing*.

Present (prez-ent), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. *Present* time; time in process now. 'Fast and *present* wound in one.' *Tennyson*. — 2. A question under consideration; an affair in hand.

Shall I be charged no further than the *present*?
Must all determine here? *Shak.*

3. The money or other property a person has on hand.

I'll make division of my *present* with you;
Hold, there's half my *codder*. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* In *law*, a term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing, to express the writing itself; as in the phrase, 'Know all men by these *presents*,' that is, by this very document, by the words here set down. [In this sense it is rarely used in the singular.]

Present (prez-ent), *v.t.* [Fr. *présenter*; I. *presento*, to place before, to present, to hold out, lit. to make *present*.] 1. To set, place, or introduce into the presence or before the face of, especially of a superior; to make known; to offer for acquaintance; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; and with the reflexive pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. *Job* i. 6.
Ma'am, I'm an enthusiastic admirer of Darrell. You say he is a connection of yours? *Present* me to him. *Lord Lytton*.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; as, he *presented* a wretched appearance.

This huge stage *presented* nought but shows
Whereon the stars in secret influence comment. *Shak.*

O hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*.
Milton.

He is ever ready to *present* to us the thoughts or observations of others. *Watts*.

3. To give; to bestow; to make a gift or donation of; generally to give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mud-wall tenement . . .
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior*.

Eight jousts had been, and still
Had Lancelot won the diamond of the year,
With purpose to *present* them to the Queen,
When all were won. *Tennyson*.

4. To bestow a gift upon; to favour with a donation; now usually followed by *with* before the thing; as, to *present* a person with a guinea. 'Should I *present* thee with rare figured plate.' *Dryden*.

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him. *South*.

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony; to give in charge or possession.

So ladies in romance arm their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope*.

6. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution. See **PRESENTATION**.

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a patronage or vicarage: that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone*.

7. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution. *Lamb*. — 8. To offer openly; to proffer.

He . . . *presented* battle to the French navy, which was refused. *Sir J. Hayward*.

9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c.; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment. — 10. To accuse; to bring an action against; to lay before a court of judicature

as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offence.

You would *present* her at the least.
Because she brought some jags and no seal'd quarts. *Shak.*

The grand juries were practised . . . to *present* the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift*.

11. To point; to level; to aim, as a weapon, particularly some species of firearms; as, to *present* a musket to the breast of another.

12. To represent; to personate; to act.

Here is like to be a good *present* of worthies:
He *resents* Hector of Troy, the swain, Pompey the Great; the parish curate, Alexander; Armado's page, Hercules; the pedant, Judas Machabæus. *Shak.*

—To *present arms* (*milit.*), to put the arms or guns in a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer, or in token of respect.

Present (prez-ent), *n.* That which is *presented* or given; a gift. 'Trust not their *resents*.' *Dryden*.

His dog, to-morrow, by his master's commands he must carry for a *present* to his lady. *Shak.*

I can make no marriage *present*:
Little can I give my wife. *Tennyson*.

Present (prez-ent), *n.* *Milit.* the position from which a rifle or musket is fired. 'The musket ready for the *present*.' *Murray*.

Presentable (prez-ent-ə-bəl), *a.* 1. Capable of being *presented*; properly prepared for introduction to another, or into society; in such trim as to be able to *present* one's self without embarrassment; as, I am really not *presentable*. — 2. Suitable to be exhibited or offered. 'Two ideas not *presentable* but by language.' *Burke*. — 3. *Eccles.* (a) capable of being *presented* to a church living; as, a *presentable* clerk. (b) Admitting of the *presentation* of a clerk. 'Churches *presentable*.' *Aylife*.

Presentaneous (prez-ent-ā-nē-us), *a.* [L. *presentaneus*. See **PRESENT**.] Quick; immediate in taking effect. 'A *presentaneous* poison.' *Harvey*.

Presentarius, *a.* [L. *presentarius*.] *Present*; that happens immediately. *Chaucer*.

Presentation (prez-ent-ā-shon), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of *presenting*, or state of being *presented*; an offering; a setting forth.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker*.

2. Exhibition; representation; display; appearance; show; figure; semblance. 'These *presentations* of fighting on the stage.' *Dryden*.

He uses his folly like a stalking-horse, and under the *presentation* of that he shoots his wit. *Shak.*

3. The act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice; the right of *presenting* a clergyman.

If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him. *Blackstone*.

In the Church of Scotland, previous to 1874, at which date the right of electing ministers was vested in congregations, *presentation* was the nomination by a patron of a minister to a vacant parish; or the act by which the patron of a church appointed the minister, and presented him to the presbytery for induction. — 4. A thing *presented*; a gift. [Rare.] — 5. In *obstetrics*, the particular position of the child during labour relatively to the passages through which it is to be brought forth. — *Bond of presentation*, in *Soots law*, see under **BOND**. — *Presentation copy*, a copy of a work *presented* to some one by the author. — *The Feast of the Presentation*, in the R. Cath. Ch. the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary; Candlemas.

Presentative (prez-ent-ā-tiv), *a.* 1. In *eccles. law*, (a) having the right of *presentation*, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution; as, advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of *presentation* to the bishop or ordinary. *Blackstone*.

(b) Admitting the *presentation* of a clerk; as, a *presentative* parsonage. — 2. In *metaph.* applied to immediate, proximate, or intuitive apprehension or cognition; applied to what may be apprehended directly, or to a faculty capable of apprehending directly.

The latter term, *presentative* faculty, I use, as you will see, in contrast and correlation to a 'representative faculty.' *Sir W. Hamilton*.

A thing known in itself is the (sole) *presentative* or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a *presentative* or intuitive knowledge. A thing known in and through something else is the primary, mediate, remote, real, existent, or represented object of (mediate) knowledge—*objectum quod*; and a thing through which something else is known is the secondary, immediate, proximate, ideal, vicarious, or

representative object of (mediate) knowledge—*objectum quod per quod*. The former may likewise be styled *objectum existens*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Presentee (prez-en-tē), *n.* One *presented* to a benefice.

Presenter (prez-ent-er), *n.* One who *presents*; one who leads or introduces.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Presential (prez-en-shal), *a.* Supposing or implying actual presence; present; immediate. *Norris*; *Jer. Taylor*.

Presentiality (prez-en-shal-ē-tē), *n.* The state of being *present*. *South*.

Presentially (prez-en-shal-ē), *adv.* In a *presential* manner; with the notion of presence. *Dr. H. More*.

Presentiate (prez-en-shi-āt), *v.t.* To make *present*. *Grew*.

Presentient (prez-en-shi-ent), *a.* Perceiving beforehand.

Presentific; **Presentifical** (prez-en-tif-ik, prez-en-tif-ik-əl), *a.* Making *present*. *Dr. H. More*.

Presentificity (prez-en-tif-ik-ē), *adv.* In a *presentific* manner; in such a manner as to make *present*. *Dr. H. More*.

Presentiment (prez-en-ti-ment), *n.* [Pre, before, and sentiment; O. Fr. *présentiment*, foreboding.] 1. Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. 'A *presentiment* of what is to be.' *Butler*. Specifically—2. An antecedent impression or conviction that something calamitous or distressing is about to happen; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

A vague *presentiment* of impending doom
Haunted him day and night. *Longfellow*.

Presentimental (prez-en-ti-men-tal), *a.* Relating to or having *presentiment*. 'A mysterious *presentimental* hell.' *Theobald*. [Rare.]

Presentive (prez-ent-iv), *a.* In *gram.* applied to a class of words which *present* an object or rather a definite conception of an object to the mind. The things *presented* may be objects of sense, acts, abstract qualities, or indeed anything of which, when regarded alone, the mind can form a concept or notion. *Presentive* words are opposed to *symbolic*. Substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and most verbs are *presentive* parts of speech. Spade, spirit, clemency, red, just, quickly, strike, live are examples.

Presentive (prez-ent-iv), *n.* A *presentive* word. See the adjective.

Presentiveness (prez-ent-iv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being *presentive*; the capability of a word to *present* an independent notion or concept to the mind.

The word *shall* offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism. When it flourished as a *presentive* word, it signified to *owe*. . . . From this state it passed by slow and unperceived movements to that sense which is now most familiar to us, in which it is a verbal auxiliary, charging the verb with a sense fluctuating between the future tense and the imperative mood. *J. Earle*.

Presently (prez-ent-ē), *adv.* 1. At *present*; at this time.

The towns and forts you *presently* have are still left unto you to be kept either with or without garrisons. *Sidney*.

2. In a little time; soon; forthwith; immediately. 'And *presently* the fig-tree withered away.' *Mat. xxi. 19*.

Him therefore I hope to send *presently*, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. *Phil. ii. 23*.

The moon being clouded *presently* is missed.
But little stars may hide them when they list. *Shak.*

Presentment (prez-ent-ment), *n.* 1. The act of *presenting* or state of being *presented*; *presentation*.

When comes your book forth!
Upon the heels of my *presentment*. *Shak.*

2. Anything *presented* or exhibited; appearance to the view; representation. 'The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers.' *Shak.* — 3. In *law*, (a) a *presentment*, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterward frame an indictment, before the party *presented* can be put to answer it. In a more general sense, *presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. (b) The formal information to the lord by the tenants of a manor of anything done out of court. (c) The *presenting* a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance, or to the acceptor for payment.

Presentness (pres-'ent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being present; presence. '*Presentness of mind in danger.*' *Clarendon.*

Presentoir (pre-zant'war), *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall enriched stem. It was much used in the sixteenth century. It was merely decorative, serving no particular use. *Fairholt.*

Preservable (pré-sér-va-bl), *a.* Capable of being preserved.

Preservation (pres-ér-vá'shon), *n.* [From *preservo*.] 1. The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction, or decay; as, the *preservation* of life or health.—2. The state of being preserved; escape from danger; safety; as, a ruin in a good state of *preservation*. [Give us particulars of thy *preservation*.] *Shak.*

Every senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun.

Sir T. Davies.

Preservative (pré-sér-va-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *préservatif*.] Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve; as, to adopt measures *preservative* of the health.

Preservative (pré-sér-va-tiv), *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent it from incurring injury, destruction, decay, or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay.

It has been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenic as *preservatives* against the plague. *Becon.*

Preservatory (pré-sér-va-to-ri), *a.* Having a tendency or power to preserve; preservative. *Sp. Hall.*

Preservatory (pré-sér-va-to-ri), *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. 'Such vain *preservatories* of us are our inheritances.' *Whitlock.*

Preserve (pré-sér-v), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preserved*; ppr. *preserving*. [Fr. *préservé*; L.L. *preservo*—*pres*, before, and *servo*, to serve, to keep.] 1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil; to save.

God did send me before you to *preserve* life.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man; *preserve* me from the violent man. *Ps. cxi. 1.*

2. To maintain and keep throughout; to keep in the same state; to uphold; to sustain; to guard.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast.

Ps. xxvi. 6.

To such a name,
Preserve a broad approach of fame
And ever-echoing avenues of song. *Tennyson.*

3. To save from decay; to keep in a sound state; to season with sugar or other substances for preservation; as, to *preserve* fruit.—4. To prevent being hunted and killed, except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game, salmon, &c.; as, to *preserve* game; also, to protect the game or fish in; as, a *preserved* stream.—5. To save, secure, uphold, sustain, defend, spare, protect, guard, shield.

Preserve (pré-sér-v), *v.t.* 1. To practise the art of seasoning fruits, &c., for preservation.

Hast thou not learn'd me how

To make perfumes? distill *preserves*? *Shak.*

2. To exercise the right or custom of protecting game for the purposes of sport.

Squire Thornhill had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr. Leslie's land, since Mr. Leslie did not *preserve*. *Lord Lytton.*

Preserve (pré-sér-v), *n.* 1. That which is preserved; fruit, &c., suitably seasoned, to keep from decay. 'Could make *preserves* and pickles.' *Thackeray*.—2. A place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport.

Preserver (pré-sér-vér), *n.* 1. A person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil.

What shall I do unto thee, O thou *preserver* of men!

Job vii. 30.

2. One that makes preserves of fruit.—3. A game-preserver.

Press (pré'ses), *n.* [L. *pressus*, from Gr. *presido*, to sit before—*pres*, before, and *sideo*, to sit.] One who presides over the deliberations of an organized society; a president; the chairman of a meeting. [Scotch.]

Presshow (pré-shô'), *v.t.* To show beforehand; to foreshow. *Rogee.*

Preside (pré-zid'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presided*; ppr. *presiding*. [Fr. *présider*; L. *presideo*—*pres*, before, and *sideo*, to sit. See *SIT*.] 1. To be set over others; to have the place of authority over others, as a chairman or director; to direct, control, and govern, as the chief officer: usually denoting temporary

superintendence and government; as, to *preside* over a society; to *preside* at a public meeting.—2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector. 'Some o'er the public magazines *preside*.' *Dryden.*

Presidence (pres'i-dens), *n.* Superintendence; presidency. 'The presence and *presidence* of a sincere religious principle.' *Edin. Rev.*

Presidency (pres'i-den-si), *n.* 1. Superintendence; inspection and care. 'The *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent.' *Ray*.—2. The office of president; as, Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors. 3. The term during which a president holds his office; as, President J. Adams died during the *presidency* of his son.—4. One of the three great divisions of British India, the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

President (pres'i-dent), *a.* Presiding; occupying the first rank or chief place. 'His angels *president*.' *Milton.*

President (pres'i-dent), *n.* [Fr. *président*; L. *presidens*, ppr. of *presideo*. See *PRESIDE*.] 1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; as, (a) the chief officer of a corporation, company, society, or the like; (b) the chief officer of a college or university; (c) the highest officer of state in a republic; as, the *President* of the United States.—2. A protector; a guardian; a tutelary power. 'Just Apollo, *president* of verse.' *Waller*.—3. Vice-president, one who is second in authority to a president.—4. Lord *president* of the council, a great officer of state in England. His office is to attend upon the sovereign, to propose business to the council, and to report to the sovereign the several matters transacted there.—5. Lord *president*, in Scotland, the presiding judge of the Court of Session.

Presidential (pres'i-den'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a president.

The friends of Washington had determined to support Mr. Adams as candidate for the *presidential* chair. *Quart. Rev.*

2. Presiding over. '*Presidential* angels.' *Glanville.*

Presidentialship (pres'i-dent-ship), *n.* 1. The office and dignity of president. *Hooker*.—2. The term for which a president holds his office.

Presider (pré-zid'er), *n.* One who presides. **Presidential** (pré-zid'nt-shal), *a.* [L. *presidens*, a garrison—*pres*, before, and *sideo*, to sit.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. 'Three *presidential* castles.' *Howell*. 'One of the *presidential* soldiers of Dunkirk.' *Sheldon*.

Presignification (pré-sig-ni-fi-ká'shon), *n.* The act of signifying or showing beforehand. [Rare.]

To this kind we may refer the *presignification* and prediction of future events. *Barrow.*

Presignify (pré-sig-ni-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presigned*; ppr. *presignifying*. To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.

That owls and ravens are ominous appearers, and *presignifying* unlucky events, as Christians yet conceit, was also an augural conception. *Sir T. Browne.*

Presphenoid (pré-sfén'oid), *n.* [*Pre*, before, and *sphenoid*.] In *anat.* a bone in the human skull which in Professor Owen's homologies constitutes the centrum of the frontal vertebra viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

Prespinal (pré-spi'nal), *a.* In *anat.* situated in front of the spine.

Press (pres), *v.t.* [Fr. *presser*, from L. *presso*, a freq. of *premo*, *pressum*, to press.] 1. To urge with force or weight; to act upon with weight; to compress: a word of very extensive application; as, (a) to squeeze; to crush; to extract the juice or contents of by squeezing. 'Took the grapes and *pressed* them into Pharaoh's cup.' *Gen. xl. 11.* (b) To squeeze for the purpose of making smooth; as, to *press* cloth or paper. 'While you *press* the coat.' *D. Jerrold*. (c) To embrace closely; to hug; to clasp fondly. '*Press'd* you heart to heart.' *Tennyson*.

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*

2. To drive or urge with a force sufficient to produce a desired effect; to constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity; to impose by constraint.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

The poets that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment. *Est. viii. 14.*

3. To straiten; to distress; as, to be *pressed* with want or with difficulties.

He gapes; and straight
With hunger *press'd*, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To urge or solicit with earnestness; to impose by importunity; as, he *pressed* me to accept of his offer. 'Sure your father will *press* me to stay.' *Lord Lytton.*

When I *press'd* the cause,
I learnt that James had flickering jealousies
Which anger'd her. *Tennyson.*

5. To inculcate with earnestness or argument; to enforce.

I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these accomplishments sit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other. *Fulton.*

6. To bear hard upon; to ply hard; to make overbusy.

Chemists I might *press* with arguments drawn from some of the eminent writers of their sect. *Boyle.*

Press differs from *drive* and *strike* in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.—To *press* sail, same as to *crowd* sail. See under *CROWD*.

Press (pres), *v.t.* 1. To exert pressure; to act with compulsive force; to bear heavily.

Sometimes they swell and move,
Pressing up against the land,
With motions of the outer sea. *Tennyson.*

2. To strain or strive eagerly; to go forward with impulsive eagerness or energetic efforts.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Phil. iii. 14.*

Th' insidious victor *presses* on the crowd. *Dryden.*

3. To bear on with force; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng. 'They *press* in from all the provinces.' *Tennyson.*

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass. *Dryden.*

5. To approach unseasonably or importunately. 'Nor *press* too near the throne.' *Dryden*.—6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in unto him, and entered into his house. *Gen. xix. 3.*

7. To urge by influence or moral force.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither.

—To *press* upon, to urge with force; to act upon; to invade; to attack closely.

Patroclus *presses* upon Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight discovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

Press (pres), *n.* [Fr. *presse*, a press, a printing-press, a crowd, a throng; from the verb.] 1. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form, the screw being very commonly employed as the means of causing pressure. Presses are of various constructions adapted to the specific uses for which they are designed, and are commonly designated by a descriptive prefix; as, a *wine-press*, *cider-press*, or *cheese-press*—*Hydraulic press*. See under *HYDRAULIC*.—2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. See *PRINTING-PRESS*.—3. The publications of a country; printed literature in general: often restricted to the literature of newspapers.

Another, a statesman there, betraying
His party-secret, fool, to the *press*. *Tennyson.*

4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together. 'And when they could not come nigh to him for the *press*.' *Mark ii. 4.*—5. The act of urging or pushing forward; a crowding or thronging. 'In their throng and *press* to that last hold.' *Shak.*

On that superior height
Who sits, is discombered from the *press*
Of near obstructions. *W. Wordsworth.*

6. A wine-vat or cistern. *Hag. ii. 16.*—7. An upright case or cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept. 'In the chambers and in the coffers and in the *presses*.' *Shak.*

Large oaken *presses* filled with shelves of the same wood surrounded the room. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs; as, a *press* of business.—*Press* of sail (*naut.*), is as much sail as the state of the wind, &c., will permit.—*Censorship of the press*. See under *CENSORSHIP*.—*Liberty of the press*. See under *LIBERTY*.

Press (pres), *v.t.* (Originally to *impress* or *imprint*, that is, to hire with a certain bounty or sum in ready money, from old

blunt, to dull or dim.] Dimness of sight. *Milton*. [Rare.]

Presultor (pré-sult'ér), *n.* [L. *presultor*, one who leaps or dances before another.] A leader or director of a dance. 'The Corypheus of the world, or the presultor and presultor of it.' *Cudworth*. [Rare.]

Presumably (pré-zúm'a-bl), *a.* [From *presume*.] Capable of being presumed; such as may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

Presumably (pré-zúm'a-bl), *adv.* As may be presumed or reasonably supposed; by or according to presumption; by legitimate inference from facts or circumstances.

It should exclude those who are, *presumably*, in themselves unfitted to exercise it with intelligence and integrity. *Gladstone*.

Presume (pré-zúm'), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *presumed*; *ppr.* *presuming*. [Fr. *presumer*, from L. *presumo*, to take beforehand, to presume, to imagine—*præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take.] 1. *† Lit.* to take or assume beforehand; to venture to do; to undertake.

Bold deed hast thou *presumed*, adventurous Eve. *Milton*.

2. To take for granted; to hold or regard as such or such, on the strength of probability; to suppose or assume on reasonable grounds.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet there are many more to be *presumed*. *Sir T. Browne*.

We not only *presume* it may be so, but we actually find it so. *Dr. H. More*.

Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone*.

After the expiration of that period registration was to be *presumed*. *Brougham*.

Presume (pré-zúm'), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *presumed*; *ppr.* *presuming*. 1. To suppose or believe previously or without examination; to believe by anticipation; to infer from grounds deemed valid or probable without actual proof.

This gentleman is happily arrived, My mind *presumes*, for his own good and ours. *Shak.*

2. To venture without positive permission or beyond what is justifiable; to take the liberty; to be bold enough; to make bold; to be arrogant enough. 'If I may *presume* to know your character.' *Sterns*.

Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner. *Shak.*

3. To form over-confident or arrogant conclusions; hence, to act on over-confident conclusions; to make over-confident advances on the strength of; with on or upon before the cause of confidence.

Do not *presume* too much upon my love. *Shak.*

This man *presumes* upon his parts. *Locke*.

I will not *presume* so far upon myself. *Dryden*.

Sometimes in this use followed by *of*.

Presuming of his force, with sparkling eyes, Already he devours the promise'd prize. *Dryden*.

4. To act in a forward, insolent, or arrogant way; to go beyond the boundaries laid down by reverence, respect, or politeness; to behave with assurance.

God, to remove his ways from human sense, Placed heaven from earth so far that earthly sight, If it *presumed*, might err in things too high, And no advantage gain. *Milton*.

Presumer (pré-zúm'ér), *n.* One that presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person.

Presumably (pré-zúm'ing-li), *adv.* With presumption; confidently; arrogantly.

Presumption (pré-zúm'shon), *n.* [Fr. *présomption*, L. *presumptio*, a taking beforehand, assurance, presumption. See **PRESUME**.] 1. Act of presuming; supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact; confidence grounded on strong probability.

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Daniel Rogers*.

2. A ground for presuming; an argument strong but not demonstrative; a strong probability; as, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place, or will take place.

3. The thing presumed; that which is supposed to be true or real without direct proof. 'In contradiction to these very plausible *presumptions*.' *De Quincy*.

4. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probability of safety; presumptuousness; arrogance; assurance.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath. *Shak.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden*.

Mr. Mill has not got the data for his argument, and with a *presumption* which savours of infatuation he proceeds to arraign and convict infinite wisdom on finite evidence. *Edin. Rev.*

5. In law, that which comes near to the proof of a fact, in greater or less degree. It is called violent, probable, or light, according to the degree of its cogency. Presumptions are further divided into (1) *Presumptions juris et de jure* (of law and from law). (2) *Presumptions juris* (of law) only. (3) *Presumptions hominis vel judicis* (of the man or judge). The *presumption juris et de jure* is that where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. The *presumption juris* is one established in law until the contrary be proved. The *presumption hominis vel judicis* is one which is not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced.

Presumptive (pré-zúm'tiv), *a.* 1. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly. 'A strong *presumptive* proof that his interpretation of scripture is not the true one.' *Waterland*. 2. *† Unreasonably* confident; presumptuous; arrogant.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. *Sir T. Browne*.

—*Presumptive evidence*, in law, evidence which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof. *Presumptive evidence* of felony should be cautiously admitted. *Blackstone*.

—*Presumptive heir*. See under **HEIR**.

Presumptively (pré-zúm'tiv-li), *adv.* In a presumptive manner; by presumption or supposition grounded on probability; by previous supposition; presumably.

When he who could read or write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders, libels could not be general or dangerous. *Burke*.

Presumptuous (pré-zúm'tú-us), *a.* [Fr. *présomptueux*. See **PRESUMPTION**.] 1. Imbued with or characterized by presumption; arrogant; insolent; taking undue liberties; as, a most *presumptuous* man; *presumptuous* conduct. 'Presumptuous priest.' *Shak.*

'Tis not thy southern power, . . . Which makes thee thus *presumptuous* and proud. *Shak.*

2. Bold and confident to excess; over-confident; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash.

There is a class of *presumptuous* men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster*.

3. Irreverent with respect to sacred things. *Milton*. — 4. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or violation of known duty.

The sins whereto he falleth are not *presumptuous*, but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity. *Perkins*.

SYN. Over-confident, foolhardy, rash, presuming, forward, arrogant, insolent.

Presumptuously (pré-zúm'tú-us-li), *adv.* In a presumptuous manner; with rash confidence; arrogantly; wilfully; irreverently.

Presumptuousness (pré-zúm'tú-us-nez), *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness. *Combe*.

Presupposal (pré-sup-pó'sal), *n.* Supposal previously formed; presupposition. 'Presupposal of knowledge concerning certain principles.' *Hooker*.

Presuppose (pré-sup-pó's), *v.t.* [Fr. *présupposer*, E. *pres* and *suppose*.] 1. To suppose or imagine as previous; to take for granted. — 2. To cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent; to require to exist previously.

Each kind of knowledge *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand. *Hooker*.

Presupposition (pré-sup-pó'si'shon), *n.* 1. The act of presupposing; supposition of something antecedent. — 2. That which is presupposed; supposition previously formed; a surmise.

Presurmise (pré-sér-miz'), *n.* A surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*, That in the dole of blows your son might drop. *Shak.*

Presystolic (pré-sis'tol-ik), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Gr. *stolô*, a contraction.] In med. preceding the contraction of the heart; as, *presystolic* friction sound. *Dunglison*.

Pretence (pré-tens'), *n.* [From L. *pretendo*, *pretentum*, later *pretensum*. See **PRETEND**. *Pretense* is a better spelling.] 1. The act of pretending; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive; a false or hypocritical show; as, under *pretence* of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes; he refused to come on *pretence* of illness.

Let not Trojans, with a feigned *pretence* Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden*.

2. A deceptive argument or reason; a pretext.

This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over. *Tillotson*.

3. Assumption; claim to notice.

Despite not these few ensuing pages; for never was anything of this *pretence* more ingeniously imparted. *Evelyn*.

4. A claim, true or false; pretension.

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke*.

5. *† Design*; purpose; intention.

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

—*Escutcheon of pretence*, in her. the shield on which a man carries the coat of his wife if she is an heiress, and he has issue by her. **SYN.** Mask, appearance, colour, show, pretext, excuse.

Pretenceless (pré-tens'lee), *n.* Having no pretension. *Milton*.

Pretend (pré-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *pretendo*—*præ*, before, and *tendo*, to reach or stretch.] 1. *† Lit.* to reach or stretch forward; to stretch out or over. 'His target always over her *pretended*.' *Spenser*.

Lucagus, to lash his horses, bends From to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*. *Dryden*.

2. To hold out falsely; to allege falsely; to use as a pretext; to hold forth as the ground of a claim or pretension. 'The sovereign *pretended* a divine mission.' *Brougham*.

The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch, . . . it is no contract, none. *Shak.*

3. To make false appearance or representation; to feign; to simulate; to show hypocritically; as, to *pretend* great zeal when the heart is not engaged; to *pretend* patriotism for the sake of gaining popular applause.

This let him know, Lest wilfully transgressing, he *pretend* Surprisal. *Milton*.

4. To exhibit as a cloak or disguise for something. [Rare.]

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*, To hellish falsehood snare them. *Milton*.

5. To claim or put in a claim for; to allege a title to.

Chiefs shall be grudging the part which they *pretend*. *Dryden*.

In this sense we now generally use *pretend* to. 6. *† To intend*; to design; to plan; to plot.

None your foes but such as shall *pretend* Malicious practices against his state. *Shak.*

SYN. To feign, counterfeit, simulate, affect. **Pretend** (pré-tend'), *v.t.* 1. To put in a claim, truly or falsely; usually with *to*. 'Those countries that *pretend* to freedom.' *Swift*.

To White Hall, and there to chapel. . . . Being not known to some great persons in the pew, I *pretended* to, and went in, I told them my pretence, so they turned to the orders of the chapel, which hung behind the wall and read it, and were satisfied. *Pepys*.

2. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to feign; to sham.

Pretendant, **Pretendent** (pré-tend'ant, pré-tend'ent), *n.* A pretender; a claimant. *Reliquiae Wottonianae*; *Milman*.

Pretendedly (pré-tend'ed-li), *adv.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond*.

Pretender (pré-tend'ér), *n.* 1. One who pretends or makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to anything. 'To keep the list low and *pretenders* back.' *Tennyson*. — 2. In hist. a name given to certain claimants, generally to the crown, who claimed under the pretence of a right; particularly applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of parliament.

Pretender (pré-tend'er-ship), *n.* The claim, character, or position of a pretender. I am at a loss how to dispose of the Dauphin, if he happens to be king of France before the French arrive at Britain, *Scott*.

Pretendingly (pré-tend'ing-ly), *adv.* Attentively, presumptuously.

I have a particular reason for looking a little *pretendingly* at present. *Tennyson*.

Pretenses (pré-tens'), *n.* The more correct though less common mode of spelling *Pretences*.

Pretensed (pré-tens'ed), *a.* Pretended; feigned. *Pretensed* synods and convocations. *Stepleton*. *Pretensed* right, in law, the right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

Pretensedly (pré-tens'ed-ly), *adv.* Pretendedly. *Dreant*.

Pretension (pré-tens'ion), *n.* (Fr. *pretension*. See **PASTEND**.) 1. Claim true or false; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; as, the book makes no *pretensions* to learning.

You see that as opinion of merit is discouraged, even in those who had the best *pretensions* to entertain it, if any *pretensions* were good. *Field*.

In history, if we except the conclusion of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, no work that has any pretensions to be accounted classical was added to our literature. *Croft*.

2. An alleged or assumed right; a claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or notions.

The common demand that the comitatus should be in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Scott*.

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favour their *pretensions*. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. A pretence; a fictitious appearance; pretense; deception.

This was not an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon*.

Pretentive (pré-tent'iv), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *tento*, to try.] Making previous trial; attempting to try or test beforehand. 'An exploratory and *pretentive* purpose.' *Reliquies Wottonianæ* [Rare].

Pretentious (pré-tens'us), *a.* (Fr. *pretentieux*.) Full of pretension; attempting to pass for more than one is worth, pretending to a superiority not real, having merely outward or superficial claims to excellence; as, a *pretentious* assumption of dignity; a *pretentious* villa residence. 'A *pretentious* imitation of Burke and Cicero.' *Lord Lytton* [Recent].

Pretentiously (pré-tens'us-ly), *adv.* In a pretentious manner.

Pretentiousness (pré-tens'us-ness), *n.* The quality of being pretentious; false assumption; over-assertion.

Præter (præ'tér), a Latin preposition and adverb (*præter*), is used in some English words as a prefix. It signifies beyond, beside, by, beyond in time, more than.

Præterhuman (præ'tér-hū'man), *a.* More than human.

Præterit (præ'tér-ent), *a.* Past through; anterior; previous. *Præterit* states. *Oben*.

Præter-imperfect (præ'tér-im-perfekt), *a.* and *n.* In grammar, a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past; past imperfect; generally called simply *imperfect*.

Præterist (præ'tér-ist), *n.* (From *præter*.) 1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who principally has regard to the past. 2. In that one who believes that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have already been fulfilled.

Præterite, *Præterite* (præ'tér-it), *n.* [L. *præteritus*, gone by, pp. of *prætere*—*præter*, beyond, and *eo*, to go.] In grammar, expressing past time indefinitely, past, applied to the tense which expresses action or existence perfectly past or finished, but without a specification of time; as, *verba* is the *præterite* tense of *scribo*. Also used as equivalent to *perfect*.

Præterit (præ'tér-it), *n.* In grammar, the tense which signifies past time, or which expresses action or being perfectly past or finished.

Præteritiveness (præ'tér-it-ness), *n.* Same as *Præteritiveness*.

Præterition (præ'tér-ition), *n.* [L. *præteritio*, from *prætere*, to pass by.] 1. The act of going past, the state of being past.

The Israelites were never to eat the paschal lamb, but they were recalled to the memory of that saving *præterition* of the angel. *Sp. Hall*.

2. In rhetoric, a figure by which, pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary

mention of it; as, 'I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just,' &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of *præterition*.—3. In law, the passing over by a testator of one of his heirs entitled to a portion.

Præteritive (præ'tér-iv), *a.* In grammar, an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the *præterit* or past tense.

Præteritiveness (præ'tér-it-ness), *n.* (From *præterit*.) The state of being past. [Rare.]

Præterispeed (præ'tér-lap-sed), *a.* [L. *præter-lapsus*, *præter-lapsus*—*præter*, beyond, and *lapis*, to glide.] Past; gone by. 'Præter-lapsed ages.' *Clarendon*. [Rare.]

Præterlegal (præ'tér-lē-gal), *a.* Exceeding the limits of law, not legal. *Edwin Basilike*. [Rare.]

Prætermission (præ'tér-mis-sion), *n.* [L. *prætermisio*, from *prætermittit*, to *prætermittit*.] 1. A passing by; omission. 'A foul *prætermisio*.' *Milton*.—2. In rhetoric, the same as *Præterition*.

Prætermittit (præ'tér-mit'), *v.t.* *præter* & *pp. prætermittit*; *pp. prætermittit*. [L. *prætermittit*—*præter*, beyond, and *mittit*, to send.] To pass by; to omit.

Virgil, writing of *Aeneas*, hath *prætermittit* many things. *J. Johnson*.

Præternatural (præ'tér-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural, extraordinary; out of the regular or natural course of things, as distinguished from *supernatural*, above nature; and *unnatural*, contrary to nature. 'Any *præternatural* immulations in the elements, any strange conceptions of the earth.' *Sp. Hall*.

The Usserburg, however, is not the only mountain in Germany supposed to be the haunt of *præternatural* hunters. *Buxton*.

Præternaturalness (præ'tér-nat'ū-ral-ness), *n.* *Præternaturalness*. [Rare.]

Præternaturally (præ'tér-nat'ū-ral-ly), *adv.* In a *præternatural* manner; in a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature.

Præternaturalness (præ'tér-nat'ū-ral-ness), *n.* A state of being *præternatural*; a state

some place.' *Peter*.

Prætext (præ'tekt), *n.* [L. *prætextus*—*præ*, before, and *tecto*, to weave.] 1. To frame; to devise. *Xen.*—2. To cloak; to conceal.

Ambition's price.
Too oft *prætext* with our country's good.

Edwards.

Prætext (præ'tekt or præ'tekt'), *n.* *Shakespeare*, *Milton*, &c., have the latter; *Tennyson* has both. *n.* (Fr. *prætextus*; L. *prætextum*, from *prætere*, to weave before, to place before, to allege—*præ*, and *tecto*, to weave, to plait, to braid. See **TEXTURE**.) An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive; a pretence.

They seek the blood of those they depend on, under a *prætext* of service and kindness.

Sir R. L. Estlin.
(Lancelotti made the *prætext* of a kindling word, that he might lose unknown of all. *Tennyson*.)

Prætext, *guise*, *mask*, *colour*, *cloak*, *show*.

Præthoughtful (præ-that'ful), *a.* Thoughtful beforehand, prudent, considerate. 'Præthoughtful of every chance.' *Lord Lytton*.

Prætibial (præ'tib-ial), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *tibia*, the shin-bone.] In anatomy, situated in front of the tibia. *Darwin*.

Præciously (præ-shi-ous-ly), *a.* A precious or valuable thing, as a jewel.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *præciously*. *Sir F. Bacon*.

Præsum affectionis (præ-shi-um af-fek-shi-ō-nis), [L.] In *Scott's law*, the imaginary value put upon a subject by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he held it.

Prætor (præ'tor). See **PASTOR**.

Prætorial, **Prætorian** (præ'tor-ial, præ'tor-ian), *a.* See **PASTORIAL**.

Prætorian (præ'tor-ian), *n.* In *Rome*, *hied*, a soldier of a prætorian cohort (see **PASTORIAL**); hence, a mercenary soldier of a rapacious magnate or unconstitutional government.

Prætorium (præ'tor-ium), *n.* [L. *prætorium*.] See **PASTORIUM**.

Prætorship (præ'tor-ship), *n.* See **PASTORSHIP**.

Prætorious (præ'tor-ious), *a.* To torture beforehand. *Pauler*.

Prættily (præ'tt-ly), *v.t.* To make pretty; to over-embellish; to make over fine. 'Prættily without being *prættified*' (of a book). *W. M. Rossetti*.

Prættily (præ'tt-ly), *adv.* In a pretty manner; with prettiness; with neatness and taste; pleasingly. 'Still she extorts and *prættily* extorts.' *Shak.*

How *prættily* for his own sweet sake
A face of tenderness might be forged. *Tennyson*.

Prettiness (præ'tt-ness), *n.* 1. State or quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; beauty or attractiveness without staidness or dignity; as, the *prettiness* of the face; the *prettiness* of a bird; the *prettiness* of a dress. 'Elegance and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds.' *Dr H. More*. 2. Neatness and taste exhibited on small objects, often, petty elegance; affected niceness, finicalness, foppishness. 'A style . . . without sententious pretension or antithetical *prettiness*.' *Jeffrey*.

Pretty (præ'tt), *a.* [O *Frætt*, *prætt*, comely, clever; *a. Sax. prættig*, crafty, from *prætt*, a trick, trickery, fool, *prættig*, tricky, *prætt*, a trick. Connections doubtful.] 1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing and attractive form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity, as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* person; a *pretty* flower.

That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson*.

2. Elegant without grandeur; pleasing; neatly arranged; as, a *pretty* flower-bed. 'A *pretty* jest your daughter told us of.' *Shak.*

A *pretty* kind of sort of kind of thing.
Not much a virtue, and poem none at all. *L. Hunt*.

3. Ironically, nice, fine; excellent; meaning the opposite; as, a *pretty* trick.

A *pretty* task! and so I told the fool.
Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryden*.

4. Affectedly nice or foppish; affected; handsome. 'That animal we call a *pretty* fellow.' *Taylor*. 'The *pretty* gentleman must have his airs.' *Guardian*.—5. Not very small; moderately large or great, as, a *pretty* way off. 'Cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant.' *Bacon*.

A *pretty* while these *pretty* creatures stand,
Like ivory conduits coral chambers stand. *Shak.*

6. Used as a term of endearment and supplying the place of a diminutive. 'Pleasant plannings of the *pretty* babes.' *Shak.* 'This *pretty*, puny, weakly little one.' *Tennyson*.

7. Strong and bold, stout; able-bodied, well-made. [Scottish.]

He even mentioned the exact number of recruits who had joined Waverley's troop from his uncle's estate, and observed they were *pretty* men, meaning not handsome, but about warlike fellows. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pretty (præ'tt), *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately; expressing a degree less than very; as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; the colours became *pretty* vivid, I am *pretty* sure of the fact.

The writer everywhere intimates, and in one place *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Albany*.

—*Pretty much*, nearly; very much.

The club . . . arose *pretty much* as other similar associations. *Dr Goring*.

Prettyish (præ'tt-ish), *a.* Somewhat pretty. *Waipole*.

Prettiness (præ'tt-ness), *n.* Affected prettiness of style, manner, or the like. *Idem*. [Rare.]

Pretty-spoken (præ'tt-spō-kn), *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

Pretypify (præ'tt-tyf-ty), *v.t.* [Fr. *prætypifier*, from L. *prætypus*—*præ*, before, and *typos*, to be strong or well.] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority, to gain the advantage.

It came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel *prætypified*, and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prætypified*. *Ex. xvii. 11*.

With over or against.

David *prevailed* over the Philistines with a sling and with a stone. *1 Sam. xvii. 50.*
This kingdom could never *prevail* against the united power of England. *Swift.*

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to extend with force or effect; as, the fever *prevailed* in a great part of the city.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the wiser sceptics, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

3. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate effectually; to succeed.

For when a world of men
Could not *prevail* with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness overruled. *Shak.*

4. To persuade or induce: with *on* or *upon*; as, they *prevailed* on the emperor to ratify the treaty.

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer. *Swift.*

Prevailing (pré-vál'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Predominant; having superior influence; superior in power or effect; persuading; efficacious. '*Prevailing* passions.' *Locke.* '*Prevailing* prayers.' *Rousseau.*—2. Prevalent; most common or general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion.—*SYN.* Predominant, prevalent, dominant, ruling, overruling, efficacious, effectual, successful.

Prevailingly (pré-vál'ing-ly), *adv.* So as to prevail or have success.

Prevailment (pré-vál'ment), *n.* Prevalence; efficacy. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Prevalence (pré-val'ens), *n.* The state or quality of being prevalent; as, (a) superior strength, influence, or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect; superiority. '*Prevalence* of thanks for present good or fear of future ill.' *Wordsworth.*

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

(b) General reception or practice; general existence or extension; as, the *prevalence* of vice or of corrupt maxims; the *prevalence* of a fashion in dress; the *prevalence* of a disease.

Prevalency (pré-val'en-si), *n.* Same as *Prevalence*. 'The power and *prevalency* of the lawyers.' *Clarendon.*

Prevalent (pré-val'ent), *a.* 1. Prevailing; exceeding in strength; gaining advantage or superiority; efficacious; successful. '*Prevalent* and victorious.' *South.*

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevailing* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

2. Predominant; prevailing; most generally received or current; most general; extensively existing; as, a *prevailing* opinion; a *prevailing* disease.

Prevalently (pré-val'en-ly), *adv.* In a prevalent manner; with predominance or superiority; powerfully.

The evening star so falls into the main,
To rise at noon more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

Prevaricate (pré-var'i-kát), *v. t.* pret. *prevaricated*; ppp. *prevaricating* [*L. pravarior, pravaricatus*, to prevaricate, to be guilty of collusion—*præ*, before, and *varior*, to spread the legs apart, from *varius*, straddling.] 1. To act or speak evasively; to evade or swerve from the truth; to shuffle; to quibble in giving answers; to shift.

I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillington.*

Thy superfluities must give place to thy neighbour's great convenience; thy convenience must veil thy neighbour's necessity; and, lastly, thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. This is the gradual process that must be thy rule, and he that pretends a disability to give, *prevaricates* with duty, and evacuates the precept. *South.*

2. In law, (a) to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying the object which it is professed to promote. (b) To betray the cause of a client, and by collusion assist his opponent.

Prevaricator (pré-var'i-kát), *v. t.* pret. & ppp. *prevaricated*; ppp. *prevaricating*. To evade by a quibble or paltry excuse; to transgress; to pervert. 'Nature's rules were not *prevaricated*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

When any of us hath *prevaricated* our part of the covenant, we must return. *Jer. Taylor.*

Prevarication (pré-var'i-ká'shon), *n.* 1. The act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honourable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing.

On these conditions the pope condescended to grant absolution, with the further provision that, in case of any *prevarication* on the part of the king on any of these articles, the absolution was null and void. *Milman.*

2. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.—3. In law, (a) the conduct of an advocate who betrayed the cause of his client, and by collusion assisted his opponent. (b) The undertaking of a thing falsely, with intent to defeat the object which it was professed to promote. (c) The wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth, by giving evasive and equivocating evidence.

Prevaricator (pré-var'i-kát-ér), *n.* 1. One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.—2. One who acts with unfaithfulness and want of probity; one who abuses a trust.

'The law which is promulgated against *prevaricators*.' *Prynne.*—3. At Cambridge, a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the university.

It would have made you smile, to hear the *prevaricator*, in his jocular way, give him his title and character to his face. *Philips.*

Preve, *v. t.* and *i.* To prove. *Chaucer.*

Prevenancy (pré-ven'an-si), *n.* [*Fr. prevenance.*] Civil disposition; obliging manner; kindness.

La Fleur's *prevenancy* (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him. *Sterne.*

Prevenet (pré-vén'), *v. t.* [*L. prænecio.* See *PREVENT.*] *Lit.* to come before; to forestall; hence, to hinder. 'We have in the practice thereof been *prevenet* by idolaters.' *Hooker.*

Had not *prevenet*, if thy indulgent care
Among unbody'd shades
I now had wandered. *Philips.*

Prevenience (pré-vé-ni-ens), *n.* [See below.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

Prevenient (pré-vé-ni-ent), *a.* [*L. prænecio.* See *PREVENT.*] 1. Going before; preceding.—2. Preventing; preventive. '*Prevenient* grace.' *Milton.*

Prevent (pré-vén'), *v. t.* [*L. prænecio, prænecium*, to precede, to anticipate, to prevent—*præ*, before, and *venio*, to come; *Fr. prévenir.* *Venir* appears in a great many English words, as in *advent*, *convent*, *circumvent*, *intervention*, &c.] 1. To hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart; as, to *prevent* a thing from happening; to *prevent* a person from doing something (or simply to *prevent* him doing it).

The Eternal, to *prevent* such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heaven his golden scales. *Milton.*
But, in patrimonial kingdoms, there is nothing which *prevents* the king alienating his kingdom. *Whewell.*

2. To go before; to be earlier than.

I *prevented* the dawning of the morning, and cried: I hoped in thy word. *Ps. cxix. 147.*

3. To be beforehand with; to anticipate; to forestall.

Sir George *prevents* every wish. He must make the best of husbands. *Inchbold.*

I am truly ashamed, dear madam, of your having *prevented* me in breaking our long silence; but you have *prevented* me only a few days. *Hume.*

4. To go before as a guide, or in order to anticipate the wants or desires of; to supply with what is needed beforehand.

Thou *prevenest* him with the blessings of goodness. *Ps. xli. 3.*

5. To escape; to avoid; to get out of the way of.

I'll teach them to *prevent* wild Alcibiades' wrath. *Shak.*

SYN. To hinder, impede, preclude, debar, obstruct.

Prevent (pré-vén'), *v. i.* To come before the usual time.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

Preventability (pré-vent'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being preventable. *Boec. Rev.*

Preventable (pré-vent'a-bil'), *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.

Preventative (pré-vent'a-tiv'), *n.* That which prevents. Incorrectly used for *Prevention*.

Preventer (pré-vent'ér), *n.* 1. One who prevents; a hinderer; that which hinders; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease.—2. One who goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.

3. *Naut.* an additional rope, chain, bolt, or spar, employed to support any other when the latter suffers an unusual strain.

Preventingly (pré-vent'ing-ly), *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder.

Prevention (pré-ven'shon), *n.* 1. The act of preventing; the act of hindering by something done before; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach.

Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention*. *Shak.*
Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

Prevention is hindrance by something happening before that which is hindered. *Craik.*

2. A going before; a space or time in advance.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*, as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

3. A measure taken to obviate something; precaution; anticipation.—4. Anticipation of needs or wishes; hence, bestowal of favours.

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

5. Prejudice; prepossession. [*A Gallicism.*] In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

6. In canon law, the right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact, an affair prior to an inferior one to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs, as when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones.

Preventionist (pré-ven'shon-ist), *a.* Tending to prevent; preventive. *Bailey.*

Preventive (pré-ven'tiv'), *a.* Tending to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of; as, a medicine *preventive* of disease.—*Preventive service.* See *COAST-GUARD.*

Preventive (pré-ven'tiv'), *n.* 1. That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of something.

As every event is naturally allied to its cause, so by parity of reason 'tis opposed to its *preventive*. *Harris.*

2. An antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.

Preventively (pré-ven'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a preventive manner; by way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder. *Sir T. Browne.*

Preview (pré-vü'), *v. t.* To see beforehand. [Rare.]

Previous (pré-vi-us), *a.* [*L. prævious—præ*, before, and *via*, a way. See *WAY.*] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, a *previous* intimation of a design; a *previous* notion; a *previous* event.—*Previous question.* See under *QUESTION*.—*SYN.* Antecedent, preceding, anterior, prior, foregoing, former.

Previously (pré-vi-us-ly), *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan *previously* formed.—*Formerly, Previously.* See under *FORMERLY*.

Previousness (pré-vi-us-ness), *n.* The state of being previous; antecedence; priority in time.

Previse (pré-viz'), *v. t.* To foresee.

Prevision (pré-vi'shon), *n.* [*L. prævius, prævideo—præ*, before, and *video*, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Such considerations are set down to show the inconsistency of those who think that *prevision* of social phenomena is possible without much study. *H. Spencer.*

Prevoyant (pré-vof'ant), *a.* Foreseeing.

All that memorable tragic life that lay solemnly waiting for him among the multitudinous roofs was hid in the haze of an illumination which never takes visible shape or form. But Nature, *prevoyant*, tingled into his heart an inarticulate thrill of prophecy. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Prevwarn (pré-warn'), *v. t.* and *i.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice; to forewarn. *Beau. & Ft.*

Prey (prâ), *n.* [*O.E. preie, prais, O.Fr. preie, prais, Mod.Fr. proie, from L. prada, booty, plunder, whence predatory, depredation.*] 1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war; something taken by violence and injustice.

A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon.*

2. Something given up to another; a victim. 'Great lord of all things, yet a *prey* to all.' *Pope.*

I banish her my bed and company
And give her as a *prey* to law and shame. *Shak.*

3. That which is seized or may be seized by violence by carnivorous animals to be devoured.

The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. *Job iv. 11.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

â, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See *KEY*.

4. The act of preying, of catching and devouring other creatures; ravage; depredation.

Methought a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shak.*

—*Animal or beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

Prey (prā), *v.t.* To take booty; to collect spoil; to plunder; to rob; to pillage; to feed by violence.

More pity that the eagle should be mewed
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shak.*

A thousand wants
Garr at the heels of men, and prey
By each cold hearth. *Tennyson.*

With on or upon before the object of rapine.
(a) To rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, to prey on a conquered country.

They pray continually unto their saint, the commonwealth; or rather not pray to her, but prey on her. *Shak.*

(b) To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour.

'Tis the royal disposition of that beast
To prey on nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shak.*

(c) To rest heavily on, as the mind; to corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it preys upon his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

Preyer (prā'ér), *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

Preyful (prā'fūl), *a.* 1. Prone to prey; savage. 'The preyful brood of savage beasts.' *Chapman.*—2. Having much prey; killing much game. 'The preyful princess pierced and prick'd a pretty pleasing pricket.' *Shak.*

Preying (prā'ing), *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually. In *her*, a term used for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

Préal (prā'al), *n.* See PAIR-ROYAL. *De Quincey.*

Priapean (pri-ā'pē-an), *n.* [L. *priapeia*, a collection of poems upon *Priapus* by various authors.] A species of hexameter verse so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth foot, and an amphimacer in the third. *Worcester.*

Priapism (pri-ā'pizm), *n.* [From *Priapus*.] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis.

Priapus (pri-ā'pus), *n.* In *Greek and Rom. myth.* the god of procreation, and hence of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed. He was said to be the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite.

Price (pris), *n.* [O. Fr. *pris*, *preis*, Fr. *prix*, from L. *pretium*, a price. Really the same word as *praise* (which see), and *prize*, to value.] 1. The sum or amount of money, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent in money or other means of exchange, for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; cost. 'The price of half a realm.' *Tennyson.*

—*Cost* buy wine and milk without money and without price. *Is. lv. 1.*

2. Value; estimation; excellence; worth. 'One pearl of great price.' *Mat. xiii. 28.*

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. *Prov. xxxi. 10.*

3. Reward; recompense.

'Tis the price of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Pepe.*

—*Price of money*, in com. the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed. — *Market price*, or *exchangeable value*, that value in exchange which is actually got for anything, which will not always be the same as the real or natural price. — *Natural price*, among political economists, the same thing which is meant by the expression *real value*, which is said to be dependent solely on the quantity of labour necessary for the production of a thing. See *VALUE*.

Price (pris), *v.t.* 1. To pay for; to pay the price of. 'With his own blood price that he hath spilt.' *Spenser.*—2. To set a price on; to estimate; to value; to prize. See *PRIZE*.—3. To ask the price of. [Colloq.]

Price-current (pris-kur-ent), *n.* In com. a periodical account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c. Called also *Price-list*.

Priced (prist), *a.* Set at a value; used mostly in composition; as, high-priced, low-priced.

Priceless (pris'les), *a.* 1. Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. 'The priceless jewel.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. Without value; worthless or unsaleable. *By. Barlow.*—*SYN.* Invaluable, inestimable, unvalued.

Price-list (pris/list), *n.* See *PRICE-CURRENT*.

Prick (prík), *n.* [A. Sax. *prica*, *pricu*, a point, a dot; D. *prík*, a prick, a puncture; Dan. *prík*, a dot; Sw. *prick*, a point, a dot, a prick. The word occurs also in the Celtic: W. *pric*, askewer; Ir. *pricadh*, a goad, *pricoa*, a sting.]

1. A slender pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a small sharp-pointed thing. 'Pins, wooden pricks, nails.' *Shak.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. *Acts ix. 5.*

2. A puncture or wound by a prick or prickle; a sting.

No asps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible pricks were found in her arm. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Fig. a stinging or tormenting thought; remorse. *Shak.*—4. A dot, point, or small mark; specifically, (a) the point on a target at which an archer shoots. 'Phaer did hit the prick.' *Churchyard.* (b) A mark on a dial noting the hour.

Now Phaethon hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the moonlight prick. *Shak.*

(c) A mark denoting degree; pitch. 'Prick of highest praise.' *Spenser.* (d) A mathematical point. *Warner.*—5. The print of the foot of a hare or deer on the ground. — 6. *Naut.* a small roll; as, a prick of spun yarn; a prick of tobacco.

Prick (prík), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *priccian*. From the noun; comp. G. *pricken*, Icel. *prika*, to prick.] 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture; as, to prick one with a pin, a needle, a thorn, or the like. — 2. To cause to point upwards; to erect; said chiefly of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of an animal. Generally with *up*; hence, to prick up the ears, to listen with eager attention; to evidence eager attention. (The phrase implies that the hearer is startled, surprised, or much interested by some piece of sudden intelligence, and is borrowed from the habit of some animals pricking up their ears on any sudden cause of alarm.) 'A hunted panther . . . pricks her listening ears.' *Dryden.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden.*

3. To fix by the point; as, to prick a knife into a board. — 4. To hang on a point. 'The cooks prick a slice on a prong of iron.' *Sandys.* — 5. To fasten by means of a pin or pointed instrument. 'An old hat and the humour of forty fancies' pricked in't for a feather.' *Shak.*—6. To designate or set apart by a puncture or mark; frequently with *off*. 'Their names are prickt.' *Shak.*

I will send a few stoups of wine to assist your carouse;
but let it be over before sunset. And harkye! let the soldiers for duty be carefully pricked off; and see that none of them be more or less partakers of your debauch. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. To spur; to goad; to incite; often with *on*.

My duty pricks me on to utter that
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shak.*

8. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.

When they heard this they were pricked in their heart. *Acts ii. 37.*

9. To mark or set down; to jot; to trace by puncturing; as, to prick the notes of a piece of music; to prick a pattern for embroidery.

When playing with thy venture's tissued fowers . . . I pricked them into paper with a pin. *Cowper.*

Chanter offered Smith the junior servitor a bribe of ten pounds to prick him in at chapel. *Macmillan's Mag.*

10. To render acid or pungent to the taste; as, the wine is pricked. — 11. *Naut.* to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail. — *Pricking-up coat*, in building, the first coating of plaster upon lath.

Prick (prík), *v.i.* 1. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

By the pricking of my thumbs
Something wicked this way comes. *Shak.*

2. To become acid; as, cider pricks in the rays of the sun. — 3. To dress one's self for show. — 4. To spur on; to ride rapidly; to post.

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The fiery Duke is pricking fast across St. Andrew's plain. *Macaulay.*

5. To aim at a point, mark, or place.

Prickasour, *n.* A fast or hard rider. *Chaucer.*

Prick-eared (prík'ér'd), *a.* Having pointed ears. 'Thou prick-eared cur of Iceland.' *Shak.* (This epithet was commonly applied by the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because from their hair being cut close all round their ears stuck up prominently.)

Pricker (prík'ér), *n.* 1. That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; a prickle; specifically, (a) in blasting and gun, the priming wire which makes a connection between the fuse or other igniting device and the charge. (b) In saddlery, a toothed instrument for marking or stabbing holes for sewing leather, &c. (c) *Naut.* a small marine-spike for marking and stretching the holes for points and rope-bands in sails. — 2. One who pricks; specifically, (a) a light horseman. 'The prickers who rode foremost in the troop halted.' *Sir W. Scott.* (b) One who tested whether women were witches by sticking pins into them; a witch-finder. — 3. A name given to the basking-shark (which see).

Pricket (prík'et), *n.* A buck in his second year.

I said the deer was not a haud credo; 'twas a pricket. *Shak.*

Pricking (prík'ing), *n.* 1. The act of piercing with a sharp point; specifically, in *farricry*, the act of driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness. — 2. The making of an incision at the root of a horse's tail to make him carry it higher. See under *NICK*, *v.t.* 3. The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as a hare or deer; the act of tracing an animal by such a mark. *Topsell.*—4. The condition of becoming acid, as wine. *Howell.*

—*Pricking for sheriffs*, the annual ceremony of making returns to the privy-council by the judges of assize of three persons for each county in England and Wales from whom to select the sheriff for the ensuing year. The ceremony is so called from the appointment being made by marking each name with the prick of a pin.

Pricking-note (prík'ing-nót), *n.* A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board; so called from a practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

Pricking-up (prík'ing-up), *n.* See *Pricking-up Coat* under *PRICK*.

Prickle (prík'l), *n.* [Dim. of *prick*.] 1. A little prick; a small sharp point; in bot. a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the bark only, and thus distinguished from the thorn, which grows from the wood of a plant. — 2. A sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine. — 3. A kind of basket; still used in some branches of trade.

Hence and fill
Your fragrant prickles. *B. Jonson.*

The prickle is a brown willow basket, in which walnuts are imported into this country; . . . they are about thirty inches deep, and in bulk rather larger than a gallon measure. *Mayhew.*

4. A sieve of filberts, containing about a half hundredweight. *Simmonds.*

Prickle (prík'l), *v.t.* To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.

Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin and catch my breath. *Tennyson.*

Prickle-back (prík'l-bak), *n.* The stickle-back (which see).

Prickle-yellow (prík'l-yel'lo), *n.* A West Indian tree (*Xanthoxylon clava-Herculis*), the wood of which is used for furniture, inlaying, walking-sticks, &c.; it is said also to afford a dye and to possess medicinal properties. Called also *Yellow-wood*.

Prickliness (prík'li-nes), *n.* The state of having many prickles.

Pricklouse (prík'lous), *n.* A tailor; so called in contempt.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Prickly (prík'li), *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as, a prickly shrub.

Prickly-ash (prík'li-ash), *n.* A pungent and aromatic plant (*Xanthoxylon americanum*). See *TOOTHACHE-TREE*.

Prickle-back (prík'li-bak), *n.* Same as *Stickle-back*.

Prickle-bullhead (prík'li-bul'hed), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the genus *Cottus* (*C. asper*). *Sir J. Richardson.*

Prickly-heat (prík'li-hét), *n.* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen*. See *LICHEN*, 2.

the primeval innocence of man; the primeval world. 'This is the forest primeval.' *Longfellow*. 'Chaos and primeval darkness.' *Keats*.

Primevally (pri-mé-val-ly), *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times. *Deriv.*

Primevous (pri-mé-vus), *a.* Primeval. **Primigenial** (prim-i-jén-ál), *a.* [*L. primigenius*—*primus*, first, and *gignere*, to beget.] First-born; original; primary; primogenital. 'The primigenial elephant and rhinoceros.' *Owen*.

They recover themselves again to their condition of primeval innocence. *Glenville*.

Primigenous, **Primigenous** (prim-i-jén-u-s, pri-mí-jén-u-s), *a.* [*L. primigenius*, *primigenus*. See above.] First formed or generated; original. 'Semi-primigenous strata.' *African*.

Primine (pri-mín), *n.* [*L. primus*.] In bot. the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secondine*.

Priming (prim-ing), *n.* 1. In gun, and blasting, the powder, percussion-cap, or other device used to ignite the charge. 2. In painting, the first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted. 3. In steam-engines, the hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. *Priming of the tides*. See under *Lao*.

Priming-horn (prim-ing-horn), *n.* A miner's or quarryman's powder-horn.

Priming-iron (prim-ing-í-ern), *n.* In gun, a wire used through the vent of a cannon to prick the cartridge when it is home, and for inserting after discharge to insure its not retaining any ignited particles.

Priming-powder (prim-ing-pou-dér), *n.* 1. Detonating powder. 2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

Priming-tube (prim-ing-túb), *n.* In gun, a tube containing an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

Priming-valve (prim-ing-valv), *n.* A spring valve fitted to the end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, and intended for the discharge of any water carried into the cylinder with the steam. The valves are kept closed by springs acting against them externally with a force sufficient for the ordinary pressure of the steam, but should water lodge in the passages, its non-elastic qualities cause it to be ejected by the compression of the piston.

Priming-wire (prim-ing-wí-er), *n.* See *PRIMING-IRON*.

Primiparous (pri-mí-pá-rus), *a.* [*L. primus*, first, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.

Primipilar (pri-mí-pí-lár), *a.* [*L. primipilaris*, from *primipilus*, the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the body of veterans (*trieris*) that formed a regular portion of a Roman legion.

St. Peter had a primipily of order, such as one as the rightleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* custom had in the legion. *Burrow*.

Primipity (pri-mí-pí-tí), *a.* [*L. primipity*, from *primipilus*, the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the body of veterans (*trieris*) that formed a regular portion of a Roman legion.

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fashioned; characterized by the simplicity of old times; as, a *primitive* style of dress. 2. In gram. applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar. 3. In bot. applied to specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. *Henslow*.—*Primitive* *axes* of *co-ordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set, to which they are afterwards referred.—*Primitive* *shard*, in music, that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony.—*Primitive* *circle*, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made.—*Primitive* *colours*, in painting, red, yellow, and blue, from the mixtures whereof all other colours may be obtained. See under *COLOUR*.—*Primitive* *plane*, in spherical projection, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere.—*Primitive* *rocks*. See under *PRIMARY*.—*SYN*. Original, first, primary, radical, pristine, ancient, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned.

Primitive (prim-í-tív), *n.* 1. An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; opposed to *derivative*.—2. An early Christian. 'In the days of the apostles and holy *primitives*.' *Ser. Taylor*.

Primitively (prim-í-tív-ly), *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Sir T. Brown*.

2. Primarily; not derivatively.—3. According to the original rule or ancient practice; in the ancient or antique style. 'The purest and most *primitively* ordered church in the world.' *South*.

Primitiveness (prim-í-tív-ness), *n.* State of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

Primity, *n.* The state of being original; primitiveness. *By. Pearson*.

Primly (prim-ly), *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.

Primness (prim-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being prim; affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness. 'The stiff unalterable primness of his long cravat.' *Gent. Mag.*

Primo (prí-mo), *n.* In music, the first or leading part.

Primogenial (pri-mó-jén-ál), *a.* [*L. primogenitus*, *primigenius*. See *PRIMIGENIAL*.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; primitive. 'The *primogenial* light.' *Glenville*.

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. *T. Burnet*.

Primogenitary (pri-mó-jén-í-tár-í), *a.* Of or belonging to primogeniture, or the rights of the first-born.

They do not explicitly condemn a limited monarchy, but evidently adopt his scheme of *primogenitary* right, which is perhaps almost incompatible with it. *Hallam*.

The consciousness of this defect in his parliamentary title put James on magnifying the inherent rights of *primogenitary* succession as something indeclinable by the legislature. *Hallam*.

Primogenitive (pri-mó-jén-í-tív), *n.* Primogeniture; right of primogeniture. 'The *primogenitives* and due of birth.' *Shak.*

Primogenitive (pri-mó-jén-í-tív), *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

Primogenitor (pri-mó-jén-í-tór), *n.* [*L. primus*, first, and *gignere*, to beget.] The first father or forefather; an ancestor.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general snuff you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. *Gayton*.

Primogeniture (pri-mó-jén-í-túr), *n.* [*Fr. primogeniture*, from *L. primus*, first, and *gignere*, to beget, from *gigno*, to beget. See *GENITOR*.] 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.—2. The right, principle, or rule under which the eldest son of a family, in England and elsewhere, succeeds to the father's real estate in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of, the younger sons and daughters. The ancient customs of *gavelkind* and *borough-English* form exceptions to the general rule of law as to primogeniture. See *GAVELKIND* and *BOROUGH-ENGLISH*.

Primogenitureship (pri-mó-jén-í-túr-ship), *n.* The right or state of a first-born son. *Burke*.

prime or first; hence, excellency; supremacy.

St. Peter had a *primacy* of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion. *Barrow.*

2. The condition or office of a *primate*; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop. 'When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand.' *Clarendon.*

Prima Donna (prĕ'ma don'na). (It, first lady.) The first or chief female singer in an opera; one who takes the chief female part.

Prima Facie (pri-ma fā'shi-ē). [L.] At first view or appearance.—*Prima facie* case, in law, one which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting evidence adduced by the other side.—*Prima facie* evidence, in law, evidence which establishes a *prima facie* case.

Primage (prim'āj), *n.* In com. a charge in addition to the freight of a vessel paid by the shipper or consignee of goods to the master and sailors for loading the same, or paid to the owner or freighter.

Primal (prim'al), *a.* [See **PRIME**.] 1. Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original. 'It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.' *Shak.*

No great school ever yet existed which had not for *primal* aim the representation of some natural fact as truly as possible. *Ruskin.*

2. In *geol.* applied to the 'Dawn,' the first or earliest of Professor Rogers' subdivisions of the North American Paleozoics, and equivalent, perhaps, to our lowest Cambrians.

Primality (pri-mal'i-ti), *n.* State of being primal. *Baxter.*

Primarist (pri-mā'ri-an-ist), *n.* A follower of *Primarius*, a Donatist.

Primarily (pri-mā'ri-ly), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally; in the first intention.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrist. *Sir T. Browne.*

Primariness (pri-mā'ri-ness), *n.* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention. *Norris.*

Primary (pri-mā'ri), *a.* [L. *primarius*. See **PRIME**.] 1. First in order of time; original; primitive; first. 'The church of Christ in its *primary* institution.' *Bp. Pearson.*

There are three fundamental notions existing in the human mind, as the *primary* elements of thought: 1st, that of finite self; 2dly, that of finite nature; 3dly, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. *J. D. Morell.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them. *Bentley.*

3. Elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order; as, *primary* schools.

Education comprehends not merely the elementary branches of what on the Continent is called *primary* instruction. *Brougham.*

4. First in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*Primary assembly*, in politics, an assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from representative parliaments.—*Primary axis*, in bot. the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers.—*Primary colours*, in optics, see under **COLOUR**.—*Primary conveyances*, in law, original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, exchanges, partitions.—*Primary nerves*, in bot. the veins given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.—*Primary planets*. See **PLANET**.—*Primary qualities* of bodies are such as are original and inseparable from them.

These I call original or *primary* qualities of bodies. *Locke.*

—*Primary quills*, in ornith. the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; *primaries*.

—*Primary rocks*, in *geol.* rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency. They were held to be older than the most ancient European group (graywacke), and no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered in them. *Primary* rocks were divided into two groups, the stratified and unstratified. The stratified group consisted of the rocks called gneiss, mica schist, argillaceous schist, hornblende schist, and all slaty and crystalline strata generally. The unstratified group was composed in a great measure of granite, and rocks closely allied to granite. The term *primary* was applied to those rocks, because it was supposed, from the absence of fossil remains, that they were formed be-

fore animals and vegetables, as well as that they were the first rocks formed, but it has been discovered that some primary formations are newer than many secondary groups. They were originally termed *primitive* rocks, but both appellations are now generally abandoned by modern geologists.

Primary (pri-mā'ri), *n.* 1. That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary*.—2. A name given to one of the large feathers on the outermost joint of a bird's wing, and inserted upon that part which represents the hand of man.

Primate (pri-māt), *n.* [Fr. *primat*; L. *L. primas*, *primatus*, from *L. primus*, first. See **PRIME**.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate* of all England.

Primates (pri-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* The name given by Linnaeus to his first order of mammals, including four genera, viz. Homo, man, Simia, the ape, monkey, &c., Lemur, the lemur, and Vespertilio, the bat.

Primate (pri-mā'tēz), *n.* The office or dignity of *primate* or archbishop.

Primal (pri-mā'l), *a.* Pertaining to a *primate*; *primal*. *Wright.* [Rare.]

Primal (pri-mā'l), *a.* Pertaining to a *primate*. *Barrow.*

Prime (prim), *a.* [L. *primus*, superl. of *prior*, former; same root as *Skr. pra*, Gr. and *L. pro*, before; *E. fore*, first, &c.] 1. First in order of time; primitive; original. In this sense the use of the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, though it still occurs in the phrase, *prime* cost.

The most replenished sweet work of nature, That from the *prime* creation e'er she framed. *Shak.*

2. First in rank, degree, or dignity; as, *prime* minister. 'Agriculture, the *prime* favourite of the state.' *Brougham*.—3. First in excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality.

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy Us his *prime* creatures dignified so high. *Shak.*

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

'That's right,' said Mr. Price. 'Never say die. All fun, ain't it?' 'Prime!' said the young gentleman. *Dickens.*

4. Early; blooming; being in the first stage. His starry helm unbuckled, showed him *prime* in manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

5. Ready; eager; hence, lecherous; lustful; lewd. 'As *prime* as goats.' *Shak.*

—*Prime conductor*, in elect. the metallic conductor opposed to the glass plate or cylinder of an electrical machine.—*Prime figure*, in geom. a figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.—*Prime meridian*, in *geog.* that from which longitude is measured; in Britain, that of Greenwich.—*Prime mover*, (a) the initial force which puts a machine in motion. (b) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.—*Prime number*, in arith. a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity, such are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, &c.—*Prime and ultimate ratios*. See **RATIO**.—*Prime vertical*, in astron. a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.—*Prime vertical dial*, a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical circle, or on one parallel to it; a north and south dial.—*Prime vertical transit instrument*, a transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

Prime (prim), *n.* 1. The earliest stage or beginning of anything; hence, the first opening of day; the dawn; the morning; the spring of the year. 'In the very *prime* of the world.' *Hooker*. 'When day arises in that sweet hour of *prime*.' *Milton.*

Early and late it rone, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*. *Waller.*

2. The spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; hence, the highest or most perfect state or most flourishing condition of anything. 'The *prime* of youth.' *Dryden*. 'Ceres in her *prime*.' *Milton.*

And will she yet debate her eyes on me That cropp'd the golden *prime* of this sweet prince? *Shak.*

Never, in its bloodiest *prime*, can the sight of the gigantic Caldeum, full and running over with the lustiest life, have moved one heart, as it must move all who look upon it now—a ruin. *Dickens.*

3. The best part; that which is best in quality.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

4. In *R. Cath. Ch.* the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.

From *prime* to vespers will I chant thy praise. *Tennyson.*

5. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards. 6. In *chem.* *primes* are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. *Primes* duly arranged in a table constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of atomic weights.—7. Same as *Primero*.—*Prime of the moon*, the new moon when it first appears after the change.

Prime (prim), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *primed*; ppr. *priming*. [Lit. to perform a *prime* or first operation with, to prepare.] 1. To put into a condition for being fired; said of a gun, mine, &c.; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge.—2. In *painting*, to cover with a ground or first colour.—3. To put in a fit state to act or suffer; to make ready; especially, to instruct or prepare a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up; as, to *prime* a person with a speech; to *prime* a witness.

(He) lifted himself bumper after bumper of claret, which he swallowed with nervous rapidity. 'He's *priming* himself,' Osborne whispered to Dobbin. *Thackeray.*

4. To trim or prune. *Beau. & Fl.*—To *prime* a pump, to pour water down the tube with the view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell, and act effectually in bringing up water.

Prime (prim), *v. t.* pret. *primed*; ppr. *priming*. 1. To be as at first; to be renewed. Night's bashful empress, though she often wane, As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again. *Chapman.*

2. In the *steam-engine*, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder; as, the engine *primes*.—3. To serve for the charge of a gun.

Primely (prim'li), *adv.* 1. At first; originally; primarily; in the first place. *South*.—2. In a *prime* manner or degree; most excellently.

Prime-minister (prim-min'is-tēr), *n.* In Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.

Prineness (prim'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being first.—2. The quality of being *prime*; supreme excellence.

Primer (prim'ēr), *n.* One who or that which *primes*; specifically, in *gun*, and *blasting*, a tube, cap, wafer, or other device, containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion, friction, or other means; used for firing a charge.

Primer (prim'ēr or prim'ēr), *n.* [Fr. *primaire*, elementary; L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] 1. A small prayer-book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. A small elementary book for religious instruction or for teaching children to read.

3. In *printing*, a name given to two sizes of type: *great-primer*, the next size larger than english, and the largest size used in printing books, and *long-primer*, a size intermediate between smallpica and bourgeois.

Primer (prim'ēr), *a.* First; original. 'The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.' *Drayton.*

Primero (prim'ērō), *n.* A game at cards. 'I left him at *primero* with the Duke of Suffolk.' *Shak.*

Primerole, *n.* [Fr. *primerole*, *primverole*, Mod. L. *primula veris*, primrose. Comp. It. *fiore di primavera*, spring flower.] A primrose. *Chaucer.*

Primer-seisin (prim'ēr-sēz-in), *n.* In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant in *capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. II.

Prime-staff (prim'staf), *n.* Same as *Clog-atmanac*.

Primetemps, *n.* [Fr. *prime*, early, and *temps*, time.] Spring. *Chaucer.*

Prime-tide, *Prime-time* (prim'tid, prim'tim), *n.* Spring.

Primeval (pri-mē'val), *a.* [L. *primævus*, *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Original; primitive; belonging to the first ages; as,

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâl; mē, met, hēr; pîne, pln; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. lry.

the *primeval* innocence of man; the *primeval* world. 'This is the forest *primeval*.' *Longfellow*. 'Chaos and *primeval* darkness.' *Keats*.

Primevally (pri-mô'val-ly) *adv.* In a *primeval* manner; in the earliest times. *Darwin*.

Primevously (pri-mô'vus) *a.* *Primeval*. **Primigenial** (prim-i-jên-i-al) *a.* [*L. primigenius*—*primus*, first, and *gigno*, generate, to beget.] First-born; original; primary; *primigenial*. See above. 'The *primigenial* elephant and rhinoceros.' *Owen*.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence. *Glennville*.

Primigenous, **Primigenous** (prim-i-jên-i-us, pri-mijên-us) *a.* [*L. primigenius*, *primigenus*. See above.] First formed or generated; original. 'Semi-*primigenous* strata.' *Arceus*.

Primine (prim'in) *n.* [*L. primus*.] In bot. the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secondine*.

Priming (prim'ing) *n.* 1. In gun, and blasting, the powder, percussion-cap, or other device used to ignite the charge. — 2. In painting, the first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted. — 3. In steam-engines, the hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. — *Priming of the tides*. See under *LAD*.

Priming-horn (prim'ing-horn) *n.* A miner's or quarryman's powder-horn.

Priming-iron (prim'ing-î-ern) *n.* In gun, a wire used through the vent of a cannon to prick the cartridge when it is home, and for inserting after discharge to insure its not retaining any ignited particles.

Priming-powder (prim'ing-pou-dér) *n.* 1. Detonating powder. — 2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

Priming-tube (prim'ing-tûb) *n.* In gun, a tube containing an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

Priming-valve (prim'ing-valv) *n.* A spring valve fitted to the end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, and intended for the discharge of any water carried into the cylinder with the steam. The valves are kept closed by springs acting against them externally with a force sufficient for the ordinary pressure of the steam, but should water lodge in the passages, its non-elastic qualities cause it to be ejected by the compression of the piston.

Priming-wire (prim'ing-wîr) *n.* See *PRIMING-IRON*.

Primiparous (pri-mip'a-rus) *a.* [*L. primus*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.

Primipilar (pri-mip'i-lâr) *a.* [*L. primipilaris*, from *primipilus*, the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the body of veterans (*primarii*) that formed a regular portion of a Roman legion.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such as one as the first leader had in the legion. *Barrow*.

Primitive (pri-mô'hê-d) *n. pl.* [*L.*] 1. The first-fruits of any production of the earth; specifically, in eccles. the first year's profits of a benefice, formerly payable to the crown, but restored to the church by Queen Anne in 1703, under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. See under *BOUNTY*. — 2. In med. the waters discharged before the extrusion of the foetus.

Primitial (pri-mô'hê-l) *a.* [See above.] Being of the first production; primitive; original.

Primitive (prim'it-iv) *a.* [*L. primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first. See *PRIME*.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original, first; as, *primitive* ages; the *primitive* church; the *primitive* fathers. 'Our *primitive* great age.' *Milton*. — 2. Old-

fashioned; characterized by the simplicity of old times; as, a *primitive* style of dress. 3. In gram. applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary, as, a *primitive* verb in grammar. 4. In bot. applied to specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. *Henslow*. — *Primitive axes of co-ordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set, to which they are afterwards referred. — *Primitive chord*, in music, that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental base of the harmony. — *Primitive circle*, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made. — *Primitive colours*, in painting, red, yellow, and blue, from the mixtures whereof all other colours may be obtained. See under *COLOR*. — *Primitive plane*, in spherical projection, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere. — *Primitive rocks*. See under *PRIMARY*. — *STN*. Original, first, primary, radical, pristine, ancient, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned.

Primitive (prim'it-iv) *n.* 1. An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; opposed to derivative. — 2. An early Christian. 'In the days of the apostles and holy *primitives*.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Primitively (prim'it-iv-ly) *adv.* 1. Originally, at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Sir T. Brown*.

2. Primarily; not derivatively. — 3. According to the original rule or ancient practice; in the ancient or antique style. 'The purest and most *primitively* ordered church in the world.' *South*.

Primitiveness (prim'it-iv-ness) *n.* State of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

Primity *n.* The state of being original; primitiveness. *Sp. Pearson*.

Primly (prim'ly) *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.

Primness (prim'ness) *n.* The state or condition of being prim, affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness. 'The stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat.' *Gent Mag.*

Primo (prî'mo). In music, the first or leading part.

Primogenial (pri-mô-jên-i-al) *a.* [*L. primogenitus*, *primigenitus*. See *PRIMIGENIAL*.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; primitive. 'The *primogenial* light.' *Glennville*.

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. *T. Burnet*.

Primogenitary (pri-mô-jên-i-târ-i) *a.* Of or belonging to primogeniture, or the rights of the first-born.

They do not explicitly condemn a limited monarchy, but evidently adopt his scheme of *primogenitary* right, which is perhaps almost incompatible with it. *Hallam*.

The consciousness of this defect in his parliamentary title put James on magnifying the inherent rights of *primogenitary* succession as something indefeasible by the legislature. *Hallam*.

Primogenitive (pri-mô-jên-it-iv) *n.* *Primogeniture*; right of primogeniture. 'The *primogenitive* and due of birth.' *Shak*.

Primogenitive (pri-mô-jên-it-iv) *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

Primogenitor (pri-mô-jên-it-or) *n.* [*L. primus*, first, and *gignitor*, father.] The first father or forefather; an ancestor.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general snuff you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. *Gayton*.

Primogeniture (pri-mô-jên-it-ur) *n.* (*Fr. primogeniture*, from *L. primus*, first, and *gignitur*, a begetting, from *gigno*, generate, to beget. See *GENDER*.) 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children. — 2. The right, principle, or rule under which the eldest son of a family, in England and elsewhere, succeeds to the father's real estate in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of, the younger sons and daughters. The ancient customs of *partitudo* and *borough-English* form exceptions to the general rule of law as to primogeniture. See *GAVELKIND* and *BOURGH-ENGLISH*.

Primogenitureship (pri-mô-jên-it-ur-ship) *n.* The right or state of a first-born son. *Burke*.

Primordial (pri-môr-di-al) *a.* [*L. primordialis*, from *primordium*, beginning, origin—*primus*, first, and *ordium*, commencement, from *ordiri*, to begin.] 1. First in order; original; primitive, existing from the beginning. 'The *primordial* state of our first parents.' *Sp. Bull*.

How came the sun and its atmosphere to have such materials, such motions, such a constitution, that these consequences followed from their *primordial* condition? *H. Hutton*.

2. In bot. earliest formed; applied to the first true leaves given off by a young plant; also, to the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike. — *Primordial uterine*, in bot. the lining membrane of cells in their early state.

Primordial (pri-môr-di-al) *n.* A first principle or element.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spiritual and vital. *Dr. H. More*.

Primordialism (pri-môr-di-al-izm) *n.* Continuance of or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like. *H. Spencer*.

Primordially (pri-môr-di-al-ly) *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.

Primordian (pri-môr-di-an) *n.* A kind of plum.

Primordiate (pri-môr-di-ât) *a.* [See *PRIM*.

Primrose (prim'rose) *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a primrose; specifically, resembling a primrose in colour.

He had a buff waistcoat, with coral buttons, a light coat, lavender trousers, white jeans boots and *primrose* kid gloves. *G. A. Sala*.

2. Abounding with primroses; flowery; gay. I had thought to let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting boudoir. *Shak*.

Primula (prim'û-lâ) *n.* A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip.

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Primum Mobile (prí'mum mob'l-é). [L.] First cause of motion; prime mover; specifically, in the *Ptolemaic system*, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion.

Primus (prí'mus). n. [L. first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, presides at all their meetings, and has certain other privileges, but possesses no metropolitan authority.

Frimwort (prím'wért), n. Any plant of the nat. order Primulaceae. *Pop. Ency.*

Primý (prím'i), a. Blooming; early. 'In the youth of primý nature.' *Shak.*

Prince (prín), n. [Fr., from *L. princeps*, princeps, a prince—*prímus*, first, and *capio*, to take.] 1. One holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Originally the word was applied to a ruler of either sex.

Then we cried, 'God save your Majesty! God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen turned and said, 'God bless you all, my good people.' Then we cried again, 'God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen said again to us, 'You may well have a greater, but you shall never have a more loving Prince.' *Bp. Goodman.*

2. A sovereign who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services.

3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood. On the Continent the title *prince* is borne by some families of eminent rank not immediately connected with any reigning house. In Britain, dukes, marquesses, and earls are entitled, in strict heraldic language, to the title of *prince*; but in practice the title is restricted to members of the royal family. The only case in which the title is a territorial one is that of the *Prince of Wales*.—4. The chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class, profession, &c.; one who is pre-eminent in anything; as, a merchant prince.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virginian sea. *Tracham.*

—*Prince of the senate*, in *anc. Rome*, was the person first called in the roll of senators. He was always of consular and censorial dignity.

Prince (prín), v. t. pret. *prínced*; ppr. *príncing*. To play the prince; to take state; with a complementary *it*.

Nature prompts them
In simple and low things to *prínce* it much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shak.*

Príncege (prín'sá), n. The body of princeps. *Month. Rev.* [Rare.]

Príncedom (prín's'dum), n. The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *príncedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

Prínceite (prín'sít), n. A follower of Henry James *Prínce*, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, who founded a conventual establishment of a singular kind, called 'Agapemone,' or the abode of love. The inmates consist of persons of both sexes, and profess to submit themselves only to the law of love.

Prínce-like (prín'slík), a. Becoming a prince; like a prince. *Shak.*

Prínce-ness (prín'slí-ne), n. The quality of being princely.

Prínce-ling (prín'slíng), n. A petty prince. *Young.*

Prínce-ly (prín'slí), a. 1. Pertaining to a prince; having the rank of a prince; royal; regal. 'His *prínce-ly* name.' *Shak.* 'His *prínce-ly* feet.' *Shak.*—2. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; high-minded; noble. He is as full of valour as of kindness; *Prínce-ly* in both. *Shak.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; magnificent; magnificent; as, *prínce-ly* virtues; a *prínce-ly* gift; a *prínce-ly* entertainment; a *prínce-ly* fortune.

Ay, beauty's *prínce-ly* majesty is such,
Confoundeth the tongue and makes the senses rough. *Shak.*

Prínce-ly (prín'slí), adv. In a princelike manner. *Shak.*

Prínce-royal (prín's-roi'al), n. The eldest son of a sovereign.

Prínce's-feather (prín's-fer'n-ér), n. An annual plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, the *A. Hypochondriacus*. The larger prince's-feather is *A. speciosus*.

Prínce's-metal (prín's-er-met-al), n. A mixture of copper and zinc, in which the proportion of zinc is greater than in brass; said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, and so called also *Prince Rupert's Metal*.

Prínce's-pine (prín's-er-pín), n. The false winter-green (*Chimaphila umbellata*), an ornamental shrub with pinkish flowers, common in North America.

Prínce-ess (prín's-és), n. 1. A female sovereign; a female having the rank of a prince. 'So excellent a *prínce-ess* as the present queen.' *Swift*.—2. The daughter of a sovereign, or a female member of a royal family.

3. The consort of a prince; as, the *Prínce-ess* of Wales.

Prínce-ess-like (prín's-és-lík), a. Like a prince-ess; in the manner of a prince-ess.

Prínce-ess-ly (prín's-és-lí), a. Prince-ess-like. *Byron.* [Rare.]

Prínce-ess-royal (prín's-és-roi'al), n. The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Prínce-wood (prín's-wúd), n. A light-veined brown West Indian wood, the produce of *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*. *Treas. of Bot.*

Prínce-ified (prín'sí-fid), a. Imitating a prince; suggestive of an exalted personage; fantastically dignified.

The English girls... laughed at the *prínce-ified* airs which she gave herself from a very early age. *Thackeray.*

Prínce-pal (prín'sí-pal), a. [Fr.; *L. príncipalis*, from *prínceps*, first in time or order, the first. See *PRINCE*.] 1. Chief; highest in rank, character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable; as, the *prínce-pal* officers of a government; the *prínce-pal* men of a city, town, or state; the *prínce-pal* arguments in a case; the *prínce-pal* beams of a building; the *prínce-pal* productions of a country. 'Wisdom is the *prínce-pal* thing.' *Prov. iv. 7.* 'The *prínce-pal* men of the army.' *Shak.*—2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. *Spenser*.—*Prínce-pal axis*, in *conic sections*, the axis which passes through the two foci; in the *parabola*, the diameter passing through the focus.—*Prínce-pal brace*, in *carp.* one immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.—*Prínce-pal challenge*, in *law*, is where the cause assigned carries with it prima facie evidence of partiality, favour, or malice.—*Prínce-pal post*, the corner-post of a timber-framed house.—*Prínce-pal ray*, that which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture.—*Prínce-pal rafters*, the strong rafters used for trussing the beams in a roof. See under the noun *PRINCIPAL*, 6.—*Prínce-pal section*, in *crystal*, a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.—*Prínce-pal subject* or *theme*, in *music*, one of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.—*PRIN*, Chief, leading, main, great, capital, cardinal, essential.

Prínce-pal (prín'sí-pal), n. 1. A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily engaged; a chief party.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *prínce-pals*. *Bacon.*

We are not *prínce-pals* but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

2. A president or governor; one chief in authority; the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions.—3. In *law*, (a) the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A principal in the first degree is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a principal in the second degree is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an *accessory*. In treason all persons concerned are principals. (b) A person who employs another to act under him or for him, the person so employed being termed *agent*. (c) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.—4. In *com.* a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction to *interest* or *profits*.—5. In *music*, the name of a stop or row of metal pipes in an organ tuned an octave higher than the diapason, an octave lower than the fifteenth, and serving to blend the two as well as to augment the volume of sound. All the other stops are tuned from the *prínce-pal*.—6. A main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and which are framed at their lower ends into the tie-

beam, and at their upper ends are either united at the king-post or made to beam against the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principals support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters, and thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principals.

The very principals did seem to read,
And all to topple. *Shak.*

7. In the *fine arts*, the chief circumstance in a work of art to which the rest are to be subordinate.—8. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which the posts and centre of a bazaar were formerly crowned. *Oxford Glossary*.—9. A heirloom. *Cowell.*

Prínce-pality (prín'sí-pal'i-tí), n. [Fr. *prínce-palité*.] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Nothing was given to Henry but the name of king; all other absolute power of *prínce-pality* he had. *Steuart.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. 'Niaroch of *prínce-palties* the prime.' *Wilton.*

Let her be a *prínce-pality*
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shak.*

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *prínce-pality* of Wales.—4. Superiority; predominance.

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *prínce-pality* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Royal state or condition. *Jer. xiii. 18.*

Prínce-pally (prín'sí-pal'i), adv. In the principal or chief place; chiefly; above all; as, he was anxious about many things, but *prínce-pally* about this.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *prínce-pally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

Prínce-palness (prín'sí-pal-ne), n. The state of being principal or chief.

Prínce-pate (prín'sí-pát), n. [L. *prínce-patus*, from *prínceps*, a prince.] Princeliness; supreme rule. 'The *prínce-pate* of the whole church.' *Barrow.*

Prínce-pia (prín'sí-pí-a), n. pl. [L. *prínce-pium*.] First principles; elements; the contracted title of the *Philosophia Naturalis Principia Mathematica* of Newton.

Prínce-pial (prín'sí-pí'al), a. Elementary; initial. *Bacon.*

Prínce-pial-ant (prín'sí-pí-ant), a. Relating to principles or beginnings. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Prínce-piate (prín'sí-pí-át), v. t. [From *L. prínce-pium*, a beginning.] To initiate.

It imports the things or effects *prínce-piated* or effected by the intelligent active principle. *Sir M. Hale.*

Prínce-piation (prín'sí-pí-á'shon), n. [From *L. prínce-pium*, a principle or element.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon*. 'A faultless *prínce-piation* of language.' *Melville Bell.*

Prínce-pial (prín'sí-pí), n. [Fr. *prínceps*, from *L. prínce-pium*, a beginning, origin, principle, element, from *prínceps*, *prínceps*. See *PRINCE*. As to the insertion of the comp. *participle*, *syllable*.] 1. Beginning; commencement. 'Doubting, sad end of *prínce-pal* unsound.' *Spenser*. Hence—2. A source or origin; that from which a thing proceeds; the primary source from which anything is, becomes, or is known; element; primordial substance. 'Found that one first *prínce-pial* must be.' *Dryden*.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *prínce-pial*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

3. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

Under this title are comprehended all those active *prínce-pals* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering to any of our fellow-creatures. *D. Stewart.*

4. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; as, the *prínce-pals* of morality, of law, of government, &c.

He lays down these fundamental *prínce-pals* as those of three kinds into which he divides all governments. *Brougham.*

Our conclusion, then, respecting the whole question of *first prínce-pals*, speculative and practical, is this, that although in their abstract form they are not innate, yet that there are innate faculties, laws of thought which, when put into action by experience, necessarily give rise to them as primitive judgments; and that these judgments, at first applied in the concrete, at length by a process of abstraction, assume a perfect axiomatic form. Experience, accordingly, is the occasion of their production, but their real cause or origin is to be found in the native energy of the human mind. *J. D. Morell.*

6. A tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action; a doctrine; as, the *principles* of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct, uprightness; as, a man of *principles*.

Try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour.

9. Ground of conduct; a motive.

There would be but small improvements in the world were there not some common *principle* of action working equally with all men.

7. In chem. (a) a component part; an element; as, the constituent *principles* of bodies. (b) A substance, on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See *Proximate Principles* under *PROXIMATE*. — A *principle* of human nature is a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species.

There are no two words in the English language used so confusedly one for the other as the words *rule* and *principle*. . . You can make a *rule*; you cannot make a *principle*; you can lay down a *rule*, you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a *principle*. It is laid down for you. You can establish a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, establish a *principle*. You can only declare it. *Rules* are within your power, *principles* are not. Yet the mass of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other as may best suit the rhythm of the sentence.

Principle (prin'si-pl), *v. t.* *prink* & *pp. principled*; *ppr. principling*. 1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; used in past participle. 'With goodness *principled*.' Milton. 2. To establish firmly in the mind of.

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. Locke.

Princock, **Princock** (prin'kok, prin'koks), *n.* [*Prin* and *cock*.] A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. Shack.

Pringle (prin'le-a), *n.* [From Sir John Pringle, the physician and natural philosopher.] A genus of Cruciferae, the sole representative of which is *P. antiscorbuticus*, a remarkable cabbage-like plant confined to Kerguelen's Island, and hence often called Kerguelen's Island cabbage. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and is invaluable to the crews of ships touching at Kerguelen's Island.

Prink (prink), *v. t.* [A slightly modified form of *prank*.] 1. To prank; to dress for show.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. Jane Collier.

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

Prink (prink), *v. t.* To deck; to adorn fantastically; to dress or adjust to ostentation; as, to *prink* the hair. Cooper.

It is a most pernicious education for a poet like Burns to *prink* the unadorned simplicity of his ploughman's Nae with the glittering shagwags and curious lace-work of a highly polished literary style.

Prinker (prink'er), *n.* One who *prinks*, one who dresses with much care.

Prinos (pri'nos), *n.* [*Gr. prinos*, the holly, which this genus much resembles.] A genus of shrubs belonging to the nat. order Aquifoliaceae. The species are natives of North America, the West Indies, and the warmer parts of Asia. Some of them are evergreen, while others are deciduous, and some have bright red holly-like berries, while in others they are purple or black. The bark and berries of *P. verticillatus* possess, in an eminent degree, the properties of astringent and tonic medicines, along with antiseptic powers. *P. glaber* is used as a substitute for tea. Called also *Winter-berry*.

Print (print), *v. t.* [Shortened from *emprint*, *imprint*; *Fr. empreinte*, impression, stamp, a participial form from *empreindre*, to print, imprint, from *L. imprimere*, *impressum*, to press (which see).] 1. To impress; to imprint. 'Printing their boots on the earth.' Shak. 'And print on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss.' Byron. — 2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

On his bery steez betwix he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.

3. To take an impression of, to form by impression, to stamp. 'Perhaps some foot-steps *printed* in the clay.' Rowson.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, . . . nor *print* any marks upon you. Lev. xii. 30.

4. To fix deeply, as in the mind or memory. And hill and wood and field did *print*
The same sweet forms in either mind. Tennyson.

5. In specific or technical senses: (a) to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; as, to *print* books, engravings, lithographs, &c. (b) To stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth. See *Calico-printing*. (c) In *photog.* to take a positive picture of, as from a negative, on suitably prepared paper.

Print (print), *v. t.* 1. To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like. — 2. To make books by means of the press; to publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more of truth.

Print (print), *n.* 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; hence, *fig.* a mark, vestige, or impression of any kind, a stamp.

Sheldon was esteemed a learned man before the wars, but he was now engaged so deep in politics that scarce any *prints* of what he had been remained.

2. Printed letters, the impressions of types in general, considered in regard to form, size, &c., as, a *small print*; a *large print*.

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible.

3. That which impresses its form on anything, as, a *butter-print*. In *iron-working*, a swage; a mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken. — 4. That which is produced by printing. (a) the representation or figure of anything made by impression; specifically, an engraving. 'A collection of *prints* of eminent persons.' I. D'Iraeth. (b) A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms.

(c) A printed cloth. (d) A plaster cast of a hat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould. *Oxford Glossary*. (e) In *photog.* a positive picture. — In *print*, (a) in a printed form; issued from the press; published. 'I love a ballad in *print*.' Shak. (b) In a formal method; with exactness; in a precise and perfect manner.

He must speak in *print*, walk in *print*, eat and drink in *print*.

— *Out of print*, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

Printed-goods (print'ed-gudz), *n. pl.* Printed or figured calicoes.

Printer (print'er), *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, and such like; also, one who prints cloth, or one who takes im-

on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several distinct branches of the art, as the printing of books, &c., with movable types, typography, the printing of engraved copper or steel plates (see *ENGRAVING*), the taking of impressions from stone (see *LITHOGRAPHY*), and the impressing of a fabric with coloured designs (see *CALICO-PRINTING*). The most important branch of printing is what is called *letterpress printing*, or the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief upon separate pieces of metal, and therefore capable of indefinite combination. The impressions are taken either directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates (see *STEREOTYPE*), and are effected either by superficial or surface pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by lineal or cylindrical pressure, as in the printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copperplate-press or roller-press. The pigments or inks, of whatever colour, are always laid upon the surface of the types or stereotype plate. Wood-cuts and other engravings in relief are also printed in this manner. In copper and steel plate printing the characters are engraved in intaglio, and the inks contained within the lines of the engravings, and not upon the surface of the plate. Cotton or calico printing is from surfaces engraved either in relief or in intaglio. The art of letterpress printing, which was invented by Gutenberg at Mainz, about the year 1450, is divided into two departments — composition, or the arrangement of the types, and press-work, or the taking of impressions from the types so arranged; the workmen employed are therefore distinguished into two classes — *compositors* and *pressmen*. Printing was first introduced into England by William Caxton about 1474. 2. In *photog.* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative, or a picture in which the lights and shades are true to nature from one in which they are reversed.

Printing-frame (print'ing-frām), *n.* 1. In *letterpress printing*, a stand to support the cases containing types at which a compositor works. — 2. In *photog.* a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of light.

Printing-ink (print'ing-ingk), *n.* Ink used by printers of books. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed-oil boiled to a varnish, with colouring matter added to it.

Printing-machine (print'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for taking impressions from type, electrotype, or stereotype forms, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. Printing-machines include a self-inking ap-

Double-cylinder or Perfecting Printing-machines.

paratus; and they are moved either by hand, steam, or other power. In most cases the impression taken from the 'forms' worked by them is effected by a cylinder or several cylinders, in others by a flat press, like the press platen. The first self-acting printing-machine dates from a patent of W. Nicholson in 1790; the next practical attempt was made in 1804, at the expense of the late Mr. Walter of the Times, by T. Martyn. But the first working machine was constructed ten years afterwards by two ingenious Germans, Meuser, Koenig and Bauer. On this machine the Times of Nov. 29, 1814, was printed by steam, at the rate of 1100 impressions per hour. Since then successive improvements have raised the amount on that and other

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Prison-house (prizon-hūs), *n.* A kind of rural sport consisting chiefly of running and being pursued from goals or bases. (See *BASE*.) Called also *Prison-house*, *Prisoner's Run*.

Prisoner (prizon-er), *n.* 1 One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 2 A person under arrest or in custody of the magistrature, whether in prison or not, as, a *prisoner at the bar* of a court. 3 A captive, one taken by an enemy in war.

He yielded on my word.

And as my prisoner I remain his word. Dryden.

4 One whose liberty is restricted, as a bird in a cage. 5 The keeper of a prison, a jailer. *Shak.*

Prison-house (prizon-hūs), *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept, a jail; a place of confinement.

I was terrified.

To tell the secrets of my prison-house. Shak.

Prisonment (prizon-ment), *n.* Confinement in a prison, imprisonment.

There should'st conceive my passion, if these signs Of prisonment were off me, and this hand But earnest of a sword. Bacon, *de Pl.*

Prison-ship (prizon-ship), *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.

Prison-van (prizon-van), *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

Prisoners (prizon-ers), *n.* (Or *prisoners*.) *n. pl.* 1 Those who are confined in a prison. 2 Those who are confined in a prison.

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has no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the sale of the students he can attract to his lecture room. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Private (privat), *a.* [L. *privatus*, belonging to one's self, not public or pertaining to the state, from *privo*, to separate, deprive, from *privo* separate, peculiar.] 1 Peculiar to one's self, belonging to or concerning an individual only respecting particular individuals, personal, opposed to public or national, as, a *private opinion*, *business*, or *concern*, *private property*, the king's *private purse*, a man's *private expenses*.

Why should the private pleasures of some one become the public plague of many more? Shak.

2 Away from public view, not known, not open, not accessible to people in general, secret. 'O wifed wife! cruel-wounding private war!' Shak.

(Reason) these contrivances have private cell, when nature runs. *Alfieri.*

3 Not invested with public office or employment, not having a public or official character, as, a *private man* or *citizen*, *private life*.

A *private person* may even a felon. *Macmillan's Mag.*

4 Unconnected with others, being by one's self, solitary.

A way from light stands home very heavy one, and private in his chamber pore himself. *Shak.*

5 Participating in knowledge, privy.

She knew them owing to her religion and private to her wisdom and impetuosity. *For A. Macmillan.*

6 Applied to a common soldier, one not an officer.

I cannot get him to a private soldier that is the leader of so many thousands. *Shak.*

7 Private bills or acts of parliament, those brought into parliament and passed on the petition of parties interested, and on payment of fees. Such bills are brought in generally in the interest of individuals, local authorities of parishes, cities, counties, &c., and are distinguished from measures of public policy in which the whole community are interested. - *Private chapel*, a chapel attached to the residence of noblemen or other privileged persons, and used by themselves and their families. - *In private*, not publicly or openly, secretly.

In private grave but with a curious care; in public seen to triumph, not to mourn. *Greenwell.*

8 Private way, in law, is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person.

Private (privat), *n.* 1 A secret message; private intimation. 2 A personal interest, particular business. 'Nor must I be unkind to my private.' *A. Johnson.*

3 A privacy. Go off! let me enjoy my private. *Shak.* - 4 A common soldier, one of the lowest rank in the army, as, he was only a private. - The private, opposed to the public. *(Rare.)*

I long to see you a literary painter; you have already done enough for the private, do something for the public. *Agassiz.*

Privateer (privat-er), *n.* [From *private*.] 1 A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to cruise or plunder the ships of an enemy to war. See *MARQUEE*.

2 The commander of a privateer.

A famous privateer, called George Math, was a terror to all the sea-coasts about the Archipelago. *For Randolph.*

Privateer (privat-er), *s.* 1 To cruise in a privateer for the purpose of seizing an enemy's ships or annoying their commerce. Privateering was abolished, as between the

United States, by the Treaty of 1794.

(privat-erism), *n.* Naut. 1 A ship or anything out of manner. Called also *Privateerism*. *Smith.*

2 (privat-erism), *n.* As an act of a privateer.

(privat-erism), *adv.* 1 In a private way; not openly or publicly.

And as he set upon the mount of Olives the disciples came into him privately. *Mat. xxiv. 9.*

2 In a manner affecting an individual, personally, as, he is not privately benefited.

Privatization (privat-iz-ation), *n.* 1 Secrecy; privacy. 2 Retirement; seclusion from company or society. - The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, as not invested with office.

Privatization (privat-iz-ation), *n.* [L. *privatus*, from *privo*. See *PRIVATE*.] 1 The state of be-

ing deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort, destitution, want, as, the garrison was compelled by privation to surrender. - 2 The act of removing something possessed, the removal or destruction of any thing or quality, deprivation.

King Richard had been in great jeopardy either of privation of his realm, or loss of his life, or both. *Hall.*

3 The condition of being absent, absence; negation.

After some account of good, and will be known, by consequence, as being only a privation, or absence of good.

4 The act of degrading from rank or office. *Shak.*

Privative (privat-iv), *a.* 1 Causing privation. - 2 Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what negative is in propositions.

The very *privative* denings, the denings of beauty, integrity, and equity which we do enjoy, denote the dening of a whole life. *For Taylor.*

3 In grammar, (a) changing the sense of a word from positive to negative, as, a *privative prefix*. (b) Predicating negation, as, a *privative word*. - *Privative jurisdiction*, in some law a court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such cases.

Privative (privat-iv), *n.* 1 That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, as *silence*, which exists by the absence of sound.

Silence and darkness are indeed *privatives*, and therefore have been or are activity. *Shak.*

2 In grammar, (a) a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *un* and *in* in *unhappy*, *inhuman*. The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less* in *happier*. (b) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

Privatively (privat-iv-ly), *adv.* 1 In a privative manner, in the manner or with the force of a privative. - 2 By the absence of something, negatively. *(Rare.)*

The duty of the new covenant is not done first privately. *Hammond.*

Privatization (privat-iz-ation), *n.* The condition of being privative. *(Rare.)*

Private (privat), *n.* 1 A privacy. *Shak.*

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4. The act of preying, of catching and devouring other creatures; ravage; depredation.

Methought a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shak.*

—*Animal or beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

Prey (prĕ), *v. t.* To take booty; to collect spoil; to plunder; to rob; to pillage; to feed by violence.

More prey that the eagle should be mewed
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shak.*

A thousand wants
Gnaw at the heels of men, and prey
By each cold hearth. *Tennyson.*

With on or upon before the object of rapine.
(a) To rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, to prey on a conquered country.

They pray continually unto their saint, the commonwealth; or rather not pray to her, but prey on her. *Shak.*

(b) To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour.

'Tis the royal disposition of that beast
To prey on nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shak.*

(c) To rest heavily on; as the mind; to corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away.

Language is too faint to show
His place of love; it preys upon his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Johnson.*

Preyer (prĕ'ēr), *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

Preyful (prĕ'fŭl), *a.* 1. Prone to prey; savage. —2. The preyful brood of savage beasts. *Chapman.* —3. Having much prey; killing much game. —4. The preyful princeps pierced and prick'd a pretty pleasing pricklet. *Shak.*

Preying (prĕ'ing), *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually. In *her*, a term used for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

Préal (prĕ'al), *n.* See PAIR-ROYAL. *De Quincey.*

Priapean (prĭ-ā'pē-an), *n.* [L. *priapeia*, a collection of poems upon *Priapus* by various authors.] A species of hexameter verse so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth foot, and an amphimacer in the third. *Worcester.*

Priapism (prĭ-ap'izm), *n.* [From *Priapus*.] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis.

Priapus (prĭ-ā'pus), *n.* In *Greek and Rom. myth.* the god of procreation, and hence of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed. He was said to be the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite.

Price (prĭs), *n.* [O. Fr. *pris*, *preis*, Fr. *pris*, from L. *pretium*, a price. Really the same word as *prizes* (which see), and *prize*, to value.] 1. The sum or amount of money, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent in money or other means of exchange, for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; cost. 'The price of half a realm.' *Tennyson.*

Come buy wine and milk without money and without price. *Is. lv. i.*

2. Value; estimation; excellence; worth. 'One pearl of great price.' *Mat. xlii. 28.*

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. *Prov. xxxi. 10.*

3. Reward; recompense.

'Tis the price of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Pepp.*
—*Price of money*, in com. the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed. —*Market price*, or *exchangeable value*, that value in exchange which is actually got for anything, which will not always be the same as the real or natural price. —*Natural price*, among political economists, the same thing which is meant by the expression *real value*, which is said to be dependent solely on the quantity of labour necessary for the production of a thing. See *VALUE*.

Price (prĭs), *v. t.* 1. † To pay for; to pay the price of. With his own blood price that he hath spilt. *Spenser.* —2. † To set a price on; to estimate; to value; to prize. See *PRIZE*. —3. To ask the price of. [Colloq.]

Price-current (prĭs-kŭ'rent), *n.* In com. a periodical account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c. Called also *Price-list*.

Priced (prĭst), *a.* Set at a value; used mostly in composition; as, high-priced, low-priced.

Priceless (prĭs'les), *a.* 1. Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. 'The priceless jewel.' *Beau. & Fl.* —2. Without value; worthless or unsaleable. *Bp. Barlow.* —*Syn.* Invaluable, inestimable, unvalued.

Price-list (prĭs'list), *n.* See *PRICE-CURRENT*.

Prick (prĭk), *n.* [A. Sax. *prica*, *pricu*, a point, a dot; D. *prĭk*, a prick, a puncture; Dan. *prĭk*, a dot; Sw. *prick*, a point, a dot, a prick. The word occurs also in the Celtic: W. *pric*, askewer; Ir. *pricadh*, a goad, *pricoa*, a sting.] 1. A slender pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a small sharp-pointed thing. 'Pins, wooden pricks, nails. *Shak.* It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. *Acts ix. 5.* 2. A puncture or wound by a prick or pricklet; a sting.

No asps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible pricks were found in her arm. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Fig. a stinging or tormenting thought; remorse. *Shak.* —4. A dot, point, or small mark; specifically, (a) the point on a target at which an archer shoots. 'Phaer did hit the prick.' *Churchyard.* (b) † A mark on a dial noting the hour.

Now Phaethon hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the moonlike prick. *Shak.*

(c) † A mark denoting degree; pitch. 'Prick of highest praise.' *Spenser.* (d) † A mathematical point. *Warner.* —5. The print of the foot of a hare or deer on the ground. —6. *Naut.* a small roll; as, a prick of spun yarn; a prick of tobacco.

Prick (prĭk), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *priccian*. From the noun; comp. G. *pricken*, Icel. *prika*, to prick.] 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture; as, to prick one with a pin, a needle, a thorn, or the like. —2. To cause to point upwards; to erect; said chiefly of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of an animal. Generally with up; hence, to prick up the ears, to listen with eager attention; to evidence eager attention. [The phrase implies that the hearer is startled, surprised, or much interested by some piece of sudden intelligence, and is borrowed from the habit of some animals pricking up their ears on any sudden cause of alarm.] 'A hunted panther . . . pricks her listening ears.' *Dryden.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden.*

3. To fix by the point; as, to prick a knife into a board. —4. To hang on a point. 'The cooks prick a slice on a prong of iron.' *Sandys.* —5. To fasten by means of a pin or pointed instrument. 'An old hat and the humour of forty fancies' pricked in't for a feather. *Shak.* —6. To designate or set apart by a puncture or mark; frequently with off. 'Their names are pricked.' *Shak.*

I will send a few stoups of wine to assist your carouse; but let it be over before sunset. And harkye! let the soldiers for duty be carefully pricked off; and see that none of them be more or less partakers of your debauch. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. To spur; to goad; to incite; often with on.

My duty pricks me on to utter that
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shak.*

8. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.

When they heard this they were pricked in their heart. *Acts ii. 37.*

9. To mark or set down; to jot; to trace by puncturing; as, to prick the notes of a piece of music; to prick a pattern for embroidery.

When playing with thy vesture's tissue flowers . . .
I pricked them into paper with a pin. *Cowper.*

Chanter offered Smith the junior servitor a bribe of ten pounds to prick him in at chapel. *Macmillan's Mag.*

10. To render acid or pungent to the taste; as, the wine is pricked. —11. *Naut.* to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail. —*Pricking-up coat*, in building, the first coating of plaster upon lath.

Prick (prĭk), *v. i.* 1. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

By the pricking of my thumbs
Something wicked this way comes. *Shak.*

2. To become acid; as, older pricks in the rays of the sun. —3. To dress one's self for show. —4. To spur on; to ride rapidly; to post.

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The fiery Duke is pricking fast across St. Andre's plain. *Macaulay.*

5. To aim at a point, mark, or place.

Prickasour, † *n.* A fast or hard rider. *Chaucer.*

Prick-eared (prĭk'ērd), *a.* Having pointed ears. 'Thou prick-eared cur of Iceland.' *Shak.* [This epithet was commonly applied by the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because from their hair being cut close all round their ears stuck up prominently.]

Pricker (prĭk'ēr), *n.* 1. That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; a pricklet; specifically, (a) in blasting and gun, the priming wire which makes a connection between the fuse or other igniting device and the charge. (b) In saddlery, a toothed instrument for marking or stabbing holes for sewing leather, &c. (c) *Naut.* a small marine-spoke for making and stretching the holes for points and rope-bands in sails. —2. One who pricks; specifically, (a) a light horseman. 'The prickers who rode foremost in the troop halted.' *Sir W. Scott.* (b) One who tested whether women were witches by sticking pins into them; a witch-finder. —3. A name given to the basking-shark (which see).

Pricket (prĭk'et), *n.* A buck in his second year.

I said the deer was not a haud credo; 'twas a pricket. *Shak.*

Pricking (prĭk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of piercing with a sharp point; specifically, in farriery, the act of driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness. —2. The making of an incision at the root of a horse's tail to make him carry it higher. See under *NICK*, v. t. 3. † The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as a hare or deer; the act of tracing an animal by such a mark. *Topseil.* —4. The condition of becoming acid, as wine. *Hoveell.* —*Pricking for sheriffs*, the annual ceremony of making returns to the privy-council by the judges of assize of three persons for each county in England and Wales from whom to select the sheriff for the ensuing year. The ceremony is so called from the appointment being made by marking each name with the prick of a pin.

Pricking-note (prĭk'ing-nōt), *n.* A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board: so called from a practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

Pricking-up (prĭk'ing-up), *n.* See *Pricking-up Coat* under *PRICK*.

Prickle (prĭk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *prick*.] 1. A little prick; a small sharp point; in bot. a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the bark only, and thus distinguished from the thorn, which grows from the wood of a plant. —2. A sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine. —3. A kind of basket: still used in some branches of trade.

Hence and fill
Your fragrant prickles. *B. Jonson.*

The prickles is a brown willow basket, in which walnuts are imported into this country; . . . they are about thirty inches deep, and in bulk rather larger than a gallon measure. *Mayhew.*

4. A sieve of filberts, containing about a half hundredweight. *Simmmonds.*

Prickle (prĭk'l), *v. t.* To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.

Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin and catch my breath. *Tennyson.*

Prickle-back (prĭk'l-bak), *n.* The stickle-back (which see).

Prickle-yellow (prĭk'l-yel'ō), *n.* A West Indian tree (*Xanthoxylon clava-Herculis*), the wood of which is used for furniture, inlaying, walking-sticks, &c.; it is said also to afford a dye and to possess medicinal properties. Called also *Yellow-wood*.

Prickliness (prĭk'lĭ-nee), *n.* The state of having many prickles.

Pricklouse (prĭk'lous), *n.* A tailor: so called in contempt.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*. *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Prickly (prĭk'lĭ), *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as, a prickly shrub.

Prickly-ash (prĭk'lĭ-ash), *n.* A pungent and aromatic plant (*Xanthoxylon americanum*). See *TOOTHACHE-TREE*.

Prickle-back (prĭk'lĭ-bak), *n.* Same as *Prickle-back*.

Prickly-bullhead (prĭk'lĭ-bul'hed), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the genus *Cottus* (*C. asper*). *Sir J. Richardson.*

Prickly-heat (prĭk'lĭ-hēt), *n.* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen*. See *LICHERN*, 2.

Fâte, fâr, fât, fâll; mâ, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, möve; tâbe, tub, bull;

oll, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

Prickly-pear (prík'lî-pâr), *n.* A genus of plants (*Opuntia*), nat. order Cactaceae, originally American, but now naturalized in Europe and Asia. The common prickly-pear or Indian fig (*O. vulgaris*) is a bushy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves, covered with clusters of spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. The fruit is purplish, and edible. It is believed to be a native of the southern United States, but is now very common in Sicily and Italy. It is a plant of low growth, and very different in this respect from *O. tuna*, which sometimes grows to the height of 30 feet. Both of them are often used to form hedges. The dwarf prickly-pear is the *O. nana*. It is very similar to the common prickly-pear, only smaller. See *OPUNTIA*.

Prickly-pear.

Prickmandam (prík'm-dam), *n.* A species of stonecrop (*Sedum rupestris*).

Prick-ma-dainty, **Prick-ma-dainty** (prík'm-dân-tî, prík'm-dân-tî), *n.* A characterized by finical language or manners; finical; over-precise. See *W. Scott* [Scottish].

Prick-post (prík'pôst), *n.* In arch. same as *Queen-post*.

Prickpunnah (prík'punah), *n.* A pointed piece of tempered steel used to prick marks on cold iron or other metal.

Prick-shaft (prík'shaft), *n.* A shaft for hitting the prick or mark of a target; an arrow. *John Taylor*.

Prick-song (prík'song), *n.* Music written down, sometimes music in parts, from the points or dots with which it is noted down; also, counterpoint, as opposed to mere melody; in contradistinction to *plain-song*.

He fights as you sing *prick-song*, keeps time, distance, and proportion, rests on his main rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*

Prick-the-garter (prík'wre-gâr-ter), *n.* See *Fast and Loose under Fast*.

Prickwood (prík'wôd), *n.* The spindle-tree (*Eucalyptus europæica*). See *EUCALYPTUS*.

Pricky (prík'î), *a.* Prickly. *Holland*.

Pride (prîd), *n.* [A. Sax. *prîde*, *prîde*, from *prîd*, proud. See *PROUD*.] 1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem, an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank, or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. *Prov. xvi. 18.*
Pride is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments which exceeds the boundaries of justice, and induces us to look down upon supposed inferiors with some degree of unmerited contempt. *Dr. T. Cogan.*

2. Generous aliation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth, upright conduct, or acts of benevolence, &c.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his *pride*, And 'e'en his fallings lent to virtue's side. *Goldsmith.*

3. Proud behaviour or treatment; haughtiness or arrogant bearing or conduct; insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. 'Let not the foot of *pride* come against me.' *Ps. xlii. 11.*

Then leaders say: . . . Beat down Akegon, Oricana, Burgundy, And from the *pride* of Gallia rescued thee. *Shak.*

4. Exuberance of animal spirits; warmth of temperament; mettle; heat, lust; sexual desire, especially, the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

The colt that's back'd and burden'd being young, Lest his *pride* and never waxeth strong. *Shak.*

5. Wantonness; extravagance; excess; and hence, impertinence, impudence.

He hath it when he cannot see it, And loves it to be master'd by his young; Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it. *Shak.*

Now much bestrew my manners and my *pride*, If *Hemlock* meant to say *Lysander* had. *Shak.*

6. That which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud; as, (a) any person or body of persons causing others to delight or glory. 'I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines.' *2cc. ix. 6.* 'A bold pea-

santry their country's *pride*.' *Goldsmith.*
(b) Highest pitch; elevation; loftiness; the best or most brilliant part of a thing; the height. 'A falcon towing in her *pride* of place.' *Shak.*

We are puppets, Man in his *pride*, and Beauty fair in her show. *Tempest.*

Sometimes in the *pride* of the season, a bird catcher engages a costermonger's pony or donkey cart. *Mayhew.*

(c) Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed. 'Whose lofty trees cyclad with summer's *pride*.' *Spenser.*

Whose ivory sheath, invulnerable with curious *pride*, Adds graceful terrors to the warrior's side. *Pope.*

(d) Splendid show; ostentation.

In this array, the war of either side Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*. *Dryden.*

7. In *Ar* a term applicable to the peacock, turkey-cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form, and drop their wings; as, a peacock in his *pride*—*8yn.* Self-exaltation, conceit, hauteur, haughtiness, lordliness, loftiness.

Pride (prîd), *v. t.* *prêk* & *pp.* *prided*; *ppr.* *priding*. To indulge in pride, elation, or self-esteem; to value one's self: used reflexively.

We fancy that God's great favours are a reason for us *priding* ourselves on them. *Kingley.*

Pride (prîd), *v. i.* To be proud; to glory. 'Those who *pride* in being scholars.' *Shak.*

Pride (prîd), *n.* The sandpride. See *AMMOCCREX*—*Pride* game, a tax or tribute paid in certain places for the privilege of fishing for lampreys.

Prideful (prîd'fûl), *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

Then in wrath, Depart, he cried, perverse and *prideful* nymph. *W. Richardson.*

Pridefully (prîd'fûl-î), *adv.* In a prideful manner; scornfully.

Pridefulness (prîd'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prideful.

Prideless (prîd'les), *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride.

Pridingly (prîd'ing-î), *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart. 'He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others.' *Barrow.*

Prîe (prî), *n.* An evergreen plant, privet.

Prîe (prî), *v. t.* [Contr. for *prîe*, *prîe*, to prove.] To prove; to try; to taste. [Scottish.]

Prîe, *v. i.* To pry; to look curiously. *Chaucer.*

Prîe-dîm (prî-dî-e), *n.* [Fr., pray God.] A kneeling-desk for prayers.

Prîe (prî), *n.* Frod. 'To make *prîe*.' *Spenser.*

Prîer (prî-er), *n.* One who *prîe*; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes. *Fowler.*

Priest (prîst), *n.* [A. Sax. *preost*, Contr. from *L. presbyter*. See *PRESBYTER*.] 1. A man who officiates in sacred offices, a minister of public worship; especially, a minister of sacrifice or other mediatorial offices. In primitive ages the fathers of families, princes, and kings discharged the functions of priests. The Mosiac priesthood was the inheritance of the family of Aaron, and consisted of a high-priest and of inferior priests, distributed into twenty-four classes.

See, Father, what first-fruits on earth are sprung From thy implanted grace in man: these sighs And prayers, which in this golden censor, mix'd With incense, I thy *priest* before thee bring. *Milton.*

2. A person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a man in orders or licensed to preach the gospel; a presbyter. In its most general sense, the word includes archbishops, bishops, patriarchs, and all subordinate orders of the clergy duly approved and licensed according to the forms and rules of each respective denomination of Christians. But in Great Britain, in the Episcopal Church, the word is understood to denote the subordinate order of the clergy above a deacon and below a bishop. In the Church of Scotland, and among other Protestant denominations of Great Britain, the word *priest* is not used.

Priest-cap (prîst'kap), *n.* In fort. an outwork with three salient and two entering angles.

Priestcraft (prîst'kraft), *n.* Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

The follies of his (Henry the Fifth) youth, the selfish ambition of his manhood, the Lollards roasted

at slow fires, the prisoners massacred on the field of battle, the expiring lease of *priestcraft* renewed for another century, the dreadful legacy of a causeless and hopeless war bequeathed to a people who had no interest in its event, everything is forgotten but the victory of Agincourt. *Macaulay.*

Priestcraft (prîst'kraft-î), *n.* Relating to or characterized by priestcraft. *Worcester.*

Priestery (prîst'ri), *n.* Priests collectively; the priesthood; in contempt. *Milton.*

Priestess (prîst'es), *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites.

She as *priestess* knows the rites, Wherewith the God of earth delights. *Shak.*

Priesthood (prîst'hôd), *n.* 1. The office or character of a priest.

Chaplain, away! thy *priesthood* saves thy life. *Shak.*

2. The order of men set apart for sacred

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ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. tou; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.—See KEY.

prime or first; hence, excellency; supremacy.

St. Peter had a *primacy* of order, such an one as the ring-leader hath in a dance, as the principal centurion had in the legion. *Barrow.*

2. The condition or office of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop. 'When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand.' *Clarendon.*

Prima Donna (prî'ma don'na). [It., first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera; one who takes the chief female part.

Prima Facie (pri-ma fâ'si-ê). [L.] At first view or appearance.—*Prima facie* case, in law, one which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting evidence adduced by the other side.—*Prima facie* evidence, in law, evidence which establishes a prima facie case.

Primage (prim'âj), *n.* In com. a charge in addition to the freight of a vessel paid by the shipper or consignor of goods to the master and sailors for loading the same, or paid to the owner or freighter.

Primal (prim'al), *a.* [See PRIME.] 1. Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original. 'It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.' *Shak.*

No great school ever yet existed which had not for *primal* aim the representation of some natural fact as truly as possible. *Ruskin.*

2. In *geol.* applied to the 'Dawn,' the first or earliest of Professor Rogers' subdivisions of the North American Palæozoica, and equivalent, perhaps, to our lowest Cambrians.

Primality (pri-mal'i-ti), *n.* State of being primal. *Baxter.*

Primarianist (pri-mâr'i-an-ist), *n.* A follower of *Primarius*, a Donatist.

Primarily (pri-mâr'i-li), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally; in the first intention.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrist. *Sir T. Browne.*

Primariness (pri-mâr'i-nes), *n.* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention. *Norris.*

Primary (pri-mâr-i), *a.* [L. *primarius*. See PRIME.] 1. First in order of time; original; primitive; first. 'The church of Christ in its *primary* institution.' *Bp. Pearson.*

There are three fundamental notions existing in the human mind, as the *primary* elements of thought; *ist*, that of finite self; *adly*, that of finite nature; *zdy*, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. *J. D. Morril.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them. *Bentley.*

3. Elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order; as, *primary* schools.

Education comprehends not merely the elementary branches of what on the Continent is called *primary* instruction. *Brougham.*

4. First in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*Primary assembly*, in politics, an assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from representative parliaments.—*Primary axis*, in bot. the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers.—*Primary colours*, in optics, see under COLOUR.—*Primary conveyances*, in law, original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, exchanges, partitions.—*Primary nerves*, in bot. the veins given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.—*Primary planets*. See PLANET.—*Primary qualities of bodies* are such as are original and inseparable from them.

These I call original or *primary qualities of bodies*. *Locke.*

—*Primary quills*, in ornith. the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; *primaries*.—*Primary rocks*, in *geol.* rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency. They were held to be older than the most ancient European group (graywacke), and no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered in them. Primary rocks were divided into two groups, the stratified and unstratified. The stratified group consisted of the rocks called gneiss, mica schist, argillaceous schist, hornblende schist, and all slaty and crystalline strata generally. The unstratified group was composed in a great measure of granite, and rocks closely allied to granite. The term *primary* was applied to those rocks, because it was supposed, from the absence of fossil remains, that they were formed be-

fore animals and vegetables, as well as that they were the first rocks formed, but it has been discovered that some primary formations are newer than many secondary groups. They were originally termed *primitive rocks*, but both appellations are now generally abandoned by modern geologists.

Primary (pri-mâr-i), *n.* 1. That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary*.—2. A name given to one of the large feathers on the outermost joint of a bird's wing, and inserted upon that part which represents the hand of man.

Primate (pri'mât), *n.* [Fr. *primat*; L.L. *primas*, *primatis*, from L. *primus*, first. See PRIME.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate* of all England.

Primates (pri-mâ'têz), *n. pl.* The name given by Linnaeus to his first order of mammalia, including four genera, viz. Homo, man, Simia, the ape, monkey, &c., Lemur, the lemur, and Vespertilio, the bat.

Primate ship (pri-mât-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of primate or archbishop.

Primalial (pri-mâ'sh-i-âl), *a.* Pertaining to a primate; *primalial*. *Wright.* [Rare.]

Primalical (pri-mâ'tik-i-âl), *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *Barrow.*

Prime (prim), *a.* [L. *primus*, superl. of *prior*, former; same root as Skr. *pra*, Gr. and L. *pro*, before; E. *fore*, first, &c.] 1. First in order of time; primitive; original. In this sense the use of the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, though it still occurs in the phrase, *prime cost*.

The most replenished sweet work of nature, That from the *prime* creation e'er she framed. *Shak.*

2. First in rank, degree, or dignity; as, *prime* minister. 'Agriculture, the *prime* favourite of the state.' *Brougham*.—3. First in excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality.

Nor can I think that God will so destroy Us his *prime* creature dignified so high. *Shak.* Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

'That's right,' said Mr. Price. 'Never say die. All fun, ain't it?' 'Prime!' said the young gentleman. *Dickens.*

4. Early; blooming; being in the first stage. His starry helm unbuckled, showed him *prime* In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

5. † Ready; eager; hence, lecherous; lustful; lewd. 'As *prime* as goats.' *Shak.*

—*Prime conductor*, in elect. the metallic conductor opposed to the glass plate or cylinder of an electrical machine.—*Prime figure*, in geom. a figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.—*Prime meridian*, in *geog.* that from which longitude is measured; in Britain, that of Greenwich.—*Prime mover*, (a) the initial force which puts a machine in motion. (b) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.—*Prime number*, in arith. a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity, such are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, &c.—*Prime and ultimate ratios*. See RATIO.—*Prime vertical*, in astron. a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.—*Prime vertical dial*, a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical circle, or on one parallel to it; a north and south dial.—*Prime vertical transit instrument*, a transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

Prime (prim), *n.* 1. The earliest stage or beginning of anything; hence, the first opening of day; the dawn; the morning; the spring of the year. 'In the very *prime* of the world.' *Hooker*. 'When day arises in that sweet hour of *prime*.' *Milton.*

Early and late it roge, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.* Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*. *Waller.*

2. The spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; hence, the highest or most perfect state or most flourishing condition of anything. 'The *prime* of youth.' *Dryden*. 'Ceres in her *prime*.' *Milton.*

And will she yet debate her eyes on me That cropp'd the golden *prime* of this sweet prince? *Shak.*

Never, in his bloodiest *prime*, can the sight of the gigantic Coliseum, full and running over with the lustiest life, have moved one heart, as it must move all who look upon it now—a ruin. *Dickens.*

3. The best part; that which is best in quality.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

4. In R. Cath. Ch. the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.

From *prime* to vespers will I chant thy praise. *Tenison.*

5. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards. 6. In *chem.* *primes* are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. *Primes* duly arranged in a table constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of atomic weights.—7. Same as *Primero*.—*Prime of the moon*, the new moon when it first appears after the change.

Prime (prim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *primed*; ppr. *priming*. [Lit. to perform a *prime* or first operation with, to prepare.] 1. To put into a condition for being fired: said of a gun, mine, &c.; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge.—2. In *painting*, to cover with a ground or first colour.—3. To put in a fit state to act or suffer; to make ready; especially, to instruct or prepare a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up; as, to *prime* a person with a speech; to *prime* a witness.

(He) filled himself bumper after bumper of claret, which he swallowed with nervous rapidity. 'He's *priming* himself,' Osborne whispered to Dobbin. *Thackeray.*

4. † To trim or prune. *Beau. & Fl.*—To *prime* a pump, to pour water down the tube with the view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell, and act effectually in bringing up water.

Prime (prim), *v.t.* pret. *primed*; ppr. *priming*. 1. † To be as at first; to be renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane, As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again. *Quarles.*

2. In the steam-engine, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder; as, the engine *primes*.—3. To serve for the charge of a gun.

Primely (prim'li), *adv.* 1. † At first; originally; primarily; in the first place. *South*.—2. In a prime manner or degree; most excellently.

Prime-minister (prim-min'is-têr), *n.* In Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.

Primeness (prim'nes), *n.* 1. † The state of being first.—2. The quality of being prime; supreme excellence.

Primer (prim'er), *n.* One who or that which primes; specifically, in gun, and blasting, a tube, cap, waf, or other device, containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion, friction, or other means: used for firing a charge.

Primer (prim'er or prim'ér), *n.* [Fr. *primaire*, elementary; L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] 1. A small prayer-book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. A small elementary book for religious instruction or for teaching children to read.

3. In *printing*, a name given to two sizes of type: *great-primer*, the next size larger than english, and the largest size used in printing books, and *long-primer*, a size intermediate between smallpica and bourgeois.

Primert (prim'er), *a.* First; original. 'The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.' *Drayton.*

Primero (pri-mê-ro), *n.* A game at cards. 'I left him at *primero* with the Duke of Suffolk.' *Shak.*

Primerole, † *n.* [Fr. *primerole*, *primverole*, Med.L. *primula veris*, primrose. Comp. It. *fiore de primavera*, spring flower.] A primrose. *Chaucer.*

Primer-seisin (prim'er-sêz-in), *n.* In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant in capite died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. II.

Prime-staff (prim'staf), *n.* Same as *Clog-aimance*.

Primetemps, † *n.* [Fr. *prime*, early, and *temps*, time.] Spring. *Chaucer.*

Prime-tide, **Prime-time**† (prim'tid, prim'tim), *n.* Spring.

Primeval (pri-mê'val), *a.* [L. *primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Original; primitive; belonging to the first ages; as,

prime or first; hence, excellency; supremacy.

St. Peter had a *primacy* of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion. *Barrow.*

2. The condition or office of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop. 'When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand.' *Clarendon.*

Prima Donna (pré'ma don'na). [It. first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera; one who takes the chief female part.

Prima Facie (pri-ma fá'shi-é). [L.] At first view or appearance.—*Prima facie* case, in law, one which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting evidence adduced by the other side.—*Prima facie* evidence, in law, evidence which establishes a *prima facie* case.

Primage (prim'áj). *n.* In com. a charge in addition to the freight of a vessel paid by the shipper or consignor of goods to the master and sailors for loading the same, or paid to the owner or freighter.

Primal (prim'al). *a.* [See PRIME.] 1. Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original. 'It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.' *Shak.*

No great school ever yet existed which had not for *primal* aim the representation of some natural fact as truly as possible. *Ruskin.*

2. In geol. applied to the 'Dawn,' the first or earliest of Professor Rogers' subdivisions of the North American Paleozoica, and equivalent, perhaps, to our lowest Cambrians.

Primality (pri-mal'i-ti). *n.* State of being primal. *Baister.*

Primarmanist (pri-má'r-i-an-ist). *n.* A follower of *Primarius*, a Donatist.

Primarily (pri-má'ri-ly). *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally; in the first intention.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrist. *Sir T. Browne.*

Primariness (pri-má'ri-nes). *n.* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention. *Norris.*

Primary (pri-má'ri). *a.* [L. *primarius*. See PRIME.] 1. First in order of time; original; primitive; first. 'The church of Christ in its *primary* institution.' *By. Pearson.*

There are three fundamental notions existing in the human mind, as the *primary* elements of thought: xst, that of finite self; 2dly, that of finite nature; 3dly, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. *J. D. Morell.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them. *Bentley.*

3. Elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order; as, *primary* schools.

Education comprehends not merely the elementary branches of what on the Continent is called *primary* instruction. *Brougham.*

4. First in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*Primary assembly*, in politics, an assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from representative parliaments.—*Primary axis*, in bot. the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers.—*Primary colours*, in optics, see under COLOUR.—*Primary conveyances*, in law, original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, exchanges, partitions.—*Primary nerves*, in bot. the veins given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.—*Primary planets*. See PLANET.—*Primary qualities of bodies* are such as are original and inseparable from them.

These I call original or *primary qualities* of bodies. *Locke.*

—*Primary quills*, in ornith. the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; *primaries*.—*Primary rocks*, in geol. rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency. They were held to be older than the most ancient European group (graywacke), and no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered in them. *Primary* rocks were divided into two groups, the stratified and unstratified. The stratified group consisted of the rocks called gneiss, mica schist, argillaceous schist, hornblende schist, and all slaty and crystalline strata generally. The unstratified group was composed in a great measure of granite, and rocks closely allied to granite. The term *primary* was applied to those rocks, because it was supposed, from the absence of fossil remains, that they were formed be-

fore animals and vegetables, as well as that they were the first rocks formed, but it has been discovered that some primary formations are newer than many secondary groups. They were originally termed *primitive rocks*, but both appellations are now generally abandoned by modern geologists.

Primary (pri-má'ri). *n.* 1. That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary*.—2. A name given to one of the large feathers on the outermost joint of a bird's wing, and inserted upon that part which represents the hand of man.

Primate (pri-mát). *n.* [Fr. *primat*; L.L. *primas, primatis*, from L. *primus*, first. See PRIME.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate* of all England.

Primates (pri-má'tés). *n. pl.* The name given by Linnaeus to his first order of mammals, including four genera, viz. Homo, man, Simia, the ape, monkey, &c., Lemur, the lemur, and Vespertilio, the bat.

Primateship (pri-mát-ship). *n.* The office or dignity of primate or archbishop.

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Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Steuart.*

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Primer-seizin (prim'ér-séz-in). *n.* In feudal law, the right of the king, when a tenant in capite died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. II.

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Primetemps, † *n.* [Fr. *prime*, early, and *temps*, time.] Spring. *Chaucer.*

Prime-tide, **Prime-time** (prim'tid, prim'tim). *n.* Spring.

Primeval (pri-mé'val). *a.* [L. *primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Original; primitive; belonging to the first ages; as,

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, mōve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fey.

the *primeval* innocence of man; the *primeval* world. 'This is the forest *primeval*.' Longfellow. 'Chance and *primeval* darkness.' Keats.

Primevally (pri-mô-val-lî), *adv.* In a *primeval* manner; in the earliest time. Darwin.

Primevous (pri-mô-vûs), *a.* *Primeval*.

Primigenial (prim-i-jên-i-al), *a.* [*L. primigenius*—*primus*, first, and *gigno*, generate, to beget.] First-born; original; primary; primigenial. 'The *primigenial* elephant and rhinoceros.' Owen.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence. Glanville.

Primigenious, Primigenous (prim-i-jên-i-ûs, pri-mijên-i-ûs), *a.* [*L. primigenius*, *primigenus*. See above.] First formed or generated; original. 'Social-*primigenious* strata.' Huxton.

Primine (primîna), *n.* [*L. primus*.] In bot. the outermost and covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secondine*.

Priming (prim'ing), *n.* 1. In gun and blasting, the powder, percussion-cap, or other device used to ignite the charge. — 2. In painting, the first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted. — 3. In steam-engines, the hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. — *Priming of the tides*. See under *Lag*.

Priming-horn (prim'ing-horn), *n.* A miner's or quarryman's powder-horn.

Priming-iron (prim'ing-î-ern), *n.* In gun. a wire used through the vent of a cannon to prick the cartridge when it is home, and for inserting after discharge to insure its not retaining any ignited particles.

Priming-powder (prim'ing-pou-der), *n.* 1. Detonating powder. — 2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with the charge.

Priming-tube (prim'ing-tûb), *n.* In gun. a tube containing an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

Priming-valve

(prim'ing-valv),

n. A spring

valve fitted to

the end of the

cylinder of a

steam-engine,

and intended for

the discharge of

any water car-

ried into the

cylinder with

the steam. The

valves are kept

closed by springs

acting against

them externally

with a force suf-

ficient for the or-

inary pressure

of the steam, but

should water

ledge in the pas-

sages, its non-elastic

qualities cause it to

be ejected by the

compression of the

piston.

Priming-wire (prim'ing-wîr), *n.* See *PRIMING-IRON*.

Primiparous (pri-mip-a-rûs), *a.* [*L. primus*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.

Primipilar (pri-mip-i-lâr), *a.* [*L. primipilaris*, from *primipilus*, the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the body of veterans (*centuri*) that formed a regular portion of a Roman legion.

St. Peter had a primipilar of order, such as one as the first leader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion. Burton.

Primitive (pri-mô-ah-â), *a.* pl. [*L.*] 1. The first-fruits of any production of the earth; specifically, in eccles. the first year's profits of a benefice, formerly payable to the crown, but restored to the church by Queen Anne in 1708, under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. See under *BOUNTY*. — 2. In med. the waters discharged before the extraction of the fetus.

Primitial (pri-mô-ah-i-al), *a.* [See above.] Being of the first production; primitive; original.

Primitive (prim'it-iv), *a.* [*L. primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first. See *PRIME*.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; as, *primitive* ages; the *primitive* church, the *primitive* fathers. 'Our *primitive* great sire.' Milton. — 2. Old-

fashioned; characterized by the simplicity of old times; as, a *primitive* style of dress. 2. In gram. applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar. 3. In bot. applied to specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. Henslow. — *Primitive axes of co-ordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set, to which they are afterwards referred. — *Primitive chord*, in music, that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental base of the harmony. — *Primitive circle*, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made. — *Primitive colours*, in painting, red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture whereof all other colours may be obtained. See under *COLOUR*. — *Primitive plane*, in spherical projection, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere. — *Primitive rocks*. See under *PRIMARY*. — *STN* Original, first, primary, radical, pristine, ancient, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned.

Primitive (prim'it-iv), *n.* 1. An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; opposed to *derivative*. — 2. An early Christian. 'In the days of the apostles and holy *primitives*.' Jer Taylor.

Primitively (prim'it-iv-lî), *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing. Sir T. Brown.

2. Primarily; not derivatively. — 3. According to the original rule or ancient practice; in the ancient or antique style. 'The purest and most *primitively* ordered church in the world.' South.

Primitiveness (prim'it-iv-nês), *n.* State of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

Primity, *n.* The state of being original; primitiveness. Bp. Pearson.

Primly (prim'li), *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.

Primness (prim'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being prim; affected formality or aloofness, stiffness; preciseness. 'The stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat.' Gent Mag.

Primo (primô), *n.* In music, the first or leading part.

Primogenial (pri-mô-jên-i-al), *a.* [*L. primogenitus*, *primigenius*. See *PRIMIGENIAL*.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; primitive. 'The *primogenial* light.' Glanville.

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. T. Burnet.

Primogenitary (pri-mô-jên-i-târ-i), *a.* Of or belonging to primogeniture, or the rights of the first-born.

They do not explicitly condemn a limited monarchy, but evidently adopt his scheme of *primogenitary* right, which is perhaps almost incompatible with it. Hume.

The consciousness of this defect in his parliamentary title put James on magnifying the inherent rights of *primogenitary* succession as something indispensable by the legislature. Hallam.

Primogenitive (pri-mô-jên-i-tiv), *n.* *Primogeniture*; right of primogeniture. 'The *primogenitive* and due of birth.' Shak.

Primogenitive (pri-mô-jên-i-tiv), *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

Primogenitor (pri-mô-jên-i-tôr), *n.* [*L. primus*, first, and *gignitor*, father.] The first father or forefather; an ancestor.

If your *primogenitors* be not belted, the general snuff you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. Gayton.

Primogeniture (pri-mô-jên-i-tûr), *n.* [*Fr. primogeniture*, from *L. primus*, first, and *gignitor*, a begetting, from *gigno*, generate, to beget. See *GENDER*.] 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children. — 2. The right, principle, or rule under which the eldest son of a family, in England and elsewhere, succeeds to the father's real estate in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of, the younger sons and daughters. The ancient customs of *particels* and borough-English form exceptions to the general rule of law as to primogeniture. See *GAVELKIND* and *BOURGH-ENGLISH*.

Primogenitureship (pri-mô-jên-i-tûr-ship), *n.* The right or state of a first-born son. Burke.

Primordial (pri-môr'di-al), *a.* [*L. primordialis*, from *primordium*, beginning, origin—*primus*, first, and *ordinis*, commencement, from *ordiri*, to begin.] 1. First in order; original, primitive; existing from the beginning. 'The *primordial* state of our first parents.' Bp. Bull.

How came the sun and its atmosphere to have such materials, such motions, such a constitution, that these consequences followed from their *primordial* condition? H. Martell.

2. In bot. earliest formed; applied to the first true leaves given off by a young plant; also, to the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike. — *Primordial uterula*, in bot. the lining membrane of cells in their early state.

Primordial (pri-môr'di-al), *n.* A first principle or element.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spiritual and vital. Dr. H. More.

Primordialism (pri-môr'di-al-izm), *n.* Continuance of or observance of primitive c

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ch, chain; ch, Se. look; g, go; j, job; Vol. III.

2, Fr. ton; ng, sing; wh, than; th, thin;

w, wd; wh, whig; sh, asure.—See KEY.

Primum Mobile (prí'mum mob'l-ís). [*L.*] First cause of motion; prime mover; specifically, in the *Ptolemaic system*, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion.

Primus (prí'mus), *n.* [*L.* first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, presides at all their meetings, and has certain other privileges, but possesses no metropolitan authority.

Primwort (prím'wört), *n.* Any plant of the nat. order Primulaceæ. *Pop. Ency.*

Prímý (prím'ý), *a.* Blooming; early. 'In the youth of *prímý* nature.' *Shak.*

Prince (prins), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L.* *princeps*, *princeps*, a prince—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take.] 1. One holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Originally the word was applied to a ruler of either sex.

Then we cried, 'God save your Majesty! God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen turned and said, 'God bless you all, my good people.' Then we cried again, 'God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen said again to us, 'You may well have a greater, but you shall never have a more loving Prince!' *Bp. Goodman.*

2. A sovereign who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services. 3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood. On the Continent the title *prince* is borne by some families of eminent rank not immediately connected with any reigning house. In Britain, dukes, marquesses, and earls are entitled, in strict heraldic language, to the title of *prince*; but in practice the title is restricted to members of the royal family. The only case in which the title is a territorial one is that of the *Prince of Wales*.—4. The chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class, profession, &c.; one who is pre-eminent in anything; as, a merchant *prince*.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virginian sea. *Fracham.*

—*Prince of the senate*, in *anc. Rome*, was the person first called in the roll of senators. He was always of consular and censorian dignity.

Prince (prins), *v. t.* pret. *princéd*; ppr. *princing*. To play the prince; to take state; with a complementary *it*.

Nature prompts them
In simple and low things to *prince it* much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shak.*

Princesage (prins'áj), *n.* The body of *princes*. *Month. Rev.* [*Rare.*]

Princedom (prins'dum), *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

Princeps (prins'it), *n.* A follower of Henry James *Prince*, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, who founded a conventual establishment of a singular kind, called 'Agapemone,' or the abode of love. The inmates consist of persons of both sexes, and profess to submit themselves only to the law of love.

Princlike (prins'lik), *a.* Becoming a prince; like a prince. *Shak.*

Princliness (prins'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being princely.

Princling (prins'ling), *n.* A petty prince. *Young.*

Princlý (prins'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a prince; having the rank of a prince; royal; regal. 'His *princlý* name.' *Shak.* 'His *princlý* feet.' *Shak.*—2. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; high-minded; noble. He is as full of valour as of kindness; *Princlý* in both. *Shak.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; magnificent; magnificent; as, *princlý* virtues; a *princlý* gift; a *princlý* entertainment; a *princlý* fortune.

Ay, beauty's *princlý* majesty is such,
Confound the tongue and makes the senses rough. *Shak.*

Princlý (prins'li), *adv.* In a princelike manner. *Shak.*

Princlý-royal (prins-roi'al), *n.* The eldest son of a sovereign.

Prince's-feather (prins-sez-feth'ér), *n.* An annual plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, the *A. Apocynandricus*. The larger prince's-feather is *A. speciosus*.

Prince's-metal (prins-sez-met'al), *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc, in which the proportion of zinc is greater than in brass: said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, and so called also *Prince Rupert's Metal*. **Prince's-pine** (prins-sez-pin), *n.* The false winter-green (*Chimaphila umbellata*), an ornamental shrub with pinkish flowers, common in North America.

Princess (prins'es), *n.* 1. A female sovereign; a female having the rank of a prince. 'So excellent a *princess* as the present queen.' *Swift*.—2. The daughter of a sovereign, or a female member of a royal family. 3. The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess of Wales*.

Princess-like (prins'es-lik), *a.* Like a princess; in the manner of a princess.

Princlý (prins'es-li), *a.* Princess-like. *Byron.* [*Rare.*]

Princlý-royal (prins-roi'al), *n.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Princlýwood (prins'wud), *n.* A light-veined brown West Indian wood, the produce of *Cordia geracanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*. *Treas. of Bot.*

Princlýd (prins'id), *a.* Imitating a prince; suggestive of an exalted personage; fantastically dignified.

The English girls . . . laughed at the *princlýd* airs which she gave herself from a very early age. *Thackeray.*

Princlý (prins'id-pal), *a.* [*Fr.* *L.* *princlý*, from *princeps*, first in time or order, the first. See *PRINCE*.] 1. Chief; highest in rank, character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable; as, the *princlý* officers of a government; the *princlý* men of a city, town, or state; the *princlý* arguments in a case; the *princlý* beams of a building; the *princlý* productions of a country. 'Wisdom is the *princlý* thing.' *Prov. iv. 7.* 'The *princlý* men of the army.' *Shak.*—2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. *Spenser*.—*Princlý axis*, in *conic sections*, the axis which passes through the two foci; in the *parabola*, the diameter passing through the focus. — *Princlý brace*, in *carp.* one immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers. — *Princlý challenge*, in *law*, is where the cause assigned carries with it prima facie evidence of partiality, favour, or malice. — *Princlý post*, the corner post of a timber-framed house. — *Princlý ray*, that which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture. — *Princlý rafters*, the strong rafters used for trussing the beams in a roof. See under the noun *PRINCIPAL*, 6. — *Princlý section*, in *crystal*, a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal. — *Princlý subject* or *theme*, in *music*, one of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme. — *Byn.* Chief, leading, main, great, capital, cardinal, essential.

Princlý (prins'id-pal), *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily engaged; a chief party. Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *princlý*. *Bacon.* We are not *princlýs* but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.* 2. A president or governor; one chief in authority; the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions. — 3. In *law*, (a) the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A *princlý* in the first degree is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a *princlý* in the second degree is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done: distinguished from an *accessory*. In treason all persons concerned are *princlýs*. (b) A person who employs another to act under him or for him, the person so employed being termed *agent*. (c) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance. — 4. In *com.* a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction to *interest* or *profits*. — 5. In *music*, the name of a stop or row of metal pipes in an organ tuned an octave higher than the diapason, an octave lower than the fifteenth, and serving to blend the two as well as to augment the volume of sound. All the other stops are tuned from the *princlý*. — 6. A main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and which are framed at their lower ends into the tie-

beam, and at their upper ends are either united at the king-post or made to bear against the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The *princlýs* support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters, and thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the *princlýs*.

The very *princlýs* did seem to read,
And all to topple. *Shak.*

7. In the *fine arts*, the chief circumstance in a work of art to which the rest are to be subordinate. — 8. One of the turrets or pinnacles of warwork and tapers with which the posts and centre of a hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxford Glossary*. — 9. An heirloom. *Cowell.*

Princlý (prins'id-pal-i-ti), *n.* [*Fr.* *princlý*, *princlý*.] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Nothing was given to Henry but the name of king; all other absolute power of *princlý* he had. *Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. 'Niaroch of *princlýs* the prime.' *Milton.*

Let her be a *princlý*
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shak.*

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *princlý* of Wales. — 4. Superiority; predominance.

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *princlý* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Royal state or condition. *Jer. xiii. 18.* **Princlý** (prins'id-pal-i), *adv.* In the *princlý* or chief place; chiefly; above all; as, he was anxious about many things, but *princlý* about this.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *princlý* to find fault. *Dryden.*

Princlýness (prins'id-pal-nes), *n.* The state of being *princlý* or chief.

Princlýate (prins'id-pát), *n.* [*L.* *princlý*, from *princeps*, a prince.] *Princlý*; supreme rule. 'The *princlý* of the whole church.' *Barrow.*

Princlý (prins'id-pal), *n.* pl. [*L.* *princlý*, from *princeps*, a prince.] First principles; elements; the contracted title of the *Philosophia Naturalis Principia Mathematica* of Newton.

Princlý (prins'id-pal), *a.* Elementary; initial. *Bacon.*

Princlýant (prins'id-pal-ant), *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings. *Coleridge*. [*Rare.*]

Princlýate (prins'id-pát), *v. t.* [*From L.* *princlý*, a beginning.] To initiate.

It imports the things or effects *princlý* effected by the intelligent active principle. *Sir M. Hale.*

Princlýation (prins'id-pál-ahon), *n.* [*From L.* *princlý*, a principle or element.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon*. 'A faultless *princlýation* of language.' *Melville Bell.*

Princlý (prins'id-pl), *n.* [*Fr.* *princlý*, from *L.* *princlý*, a beginning, origin, principle, element, from *princeps*, *princeps*. See *PRINCE*. As to the insertion of the *i* comp. *participle*, *syllable*.] 1. Beginning; commencement. 'Doubting, sad end of *princlý* unsound.' *Spenser*. Hence—2. A source or origin; that from which a thing proceeds; the primary source from which anything is, becomes, or is known; element; primordial substance. 'Found that one first *princlý* must be.' *Dryden*.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *princlý*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Wadell.*

3. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

Under this title are comprehended all those active *princlýs* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering to any of our fellow-creatures. *D. Stewart.*

4. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; as, the *princlýs* of morality, of law, of government, &c.

He lays down these fundamental *princlýs* as those of three kinds into which he divides all governments. *Brougham.*

Our conclusion, then, respecting the whole question of *first princlýs*, speculative and practical, is this, that although in their abstract form they are not innate, yet that there are innate faculties, or laws of thought which, when put into action by experience, necessarily give rise to them as primitive judgments; and that these judgments, at first applied in the concrete, at length by a process of abstraction, assume a perfect axiomatic form. Experience, accordingly, is the occasion of their production, but their real cause or origin is to be found in the native energy of the human mind. *J. D. Morell.*

Fâte, far, fat, fall; m&e, met, hér; pîna, pin; nôte, not, m&ve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oll, pound; ù, &c. abuse; ý, &c. say.

5. A tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action, a doctrine, as, the *principles* of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct, uprightness, as, a man of *principles*.

If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles* Of faith, of honour.

6. Ground of conduct; a motive.

There would be but small improvements in the world were there not some common *principle* of action working equally with all men.

7. In chem. (a) a component part, an element; as, the constituent *principles* of bodies. (b) A substance, on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See *Proximate Principles* under *PROXIMATE*. — A *principle* of human nature is a law of action in human beings, a constitutional propensity common to the human species.

There are no two words in the English language used so confusedly one for the other as the words *rule* and *principle*. . . You can make a *rule*; you cannot make a *principle*; you can lay down a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a *principle*. It is laid down for you. You can establish a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, establish a *principle*. You can only declare it. *Rules* are within your power, *principles* are not. Yet the mass of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other as may best suit the rhythm of the sentence.

Principle (prin's-pl), v.t. pret. & pp. *principled*, *ppr. principling*. 1. To establish or fix in certain principles, to impress with any tenet, good or ill; used in past participle. 'With goodness *principled*.' Milton. 2. To establish firmly in the mind of.

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is *instructed*, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.

Princock; **Princoot** (prin'kok, prin'koks), n. [From *prin* and *cock*.] A cockbird; a conceited person, a pert young rogue. **Pringle** (prin'g-l), n. [From Sir John Pringle, the physician and natural philosopher.] A genus of Cruciferae, the sole representative of which is *P. antiscorbutica*, a remarkable cabbage-like plant confined to Kerguelen's Island, and hence often called Kerguelen's Island cabbage. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and is invaluable to the crews of ships touching at Kerguelen's Island.

Prink (prink), v.t. [A slightly modified form of *prank*.] 1. To prank, to dress for show. Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Jane Collier*.

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

Prink (prink), v.t. To deck, to adorn fantastically; to dress or adjust to ostentation; as, to *prink* the hair. *Copper*.

It is a most perilous education for a poet like Burns to *prink* the unadorned simplicity of his ploughman's Muse with the glittering spangles and curious lace-work of a highly polished literary style.

Prinker (prink'er), n. One who *prinks*; one who dresses with much care.

Prinos (prin'os), n. [Gr. *prinos*, the holly, which this genus much resembles.] A genus of shrubs belonging to the nat. order Aquifoliaceae. The species are natives of North America, the West Indies, and the warmer parts of Asia. Some of them are evergreen, while others are deciduous, and some have bright red holly-like berries, while in others they are purple or black. The bark and berries of *P. verticillatus* possess, in an eminent degree, the properties of astringent and tonic medicines, along with antiseptic powers. *P. glaber* is used as a substitute for tea. Called also *Winter-berry*.

Print (print), v.t. [Shortened from *emprint*, *imprint*; Fr. *empreinte*, *impression*, stamp, a participial form from *emprimer*, to *print*, *imprint*, from *L. imprimere*, *impressum*, to press (which see).] 1. To impress, to imprint. 'Printing their hoofs on the earth.' *Shak.* 'And print on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss.' *Byron*. — 2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

On his fiery need besides he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.

3. To take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp. 'Perhaps some foot-*prints* printed in the clay.' *Rossetti*.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, . . . nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev. xix. 28.*

4. To fix deeply, as in the mind or memory. And hill and wood and field did *print*
The same sweet forms in either mind. *Tennyson*.

5. In specific or technical senses. (a) to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; as, to *print* books, engravings, lithographs, &c. (b) To stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth. See *CALICO-PRINTING*. (c) In *photog.* to take a positive picture of, as from a negative, on suitably prepared paper.

Print (print), v.t. 1. To use or practise the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like. — 2. To make books by means of the press; to publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to bear no more of truth.

Print (print), n. 1. A mark made by impression, any line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another, hence, *fig.* a mark, vestige, or impression of any kind, a stamp.

Sheldon was esteemed a learned man before the wars, but he was now engaged so deep in politics that scarce any *prints* of what he had been remained.

2. Printed letters; the impressions of types in general, considered in regard to form, size, &c.; as, a small *print*; a large *print*.

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible.

3. That which impresses its form on anything; as, a butter-*print*. In *iron-working*, a swage, a mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken. — 4. That which is produced by printing: (a) the representation or figure of anything made by impression; specifically, an engraving. 'A collection of *prints* of eminent persons.' *I. D'Iraetli*. (b) A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms.

(c) A printed cloth. (d) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould. *Oxford Glossary*. (e) In *photog.* a positive picture. — In *print*, (a) in a printed form, issued from the press; published. 'I love a ballad in *print*.' *Shak.* (b) In a formal method; with exactness; in a precise and perfect manner.

He must speak in *print*, walk in *print*, eat and drink in *print*.

— Out of *print*, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

Printed-goods (print'ed-guds), n.pl. Printed or figured calicoes.

Printer (print'er), n. One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, and such like; also, one who prints cloth, or one who takes im-

on paper, cloth, or other material: the business of a printer; typography. There are several distinct branches of the art, as the printing of books, &c., with movable types, typography, the printing of engraved copper or steel plates (see *ENGRAVING*); the taking of impressions from stone (see *LITHOGRAPHY*), and the impressing of a fabric with coloured designs (see *CALICO-PRINTING*.) The most important branch of printing is what is called *letterpress printing*, or the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief upon separate pieces of metal, and therefore capable of indefinite combination. The impressions are taken either directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates (see *STEREOTYPE*), and are effected either by superficial or surface pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by lineal or cylindrical pressure, as in the printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copperplate-press or roller-press. The pigments or inks, of whatever colour, are always laid upon the surface of the types or stereotype plate. Wood-cuts and other engravings in relief are also printed in this manner. In copper and steel plate printing the characters are engraved in intaglio, and the inks contained within the lines of the engravings, and not upon the surface of the plate. Cotton or calico printing is from surfaces engraved either in relief or in intaglio. The art of letterpress printing, which was invented by Gutenberg at Mentz, about the year 1450, is divided into two departments — composition, or the arrangement of the types, and press-work, or the taking off impressions from the types so arranged, the workmen employed are therefore distinguished into two classes — *compositors* and *pressmen*. Printing was first introduced into England by William Caxton about 1474. — 2. In *photog.* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative, or a picture in which the lights and shades are true to nature from one in which they are reversed.

Printing-frame (print'ing-fram), n. 1. In *letterpress printing*, a stand to support the cases containing types at which a compositor works. — 2. In *photog.* a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of light.

Printing-ink (print'ing-ink), n. Ink used by printers of books. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed-oil boiled to a varnish, with colouring matter added to it.

Printing-machine (print'ing-ma-shén), n. A machine for taking impressions from type, electrotypes, or stereotype forms, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. Printing-machines include a self-inking ap-

Double-cylinders or Perfecting Printing-machine.

paratus; and they are moved either by hand, steam, or other power. In most cases the impression taken from the 'forms' worked by them is effected by a cylinder or several cylinders, in others by a flat press, like the press platen. The first self-acting printing-machine dates from a patent of W. Nicholson in 1790, the next practical attempt was made in 1804, at the expense of the late Mr. Walter of the *Times*, by T. Martyn. But the first working machine was constructed ten years afterwards by two ingenious Germans, Messrs. Koenig and Bauer. On this machine the *Times* of Nov. 29, 1814, was printed by steam, at the rate of 1100 impressions per hour. Since then successive improvements have raised the amount on that and other

presses from engraved plates, from stone, &c.; but in the latter cases this word is the second element in a compound rather than a separate word; as, *calico-printer*; *lithographic-printer*.

Printer's-devil (print'ers-de-vil), n. The newest apprentices lad in a printing-office.

Printer's-ink (print'ers-ink), n. See *PRINTING-INK*.

Printery (print'ér-í), n. An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; also, a printing-office. [United States.]

Print-raid (print'fild), n. A print-work; an establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.

Printing (print'ing), n. 1. The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures

Primum Mobile (prí'mum mob't-í-lé). [L.] First cause of motion; prime mover; specifically, in the *Ptolemaic system*, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion.

Primus (prí'mus). n. [L., first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, presides at all their meetings, and has certain other privileges, but possesses no metropolitan authority.

Primwort (prím'wört). n. Any plant of the nat. order Primulacæ. *Pop. Envy.*

Primty (prím'ti). a. Blooming; early. 'In the youth of primty nature.' *Shak.*

Prince (prins). n. [Fr., from *L. princeps*, *princeps*, a prince—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take.] 1. One holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Originally the word was applied to a ruler of either sex.

Then we cried, 'God save your Majesty! God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen turned and said, 'God bless you all, my good people.' Then we cried again, 'God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen said again to us, 'You may well have a greater, but you shall never have a more loving Prince.' *Sp. Goodman.*

2. A sovereign who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services.

3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood. On the Continent the title *prince* is borne by some families of eminent rank not immediately connected with any reigning house. In Britain, dukes, marquesses, and earls are entitled, in strict heraldic language, to the title of *prince*; but in practice the title is restricted to members of the royal family. The only case in which the title is a territorial one is that of the *Prince of Wales*.—4. The chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class, profession, &c.; one who is pre-eminent in anything; as, a merchant *prince*.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Beckham.*

—*Prince of the senate*, in *anc. Rome*, was the person first called in the roll of senators. He was always of consular and censorian dignity.

Prince (prins), v. i. pret. *princied*; ppr. *princing*. To play the prince; to take state: with a complementary *tu*.

Nature prompts them
In simple and low things to *prince* it much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shak.*

Princeps (prins's). n. The body of the *princeps*. *Month. Rev.* [Rare.]

Princedom (prins'dum). n. The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedom*s, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

Princite (prins'it). n. A follower of Henry James *Prince*, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, who founded a conventual establishment of a singular kind, called 'Agapemone,' or the abode of love. The inmates consist of persons of both sexes, and profess to submit themselves only to the law of love.

Princelike (prins'lik). a. Becoming a prince; like a prince. *Shak.*

Princeliness (prins'li-nes). n. The quality of being princely.

Princeling (prins'ling). n. A petty prince. *Young.*

Princely (prins'li). a. 1. Pertaining to a prince; having the rank of a prince; royal; regal. 'His princely name.' *Shak.* 'His princely feet.' *Shak.*—2. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; high-minded; noble. He is as full of valour as of kindness; *Princely* in both. *Shak.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; magnificent; magnificent; as, *princely* virtues; a *princely* gift; a *princely* entertainment; a *princely* fortune.

Ay, beauty's princely majesty is such,
Confounds the tongue and makes the senses rough. *Shak.*

Princely (prins'li), adv. In a princelike manner. *Shak.*

Prince-royal (prins-roi'al). n. The eldest son of a sovereign.

Prince's-feather (prins-sez-fer'hér). n. An annual plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, the *A. hypochondriacus*. The larger prince's-feather is *A. speciosus*.

Prince's-metal (prins-sez-met-al). n. A mixture of copper and zinc, in which the proportion of zinc is greater than in brass: said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, and so called also *Prince Rupert's Metal*.

Prince's-pine (prins-sez-pin). n. The false winter-green (*Chimaphila umbellata*), an ornamental shrub with pinkish flowers, common in North America.

Princess (prins'es). n. 1. A female sovereign; a female having the rank of a prince. 'So excellent a princess as the present queen.' *Swift*.—2. The daughter of a sovereign, or a female member of a royal family.

3. The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess of Wales*.

Princess-like (prins'es-lik). a. Like a princess; in the manner of a princess.

Princessly (prins'es-li). a. Princess-like. *Byron*. [Rare.]

Princess-royal (prins-sez-roi'al). n. The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Princewood (prins'wud). n. A light-veined brown West Indian wood, the produce of *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*. *Treas. of Bot.*

Princified (prins'i-fid). a. Imitating a prince; suggestive of an exalted personage; fantastically dignified.

The English girls . . . laughed at the *princified* airs which she gave herself from a very early age. *Thackeray.*

Principal (prin'si-pal). a. [Fr.; *L. principalis*, from *princeps*, first in time or order, the first. See *PRINCE*.] 1. Chief; highest in rank, character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town, or state; the *principal* arguments in a case; the *principal* beams of a building; the *principal* productions of a country. 'Wisdom is the *principal* thing.' *Prov. iv. 7*. 'The *principal* men of the army.' *Shak.*—2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. *Spenser*.—*Principal axis*, in *conic sections*, the axis which passes through the two foci; in the *parabola*, the diameter passing through the focus.—*Principal brace*, in *carp.* one immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.—*Principal challenge*, in *law*, is where the cause assigned carries with it prima facie evidence of partiality, favour, or malice.—*Principal post*, the corner-post of a timber-framed house.—*Principal ray*, that which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture.—*Principal rafters*, the strong rafters used for trussing the beams in a roof. See under the noun *PRINCIPAL*, 6.—*Principal section*, in *crystal*, a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.—*Principal subject* or *theme*, in *music*, one of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.—*SYN.* Chief, leading, main, great, capital, cardinal, essential.

Principal (prin'si-pal). n. 1. A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily engaged; a chief party.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon*.

We are not *principals* but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift*.

2. A president or governor; one chief in authority; the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions.—3. In *law*, (a) the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A principal in the first degree is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a principal in the second degree is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an *accessory*. In treason all persons concerned are principals. (b) A person who employs another to act under him or for him, the person so employed being termed *agent*. (c) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.—4. In *com.* a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to *interest* or *profits*.—5. In *music*, the name of a stop or row of metal pipes in an organ tuned an octave higher than the diapason, an octave lower than the fifteenth, and serving to blend the two as well as to augment the volume of sound. All the other stops are tuned from the *principal*.—6. A main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and which are framed at their lower ends into the tie-

beam, and at their upper ends are either united at the king-post or made to bear against the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principals support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters, and thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principals.

The very *principals* did seem to read,
And all to topple. *Shak.*

7. In the *fine arts*, the chief circumstance in a work of art to which the rest are to be subordinate.—8. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which the poets and centre of a hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxford Glossary*.—9.† An heirloom. *Cowell*.

Principality (prin-si-pal'i-ti). n. [Fr. *principauté*.] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. Nothing was given to Henry but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser*.

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. 'Niaroch of *principality* the prime.' *Milton*.

Let her be a *principality*
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shak.*

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.—4.† Superiority; predominance.

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor*.

5. Royal state or condition. *Jer. xiii. 18*.

Principally (prin-si-pal-i), adv. In the principal or chief place; chiefly; above all; as, he was anxious about many things, but *principally* about this.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden*.

Principality (prin-si-pal-nes). n. The state of being principal or chief.

Principate (prin-si-pát). n. [L. *principatus*, from *princeps*, a prince.] *Principality*; supreme rule. 'The *principate* of the whole church.' *Barrow*.

Principia (prin-si-pli). n. pl. [L. *principium*.] First principles; elements: the contracted title of the *Philosophia Naturalis Principia Mathematica* of Newton.

Principial (prin-si-pli). a. Elementary; initial. *Bacon*.

Principiant (prin-si-pli-ant). a. Relating to principles or beginnings. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Principiate (prin-si-pli-át). v. t. [From *L. principium*, a beginning.] To initiate.

It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by the intelligent active principle. *W. H. Hall*.

Principiation (prin-si-pli-á-shon). n. [From *L. principium*, a principle or element.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon*. 'A faultless *principiation* of language.' *Melville Bell*.

Principle (prin-si-pli). n. [Fr. *principe*, from *L. principium*, a beginning, origin, principle, element, from *princeps*, *princeps*. See *PRINCE*.] As to the insertion of the *i* comp. *participle*, *syllable*.] 1.† Beginning; commencement. 'Doubting, and end of *principles* unsound.' *Spenser*. Hence—2. A source or origin; that from which a thing proceeds; the primary source from which anything is, becomes, or is known; element; primordial substance. 'Found that one first *principle* must be.' *Dryden*.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Hall*.

3. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

Under this title are comprehended all those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering to any of our fellow-creatures. *D. Stewart*.

4. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; as, the *principles* of morality, of law, of government, &c.

He lays down these fundamental *principles* as those of three kinds into which he divides all governments. *Brougham*.

Our conclusion, then, respecting the whole question of *first principles*, speculative and practical, is this, that although in their abstract form they are not innate, yet that there are innate faculties, or laws of thought which, when put into action by experience, necessarily give rise to them as primitive judgments; and that these judgments, at first applied in the concrete, at length by a process of abstraction, assume a perfect axiomatic form. Experience, accordingly, is the occasion of their production, but their real cause or origin is to be found in the native energy of the human mind. *J. D. Morell*.

6. A tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action; a doctrine; as, the *principles* of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct, uprightness; as, a man of *principles*.

*I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn principles
Of faith, of honour.*

8. Ground of conduct; a motive.

There would be but small improvements in the world were there not some common *principles* of action working equally with all men.

7 In *chem.* (a) a component part; an element; as, the constituent *principles* of bodies. (b) A substance, on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See *Proximate Principles* under *PROXIMATE*. — A *principle* of human nature is a law of action in human beings, a constitutional propensity common to the human species.

There are no two words in the English language used so confusedly one for the other as the words *rule* and *principle*. You can make a *rule*; you cannot make a *principle*; you can lay down a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a *principle*. It is laid down for you. You can establish a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, establish a *principle*. You can only declare it. *Rules* are within your power, *principles* are not. Yet the mass of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other as may best suit the rhythm of the sentence.

Principle (prin-si-pl), *v.t.* *prek & pp. principled, ppr. principling.* 1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; used in past participle. 'With goodness *principled*.' *Milton*. 2. To establish firmly in the mind of.

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Lodge*.

Princock, *Princock* (prin'kok, prin'koks), *n.* [From and cock.] A cockbird; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. *Shak.*

Pringle (prin'le-a), *n.* [From Sir John Pringle, the physician and natural philosopher.] A genus of Cruciferae, the sole representative of which is *P. antiscorbutica*, a remarkable cabbage-like plant confined to Kerguelen's island, and hence often called Kerguelen's island cabbage. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and is invaluable to the crews of ships touching at Kerguelen's island.

Prink (prink), *v.t.* [A slightly modified form of *prank*.] 1. To prank; to dress for show.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Jane Collier*.

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

Prink (prink), *v.t.* 2. To deck; to adorn fantastically, to dress or adjust to ostentation; as, to *prink* the hair. *Cowper*.

It is a most perilous education for a poet like Burns to *prink* the unadorned simplicity of his ploughman's Muse with the glittering tangles and curious lace-work of a highly polished literary style.

Prinker (prink'er), *n.* One who prinks; one who dresses with much care.

Prinos (pri'nos), *n.* [Gr. *prinos*, the holly, which this genus much resembles.] A genus of shrubs belonging to the nat. order Aquifoliaceae. The species are natives of North America, the West India, and the warmer parts of Asia. Some of them are evergreen, while others are deciduous, and some have bright red holly-like berries, while in others they are purple or black. The bark and berries of *P. verticillatus* possess, in an eminent degree, the properties of astringent and tonic medicines, along with antiscorbutic powers. *P. glaber* is used as a substitute for tea. Called also *Winter-berry*.

Print (print), *v.t.* [Shortened from *emprint*, *imprint*; Fr. *emprimer*, *impression*, stamp, a participial form from *emprimer*, to print, imprint, from *L. imprimere*, *impressum*, to press (with see).] 1. To impress; to imprint. 'Printing their hoofs on the earth.' *Shak.* 'And print on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss.' *Byron*. — 2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

On his bery steeled between he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.

3. To take an impression of; to form by impression, to stamp. 'Perhaps some foot-steps *printed* in the clay.' *Roscommon*.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh;
Nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev. xix. 28.*

4. To fix deeply, as in the mind or memory. And hill and wood and field did *print*
The same sweet focus in either mind. *Tranyson*.

5. In specific or technical senses: (a) to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; as, to *print* books, engravings, lithographs, &c. (b) To stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth. See *CALICO-PRINTING*. (c) In *photog.* to take a positive picture of, as from a negative, on suitably prepared paper.

Print (print), *v.t.* 1. To use or practise the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like. — 2. To make books by means of the press; to publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more of truth.

Print (print), *n.* 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; hence, *fig.* a mark, vestige, or impression of any kind, a stamp.

Sheldon was esteemed a learned man before the wars, but he was now engaged so deep in politics that scarce any *prints* of what he had been remained.

2. Printed letters; the impressions of types in general, considered in regard to form, size, &c.; as, a small *print*; a large *print*.

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible.

3. That which impresses its form on anything; as, a butter-print. In iron-working, a swage; a mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken. — 4. That which is produced by printing: (a) the representation or figure of anything made by impression; specifically, an engraving. 'A collection of *prints* of eminent persons.' *J. D'Iseroff*. (b) A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms.

(c) A printed cloth. (d) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould. *Oxford Glossary*. (e) In *photog.* a positive picture. — In *print*, (a) in a printed form, issued from the press; published. 'I love a ballad in *print*.' *Shak.* (b) In a formal method; with exactness; in a precise and perfect manner.

He must speak in *print*, walk in *print*, eat and drink in *print*.

— Out of *print*, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

Printed-goods (print'ed-gudz), *n.pl.* Printed or figured calicoes.

Printer (print'er), *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, and such like; also, one who prints cloth, or one who takes im-

on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several distinct branches of the art, as the printing of books, &c., with movable types, typography; the printing of engraved copper or steel plates (see *ENGRAVING*); the taking of impressions from stone (see *LITHOGRAPHY*), and the impressing of a fabric with coloured designs (see *CALICO-PRINTING*). The most important branch of printing is what is called *letterpress printing*, or the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief upon separate pieces of metal, and therefore capable of indefinite combination. The impressions are taken either directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates (see *STEREOTYPE*), and are effected either by superficial or surface pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by linear or cylindrical pressure, as in the printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copperplate-press or roller-press. The pigments or inks, of whatever colour, are always laid upon the surface of the types or stereotype plate. Wood-cuts and other engravings in relief are also printed in this manner. In copper and steel plate printing the characters are engraved in intaglio, and the inks contained within the lines of the engravings, and not upon the surface of the plate. Cotton or calico printing is from surfaces engraved either in relief or in intaglio. The art of letterpress printing, which was invented by Gutenberg at Mentz, about the year 1450, is divided into two departments — composition, or the arrangement of the types, and press-work, or the taking off impressions from the types so arranged, the workmen employed are therefore distinguished into two classes — compositors and pressmen. Printing was first introduced into England by William Caxton about 1474. — 2. In *photog.* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative, or a picture in which the lights and shades are true to nature from one in which they are reversed.

Printing-frame (print'ing-fram), *n.* 1. In *letterpress printing*, a stand to support the cases containing types at which a compositor works. — 2. In *photog.* a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of light.

Printing-ink (print'ing-ingk), *n.* Ink used by printers of books. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed-oil boiled to a varnish, with colouring matter added to it.

Printing-machine (print'ing-ma-shén), *n.* A machine for taking impressions from type, electotype, or stereotype forms, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c.

Printing-machines include a self-inking ap-

Double-cylinders or Perfecting Pressing-machines.

pressions from engraved plates, from stones, &c.; but in the latter cases this word is the second element in a compound rather than a separate word; as, *calico-printer*; *lithographic-printer*.

Printer's-devil (print'ers-de-vil), *n.* The newest apprentice lad in a printing-office.

Printer's-ink (print'ers-ingk), *n.* See *PRINTING-INK*.

Printery (print'ers-j), *n.* An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; also, a printing-office. [United States.]

Print-field (print'fild), *n.* A print-work; an establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.

Printing (print'ing), *n.* 1. The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures

paratus; and they are moved either by hand, steam, or other power. In most cases the impression taken from the 'forms' worked by them is effected by a cylinder or several cylinders, in others by a flat press, like the press platen. The first self-acting printing-machine dates from a patent of W. Nicholson in 1790; the next practical attempt was made in 1804, at the expense of the late Mr. Walter of the Times, by T. Martyn. But the first working machine was constructed ten years afterwards by two ingenious Germans, Messrs. Koenig and Bauer. On this machine the Times of Nov. 29, 1814, was printed by steam, at the rate of 1100 impressions per hour. Since then successive improvements have raised the amount on that and other

journals to between 20,000 and 30,000 copies an hour. The printing-machine is now in use almost everywhere for nearly all kinds of printing whenever speed and economy are desirable. The engraving shows the well-known double-cylinder perfecting machine, which embodies the principle of Koenig and Bauer's. The blank sheet *a* is caught by a series of endless tapes and held in position round the large revolving cylinder *b*, under which is run the form of types previously inked by the rollers *c*. By means of the smaller intermediate cylinders *d* and *e* the half-printed sheet is passed to the second large cylinder *f*, when its other side is printed, and the perfected sheet is delivered between the two cylinders *f*.

Printing-office, Printing-house (print'-ing-of-iss, print'-ing-hous), *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.

Printing-paper (print'-ing-pä-pär), *n.* Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c., as distinguished from *writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c.*

Printing-press (print'-ing-press), *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c. The printing-press is a machine on which the matter to be printed from is laid on an even surface hori-

Print-work (print'-werk), *n.* An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

Prion (pri'-on), *n.* [Gr. *prion*, a saw.] A genus of oceanic birds, belonging to the petrel family. They are found in the southern seas. From its colour one species is called the *blue petrel*.

Prionides (pri'-on-i-dé), *n. pl.* [Gr. *prion*, a saw, and *idos*, likeness.] A family of longicorn beetles, generally of large size. The insects of this family chiefly frequent the great forests of tropical climates in which the trees are old and large. The larvae of *Prionus cornicornis* (stag-horn beetle), a South American species, are eaten by the natives. One species, *P. coriaris*, is found in England.

Prionodon (pri'-on-o-don), *n.* [Gr. *prion*, a saw, and *odon*, a tooth.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the family Viverridae or civets, distinguished by their jagged, saw-like teeth. *P. gracilis* is a native of Java, where it is called *delundung* or *ling-sang*. See DELUNDUNG. — 2. A sub-genus of the genus *Carcharias*, sharks of tropical and temperate seas.

Prior (pri'-or), *n.* [L. *prior*, a compar. to which *primus*, first, is the superl. See PRIME.] Preceding, especially in the order of time; earlier; previous; foregoing; antecedent; anterior; as, a *prior* discovery.

The accommodation of many words would be unwise, or would oscillate between the two systems—the French habit of reserving itself for the final syllable, and the native tendency to citing to a *prior* portion of the word. *Craik.*

Prior (pri'-or), *adv.* Previously; antecedently; as, he had never been there *prior* to that time.

Prior (pri'-or), *n.* [L. *prior*, a prior, from *prior*, former, superior in place or station. See above.] The superior of a priory or a monastery of lower than abbatial rank; a monk next in dignity to an abbot. *Cistercian prior*, one that governs the inmates of a monastery in commendam, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot. *Conventual prior*, one not under the jurisdiction of an abbot. *Grand prior*, a title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta,

n. The government, prior; priorship.

n. The female head, next in rank to an

n. 1. The state of being in time, or of pre-; as, *priority* of birth, *ice* or rank. 'Right

worthy your *priority*.' *Shak* — 3. In law, a precedence or preference, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrances of an estate are allowed *priority* over others, that is are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first. — *SYN* Antecedence, precedence, pre-eminence, preference.

Priory (pri'-or-i), *adv.* Antecedently.

Prioryship (pri'-or-ship), *n.* The state or office of a prior; priorate.

Priory (pri'-or-i), *n.* A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior, in dignity below an abbey. — *Alien priory*, a small religious house in some country, dependent on a large monastery in some other country. *Goodrich.*

Prize, *n.* 1. Price. — 2. Praise. *Chaucer.*

Prize (pri'-iz), *n.* [O Fr. *prising*, rating, valuing, from *prier*, to estimate, or in meaning 2 rather from *prise*, a taking.] 1. A right which belonged to the crown, of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing twenty tons or more; one before and one behind the mast. This by charter of Edward I. was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler. The right was abolished by 51 Geo. III. xv. — 2. The share which belongs to the crown of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea: usually one-tenth.

Priscanthus (pri'-ka-kant'-us), *n.* Same as *Priscanthus*.

Priscillianist (pri'-sil-yan-ist), *n.* *Ecceles. Hist.* one of a sect so denominated from *Priscillian*, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who was put to death for heresy in 385. His doctrine was substantially that of the Manichæans. Under various names and forms traces of the sect are found at all

times through the medieval period, especially in the north of Spain, in Languedoc, and in Northern Italy.

Prise (pris), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *prise*, a grasp, a taking.] A lever. Also written *Prisme*.

Prise (pris), *v. t.* To raise as by means of a lever; to force up; as, to *prise* open the lid of a box. Also written *Prize* and sometimes *Pry*.

Prise (pris), *n.* An enterprise; an adventure. 'His late luckless *prise*.' *Spenser.*

Prise-bolt (pris'-bolt), *n.* In gun. one of the knobs of iron on the cheeks of a gun-carriage to keep the handspike from slipping when *prising* up the breech.

Priser (pris'-er), *n.* One who contends for a prize; a prizer. *Shak.*

Prism (prizm), *n.* [L. and Gr. *prisma*, from *priso*, to saw.] 1. In *geom.* a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallel lines.

Prisms are called triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the figures of their ends are triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. Specifically — 2. An optical appliance consisting of a transparent medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with each other: usually of a triangular form with well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of the one end to the three angles of the other.

Prisms are the essential parts of the apparatus used for decomposing light, and examining the properties of its component parts, as in spectrum analysis. — *Achromatic prism*, a prism through which an incident beam of light is refracted into a new direction without colour. It consists of a combination of two prisms, made of two different transparent substances of unequal dispersive powers, as flint-glass and crown-glass. — *Nichol's prism*, a polarizer, invented by Prof. Nichol of Glasgow, composed of two pieces of Iceland-spar cemented together by Canada balsam; the balsam totally reflects the ordinary ray of light, allowing the extraordinary ray only to be transmitted.

Prismatic (pris-mat'ik, pris-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Resembling or pertaining to a prism, as, a *prismatic* form. — 2. Separated or distributed by a transparent prism; formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* spectrum. — *Prismatic colours*, the three primary colours, red, yellow, blue, and the secondary tints arising from their intermixture — orange, green, indigo, violet, into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism. See COLOUR, SPECTRUM. — *Prismatic compass*, a surveying instrument, fitted with a prism, for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian. — *Prismatic crystals*, crystals having a prismatic form.

Prismatically (pris-mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism. 'Prismatically figured.' *Boyle.*

Prismatoidal (pris-mat'-oi-dal), *a.* [Gr. *prisma*, *prismatos*, a prism, and *oides*, form.] Having a prism-like form.

Prismenchyma (pris-men'-ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *prisma*, a prism, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] In bot. tissue composed of prismatic cells.

Prismoid (pris'-moid), *n.* [Gr. *prisma*, a prism, and *oides*, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Prismoidal (pris-moi-dal), *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.

Prismy (pris'-mi), *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism, prismatic.

Prison (pri'-son or pri'-m), *n.* [Fr. *prison*; It. *prigione*, from L. *præhensio*, *præhensio*, contr. *prænis*, *præmensio*, a capture, apprehending, from *præhendo*, to seize, whence *præhensile*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, &c.] A place of confinement, or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law, a jail.

The tyrant *Alonso*
With power imperial curbs the struggling wido.
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds.
Dryden.

Used adjectively.
He that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*

Prison (pri'-son), *v. t.* To shut up in a prison to confine; to restrain from liberty; to imprison. 'Ailly *prisoned* in goal of snow.' *Shak.* 'His true respect will *prison* false desire.' *Shak.*

Columbian Printing-press.

a. Frisket. *b.* Typcase. *c.* Bed or table. *d.* Flaten.

centally placed, usually of iron; and the pressure upon the types is produced by a parallel surface, likewise usually of iron, called a *platen*, by means of a screw, lever, or both combined. Till early in the nineteenth century that in use was but a common screw press, hardly any improvement having taken place since the early days of block-

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printing. Since then, however, many improvements have been effected. See PRINTING-MACHINE, PRINTING.

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Printless (print'-les), *a.* Leaving no print or impression. 'Thus I set my *printless* feet.' *Milton.*

Print-room (print'-rom), *n.* An apartment containing a collection of engravings.

Print-seller (print'-sel-er), *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.

Print-shop (print'-shop), *n.* A shop where prints are sold.

Print, fir, int, fill; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tābe, tub, buil;

oil, pound; ū, ūc. abuzs; y, ūc. try.

Prison-base (prison-bās) *n.* A kind of rural sport consisting chiefly of running and being pursued from goal or base. (See BASE.) Called also *Prison-base*, *Prisoner's Base*.

Prisoner (prison-er) *n.* 1. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 2. A person under arrest or in custody of the magistrature, whether in prison or not, as, a prisoner at the bar of a court. — 3. A captive, one taken by an enemy in war.

He yielded on my word.

And as my prisoner I restore his sword. Dryden.

4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage. — 5. The keeper of a prison, a jailer. *Shak.*

Prison-house (prison-hous) *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept, a jail, a place of confinement.

I am terrified

To tell the secrets of my prison-house. *Shak.*

Prisonment (prison-mənt) *n.* Confinement in a prison, imprisonment.

There should'st perceive my passion, if these signs Of prisonment were off me, and this hand That owner of a sword. *Shak. Dr. R.*

Prison-ship (prison-ship) *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.

Prison-van (prison-van) *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

Prison-witness (prison-witness) *n.* [Of *prison*, *n.* and *witness*, *n.*] A witness of the crimes found in the cells and supposed to belong to the Contrabandists. Also written *Prison-witness*.

Prison-witness (prison-witness) *n.* Original, primitive. *Prison-witness* biologists. *Edinburgh.*

Primitive (primitiv) *n.* [L. *primitivus*, same root as *primo*, *ad.*] Of or belonging to a primitive or early state or period, original, primitive, as, the primitive language of Adam, the primitive manners of a people.

He hoped that the wounds of civil discord would be completely healed, and that the republic, returned to its primitive health and vigour, would no longer require the dangerous interposition of an extraordinary magistrature. *Edinburgh.*

Many noble monuments which have since been damaged or defaced, still retained their primitive magnificence. *Edinburgh.*

Pris (priss) *ad.* primitive, ancient, old, former.

Pris (priss) *ad.* The generic name of the saw fish.

Pris (priss) *ad.* [A softened form of *prick*.] 1. Any sharp-pointed instrument, an instrument for making holes in the ground, also, an ear cooper. [Provincial.] — 2. Figue; offense taken.

The team word uttered every, the least excess taken, or *prick*. It is enough to make men, and they will be revenged. *Daniel Rogers.*

Pris (priss) *ad.* [Dim. of *prick*.] In January a patch employed for making or enlarging the nail-holes in a horse-shoe, or for temporarily inserting into a nail-hole to form a means of handling the shoe. *R. H. Knight.*

Pris (priss) *ad.* a corruption of *priss*; see, as, *priss*; but it is generally used without the pronoun.

Pris (priss) *ad.* [From *priss*.] Empty talk, trifling language. [Colloq.]

It is plain *priss-priss*, and ought to be set on more than the shadow of an act. *Brownell.*

Privacy (priss-iv) *n.* [From *priss*.] 1. A state of being private or in retirement from the company or observation of others, seclusion. — 2. A place of seclusion from company or observation, retreat, solitude, retirement.

Her sacred privacy all open lies. *Shak.*

3. Joint knowledge; privacy. See *PRIVACY*. You can pray to religiously use to his lungs, seems to be able to say something without your privacy. *Archibald.*

4. Taciturnity. *Edinburgh.* — 5. Secrecy, concealment of what is said or done. *Shak.*

Private (priv-ē) *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend.

The lady dreamt, an English lady, unmarried for Portugal at that time, with some friends of her own. *Shak.*

Private-doucement (priv-ē-doucement) *n.* [G.] In German universities, a graduate who, on his own application to the governing body of a university is admitted, after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, into its staff of public teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the most distinguished professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for every public purpose. The private-doucement's privileges end, however, at this point. He

has no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students he can attract to his lecture-room. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Private (privat) *n.* [L. *privatus*, belonging to one's self, not public or pertaining to the state, from *privo*, to separate, deprive, from *privo*, separate, peculiar.] 1. Peculiar to one's self, belonging to or concerning an individual only, respecting particular individuals, personal opposed to public or national, as, a man's private opinion, business, or concerns, private property, the king's private purse, a man's private expenses.

Why should the private pleasure of some one become the public plague of many men? *Shak.*

2. Away from public view, not known, not open, not accessible to people in general, secret. 'O unskillful crew! over-wounding private snar.' *Shak.*

(Ransom) then return

into her private cell, when others wait. *Shak.*

3. Not invested with public office or employment, not having a public or official character; as, a private man or citizen, private life.

A private person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

4. Unconnected with others, being by one's self, solitary.

Away from light needs home my heavy eye, And private in his chamber pens himself. *Shak.*

5. Participating in knowledge; privacy.

We have then sworn to her religion and private to her troubles and imprisonment. *Shak. R. Hamlet.*

6. Applied to a common soldier, one not an officer.

I cannot put him to a private soldier that is the leader of an army thousands. *Shak.*

— *Private bills or acts of parliament*, those brought into parliament and passed on the petition of parties interested, and on payment of fees. Such bills are brought in generally in the interest of individuals, local authorities of parishes, cities, counties, &c., and are distinguished from measures of public policy in which the whole community are interested. — *Private chapel*, a chapel attached to the residence of noblemen or other privileged persons, and used by themselves and their families. — *In private*, not publicly or openly; secretly.

In private given, but with a smiling eye; In public given to triumph, not to show. *Gravett.*

(In law, in law, is a way or passage by which a man has an interest and right, the ground may belong to another.

Private (privat) *n.* 1. A secret message, intimation. *Shak.* — 2. Personal or particular business. 'Not must I unfold of my private.' *R. James.* — 3. *Go off!* let me enjoy my

Shak. — 4. A common soldier, one lowest rank in the army; as, he was private. — The private opposed to the public. *(Rare.)*

I long to see you a history painter; you have already done enough for the public, do something for the public. *Pope.*

Privateer (privat-er) *n.* [From *private*.] 1. A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. See *MARQUEE*.

2. The commander of a privateer.

A famous privateer, called George Martin, was a terror to all the sea-coasts about the Archipelago. *for London.*

Privateer (privat-er) *v.t.* To cruise in a privateer for the purpose of seizing an enemy's ships or annoying their commerce.

Privateering was abolished, as between the principal European nations, by the Treaty of Paris in 1804.

Privateism (privat-ism) *n.* *Word*, disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. Called also *Privateism*. *Edinburgh.*

Privateism (privat-ism) *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

Private (privat) *ad.* 1. In a private or secret manner, not openly or publicly.

And as he set upon the secret of Oliver the description came into his private. *Shak. Act 3.*

2. In a manner affecting an individual, personally, as, he is not privately humiliated.

Privatism (privat-ism) *n.* 1. Secrecy; privacy. — 2. Retirement, seclusion from company or society. — 3. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizen, or not invested with office.

Privation (privat-ion) *n.* [L. *privatio*, from *privo*.] See *PRIVACY*. 1. The state of be-

ing deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; destitution, want, as, the garrison was compelled by privation to surrender. — 2. The act of removing something common; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality, deprivation.

King Richard had been in great jeopardy either of privation of his realm, or loss of his life, or both. *Shak.*

3. The condition of being absent, absence; negation.

After some amount of good, evil will be known, by consequence, as being only a privation, or absence of good.

4. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Edinburgh.*

Privative (privat-iv) *n.* 1. Causing privation. — 2. Consisting in the absence of something, not positive. *Privative* is in things what negative is in propositions.

The very *privative* meanings, the meanings of immensity, sublimity, and integrity, which are all privative, destroy the character of a whole idea. *For Taylor.*

3. In grammar, (a) changing the sense of a word from positive to negative, as, a privative prefix. (b) Predicating negation, as, a privative word. — *Privative jurisdiction*, in *Scott's law* a court is said to have privative jurisdiction in a particular class of cases when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such cases.

Privative (privat-iv) *n.* 1. That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, an essence, which exists by the absence of sound.

Darkness and darkness are indeed but privatives, and therefore have being or no being. *Shak.*

2. In grammar, (a) a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as, *in* and *in* in *in*, *in* in *in*. The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *in* in *in*. (b) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absence of quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

Privatively (privat-iv-ly) *ad.* 1. In a privative manner, in the manner or with the force of a privative. — 2. By the absence of something, negatively. *(Rare.)*

The duty of the new covenant is not done that *privatively*. *Edinburgh.*

Privativeness (privat-iv-ness) *n.* The condition of being privative. *(Rare.)*

Privy (priv) *n.* Privy, private. *Chaucer.*

Privy (priv) *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A plant of the genus *Ligustrum*, the L. vulgaris called also *Privet* or *Privet* (See *Ligustrum*). The evergreen privet is of the genus *Ligustrum*. *Moist* privet is of the genus *Phillyrea*.

Privy (priv) *n.* Privy; private business. *Chaucer.*

Privileges (privat-iv) *n.* [L. *privilegium*, an exceptional law made in favour of or against any individual, from *privo*, separate, peculiar, and *lex*, law, a law.] 1. A right, immunity, benefit, or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals, the enjoyment of some desirable right, or an exemption from some evil or burden; a private or personal favour enjoyed, a peculiar advantage, as, to have the privilege of being tried by one's peers, to have the privilege of a person's friendship, a member of parliament has the privilege of introducing strangers to the strangers' gallery. 'Under privilege of age to bring what I have done being young.' *Shak.*

The privilege of *betwixt* was a double portion. *Shak.*

King James engaged and showed his parliament by constantly telling them that they held their privileges merely during his pleasure, and that they had no more business to inquire what he might lawfully do than what the Duke might lawfully do. *Edinburgh.*

2. An advantage yielded, superiority.

Competition on the king's command was strong! O! I would not his heart out, are the point.

Should ever get that privilege of me. *Shak.*

— *Personal privileges* are attached to the person, as those of ambassadors, peers, members of parliament, &c. — *Real privileges* are attached to places, as, the privileges of the palace-royal in England. — *Question of privilege*, in parliament, a question affecting the privilege pertaining to the members of either house individually, or to either house collectively, or to both houses conjointly. — *Writ of privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when

journals to between 20,000 and 30,000 copies an hour. The printing-machine is now in use almost everywhere for nearly all kinds of printing whenever speed and economy are desirable. The engraving shows the well-known double-cylinder perfecting machine, which embodies the principle of Koenig and Bauer's. The blank sheet is caught by a series of endless tapes and held in position round the large revolving cylinder *b*, under which is run the form of types previously inked by the rollers *cc*. By means of the smaller intermediate cylinders *dd* the half-printed sheet is passed to the second large cylinder *e*, when its other side is printed, and the perfected sheet is delivered between the two cylinders *f*.

Printing-office, Printing-house (print'-ing-of-*is*, print'-ing-hous), *n*. A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.

Printing-paper (print'-ing-pā-per), *n*. Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c., as distinguished from writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c.

Printing-press (print'-ing-press), *n*. A press for the printing of books, &c. The printing-press is a machine on which the matter to be printed from is laid on an even surface hori-

Print-work (print'-werk), *n*. An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

Prion (pri'-on), *n*. [*Gr. priōn*, a saw.] A genus of oceanic birds, belonging to the petrel family. They are found in the southern seas. From its colour one species is called the *blue petrel*.

Prionides (pri-on'-i-dē), *n*. pl. [*Gr. priōn*, a saw, and *eidōs*, likeness.] A family of longicorn beetles, generally of large size. The insects of this family chiefly frequent the great forests of tropical climates in which the trees are old and large. The larvae of *Prionus carolinensis* (stag-horn beetle), a South American species, are eaten by the natives. One species, *P. coriaris*, is found in England.

Prionodon (pri-on'-o-don), *n*. [*Gr. priōn*, a saw, and *odous*, a tooth.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the family Viverridae or civets, distinguished by their jagged, saw-like teeth. *P. gracilis* is a native of Java, where it is called *delundung* or *limang*. See DELUNDUNG. — 2. A sub-genus of the genus *Carcharias*, sharks of tropical and temperate seas.

Prior (pri'-or), *n*. [*L. prior*, a compar. to which *primo*, first, is the superl. See PRIME.] Preceding, especially in the order of time; earlier; previous; foregoing; antecedent; anterior; as, a *prior* discovery.

The accentuation of many words would be unified, or would coincide between the two systems—the French habit of reserving itself for the final syllable, and the native tendency to cling to a *prior* portion of the word. *Crack.*

Prior (pri'-or), *adv*. Previously; antecedently; as, he had never been there *prior* to that time.

Prior (pri'-or), *n*. [*L.L. prior*, a prior, from *prior*, former, superior in place or station. See above.] The superior of a priory or a monastery of lower than abbatial rank, a monk next in dignity to an abbot. — *Clausteral prior*, one that governs the inmates of a monastery in commendam, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot. — *Conventual prior*, one not under the jurisdiction of an abbot. — *Grand prior*, a title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

Priorate (pri'-or-āt), *n*. The government, dignity, or office of a prior; prioryship.

Prioresse (pri'-or-ess), *n*. The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.

Priority (pri'-or-i-tē), *n*. 1. The state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else, as, priority of birth. 2. Precedence in place or rank. "Right worthy your priority." *Shak*. — 3. In law, a precedence or preference, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrances of an estate are allowed *priority* over others, that is, are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first. — *SYN* Antecedence, precedence, pre-eminence, preference.

Priority (pri'-or-i), *adv*. Antecedently.

Priorship (pri'-or-ship), *n*. The state or office of a prior; priory.

Priory (pri'-o-ri), *n*. A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior; in dignity below an abbey. — *Alien priory*, a small religious house in some country, dependent on a large monastery in some other country. *Goodrich*.

Prize, *n*. 1. Praise. — 2. *Præmia*. *Chaucer*.

Prize (pri'-z), *n*. [*O Fr. prize*, rating, valuing, from *priser*, to estimate, or in assessing; rather from *priser*, a taking.] 1. A right which belonged to the crown, of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing twenty tons or more; one before and one behind the mast. This by charter of Edward I. was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler. The right was abolished by 61 Geo. III. xv. 2. The share which belongs to the crown of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea; usually one-tenth.

Priscanthus (pri'-ka-kān'-thūs), *n*. Same as *Priscanthus*.

Priscillianist (pri'-sil-yan'-ist), *n*. *Scotus*. A sect of a sect so denominated from Priscillian, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who was put to death for heresy in 386. His doctrine was substantially that of the Manichæans. Under various names and forms traces of the sect are found at all

times through the medieval period, especially in the north of Spain, in Languedoc, and in Northern Italy.

Prise (pri'-z), *n*. (Perhaps from *Fr. prise*, a grasp, a taking.) A lever. Also written *Prises*.

Prise (pri'-z), *v. t*. To raise as by means of a lever; to force up; as, to *prise* open the lid of a box. Also written *Prize* and sometimes *Fry*.

Prise (pri'-z), *n*. An enterprise; an adventure. "His late luckless *prise*." *Spenser*.

Prise-bolt (pri'-z-bolt), *n*. In gun, one of the knobs of iron on the cheeks of a gun-carriage to keep the handspike from slipping when prising up the breech.

Priser (pri'-z-er), *n*. One who contends for a prize, a *priser*. *Shak*.

Prism (pri'-z-m), *n*. [*L. and Gr. priōn*, from *priōn*, to saw.] 1. In geom., a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallel straight lines. Prisms are called triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the figures of their ends are triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. Specifically — 2. An optical appliance consisting of a transparent medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with each other, usually of a triangular form with well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of the one end to the three angles of the other. Prisms are the essential parts of the apparatus used for decomposing light, and examining the properties of its component parts, as in spectrum analysis. — *Achromatic prism*, a prism through which an incident beam of light is refracted into a new direction without colour. It consists of a combination of two prisms, made of two different transparent substances of unequal dispersive powers, as flint-glass and crown-glass. — *Nichol's prism*, a polarizer, invented by Prof. Nichol of Glasgow, composed of two pieces of Iceland-spar cemented together by Canada balsam, the balsam totally reflects the ordinary ray of light, allowing the extraordinary ray only to be transmitted.

Prismatic, **Prismatical** (pri'-mat-ik, pri'-mat'-ik-āl), *adj*. 1. Resembling or pertaining to a prism; as, a *prismatic* form. — 2. Separated or distributed by a transparent prism; formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* spectrum. — *Prismatic colours*, the three primary colours, red, yellow, blue, and the secondary tints arising from their intermixture — orange, green, indigo, violet; into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism. See COLOUR, SPECTRUM. — *Prismatic compass*, a surveying instrument, fitted with a prism, for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian. — *Prismatic crystals*, crystals having a *prismatic* form.

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Prismenophylla (pri'-men'-i-fī-lā), *n*. [*Gr. priōn*, a prism, and *phyllos*, an infusion.] In bot. tissue composed of prismatical cells. **Prismoid** (pri'-mōid), *n*. [*Gr. priōn*, a prism, and *oides*, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Prismoidal (pri'-mōi-dāl), *n*. Having the form of a prismoid.

Prismic (pri'-m-ik), *adj*. Pertaining to or like a prism, *prismatic*.

Prison (pri'-son or pri'-z-n), *n*. [*Fr. prison*; *It. prigione*; from *L. prehensio*, *prehensio*, contr. *prehensio*, *prehensio*, a capture, apprehending, from *prehendere*, to seize, whence *prehensio*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, &c.] A place of confinement, or involuntary restraint, especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.

The tyrant Alceus
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark prisons binds.
Dryden.

Used adjectivally.
He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison doors set open to him, is presently at liberty.
Lact.

Prison (pri'-son), *v. t*. To shut up in a prison to confine; to restrain from liberty; to imprison. "A fly *prisoned* in goal of snow." *Shak*. "His true respect will *prison* false desire." *Shak*.

Columbian Printing-press.

a, Frisbot. *b*, Tympen. *c*, Rod or table. *d*, Platen.

usually placed, usually of iron; and the pressure upon the types is produced by a parallel surface, likewise usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw, lever, or both combined. Till early in the nineteenth century that in use was but a common screw press, hardly any improvement having taken place since the early days of block-

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printing. Since then, however, many improvements have been effected. See PRINTING-MACHINE, PRINTING.

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Print-room (print'-roon), *n*. An apartment containing a collection of engravings.

Print-seller (print'-sel-er), *n*. One who sells prints or engravings.

Print-shop (print'-shop), *n*. A shop where prints are sold.

Prison-base (prí'son-bás), *n.* A kind of rural sport consisting chiefly of running and being pursued from goal to home. (See BASE.) Called also *Prison-base*, *Prisoner's Base*.

Prisoner (prí'son-ár), *n.* 1. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 2. A person under arrest or in custody of the magistrate, whether in prison or not, as a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.—3. A captive, one taken by an enemy in war.

*He yielded on my word.
And as my prisoner I return his sword.* Dryden.

4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.—5. The keeper of a prison; a jailer. *Shak.*

Prison-house (prí'son-hous), *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept, a jail, a place of confinement.

*I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison-house.* *Shak.*

Prisonment (prí'son-mént), *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.

*Thou should'st perceive my passion, if thou eigne
Of prisonment were off me, and this band
But owner of a sword.* *Shak. 2d Fl.*

Prison-ship (prí'son-shíp), *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.

Prison-van (prí'son-ván), *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

Priscanthus (prí's-tan-thus), *n.* (*Gr. prískos, a fish, and anthos, a spine*) A genus of fin-spined fishes found in the cods and supposed to belong to the Osteichthys. Also written *Priscanthus*.

Priscian (prí's-ti-án), *n.* Original, primitive. *Priscian's biography.* *Edinburgh.*

Priscian (prí's-ti-án), *n.* (*L. priscianus, name root to priscus, prime, etc.*) Of or belonging to a primitive or early state or period, original, primitive, as, the *priscian* innocence of Adam, the *priscian* manners of a people.

*His legend that the wounds of civil discord would be completely healed, and that the republic, restored to its *priscian* health and vigor, would no longer require the dangerous interpretation of an extraordinary magistrate.* *Edinburgh.*

Many noble monuments which have since been destroyed or defaced, still retained their *priscian* magnificence. *Edinburgh.*

Pris (prí's), *adverb*, first, primitive, ancient, old, former.

Pris (prí's), *n.* The generic name of the saw-fish.

Pris (prí's), *n.* (*A softened form of pris.*) 1. Any sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes in the ground; also, an oil-spear. (*Provincial*).—2. Pique; offence taken.

*The least word uttered awry, the least countenance, or *pris*, is enough to make men, and they will be revenged.* *Daniel Rogers*

Pris (prí's), *n.* (*Dim. of pris.*) In surgery, a punch employed for making or enlarging the nail-holes in a horse-shoe, or for temporarily inserting into a nail-hole to form a means of handling the shoe. *R. H. Knight.*

Pris (prí's), a corruption of pray thee; as, *priske*, but it is generally used without the pronoun.

Pris (prí's), *n.* (*From pris.*) Empty talk, trifling loquacity. (*Colloq.*)

*It is plain *pris*-*priske*, and ought to be reduced no more than the shadow of an act.* *Boswell.*

Privacy (prí's-ú-s), *n.* (*From pris.*) 1. A state of being private or in retirement from the company or observation of others. *Secrecy*.—2. A place of seclusion from company or observation, retreat; solitude; retirement.

*Her sacred *privacy* all open lies.* *Shak.*

3. Joint knowledge; privacy. See *PRIVITY*. You see Fog is religiously true to his bargain, seems to honour us with any complicity under your *privacy*. *Edinburgh.*

4. Taciturnity. *Edinburgh*.—5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done. *Shak.*

Private (prí-vát), *n.* (*Sp.*) A secret friend. *The lady Veranda, an English lady, married for the first time at that time, with some *private* of her own.* *Shak.*

Privat-docent (prí-vát-dó-sent), *n.* (*G.*) In German universities, a graduate who, on his own application to the governing body of a university, is admitted, after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, into its staff of public teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the most distinguished professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for every public purpose. The *privat-docent's* privileges end, however, at this point. He

has no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students he can attract to his lecture-room. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Private (prí-vát), *a.* (*L. privatus, belonging to one's self, not public or pertaining to the state, from prius, to separate, deprive, from prius, separate, peculiar*) 1. Peculiar to one's self, belonging to or concerning an individual only, respecting particular individuals, personal, opposed to public or national, as, a man's *private* opinion, business, or concerns, *private* property, the king's *private* purse, a man's *private* expenses.

*Why should the *private* pleasure of some one become the public plague of many more?* *Shak.*

2. Away from public view; not known, not open, not accessible to people in general; secret. 'O *private*! secret! great-wounding *private* secret!' *Shak.*

(*Romans*) then return late her *private* cell, when nature calls. *Alfieri.*

3. Not invested with public office or employment, not having a public or official character; as, a *private* man or citizen, *private* life.

*A *private* person may arrest a felon.* *Blackstone.*

4. Unconnected with others, being by one's self; solitary.

*Away from light seeks home my heavy um,
And *private* in his chamber pass himself.* *Shak.*

5. Participating in knowledge, privy.

*We have those sworn to her religion and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment.* *Shak. 2d Measure.*

6. Applied to a common soldier, one not an officer.

*I cannot put him to a *private* soldier that is the leader of so many thousands.* *Shak.*

Private bills or acts of parliament, those brought into parliament and passed on the petition of parties interested, and on payment of fees. Such bills are brought in generally in the interest of individuals, local authorities of parishes, cities, counties, &c., and are distinguished from measures of public policy in which the whole community are interested.—*Private chapel*, a chapel attached to the residence of noblemen or other privileged persons, and used by themselves and their families.—*In private*, not publicly or openly, secretly.

*In *private* given, but with a courteous scorn;
In public mean to triumph, not to scorn.* *Granville.*

a way or passage (street and right, being to another

A *private* message;
—2. Personal in-
ter. 'Nor must I
let me enjoy my
anon soldier; one
away; as, he was
sent, opposed to

*I long to see you a history painter, you have already done enough for the *private*, do something for the public.* *Page.*

Privateer (prí-vát-ér), *n.* (*From pris.*) 1. A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. See *MARQUEE*.—2. The commander of a privateer.

A famous *privateer*, called George Martin, was a terror to all the sea-rovers about the Archipelago. *See Landfall.*

Privateer (prí-vát-ér), *a.* To cruise in a privateer for the purpose of seizing an enemy's ships or annoying their commerce. Privateering was abolished, as between the principal European nations, by the Treaty of Paris in 1804.

Privatism (prí-vát-í-zm), *n.* *Naval* disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. Called also *Privateer Practice*. *Admiral Smyth.*

Privateman (prí-vát-ér-mán), *n.* An officer or man-of-war of a privateer.

Privately (prí-vát-lí), *adv.* 1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly.

*And so he set upon the mount of Olives the *privately* into his *privately*.* *Mat. xiv. 5.*

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally, as, he is not *privately* benefited.

Privateness (prí-vát-nés), *n.* 1. Secrecy, privacy.—2. Retirement, seclusion from company or society.—3. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.

Privation (prí-vát-shon), *n.* (*L. privatio, from prius.* See *PRIVATE*.) 1. The state of be-

ing deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; destitution, want, as, the garrison was compelled by *privation* to surrender.—2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality, deprivation.

King Richard had been in great jeopardy either of *privation* of his realm, or loss of his life, or both. *Shak.*

3. The condition of being absent, absence; negation.

*After some moment of good, evil will be known, by consequence, as being only a *privation*, or absence of good.* *Shak.*

4. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Shak.*

Privative (prí-vát-iv), *a.* 1. Causing privation.—2. Consisting in the absence of something, not positive. *Privative* is in things what negative is in propositions.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immortality, safeguard, and integrity, which we all enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In gram. (*a*) changing the sense of a word from positive to negative, as, a *privative* prefix. (*b*) Predicating negation, as, a *privative* word.—*Privative jurisdiction*. In *Scott's law* a court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes.

Privative (prí-vát-iv), *n.* 1. That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, as silence, which exists by the absence of sound.

Darkness and darkness are indeed *privatives*, and therefore have limits or no activity. *Shak.*

2. In gram. (*a*) a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *un* and *in* in *unhappy*, *inhuman*. The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less* in *hardless*. (*b*) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

Privatively (prí-vát-iv-lí), *adv.* 1. In a private manner, in the manner or with the force of a privative.—2. By the absence of something, negatively. (*Rare*.)

The duty of the new covenant is not done first *privately*. *Macmillan.*

Privativeness (prí-vát-iv-nés), *n.* The condition of being privative. (*Rare*.)

Privy, *n.* Privy, private. *Chaucer.*

Privet (prí-vét), *n.* (*Etym. unknown*) A plant of the genus *Ligustrum*, the *L. vulgare*, called also *Privet* or *Privet* (See *Ligustrum*). The evergreen *privet* is of the genus *Rhamnus*. Mock *privet* is of the genus *Philadelphus*.

Privet, *n.* Privy; private business. *Chaucer.*

Privilege (prí-ví-lí), *n.* (*L. privilegium, an exceptional law made in favour of or against any individual, from prius, separate, peculiar, and lex, law*) 1. A right, immunity, benefit, or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals; the enjoyment of some desirable right, or an exemption from some evil or burden, a private or personal favour enjoyed, a peculiar advantage, as, to have the *privilege* of being tried by one's peers, to have the *privilege* of a person's friendship, a member of parliament has the *privilege* of introducing strangers to the strangers gallery. 'Under *privilege* of age to brag what I have done being young.' *Shak.*

The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion. *Leviticus.*

King James engaged and alarmed his parliament by constantly telling them that they held their *privileges* merely during his pleasure, and that they had no more business to inquire what he might lawfully do than what the Duke might lawfully do. *Macmillan.*

3. An advantage yielded; superiority.

Comparison on the king commands me (stop); O! I would not his heart out, are the *privileges*. *Shak.*

—*Personal privileges* are attached to the person, as those of ambassadors, peers, members of parliament, &c.—*Real privileges* are attached to place, as, the *privileges* of the palace-royal in England.—*Question of privilege*, in parliament, a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of either house individually, or to either house collectively, or to both houses combined.—*Writ of privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when

arrested in a civil suit. — *Water privilege*, the advantage of piling machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage. (United States.) — *Sex Privilege*, immunity franchise right, claim, liberty.

Privilege (priv'lej), *v. t.* 1. To grant some privilege to, to grant some particular right or exemption to, to invest with a peculiar right or immunity, to exempt from censure or danger, as, to privilege representations from arrest.

This place
Does privilege the speech which would with David.
2. To exempt in some way, to set apart. 'Things privileged from tithes.' *See H. Hale*. 3. To authorize, to license. *Shak.*

Privileged (priv'lejd), *p. a.* 1. Invested with a privilege, enjoying a peculiar right or immunity, enjoying a privilege, advantage, or benefit, as, I was privileged to enjoy his friendship, I was privileged to sit under his ministry.

The freedom from the oppressive superiority of a privileged order was peculiar to England. *Hutton.*

— **Privileged communications**, in law, (a) communications which though prima facie libellous or slanderous, yet, by the reason of the circumstances under which they are made, are protected from being made the ground of proceedings for libel or slander. (b) Communications which a witness cannot be compelled to divulge, such as that which takes place between husband and wife between a client and his legal adviser, state secrets, &c. — **Privileged debts, in law, debts payable before other debts, such as rates, service wages, &c. — **Privileged deeds, in Scots law, holograph deeds, being exempted from the statute which requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses. — **Privileged communications**, in Scots law a class of communications in which from the nature of the cause of action the ordinary inducements are shortened. — **Privileged villenage**. *See VILLENAGE.*****

Privily (priv'i-lj), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately, secretly.

There shall be false teachers among you, who will privily bring in damnable heresies. 1 Pet. ii. 1.

Privy (priv'i-ti), *n.* (From *privy*. *See PRIVY* and *PRIVATE*.) 1. Privy, secrecy, confidence.

I will to you, in privacy, discuss the death of my purpose. *Shak.*

2. That which is to be kept privy or private, a secret, a private matter. *See Jones*. 3. Private knowledge, joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the privacy of the prince of Orange. *Swift*. 4. *Pl. Secret parts, the genital organs. Alp. Adm.* 5. In law, a peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals as to some particular transaction, mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property. — **Privacy of contract**, in law, the relation subsisting between the parties to the same contract. — **Privacy of tenure**, the relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

Privy (priv'i), *n.* (Fr. *privé*, from L. *privatus*. *See PRIVATE*.) 1. Private, pertaining to some person exclusively, assigned to private use, not public, as, the privy purse.

The other half
Comes to the privy coffers of the state. *Shak.*

2. Secret, not seen openly. 'What privy marks I had about me.' *Shak.*

Now will I in to take some privy order.
To drive the lions of Cleopatra out of sight. *Shak.*

3. Private, appropriated to retirement; sequestered, retired.

In the sword of the great man that are slain,
which ensue into their privy chambers. *Luc. vi. 14.*

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction. Generally with to. 'His wife also being privy to it.' *Acts v. 2.*

He could rather lose half of his kingdom than his privy to such a secret. *Swift.*

Myself was one made privy to the plot. *Shak.*

— **A privy verdict**, is one given to the judge out of court, which is of no force unless afterward affirmed by a public verdict in court. — **Privy chamber**, in Great Britain, a private apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of the privy chamber, officers of the royal household of Britain who attend on the sovereign at court, in progresses, diversions, &c.

Privy (priv'i), *n.* 1. In law, a partner; a

person having an interest in any action or thing, one having an interest in an estate created by another, one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance in which he is not a party. — 2. A necessary-house.

Privy-seat (priv'i-sit), *n.* A light seat or defence of mail concealed under the ordinary drum.

Privy-council (priv'i-kounsil), *n.* The principal council of the sovereign, the members of which are chosen at his or her pleasure. It is from them that the ministers of state forming the cabinet are selected. They continue in office six months after the demise of the crown, unless sooner dismissed by the successor. The privy-council has power to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders to prison to be dealt with according to law. The duties of privy-councillors, as stated in the oath of office, are, to the best of their discretion, truly and impartially to advise the king, to keep secret his counsel, to avoid corruption, to strengthen the king's council in all that by them is thought good for the king and his land, to withstand those who attempt the contrary, and to do all that a good councillor ought to do unto his sovereign lord. A large part of the business of the privy-council is transacted by committees, as the committee of council for education, the judicial committee of privy-council, &c.

Privy-councillor (priv'i-kounsil-er), *n.* A member of the privy-council, also, the title of an officer in the royal household charged with the payment of the sovereign's private expenses.

Privy-purse (priv'i-pers), *n.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

Privy-seal, **Privy-signet** (priv'i-sil', priv'i-sig'net), *n.* 1. In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. There is a privy-seal in Scotland which is used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. — 2. The principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy seal. His proper title is lord privy-seal, he is the fifth great officer of state in England, and applies the privy seal to all grants, charters, pardons, &c., before they come to the great seal.

The king's sign manual is the warrant in the privy-seal, which makes out a writ to warrant the officers in the chancery. The sign manual is the warrant in the privy-seal, and the privy-seal is the warrant in the great seal. *Blackstone*

Prize (priz), *n.* (Fr. *prize*, a taking, capture, prise, from *pris*, *pp* of *prendre*, to take, from L. *prehendere*, prehensum, to catch, whence *apprehend*, *prisoner*, &c.) 1. That which is taken from an enemy in war, any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder, or that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship, with the property taken in it. The law as to prizes is regulated by the general law of nations, and in this country, the jurisdiction of all matters relative to prize and capture in war is now vested exclusively in the high court of admiralty. Prizes taken in war are condemned (that is, sentence is passed that the thing captured is lawful prize) by the proper jurisdiction in the courts of the captors, called prize-courts.

The distinction between a prize and booty consists in this, that the former is taken at sea and the latter on land. *Barrow*

2. That which is deemed a valuable acquisition; any gain or advantage; privilege. 'It is war's prize to take all vanities.' *Shak.*

If I play not my prize
To your full content, and your uncle's most vexation,
Hang up Jack Marston. *Measure for Measure*

3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of exertion or contest. 'I'll never write for a prize more.' *Shak.*

I thought and computed, yet have lost the prize. *Orion*

Was he out with you I wish he had your prize? *Tramontana*

4. That which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way. — 5. A contest for a reward, a competition. 'Like one of two contending in a prize.' *Shak.* — *To play prizes*, to be in earnest.

By their eastern disposition and wrongings about words, and terms of art, they (the philosophers) make the people suspect they did not play prizes before them, and only pretended to quarrel, but were enough agreed to cheat and deceive them. *Stratford*

Prize (priz), *v. t.* (From Fr. *priser*, to value, to set a price on, from L. *privatus*, a private. *See PRICE*.) 1. To set or estimate the value of, to rate, as, to prize the goods specified in an invoice.

Having on earth and countless on air
As she is pressed to leave. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem; as, to prize education highly.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our bosoms this jewel lies.
And they are fools who mean. *Comus.*

I prize your person, but your words disdain. *Orion*

Prize (priz), *n.* Estimation; valuation.

Can't so much as make prize with you of things that merchants seek. *Shak.*

Prize (priz), *v. t.* To force up or open, as the lid of a chest, a door, &c. Written also *Prize*. *See PRIZE.*

Prize (priz), *n.* A lever, and also the hold of a lever, a purchase. (Loun.)

Prize-court (priz'kört), *n.* A court whose function is to adjudicate on captures made at sea.

Prize-fight (priz'fit), *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing-match for a prize or wager.

Prize-fighter (priz'fit-er), *n.* One who fights another with his fists, for a wager or reward, a professional pugilist or boxer.

Prize-fighting (priz'fit-ing), *n.* Fighting, especially boxing in public for a reward.

Prize-list (priz'list), *n.* 1. A list of prizes gained in any competition, as a cattle-show, a school examination, and the like. 2. A list of all the persons on board, whether belonging to the ship or supernumeraries, at the time a capture is made.

The winner of a

Dr. A. A person

is that has been

p. A. The money

is or place where

in certain propor-

the money divided

is of the prize or

booty

Prize (priz'er), *n.* 1. One that estimates or sets the value of a thing. — 2. One who competes for a prize, as a prize-fighter, a wrestler &c. *Shak.*

Prize-ring (priz'ring), *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting, sometimes used for the system itself. The ring is now a square eight yards broad, inclosed by poles and ropes. It probably derived its name from the combatants originally fighting in a ring formed by the onlookers.

Pro (prö), a Latin preposition, signifying for, before, in front, forward, forth. It was originally a neuter dative *proi*, or *pro*. In the phrases *pro and con*, that is, *pro and contra* it answers to the English *for*; *pro* and *against*.

They do not double large questions by casting up two columns of *pro* and *con*, and stitching a lapsum. *Mac*

In composition, *pro* denotes *forth*, *forth*, *forward*.

Proa (prö'a), *n.* (Malay *proa*, *prahu*.) A kind of Malay vessel remarkable for swift-

ness, and much used by pirates in the South-

ern Archipelago. Proas are found chiefly

within the region of the trade-winds, for

which by their construction they are pecu-

liarily adapted, for, being formed with cam-

ber, and much used by pirates in the South-

ern Archipelago. Proas are found chiefly

within the region of the trade-winds, for

which by their construction they are pecu-

liarily adapted, for, being formed with cam-

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within the region of the trade-winds, for

which by their construction they are pecu-

liarily adapted, for, being formed with cam-

Site, sit, sit, fall; mē, mēt, hēr; plū, plū; nōt, nōt, mōv; tith, tub, bgl;

oil, pound; 2, 2a, above; 3, 2a, 1a.

and sharp equally sharp, they never require to be turned round in order to change their course, but all equally well in either direction. They are often formed of two pieces of wood joined lengthways, and sewed together with bark. One side of the proba is flat and in a straight line from stem to stem, but the other is rounded as in other vessels. This shape, with their small breadth, would render them very liable to heel over, were it not for the outrigger, adjusted sometimes to the leeward side and sometimes to both sides.

Probatum (prō'bā-tūm), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *baui*, a hall.] In arab. a vestibule.

Probabilis causam (prō-bā-bī-lis k'āz'am), *n.* [L.] A probable cause.—*Probabilis causam* *disputandi*, in *Scots law*, plausible ground of action or defence.

Probabilium (prō'bā-bī-lī-ūm), *n.* In *Rom.* Cath. theol. a theory, according to which it is lawful to follow a probable opinion in doubtful points, or that which is incited by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to the mind of the inquirer more probable.

Advocate and antagonist will admit that the system of law opinion regularly charged against the *Scots* division rests on three cardinal propositions—of *probation*, of *moral reservation*, and *justification* of means by the end.

Probabilist (prō'bā-bī-lis-t), *n.* 1. One who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is incited by teachers of authority, although it may not be the most probably right, or may not seem right to himself.—2. A term applied to one who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and practice.

Probability (prō'bā-bī-lī-ti), *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*, *L. probabilis*. See **PROBABLE**.] 1. The state or quality of being probable, likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of goods whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so.

2. Anything that has the appearance of reality or truth. [In this sense the word admits of the plural number.]

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of probabilities.

Richardson.

—**Probability**, in math. is the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail. The theory of probability, a very extensive and important application of analysis, has for its object the determination of the number of ways in which a future or uncertain event may happen or fail, in order that we may be enabled to judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are the greater, and in what proportion. See **CHANCE**.

Probable (prō'bā-bī), *a.* [Fr. *probable*, from *L. probabilis*, that may be proved, probable, from *probo*, to prove. See **PROVE**.] 1. Having more evidence for than against, or evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt, likely.

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments *probantes* for it than can be brought against it.

I do not say that the principles of religion are *probable*, I have before asserted them to be *morally certain*.

Sp. Williams.

1. Rendering something probable; as, *probable evidence*; a *probable* presumption. **Blackstone**.—*Probable evidence*, evidence distinguished from demonstrative evidence by this, that it admits of degrees, and of all variety of them from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.—2. Capable of being proved. 'Traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture.' *Newton*.

4. Plausible, specious; colourable.—*Probable error*, in *astron.* and *physics*, when the value of any quantity or element has been determined by means of a number of independent observations, each liable to a small amount of error, the determination will also be liable to some uncertainty, and the *probable error* is the quantity which is such that there is the same probability of the difference between the determination and the true absolute value of the thing to be determined, exceeding or falling short of it.—*Probable cause*, in *Scots law*, a plausible ground of action or defence.

Probably (prō'bā-bī), *adv.* In a probable manner; in all likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality, likely, as, the story is *probably true*; the account is *probably correct*.

Distinguish between what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done.

See R. L. Estlin.

Probal (prō'bāl), *a.* Probable.

This advice is true, I give, and honest.

Probal to thinking, and indeed the converse.

To visit the Mount again.

Probang (prō'bang), *n.* In *very* a long slender elastic rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge securely attached to one end, intended to push down extraneous bodies arrested in the throat or oesophagus into the stomach. There are also probangs for application to the domestic animals.

Probans (prō'bāns), *n.* [L. *probans*, from *probo*, to prove.] 1. *Pro. Shulton*.—2. In *law*, official proof of a will. This is obtained by the executor in the probate branch of the high court of justice, and is either in 'common form' or 'per testes,' in solemn form of law. When the will is so proved the original must be deposited in the registry of the court, and a copy of it on parchment is made out under its seal, and delivered to the executor, together with a certificate of its having been proved, all which together is usually styled the probate. *Wharton*.

Probate (prō'bāt), *a.* Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments, as, *probate duties*.

Probate-duty (prō'bāt-dū-ti), *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

Probation (prō'bā-shūn), *n.* [L. *probatio*, probationis, an approving.] 1. The act of proving; proof.

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much *disproportioned* as the objects of the several *seems* are to one another.

Sp. Williams.

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, character, qualifications, or the like; trial; examination; especially, (a) the year of trial or the novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent to prove his or her virtue and ability to bear the severities of the rule.

See . . . may be a man without probation.

Barn. & F.

(b) Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.

Probation will end with the present life.

R. Nelson.

(c) The trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister of the gospel preparatory to his settlement; as, he is preaching on *probation*.

Probationary (prō'bā-shūn-ā-ri), *a.* Serving for trial or probation.

Their offices are not *paul*, but *medicinal*, or *probationary*.

Sp. Richardson.

Probationary (prō'bā-shūn-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to probation, embracing or serving for trial or probation.

All the *probationary* work of man is ended when death arrives.

Douglas.

Probationer (prō'bā-shūn-ēr), *n.* 1. One who is on probation or trial; one who is placed so that he may give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state; a novice.

While yet a young *probationer*,

And candidate of heaven.

Dryden.

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tion of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like.

Probe (prōb), *v. t.* 1. To apply a probe to; to examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, or to search for some extraneous object in it, by means of an instrument thrust into the part.—2. *Pg.* to search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into.

The last discussion is pertinent, and the general disposition to *probe* the integrity of all acts of the crown, rendered the merchants more discontented than ever.

Hallam.

Probe-needle (prō'bā-sē-ā), *n.* *pl.* *Scissors* used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

Probit (prō'bī-ti), *n.* [L. *probitas*, from *probus*, worthy, honest, good.] Tried virtue or integrity; strict honesty; virtue; sincerity; high principle.

So near approach to the celestial kind, By justice, truth, and *probitas* of mind.

Pope.

Probita, *n.* Rectitude, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, veracity.

Problem (prō'blem), *n.* [Fr. *problème*, *L. problema*, from *Gr. problema*, from *pro*, to throw forward—*pro*, and *ballein*, to throw.] 1. A question proposed for solution, decision, or determination, a subject given for examination or proof; any question involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty; as, it now became a *problem* with him how to procure the means of subsistence.

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an *easy problem* to receive why grass is green.

See T. Newton.

Specifically—2. In *geom.* a proposition requiring some operation to be performed or construction to be executed, as to bisect a line, and the like. It differs from a theorem in that the latter requires something to be proved, a relation or identity to be shown or established.

Problematic, **Problematical** (prō'b-le-mat'ik, prō'b-le-mat'ik-ā), *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Distant inquiries into *problematical* galls leave a gate wide open to impostors.

Swift.

Problematically (prō'b-le-mat'ik-ā-lis), *adv.* In a problematical manner; doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

Problematiser (prō'b-le-mat'is-ēr), *n.* One who proposes problems. 'This learned *problematiser*.' *Swegen*. [Rare.]

Problematic (prō'b-le-mat'ik), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *problematised*; *pp.* *problematising*. To propose problems. 'Hear him *problematiser*.' *B. Jonson*.

Proboscide (prō'bōs'id-ē), *a.* Furnished with a proboscis; proboscidean.

Proboscidean (prō'bōs'id-ē-ā), *n.* *pl.* [L. *proboscis*, a trunk.] An order of mammals, including those which have the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk which possesses great flexibility, and terminates in a finger-like appendage. To this order belong the elephant and the extinct mastodon and diatherium.

Proboscidean (prō'bōs'id-ē-ā), *n.* A mammal of the order Proboscidea.

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Proboscis-monkey (prô-bô'sis-mung-ki), *n.* Same as *Kahau*.

Proacious (prô-kâ'shus), *a.* [*L. proax, proacis*, forward, pert.] Pert; petulant; saucy. 'Spill the blood of that proacious Christian.' *Barrow*.

Proacity (prô-kâ'si-ti), *n.* [*L. proacitas*.] Impudence; petulance.

In vain are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceits, proacities. *Burton*.

Procatartotic (prô-kat-ârk'tik), *a.* [*Gr. prokatarthô*, to begin first—*pro*, before, *kata*, used intensively, and *arthô*, to begin.] In *med.* appellative of a cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there existed a predisposition to it. The procatartotic cause is often denominated the exciting cause.

Procatartix (prô-kat-ârk'sis), *n.* In *med.* the kindling of a disease into action by a procatartotic cause, when a predisposition exists; the procatartotic cause itself of a disease.

Pro-cathedral (prô-ka-thê'dral), *n.* A church that serves temporarily as a cathedral.

Procedendo (prô-sê-den'dô), *n.* [*L.*] In law, a writ which formerly issued out of the common-law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, when judges of any subordinate court delayed the parties, and would not give judgment either on the one side or on the other, when they ought to have done so. It commanded the judges to proceed to give judgment, but without specifying any particular judgment. A writ of procedendo also lay where an action had been removed from an inferior to a superior court, and it appeared to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds.

Procedure (prô-sêd'ûr), *n.* [*Fr. procédure*. See **PROCEED**.] 1.† The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress.

He overcame the difficulty in defiance of all such pretences as were made even from religion itself to obstruct the better procedure of real and material religion. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; a course or mode of action; conduct; as, his procedure was very strange; the procedure followed in courts of law. 'Those more complex intellectual procedures which acute thinkers have ever employed.' *H. Spencer*.—3. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding. 4.† That which proceeds from something; produce. 'No known substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone.' *Bacon*.—*SYN.* Process, operation, transaction, course, conduct, management.

Proceed (prô-sêd'), *v. t.* [*Fr. procéder*; *L. pro-cedo*—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, to go. See **CEDERE**.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to continue or renew motion or progress; to advance; to go on; as, to proceed on one's journey; the vessel stopped two days and then proceeded on her voyage.—2. To pass from one point, stage, or topic to another.

I shall proceed to more complex ideas. *Locke*.

3. To issue or come, as from an origin, source, or fountain; to go forth; as, light proceeds from the sun; vice proceeds from a depraved heart.—4. To carry on some series of actions; to set to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose; to act according to some method.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed. *Milton*.

He that proceeds on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. *Locke*.

5.† To be transacted or carried on; to be done; to pass.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you

What hath proceeded worthy note to-day. *Shak.*

6. To begin and carry on a legal action; as, the attorney does not know how to proceed against the offender.—7. To come into effect or action. [*Rare.*]

This rule only proceeds and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Asylife*.

SYN. To advance, progress, go on, issue, arise, emanate, flow.

Proceder (prô-sêd'ûr), *n.* One who proceeds or goes forward, or who makes a progress.

Proceeding (prô-sêd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who proceeds; especially, a measure or step taken; a transaction; a mode of conduct; as, a legal or an illegal proceeding; a cautious proceeding; a violent proceeding. In the plural the term is specifically applied to the course of steps or measures in the

prosecution of actions at law; as, to institute proceedings against a person.—2.† Advancement.

My dear, dear love
To your proceeding bids me tell you this. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* The record or account of the transactions of a society; as, the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

Proceeds (prô-sêd'ûr), *n. pl.* The amount proceeding or accruing from some possession; especially, the sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money; as, the consignee was directed to sell the cargo and vest the proceeds in coffee.

Proceleusmatic (prô-sel'ûs-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. proceleusmaticus*—*pro*, before, and *celeusma*, mandate, incitement, from *keleusô*, to incite.] 1. Inciting; animating; encouraging.

The ancient *proceleusmatic* song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. *Johnson*.

2. In *proe.* consisting of four short syllables: applied to a particular metrical foot.

Procellaria (prô-sel-lâ'ri-a), *n.* [*L. procella*, a storm.] A Linnæan genus of web-footed birds known by the name of petrels. This genus is the type of a family (Procellariidæ) of the longipennate palmipeds in the system of Cuvier.

Procellariidæ (prô-sel-lâ'ri-dê), *n. pl.* A family of oceanic birds comprising two sub-families, the Procellariidæ (the petrels, puffins, &c.) and the Diomedidæ (the albatrosses). Also written *Procellariidæ* and *Procellariada*.

Procellous (prô-sel'ûs), *a.* [*L. procellousus*.] Stormy. *Bailey*.

Preoccupation (prô-sêp'shon), *n.* Preoccupation; act of taking or seizing something sooner than another.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their preception. *Eikon Basilike*.

Procere (prô-sêr), *a.* [*L. procerus*, tall.] Tall. 'Procers of stature.' *Evelyn*.

Procerity (prô-sêr'i-ti), *n.* [*L. proceritas*, from *procerus*, tall.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison*; *Johnson*.

Process (prô'ses), *n.* [*L. processus*, from *pro-cedo*, *processus*, to proceed. See **PROCEED**.]

1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course. *Hooker*.—2. Way of proceeding or happening; way in which something goes on; gradual progress; course. 'The fatal process of war.' *Dryden*.

Command me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the process of Antonio's end. *Shak.*

3. Operations or treatment applied to something; series of actions or experiments; as, a chemical process; a manufacturing process.—4. Series of motions or changes going on, as in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies; as, the process of vegetation or of mineralization; the process of decomposition.—5. Course; lapse; a passing or elapsing; as, the process of time. 'In process of the seasons.' *Shak.* 'In the course and process of this time.' *Shak.*—6. In law, a term applied, in its widest sense, to the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit; properly, the summons by which one is cited into a court, as being the principal part of the proceedings, by which the rest is directed. Formerly the superior common-law courts, in the case of personal actions, differed greatly in their modes of process, but since the passing of the Process Uniformity Act all personal actions except replevin are begun in the same way in all the courts, namely, by a writ of summons. In chancery suits the ordinary process is by service of a copy of the bill or claim, with an endorsed citation, which requires the defendant to appear on a certain day. The mode of commencing an ecclesiastical suit and bringing the parties before the court is by process, called a citation or summons, containing the name of the judge, the plaintiff and defendant, the cause of complaint, and the time and place of appearance. In criminal causes, if the accused is not already in custody, the process, in the case of treason, felony, or misdemeanour, is a capias to bring him before the court.—*Final process* is the writ of execution used to carry the judgment into effect. In *Scots law*, process is used for the proceedings in a cause, and for the connected documents.—7. A projecting portion of something; especially, in anat. any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone or other body; as, the mastoid process; the ciliary process, &c.

Process, *† n.* Progress. *Chaucer*.

Procession (prô-sê'shon), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. processio*. See **PROCEED**.] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing forth or from. 'The Word of God by generation, the Holy Ghost by procession.' *Bp. Pearson*.—2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity. 'Homer with all his pomp of military processions, and his flash of hostile encounter.' *Prof. Blackie*.

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright procession. *Milton*.

—*Procession of the Holy Ghost*, in *theol.* that doctrine regarding the third person of the Trinity which teaches that as the Son proceeds (or is born) from the Father, so the Holy Ghost proceeds (or emanates) from the Father and from the Son, but as from one principle.

Procession (prô-sê'shon), *v. i.* To go in procession. [*Rare.*]

Processional (prô-sê'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. [*Rare.*]

Processionalist (prô-sê'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who walks in a procession. *Davies*. [*Rare.*]

Processionary (prô-sê'shon-a-ri), *a.* Consisting in procession. 'Processionary service.' *Hooker*.

Processional (prô-sê'shon-êr), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* same as *Processional*.

Processive (prô-sê'siv), *a.* Going forward; advancing. *Coleridge*.

Process-server (prô-sê'sêrv-êr), *n.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer. 'Powder and lead that might be usefully employed on an agent or process-server.' *Lawrence*.

Processum continuando (prô-sê'sum kon-tin'û-an'dô), *n.* [*L.*] In law, a writ for the continuance of process after the death of the chief justice or other justices in the commission of oyer and terminer.

Proce-verbal (prô-sâ-ver-bal), *n.* In *French law*, a detailed authentic account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts; also, the minutes drawn up by the secretary or other officer of the proceedings of an assembly.

Prochein (prô'shen), *a.* [*Fr. prochain*, from *proche*, near, from *L. propius*, compar. of *prope*, near.] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase *prochein amy*, or *ami*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his or her rights.—*Prochein avoidance*, in law, a power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

Prochilus (prô-chi'lus), *n.* [*Gr. pro*, forward, and *cheilos*, the lip.] A genus of Asiatic bears, so called from their long muzzle and extensile lips and tongue. The bear of the jugglers in India is one of the species.

Prochronism (prô'kron-izm), *n.* [*Gr. pro-chronos*, to precede in time—*pro*, before, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology consisting in antedating something; the dating of an event before the time when it happened, or representing something as existing before it really did.

'Puffed with wonderful skill' he (Lord Macaulay) introduces with the half-apology, 'to use the modern phrase'; and that though he had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne the bookseller knocked down by Dr. Johnson.

Procidence (prô'si-dens), *n.* [*L. procidens*, from *pro-cido*, to fall down—*pro*, forward, and *cido*, to fall.] In *med.* a falling down; a prolapsus.

Prociduous (prô-sid'û-us), *a.* Falling from its proper place.

Procinot (prô-sing't), *n.* [*L. procinotus*, preparation for battle, from *procingere*, *procinotum*, to gird up, prepare, from *pro*, before, and *cingo*, to gird.] Preparation or readiness for battle.—*In procinot* [*L. in procinotus*], at hand; ready; a Latinism. *Milton*.

Proclaim (prô-klam'), *v. t.* [*L. proclamare*—*pro*, before, and *clamo*, to cry out. See **CLAIM**.] 1. To make known by public announcement; to promulgate; to announce; to publish.

He hath sent me to . . . proclaim liberty to the captives. *Is. li. 1.*

2. To outlaw by public denunciation. *Shak.*

Proclaimer (prô-klam'êr), *n.* One who proclaims or publishes; one who announces or makes publicly known.

Fâto, far, fat, fall; mâ, met, hâr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, tull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abuse; ý, Sc. lay.

Proclamation (prók-la-má'shon), *n.* [Fr. from *L. proclamatio*, from *proclamare*—*pro*, before, and *clamo*, to cry.] 1. The act of proclaiming or making publicly known; publication; official or general notice given to the public.

King Am made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah. *1 Ki. xv. 19.*

2. That which is put forth by way of public notice, an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance; as, a *proclamation* of a king.

Proclamator (prók-klam-á'tor), *n.* In *Bug. law*, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Proclitic (prók-kli'tik), *n.* [From *Gr. proclitō*, to lean forward—*pro*, forward, and *clitō*, to lean, incline.] In *Greek grammar*, a monosyllabic word which leans upon or is so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent existence and therefore no accent. The proclitics are certain forms of the article, certain prepositions and conjunctions, and the negative *οὐ*. Called also *anacletic*.

Proclitic (prók-kli'tik), *a.* Designating certain monosyllabic Greek words so closely attached to the word following as to have no accent.

Proclive (prók-kli'v), *a.* Proclivous.

A woman is frail and *proclive* unto all evils. *Letterson.*

Proclivity (prók-kli'v-i-ti), *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, *proclivis*—*pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope.] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to eat, but not a necessity to eat. *Sp. Hall.*

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a dangerous *proclivity* that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Watson.*

Ventilate and *proclivity*, after having been half forgotten, have come again into brisk circulation, and a comparison of the literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries will show multitudes of words common to the first and last of these periods, but which were little used in the second. *G. P. Marsh.*

Proclivous (prók-kli'vus), *a.* [L. *proclivus*, *proclivus*, sloping.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Bailey.*

Proconia (prók-sé'i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *konos*, hollow.] A sub-order of *Xephthia*, including the cayman, the true crocodile, and the alligator, which are distinguished by having the bodies of the dorsal vertebrae concave in front.

Proconian (prók-sé'i-an), *a.* [See above.] 1. A term applied to the vertebrae of certain animals which have a cavity in front of the centrum or body and a ball at the back part. This character is found in most existing saurians, but not in any extinct land species earlier than the Wealden. — 2. Having such vertebrae, as, the crocodile is a *proconian* animal.

Proconian (prók-sé'i-an), *n.* An animal having proconian vertebrae.

Proconious (prók-sé'i-us), *a.* Same as *Proconian*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Pro confesso (prók-kon-fes'so), [L.] In *law*, held as confessed or admitted; for example, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*, that is, as though it had been confessed.

Proconsul (prók-kon'sul), *n.* [L. from *pro*, for, and *consul*.] In ancient Rome, an officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul. The proconsuls were generally persons who had held the office of consul, so that the proconsulship was a continuation, in a modified form, of the consulship. They were generally appointed to conduct the war or to administer the affairs of some province. The duration of the office was a year.

Proconsular (prók-kon'sul-er), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers. — 2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a *proconsular* province.

Proconsular (prók-kon'sul-er-i), *a.* Proconsular.

Proconsulate, **Proconsulship** (prók-kon'sul-á-ti, prók-kon'sul-ship), *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Procrastinate (prók-kras'ti-nát), *v. t.* [L. *procrastinare*—*pro*, for, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay, to defer to a future time; as, to *procrastinate* repentance.

Hopeless and helpless death *Agamemnon* wend, but to *procrastinate* his life and end. *Shak.*

BYV. To postpone, adjourn, defer, delay, retard, protract, prolong.

Procrastinate (prók-kras'ti-nát), *v. t.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

Procrastination (prók-kras'ti-ná'shon), *n.* [L. *procrastinatio*, *procrastinatio*.] The act or habit of procrastinating; a putting off to a future time; delay, dilatoriness.

Procrastination in temporals is always dangerous, but in spirituals it is often damnable. *South.*

Procrastination is the thief of time. *Young.*

Procrastinator (prók-kras'ti-nát-er), *n.* One who procrastinates or defers the performance of anything to a future time.

Procrastinatory (prók-kras'ti-ná-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or implying procrastination.

Procrastinate (prók-kras'ti-nát), *v. t.* To procrastinate. *Sp. Hall.*

Procreant (prók-kre-ant), *n.* [L. *procreans*, *procreans*, pp. of *procreare*, to procreate. See *PROCREATE*.] 1. Procreating; producing young.

But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers. *Foley.*

2. Assisting in producing young; containing a brood. [Rare.]

No jury, bribe, bottom, Nor coign of 'vantage, but this bird (the martlet) hath made His pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shak.*

Procreant (prók-kre-ant), *n.* One who or that which procreates or generates.

These imperfect and putrid creatures, that receive a crawling life from two most malice *procreants*, the man and mud. *Milton.*

Procreate (prók-kre-á-ti), *v. t.* [L. *procreare*, pp. of *procreare*.] To procreate—*pro*, before, and *creare*, to create.] To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; as, to *procreate* children.

Since the earth retains her fruitful power, To *procreate* plants the forest to restore. *Bloomer.*

Procreation (prók-kre-á'shon), *n.* [L. *procreatio*, *procreatio*.] The act of procreating or begetting; generation and production of young.

Uncleanliness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *Smith.*

Procreative (prók-kre-á-tiv), *a.* Having the power or function of procreating; reproductive; generative; having the power to beget.

When a story or argument undergoes contention or mutilation, it is said to go through a *procrustean* process. *See F. Deane.*

Procrusteanize (prók-kras'ti-ná-ti), *v. t.* [L. *procrustes*, pp. of *procrustes*.] To stretch or contract to a given or required extent or size.

Procrustean (prók-kras'ti-ná-an), *a.* Same as *Procrustean*. *Quart. Rev.*

Proctocole (prók'tó-sé-l), *n.* [Gr. *proctos*, the anus, and *colē*, a tumour.] In *pathol.* Inflammation and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter.

Proctor (prók'tor), *n.* [Contr. from *procurator* (which see), and comp. *procur*.] 1. In a general sense, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation are either *atheists* or else *proctors* suborned by *atheists*. *Humbert.*

2. In a more specific sense, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty or in a spiritual court. *Proctor* in the ecclesiastical courts discharge duties similar to those of solicitors and attorneys in other courts. — 3. An official in a university whose function is to see that good order is kept. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the proctors are two officers chosen from among the Masters of Arts to enforce the statutes, and to preserve the public peace by repressing and summarily punishing disorders. — *Proctors of*

the clergy, those who are chosen and appointed to appear for cathedral or other collegiate churches; as also for the common clergy of every diocese, to sit in the convocation house in the time of parliament.

Proctor (prók'tor), *v. t.* To manage as an attorney or pleader.

I cannot *proctor* my own cause as well To make it clear. *Warburton.*

Proctorage (prók'tor-áj), *n.* Management by a proctor or one in a similar position; hence, management or superintendence in general. 'The foggy *proctorage* of money.' *Milton.*

Proctorial (prók'tor-ál), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a proctor, especially a university proctor.

Proctorial (prók'tor-ál), *a.* Proctorial.

Proctorship (prók'tor-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

Procurrent (prók-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *procurrentes*, from *procurrere*, to lean or bend forward, to sink down—*pro*, forward, and *currere*, to lie. See *INCURRERE*.] 1. Lying down or on the face, prone. 'Procurrent each o'eyed.' *Cooper*. — 2. In bot. trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as, a *procurrent* stem.

Procurable (prók-kur-á-bl), *a.* Capable of being procured; obtainable; as, an article readily *procurable*.

Procuracy (prók-kur-á-si), *n.* 1. The office or service of a procurator, the management of an affair for another. — 2. A proxy or procurement. *Holmes.*

Procurator (prók-kur-á'shon), *n.* [L. *procurator*, *procurator*, management. See *PROCURARE*.] 1. The act of procuring. — 2. The management of another's affairs.

I take not upon me either their *procurator* or their patronage. *Sp. Hall.*

3. The document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. — 4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents on account of visitations. Called also *Præm*. — *Procurator fee*, or *procurator money*, a sum of money taken by scrivener on effecting loans of money.

Procurator (prók-kur-á-tor), *n.* [L. one who manages, an agent. See *PROCURARE*.] 1. The manager of another's affairs, one who acts for or instead of another, and under his authority; especially, one who undertakes the care of any legal proceedings for another, and stands in his place. In Scotland it is a designation of those who represent parties in the inferior courts. — 2. A governor of a province under the Roman emperors; also, an officer who had the management of the imperial revenue in a province.

Procurator-fiscal (prók-kur-á-tor-fis-kal), *n.* The officer in Scotland appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judges are carried on.

Procuratorial (prók-kur-á-to-ri-ál), *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made or done by a proctor. *Atty.*

Procuratorship (prók-kur-á-tor-ship), *n.* The office of a procurator. 'The *procuratorship* of Judea.' *Sp. Pearson.*

Procuratory (prók-kur-á-to-ri), *a.* Tending to procuration.

Procuratory (prók-kur-á-to-ri), *n.* The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints his procurator to represent him in any court or cause. — *Procuratory of resignation*, in *Scots law*, a written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorizes his feu to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior's giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

Procure (prók-kur), *v. t.* [Fr. *procurer*, to procure, from *L. procurare*, to take care of, to attend to—*pro*, for, and *curare*, care, whence *K. cure*.] 1. To obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labour, or purchase, to get; to gain; to come into possession of; as, we *procure* favours by request; we *procure* money by borrowing; we *procure* titles to estates by purchase.

When he preaches he *procures* attention by all possible art. *G. Herbert.*

2. To cause to come on; to bring on; to attract; as, modesty *procures* love and respect.

We no other gains endure Than those that we ourselves *procure*. *Dryden.*

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

4. † To induce to do something; to lead; to bring.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither? *Shak.*

5. † To solicit; to urge earnestly. *Spenser.*—*Attain, Obtain, Procure.* See under *ATTAIN*.

Procure (prô-kûr'), v.t. To pimp. *Shak.*
Procurement (prô-kûr'ment), n. 1. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.—2. A causing to be effected.

They think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden.*

The people are glad to hear those sins insisted on, in which they perceive they have no share; and to believe that all the judgments of God come down by the means and *procurement* of other men's sins. *Bp. Burnet.*

Procurer (prô-kûr'ér), n. 1. One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.—2. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp; a pander.—3. † One who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who does so secretly and corruptly.

You are to inquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts; and that as well of the actors as of the *procurers* and suborners. *Bacon.*

Procureess (prô-kûr'es or prô-kûr'és), n. A female pimp; a bawd.

Procuration (prô-kér-vá'shon), n. [L. *pro*, forward, and *curvatio*, a bending, from *curvo*, to bend.] A bending forward.

Procyon (prô-si-on), n. [Gr. *Prokyon*, from *pro*, before, and *kyon*, a dog.] 1. A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation Canis Minor.—2. A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, of which the racoon (*P. lotor*) is the most remarkable species.

Prod (prod), n. [A form of *brod*, *brad*.] 1. A pointed weapon or instrument, as a goad, an awl.—2. Same as *Prodd*.—3. A prick with a pointed instrument; a stab.

Prod (prod), v.t. To prick with a pointed instrument; to goad.
Ruthless grenadiers *prod* him behind with fixed bayonets. *Dickens.*

Prodd (prod), n. [Probably the same word as *prod* and *brod* (which see).] A kind of light cross-bow for killing deer, in the use of which Queen Elizabeth is said to have been very dexterous. Written also *Prod*.

Prodigal (prôd'i-gal), n. [L.L. *prodigalis*, from L. *prodigus*, prodigal, from *prodigo*, to drive forth or away, to get rid of—*pro*, forth, and *ago*, to drive. See *AGERT*.] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of persons; as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son. 'Free livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea.' *Irving.*

The chariest maid is *prodigal* enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*

2. Profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of things; as, a *prodigal* expenditure of money.—3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful; as, nature is *prodigal* of her bounties. 'Realms of upland, *prodigal* in oil.' *Tennyson.*

Prodigal (prôd'i-gal), n. One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. 'The niggard *prodigal* that praised her so.' *Shak.*

A beggar grown rich becomes a *prodigal*. *E. Johnson.*

Prodigality (prôd'i-gal'i-ti), n. [Fr. *prodigalité*.] 1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality*. *South.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

2. Excessive or profuse liberality. 'The *prodigality* of nature.' *Shak.*

Prodigalness (prôd'i-gal'iz), v.t. To be extravagant in expenditure. *Sherwood.*

Prodigally (prôd'i-gal'ly), adv. In a prodigal manner: (a) with profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated. (b) With liberal abundance; profusely.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows;
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* grows. *Dryden.*

Prodigate (prôd'i-gât'), v.t. To squander prodigally; to lavish.

His gold is *prodigally* in every direction which his foolish menaces fail to frighten. *Thackeray.*

Prodigance (prôd'i-jens), n. [L. *prodigantia*.] Waste; profusion; prodigality.

There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bounty, it is *prodigance*. *Sp. Hall.*

Prodigious (prôd'i-jus), a. [Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiōsus*, strange, wonderful, marvellous. See *PRODIGY*.] 1. † Having the character or partaking of the nature of a prodigy; portentous.

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; as, a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude; a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent.—3. Excessive; intense.

These optical splendours, together with the *prodigious* enthusiasm of the people, composed a picture at once scensical and affecting, theatrical and holy. *De Quincy.*

SYN. Huge, enormous, monstrous, portentous, marvellous, amazing, astonishing, wonderful, extraordinary.

Prodigiously (prôd'i-jus'ly), adv. In a prodigious manner: (a) enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, a number *prodigiously* great. (b) Excessively; immensely; extremely. [Colloq.]

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

Prodigiousness (prôd'i-jus'nes), n. The state or quality of being prodigious; enormity of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.

Prodigy (prôd'i-jî), n. [L. *prodigium*, a prodigy, a portent, from *prodigo*, to drive forth; hence *prodigus*, prodigal. See *PRODIGAL*.]

1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies*.

So many terrors, voices, *prodigies*,
May warn thee, as a sure foreboding sign. *Milton.*

2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite great wonder or astonishment; as, a *prodigy* of learning.—3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. Wonder, miracle, portent, marvel, monster.

Proditio† (prôd'i'shon), n. [L. *proditio*, from *prodo*, to betray.] Treachery; treason.

Proditior† (prôd'i-tor), n. [L.] A traitor. 'Thou most usurping *pr* *ditior*. *Shak.*

Proditious† (prôd-i-tô'ri-us), a. [See above.] 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. *Daniel.*—2. Apt to disclose or make known. *Wotton.*

Proditory† (prôd'i-to'ri), a. Treacherous; perfidious. 'That *proditory* aid sent to Rochel and religion abroad.' *Milton.*

Prodrome† (prôd'rôm), n. [Gr. *prodromos*, a forerunner—*pro*, before, and *dromos*, a running.] A forerunner. 'The *prodrome* of the Sun of Righteousness.' *Dr. H. More.*

Prodromus (prôd'rôm-us), n. [L., from Gr. *pro*, before, and *dromos*, a running, a course.] A preliminary course: chiefly employed as a title for elementary works.

Produce (prôd'ûs), v.t. pret. & pp. *produced*; ppr. *producing*. [L. *produco*—*pro*, before, forward, and *duco*, to lead, bring. See *DUKE*.]

1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; to exhibit; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court. 'Produce his body to the market-place.' *Shak.*

Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons. *Is. xl. 21.*

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*

2. To bring forth; to generate; to give birth to; to bear; to furnish; to yield; as, trees *produce* fruit; the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.—3. To cause; to effect; to bring about; as, small causes sometimes *produce* great effects; vice *produces* misery.—4. To make; to bring into being or form; as, the manufacturer *produces* excellent wares.—5. To yield; to make accrue; as, money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit.—6. In *geom.* to draw out in length; to extend; as, to *produce* a line for a certain distance.—**SYN.** To bear, breed, yield, afford, impart, give, occasion, cause, make, effect.

Produce (prôd'ûs), n. A total produced, brought forth, or yielded; the outcome yielded by labour and natural growth; yield or production; as, the *produce* of a farm or of a country. It often refers exclusively to the raw products or yield arising from land.

'Its common *produce* is thirty bushels.' *Mortimer.*

You hard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

Produce (prôd'ûs), v.t. To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences; as, this tree *produces* well.

Produce-broker, **Produce-merchant** (prôd'ûs-brôk'ér, prôd'ûs-mér-chant), n. A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, dye-stuffs, &c.

Producement† (prôd'ûs'ment), n. Production.

I am taxed of novelties and strange *producements*. *Milton.*

Producent (prôd'ûs'ent), n. One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. *Aylife.*

Producer (prôd'ûs'ér), n. One who or that which produces or generates.

Producibility (prôd'ûs'i-bil'i-ti), n. The capability of being produced. *Barrow.*

Producible (prôd'ûs'i-bl'), a. 1. Capable of being produced or brought into being; capable of being generated or made.—2. Capable of being produced or brought into view or notice, or of being exhibited.

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Dr. H. More.*

Producibleness (prôd'ûs'i-bl'nes), n. The state or quality of being producible. *Boyle.*

Product (prôd'ukt'), n. [L. *productum*, brought or led forth, from *produco*. See *PRODUCE*.] 1. A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain crops; what is yielded by the soil; as, the agricultural products of a country.—2. That which is formed or produced by labour or by mental application; a production; as, the products of manufactures, of commerce, or of art.

Most of those books which have obtained great reputation in the world are the *products* of great and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Effect; result; something resulting as a consequence. These are the *product*. *Milton.*

Of those ill-mated marriages.

4. In *math.* the result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities together. Thus $8 \times 9 = 72$, the product required; or $8 \times 4 \times 6 \times 4 = 768$, the product. The quantities multiplied together are usually termed *factors*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*.—**SYN.** Produce, production, fruit, work, performance.

Producta, **Productus** (prôd'uk'ta, prôd'uk'tus), n. [L. *productus*, produced, drawn out, from one valve of the shell being generally prolonged beyond the other.] A genus of brachiopod molluscs in which the ventral valve is strongly arched, the other being flat. The muscular impressions are kidney-shaped, there is no calcareous support for the arms, and the hinge-line is straight. The species range from the Devonian to the Permian.

Productible (prôd'uk'ti-bl'), a. Capable of being produced; producible. [Rare.]

Productidae (prôd'uk'ti-dé), n. pl. [See *PRODUCTA*.] A family of brachiopodous molluscs of which the animal is unknown. The shell is entirely free, or attached to marine bottoms by the substance of the beak. The valves are either regularly articulated or kept in place by muscular action. There is no calcified support for the oral appendages. It comprises the genera *Producta*, *Chonetes*, *Strophalosia*. The family disappears with the Permian strata.

Productile (prôd'uk'ti-l'), a. [L. *productilis*.] Capable of being extended in length.

Production (prôd'uk'shon), n. [L. *productio*, *productiō*. See *PRODUCE*.] 1. The act or process of producing; in *pol. econ.* the producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

The regulatives of *production* are two: labour, and appropriate natural objects. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is produced or made; as, the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculptures, &c.; the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

—*Productions*, in *Scots law*, in judicial proceedings the name given to written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defence.

Productive (prôd'uk'tiv), a. 1. Having the power of producing; as, *productive* labour

Fâte, flar, fat, fall; më, met, hèr; pine, pin; nôte, not, möre; tûbe, tub, bÿll;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

is that which increases the number or amount of products: opposed to *unproductive* labour.

Thus labour expended in the acquisition of manufacturing skill, *i. e.* class as *productive*, not in virtue of the skill itself, but of the manufactured products created by the skill, and to the creation of which the labour of learning the trade is essentially conducive.

J. S. Mill.
2. Fertile; producing good crops; as, this soil is very *productive*. 'Fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain.' *Swift*.—3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator*.

Productively (prō-duk'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

Productiveness (prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being productive; as, the *productiveness* of land or labour.

Productivity (prō-duk-tiv'i-tē), *n.* Power of producing. 'The producing power, the *productivity*.' *Coleridge*.

Productress (prō-duk'tres), *n.* A female who produces.

Progenium (prō-ē-gē'min-ā), *a.* [From *Gr. progenimai*, for *progeomai*—*pro*, before, and *hgeomai*, to lead the way.] In *med.* serving to predispose; predisposing; as, a *progenium* cause of disease.

Proem (prō'em), *n.* [Fr. *proème*; L. *proemium*; *Gr. prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oimos*, way.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

This much may serve by way of *proem*. Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift*.

Proem (prō'em), *v. t.* To preface.

Moses might here very well *proem* the repetition of the covenant upbraiding reprehension. *South*.

Proembryo (prō-em'bri-ō), *n.* In bot. the reproductive part of a spore; the youngest thallus of a lichen.

Proemial (prō-em'i-āl), *a.* Having the character of a proem; introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance. *Hammond*.

Proemiosis (prō-em-ti-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr. from *pro*, before, and *emphōsis*, the act of falling—*em*, in, and *phōsis*, a fall, from *pipō*, to fall.] In *astron.* the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon. See *ME-TEMPTOSIS*.

Proface (prō'fās), *a.* [O.Fr. *prou face*, or *prou face*, from *prou*, profit, and *face*, to do.] Much good may it do you! an old exclamation of welcome.

Proface what we want in meat you'll have in drink. *Shak.*

Profanate (prō'an-āt), *v. t.* To profane. *Ep. Turnerall*.

Profanation (prō-fān-ā'shon), *n.* [See *PROFANE*, *a.*] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; desecration; as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath by sports, amusements, or unnecessary labour; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God by swearing, jesting, &c.—2. The act of treating with too little delicacy or of making unduly public.

'I were *profanation* of our joys To tell the laity our love.' *Donne*.

Profane (prō-fān), *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from L. *profanus*, profane, unholy—*pro*, forth from, and *fanum*, the temple. Lit. forth from the temple, hence not sacred, free to the public, common, profane.] 1. Not sacred or devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; not holy; unconsecrated; secular; as, a *profane* place; *profane* history, that is, history other than biblical; *profane* authors. 'In a certain chappell not hallowed, or rather in a *profane* cottage.' *Pope*.

Our holy lives must win a new world's crown. Which our *profane* hours here have stricken down. *Shak.*

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history. *T. Burnet*.

2. Irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted in contempt of sacred things or implying it; blasphemous; as, *profane* words or language; *profane* swearing.

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to blaspheme, offending the one and hardening the other. *South*.

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

4. Not initiated into certain religious rites.

Far hence be souls *profane*, The sibil cryed, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden*.

SYN. Impious, godless, ungodly, irreverent, irreligious, unholy, unhallowed, unsanctified, secular, temporal, worldly.

Profane (prō-fān), *v. t.* 1. To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence; to violate, as anything sacred; to treat with irreverence, impurity, or contempt; to pollute; to desecrate; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the Sabbath; to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God.—2. To put to a wrong use; to employ basely or unworthily.

I feel me much to blame, So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shak.*

Profanely (prō-fān'lī), *adv.* In a profane manner: (a) with irreverence to sacred things or names; impiously; as, to speak *profanely* of God or sacred things. (b) With abuse or contempt for anything venerable.

That proud scholar . . . speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *W. Browne*.

Profaneness (prō-fān'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being profane; irreverence towards sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain. *By A. tterbury*.

Profaner (prō-fān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who profanes, or who by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language.

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use Scripture to furnish out their jests. *Dr. H. More*.

2. A polluter; a defiler. 'Profaners of the temple.' *Hooker*.

Profanity (prō-fān'i-tē), *n.* 1. Profaneness; the quality of being profane.—2. That which is profane; profane language or conduct.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster*.

Profectio (prō-fek'ti-ōn), *n.* [L. *profectio*, *profectionis*, a going away or to a place.] A going forward; advance; progression. *Sir T. Browne*.

Profectitious (prō-fek-ti-ō'sus), *a.* Proceeding from, as from a father; derived from an ancestor or ancestors. [Rare.]

The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained. *Gibben*.

Profer (prō'fērt), *n.* [L. 3d pers. of *profero*, to produce.] In law, strictly an abbreviation of the phrase *proferet in curia*, he produces in court. An exhibition of a record or paper in open court. Where either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make *profer* of such deed, that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage this *profer* consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being, in fact, retained in his own custody.

Profer (prō'fērt), *v. t.* [L. *profero*, *proferas*, to declare publicly, to acknowledge, profess—*pro*, before, and *fatero*, to avow; same root as *fame*, *fable*, *fate*.] 1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge; to own freely; to affirm: often governing a clause.

And then will I *profer* unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity. *Mat. vii. 23.*

I do *profer* That for your highest good I ever labour'd More than mine own. *Shak.*

2. To acknowledge or own publicly to be; to lay claim openly to the character of: with reflexives. 'So we *profer* ourselves the slaves of chance.' *Shak.*

Let no man who *profer* himself a Christian, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God be daily worshipped in it. *Dr. H. More*.

3. To affirm faith in or allegiance to; as, to *profer* Christianity. 'By the Saint whom I *profer*.' *Shak.*—4. To make a show of; to make protestations of; to make a pretence of; to pretend; as, to *profer* great friendship for a person; or (with inf.) to *profer* to be one's friend.

He only *profer*eth to persuade. *Shak.*

5. To announce publicly one's skill in, in order to invite employment; to declare one's self versed in; as, he *profer*eth surgery. 'For I *profer* not talking.' *Shak.*

Profess (prō-fes'), *v. t.* 1. To declare openly; to make any declaration or assertion.—2. To enter into a state by public declaration or profession. *Drayton*.—3. To declare friendship. *Shak.*

Professed (prō-fes't), *p.* and *a.* Avowedly declared; pledged by profession.

Love yield your father; To your *professed* bosoms I commit him. *Shak.*

Professedly (prō-fes'ed-lī), *adv.* By profession; avowedly; by open declaration or avowal.

I could not grant too much to men . . . *professedly* my subjects. *Bishop Basilide*.

England I travelled over, *professedly* searching all places as I passed along. *Woodward*.

Profession (prō-fesh'ion), *n.* [Fr., from L. *professio*, *professionis*, a declaration.] 1. The act of professing; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief. 'That solemn *profession* of faith and repentance which all Christians make in baptism.' *Tillotson*.—2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretence; as, *professions* of friendship or sincerity. 'Most profiggantly false with the strongest *professions* of sincerity.' *Swift*.—3. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; a calling superior to a mere trade or handicraft; vocation; employment; as, the three learned *professions* of divinity, physic, and law.

He tried five or six *professions* in turn, without success. *Macaulay*.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, practices honourable or disgraceful to a *profession*; to be at the head of one's *profession*.—5. In the R. Cath. Ch. the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God by a vow of inviolable obedience, chastity, and poverty. **SYN.** Acknowledgment, avowal, assertion, representation, pretence, calling, vocation, employment, avocation, occupation, office.

Professional (prō-fesh'ion-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as, *professional* studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; *professional* character or skill.—2. Engaged in a profession.

Such marks of confidence must be very gratifying to a *professional* man. *Dickens*.

Professional (prō-fesh'ion-āl), *n.* In a general sense, a member of any profession or art, but more often applied, in opposition to the term *amateur*, to persons who make their living by arts, &c., in which non-professionals are accustomed to engage. The term thus more specifically designates professional singers, musicians, actors, cricketers, rowers, boxers, and the like.

He is a musical man, an Amateur, but might have been a *Professional*. He is an Artist, too; an Amateur; but might have been a *Professional*. *Dickens*.

Professionalist (prō-fesh'ion-āl-ist), *n.* One who practises or belongs to some profession. [Rare.]

Professionally (prō-fesh'ion-āl-lī), *adv.* In a professional manner; by or in the way of one's profession or calling; as, one employed *professionally*.

Profession, *n.* The monastic profession. *Chaucer*.

Professor (prō-fes'ēr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; particularly, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church; also, one who professes or affects uncommon sanctity; one who is visibly or ostensibly religious.

When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect. *Bacon*.

It was supposed that this appointment would conciliate the rigid Presbyterians; for Crawford was what they call a *professor*. His letters and speeches are, to use his own phraseology, exceeding savoury. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. One that publicly teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; particularly, an official in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to deliver lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology or mathematics. In Oxford and Cambridge, the professors, and the instruction which they convey by lectures, are only auxiliaries instead of principals, the necessary business of instruction being carried on by the tutors connected with the several colleges. In the universities of Scotland and Germany, on the other hand, the professors are at once the governing body and the sole recognized functionaries for the purposes of education. [In this use the word has come to be much more extensively and loosely applied than formerly, and now not only have we professors of music, dancing, &c., but itinerating

expounders and demonstrators of so-called sciences, exhibitors of feats of dexterity, posturing, conjuring tricks, and the like, corn curers, quack herbalists, teachers of boxing, and many others of a similar character, frequently assume this much-abused title. On the Continent the title is given to teachers of special branches in boarding and other schools.]

Professorial (prô-fes-sô-ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a university professor; as, the *professorial chair*.

Professorialism (prô-fes-sô-ri-al-izm), *n.* The character or prevailing mode of thinking or acting of university professors. [Rare.]

Professoriate (prô-fes-sô-ri-ât), *n.* 1. A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors in a university.

An immense deal of talk has been expended upon our *professoriate*, which in other places constitutes the whole teaching body of the University.

Cambridge Sketches.
While it (the *Times* newspaper) had been declaring that even the enlargement of the *professoriate* was a thing of the past, the university of Oxford, following in this respect the lead of Cambridge, was preparing to show how an enlargement of the *professoriate* on a considerable scale had come to be considered necessary. *A. H. Sayce.*

2. The state or office of a professor; professorship. [Rare.]

Professorship (prô-fes-sér-ship), *n.* The state or office of a professor or public teacher, as of a college.

Professory (pro-fes-sô-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a professor; *Professory learning.* Bacon.

Proffer (prô-fér), *v.t.* [Fr. *profferer*, to utter, to deliver; L. *profero*, to bring forward—*pro*, before, and *fero*, to bring, bear, carry.]

1. To hold out that a person may take; to offer for acceptance; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.—2. To undertake; to essay or attempt of one's own accord.

None
So hardy as to *proffer* or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

Proffer (prô-fér), *n.* 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.—2. An essay; an attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*. Bacon.

3. In *law*, (a) an offer or endeavour to proceed in an action. (b) The time appointed for the accounts of officers in the exchequer, which was twice a year.

Profferer (prô-fér-ér), *n.* One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

Since malice, in modesty, say 'no' to that
Which they would have the *profferer* construe 'shy.' *Shak.*

Proficiency (prô-fish-ens), *n.* Proficiency.
One Peckitt, at York, began the same business, and has made good *proficiency*. *H. Walpole.*

Proficiency (prô-fish-en-si), *n.* The state of being proficient; the degree of advancement one has attained in any branch of knowledge; advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; as, to attain great *proficiency* in Greek or in music.

Persons of riper years who flocked into the church during the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *Proficiency*. *Addison.*

Proficient (prô-fish-ent), *a.* [From L. *proficiens*, from *proficio*, to advance, to make progress, to improve—*pro*, forward, and *ficio*, to make, to perform.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert; as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shak.*

Proficient (prô-fish-ent), *a.* Well versed in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; well-skilled; well-qualified; competent; as, a *proficient* architect.

Proficiently (prô-fish-ent-li), *adv.* In a proficient manner; with proficiency.

Proficuous (prô-fik-ú-us), *a.* [L. *proficuous*, *proficio*. See above.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. 'It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large dose.' *Harvey.* [Rare.]

Profile (prô-fil), *n.* [Fr. *profil*, from It. *profilo*; from L. *pro*, before, and *flum*, a thread, line, outline.] 1. Primarily, an outline or contour. Hence—2. In *painting* and *sculpt.* An outline of the human face in a section through the median line; a side view; the side face or half face; as, to draw or appear in *profile*.—3. In *arch.* the outline or con-

tour of anything, such as a building, a figure, a moulding, &c., as shown by a section through them.—4. In *engin.* and *surv.* A vertical section through a work or section of country, to show the elevations and depressions.—5. In *fort.* A light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet.

Profile (prô-fil), *v.t.* [Fr. *profiler*.] To draw with a side view; to outline any object or objects so as to show a section as if cut perpendicularly from top to bottom: used adjectively. 'Two *profile* heads in medal of William and Mary.' *H. Walpole.*

Proflist (prô-fil-ist), *n.* One who takes profiles.

Profit (prô-fit), *n.* [Fr. *profit*, from L. *proficetus*, progress, increase, from *proficio*, to advance, to improve (whence *proficient*)—*pro*, before, and *ficio*, to make.] 1. Profit; advancement; improvement.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his *profit*. *Shak.*

2. Any advantage; any accession of good from labour or exertion: an extensive signification, comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual. 'Now to heaven play with *profit*.' *Tennyson.*

Wisdom is good with an inheritance; and by it there is *profit* to them that see the sun.

Eccl. vii. 12.

3. The advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the difference between the original cost and selling price of anything; acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; gain; emolument.—*Net profit* is the difference in favour of a seller between the selling price of commodities and the original cost after deducting all charges.—The *rate of profit* is the proportion which the amount of profit derived from an undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.

The dependence of the *rate of profits* on the cost of labour is here verified; for the labourer obtaining a diminished quantity of commodities, and no alteration being supposed in the circumstances of their production, the diminished quantity represents a diminished cost. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Profit and loss*, the gain or loss arising from goods bought or sold, or from any other contingency. In book-keeping both gains and losses are titled *profit and loss*, but the distinction is made by placing the former on the creditor side, and the latter on the debtor side. *Profit and loss* is also the name of a rule in arithmetic, which teaches how to calculate the gains or losses on mercantile transactions.—*SW.* Benefit, avail, service, improvement, advancement, gain, emolument.

Profit (prô-fit), *v.t.* [Fr. *profiter*. See the noun.] To benefit; to advance; to be of service to; to help on; to improve; to advance.

Brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I *profit* you? *1 Cor. xiv. 6.*

These offices, so oft as thou wilt look,
Shall *profit* thee and much enrich thy book. *Shak.*

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

Profit (prô-fit), *v.i.* 1. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to make progress intellectually or morally; as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

My son *profits* nothing in the world at his book. *Shak.*

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel. *Dryden.*

2. To gain pecuniarily; to become richer; as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbutnot.*

3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. *Prov. xi. 4.*

Profitable (prô-fit-a-bl), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business. 'Profitable labour.' *Shak.*—2. Useful; advantageous.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbutnot.*

SW. Gainful, lucrative, productive, advantageous, useful, beneficial, serviceable, improving.

Profitableness (prô-fit-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being profitable; gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness; as, the *profitableness* of trade. 'The *profitableness* of plants for physic and food.' *Dr. H. More.*

Profitably (prô-fit-a-bl), *adv.* In a profitable manner: (a) with gain; gainfully; as, our ships are *profitably* employed. (b) Usefully; advantageously; with improvement; as, our time may be *profitably* occupied in reading.

Profitless (prô-fit-less), *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage. 'Profitless usurer.' *Shak.*

Profitlessly (prô-fit-less-li), *adv.* In a profitless manner.

Profligacy (prô-fli-gê-si), *n.* [See *PROFLIGATE*.] The quality or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct; shameless dissipation; as, to be living in *profligacy*. 'The fatal consequences which must flow from *profligacy* and licentiousness.' *Ep. Barrington.*

Profligate (prô-fli-gât), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, pp. of *profligo*, to rout, to ruin—*pro*, forward, or intens., and *fligo*, to strike, to strike down; see also in *conflict*, *inflict*, &c.] 1. Broken or ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness.

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Rescramen.*

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use. *Dryden.*

2. Beaten; overthrown; conquered. 'The foe is *profligate*.' *Hudibras.*—*Profligate*, *Reprobate*, *Abandoned*. See under *ABANDONED*.

Profligate (prô-fli-gât), *n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

Profligate (prô-fli-gât), *v.t.* To drive away; to disperse; to discomfit; to overcome: a Latin signification.

Subverted many towns, and *profligated* and discomfited many of them in open battle, and martial conflict. *Hall.*

Profligately (prô-fli-gât-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner; without principle or shame; in a course of extreme viciousness; as, to spend life *profligately*.

Profligateness (prô-fli-gât-nes), *n.* The quality of being profligate; profligacy.

Profligation (prô-fli-gât-shon), *n.* Defeat; rout.

The braying of Silenus's ass conducted much to the *profligation* of the giants. *Bacon.*

Profuence (prô-fû-ens), *n.* The act or quality of being profuse; a forward progress or course. *Wotton.*

Profuent (prô-fû-ent), *a.* [L. *profuens*, *profluo*—*pro*, forward, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing forward. 'Profuent stream.' *Milton.*

Profound (prô-found), *a.* [Fr. *profond*; L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom, foundation. See *FOUND*.] 1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth. 'A gulf *profound*.' *Milton.*—2. Intellectually deep; entering deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; penetrating; as, a *profound* investigation; *profound* reasoning; a *profound* treatise; a *profound* scholar.—3. Characterized by intensity; far-reaching; deeply felt; touching.

I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,
More holy and *profound*, than mine own life. *Shak.*

4. Deep-fetched; coming from a great depth.

He raised a sigh so piteous and *profound*
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk
And end his being. *Shak.*

5. Bending low; hence, lowly; humble; exhibiting or expressing deep humility; as, a *profound* bow; a *profound* reverence for the Supreme Being.—6. Thorough; complete. 'The most *profound* scitation.' *Shak.* 7. Deep in skill or contrivance.

The revolvers are *profound* to make slaughter. *Hos. v. 2.*

8. Having hidden qualities; obscure; abstruse.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*. *Shak.*

Profound (prô-found), *n.* 1. With the: the deep; the sea; the ocean. 'The vast *profound*.' *Dryden.*—2. An abyss; a deep immeasurable space. 'This *profound*.' *Milton.*

Profound (prô-found), *v.t.* To cause to sink deeply; to cause to penetrate far down. *Sir T. Browne.*

Profound (prô-found), *v.i.* To dive; to penetrate. 'We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature.' *Glennville.*

Fâte, fâr, fât, fall; m&e, met, her; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, &c. abuse; ý, &c. fey.

Profoundly (prô-found'li), *adv.* In a profound manner: (a) deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

(b) With deep penetration; with deep knowledge or insight; as, *profoundly* wise.

Domenichino was *profoundly* skilled in all the parts of painting. *Dryden.*

Profoundness (prô-found'nes), *n.* Profundity; depth.

Profugent (prô-ful'jent), *a.* [L. *pro*, forth, and *fulgens*, shining, glittering.] Shining forth; effulgent. 'Profugent in preciousness.' *Chaucer.*

Profundity (prô-fun'di-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, or of science, of feeling, or the like. 'The vast *profundity* obscure.' *Milton.*

Profuse (prô-fûs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, from *profundo*—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour, pour out. See *FUSE*.] 1. Pouring forth lavishly; extravagant; lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government; *profuse* in expenditure.

One long dead has a due proportion of praise, in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*, and his enemies too sparing. *Addison.*

2. Poured forth lavishly; overabounding; exuberant.

Profuse ornament in painting, architecture, or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste. *Kames.*

Profuse (prô-fûs'), *v.t.* To pour out; to lavish; to squander. 'That which I *profused* in luxury.' *Steele.*

Thy help hath been *profused* Ever with most grace in consorts of travelers distressed. *Chapman.*

Profusely (prô-fûs'li), *adv.* In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally; with exuberance; with rich abundance. 'Sometimes sad, and sometimes *profusely* merry.' *Burton.* 'The living herbs *profusely* wild.' *Thomson.*

Profuseness (prô-fûs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being profuse; profusion.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*. *Atterbury.*

Profusion (prô-fû'zhon), *n.* [L. *profusio*.] 1. Profuse or lavish expenditure; lavish effusion; waste; prodigality; extravagance of expenditure; as, to waste an estate by *profusion*.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire.

Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rome.* He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hayward.*

2. Rich abundance; lavish supply; exuberant plenty. 'A great *profusion* of commodities.' *Addison.*

Hurries from joy to joy; and, hid beneath the raptur'd eye The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn, spices. *Thomson.*

Profusive (prô-fûs'iv), *a.* Profuse; lavish; prodigal. *Evelyn.*

Frog (prog), *v.t.* [Formerly it meant also to poke or search about, and this was probably the original meaning; comp. old or prov. *proke*, to poke about; W. *prociaw*, to thrust, *proe*, a thrust; also O.E. *præge*, Dan. *præke*, Sw. *præka*, to beg.] 1. To shift meanly for victuals; to wander about and beg; to live by beggarly tricks.

Pandolf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *proging* for money. *Fuller.*

You are the lion; I have been endeavouring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

2. To steal; to filch. *Johnson.*

Frog (prog), *n.* [See the verb.] Victuals or provisions sought by begging or found by wandering about; victuals of any kind; food; eatables. 'With handkerchief of *prog*, like troll with budget.' *Congreve.*

This is the place for it, Dicky, you dog. Of all places on earth the head-quarters of *prog*. *Woods.*

Frog (prog), *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

Frog (prog), *n.* A prod; a poke. [Scotch.]

But I was not so kitchy as she thought, and could thole her *prog* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure. *Gail.*

Frog (prog), *v.t.* To prod. [Scotch.]

Progenate (prô-jen'er-ât), *v.t.* [L. *pro-generare*, *progenatus*, from *pro*, forth, forward, and *genero*, to generate.] To beget.

Progenation (prô-jen'er-â'ahon), *n.* The act of begetting; propagation.

Progenitor (prô-jen'tér), *n.* [See *PROGENY*.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather;

a parent. 'And reverence thee their great *progenitor*.' *Milton.*

If children pre-decease *progenitors*, We are their offspring, and they none of ours. *Shak.*

Progeniture (prô-jen'tî-tûr), *n.* A begetting or birth. [Rare.]

Progeny (prô-jen'ni), *n.* [Fr. *progénie*, L. *pro-genes*, descent, lineage, race, family, from *pro*, forth, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, *genitum*, to bring forth, to bear; seen also in *gender*, *generation*, *genus*, &c.] 1. Offspring; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.

He receives Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

2. Race; ancestry. *Shak.*—3. Descend; lineage. 'Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*.' *Shak.*

Proglottis (prô-glôt'tis), *n.* pl. *Proglottides* (prô-glôt'ti-dés), (Gr., the tip of the tongue.) In zoöl. the generative segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Prognathic (prog-nath'ik), *a.* In *ethn.* a term applied to the skull of certain classes and individuals in whom the jaw slants forwards by reason of the oblique insertion



Profiles of Negro and European.

of the teeth; prognathous. It is determined by the size of the facial or cranio-facial angle. (See under *FACIAL*.) The characteristic appearance of a prognathic as compared with an orthognathic head will be understood from the accompanying cuts showing the profiles of a negro and a European.

Prognathism (prog-ná'thizm), *n.* The condition or character of being prognathic.

Prognathous (prog-ná'thus), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw-bone.] Characterized by projecting jaws; prognathic (which see).

Progne (prog'né), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Prokne*, daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.] A swallow. *Dryden.*

Prognosis (prog-nô'sis), *n.* [Gr. *prognôsis*—*pro*, before, and *gnôsis*, a knowing, from *gignôskô*, to know.] In med. the art or act of foretelling the course and event of a disease; the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

Prognostic (prog-nôst'ik), *a.* [Gr. *prognôstikos*—*pro*, before, and *gignôskô*, to know, to perceive. See *KNOW*.] Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

Prognostic (prog-nôst'ik), *n.* 1. That which prognosticates; something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an omen; a token. 'Sure *prognostics*, when to dread a shower.' *Swift.*

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import. *Macaulay.*

2. In med. a symptom; also, prognosis.—

3. A foretelling; prediction.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast, They must be verified at last. *Swift.*

Progn. Sign, omen, presage, token, indication.

Prognostic (prog-nôst'ik), *v.t.* To prognosticate. [Rare.]

Our rainbow *prognostics* a shower. *Bp. Hacket.*

Prognosticable (prog-nôst'ik-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being prognosticated, foreknown, or foretold. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prognosticate (prog-nôst'ik-ât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prognosticated*; ppp. *prognosticating*. 1. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate* To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreshow or foretoken; to indicate as to happen in the future.—**SYN.** To foreshow, foretoken, betoken, forebode, presage, predict, prophesy.

Prognosticate (prog-nôst'ik-ât), *v.i.* To judge or pronounce from presage, or presentation of futurity.

Prognostication (prog-nôst'ik-â'ahon), *n.*

1. The act of prognosticating, foreshowing, or foretelling something future by present signs; a presage; a prediction.

The doctor's *prognostication* in reference to the weather was speedily verified. *Dickens.*

2. That which foreshows or foretells; foretoken; previous sign.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shak.*

Prognosticative (prog-nôst'ik-ât-iv), *a.* Having the character of a prognostic; predictive.

Prognosticator (prog-nôst'ik-ât-ér), *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future course and event by present signs. 1a. xlvii. 13.

Program (prô'gram), *n.* Same as *Programme*. *Carlyle.*

Programma (prô-gram'ma), *n.* [Gr. See *PROGRAMME*.] 1. A public notice posted up; an edict.

A *programme* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers. *Wood.*

2. What is written before something else; a preface.

His (Dr. Bathurst's) *programme* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing. *T. Warren.*

3. Same as *Programme*.

Programme (prô'gram), *n.* [Fr. *programme*, from Gr. *programma*—*pro*, before, and *graphô*, to write.] That which is written out and made public beforehand; specifically, an outline or detailed sketch or advertisement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony.

Progressista (prô-gres-is'ta), *n.* [Sp.] An advocate of progress; a name given to a member of a Spanish political party which favoured a system of local self-government.

Progress (prô'gres), *n.* [Fr. *progrès*, L. *pro-gressus*, *progređior*—*pro*, before, and *gradior*, to step or go, whence also *grade*, *gradual*, *congress*, *digress*, *degress*, &c.]

1. Advancement; a moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; as, a man makes slow *progress* or rapid *progress* on a journey; a ship makes slow *progress* against the tide. 'Time's thiefish *progress* to eternity.' *Shak.*—2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as, the *progress* of a plant or animal.—3. Advance in business of any kind; course; as, the *progress* of a negotiation.—4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency; as, to make *progress* in learning; *progress* in virtue and piety.—5. A passage from place to place; a journey.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece. *Danham.*

7. A journey of state; a circuit. The king having returned from his *progress*. *Evelyn.*—*Progress of titles*, in *Scots* law, such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

Progress (prô'gres), *v.t.* 1. To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*

Although the popular blast Hath rear'd thy name up to beset a cloud, Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun. *Ford.*

2. To proceed in any course; to continue onward in course. 'After the war had *progressed* for some time.' *Judge Marshall.*—

3. To advance towards something better; to make improvement.

If man *progresses*, art must *progress* too. *Dr. Caird.*

[Old authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.]

Progress (prô'gres), *v.t.* To go forward in; to pass over or through. *Milton.*

Progression (prô-gres'hon), *n.* [L. *pro-gressio*. See *PROGRESS*.] 1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; advance; as, a slow method of *progression*.—2. Course; passage; lapse or process of time. *Evelyn.*—3. In math. regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical. Continued arithmetical proportion is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus, { 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. } by the difference 2, or generally, $a \pm d$, $a \pm 2d$, $a \pm 3d$, $a \pm 4d$, &c., where a denotes the first term, and d the common difference. Geometrical proportion or pro-

gression is when the terms increase or decrease in a certain constant ratio. Thus, $\{2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64\}$ by a continual multiplication or division by 2. Or, generally, $a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, ar^4, \&c.$

Or, $a, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{a}{r^2}, \frac{a}{r^3}, \frac{a}{r^4}, \&c.$

where a is the first term, and r the common ratio in the one case, and $1-r$ the common ratio in the other.—*Harmonical progression*, progression in harmonical proportion, or such that of any three consecutive terms the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third, as for example, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$, &c. See SERIES.—4. In music, (a) a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony. (b) The movement of one chord to another. (c) The same as *Sequence*.

Progressional (prô-gre'shon-al), *n.* A pertaining to progression, advance, or improvement. 'Progressional imperfections.' Sir T. Browne.

Progressionist (prô-gre'shon-ist), *n.* 1. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress towards perfection, and that it will ultimately attain to it.—2. One who holds that the existing succession of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form. H. Spencer.

Progressist (prô-gres-ist), *n.* One who holds to a belief in progress; a progressionist.

Progressive (prô-gres-iv), *a.* 1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as, progressive motion or course.

Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid.

Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. Milton.

2. Improving; as, the arts are in a progressive state.

Progressively (prô-gres-iv-ly), *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual or regular steps or advances.

Progressiveness (prô-gres-iv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being progressive; an advancing; state of improvement; as, the progressiveness of science, arts, or taste.

There is nothing in the nature of art to exempt it from that character of *progressiveness* which belongs to science and philosophy, and in general to all spheres of intellectual activity. Dr. Caird.

Progressor (prô-gres-sér), *n.* 1. One who progresses or advances.—2. One who makes a progress.

Adrian, being a great *progressor* through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, or like the, he gave substantial order for their repair. Bacon.

Proquet (prôg), *v.i.* To prog; to steal. Spelled also *Prog*.

And that man in the gown, in my opinion Looks like a *proguing* knave. Beau. & Fl.

Proheme, *n.* A proem; a preface; a prelude. Chaucer.

Prohibit (prô-hib-ít), *v.t.* [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitus*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have, to hold.] 1. To forbid authoritatively; to interdict by authority; as, to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the thing being done.

Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or *prohibits* actions good or evil in respect of their inward nature and quality. Watts.

To this day, in France, the exportation of corn is almost always *prohibited*. Hume.

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress. Milton.

—*Forbid*, *Prohibit*. See under **FORBID**.

Prohibitor (prô-hib-ít-ér), *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbiddler; an interdicter.

Prohibition (prô-hi-bí'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *prohibitio*.] The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*, 'thou shalt not do such a thing.' Tillotson.

—*Writ of prohibition*, in law, a writ issuing from a superior tribunal to prohibit or prevent an inferior court from proceeding to hear or dispose of a suit or matter, upon suggestion that the cognizance does not belong to that particular court. In *Scotts law*, the term *prohibition* is used for a technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting

debt, altering the order of succession, &c.—*SYN.* Interdict, disallowance, inhibition.

Prohibitionist (prô-hi-bí'shon-ist), *n.* One who favours such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation or use; a protectionist.

Prohibitive, **Prohibitory** (prô-hib-ít-iv, prô-hib-ít-ô-ri), *a.* Serving to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding; implying prohibition; as, *prohibitive* duties on imports. 'Words *prohibitory*.' Ayliffe. 'Strict *prohibitory laws*.' Burke.

The precept . . . is in form negative and *prohibitive*. Barrow.

Pröin, *v.t.* [See **PRUNE**.] To lop; to trim; to prune.

The sprigs that did about it grow He *pröined* from the leafy arms. Chapman.

Pröin, *v.i.* To be employed in pruning. A good husbandman is ever *pröining* in his vineyard or his field. Bacon.

Pro indiviso (prô in-di-ví'sô), [L.] In law, a term applied to rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed *indivisible rights*; thus, the stock of a company is held *pro indiviso* by all the partners in trust.

Project (prô-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *projicio*, *projectum*, to throw forth, to cast forward, to cause to jut out—*pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. To throw out or forth; to cast or shoot forward.

The ascending villas on my side Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. Pope.

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise.

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war? Milton.

3. To exhibit or give a delineation of on a surface; to delineate. 'A plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude *projected* on the meridian.' Watts. See **PROJECTION**. 4. **Project** (prô-jekt'), *v.i.* 1. To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, a cornice or a promontory *projects*.—2. To form a scheme or project. Fuller.

Project (prô-jekt'), *n.* [O. Fr. *project*, Mod. Fr. *projet*. See above.] 1. That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design; as, all our *projects* of happiness are liable to be frustrated.

He entered into the *project* with his customary ardour. Prusott.

2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as, a man given to *projects*.

Projectile (prô-jek-tíl), *a.* 1. Impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.—2. Caused by impulse; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. Arbuthnot.

Projectile (prô-jek-tíl), *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. Thus, a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, an arrow shot from a bow, and a bullet discharged from a cannon, are *projectiles*.—*Theory of projectiles*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

Projection (prô-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *projectio*. See **PROJECT**, *v.t.*] 1. The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward.—2. The state of projecting or jutting out; a part projecting or jutting out, as of a building beyond the naked wall; a prominence.—3. The act of projecting or scheming; as, he undertook the *projection* of a new scheme.—4. The representation of something by means of lines, &c., drawn on a surface; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight or central point. This subject is of great importance in the making of maps, in which we have to consider the projection of the sphere. Projections of the sphere are of several kinds, according to the situations in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect of the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected. The most important are the *stereographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomonic*, in which the eye is placed in the centre of the sphere.—*Globular projection*, that projection of the sphere which so represents its circles as to present the appearance of a globe.—

5. In *alchemy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, to be thereby transmuted into gold.

I will, however, give thee proof, and that shortly, which I will defy that peevish divine to confute, though he should strive with me as the Magicians strove with Moses before King Pharaoh. I will do *projection* in thy presence, my son,—in thy very presence,—and thine eyes shall witness the truth. Sir W. Scott.

Projectment (prô-jekt'ment), *n.* Design; contrivance. Ld. Clarendon. [Rare.]

Projector (prô-jekt'ér), *n.* 1. One who projects; one who forms a scheme or design.—2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Chymists and other *projectors* propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Proecture (prô-jekt'ür), *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else; projection.

Projet (prô-zhá), *n.* [Fr.] Scheme; plan; design; specifically, in international law, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

Proke (prôk), *v.t.* [W. *prociaw*, to thrust, to stab; Sc. *proy*.] To goad; to stimulate; to incite; to urge. 'The queens ever at his elbowe to prick and *proke* him forward.' Holland.

Proking-spitt (prôk'ing-spít), *n.* A rapier.

Ploing hote pufes toward the pointed plume, With a broad *Scot*, or *proking-spitt* of Spain. B. Hall.

Prolabium (prô-lä-bi-um), *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and *labium*, the lip.] In anat. the membrane that invests the front part of the lipa.

Prolapse (prô-laps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus*. See below.] In med. a falling down or falling out of some part of the body through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, as of the uterus or intestines; prolapsus.

Prolapse (prô-laps'), *v.i.* pret. *prolapsed*; ppr. *prolapsing*. [L. *prolabor*, *prolapsus*, to fall forwards—*pro*, forward, and *lapus*, to slide, slip, fall.] To fall down or out; to project too much: chiefly a medical term. See **PROLAPSE**, *n.*

Prolapsion (prô-lap'shon), *n.* Prolapse.

Prolapsus (prô-lap'sus), *n.* [L.] In med. prolapse. See **PROLAPSE**.

Prolate (prô-lät'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prolated*; ppr. *prolating*. [L. *profero*, *prolatum*, to bring forth or forward—*pro*, forth, and *fero*, to carry, to bear.] To utter in a drawing manner; to lengthen in pronunciation or sound.

For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was *prolated* into one uniform mode of intonation. Mason.

Prolate (prô-lät'), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, pp. of *profero*. See above.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere. A *prolate* spheroid is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. See **OBULATE**.

Prolation (prô-lä'shon), *n.* [L. *prolatio*, from *profero*. See **PROLATE**.] 1. Utterance; pronunciation.

S is a most easy and gentle letter, and sooftly blameth against the teeth in the *prolation*. B. Jonson.

2. Delay; act of deferring.—3. In music, the subdivision of a semibreve into minima. **Prolated** (prô-lät-id), *p.* and *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, to make or do.] In bot. having a branch of a second flower in the centre of the original one, as the water-avens.

Proleg (prô-leg), *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and E. *leg*.] In compar. anat. a fleshy exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organ which assists various larvae in walking and other motions, but which disappears in the perfect insect.

Prolegate (prô-leg'ät'), *n.* A deputy legate. **Prolegomenary** (prô-le-gom'e-na-ri), *a.* Preliminary; introductory; containing previous explanations.

Prolegomenon (prô-le-gom'e-non), *n.* pl. **Prolegomena** (prô-le-gom'e-na) [Gr. *pro*, before, and *lego*, to speak.] A preliminary observation; chiefly used in plural, and applied to an introductory remark or discourse prefixed to a book or treatise, and containing something necessary for the reader to be apprised of, to enable him the better to understand the book, or to enter deeper into the science.

Prolapsia (prô-lep'sia), *n.* [Gr. *prolāpsis*, a preconception, from *prolambanō*, *prolēpōmai*—*pro*, before, and *lambanō*, to take.] Something of the nature of an anticipation. (a) In rhet. (1) a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in rea-

likely it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described, as, to kill a man dead; to strike one dumb. An example of the use of this figure occurs in Hood's 'Dream of Eugene Aram.'

Then I cleansed my bloody hands, and washed my forehead cool.

(f) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer.

(g) An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time, an anachronism. 'A *prolepsis* or anachronism.' Theobald.

Prolepsis, Proleptic (prō-lep'tik, prō-lep'tik-s), *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; anticipatory; antecedent. Specifically, (a) In med. anticipating the usual time, applied to a periodical disease whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition. (b) In gram. designating a use of the adjective by which a thing is represented as already done, which is really to follow as a consequence of the action of the verb to which the noun is joined. See **PROLEPTIC** (a).

Proleptically (prō-lep'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In a proleptic manner, by way of anticipation.

Proleptics (prō-lep'tiks), *n.* The art or science of prognosticating in medicine.

Proles (prō'lez), *n.* [L.] In law, progeny.

Proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *n.* [Fr. *prolétarié*. See **PROLETARIAN**, *a.*] A proletarian.

Proletarianism (prō-le-tā'ri-izm), *n.* Same as **Proletarianism**.

Proletarianus (prō-le-tā'ri-ū-s), *a.* [L. *proletarius*. See **PROLETARIAN**.] Having a numerous offspring. [Rare.]

Proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class, a citizen useful to the state only by producing children, from *proles*, offspring, from *pro*, before, and *ci*, root of *adolescere*, whence *adolecent*, adult.] Of or belonging to proletarians or the common people; hence, mean, vile, vulgar. 'Low proletarian tything men.' Huddes.

Proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *n.* A member of the poorest class of a community; one of the rabble; one whose only capital is his labour.

Proletarianism (prō-le-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The condition, or political influence, of the lower orders of the community.

Proletariat (prō-le-tā'ri-āt), *n.* Proletarians collectively, a body of proletarians; the lower classes.

That the lower orders may be represented, we are encouraged to fling the bourgeois into the hands of a poor ignorant and sensual proletarian.

Proletary (prō-le-tā'ri), *a.* A common person; one of the lower orders. [Rare.]

Proletary (prō-le-tā'ri), *a.* Of or belonging to proletarians or proletarianism.

Proleptic (prō-lep'tik), *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *ci*, root of *ci*, to kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth.

Proliferation (prō-lif'ér-ā'shon), *n.* The act or habit of producing prolific growth. 'A remarkable kind of co-ordination between a special habit of growth and decay, and a special habit of proliferation.' H. Spencer.

Proliferous (prō-lif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *proles*, *prolis*, offspring, and *fero*, to bear.] Laid bearing offspring, but used generally as a term in botany, signifying bearing or producing something abnormal or adventitious; thus a *proliferous* flower is a flower which produces another flower within itself. — *Proliferous* cyst, in pathology, a cyst producing highly organized and even vascular structures.

Proliferously (prō-lif'ér-us-ly), *adv.* In a proliferous manner. 'Fronde originating proliferously from other fronds.' H. Spencer.

Proliflo (prō-lif'lo), *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*; L. *proliferus* — *proles*, *prolis*, offspring, and *facio*, to make.] 1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful, productive, said of animals and plants; as, a *prolifer* female; a *prolifer* tree; *prolifer* seed. 2. Serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating; as, a controversial *prolifer* of evil consequences; a *prolifer* brain. — 3. In bot. same as *Proliferous*. — 4. Causing fruitfulness. 'Proliferic humour.' Milton.

Prolificacy (prō-lif'ik-ē-tē), *n.* Fruitfulness; great productivity. [Rare.]

Prolifical (prō-lif'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Proliflo*. Dr. H. More.

Prolifically (prō-lif'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a prolific manner, fruitfully, with great increase.

Prolificity (prō-lif'ik-ē-tē), *n.* [See **PROLIFIC**.] 1. The generation of young animals or plants. — 2. In bot. the production of certain outgrowths, as of a second flower from the substance of the first. This is either from the centre of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower.

Prolificity (prō-lif'ik-ē-tē), *n.* The state of being prolific.

Proliferous (prō-lif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *fero*, to bear, produce.] Laid offspring-producing. — *Proliferous* disc, the germ in an egg composed of minute cells, which is the embryo of the future organism.

Prolux (prō'luk), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, extended, prolix — *pro*, forth, and root of *lucere*, to flow.] 1. Long and wordy; extending to a great length, diffuse, as, a *prolix* oration; a *prolix* poem; a *prolix* sermon. — 2. Indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great

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By how many tricks did he *prol* money from all parts of Christendom?

Prolit (prō'līt), *v.t.* To prowl; to go about in search of a thing.

To what national purpose should men *prol* and labour?

Proliter (prō'līt-er), *n.* A prowler; a thief, a robber. 'Like *prolitters* and impostors.' Chapman.

Prolucator (prō-luk't-ār), *a.* [L. from *prolucor* — *pro*, for, and *lucor*, locusus, to speak.] 1. One who speaks for another. [Rare.] — 2. The speaker or chairman of a convocation. In the convocation of the archbishopric of Canterbury there are two *prolucators*, one of the higher house of convocation, the other of the lower house; the latter of whom is chosen by the lower house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as their *prolucator*, that is, the person by whom the lower house of convocation intend to deliver their resolutions to the upper house, and have their own house especially ordered and governed.

They chose a man as their *prolucator* who had been forward in the worst conduct of the university of Oxford.

Prolucatorship (prō-luk't-ār-ship), *n.* The office or station of a *prolucator*.

Prologue (prō'log-ē), *s.t.* pret. *prologued*; ppr. *prologuing*. To deliver a prologue.

Newton's theory is the circle of generalization which includes all the others — the highest point of the inductive ascent — the catastrophe of the philosophic drama to which Plato had *prologued*.

Prologiser (prō'log-ē-ēr), *n.* One who makes prologues. [Rare.]

Prologus (prō'log), *n.* [Fr.; L. *prologus*; Gr. *prologos* — *pro*, before, and *legō*, to speak.] 1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, chiefly the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.

I'll read you the whole, from beginning to end, with the *prologue* and epilogue, and allow time for the music between the acts.

2. The speaker of a prologue on the stage.

'Enter *prologus*.' Shak.

Prologue (prō'log), *s.t.* pret. & ppr. *prologued*; ppr. *prologuing*. To introduce with a formal prologue or preface; to preface.

Thus he his special nothing ever *prologues*. Shak.

Prolong (prō'long), *v.t.* [Fr. *prolonger* — L. *pro*, forth, and *longus*. See **LONG**.] 1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to lengthen out.

I dy not death, now would *prolong* My life much.

2. To put off to a distant time.

For I myself am not so well provided As she I would be, were the day *prolong'd*. Shak.

2. To extend in space or length; as, to *prolong* a straight line; need also reflexively in this sense.

On each side, the countless arches *prolong* themselves.

Prolong (prō'long), *v.t.* To put off to a distant time.

Prolongate (prō'long-gāt), *v.t.* To prolong; to lengthen.

Prolongation (prō'long-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of prolonging or lengthening in time or space; as, the *prolongation* of a line. 'The *prolongation* of life.' Bacon. — 2. A part prolonged; an extension; as, the *prolongation* of a mountain range. — 3. Extension of time by delay or postponement. 'The *prolongation* of days for payment.' Bacon.

Prolongs (prō'long'), *n.* [Fr. See **PROLONG**.] A strong rope occasionally used in field-artillery to drag a gun-carriage without a limber, when it is necessary to retire firing through a street or narrow defile.

Prolonger (prō'long-ēr), *n.* One who or that which prolongs or lengthens in time or space. 'Temperance, thou *prolonger* of life.' W. Hay.

Prolongment (prō'long-mēt), *n.* The act of prolonging or state of being prolonged; prolongation.

Though he himself may have been so weak as scarcely to decline death, and endeavour the utmost *prolongment* of his own ineligible state.

Prolusion (prō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *proludio*, a prelude — *pro*, before, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play.] 1. A prelude to a game or entertainment; hence, a prelude, introduction, or preliminary generally.

Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of sorrows and *prolusions* of this so bloody day.

2. An essay or preparatory exercise in which the writer tries his own strength, or throws out some preliminary remarks on a subject which he intends to treat more profoundly.

Proclamation (prō-mā-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *pro*, forth, and *monatio*, *monacatio*, a flowing, from *monere*, to flow.] The act of flowing forth, emanation. 'Proclamation . . . of the rays of light.' Dr H. More.

Promenade (prō-me-nād'), *n.* [Fr. from *promener*, from L. *promendare*, to drive forwards or along — *pro*, forward, and L. *mina*, *minare*, to drive with threats, to drive animals, from *minare*, a threat.] 1. A walk for pleasure and show or exercise. — 2. A place for walking. 'No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner.' Montagu.

Promenade (prō-me-nād'), *v.t.* pret. *promenaded*, ppr. *promenading*. To walk for amusement, show, or exercise. [Rare.]

Promenader (prō-me-nād-ēr), *n.* One who promenades.

Promerit (prō-me'rit), *v.t.* [L. *promerere*, *promereri* — *pro*, and *merere*, to merit.] 1. To oblige; to confer a favour on.

He loves not God: no, not whiles He *promerites* him with his favours.

2. To deserve; to procure by merit.

Acknowledging and confessing freely there is nothing in ourselves which can *pro*; it or deserve it for us, nothing in any other creature which can *pro*; or procure it to us.

Fromeropsis (prō-mē-rop's-dē), *n. pl.* The sun-birds, a family of tenuous insectivorous birds. Called also *Nectarinidae* (which see).

Fromerops (prō-mē-rop's), *n.* (Gr. *pro*, be-

fore, and *merops*, bee-eater.) A genus of insectivorous birds, many of which are remark-

Fromerops superba.

fore, and merops, bee-eater.) A genus of insectivorous birds, many of which are remark-

Fromerops superba.

fore, and merops, bee-eater.) A genus of insectivorous birds, many of which are remark-

Fromerops superba.

fore, and merops, bee-eater.) A genus of insectivorous birds, many of which are remark-

Fromerops superba.

fore, and merops, bee-eater.) A genus of insectivorous birds, many of which are remark-

able for the beauty of their plumage and its singular arrangement. They have a tough bill, an extensible tongue, and feed upon insects, soft fruits, and the succulent juice of plants. One species, *P. superba*, is a native of New Guinea. Another, *P. erythrogastrus*, is a native of Africa.

Prometheus (prō-mē-thē-ŏs) *n.* (From Prometheus, the fore-thinker Prometheus, according to one of the Greek legends, was a son of the Titan Iapetus. He took pity on the misery of mankind, who knew not how to cook, he stole fire from heaven, imparting it to mortals. Zeus (Jupiter), enraged at the favour this gift procured him, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where an eagle during the day devoured his liver which grew again at night.) 1 Pertaining to Prometheus. Hence - 2 Promoting life-giving qualities. 'That Prometheus heat that can thy light rekindle.' *Shak.*

Promethium (prō-mē-thē-ŏm) *n.* 1 A kind of lucifer match. - 2 A small glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture which it ignited on being pressed formerly used for affording a ready light.

Prominence (prō-mī-nēns) *n.* (L. *prominere*, from *promisere* - pro, forward, and *minere* to project.) 1 A standing out from the surface of something, that which juts out, protuberance, as, the prominence of a joint, the prominence of a rock or cliff, the prominence of the nose. - 2 State of being prominent among men, pre-eminence, distinction.

Prominency (prō-mī-nēn-sē) *n.* Same as Prominence. *Addition.*

Prominent (prō-mī-nēnt) *a.* (L. *prominens* see above.) 1 Standing out beyond the line or surface of something, jutting protuberant, is high relief as, a prominent figure on a vase. - 2 Standing out from among the multitude distinguished above others, as, a prominent character. - 3 Likely to attract special attention from its size position, etc., principal, most visible or striking to the eye, conspicuous, as, the figure of a man or of a building holds a prominent place in a picture.

Prominently (prō-mī-nēnt-ly) *adv.* In a prominent manner, so as to stand out beyond the other parts, conspicuously, in a striking manner conspicuously.

Promiscuity (prō-mis-ŏ-tē-tē) *n.* 1 Promiscuousness. *See* MIS. - 2 Promiscuous marriage, an among some races of people. *See* *Spanner.*

Promiscuous (prō-mis-ŏ-ŏs) *a.* (L. *promiscuus*, from *promisere* - pro, forward, and *minere* to mix or mingle. *See* MIS.) 1 Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order, confused, mingled indiscriminately.

In contrast with a more promiscuous crowd. *Byron.*

2 Forming part of a mingled or confused crowd or mass.

Thus, like the public tea, providing a treat. *Where each promiscuous guest sits down to eat.* *Croft.*

3 Distributed or applied without order or discrimination, common, indiscriminate, not restricted to an individual, as, promiscuous intercourse.

Promiscuous love by marriage was restrained. *Shakespeare.*

Promiscuously (prō-mis-ŏ-ŏs-ly) *adv.* In a promiscuous manner (a) in a crowd or mass without order with confused mixture, indiscriminately as, men of all classes promiscuously assembled, particles of different earths promiscuously united. (b) Without distinction of kind.

Like beans and birds promiscuously they join. *Keats.*

Promiscuousness (prō-mis-ŏ-ŏs-nēss) *n.* The state or quality of being promiscuous, or of being mixed without order or distinction.

Promise (prō-mis) *n.* (Fr. *promettre*, from L. *promittere*, from *promisere*, to send before or forward, pro, before, and *minere*, to send.) 1 A declaration written or verbal made by one person to another which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified, a declaration which given to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of some act especially, a declaration that something will be done or given for the benefit of another, as, to make a promise, to perform a promise.

And in these juggling hands so many believed, That palace walls as in a double bottom; That keep the word of promise to our ear, And break it to our hope. *Shak.*

2 In law, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promisee binds himself and, as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment. *Promises and offer.* In *Shakspeare* an offer is a proposal made by the offeror to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A promise is an offer, with this addition, that the promisee, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes it for granted will be given as soon as the offer is known. An offer is not bound till his offer is accepted. A promisee is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A promise may be absolute or conditional, lawful or unlawful, express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfill a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, because it is void for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labor, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a promise on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce such implied promise. A promise without deed is said to be by parol, and the term is usually applied to engagement by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a covenant. - 3 Ground or basis of expectation, earnest, pledge.

For never was I promised yet of such a speedy day. *Shakespeare.*

4 That which affords a ground or basis for hope or for expectation of future distinction, as, a youth of great promise. 'There stands the promise of colonial wealth.' *Young.*

My native country was full of youthful promise. *Scott.*

5 That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.

And commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father. *Act. i. 4.*

Promise (prō-mis) *v.* 1 *pret.* & *pp.* *promised*, *pp.* *promising*. 1 To make a promise of, to engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one, especially to engage that some benefit will be conferred, as, to promise a visit to a friend, to promise a cessation of hostilities, to promise the payment of money. - 2 To assert reason to expect; as, the year promises a good harvest. - 3 To be promised, an old phrase meaning to have an engagement.

Cassius. Will you say with me to-night. *Caesar.* No, I am promised forth. *Shak.*

Promiss (prō-mis) *v.* 1 *pret.* & *pp.* *promiss*, *pp.* *promiss*. 1 To assure one by a promise or binding declaration, as, the man promises fair, let us forgive him. 2 To afford hopes or expectations, to give ground to expect good; as, the youth promises to be an eminent man. - 3 To stand sponsor. *(Rare.)*

There were those who knew him near the king. *And promised for him, and Arthur made him knight.* *Malherbe.*

- I promise you, I declare to you, I assure you; used indifferently of good or evil, but more commonly of evil, or of anything wonderful.

Will you tell me by what of the sea? *I fear I promise you.* *Shak.*

- To promise one's self, to have strong confidence or expectation of; to assure one's self.

I dare promise myself you will obtain the truth of all I have advanced. *Hamlet.*

Promiss-breaker (prō-mis-brē-ŏr) *n.* A violator of promise. *Shak.*

Promiss-breaker (prō-mis-brē-ŏr) *n.* A violator of promise.

He's a great notable coward, an infinite and quiet liar, an hourly promise-breaker. *Shak.*

Promiss-wardman (prō-mis-wārd-mān) *n.* A Criminally or stupidly with promise. *Shak.*

Promissor (prō-mis-ŏr) *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.

Promissor (prō-mis-ŏr) *n.* One who promises one who engaged, engaged, stipulated, or covenanted.

Promising (prō-mis-ing) *a.* Giving promise; affording just expectations of good; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future, looking as if likely to turn out well; as, a promising youth, a promising promissible man. *Ed.*

1 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

2 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

3 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

4 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

5 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

6 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

7 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

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42 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

43 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

44 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

45 *adv.* In a promising manner. *Shak.*

Thin, thr, thk, thl; mē, mēt, hē; plns, pns; sōts, sōt, mōvs; thls, tub, thl;

oil, pound, q, sh, shuns, 9, sh, try.

Promovent (prô-mô'vent), *a.* The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.
Promoteur (prô-mô'veur), *a.* A promoter.
Prompt (prôm't), *a.* [Fr. *prompt*, from *L. promptus*, brought out, hence at hand, ready, quick, from *pro*, forth, and *mo*, to take.] 1 Ready and quick to act on occasion demands. 2 Very discovering and prompt in giving orders. *Clarendon*. 3 Acting with cheerful alacrity, ready and willing, as prompt in obedience or compliance.
I'll prompt to lay my arms at a foot. Shaks.

3 Given or performed without delay, quick; ready, not delayed, as, he manifested a prompt obedience, he yielded prompt assistance. 4 Natural and prompt alacrity. *Shaks.*
Prompt obedience
Flashed from their lips in prompt or instant voice. Milton.

4 Hasty; forward.
I was too hasty to condemn untried. And you, perhaps, too prompt in your reply. Dryden.

5 Inclined or disposed. 'Virtues all to which the Greeks are most prompt.' *Milk.* 6 Unobstructed, open. *Webster.*
Prompt (prôm't), *a.* 1 To move or excite to action or emotion, to incite, to instigate; as, ambition prompted Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.
Kind accents prompt their warm desires. Pope.

2 To assist a speaker when at a loss by presenting the words forgotten or used in order, as, to prompt an actor; to assist a learner by suggesting something forgotten or not understood.
He could not see to prompt him, because he could not see the paper by which. Lamb.

3 To dictate, to suggest to the mind. 'And when Yang sang in prompt her golden dream.' *Pope*. 4 To remind, to give notice of.
The innumerable imperfections of ourselves will hardly prompt us to corruption. Ser. T. Brown.

Prompt (prôm't), *a.* In law, a limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased, this limit varying with different goods.
Speculators are required to pay for produce to cover any probable difference of price which might arise before the expiration of the prompt, which for this article (wheat) is three months.

Prompt-book (prôm't-bûk), *a.* The book used by a prompter of a theatre.
Prompter (prôm't-er), *a.* 1 One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.
We undertake our duty without a teacher, and teach ourselves as we ought to do without a prompter. Ser. H. Edwards.

2 One placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose business is to assist the actors when at a loss by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten, or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss by suggesting the first words of his piece.

Promptitude (prôm'ti-tûd), *a.* [Fr. from *L. promptus*, ready, see *PROMPT*.] 1 Readiness, quickness of decision and action when occasion demands.
He (Webster) was of course much indebted for much of the effect which produced in history to the promptitude and skill with which he seized the proper manner for saying his good things. Craik.

2 Readiness of will, cheerful alacrity; as, promptitude in obedience or compliance.

Promptly (prôm'ti), *adv.* In a prompt manner, readily, quickly, expeditiously; cheerfully.

Promptness (prôm'tnês), *a.* The state or quality of being prompt (a) readiness, quickness of decision or action, as, the young men answered questions with great promptness. (b) Cheerful willingness, alacrity.
They seemed desirous to prove their title to them by their thorough discipline and by their promptness to execute the most dangerous and difficult services. Prescott.

Prompt-note (prôm't-nôt), *a.* In law, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce. See *PROMPT*.

Promptness (prôm't-nês), *a.* [Fr. *promptness*, *L. promptus*.] That from which supplies are drawn, a storehouse, a magazine, a repository. 'History, that great treasury of time and promptness of heroes anatomy.' *Hosell.*

Prompture (prôm'tur), *a.* Suggestion, intimation. 'Love's prompture deep.' *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Promulgate (prôm-mûl-gât), *v. t.* *pret. & pp.* promulgated, *ppr.* promulgating. [*L. pro-*

mûlgo, promulgaris, supposed to be corrupted from *provo*, from *provo*, the people, the public. See *VOLOAR*.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, tidings, &c., to publish, to announce, to proclaim.

Those to whom he committed the promulgating of the gospel had the different instructions.

Promulgation (prôm-mûl-gâ-shun), *a.* The act of promulgating; publication, open declaration, as, the promulgation of the law or of the gospel.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone on for, it hath continued as long, as the very promulgation of the gospel.

Promulgator (prôm-mûl-gât-er or prôm-mûl-gât-er), *a.* One who promulgates or publishes, one who makes known or teaches publicly. 'An old legacy to the promulgator of the law of liberty.' *Webster.*

Promulge (prôm-mûl'), *v. t.* *pret. & pp.* promulged, *ppr.* promulgating. To promulgate; to publish or teach. 'But then that privilege was promulged and known.' *Hallam.* 'Extraordinary doctrines those for the age in which they were promulged.' *Prescott.*

Promulger (prôm-mûl-er), *a.* Same as *Promulgator*. The promulgator of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles. *Atterbury.*

Pronoun (prô-noun), *a.* [Fr. *pro*, before, and *noun*, a temple.] In art, the space in front of the nose or cells of a temple; a vestibule or portico. See *NOUN*.

Pronation (prô-nâ-shun), *a.* [From *L. pro*, near, having the face downward.] 1 That motion of the arm whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward, the act of turning the palm downward, opposed to supination. 2 That position of the hand when

Toward him they bend
With awful reverence prone. *Milton.*

2 Lying with the face downward, contrary to supine. 3 Bending or falling headlong or downward. 'Down thither prone in flight. *Milton*. 4 Sleeping downward, inclined. 'A prone and sinking land.' *Milnes.*

Just where the prone edge of the sword began
To flatter toward the below. *Tennyson.*

5 Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense, disposed usually in an ill sense; as, men prone to evil, prone to crime, prone to intemperance, prone to deny the truth, prone to change. 'As prone to mischief as able to perform.' *Shaks.* 6 Ready and eager. *Shaks.*

Prone (prô'n), *adv.* In a prone manner or position, as, to bend downwards.

Proneness (prô'nês), *a.* The state of being prone (a) the state of bending downward, as, the proneness of heads that look downward opposed to the erectness of man. (b) The state of lying with the face downward, contrary to supination. (c) Decent, delicacy; as, the proneness of a hill. (d) Inclination of mind, heart, or temper, propensity, disposition, as, proneness to self-justification or to self-justification. 'The proneness of good men to communicate want. *Atterbury.*

Prong (prong), *a.* [A nasalized form of *prop*, to prod, to prick; comp. *W. pro*, to thrust, to poke.] 1 A sharp pointed instrument. 'Prick it on a prong of iron.' *G. Sandys*. 2 The spine of a fork or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three prongs. 3 A pointed projection; as, the prongs of a deer's antlers.

Prong (prong), *v. t.* To stab, as with a fork.
Dear brethren, let us crucify before these eyes the parish I fancy them guarded by prongs of the chamber with flaming olive forks with which they prong all those who have not the right of the sword. Thackeray.

Prong-buck (prong-bûk), *a.* A species of antelope, the *Antilocapra americana*, or *A. furcata*, which inhabits the western parts of North America, where it is called the goat, and by the Canadian hunters, *caribou*. It frequents the plains in summer and the mountains in winter. It is one of the few hollow horned ruminants and the only living one in which the horny sheath is branched, branching being otherwise peculiar to deer which have bony antlers. See *CERVICATA*.

Prong-hoe (prong'hô), *a.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Prong-horn (prong'horn), *a.* Same as *Prong-buck*.

Pronty (prôn'ti), *a.* Same as *Proneness*. See *T. More*.

Pronominal (prô-nô-mi-nal), *a.* [*L. pronomen*, see *PROMISE*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.

Pronominally (prô-nô-mi-nal-ly), *adv.* With the effect of a pronoun.

Pronounced (prô-nô-shéd), *a.* [Fr.] 1 Lit. pronounced, hence, strongly marked or defined; decided, as in manner or character.

Pronoun (prô-noun), *a.* [From *pro*, for, and *noun*, *L. pronomen*—*pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, a noun.] In gram. a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it, but which differs from a noun in that it neither designates its object in virtue of the qualities which it possesses, nor always designates the same object, but designates different objects according to the circumstances in which it is used. The personal pronouns in English are *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *you*, and *they*. The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons. Relative pronouns are such as relate to some noun going before called the antecedent; as, *the man who*, *the thing which*. — *Interrogative pronouns*, those which serve to ask a question, as *who*? *what*? *where*? — *Possessive pronouns* are such as *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, and *their*. — *Demonstrative pronouns*, those which point out things precisely, as *this*, *that*. — *Distributive pronouns* are such, *every*, *either*, *neither*. — *Indefinite pronouns*, those that point out things indefinitely, as *some*, *other*, *any*, *one*, *all*, *each*. Pronouns, demonstrative, distributive, and indefinite pronouns, having the properties both of pronouns and adjectives, are commonly called *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*.

Pronounce (prô-noun'), *v. t.* *pret. & pp.* pronounced, *ppr.* pronouncing. [Fr. *prononcer*, *L. pronuntiare*, *pronuntiare*—*pro*, before, and *nuntio*, to announce, declare, make known, comp. *annuntio*.] 1 To form or articulate by the organs of speech, to utter articulately, to speak, to utter.

What may this mean? Language of men pronounced by images of brute.

2 To utter formally, officially, or solemnly, as, the court pronounced the sentence of death on the criminal.

On all those who used and felt it, the king pronounced a formal sentence. *Mayne.*

3 To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver, as, to pronounce an oration.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you. *Shaks.*

4 To declare or affirm, as, he pronounced the book to be a libel; he pronounced the signature to be a forgery.

Pronounce (prô-noun'), *v. t.* *pret. & pp.* pronounced, *ppr.* pronouncing. To speak with confidence or authority to make declaration, to utter an opinion. 'How confidently cover men pronounce of themselves.' *De M. More*. 'Not can pronounce upon it.' *Tennyson.*

Pronounce (prô-noun'), *a.* Declaration. 'The final pronounce or canon.' *Milton.*

Pronounceable (prô-noun-sa-bil), *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Pronounced (prô-nounst), *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*, pronounced.] Strongly marked or defined; decided.

Our friend's views became every day more pronounced. *Thackeray.*

Pronouncement (prô-nounsmen't), *a.* The act of pronouncing, a proclamation, a formal announcement.

Pronouncer (prô-nounser), *a.* One who utters or declares. *Light.*

Pronouncing (prô-nounsing), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating or teaching pronunciation; as, a pronouncing dictionary.

Pronubial (prô-nû-bi-al), *a.* [*L. pronuba*, she who presides over marriage—*pro*, for, and *nubo*, to marry.] Presiding over marriage. *Compton*. [Rare.]

Pronucleus (prô-nû-clê-us), *a.* In physics, a small mass holding the position of a nucleus.

Pronunciabile (prô-nun-si-a-bil), *a.* Pronounceable. 'Vowel pronunciabile by the interturbance of a consonant.' *Jos. Taylor*.

Pronuncial (prô-nun-si-al), *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

Pronunciamento (prô-nun-si-a-men'to), *a.* Same as *Pronunciamento*.

sides for the beauty of their plumage and its singular arrangement. They have a longish bill, an extensible tongue, and feed upon insects, soft fruits, and the succulent juices of plants. One species, *P. capensis*, is a native of New Guinea. Another, *P. erythrocephalus*, is a native of Africa.

Prometheus (prō-mē-thē-ŏn), *n.* (From *Promēthēa*, in the fore thinker. *Promēthēa*, according to one of the Greek legends, was a son of the Titan Iapetus. He took pity on the misery of mankind, who knew not how to cook, he stole fire from heaven, imparting it to mortals. Zeus (Jupiter), enraged at the favour this gift procured him, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where an eagle during the day devoured his liver which grew again at night.) 1. Pertaining to Prometheus. Hence 2. Promoting life-giving qualities. 'That Prometheus bent that can thy light relieve.' *Shak.*

Promethium (prō-mē-thē-ŏn), *n.* 1. A kind of lucifer match. 2. A small glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture which it ignited on being pressed formerly used for affording a ready light.

Prominence (prō-mī-nēns), *n.* [*L. prominētia*, from *prominere* - *pro*, forward, and *minere* to project.] 1. A standing out from the surface of something, that which juts out, protuberance, as the prominence of a joint, the prominence of a rock or cliff, the prominence of the nose. - 2. State of being prominent among men, conspicuousness, distinction.

Prominency (prō-mī-nēn-sē), *n.* Same as *Prominence*. *Adjective.*

Prominent (prō-mī-nēt), *a.* [*L. prominens* see above.] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something, jutting protuberant, in high relief as, a prominent figure on a vase. 2. Standing out from among the multitude distinguished above others, as, a prominent character. 3. Likely to attract special attention from its size, position, etc.; principal, most visible or striking to the eye, conspicuous, as, the figure of a man or of a building holds a prominent place in a picture.

Prominently (prō-mī-nēt-ly), *adv.* In a prominent manner, so as to stand out beyond the other parts, eminently, in a striking manner, conspicuously.

Promiscuity (prō-mī-sē-tē-tē), *n.* 1. Promiscuousness. Hence *Adjective* - 2. Promiscuous marriage, as among some races of people. *See Synonym.*

Promiscuous (prō-mī-sē-tē), *a.* [*L. promiscuus*, from *promiscere* - *pro*, and *miscere*, to mix or mingle. *See MIX.*] 1. Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order, confused, mingled indiscriminately.

In method as once a *promiscuous crowd*. *Byron.*

2. Forming part of a mingled or confused crowd or mass.

Then, like the public inn, *promiscuous* treat,
Where each *promiscuous* guest sits down to eat. *Copley.*

3. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination, common, indiscriminate, not restricted to an individual, as, promiscuous intercourse.

Promiscuous love by marriage was restrained. *Shakespeare.*

Promiscuously (prō-mī-sē-tē-ly), *adv.* In a promiscuous manner (a) in a crowd or mass without order with confused mixture, indiscriminately as, men of all classes promiscuously assembled, parties of different parties promiscuously united. (b) Without distinction of kind.

Like bands and birds promiscuously they join. *Keats.*

Promiscuousness (prō-mī-sē-tē-nēss), *n.* The state or quality of being promiscuous, or of being mixed without order or distinction.

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* [*Fr. promesse*, from *L. promissum*, from *promittere*, to send before or forward - *pro*, before, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified, a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or for breach of some act, especially a declaration that something will be done or given for the benefit of another, as, to make a promise, to perform a promise.

And he these juggling words no more believed,
That solemn words in a darkly room;
That from the need of promise to me came,
And lo! it is in our hands. *Shak.*

2. In law, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promisor binds himself and, as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act; and given to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.

Promiss and *offer*. In *Latin law* an *offer* is a proposal made by the offeror to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A *promise* is an offer with this addition, that the promisor, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes it for granted will be given as soon as the offer is known. An *offer* is not bound till his offer is accepted. A *promise* is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A *promise* may be absolute or conditional, legal or unlawful, express or implied. An absolute *promise* must be fulfilled at all events. An obligation to fulfil a conditional *promise* depends on the performance of the condition. An *unlawful promise* is not binding, because it is void, for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the law. An *express promise* is one expressed in words or writing. An *implied promise* is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labour, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a promise on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce such implied promise. A *promise* without deed is said to be by parol, and the term is usually applied to engagements by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a covenant. - 3. Ground or basis of expectation, earnest, pledge.

For never saw I *promise* yet of such a bloody day. *Shakespeare.*

4. That which affords a ground or basis for hope or for expectation of future distinction, as, a youth of great promise. 'These buds the promise of celestial worth.' *Young.*

My native country was full of *promissive* flowers. *Shakespeare.*

5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.

And surrounded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. *Acts i. 4.*

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* 1. *pro*, & *pp. promissus*, *ppr. promissus*. 1. To make a promise of, to engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one, especially to engage that some benefit will be conferred; as, to promise a visit to a friend; to promise a cessation of hostilities; to promise the payment of money. - 2. To afford reason to expect; as, the year promises a good harvest. - 3. To promise, an old phrase meaning to have an engagement.

Cassius. Will you give me my weight, *Cassius*? *Shak.* *Cassius.* No, I am *promissus* forth.

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* 1. *pro*, & *pp. promissus*, *ppr. promissus*. 1. To assure one by a promise or binding declaration, as, the man promises fair, let us forgive him. - 2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good; as, the youth promises to be an eminent man. - 3. To stand sponsor. *(Rare.)*

There were those who knew him near the King,
And *promiss* for him, and Arthur under his bright. *Shakespeare.*

- I promise you, I declare to you, I assure you, used indifferently of good or evil, but more commonly of evil, or of anything wonderful.

Will you be the first to attend of the host?
I have it I promise you. *Shak.*

- To promise one's self, to have strong confidence or expectation of, to assure one's self.

I dare *promise myself* you will attend the truth of all I have advanced. *Shakespeare.*

Promiss-break (prō-mīss-brēk), *n.* Violation of promise. *Shak.*

Promiss-breaker (prō-mīss-brēk-er), *n.* A violator of promise.

He's a most notable coward, no better and no less so than his *promiss-breaker*. *Shak.*

Promiss-er (prō-mīss-er), *n.* A promiser or stander with promise. *Shak.*

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* One who promises, one who engages, assures, disposes, or covenants.

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* Giving promise, affording just expectations of good, affording reasonable ground of hope for the future, looking as if likely to turn out well; *Shakespeare.*

1. In a *pro-*

one who

or whom

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promiss

note, a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promisor.

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* A promissory.

The writing on one with such fixed

State some high *promiss*. *Shakespeare.*

Promissorium (prō-mīss-ŏ-ri-ŏm), *n.* [*L. promissorium*] In anat. an enclosure of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding cavity of the cochlea.

Promissory (prō-mīss-ŏ-ri-ŏ), *a.* [*L. promissorium*, *pro*, forward, and *missus*, to send, to maintain.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland. It properly differs from a cape in denoting high land, a cape may be a similar projection of land high or low.

Like one that stands upon a *promissory*, and upon a low off shore where it would stand. *Shak.*

If you drink up on a *promissory* that contains the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Shakespeare.*

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* 1. *pro*, & *pp. promissus*, *ppr. promissus*. [*L. promissus*, from *promissus*, to move forward - *pro*, forward, and *missus*, to move (whence move, mission, etc.)] 1. To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as of anything valuable, to contribute to the increase or power of, as of anything evil, to forward; to advance, as, to promote learning, knowledge, virtue, or religion; to promote vice and disorder. - 2. To excite, to stir up, as, to promote meeting. - 3. To exalt or raise to a higher post or position; to advance; to prefer in rank or honour.

I will *promote* thee into very great honour. *Shakespeare.*

Each boy, and the shall *promote* them, the shall bring them to honour. *Shakespeare.*

STV To forward, advance, further, help, could, prefer advance, dignity.

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* 1. To urge on or incite another, especially to a wrong act, to incite against another.

Steps in this false way, the *promiss* would, *Shakespeare.*

Clearly *promiss* him that he given to death. *Shakespeare.*

Promissment (prō-mīss-mēt), *n.* Same as *Promiss*. *Shakespeare.*

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* 1. One who or that which forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager, as, a promoter of charity. - 2. One that excites as, a promoter of action. - 3. One that aids in promoting some financial undertaking, one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company. - 4. An informer specifically a person who promoted offenders as an informer in his own name and the king's, having part of the fines or penalties for reward.

Informer and *promiss* approve and rate the offence of many of his best subjects. *Shakespeare.*

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* 1. The act of promoting advancement, encouragement; as, the promotion of virtue or morals, the promotion of peace or of disorder. - 2. Exaltation in rank or honour, preferment.

Promiss comes either from the east and from the west, or from the north. *Shakespeare.*

My *promiss* will be thy destruction. *Shakespeare.*

Promissive (prō-mīss-iv), *a.* Tending to advance or promote, tending to encourage.

In the government of Ireland, the *promissive* administration had been equally *promissive* of his master's interest, and that of the subjects submitted to his care. *Shakespeare.*

Promiss (prō-mīss), *n.* To promote; to forward, to advance. *Shakespeare.*

Promovement (prô-môv'ment), *n.* The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.
Promover (prô-môv'er), *n.* A promoter.
Prompt (prômpt), *a.* [Fr. *prompt* from *L. promptus*, brought out, hence at hand, ready, quick, from *pro*, forth, and *mo*, to take.]
 1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands. 'Very discerning and prompt in giving orders.' *Clarendon*.—2. Acting with cheerful alacrity, ready and willing; as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Tell him
 I'm prompt to lay my crown at his feet. *Shak.*
 2. Given or performed without delay, quick; ready, not delayed; as, he manifested a *prompt* obedience; he yielded *prompt* assistance. 'A natural and *prompt* alacrity.' *Shak.*

Prompt obedience
 Flowed from their lips in prose or measure verse. *Milton.*

4. Hasty; forward.
 I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
 And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

5. Inclined or disposed. 'Virtues all to which the Grecians are most *prompt*.' *Shak.*
 6. Unobstructed; open. *Watson.*

Prompt (prômpt), *v. i.* 1. To move or excite to action or exertion; to incite, to instigate; as, ambition *prompted* Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.

Kind occasions *prompt* their warm desires. *Pope.*
 2. To assist a speaker when at a loss by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order; as, to *prompt* an actor; to assist a hearer by suggesting something forgotten or not understood.

We needed not one to *prompt* him, because he could say the prayers by heart. *Chillingworth.*

3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind. 'And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams.' *Pope*.—4. To remind, to give notice of.

The innumerable imperfections of ourselves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prompt (prômpt), *a.* In com. a limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased, this limit varying with different goods.

Speculators are required to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in cover any probable difference of price which might arise before the expiration of the *prompt*, which for this article (wheat) is three weeks. *J. & W. M.*

Prompt-book (prômpt-bûk), *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theatre.

Prompter (prômpt'er), *n.* 1. One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.

We understood our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Specifically.—2. One placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose business it is to assist the actors when at a loss by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten, or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss by suggesting the next words of his piece.

Promptitude (prômpt'it-üd), *n.* [Fr. from *L. promptus*, ready (see *PROMPT*).] 1. Readiness, quickness of decision and action when occasion demands.

He [William] was of course much indebted for much of the effect which he produced in society to the *promptitude* and skill with which he seized the proper moment for saying his good things. *Croft.*

2. Readiness of will, cheerful alacrity, as, *promptitude* in obedience or compliance.

Promptly (prômpt'li), *adv.* In a prompt manner, readily, quickly, expeditiously, cheerfully.

Promptness (prômpt'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being prompt: (a) readiness, quickness of decision or action; as, the young man answered questions with great *promptness*. (b) Cheerful willingness, alacrity.

They seemed desirous to prove their title to them by their thorough discipline and by their *promptness* to execute the most dangerous and difficult services. *Prescott.*

Prompt-note (prômpt'not), *n.* In com. a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce. See *PROMPT*, *n.*

Promptuary (prômpt'u-ri), *a.* [Fr. *promptuaire*, *L. promptuarium*.] That from which supplies are drawn, a storehouse; a magazine; a repository. 'History, that great treasury of time and *promptuary* of heroic actions.' *Howell.*

Prompture (prômpt'ür), *n.* Suggestion, incitement. 'Love's *prompture* desp.' *Coleridge* [Rare].

Promulgate (prô-mul-gät), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *promulgated*, ppr. *promulgating*. [L. *pro-*

mulgare, promulgate, supposed to be corrupted from *promulgo*, from *promulgo*, the people, the public. See *VULGAR*.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, edicts, etc.; to publish, to announce; to proclaim.

Those to whom he announced the promulgating of the gospel had for different instructions. *Dr H. May.*

Promulgation (prô-mul-gät'shon), *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration, as, the *promulgation* of the law or of the gospel.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone on far, it hath continued as long, as the very promulgation of the gospel. *Hosier.*

Promulgator (prô-mul-gät'er or prô-mul-gät'er), *n.* One who promulgates or publishes; one who makes known or teaches publicly. 'An old legacy to the promulgators of the law of liberty.' *Warburton.*

Promulge (prô-mul-gä), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *promulged*, ppr. *promulging*. To promulgate; to publish or teach. 'But then that privilege was *promulged* and known.' *Hallam.* 'Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged*.' *Prescott.*

Promulger (prô-mul-gär), *n.* Same as *Promulgator*. 'The promulgators of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles.' *A. C. Lathbury.*

Pronance (prô-näns), *n.* [Fr. *pro*, before, and

1. *nan*, to utter.] The act of pronouncing; the utterance of a word or sentence.

2. *Lying with the face downward*: contrary to supine.—3. Rushing or falling headlong or downward. 'Down thither *prone* in flight.' *Milton*.—4. Sloping downward, inclined. 'A *prone* and sinking land.' *Blackmore.*

Just where the *prone* edge of the wood began
 To feather toward the hollow. *Tennyson.*

5. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed: usually in an ill sense; as, man *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, *prone* to deny the truth, *prone* to change. 'As *prone* to mischief as able to perform it.' *Shak.*—6. Ready and eager. *Shak.*

Prone (prô-nä), *adv.* In a prone manner or position; so as to bend downwards.

Prone (prô-nä), *n.* The state of being prone: (a) the state of bending downward, as, the *prone* of beasts that look downward: opposed to the *erectness* of man. (b) The state of lying with the face downward, contrary to supineness. (c) Deceit; delivity, as, the *prone* of a hill. (d) Inclination of mind, heart, or temper: propensity, disposition; as, *prone* to self-gratification or to self-justification. 'The *prone* of good men to commiserate want.' *Atterbury.*

Prong (prông), *n.* (A assimilated form of *pry*, to prod, to prick; comp. *W. pry*, to thrust, to poke.) 1. A sharp pointed instrument. 'Prick it on a *prong* of iron.' *G. Sandeys*.—2. The spike of a fork or of a similar instrument, as, a fork of two or three *prongs*.—3. A pointed projection; as, the *prongs* of a deer's antlers.

Prong (prông), *v. i.* To stab, as with a fork.

Dear brethren, let us trouble before these agout parties, I fancy them guarded by *prongs* of the chamber with flaming silver forks with which they *prong* all those who have not the right of the *prong*. *Thackeray.*

Prong-back (prông'bæk), *n.* A species of antelope, the *Achilerys americana*, or *A. fuscipes*, which inhabits the western parts of North America, where it is called the *goat*, and by the Canadian hunters, *carib*. It frequents the plains in summer and the mountains in winter. It is one of the few hollow horned ruminants, and the only living one in which the bony sheath is branched, branching being otherwise peculiar to deer which have bony antlers. See *CARTICORNIA*.

Prong-hoe (prông'hô), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Prong-horn (prông'hörn), *n.* Same as *Prong-buck*.

Prongy (prông'gî), *n.* Same as *Prongness*. *Sir T. More.*

Pronominal (prô-nôm-in-äl), *a.* [L. *pronomina*. See *PROMIN*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.

Pronominally (prô-nôm-in-äl-ly), *adv.* With the effect of a pronoun.

Pronounced (prô-nôns-éd), *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*, pronounced, hence, strongly marked or defined; decided, as in manners or character.]

Pronoun (prô-noun), *n.* [From *pro*, for, and *nomen*, L. *pronomen*—*pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, a noun.] In gram. a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it, but which differs from a noun in that it neither designates its object in virtue of the qualities which it possesses, nor always designates the same object, but designates different objects according to the circumstances in which it is used. The personal pronouns in English are *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye*, and *they*. The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons. *Relative pronouns* are such as relate to some noun going before called the antecedent; as, the *man* who, the thing which. *Interrogative pronouns*, those which serve to ask a question, as *who*? *which*? *what*?—*Possessive pronouns* are such as denote possession, as *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, and *their*. *Demonstrative pronouns*, those which point out things precisely, as *this*, *that*. *Distributive pronouns* are *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*. *Indefinite pronouns*, those that point out things indefinitely, as *some*, *other*, *any*, *all*, *such*. *Possessive, demonstrative, distributive, and indefinite pronouns*, having the properties both of pronouns and adjectives, are commonly called *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*.

Pronounce (prô-nouns'), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *pronounced*, ppr. *pronouncing*. [Fr. *prononcer*; L. *pronuntiare*, *pro*, before, and *nuntio*, to announce, declare, make known; comp. *announcer*.] 1. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter articulately; to speak; to utter.

What may this mean? language of man *pronounced* by tongue of brute. *Milton.*

2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly; as, the court *pronounced* the sentence of death on the criminal.

On all those who tried and fell'd, the king
 Pronounced a dismal sentence. *Tennyson.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to *pronounce* an oration.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I *pronounced* it to you. *Shak.*

4. To declare or affirm; as, he *pronounced* the book to be a libel; he *pronounced* the signature to be a forgery.

Pronouns (prô-nouns'), *v. i.* pret. *pronounced*, ppr. *pronouncing*. To speak with confidence or authority; to make declaration, to utter an opinion. 'How confidently assert men *pronounce* of themselves.' *Dr. H. More.* 'Nor can *pronouns* upon it.' *Tennyson.*

Pronounce (prô-nouns'), *n.* Declaration. 'The final *pronounce* or canon.' *Milton.*

Pronounceable (prô-nouns'-ä-ä), *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Pronounced (prô-nouns'), *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*, pronounced.] Strongly marked or defined; decided.

Our friend's views became every day more *pronounced*. *Thackeray.*

Pronouncement (prô-nouns'ment), *n.* The act of pronouncing; a proclamation; a formal announcement.

Pronouncer (prô-nouns'er), *n.* One who utters or declares. *Aglyfe.*

Pronouncing (prô-nouns'ing), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

Pronubial (prô-nü-bi-äl), *a.* [L. *pronus*, she who presides over marriage—*pro*, for, and *nubo*, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage. *Congreve* [Rare].

Pronucleus (prô-nü-kle-us), *n.* In physics, a small mass holding the position of a nucleus.

Pronunciabile (prô-nun-si-ä-bi-ä), *a.* Pronounceable. 'Vowels *pronunciabile* by the intertories of a consonant.' *Sir Taylor.*

Pronuncial (prô-nun-si-äl), *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

Pronunciamento (prô-nun-si-ä-men-tô), *n.* Same as *Pronunciamento*.

Pronunciamento (prô-nun-si-ä-men-tô), *n.* Same as *Pronunciamento*.

Pronunciamento (prô-nun-si-ä-men-tô), *n.* Same as *Pronunciamento*.

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Pronunciamento (prô-nun-si-ä-men-tô), *n.* Same as *Pronunciamento*.

Pronunciamento (prô-nun'thê-k-mi-en'tô), *n.* [Sp.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration; a pronouncement. Frequently written *Pronunciamento*.

Pronunciation (prô-nun'si-â-shon), *n.* [Fr. *prononciation*, from *L. pronuntiatio*. See *PRONOUNCE*.] 1. The act of pronouncing or uttering words or letters; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation*.—2. The art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness: now called *declamation*.

Pronunciative (prô-nun'si-ât-iv), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronounciatory.—2. Uttering confidently; dogmatical. 'The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.' Bacon.

Pronunciator (prô-nun'si-ât-ér), *n.* One who pronounces.

Pronunciatory (prô-nun'si-a-to-ri), *a.* Relating to pronunciation.

Promission (prô-mi-shon), *n.* [Gr. *promission*. See *PROEM*.] An opening or introduction; the introduction to a poem or song; a preface; a proem.

Forgetful how my rich *promission* makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian fields.
In lays that will outlast thy *Deity*. *Tennyson*.

Proof (prûf), *n.* [Fr. *preuve*. See *PROVE*.] 1. Any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact; a test; a trial; as, to make *proof* of a person's trustworthiness or of the truth of a statement. 'Only this *proof* I'll of thy valour make.' Shak.—2. What serves as evidence; what proves or establishes; a convincing token or argument; means of conviction; that amount of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As *proofs* of holy writ. *Shak.*

3. The thing proved or experienced; truth or knowledge gathered by experience; experience.

'Tis a common *proof*,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder. *Shak.*

4. The state of having been tried and having stood the test; firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies: specifically applied to arms of defence; impenetrable armour. 'In strong *proof* of chastity well-arm'd.' Shak. 'Arms of *proof*.' Dryden.—5. A test applied to certain manufactured or other articles; the act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits, so called from a mode formerly practised, called the gunpowder-proof. Spirit was poured over gunpowder and the vapour set fire to. If it fired the gunpowder it was *over proof*. If it damped the powder, so that the spirit burned without igniting the powder, it was *under proof*. Hence, also the degree of strength in spirit.—The *proof* spirit of commerce has been defined by act of parliament to be 'such as shall at the temperature of fifty-one degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer weigh twelve-thirteenths of an equal measure of distilled water.' See under *ALCOHOL*.—*Proof of gunpowder*, a test of strength, one ounce of powder being used with a 24-pound ball, which must be driven a distance of not less than 250 yards.—*Proof of ordnance and small arms*, tests by means of hydraulic pressure and firing heavy charges.—6. In *printing*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction. A first proof is the impression taken with all the errors of workmanship. After this is corrected, another impression is printed with more care, to send to the author: this is termed a *clean proof*. When this is corrected by the author, and the types altered accordingly, another proof is taken and carefully read over: this is called the *press proof*.—7. In *engr.* an impression taken from an engraving to prove the state of it during the progress of executing it; also, an early impression, or one of a limited number, taken before the letters to be inserted are engraved on the plate. It is called a *proof-impression* or *proof-print*, and is considered the best, because taken before the plate is worn.

Proof (prûf), *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally; as, *water-proof*, *fire-proof*, *proof* against shot.
Now put your shields before your hearts and fight
With hearts more *proof* than shields. *Shak.*
It is often followed by *to* or *against* before

the thing resisted. 'Proof against all temptation.' Milton.

He past expression lived,
Proof to disdain. *Dryden*.

[In its adjectival use *proof* is elliptical for *proof*.]

Proof-arm (prûf-arm), *v. t.* To arm as with *proof*; to arm so as to make secure.

A delicate, and knows it,
And out of that *proof* turns herself. *Beau. & Fl.*

Proof-house (prûf'hous), *n.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

Proofless (prûfless), *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. Boyle.

Prooflessly (prûf'less-ly), *adv.* Without proof. 'Prooflessly asserted.' Boyle.

Proof-plane (prûf'plan), *n.* In *elect.* a small, thin metallic disc, insulated on a non-conducting handle, by which electricity may be carried from one place to another. It is used in experiments on the distribution of electricity on conductors. When it is laid against the surface whose electric density it is intended to measure, it forms, as it were, a part of the surface, and takes the charge due to the area which it covers, which charge may be carried to an electrometer and tested.

Proof-print (prûf'print), *n.* See *PROOF*, *n.* 7.

Proof-sheet (prûf'shêt), *n.* In *printing*, a rough impression of a sheet. See *PROOF*, *n.* 6.

Proof-spirit (prûf'spîrit), *n.* Spirit of a certain alcoholic strength. See *PROOF*, *n.* 5.

Proof-text (prûf'tekst), *n.* A passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

Pro-ostracum (prô-ô's-tra-kum), *n.* In *zool.* the horny pen of the belemnite. Huxley.

Prop (prop), *n.* [Probably a Celtic word: Ir. *propa*, Gael. *prop*, a prop or support; but the word also occurs in the other Teutonic languages besides English: D. *proppen*, to prop or support; Dan. *prop*, Sw. *propp*, G. *propf*, a cork, a stopper.] That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a fulcrum; a support; a stay; as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old building.

You take my house when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house. *Shak.*

Prop (prop), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *propped*; ppr. *propping*. 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* a fence or an old building.—2. To support by standing under or against; as, a pillar to *prop* up a roof. 'Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky.' Pope.—3. To support; to sustain, in a general sense; as, to *prop* a declining institution.

Propædæutic, **Propædæutical** (prô-pê-dû-tik, prô-pê-dû-tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to propædæutics or the introduction to any art or science; pertaining to or giving preliminary instruction; instructing beforehand.

Propædæutics (prô-pê-dû-tiks), *n.* [Gr. *propædeus*, to instruct beforehand, from *pro*, before, and *paideus*, to instruct, to educate, from *paîs*, *paîdos*, a child.] The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; the body of knowledge and of rules necessary for the study of some particular art, science, &c.

Propagable (prop'a-ga-bl), *a.* [See *PROPAGATE*.] 1. Capable of being propagated or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle*.

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

Propaganda (prop-a-gan'da), *n.* [L. See *PROPAGATE*.] 1. A name generally given to those institutions by means of which Christianity is propagated in heathen countries, more particularly to an association, the congregation *de propaganda fide* (for propagating the faith), established at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1623 for diffusing a knowledge of Roman Catholicism throughout the world, now charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions. Hence.—2. Any kind of institution or system for proselytizing or for propagating a peculiar set of doctrines.

(In France) on the one hand there is the clerico-monarchical tradition, which seeks order by the suppression of individual reason and national liberties; on the other hand there is an anarchist *propaganda*, which promises prosperity and unbounded pleasure through the suppression of churches and governments. *Contemp. Rev.*

The rules of the association [the National Secular Society] inform us that it is the duty of an 'active member' to promote the circulation of secular litera-

ture and generally to aid the Free-thought *propaganda* of his neighbourhood. *Sat. Rev.*

Propagandism (prop-a-gand'izm), *a.* [From *propaganda*.] The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

The governor-general rejoins that religious *propagandism* would most certainly rouse the resentment of the natives, and produce an explosion of religious passions which would end in a religious war. *Times newspaper*.

Propagandist (prop-a-gand'ist), *n.* [From *propaganda*.] One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrin of political *propagandists*. *R. Walsh*.

Propagate (prop'a-gât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *propagated*; ppr. *propagating*. [L. *propago*, *propagatus*, to peg down, to set, to propagate, to enlarge—*pro*, before, forward, and *pago*, root of *pango*, to fasten, fix, set, plant (whence *paction*, *compact*, *impings*, &c.).] 1. To continue or multiply by generation or successive reproduction; to cause to reproduce itself: applied to animals and plants; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* any species of fruit-tree.

It is an elder brother's duty so
To *propagate* his family and name. *Ormsby*.

2. To spread from person to person or from place to place; to carry forward or onward; to diffuse; to extend; as, to *propagate* a report; to *propagate* the Christian religion.—3. To augment; to increase.

Cribs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*. *Shak.*

4. To generate; to beget; to produce; to originate.

Superstitious notions *propagated* in infancy are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson*.

SYN. To multiply, continue, increase, spread, diffuse, disseminate, promote.

Propagate (prop'a-gât), *v. t.* To have young or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. 'To draw nutrition, *propagate* and rot.' Pope.

No need that thou
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite.
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton*.

Propagation (prop-a-gâ'shon), *n.* [L. *propagatio*, *propagationis*, a propagating of vines and trees.] 1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction; as, the *propagation* of animals or plants. In the greater number of plants propagation is effected naturally by means of seeds; but many plants are also propagated by the production of runners or lateral shoots, which spread along the surface of the soil, and root at the joints or buds, from which they send up new plants. Plants are also propagated by suckers or side-shoots from the roots, and by various other natural means. Propagation may be effected artificially by cuttings, grafting, budding, inarching, &c.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray*.

2. The spreading or extension of anything; diffusion; as, the *propagation* of reports; the *propagation* of the gospel among the pagans.—3. Increase; extension; augmentation; enlargement. 'The *propagation* of their empire.' South.

Propagative (prop'a-gât-iv), *a.* Having the power of propagation; propagating.

Every man owes more of his being to Almighty God than to his natural parents, whose very *propagative* faculty was at first given to the human nature by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the divine commission and institution. *Sir M. Hale*.

Propagator (prop'a-gât-ér), *n.* One who propagates; one who continues by generation or successive production; one who causes to spread; a promoter. 'Socrates the greatest *propagator* of morality.' Addison. The term is given in nurseries to one whose business it is to propagate plants by budding, grafting, &c.

Propago (prô-pâ'gô), *n.* [L., a layer or shoot.] A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of layering.

Propagulum (prô-pag'û-lum), *n.* In bot. an offshoot or germinating bud attached by a thickish stalk to the parent plant. *Bell/ves.*

Propale (prô-pâl'), *v. t.* To publish; to disclose. *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Proparent (prô-pâ-rent), *n.* One who stands in the place of a parent.

Propped (prô'ped), *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The name given to the soft, fleshy, inarticulate, pediform appendages of

certain larva, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insecta.

Propel (prô-pel'), *v.t. pres. & pp. propelling; ppr. propelling.* [L. *propello*—*pro*, forward, and *pello*, to drive, as in *compel*, *dispel*, *impel*, *compulsion*, etc.] To drive forward; to move or cause to move on; to urge or press onward by force; as, the wind or steam propels ships; balls are propelled by the force of gunpowder.

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to propel so vast and ponderous a body with that prodigious velocity.

Propellant (prô-pel'-ant), *a.* Driving forward, propelling.

Propeller (prô-pel'-er), *n.* One who or that which propels, specifically, a contrivance for propelling a steam-vessel, consisting of a spiral blade on an axis parallel with the keel, and revolving beneath the surface of the water, usually at the stern of the ship. See **SCREW**.

Propemptious (prô-pem'-ti-ous), *a.* [Gr. *propempto*, to send forth.] In *Memoria*, a poetical address to one about to depart on a journey.

Propend (prô-pend'), *v.t.* [L. *propendeo*, *propendere*—*pro*, forward, and *pendo*, to hang, hence, *propense*.] To lean toward; to incline, to be propense or disposed in favor of anything. *Shak.*

Propendancy (prô-pend'-en-si), *n.* (See above.) 1. A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to anything.—2. Attentive deliberation. *Sir M. Hale*. [Rare.]

Propendant (prô-pend'-ent), *a.* (See **PROPEND**.) 1. Inclining forward or toward. *South*.—2. In bot. hanging forward and downward. *Foster*.

Propense (prô-pens'), *a.* [L. *propensus*, hanging forward, projecting. See **PROPEND**.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; prone. 'Women propense and inclinable to boldness.' *Hobbes*.

Propensely (prô-pens'-li), *adv.* In a propense manner; with natural tendency.

Propenseness (prô-pens'-ness), *n.* State of being propense; natural tendency. 'A propenseness to diseases in the body.' *Donne*.

Propension (prô-pen'-shon), *n.* (Fr. *propension*; L. *propensio*, *propensivus*, inclination, propensely. See **PROPEND**.) 1. The state of being propense; propensely. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

It requires critical acuity to find out the genius or propensities of a child. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

2. The state or condition of tending to move in a certain direction.

In natural sciences this impetuosity continually increases, by the continued action of the cause, namely, the propension of going to the place assigned it by nature. *Whewell*.

Propensity (prô-pen'-si-ti), *n.* Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency, disposition to anything good or evil, particularly to evil; as, a propensity to sin. 'Propensity and bent of will to religion.' *South*.

His command, indeed, was confined to those citizens who were engaged in the service by the military oath, but such was the propensity of the Romans to servitude, that the oath was voluntarily taken by the magistrates, the senators, and the equites in order, till the homage of slavery was incessantly converted into an annual and solemn protestation of fidelity. *Gibbon*.

PRON Disposition, bias, inclination, proclivity, proneness.

Proper (prô-per'), *a.* [Fr. *propre*; L. *proprie*, one's own, peculiar, proper; allied to *prope*, near.] 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; naturally or essentially belonging to a particular individual or state, as, every animal has his proper instincts and inclinations, appetites and habits, every muscle and vessel of the body has its proper office. 'Conceptions only proper to myself.' *Shak.* 2. Natural; original, particularly suited to; befitting one's nature, &c.; as, every animal lives in his proper element.

In our proper manner we are used to our native land. *Milton*.

3. Belonging to, as one's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun. 'Our proper son.' *Shak.* 'Our proper conceptions.' *Clarendon*.

Now learn the difference at your proper time. *Dryden*.

4. In gram. applied to a noun when it is the name of a particular person or thing; opposed to common; as Shakespeare, Mozart, Julius Caesar, London, Edinburgh, Dublin.

A proper name may become common when given to several beings of the same kind, as, Caesar. *Watts*.

5. Fit; suitable; adapted; appropriate. 'Thy proper I obey him.' *Shak.*

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play, All proper to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden*.

6. Correct; just; according to usage; precise; formal; as, a proper word; a proper expression.

Those parts of nature, into which the chase was divided, they signified by dark names which we have experienced in their plain and proper terms. *T. Burnet*.

Hence—7. Properly so called; real; actual. 'The garden proper.' *Sir W. Scott*.

George's paternity proper was without spot. *Thackeray*.

8. Decent; respectable; such as should be. This is an advertisement to a proper maid in Florence, one Diana. *Shak.*

9. Well-formed; handsome; of good appearance. 'A proper child.' *Hesb. xi. 22*. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day. *Shak.*

10. In bot. represented of its natural colour; mild of charge; as, on a field or, a raven proper—11. Applied ironically.

Talk with a man out at a window! a proper saying. *Shak.*

12. In bot. single, or connected with something single; as, a proper receptacle, that which supports only a single flower or fructification.—*Proper feud*, in law, an original and genuine feud held by pure military service.—*Proper jurisdiction*, in Scots law, that which belongs to the judge or magistrate himself in virtue of his office.—*In proper*, individually; privately.

The prince found they could not have that in proper which God made to be common. *Jer Taylor*.

—*Proper motion*, in astron. the real motion of the sun, planets, &c., as opposed to their apparent motions.

Proper (prô-per'), *adv.* Properly; very; exceedingly; as, properly angry; properly good. [Vulgar.]

Properate (prô-per'-at), *v.t. and t.* [L. *properare*, preparation, to hasten.] To hasten.

And, as best helps haste them down on their paces, A while to keep off death which propers them. *Shak.*

Properation (prô-per'-at-shon), *n.* Act of properating or hastening; haste.

Properispome (prô-per'-is-pôm), *n.* (Gr. *perispomenon*, from *perispô*, to circumflex the penult—*pro*, before, and *perispô* to draw round, to mark a vowel or word with the circumflex—*peri*, around, and *spô*, to draw.) In Greek pros. a word having the circumflex accent on the penult.

Property (prô-per'-ti), *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; as, a word properly applied; a dress properly adjusted.—2. In a strict sense.

The miseries of life are not property owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift*.

I hate him, for he doth not prophesy good concerning me, but evil. *1 Ki. xiii. 2*

2. To foreknow.

Mathematick they very guilt did prophesy. *A royal soliloquy. Shak.*

Prophesy (prô-fe-si), *v.t. pres. prophesying; ppr. prophesying.* 1. To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. *Jer. xi. 21*.—2. To preach; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. *Shak. xxxvii. 4, 7, 9*.

Prophet (prô-fet'), *n.* (Fr. *prophète*, from L. *propheta*, from Gr. *propheta*—*pro*, before, and *pheta*, to speak; same root as *fores* (which see).) 1. One that foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller; especially, a person illuminated, inspired, or instructed by God to announce future events, as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, &c.

Jezebel doth prove prophetic. *Shak.*

2. An interpreter; a spokesman. *Ex. vii. 1*.—The *Prophets*, that division of the sacred writings which according to the Jews included Joshua, Judges, I. and II. Samuel, I. and II. Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. *Mat. xxi. 23*.

—*School of the prophets*, among the ancient Jews, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called *sons of the prophets*.

Prophetess (prô-fet'-ess), *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Deborah, Huldah, Anna, &c.

4. The subject of such a right; the thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not, as an estate, whether in lands, buildings, goods, money, &c. In English law property is divided into real and personal, and in Scots law into heritable and moveable. See these terms.

No wonder such men are true to a government, whose liberty runs as high, where property is so well secured. *Swift*.

5. Participation.

Hence I declare all my paternal care, Propinquity and property of blood. *Shak.*

6. A thing wanted for a particular purpose; an implement; a tool; specifically, in the arts, a stage requisite, any article necessary to be produced in the scene.

I will draw a bill of properties such as our play wants. *Shak.*

But as a property. *Shak.*

High pomp and state are useful properties. *Dryden*.

7.1 Propriety.

Our poets excel in grandeur and gravity, smoothness and propriety, in quickness and wit.

Property (prô-per'-ti), *v.t. 1. To invest with qualities.*

His voice was propriated. *Shak.*

As all the toned spheres. *Shak.*

2. To take as one's own; to appropriate. 'I am too high born to be propriated.' *Shak.*

Property-man (prô-per'-ti-man), *n.* The man in charge of the properties, that is, the stage requisites, the articles used by actors or required on the stage of a theatre.

Property-room (prô-per'-ti-rûm), *n.* The room in a theatre in which the stage properties are kept.

Property-tax (prô-per'-ti-taks), *n.* A direct tax imposed on the property of individuals, amounting to a certain percentage on the estimated value of their property.

Prophasia (prô-fa-si), *n.* [Gr. *prophasia*, from *prophanein*, to show beforehand—*pro*, before, and *phanein*, to show.] In med. prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

Prophetic (prô-fet'-ic), *a.* (O. Fr. *propheticus*, from L. *propheta*, from Gr. *propheta*—*pro*, before, and *pheta*, to tell. See **PROPHET**.) 1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling inspired by God. 'The prophetic of Ezeias.' *Mat. xiii. 14*.

He hearkens after prophetic and dreams. *Shak.*

2. To foreknow.

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Jezebel doth prove prophetic. *Shak.*

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Prophetess (prô-fet'-ess), *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Deborah, Huldah, Anna, &c.

Prophetic (prô-fet'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy; having the character of prophecy: containing prophecy; as, *prophetic writings*.—2. Presageful; predictive: with of before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic* of th' event. *Dryden.*

Prophetical (prô-fet'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Prophetic*. 'The counsels of a wise and then *prophetical* friend.' *Wotton.*

Propheticality (prô-fet'ik-al'i-ti), *n.* Propheticalness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Prophetically (prô-fet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

She sighed, and thus *prophetically* spoke. *Dryden.*

Propheticalness (prô-fet'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being prophetic. [Rare.]

Prophetize (prô-fet-iz), *v.t. pret. prophetized; ppr. prophetizing.* To give prediction. Nature . . . so doth warning send By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel.*

Prophoric (prô-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *prophorikos*, from *prophora*, a bringing forward—*pro*, forward, and *phero*, to bring.] Enunciative. *Wright.*

Prophylactic, Prophylactical (prô-f-lak'tik, prô-f-lak'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *prophylaktikos*, from *prophylasseo*, to prevent, to guard against—*pro*, before, and *phylasseo*, to preserve.] In med. preventive; defending from disease.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactic*, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutic, or the art of restoring health. *Watts.*

Prophylactic (prô-f-lak'tik), *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

Prophylaxis (prô-f-lak'sis), *n.* [Gr. See *PROPHYLACTIC*.] In med. the guarding against or taking measures to prevent disease; preventive or preservative treatment.

Propination (prô-pi-nâ'shon), *n.* [L. *propinatio*. See below.] The act of pledging or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. *Abp. Potter.*

Propine (prô-pin'), *v.t. pret. & pp. propined; ppr. propining.* [L. *propino*, from *pro*, *pro*, to drink before, and *pinô*, to drink.] 1. To pledge in drinking; to drink.

The lovely sorceress mixed, and to the prince Health, joy, and peace *propined*. *Smart.*

2.† To offer in kindness, as a cup to drink. *Jer. Taylor.*—3.† To expose; to subject.

Unless we would *propine* both ourselves and our cause unto open and just derision. *Folshery.*

Propine† (prô-pin'), *n.* A present; a gift; drink-money.

Propinquate (prô-pin'kwât), *v.t. pret. propinquated; ppr. propinquating.* [L. *propinquus*, to approach.] To approach; to be near.

Propinquity (prô-pin'kwî-ti), *n.* [L. *propinquitâs*, from *propinquus*, from *prope*, near, nigh; whence also (*ap*) *prope*.] 1. Nearness in place; neighbourhood. *Ray.*—2. Nearness in time. *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care, *Propinquity*, and property of blood. *Shak.*

Propionate (prô-pi-nât), *n.* In chem. a compound of propionic acid and a base. See *PROPIONIC*.

Propione (prô-pi-ôn), *n.* (C₃H₅O₂). An oily volatile liquid, produced by the destructive distillation of certain propionates, &c.

Propionic (prô-pi-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *piôn*, fat.] Applied to an acid (C₃H₅O₂), the third member of the acetic series obtained from amber, sour cocoa-nut milk, &c. It is of interest as being the first organic compound obtained directly from carbonic anhydride. Propionic acid is monobasic, forming salts called *propionates*.

Propithecus (prô-pi-thê'kus), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *pithekos*, an ape.] A genus of quadrupeds allied to the lemurs, but distinguished from them by a shorter muzzle, rounded ears, by the marked disproportion in length between its hinder and anterior extremities, as well as by the number and form of its teeth. One species only, the diadem lemur (*P. diadema*), is known. It is a native of Madagascar. The head and body are 27 inches long, and the tail 17. The face is naked.

Propitiable (prô-pi-ah-l-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being propitiated; that may be made propitious.

Propitiate (prô-pi-ah-lât), *v.t. pret. & pp.*

propitiated; ppr. propitiating. [L. *propitio*, *propitiatus*, to propitiate. See *PROPI-TIOUS*.] To appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate. 'What offerings may *propitiate* the fair.' *Waller.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The god *propitiate* and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

Propitiate (prô-pi-ah-lât), *v.i.* To make propitiation or atonement.

Propitiation (prô-pi-ah-lât-shon), *n.* 1. The act of propitiating; the act of making propitious.—2. In *theol.* the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners. He is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 John ii. 2.

Propitiator (prô-pi-ah-lât-ér), *n.* One who propitiates. *Johnson.*

Propitiatorily (prô-pi-ah-lât-to-ri-l), *adv.* By way of propitiation.

Propitiatory (prô-pi-ah-lât-to-ri), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

The notion of a *propitiatory* sacrifice is, that it procures the pardon of all sins to the offender. *Abp. Sharp.*

Propitiatory (prô-pi-ah-lât-to-ri), *n.* In *Jewish antiq.* the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. 'He (the Messiah) the true ark of the covenant; the only *propitiatory* by his blood.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Propitious (prô-pi-ah-us), *a.* [L. *propitius*, favourable, generally supposed to be formed from *pro*, before, forward, and *peto*, to seek, to make for by flying, the word thus primarily referring to a bird whose flight is of happy augury.] 1. Favourably disposed towards a person; ready to grant a favour or indulgence; favourable; kind; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings. My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak! *Milton.* Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious* To thy friends' vows. *Addison.*

2. Affording favourable conditions or circumstances; as, a *propitious* season.

Propitiously (prô-pi-ah-us-l), *adv.* In a propitious manner; favourably; kindly. So when a muse *propitiously* invites, Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roscommon.*

Propitiousness (prô-pi-ah-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being propitious: (a) kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive. (b) Favourableness. 'Propitiousness of climate.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Proplasm (prô-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *proplasma*—*pro*, before, and *plasseo*, to mould or model.] A mould; a matrix. 'Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so filled them.' *Woodward.*

Proplastic (prô-plast'ik), *a.* [See *PROPLASM*.] Forming a mould or cast.

Proplastics (prô-plas'tiks), *n.* [See above.] The art of making moulds for castings, &c.

Propodium (prô-pô'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] In *zool.* the anterior part of the foot in mollusca.

In the Heteropoda, however, and in the wing-shells (Strombidae), the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the '*propodium*,' a middle, the '*mesopodium*,' and a posterior lobe, or '*metapodium*.' *H. A. Nicholas.*

Propolis (prô-po-lis), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *polis*, city.] A red, resinous, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax, collected from the viscid buds of various trees; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, to strengthen the cells, &c.

Propone (prô-pôn'), *v.t.* [L. *propono*, to propose—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to place.] 1. To propose; to propound. 'Doctrine . . . *proposed* and thrust into their hearts with words sweeter than honey.' *Bp. Coverdale.*

2. In *Scots law*, to state; to bring forward.—*Pleas proposed and repelled*, in *Scots law*, those pleas which have been stated in a court, and repelled previous to decree being given.

Proponent (prô-pô-nent), *n.* [L. *proponens*—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to place.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

For mysterious things of faith rely On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

Proponent (prô-pô-nent), *a.* Making proposals; proposing.

Proportion (prô-pôr-shon), *n.* [L. *proportio*—*pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share. See *PORTION*.] 1. The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect to

size, quantity, or degree; equal or corresponding degree.

He must be little skilled in the world who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportions* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance in *proportion* as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. *Addison.*

2. The relation of one part to another or to the whole, with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts; as, the *proportion* of the parts of an edifice, or of the human body.

The *proportions* are so well arranged that nothing appears to an advantage. *Addison.*

Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex, Rowena was tall in stature, yet not so much so as to attract observation on account of superior height. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry; as, the limbs are out of *proportion* to the body.

No man of the present age is equal in the strength, *proportion*, and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese. *Dryden.*

4. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just or equal share; lot.

Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. *Jer. Taylor.*

5.† Form; shape; figure. *Shak.*—6. In *math.* the equality or similarity of ratios, ratio being the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind in respect of magnitude; or proportion is a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to the quotient of the third divided by the fourth. Thus 5 is to 10 as 8 is to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Proportion is expressed by $a : b :: c : d$, or $a : b = c : d$, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.—The above is sometimes called *geometrical proportion*. In contradistinction to *arithmetical proportion*, or that in which the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth. See also *PROGRESSION*.—7. In *arith.* the rule of three, that rule which according to the theory of proportion enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers, that is, a number to which the third bears the same ratio as the first does to the second.—*Simple proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.—*Compound proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.—*Continued proportion*, a succession of several equal ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c.—*Harmonical or musical proportion*, a relation of three or four quantities such that the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last; thus 2, 3, 6 are in harmonical proportion, for 2 is to 6 as 1 is to 3.—*Reciprocal or inverse proportion*, an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio, or a proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth is to the third, as 4 : 2 :: 8 : 6 inversely, that is as $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{4} :: \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{8}$.

Proportion (prô-pôr-shon), *v.t.* 1. To adjust in a suitable proportion; to harmoniously adjust to something else as regards dimensions or extent; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry; to give a symmetrical form to.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; to equal.

Bid him, therefore, consider of his ransom; which must *proportion* the losses we have borne. *Shak.*

Proportionable (prô-pôr-shon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.—2. Being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; proportional; corresponding. 'To levy power *proportionable* to the enemy.' *Shak.*

Such eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom. *Burke.*

3. Well proportioned; symmetrical. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Proportionableness (prô-pôr'shon-a-bi-nes), *n.* State of being proportionable.

The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness* of the temper and constitution of anything. *Hammond.*

Proportionably (prô-pôr'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a proportionable manner; according to proportion or comparative relation; proportionally; as, a large body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large estates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Proportional (prô-pôr'shon-al), *a.* [L. *proportionalis*; Fr. *proportionnel*.] 1. According to or having a due proportion or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*.

The conquerors were contented to share the conquered country, usually according to a strictly defined *proportional* division with its previous occupants. *Craik.*

2. In *math.* having the same or a constant ratio; as, *proportional* quantities.—*Proportional compasses*, compasses with a pair of legs at each end, turning on a common pivot. The pivot is secured in a slide which is adjustable in the slots of the legs so as to vary in any required proportion the relative distances of the points at the respective ends. The legs are provided with marks by which the ratio of proportion of the respective ends may be arranged or determined. The instrument is used in reducing or enlarging drawings, &c.—*Proportional logarithms*. See LOGISTIC.—*Proportional parts*, parts of magnitudes such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional; that is, the first part of the first is to the first part of the second as the second part of the first is to the second part of the second, and so on.—*Proportional scale*, (a) a scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. (b) A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

Proportional (prô-pôr'shon-al), *n.* A quantity in proportion; specifically, (a) in *chem.* a term employed in the theory of definite proportions to designate the same as the weight of an atom or prime. See PRIME. (b) *pl.* In *math.* the terms of a proportion; of these the first and last are the *extremes*, and the intermediate the *means*, or the *mean*, when the proportion consists of only three terms. See MEAN.

Proportionality (prô-pôr'shon-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being in proportion.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impression. *N. Grev.*

Proportionally (prô-pôr'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a proportional manner; in proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as, all parts of a building being *proportionally* large. *Newton.*

Proportionate (prô-pôr'shon-ât), *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him . . . what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Lacks.*

Proportionate (prô-pôr'shon-ât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proportionated*; ppr. *proportionating*. To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Every single particle hath an innate gravitation towards all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance. *Bentley.*

Proportionately (prô-pôr'shon-ât-i), *adv.* In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition. *Sp. Pearson.*

Proportionateness (prô-pôr'shon-ât-nes), *n.* The state of being proportionate or of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions. 'The fitness and *proportionateness* of these objects.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Proportionlessness (prô-pôr'shon-le), *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

Proportionment (prô-pôr'shon-men't), *n.* The act of proportioning.

Proposal (prô-pôz'al), *n.* [From *propose*.] 1. That which is proposed or offered for consideration; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make *pro-*

posals for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage.

Spare that *proposal*, father; spare the trouble Of that solicitation. *Milton.*

2. Offer or presentation to the mind: 'The *proposal* of an agreeable object.' *South.*

The truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal*. *Atterbury.*

3. In law, a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application ex parte, or a decretal order of the court.—*Syn.* Offer, proffer, tender, overture, proposition.

Propose (prô-pôz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proposed*; ppr. *proposing*. [Fr. *proposer*, to purpose, to propose; not directly from, although influenced by, L. *propono*, *propositum* (which gives us *propound*), but from *pro* and *posui*. Purpose is the same word. See POSSE, COMPOSE.] 1. To place before or offer for consideration, discussion, or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolution to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.

In learning anything, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.*

2. To place before as something to be done, attained, or striven after; as, we *propose* going there to-morrow; often with an infinitive as object. 'When great treasure is the meed *proposed*.' *Shak.*

What to ourselves in passion we *propose*, The passion ending doth the purpose lose. *Shak.*

3.† To set or place forth; to place out. *Chapman*.—4.† To place one's self before; to face; to confront.

Aaron, a thousand deaths Would I *propose*, to achieve her whom I love. *Shak.*

—To *propose* to or for one's self, to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

Propose (prô-pôz'), *v.i.* 1.† To lay schemes. 2.† To converse; to discourse.

Run thee into the parlour; There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice *Proposing* with the Prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

3. To form or declare an intention or design; to purpose.

Man *proposes*, but God disposes. *Trans. of Thomas à Kempis.*

4. To offer. —5. To offer one's self in marriage. 'Why don't the men *propose*?' *T. H. Bayly.*

Propose! (prô-pôz'), *n.* Talk; discourse.

There will she hide her To listen our *proposals*. *Shak.*

Proposer (prô-pôz'er), *n.* 1. One that proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.—2.† A speaker; an orator.

Let me conjure you . . . by what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal, be even and direct with me. *Shak.*

Proposition (prô-pôz'i'shon), *n.* [Partly from verb *propose*, partly from Fr. *proposition*, from L. *proponitio*, from *propono*, *propositus*, to put up publicly—*pro*, before, and *pono*, *ponitus*, to put.] 1. The act of placing or setting before; the act of offering.

It also causes that nothing spring there but gums fit for incense and the oblations for the altar of *proposition*. *Fer. Taylor.*

—*Leaves of proposition*, in Jewish *antiq.* the show-bread.—2. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms; as, they made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*

3. In *gram.* and *logic*, a sentence or part of a sentence consisting of a subject and a predicate united by a copula; a thought expressed or propounded in language; a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied of a subject; as, 'know is white'; 'water is fluid'; 'vice is not commendable.' Logical propositions are said to be divided, first, according to substance, into *categorical* and *hypothetical*; secondly, according to quality, into *affirmative* and *negative*; thirdly, according to quantity, into *universal* and *particular*.—4. In *math.* a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is an operation to be done.—5. In *rhet.* that which is offered or

affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.—6. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it; as, Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

Propositional (prô-pôz'i'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. *Watts.*

Propound (prô-pound'), *v.t.* [L. *propono*, to put forth, to place or set out—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to set, put, or place. As to form, comp. *compound*, *expound*.] 1. To lay before; to offer for consideration; to propose; to offer; to exhibit; to put or set, as a question. 'Such questions as by your grace shall be *propounded*.' *Shak.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of faith. *Sp. Pearson.*

Every rule that can be *propounded* upon the subject must, in the application, depend on private judgment. *Brougham.*

2. In the *Congregational Church*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

Propounder (prô-pound'er), *n.* One who propounds; one who proposes or offers for consideration.

The point of the sword thrust from him both the *propositions* and the *propounders*. *Milton.*

Proprietor (prô-prî'tor), *n.* [L. *propriator*—*pro*, for, and *prætor* (which see).] In *Rom. antiq.*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of prætor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former prætorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to administer justice with the authority of prætor.

Proprietor (prô-prî'tor), *n.* Same as *Proprietor*.

Proprietary (prô-prî'e-ta-ri), *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*, a proprietor, from *propriété*.] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts and *proprieties* in others. *Dr. J. Merr.*

2. A body of proprietors, collectively; as, the *proprietary* of a county.—3. In *monasteries*, a monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of his profession.

Proprietary (prô-prî'e-ta-ri), *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary; belonging to ownership; as, *proprietary* rights.

Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *N. Grev.*

Proprietor (prô-prî'e-tér), *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*. See PROPERTY.] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

French . . . was at any rate the only language spoken for some ages after the Conquest by our kings, and not only by nearly all the nobility, but by a large proportion even of the inferior landed *proprietors*. *Craik.*

Proprietorial (prô-prî'e-tô-ri-al), *a.* Proprietary.

Proprietorship (prô-prî'e-tér-ship), *n.* The state or right of a proprietor; state of being proprietor.

If you think she has anything to do with the *proprietorship* of this place, you had better abandon that idea. *Dichens.*

Proprietress (prô-prî'e-tres), *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing; proprietrix.

Is she, The sweet *proprietress*, a shadow? *Tennyson.*

Proprietrix (prô-prî'e-triks), *n.* A female proprietor; a proprietress.

Propriety (prô-prî'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *propriété*; L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] 1.† Peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership; property; possession.

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as in his life? *Sp. Hall.*

Hail wedded love, mysterious law, true source Of human offspring, sole *proprietrix* In Paradise of all things common else! *Milton.*

2.† That which is proper or peculiar; property; peculiarity.

We find no mention heretofore in ancient geographers . . . who seldom forget *proprieties* of such a nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness; correctness; as, the *propriety* of an expression; to behave with per-

fect propriety.—4. † Individuality; particular or proper state.

Alas! it is the baseness of thy fear
That makes thee struggle thy propriety (that is, makes
these disavow thyself). *Shak.*

Silence that dreadful bell: it frights the idle
From her propriety (that is, out of herself). *Shak.*

Proproctor (prō-prōk'tēr), *n.* In English universities, an assistant proctor.

Prope (prope), *n.* A gambler's game played with four shells.

Propugnā (prō-pūn'), *v.t.* [*L. propugno*, to fight in front of, to defend—*pro*, before, and *pugno*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for propugning of our faith. *Hammond.*

Propugnacul, † *n.* [*L. propugnaculum*.] A fortress.

Rochel (La Rochelle) was the chiefest propugnacul of the Protestants there. *Howell.*

Propugnatio (prō-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. propugnatio*.] Defence.

What propugnatio is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enemy of those
This quarrel would excite? *Shak.*

Propugner (prō-pūn'ēr), *n.* [See **PROPUGN.**] A defender; a vindicator.

Zealous propugners are they of their native creeds. *Dr. H. More.*

Propulsion (prō-pul-sā'shon), *n.* [*O. Fr. propulsion*; *L. propulsio*, a keeping or warding off. See **PROPULS.**] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

The just cause of war is the propulsion of public injuries. *Sp. Hall.*

Propulse (prō-puls'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propulsed*; ppr. *propulsing*. [*L. propulso*, to drive off or ward off—*pro*, before, and *pulso*, freq. of *pello*, to push, drive, thrust. See **PROPEL**.] To repel; to drive off.

Propulsion (prō-pul'shon), *n.* [*L. propello*, *propulsio*. See **PROPEL**.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

God works in all things; all obey
His first propulsion. *Whittier.*

Propulsive (prō-puls'iv), *a.* Tending of having power to propel; driving or urging on.

'The propulsive movement of the verse.'
Coleridge.

Propulsory (prō-pul'so-rī), *a.* Same as **Propulsive**.

Prop-wood (prop'wud), *n.* 1. Saplings and cypress-wood suitable for cutting into props.

2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood used for propping up the roofs of collieries.

Propylæum (prō-pl'ē-um), *n.* [*L. propylæum*, from *Gr. propylaion*, from *pro*, before, and *pyla*, a gate.] The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

Propylene (prop'i-lēn), *n.* (C₃H₆) A gaseous hydrocarbon belonging to the series of olefines. It is one of the products of the decomposition of amyllic alcohol. Called also *Triethylene*.

Propylon (prop'i-lon), *n.* [*Gr.* from *pro*, before, and *pyla*, a gate.] In arch. a term especially applied to a gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or portico.

Pro rata (prō rā'ta). [*L.*] In proportion: a term sometimes employed in law and commerce; as, each person must reap the profit or sustain the loss *pro rata* to his interest; that is, in proportion to his stock.

Pro-ratable (prō-rā'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being pro-rated. [*United States.*]

Pro-rate (prō-rāt'), *v.t.* [*From L. pro rata* (parte), according to a certain part, in proportion.] To assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally. [*United States.*]

Prore (prōr), *n.* [*L. prore*, from *pro*, before.] The prow or forepart of a ship. [*Poetical and rare.*]

There no vessel, with vermilion prow,
Or bark of traffick, glides from shore to shore. *Pope.*

Prorector (prō-rek'tēr), *n.* An officer in a German university who presides in the senate or academic court.

Prorectorate (prō-rek'tēr-āt), *n.* The office of a prorector.

Pro re nata (prō rē nā'ta). [*L.*] According to exigencies or circumstances. A *pro re nata* meeting or proceeding is a meeting called, or a proceeding taken, on the emergence of some occurrence or circumstance requiring it; as, a *pro re nata* meeting of a presbytery of the Church of Scotland.

Proreption (prō-rep'shon), *n.* [*From L. prorepto*, to creep forth or along.] A creeping on.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, bull;

Prorogate (prō-rō-gât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogated*; ppr. *prorogating*. To prorogue; to put off. *Brougham.*

Prorogation (prō-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [*L. prorogatio*. See **PROROGUE**.] 1. † The act of continuing, prolonging, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.*

2. The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as an adjournment.

3. A continuance of the session from day to day. See under **PROROGUE**, 2.—3. In judicial proceedings in Scotland, a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.—The prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction is where he is allowed by consent of parties to adjudicate on matters properly outside his jurisdiction.—*Prorogation of a lease*, the extension of the lease.

—*Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution*. See **ADJOURNMENT**.

Prorogue (prō-rōg'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogued*; ppr. *proroguing*. [*Fr. proroger*; *L. prorogare*, to prolong, to continue, to extend—*pro*, before, and *rogo*, to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote.] 1. † To protract; to prolong.

Mirth prorogues life. *Burton.*

He prorogued his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from public care. *Dryden.*

2. † To defer; to put off; to delay.

There is nothing more absolutely destructive of the very designs of religion, than to stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart that he may *prorogue* that return with safety. *South.*

3. To continue from one session to another; to adjourn to an indefinite period, as the British parliament. Parliament is prorogued by the sovereign's authority, either by the lord-chancellor in the royal presence, or by commission, or by proclamation.

Prorruption (prō-rup'shon), *n.* [*L. proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, *proruptum*, to break or burst forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *rumpo*, to break.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare.*]

Prosaic (prō-sā'ik), *a.* [*L. prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose; *Fr. prosaïque*.] 1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. 'In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic.' *Harris.*

2. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; as, a very *prosaic* description.

Those *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *J. Walton.*

Prosaical (prō-sā'ik-al), *a.* Same as **Prosaic**.

Prosaically (prō-sā'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

Prosaism (prō-sā'izm), *n.* A prose idiom; a prosaic phrase. *Coleridge.*

Prosaist (prō-sā'ist), *n.* A writer of prose. 'Hannah More, an estimable *prosaist*.' *Is. Taylor.*

All sorrow raises us above the civic ceremonial-law, and makes the *Prosaist* a Psalmist. *Carlyle.*

Prosal (prō'zāl), *a.* Prosaic. 'Prosal raptures.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Proscenium (prō-sē-ni-um), *n.* [*L. proscenium*, from *Gr. proskenion*—*pro*, before, and *skênê*, a scene.] In arch. the part in a theatre from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs. In the ancient theatre it comprised the whole of the stage.

Proscodex (prō-akō'leks), *n.* [*Gr. pro*, before, and *skōlēx*, a worm.] In zool. the first embryonic stage of a tapeworm. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Proscolla (pros-kol'a), *n.* [*Gr. pros*, before, and *kolla*, glue.] In bot. a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached.

Treas. of Bot.

Proscribe (prō-skrib'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proscribed*; ppr. *proscribing*. [*L. proscribo*, to write in front of—*pro*, before, and *scribo*, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to destruction and seizure of property; to proclaim as doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone; as, Sulla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; to banish; to outlaw; to exile.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

In the year 325 . . . the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous council of Nice. *Waterland.*

4. To interdict; to exclude; to prohibit.

It is seldom that a man enrolls himself in a *proscribed* body but from considerations which a body therefore is composed, with scarcely an exception, of sincere persons. *Macaulay.*

Proscribe (prō-skrib'), *n.* One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who denounces as dangerous or as utterly unworthy of reception. *Dryden.*

Proscript (prō-skript), *n.* 1. One proscribed. 2. A prohibition; an interdict. [*Rare.*]

Proscription (prō-skrip'shon), *n.* [*L. proscriptio*. See **PROSCRIBE**.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; denunciation; prohibition; exclusion; specifically, the dooming or denouncing of citizens to death and confiscation of goods as public enemies; as, the *proscriptions* of Marius and Sulla.

The obscure name of Octavianus he derived from a mean family in the little town of Aricia. It was stained with the blood of *proscription*; and he was desirous, had it been possible, to erase all memory of his former life. *Gibbon.*

Proscriptural (prō-skrip'shon-al), *a.* Proscriptive. *Goodrich.*

Proscriptionist (prō-skrip'shon-ist), *n.* One who proscribes.

Proscriptive (prō-skrip'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and *proscriptive* spirit. *Burke.*

Proscriptively (prō-skrip'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a proscriptive manner.

Prose (prōz), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. proas* for *proas*, forwards, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned in the direction of, from *verto*, *verum*, to turn. The Greeks also named *prose* *hê eutheta* (the straight or direct), because it has less of transposition than verse.] 1. The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to verse or metrical composition. (See **POETRY**.) 'Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme.' *Milton.* Hence—2. Dull and commonplace language or discourse. *Goodrich*.—3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a prayer sung in the mass on certain festivals; a composition not in strict metre, but in rhythmical *prose*. 'Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry.' *Harmer.*

Prose (prōz), *a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic; not poetic; hence, dull; plain; unromantic. *Thackeray.*

Prose (prōz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prosed*; ppr. *prosing*. 1. To write in *prose*.—2. To write or speak tediously.

To *prose*, as we all now know too well, is to talk or write heavily or tediously, without spirit and without animation; but to *prose* was once very different from this; it was simply the antithesis—to *versify*, and a *prose* the antithesis of a *versifier* or *poet*. *Trinch.*

Prosector (prō-sek'tēr), *n.* [*L. pro*, before, and *seco*, to cut.] One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

Prosecutable (pros-ē-kūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution. *Quart. Rev.*

Prosecute (pros-ē-kūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prosecuted*; ppr. *prosecuting*. [*L. prosecutio*, *prosecutus*—*pro*, before, and *sequor*, to follow. *Pursue* is the same word modified by French mouths.] 1. To pursue with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to continue endeavours to obtain or complete; to apply to with continued purpose; to carry on; to continue; as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking.

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted*. *Ep. W. Harris.*

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia:
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shak.*

[This word may signify either to begin and carry on, or simply to continue what has been begun.]—2. In law, (a) to seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law. (b) To accuse of some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot. A person instituting civil proceedings is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; but a person instituting criminal proceedings is said to *prosecute* the party accused.

Prosecute (pros-ē-kūt'), *v.i.* pret. *prosecuted*; ppr. *prosecuting*. To carry on a

oil, pound; u. Sc. abuse; y. Sc. fey.

legal prosecution; to act as a prosecutor. 'The proper person to prosecute for all public offences.' *Blackstone*.

Prosecution (pro-sə-kū'shən), *n.* 1. The act or process of prosecuting or endeavouring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; the proceeding with or following up any matter in hand; as, the prosecution of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the prosecution of war or of commerce; the prosecution of a work, study, argument, or inquiry. 2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong; as, the prosecution of a claim in chancery is very expensive. — 3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal and pursuing them to final judgment; as, prosecutions of the crown or of the state by the attorney or solicitor-general. — 4. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted; as, such a course was adopted by the prosecution. — 5. The act of following in haste; pursuit. *Shak.*

Prosecutor (pro-sə-kū't-ər), *n.* 1. One who prosecutes; one who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and prosecutor thereof. *Spelman.*

2. In law, the person who institutes and carries on any proceedings in a court of justice, whether civil or criminal; generally applied to the party who institutes criminal proceedings on behalf of the crown. See **PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**.

Prosecutrix (pro-sə-kū't-riks), *n.* A female prosecutor.

Proselyte (pro-sə-līt), *n.* [Fr. *proselyte*; Gr. *proselytos*, one newly come—*pros*, towards, and *elychos*, to come.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. *Mist. xliii. 15.*

Men become professors and combatants for these opinions they were never convinced of nor *proselytes* to. *Locke.*

— *Convert. Proselyte, Apostate, Pervert.* See under **CONVERT**.

Proselytism (pro-sə-līt-izm), *s. i. pret. & pp. prose-lytized; ppr. prose-lytizing.* To make a convert to some religion or to some opinion or system; to prose-lytize. [Rare.]

There dwells a noble passion in the skies. Which warms our passions, *proselytizes* our hearts. *Young.*

Prose-lytized (pro-sə-līt-ed), *p. and a.* Made a prose-lyte of; converted. 'A *prose-lytized Jew*.' *South.*

Prose-lytism (pro-sə-līt-izm), *n.* 1. The act or practice of making prose-lytism or converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *prose-lytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

That apostolic *prose-lytism*, so which the Jew was wont to be washed, as the Christian is baptized. *Hammond.*

Prose-lytizing (pro-sə-līt-iz-ing), *s. i. pret. & pp. prose-lytized; ppr. prose-lytizing.* To make a prose-lyte or convert of; to convert; to bring over to some religion, system, opinion, and the like.

If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to *prose-lytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect whose doctrines he is invited to embrace. *South.*

Prose-lytize (pro-sə-līt-iz), *s. i.* To make prose-lytes or converts.

As he was religiously *prose-lytizing* at Medina were came that Abesheban Ben-Hureh was going into Syria. *L. Addison.*

Prose-lytizer (pro-sə-līt-iz-ər), *n.* One who makes or endeavours to make prose-lytes.

There is no help for it, the faithful *prose-lytizer*, if she cannot convince by argument, burns into tears. *Thackeray.*

Prose-man (prō's-man), *n.* A writer of prose; a proser.

Verse-man and *prose-man*, term one which you will. *Pope.*

Proseminary (prō-sə-mī'n-ē-ri), *n.* A preliminary seminary; a seminary which prepares students to enter a higher.

Merchant Taylor's school in London was then just founded as a *proseminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford, in a house called the Manour of the Rose. *T. Norton.*

Prosemination (prō-sə-mī'n-ē-shən), *n.* [L. *proseminare*, *proseminatus*—*pro*, forward, and *semine*, to sow.] Propagation by seed.

The eternal succession of men, animals, or vegetation by natural propagation or *prosemination*. *Sir M. Hale.*

Prosencephalic (prō's-en-sē-fal'ik), *a.* Belonging to the prosenkephalon; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

Prosenkephalon (prō-sen-sē-fal-on), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, in front, *en*, in, and *kēphalē*, the head.] In *compter*, *aval*, the second of the hypothetical vertebrae of the skull regarded as a continuation of the vertebral column.

Prosenchyma (prō-sen-ēn'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, and *enchē*, to pour in.] In bot. feed-form tissue forming wood. *Balfour.*

Prosenchymatous (prō-sen-ēn'ki-ma-tus), *a.* In bot. pertaining to or having the nature of prosenchyma.

Prosenkephalic (prō-sen-sē-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pros*, to, toward, *enkephalos*, brain, and *kēphalē*, a side.] In crystal. having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

Proser (prō's-ər), *n.* 1. A writer of prose. 2. One who proser or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

Proserpine (prō's-ər-pīn), *n.* [L. *Proserpina*.] 1. In *class. myth.* the queen of the infernal regions. — 2. In *astron.* a planetoid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Luther, May 5, 1868.

Prose-writer (prō's-rit-ər), *n.* A writer of prose; a prosaist.

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose-writer*. *Addison.*

Prose.
It was found, that whether sight was imposed me by them that had the overlooking, or broken to of mine own choice in English or other tongue, *prose* or *verse*, but chiefly this latter, the style, by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live. *Milton.*
2. Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing. 'The *prose* of an old woman.' *Sir W. Scott.*
Prose-ly (prō's-ly), *adv.* In a *prose* manner; *prose-ly*.

Prosebranchiata (prō-sə-brang'ki-ā-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pros*, in advance of, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of gastropodous molluscs, characterized by having the gills anterior to the heart. The abdomen is well developed and protected by a shell into which the whole animal can retire. The mantle forms a vaulted chamber over the back of the head, in which are placed the excretory orifices, and in which the branchiae are almost always lodged. The sexes are distinct. It is divided into two sections—the *Siphonotomata*, of which the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) may be taken as an example, and the *Holostomata*, of which the common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) is a typical specimen. The members of the former section are all marine and carnivorous; of the latter some are marine and some fresh-water, and the most are plant-

Prose, a figure or person, and *prose-ly*, a taking, receiving, from *λαμβάνειν*, to take.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Quot. work.* [Rare.]

Prose-lytism (prō-sə-līt-izm), *n.* [Gr. *prose-lytē*, respect of persons—*prose-ly*, a face, a person, and *lysis*, a taking, receiving, from *λαμβάνειν*, to take.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Quot. work.* [Rare.]

Prose-lytizing (prō-sə-līt-iz-ing), *s. i. pret. & pp. prose-lytized; ppr. prose-lytizing.* To make a prose-lyte or convert of; to convert; to bring over to some religion, system, opinion, and the like.

Prose-lytize (prō-sə-līt-iz), *s. i.* To make prose-lytes or converts.

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tity, and verses were constructed by systems of recurring feet, each foot containing a definite number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. The verification of modern European languages, in general, is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

Prosema (prō-sē-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, before, and *sema*, the body.] In *anat.* the anterior portion of the body in cephalopods, comprising the head, in contradistinction to the *metasoma*, which contains the viscera.

Prose-mata (prō-sē-ma-ta), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, to, and *enmata*, to call or name.] In *anat.* a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in several names or words; a kind of pun.

Prose-palgia (prō-sē-pal'j-ia), *n.* [Gr. *prose-palō*, the face, and *algos*, pain.] Facial neuralgia.

Prose-ly (prō's-ly), *adv.* [Gr. *prose-ly*, a taking, receiving, from *λαμβάνειν*, to take.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Quot. work.* [Rare.]

Prose-lytism (prō-sə-līt-izm), *n.* [Gr. *prose-lytē*, respect of persons—*prose-ly*, a face, a person, and *lysis*, a taking, receiving, from *λαμβάνειν*, to take.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Quot. work.* [Rare.]

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fect propriety.—4. † Individually; particular or proper state.

Alas! it is the baseness of thy fear
That makes thee strange thy propriety (that is, makes
these disavow thyself).

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the idle
From her propriety (that is, out of herself). *Shak.*

Proprector (prō-prōk'tēr), *n.* In English universities, an assistant proctor.

Prope (prope), *n.* A gambler's game played with four shells.

Propugnā (prō-pūn'), *v.t.* [*L. propugno*, to fight in front of, to defend—*pro*, before, and *pugno*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meek tribute to those sacred champions for propugnating of our faith. *Hammond.*

Propugnaculo, † *n.* [*L. propugnaculum*.] A fortress.

Rochel (La Rochelle) was the chiefest propugnaculo of the Protestants there. *Hammond.*

Propugnatio (prō-pūn-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. propugnatio*.] Defence.

What propugnatio is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enemy of those
This quarrel would excite! *Shak.*

Propugnator (prō-pūn-ā'tēr), *n.* [See **PROFUGN**.] A defender; a vindicator.

Zealous propugnators are they of their native creeds. *Dr. H. More.*

Propulsation (prō-pul-ā'shon), *n.* [*O. Fr. propulsion*; *L. propulsatio*, a keeping or warding off. See **PROFUSIL**.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

The just cause of war is the propulsation of public injuries. *Sp. Hall.*

Propulse (prō-puls'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propulsed*; ppr. *propulsing*. [*L. propulso*, to drive off or ward off—*pro*, before, and *pulso*, freq. of *pello*, to push, drive, thrust. See **PROPEL**.] To repel; to drive off.

Propulsion (prō-pul'shon), *n.* [*L. propello*, *propulsio*. See **PROPEL**.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

God works in all things; all obey
His first propulsion. *Whittier.*

Propulsive (prō-puls'iv), *a.* Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on. 'The propulsive movement of the verse.' *Coleridge.*

Propulsory (prō-pul'so-ri), *a.* Same as **Propulsive**.

Prop-wood (prop'wud), *n.* 1. Saplings and copse-wood suitable for cutting into props. 2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood used for propping up the roofs of collieries.

Propylæum (prō-pi-l'ë-um), *n.* [*L. propylæum*, from *Gr.* *propylaiōn*, from *pro*, before, and *pyla*, a gate.] The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

Propylene (prop'i-lën), *n.* (C₂H₄) A gaseous hydrocarbon belonging to the series of olefines. It is one of the products of the decomposition of amyllic alcohol. Called also *Tritylene*.

Propylon (prop'i-lon), *n.* [*Gr.* from *pro*, before, and *pyla*, a gate.] In arch. a term especially applied to a gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or portico.

Pro rata (prō rā'ta), [*L.*] In proportion: a term sometimes employed in law and commerce; as, each person must reap the profit or sustain the loss *pro rata* to his interest; that is, in proportion to his stock.

Pro-ratable (prō-rā'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being pro-rated. [*United States*.]

Pro-rate (prō-rāt'), *v.t.* [*From L. pro rata* (*parte*), according to a certain part, in proportion.] To assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally. [*United States*.]

Prore (prōr), *n.* [*L. prore*, from *pro*, before.] The prow or forepart of a ship. [*Poetical and rare*.]

There no vessel, with vermilion prore,
Or bark of traffic, glides from shore to shore. *Pepe.*

Prorector (prō-rek'tēr), *n.* An officer in a German university who presides in the senate or academic court.

Prorectorate (prō-rek'tēr-āt'), *n.* The office of a prorector.

Pro re nata (prō rē nā'ta), [*L.*] According to exigencies or circumstances. A *pro re nata* meeting or proceeding is a meeting called, or a proceeding taken, on the emergence of some occurrence or circumstance requiring it; as, a *pro re nata* meeting of a presbytery of the Church of Scotland.

Proreption (prō-rēp'shon), *n.* [*From L. prorepto*, to creep forth or along.] A creeping on.

Prorogate (prō-rō-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogated*; ppr. *prorogating*. To prorogue; to put off. *Brougham.*

Prorogation (prō-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [*L. prorogatio*. See **PROROGUE**.] 1. † The act of continuing, prolonging, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.* 2. The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. See under **PROROGUE**, 3.—3. In judicial proceedings in Scotland, a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.—The prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction is where he is allowed by consent of parties to adjudicate on matters properly outside his jurisdiction.—*Prorogation of a lease*, the extension of the lease.—*Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution*. See **ADJOURNMENT**.

Prorogue (prō-rōg'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogued*; ppr. *proroguing*. [*Fr. proroger*; *L. prorogare*, to prolong, to continue, to extend—*pro*, before, and *rogo*, to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote.] 1. † To protract; to prolong.

Mirth prorogues life. *Burton.*

He prorogued his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from public cares. *Dryden.*

2. † To defer; to put off; to delay.

There is nothing more absolutely destructive of the very designs of religion, than to stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart that he may prorogue that return with safety. *South.*

3. To continue from one session to another; to adjourn to an indefinite period, as the British Parliament. Parliament is prorogued by the sovereign's authority, either by the lord-chancellor in the royal presence, or by commission, or by proclamation.

Proruptio (prō-rup'shon), *n.* [*L. proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, *prorumpere*, to break or burst forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *rumpo*, to break.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare*.]

Prosaic (prō-zā'ik), *a.* [*L. prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose; *Fr. prosaïque*.] 1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. 'In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic.' *Harris.* 2. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; as, a very *prosaic* description.

Those *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *J. Harrison.*

Prosaical (prō-zā'ik-al), *a.* Same as **Prosaic**.

Prosaically (prō-zā'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

Prosalism (prō-zā'izm), *n.* A prose idiom; a prosaic phrase. *Coleridge.*

Prosalist (prō-zā'ist), *n.* A writer of prose. 'Hannah More, an estimable *prosalist*.' *Is. Taylor.*

All sorrow raises us above the civic ceremonial law, and makes the *Prosalist* a Psalmist. *Carlyle.*

Prosal (prō-zāl), *a.* Prosaic. '*Prosal* raptures.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Proscenium (prō-sē-ni-um), *n.* [*L. proscenium*, from *Gr.* *proskēnōn*—*pro*, before, and *skēnē*, a scene.] In arch. the part in a theatre from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs. In the ancient theatre it comprised the whole of the stage.

Proscoplex (prō-akō'leks), *n.* [*From Gr. pro*, before, and *skōlēx*, a worm.] In zool. the first embryonic stage of a tapeworm. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Proscolla (pro-sko-lā), *n.* [*Gr. pros*, before, and *kolla*, glue.] In bot. a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached. *Treas. of Bot.*

Proscribe (prō-skrib'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proscribed*; ppr. *proscribing*. [*L. proscribo*, to write in front of—*pro*, before, and *scribo*, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to destruction and seizure of property; to proclaim as doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone; as, Sulla and Marius proscribed each other's adherents. 2. To put out of the protection of the law; to banish; to outlaw; to exile.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and proscribed. *Spenser.*

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

In the year 325 . . . the Arian doctrines were proscribed and anathematized in the famous council of Nice. *Haberland.*

4. To interdict; to exclude; to prohibit.

It is seldom that a man enrolls himself in a proscribed body but on conscious motives. Such a body therefore is composed with scarcely an exception, of sincere persons. *Macaulay.*

SYN. To outlaw, doom, banish, interdict, prohibit, forbid.

Proscribe (prō-skrib'er), *n.* One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who denounces as dangerous or as utterly unworthy of reception. *Dryden.*

Proscript (prō-skript'), *n.* 1. One proscribed. 2. A prohibition; an interdict. [*Rare*.]

Proscription (prō-skrip'shon), *n.* [*L. proscripio*. See **PROSCRIBE**.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; denunciation; prohibition; exclusion; specifically, the dooming or denouncing of citizens to death and confiscation of goods as public enemies; as, the proscriptions of Marius and Sulla.

The obscure name of Octavianus he derived from a mean family in the little town of Aricia. It was stained with the blood of proscription; and he was desirous, had it been possible, to erase all memory of his former life. *Gibbon.*

Proscriptural (prō-skrip'shon-al), *a.* Proscriptive. *Goodrich.*

Proscriptionist (prō-skrip'shon-ist), *n.* One who proscribes.

Proscriptive (prō-skrip'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and proscriptive spirit. *Burton.*

Proscriptively (prō-skrip'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a proscriptive manner.

Prose (prōz), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. proser* for *proser* (*oratio*, speech, understood), from *proserus*, forwards, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned in the direction of, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn. The Greeks also named prose *he eutheta* (the straight or direct), because it has less of transposition than verse.] 1. The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to verse or metrical composition. (See **POETRY**.) 'Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.' *Milton*. Hence—2. Dull and commonplace language or discourse. *Goodrich*.—3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a prayer sung in the mass on certain festivals; a composition not in strict metre, but in rhythmic prose. 'Hymns or proses full of idolatry.' *Harmer*.

Prose (prōz), *a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic; not poetic; hence, dull; plain; unromantic. *Thackeray.*

Prose (prōz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prosed*; ppr. *prosing*. 1. To write in prose.—2. To write or speak tediously.

To *prose*, as we all now know too well, is to talk or write heavily or tediously, without spirit and without animation; but to *prose* was once very different from this; it was simply the antithesis of to *versify*, and a *proser* the antithesis of a *versifier* or *poet*. *French.*

Prosector (prō-sek'tēr), *n.* [*L. pro*, before, and *seco*, to cut.] One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

Prosecutable (pro-sē-kūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution. *Quart. Rev.*

Prosecute (pro-sē-kūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prosecuted*; ppr. *prosecuting*. [*L. prosecutor*, *prosecutus*—*pro*, before, and *sequor*, to follow. *Pursue* is the same word modified by French mouths.] 1. To pursue with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to continue endeavours to obtain or complete; to apply to with continued purpose; to carry on; to continue; as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking.

That which is morally good is to be desired and prosecuted. *Ep. W. Wilson.*

I am beloved of benevolent Herma:
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shak.*

[This word may signify either to begin and carry on, or simply to continue what has been begun.]—2. In law, (a) to seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law. (b) To accuse of some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot. A person instituting civil proceedings is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; but a person instituting criminal proceedings is said to *prosecute* the party accused.

Prosecute (pro-sē-kūt'), *v.i.* pret. *prosecuted*; ppr. *prosecuting*. To carry on a

legal prosecution, to act as a prosecutor. 'The proper person to prosecute for all public offences.' *Blackstone*.

Prosecution (pro-sə-'kū-shən), *n.* 1. The act or process of prosecuting or endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind, the proceeding with or following up any matter in hand; as, the prosecution of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking, the prosecution of war or of commerce, the prosecution of a work, study, argument, or inquiry. 2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong; as, the prosecution of a claim in chancery is very expensive. — 3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal and pursuing them to final judgment; as, *prosecutions of the crown* or of the state by the attorney or solicitor-general. — 4. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted, as, such a course was adopted by the prosecution. — 5. The act of following in haste; pursuit. *Shak.*

Prosecutor (pro-sə-'kū-tər), *n.* 1. One who prosecutes; one who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

The Lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal tower and prosecutor thereof. *Johnson*.

2. In law, the person who institutes and carries on any proceedings in a court of justice, whether civil or criminal; generally applied to the party who institutes criminal proceedings on behalf of the crown. See PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Prosecutrix (pro-sə-'kū-t-ris), *n.* A female prosecutor.

Prosyte (pro-si-'tē), *n.* (Fr. *prosyte*; Gr. *prosytes*, one newly come—*pro*, towards, and *sytes*, to come.) A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. *Met. xlii. 18.*

Men become professors and combatants for those opinions they were never convinced of. *prosytes* to *Luther*.

— *Convert. Prosyte, Apostate, Pervert.* See under CONVERT.

Prosyte (pro-si-'tē), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *prosyted*; *pp.* *prosyting*. To make a convert to some religion or to some opinion or system; to proselytize. [Rare.]

There dwells a noble pathos in the skin, Which warns our passions, *prosytes* our hearts. *Young*.

Prosyted (pro-si-'tē), *p. and a.* Made a prosyite of; converted. 'A prosyted Jew.' *South.*

Prosyting (pro-si-'tē), *n.* 1. The act or practice of making prosyites or converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *prosyting* to the most fanatical degree. *Burd.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

That spiritual *prosyting*, to which the Jew was wont to be witness, as the Christian is baptized. *Hemans.*

Prosyting (pro-si-'tē), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *prosyting*, *pp.* *prosyting*. To make a prosyite or convert of; to convert; to bring over to some religion, system, opinion, and the like.

If he grace be one of those whom they endeavor to *prosyte*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect whose doctrines he is invited to embrace. *Burd.*

Prosyting (pro-si-'tē), *v. t.* To make prosyites or converts.

As he was solemnly *prosyting* at Midian news came that Absalom Ben-Hurath was going into Syria. *L. Addison.*

Prosyting (pro-si-'tē), *n.* One who makes or endeavors to make prosyites.

There is no help for it, the faithful prosyting, if she cannot convince by argument, burns her tongue. *Thackeray.*

Prose-man (pro-'man), *n.* A writer of prose, a prosist.

Vain-man and *prose-man*, from *pro* which you will. *Page.*

Proseman (pro-'man), *n.* A preliminary sermon, a sermon which prepares students to enter a higher.

Merchant Taylors' school in London was then just founded as a *proseman* for Saint John's College, Oxford, it is hence called the *Manse of the Rose*. *F. Warton.*

Prosemination (pro-'min-'nā-shən), *n.* 1. *prosemination*, *prosemination*—*pro*, forward, and *semine*, to sow. Propagation by seed.

The eternal succession of men, animals, or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination*. *See M. Hale.*

Prosecephalic (pro-'sē-'fā-'lik), *a.* Belonging to the *prosecephalus*; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

Prosecephalon (pro-'sē-'fā-'lon), *n.* (Gr. *pro*, in front, *en*, in, and *kephalē*, the head.) In *comper*, *enot*, the second of the hypothetical vertebrae of the skull regarded as a continuation of the vertebral column.

Prosenchyma (pro-'sē-'ki-'ma), *n.* (Gr. *pro*, and *enchō*, to pour in.) In bot. fusiform tissue forming wood. *See our.*

Prosenchymatous (pro-'sē-'ki-'ma-'tū), *a.* In bot. pertaining to or having the nature of *prosenchyma*.

Prosenchymal (pro-'sē-'ki-'ma-'dral), *a.* (Gr. *pro*, to, toward, *en*, in, and *kephalē*, the head.) In crystal. having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

Proser (pro-'sē), *n.* 1. A writer of prose.

2. One who *proser* or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

Proserpine (pro-'sē-'pin), *n.* [L. *Proserpina*.] 1. In *class myth*, the queen of the infernal regions. — 2. In *astron.*, a planetoid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Luther, May 4, 1864.

Prose-writer (pro-'sē-'rit-er), *n.* A writer of prose, a prosist.

A poet less you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose-writer*. *Addison.*

Prose (pro-'sē), *n.* It was found, that whether sight was impaired or by them that had the overlooking, or both, to of some own choice in English or other tongue, *prose* or *verse*, but chiefly this latter, the style, by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live. *Milton.*

2. Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing. 'The *prose* of an old woman.'

Sir W. Scott.

Prosefully (pro-'sē-'fū), *adv.* In a *prose* manner, *prosaically*.

Prosebranchiate (pro-'sē-'brān-'ki-'ā-tā), *n.* pl. (Gr. *pro*, in advance of, and *branchia*, gills.) An order of gastropod molluscs, characterized by having the gills anterior to the heart. The abdomen is well developed and protected by a shell into which the whole animal can retire. The mantle forms a vaulted chamber over the back of the head, in which are placed the excretory orifices, and in which the branchia are almost always lodged. The sexes are distinct. It is divided into two sections—the *Siphonostomata*, of which the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) may be taken as an example, and the *Helicostomata*, of which the common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) is a typical specimen. The members of the former section are all marine and carnivorous; of the latter some are marine and some fresh-water, and the most are plant-eaters.

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city, and various were constructed by systems of recurring feet, each foot containing a definite number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. The verification of modern European languages, in general, is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

Prostoma (pro-'sō-'ma), *n.* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *stoma*, the body.) In *anat.* the anterior portion of the body in cephalopoda, comprising the head, in contradistinction to the *metastoma*, which contains the viscera.

Prostomata (pro-'sō-'mā-'tā), *n.* (Gr. *pro*, to, and *stoma*, to call or name.) In *anat.* a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in several names of words; a kind of pun.

Protopalga (pro-'sō-'pāl-'jā), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, the, *topos*, and *algos*, pain.] Facial neuralgia.

Protopis (pro-'sō-'pis), *n.* [Gr. *protopis*, a vine.] A genus of tropical leguminous trees, of the sub-order Mimosa, having their pods filled between the seeds with a pulpy or fleshy substance. *P. dulcis*, of Central and Southern America, is sometimes planted for its sweetish succulent pods (used to feed cattle), called *algos*, after the Spanish *algos*, or *Catalonia*, which it resembles in flavor. *P. glauca* of Texas yields an excessively hard and durable timber.

Protopography (pro-'sō-'pō-'grā-'fī), *n.* [Gr. *protopos*, figure or person, and *graphō*, to describe.] In *anat.* the description of any one's personal appearance. 'First touching the *protopography* or description of his person.' *Holmes.* [Rare.]

Protopolyp (pro-'sō-'pō-'lē-'p), *n.* [Gr. *protopolyp*, respect of persons—*protopos*, a face, a person, and *polyp*, a talking, receiving, from *λαμβάνω*, to take.] Respect of persons, more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Quot.* [Rare.]

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to make a search; to seek; as, to *prospect* for a place where gold may be worked to profit.

Prospect (pro-sek't), *v.t.* In mining, to search or examine for; as, to *prospect* a district for gold.

Prospection (pro-sek'tshon), *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator? *Paley.*

Prospective (pro-sek'tiv), *a.* 1. Suitable for viewing at a distance; perspective.

In time's long and dark *prospective* glass Foresaw what future days should bring to pass. *Milton.*

2. Looking forward in time; characterized by foresight; regarding the future. 'A large, liberal, and *prospective* view of the interests of states.' *Burke.*

The French king and king of Sweden are circum-spect, industrious, and *prospective* in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; as, *prospective* advantages to be derived from something.

Prospective (pro-sek'tiv), *n.* 1. The scene before or around us; a view seen at a distance. 'From Spain to France there now lay the *prospective*.' *Reliquiae Wottonianae.*

2. Outlook; forecast; providence. *Bacon.*—3. A glass through which things are viewed; a telescope; a perspective glass. 'Of quaint mirrors and of *prospectives*.' *Chaucer.*

Prospectively (pro-sek'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a prospective manner; with reference to the future.

Prospectiveness (pro-sek'tiv-ness), *n.* State of being prospective; state or act of regarding the future; foresight.

If we did not already possess the idea of design, we could not recognize contrivance and *prospectiveness* in such instances as we have referred to. *Whewell.*

Prospector (pro-sek'tor), *n.* In mining, one who searches or examines for precious stones or metals as preliminary to settled or continuous operations.

Prospectus (pro-sek'tus), *n.* [L. a prospect, sight, view.] A brief sketch or plan issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some commercial enterprise proposed, as the plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, &c., or the proposals of a new company or joint-stock association.

Prosper (pro-sep), *v.t.* [Fr. *prosperer*, to prosper, to thrive, from L. *prospero*, to make to prosper, from *prosperus*, favourable, fortunate; said to be from *pro*, before, and *spes*, hope.] 1. To be prosperous or successful; to succeed; to thrive; to advance in wealth or any good; said of persons.

They in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and *prosper*. *Milton.*

2. To be in a successful state; to turn out successfully; to thrive; said of affairs, business, and the like.

The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand. *Gen. xxxix. 3.*

3. To be in a healthy growing state; to thrive; said of plants and animals.

All things do *prosper* best when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

4. To increase in size; to grow.

Black cherry-trees *prosper* ever to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

Prosper (pro-sep), *v.t.* To make prosperous; to favour; to render successful.

That man that is so called of God to any office, no doubt God will work with him; he will *prosper* all his doings. *Lattimer.*

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

Prosperity (pro-sep-ri-ti), *n.* [L. *prosperitas*. See **PROSPER**.] The state of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; good progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; as, the *prosperity* of arts; agricultural or commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity*.

The *prosperity* of fools shall destroy them. *Prov. i. 32.*

SYN. Success, good fortune, prosperiveness, weal, welfare, well-being, happiness.

Prosperous (pro-sep-us), *a.* [L. *prosperus*. See **PROSPER**, *v.t.*] 1. Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* trade; a *prosperous* voyage. 'Be

prosperous in this journey as in all.' *Tennyson.*

The seed shall be *prosperous*; the vine shall give her fruit. *Zec. viii. 12.*

2. Favourable; favouring success; as, a *prosperous* wind.—*Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous.* See under **FORTUNATE**—**SYN.** Successful, flourishing, thriving, favourable, fortunate, auspicious, lucky.

Prosperously (pro-sep-us-ly), *adv.* In a prosperous manner; with gain or increase; successfully.

Prosperousness (pro-sep-us-ness), *n.* The state of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

Prosperience (pro-sep-ens), *n.* [L. *prospericio*. See **PROSPECT**.] The act of looking forward.

Prosa (pros), *n.* [A form of prose.] Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind. *Hallivell.* [Local.]

Prostate (pro-stát), *a.* [Gr. *prostatēs*, standing before—*pro*, before, and stem *sta*, to stand.] *Lit.* standing before; specifically, applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder so as to surround the lower side of the urethra.—*Prostate concretions*, calculi of the prostate gland.

Prostate (pro-stát), *n.* In anat. the prostate gland.

Prostatic (pro-stát-ik), *a.* Relating to the prostate gland.

Prostration (pro-se-tér-náshon), *n.* [L. *prostratus*, to overthrow—*pro*, forward, and *sterno*, to strew.] A state of being cast down; prostration; depression. 'Fever, watching, and *prostration* of spirits.' *Wiseman.*

Prosthesis (pro-thé-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *pros*, to, and *thesis*, the act of placing, from *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. In *surg.* the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; also a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula; prothesis.—2. In *philol.* the adding of one or more letters to the commencement of a word, as in the common English participles, beloved, bereft. It is the contrary of *aphæresis*.

Prosthetic (pro-thét-ik), *a.* Pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter to a word.

Prostibulus (pro-slib'ú-lus), *a.* [L. *prostibulum*, a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitutes; hence, meretricious. '*Prostibulus* prelates and priests.' *Bale.*

Prostitute (pro-s'tit-út), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prostituted*; ppr. *prostituting*. [L. *prostitutus*, *pro*, before, and *statuo*, to place.]

1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness for hire.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Lev. xix. 29.*

2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to anything base; to sell to wickedness; as, to *prostitute* talents to the propagation of infidel principles; to *prostitute* the press to the publication of blasphemy.

I pity from my soul unhappy men
Compelled by want to *prostitute* their pen. *Rascommon.*

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

It were unfit that so excellent and glorious reward as the gospel promises should stoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be *prostituted* to slothful men. *Tillotson.*

Prostitute (pro-s'tit-út), *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes. 'Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread.' *Prior.*

Prostitute (pro-s'tit-út), *n.* 1. A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot. 'Dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome.' *Dryden.*—2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire. 'No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise.' *Pope.*

Prostitution (pro-s'tit-úshon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of prostituting or offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire. 'A most shameless state of *prostitution*.' *Addison.*—2. The act of offering or devoting to an infamous employment; as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities.

Prostitutor (pro-s'tit-út-ér), *n.* One who prostitutes; one one submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who degrades anything to a base purpose.

So that this sermon would be as reasonable a re-proof of the methodists, as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper. *Ep. Hurd.*

Prostrate (pro-strát), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prostrare*, *prostratum*, to lay flat, to strew in front or before—*pro*, before, and *sterno*, to strew.] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface. 'Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire.' *Milton.*—2. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall. *Shaks.*

3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.

O'er shields, and helms, and helmeted heads he rode
Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *prostrate*. *Milton.*

4. In bot. lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root; procumbent.

Prostrate (pro-strát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prostrated*; ppr. *prostrating*. [See above.] 1. To lay flat; to throw down; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.—2. *Fig.* to throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* the honour of a nation.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely. *Hayward.*

3. To throw one's self down, or to fall in humility or adoration; to bow in humble reverence; used reflexively.

Frederick no sooner beheld the successor of St. Peter, than he threw off his imperial mantle, *prostrated* himself, and kissed the feet of the Pontiff. *Milman.*

4. To make to sink totally; to reduce; as, to *prostrate* a person's strength.

Prostration (pro-stráshon), *n.* 1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat; as, the *prostration* of the body, of trees, or of corn.—2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but it is now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.—3. Great depression; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits.—4. In med. a latent, not an exhausted state of the vital energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigour; that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed. *Prostration* is different and distinct from *exhaustion*, and is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action, while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers.

A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this colick. *Arbuthnot.*

Prostyle (pro-still), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *prostylos*—*pro*, and *stylos*, a column.] In arch.

applied to a portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the wall of the building to which it is attached; also applied to a temple or other structure having pillars in front only. See **AMPHIPROSTYLE** and **PORTICO**.

Prosy (pró-d), *a.* Like prose; prosaic; hence, dull; tedious; boring.

It was one fatal Monday—a dull question of finance and figures. *Prasy* and few were the speakers. *Lord Lytton.*

Prosylogium (pró-sil'ó-jizm), *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *sylogium*.] In logic, see **EPICUREMA**.

Protaetick (pró-tak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *protaktikos*, placing or placed before—*pro*, before, and *taetis*, to arrange.] Being placed at the beginning; previous.

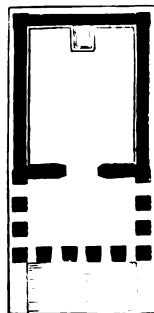
Protagon (pró'ta-gon), *n.* [Gr. *protos*, first, and *agon*, leading, acting.] A phosphuretted fatty compound which forms a chief constituent of nervous tissue. Its composition is $C_{18}H_{30}N_2O_2$.

Now it has recently been discovered that white or fibrous nerve-tissue is chemically distinguished from gray or vesicular nerve-tissue by the presence in large quantity of a substance called *protagon*. *H. Spencer.*

Protagonist (pró'tag'ó-nist), *n.* [Gr. *protagonistēs*—*protos*, first, and *agonistēs*, an actor.] In the Greek drama, the leading character or actor in a play; hence, a leading character generally.

It is charged upon me that I make debauched persons (such as they say my astrologer and gambler are) my *protagonists*, or the chief persons of the drama. *Dryden.*

Protamoeba (pró-ta-mé'ba), *n.* [Gr. *protos*, first, and *amaba*.] A name given by Hæckel



Plan of Prostyle Temple.

to these minute humps of protoplasm found in fresh waters, and forming animal bodies of an extremely low grade, continually changing their form, and multiplying by spontaneous division.

Profoundry (prō-fan-dri), *n.* [Or *prothos*, first, and *andros*, a man, a male.] In fact, the development of the elements below the pituita.

The terms *profoundry* and *proteogony* used by H. de la Harpe to express, in the one case the development of the manna before the growth, in the other case the development of the plants before the manna, are in constant and comparative that they have been adopted in this paper.

Pro tanto (prō-tan-to), *[L.]* For as much. **Proterus** (prō-tēr-us), *n.* [Or *proterus*, from *proterein*, to precede, to be before—*pro*, before, forward, and *terein*, to stretch.] A proposition, a maxim. *J. Johnson.* (Rare.) 1. In Greek, and what the first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place, as, *If we run (proterus) we shall be in time (apodosis)*, although he was incompetent (*proterus*) he was elected (*apodosis*). See *PROTERUS*. 2. In the one drama the first part of a play. In which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on, as opposed to *epitete*.

Proterus (prō-tēr-us), *n.* [Or *proterus*, first, and *andros*, a star.] A genus of star-fishes belonging to Ophiurida. Known only by fossil remains found in Silurian rocks.

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There are indeed some *proterus* persons in the antients, whom they call in their plays. *Dryden.*

Protea (prō-tē-a), *n.* (From *Protea*, a self-transforming one—god in allusion to the diversity of appearance of the species.) A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Proteaceae, of which it is the type. The species are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and consist of a variety of beautiful and graceful shrubs, with very variable foliage and large heads of flowers, 3 or 5 inches in diameter.

Proteaceae (prō-tē-ā-sē), *a. pl.* A nat. order of apetalous arborescent exogens, chiefly natives of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. They are shrubs or small trees, with hard dry epidermis or alternate leaves, and often large heads of showy and richly-colored flowers.

Proteaceous (prō-tē-ā-sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Proteaceae.

Protean (prō-tē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Proteus, the divinity who could change his shape, readily assuming different shapes, immediately variable. *Protean transformations.* *Cadworth.* See *PROTEUS*.

Proteanly (prō-tē-an-lē), *adv.* In a protean manner, with the assumption of different shapes. *Proteanly transformed into different shapes.* *Cadworth.*

Proterus (prō-tēr-us), *n.* [L. *proterus*, from *proterein*, to protect—*pro*, before, and *terein*, to cover from root *tem* seen in *temere*, to think.] 1. To cover or shield from danger or injury, to defend, to guard, to preserve in safety. A word of general import both in a literal and figurative sense. Walls protect a city or garrison; clothing is designed to protect the body from cold, arms may protect one from assault; our houses protect us from the inclemencies of the weather, the law protects our persons and property, the father protects his children, and the guardian his ward, a shade protects us from extreme heat, &c.

The gods of *Comus* protect you. *Shak.*

2. To act as regent or protector for. *Shak.* 3. To defend, defend, guard, preserve, save, secure, harbour, shelter, patronize, countenance, foster.

Proteotically (prō-tē-ō-ti-kē-lē), *adv.* In a protecting manner, by protecting.

Protection (prō-tē-ō-shun), *n.* 1. The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; defence, shelter from evil preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance, as, to find protection under good laws and an upright administration, divine protection.

To your protection I committed our goods. *Shak.*

If the weak might find protection from the mighty they could not with justice lament their condition. *Scott.*

2. That which protects or preserves from injury.

Let them rise up and help you, and to your protection. *Don. v. 11.*

3. A writing that confers protection; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.

He had a protection during the rebellion. *Johnson.*

4. Exemption, as from arrest in civil suits, as, the protection from arrest to which ambassadors are entitled, the protection from arrest in civil suits enjoyed by peers, and in the case of members of the House of Commons during the sitting of parliament, and for forty days after each prorogation, and as many days before the date to which it has been prorogued also. The special protection given to a person by the sovereign, by virtue of the royal prerogative, against suits in law or other vexations, in respect of the party being engaged in the sovereign's service.—An artificial advantage conferred by the legislature on articles of home production, either by means of bounties or (more commonly) by duties imposed on the same articles introduced from abroad. Such duties may be simply protective, that is, such as that the foreign and home articles can compete in the market on nearly equal terms, or protective, that is, such as to exclude foreign competition altogether. The abolition of the system of protection was inaugurated in Britain by the introduction, by Sir Robert Peel of a measure for the repeal of the corn laws, which became law in 1846. *Writ of protection*, (a) a writ, very rarely granted, whereby the sovereign's protection is secured, (b) a writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c., to secure him from arrest during a certain time. *Writ of protection*, defence, guard, shelter, refuge, security, safety.

Protectional (prō-tē-ō-shun-al), *a.* Pertaining to protection.

Protectionism (prō-tē-ō-shun-izm), *n.* The doctrine of protectionists, the system of protection to commodities.

Protectionist (prō-tē-ō-shun-ist), *a.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free-trade.

Protective (prō-tē-ō-tiv), *a.* 1. Affording protection, shielding, defensive. 'The favour of a protective Providence.' *Putnam.*

2. Affording protection to commodities of home production. See *PROTECTION*.

Protector (prō-tē-ō-ter), *n.* [Fr. *protector*.] 1. One who or that which protects, defends, or shields from injury, evil, or oppression, a defender, a guardian. 'Under the covering of a careful night, who seemed my good protector.' *Shak.* 'Called him dear protector in her fright.' *Templeton.* 2. In *Eng. hist.* one who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent, a non-regal head of the executive, intrusted in an exceptional manner with the supreme power; a title specifically applied to Oliver Cromwell, who assumed the title of *Lord Protector* in 1653.

In a concluded he shall be protector. *Shak.* What's a protector? he's a merry thing. That says it is the name of a king. *Chastellain.*

3. A cardinal who looks after the interests, as Rome, of a Roman Catholic nation or religious order. *Protector of the settlement*, in law, the person appointed by the *Trusts and Recoveries Act*, in substitution of the old tenant to the premises whose concurrence in haring was then-till in remainder is required in order to preserve, under certain modifications, the control of the tenant for life over the remainder man.

Protectoral (prō-tē-ō-ter-al), *a.* Relating to a protector, protectorial. *Salas. Rev.*

Protectorate (prō-tē-ō-ter-āt), *n.* 1. Government by a protector specifically applied to the period in English history during which Cromwell was protector. 2. A relation sometimes adopted by a strong country towards a weak one, whereby the former protects the latter from hostile invasion, and interferes more or less in its domestic concerns.

Protectorial (prō-tē-ō-ter-ē-ē), *a.* Relating to a protector, protectorial.

Protectoriism (prō-tē-ō-ter-ē-ē-izm), *a.* Having no protector.

Protectorship (prō-tē-ō-ter-ship), *n.* The office of a protector or regent, a protectorate.

Protectorism (prō-tē-ō-ter-izm), *n.* A female who protects. *Shak.*

Protectorix (prō-tē-ō-ter-ix), *n.* Same as *Protectorism*.

Proterus (prō-tēr-us), *n.* [Fr., one protected.] One under the care and protection of another, as, he is a *proterus* of mine.

Proterus (prō-tēr-us), *n.* [Fr.] A female who is protected.

Protein (prō-tē-in), *n.* [See *PROTEIN*.] A name given to substances analogous in composition to protein, that is, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, sometimes united with sulphur and phosphorus. The gluten of flour, albumen, the fibrin of the blood, crystalline, which is the chief constituent of muscle and flesh, and casein are examples of proteins. Gelatin and chondrin Huxley calls outlying members of the same group. Proteins are the essential food stuffs.

Proteins have been divided into *hard proteins* and *soft proteins*—the amyloids and the caseins, which form the *protein* of the *protein*. This is a very interesting (and somewhat mysterious) fact, as the one kind that the condition of the *protein* does not develop hard, and, on the other, that the amyloids and caseins, as they contain *protein* only the production of heat. *Proteins* are *protein* because as no time can be produced without them, but they are also *protein*, not only directly but indirectly, as we have seen, they are compared to give rise to amyloids by chemical metamorphosis within the body. *Huxley.*

Protein (prō-tē-in), *a. pl.* A family of bryozoans of the order *Protein*, characterized by a compressed tail, as in the *Protein*, and large branches. The four limbs are developed. The axolell and *Protein* are examples. See *AXOLELL*, *PROTEIN*.

Protein (prō-tē-in), *a. pl.* [From *Protein*, first, because *protein* occupies the first place in relation to the albuminous principle.] The essential principle of food, obtained from animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein, which are all considered to be modifications of it. It forms a yellowish brittle mass, insoluble in water and alcohol, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Its substance, however, as a distinct proteic principle is doubtful. Often used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound. 'The hypothetical *protein-protein*.' *H. Spencer.*

Proteinaceous (prō-tē-in-ā-sē), *a.* Pertaining to protein, containing or consisting of protein.

Of all widely distributed vegetable substances, only a *proteinaceous* substance can be mentioned. *Shak.*

Protein (prō-tē-in), *n.* A genus of animals consisting of a single species, the *Protein* (earth-worm) of the Cape of Good Hope (*Protein* *Lalandi*), by some naturalists called

Protein *Lalandi* (*Shakell*).

to the rank of a distinct family. It forms the connecting link between the human and civet, reuniting the former in its general contour and manners, though of inferior size and strength, and having more of the lengthened head and pointed muzzle of the latter. It burrows like a fox, and ventures abroad only at night in search of its food, which consists chiefly of carrion and the smaller kinds of vermin.

Proterus (prō-tēr-us), *[L.]* For the time being temporary, as, a *proterus* supply or provision.

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Proterus (prō-tēr-us), *[L.]* For the time being temporary, as, a *proterus* supply or provision.

One part of it, however small, cannot, without a contradiction, be brought on one divisible into parts. *See H. Huxley.*

Proterandrous (pro-tér-an'drus), *a.* [Gr. *proterus*, before, and *andrus*, a man, a male.] A term in botany. See **EXTRACT**.

Certain individuals mature their pollen before the female flowers on the same plant are ready for fertilization, and are called *proterandrous*, while conversely other individuals, called *protogynous*, have their stigmas mature before their pollen is ready.

Proteranthous (pro-tér-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *proterus*, before, and *anthos*, a flower.] In bot. (a) applied to plants whose leaves appear before their flowers. *Lindley* (b) Applied to plants whose flowers appear before their leaves. *As Gray* (c) Applied to flowers the anthers of which are matured before the stigma. *Darwin*.

Protogynous (pro-tér-ó-j'na), *a.* A term in botany. See **EXTRACT** under **PROTERANDROUS**.

Proteromurus (pro-tér-ó-m'rus), *a.* [Gr. *proterus*, earlier, and *murus*, a lizard.] Name of a *Proteosaurus*.

Proterovitis (pro-tér-ó-v'is), *a.* [L. *proterovitis*, putrescence, from *proterus*—*pro*, intense, and *tervus*, crabbed.] Putrescence; putrescence. *Buller*.

Protest (pro-test'), *v. t.* [L. *protestor*—*pro*, before, and *testor*, to affirm, from *testis*, a witness. See **TEST**.] 1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; to avow, as, I protest to you, I have no knowledge of this transaction.

The lady *protests* too much, methinks. *Shak.*
2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) expressive of opposition, with against.

The conscience has power to disapprove and to protest against the ascription of the passion. *South.*

He *protests* against your virtue, and swears he'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Shak.*

Protest (pro-test'), *v. t.* 1. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert; to avow, as, to protest one's innocence, often followed by a clause as object.

To think upon her woe I do *protest*.
That I have wept a hundred several times. *Shak.*
2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation, to appeal to. [Rare.]

Please thy opponent
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting innocence. *Shak.*

3. To show; to give evidence of; to declare; to publish.

I will make it good how you dare, with what you
dare, and when you dare.—Do me right or I will
protest your cowardice. *Shak.*

4. To promise solemnly; to vow.

On Diana's altar to *protest*
For eyes another and single life. *Shak.*

—To protest a bill of exchange, in com. to mark or vote it, through a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. See the noun, 2.

Protest (pro-test'), *a.* 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, a formal and solemn declaration (usually in writing) by which a person declares that he does either not at all, or only conditionally, yield his consent to any act to which he might otherwise be deemed to have yielded an unconditional assent. 2. In parliament, the dissent of a peer to a vote of the House of Peers, entered on the journals of the house, with his reasons for such dissent. *See E. May*. 3. In law (a) a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or by a notary public at his request, that acceptance or payment has been refused, and that the holder intends to recover all the expenses to which he may be put in consequence thereof. (b) A writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn up by the master of a ship, stating the circumstances under which any injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or other circumstances calculated to affect the liability of the owners, officers, crew, &c.

Protestancy (pro-tés-an-si), *a.* **PROTESTANT**.

So that in truth these exceptions, if they were true, would not strike at *protestancy*, but at the Christian religion. *Alph. Tisdale*.

Protestando (pro-tés-tan'do), *a.* [L.] In law, a protestation. See **PROTESTATION**, & **PROTESTANT** (pro-tés-tant), *a.* 1. **PROTESTING**; making a protest.—2. Of or pertaining to Protestants, or their doctrines or forms of religion.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are removed out of their ignorance. *Addison*.

Protestant (pro-tés-tant), *a.* One who protests; a name given to one of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1518, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V and the diet of Spire, and appealed to a general council. The name is now applied generally to those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome, and that sprang from the Reformation.

Protestantism (pro-tés-tant-izm), *a.* **PROTESTANT**. 'The Protestant Church of England.' *Becon*.

Protestantism (pro-tés-tant-izm), *a.* The state of being a protestant; the principle or the religion of Protestants. 'The liberal genius of protestantism.' *T. Warton*.

Protestantism (pro-tés-tant-izm), *v. t.* To render Protestant, to convert to Protestantism. 'To protestantize Ireland.' *Disraeli*.

Protestantly (pro-tés-tant-li), *adv.* In conformity to Protestantism or the Protestants. *Hilton*.

Protestation (pro-tés-tá-shon), *a.* [Fr. *protestation*, L. *protestatio*. See **PROTEST**.] 1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution, an avowal, as, protestations of friendship or of amendment.—2. A solemn declaration of dissent, a protest, as, the protestation of certain noblemen against an order of council.—3. In law, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did or did not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial. Protestations are now abolished. In *Suits* law, a proceeding taken by a defendant, where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall.

Protestor (pro-tés-tor), *a.* One who

1. One who pro-
mises declaration,
of exchange, &c.
2. *adv.* By way

Protesus, from Gr.
—a marine deity,
whom distin-



Protos argenteus.

guishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes, hence, one who easily changes his form or principles.—2. In zool. the name given to a genus of perennibranchiate tetrachelians. One species only has been hitherto discovered, namely, the *Protos* or *Hypothet* argenteus, a nautilus which is found in subterranean lakes and caves in Illyria and Dalmatia. It attains a length of about 1 foot. The body is smooth, naked, and eel-like, the legs four in number, small and weak, the foremost three-toed, the hinder four-toed, and, in addition to permanent external gills, it possesses lungs in the form of slender tubes. From its habitat the power of vision is unnecessary, and in point of fact its eyes are rudimentary and covered by the skin.—3. A genus of *Protos*, remarkable for changeableness of form. The species in which this peculiarity is best exemplified is known as the *Protos* *diffusus*. This genus is now more commonly called *Amoeba* (which see).

Prothalamium, **Prothalamion** (pro-thá-lá-m'um, pro-thá-lá-m'ion), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, for, and *thalamos*, marriage-bed.] A piece written to celebrate a marriage, an epithalamium. 'When prothalamiums praise that happy day.' *Dryden*.

Prothallus, **Prothallium** (pro-thál'us, pro-thál'li-um), *a.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *thallus*.] The first result of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horsetails, &c.

If one of these spores be liberated from the sporocarp, and placed under favorable conditions, it germinates, giving off roots on the one hand, and producing on the other hand a little cellular expansion or bud, which is termed the *prothallus*. This *prothallus* however is not itself developed into a new fern, but it is a more temporary or provisional body, upon which are produced male and female organs of reproduction. The male organs are produced upon the under side of the *prothallus*, and they have the

form of minute cellular umbellones, containing reproductive cells. These cells are liberated, when they burst, and give out to true spermatozoa in the form of colored spiral filaments. The female organs are also placed upon the under surface of the *prothallus*, and also have the form of cellular umbellones. The cells of these umbellones are so arranged that they form a canal, leading down to a large central cell or ovule. *H. A. Nicholson*.

Prothans (pró-thans), *a.* [Gr. *prothans*, from *prothēnō*, to put before—*pro*, forth, forwards, and *thēnō*, to place.] 1. The places in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar, called also *Crucifers*. 2. In very prothans (which see).

Prothomontari (pró-thon-ó-m'ri-at), *a.* The college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothomontaries in Rome. Spelled also *Prothomontari*.

Prothonotary (pró-thon-ó-tá-ri), *a.* [L. L. *prothomontarius*—Gr. *prothos*, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe. See **NOTARY**. The insertion of A in this word is a mistake.] A chief notary or clerk. 'My private prothonotary.' *Harriet*. Specifically, (a) in the *American Church*, originally one of seven officers charged with registering the acts of the church, lives of the martyrs, &c. now one of twelve, constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c. they are called apostolical prothomontaries. (b) in the *Eastern Church*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintended the secular work of the province. (c) in law, a chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench, there were formerly three such officers in the former court, and one in the latter. These offices are now abolished. (d) in the United States, a chief clerk of court in some particular states. Spelled also *Prothomontary*.

Prothomontaryship (pró-thon-ó-tá-ri-ship), *a.* The office of a prothomontary.

Prothorax (pró-thor'aks), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *thorax*, a shield.] In *entom.* the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Prothyrum (pró-thi-rum), *a.* [Gr. *prothyrus*—*pro*, before, and *thyrus*, a door.] In *arch.* a porch before the outer door of a house. *Quint.*

Protista (pró-tis'ta), *a. pl.* [Gr. *protistos*, the very first, from *protos*, first.] A term designed to express those organisms—protophytes and protozoans—which lie on the debatable land between vegetables and animals, and which in some instances can be only doubtfully referred to either.

According to Professor Haeckel, the material universe, so far as we at present know it, resolves itself into minerals, plants, and animals. I may say at starting that, along with most of my brother naturalists in Britain, I regard the introduction of this new kingdom, the *Protista*, as a mistake, but as the proposal even involves most interesting questions as to relations between the three recognized kingdoms, it is well worthy of careful consideration. *See E. Haeckel*.

Protococcus (pró-tó-kok'us), *a.* [Gr. *protos*, first, and *koccus*, a berry.] A genus of algae of the nat. order *Fucales*. *F. pinnalis* (red-snow) appears on the surface of snow, hanging on twigs or rocks in the Arctic regions or amongst the Alps, in an incredibly short space of time, with a deep crimson. This plant, which may be regarded as one of the simplest forms of vegetation, consists of a little bag or sacculus forming a cell. A large number of these are commonly found together, but each one is separate from the rest, and is to be regarded as a distinct individual. This is the still condition of the

Protococcus pinnalis (Red-snow), magnified and natural size.

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Protract (prô-trakt'), *v.t.* [*L. protractus*, from *protraho*—*pro*, forward, and *traho*, to draw (whence *trace*, *traction*, *extract*, etc.).] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument; to *protract* a discussion; to *protract* a war or a negotiation; very common in past participle; as, a *protracted* sitting of an assembly; the discussion was very *protracted*.

Doubtless he shrives this woman to her smock,
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech.
Shak.

2. To lengthen out in space.

Many a ramble, far
And wide *protracted*, through the tamer ground
Of these our unimaginative days.
Wordsworth.

3. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time; as, to *protract* the decision of a question; to *protract* the final issue.—4. In *surv.* to draw to a scale; to lay down by means of a scale and protractor the lines and angles of a piece of land; to plot.

Protract (prô-trakt'), *n.* Tedious continuance.

Protractedly (prô-trak'ted-ly), *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner; tediously.

Protractor (prô-trakt'ôr), *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

Protraction (prô-trak'shon), *n.* 1. The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as, the *protraction* of a debate.—2. In *surv.* (a) the act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c. (b) That which is protracted or plotted on paper.

Protractive (prô-trak'tiv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their *protractive* arts.
Dryden.

Protractor (prô-trakt'ôr), *n.* One who or that which protracts; specifically, (a) in *surv.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular. (b) In *anat.* a muscle which draws forward a part. (c) In *surv.* an instrument resembling a forceps for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

Protreptical (prô-trep'tik-al), *a.* [*Gr. protreptikos*, fitted for urging on, hortatory, from *protrepo*, to urge on—*pro*, forward, and *trepô*, to turn.] Intended or adapted to persuade; persuasive; hortatory. 'The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*.' *Bp. Ward.*

Protrude (prô-trôd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protruded*; ppr. *protruding*. [*L. protrudo*—*pro*, forth, forwards, and *trudo*, to thrust (whence *obtrude*, *intrude*).] 1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. 'The sea's being *protruded* forwards . . . by the mud or earth discharged into it by rivers.' *Woodward*.—2. To shoot forth or project, or cause to project; as, a small *protrudes* its horns.—3. To thrust out as from confinement; to cause to come forth. 'Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems.' *Thomson.*

Protrude (prô-trôd'), *v.i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin.
Bacon.

Protrusile (prô-trô's'il), *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

Protrusion (prô-trô'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push. 'Without either resistance or *protrusion*.' *Locke*.—2. The state of being protruded.

Protrusive (prô-trô'ziv), *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as, *protrusive* motion.

Protrusively (prô-trô'ziv-ly), *adv.* In a protrusive manner; obtrusively.

To him thou, with sniffing charity, wilt *protrusively* proffer thy hand-lamp.
Carlyle.

Protuberance (prô-tû'bér-ans), *n.* [*Fr. protubérance*. See **PROTUBERATE**.] A swelling or tumour on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation. *Protuberance* differs from *projection* in being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle, whereas a projection may be at a right angle with the surface. 'Mountains that seemed but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth.' *Dr. H. More.*

Protuberancy (prô-tû'bér-an-si), *n.* Same as *Protuberance*.

Protuberant (prô-tû'bér-ant), *a.* Swelling;

prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye.

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white.
Ray.

Protuberantly (prô-tû'bér-ant-ly), *adv.* In a protuberant manner; in the way of protuberance.

Protuberate (prô-tû'bér-ât), *v.t.* pret. *protuberated*; ppr. *protuberating*. [*L. L. protubero*, *protuberatus*—*pro*, before and *tubero*, to bulge, from *L. tubero*, a hump, a bump, a swelling, akin to *tumescere*, to swell. See **TUMID**.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin.
Sharpe.

Protuberation (prô-tû'bér-â'shon), *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

Protuberous (prô-tû'bér-us), *a.* Protuberant.

Pro-tutor (prô-tû'tôr), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who acts as a tutor to a minor without having a regular title to the office.

Proud (prôud), *a.* [*A. Sax. prôd*, proud, whence *prîst*, pride; cog. *Dan. prôd*, stately, magnificent.] 1. Feeling, manifesting, or possessing pride, in a good or bad sense; (a) possessing a high or unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; filled with or showing inordinate self-esteem; claiming undue deference or consideration; haughty; arrogant; supercilious; presumptuous. And was so *proud*, that should he meet
The twelve apostles in the street,
He'd turn his nose up at them all.
And shew his Saviour from the wall.
Churchill.
The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity.
Watts.

(b) Ready to boast; elated; priding one's self; as, *proud* of one's country.—2. Proceeding from pride; daring; presumptuous. Easily the *proud* attempt
Of spirits apostate, and their counsels vain
Thou hast repelled.
Milton.

3. Lofly of mien; of fearless or untamable character; full of life, vigour, or mettle. 'The *proudest* panther in the chase.' *Shak.* 'The blunt bear, rough boar, or lion *proud*.' *Shak.*
The fiend replied not, overcome with rage;
But like a *proud* steed reined, went haughtily on.
Milton.

4. Giving reason or occasion for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; suggesting or exciting pride; exhibiting grandeur; ostentatious; grand; lofty; magnificent; splendid. 'Proud temples.' *Dryden.* 'Proud titles.' *Shak.*—5. Excited by the animal appetite; applied particularly to the female of certain animals. 'A breeding jennet, lusty, young and *proud*.' *Shak.*—*Proud flesh*, a fungous growth or fleshy excrescence arising in wounds and ulcers.

Proud-hearted (prôud'hârt-ed), *a.* Haughty; arrogant; proud. 'Proud-hearted Warwick.' *Shak.*

Proudish (prôud'ish), *a.* Somewhat proud.

Proudly (prôud'ly), *adv.* In a proud manner; with inordinate self-esteem; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien; with mettle, life, or vigour.

Question her *proudly*; let thy looks be stern.
Shak.

Proudness (prôud'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being proud; pride.

Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*. *Latimer.*

Proud-pied (prôud'pid), *a.* Gorgeously variegated. 'Proud-pied April dressed in all his trim.' *Shak.*

Proud-stomached (prôud'stum-akt), *a.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty; high-tempered; apt to take offence.

If you get a parcel of *proud-stomached* teachers that set the young dogs a rebelling, what else can you look for?
Dickens.

Provable (prôv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being proved.

Proof supposes something *provable*. *J. S. Mill.*

Provableness (prôv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being provable; the capacity or capability of being proved.

Provably (prôv'a-bl-ly), *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

Provand, Provant (prôv'and, prôv'ant), *n.* [*Fr. provende*, lit. that which is provided, provender. See **PROVENDER**.] Provender.

Camels in the war, who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens.
Shak.
I tell thee, one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day at the destruction of Jerusalem.
Bern. & Fl.

Provand, Provant (prôv'and, prôv'ant), *a.* In *mil. antiq.* provided for the use of the general body of the soldiers; hence, of common or inferior quality. 'A poor *provant* rapier, no better.' *B. Jonson.*

The good wheaten bread of the Flemings were better than the *provant* rye-bread of the Swede.
Sir H. Scott.

Provant (prôv'ant), *v.t.* To supply with provender or provisions. 'To *provant* and victual moreover this monstrous army of strangers.' *Nash.*

Prove (prôv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proved*; ppr. *proving*. [*O. Fr. proover*, *pruver*, Mod. *Fr. prouver*, from *L. probô*, to try, test, prove, lit. to test the good quality of, from *probus*, good (whence *probability*). But *A. Sax. profan*, to prove, borrowed directly from the Latin, has as much claim as the French *prover* to be the ancestor of the modern *prove* and *proof*.] 1. To try or ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard; to test; to make trial of; as, to *prove* by various experiments the strength of gunpowder; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.
1 Thes. v. 21.

And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to *prove* them.
Luke xiv. 19.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, reasoning, induction, or by testimony or other evidence; to demonstrate. 'The truths that never can be *proved*.' *Tennyson.*

Give me the ocular proof
Make me to see; or, at the least, so *prove* it
That the probation bear no hinge or lock
To hang a doubt on.
Shak.

3. To establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of; as, to *prove* a will. See **PROBATE**.—4. To gain personal experience of; to try by suffering or encountering. Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*.
Dryden.

5. In *arith.* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a farther calculation. Thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers added to the lesser number makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.—To *prove* *mastery*, to make trial of skill; to try who does best or has the mastery. He would often run, leap or *prove* *mastery* with his chief couriers.
Kneller.

SYN. To try, test, verify, justify, confirm, establish, evince, manifest, show, demonstrate.

Prove (prôv), *v.i.* 1. To make trial; to essay.

Children *prove* whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another.
Bacon.

2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, a plant or medicine *proves* salutary.—3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; to turn out to be; as, the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false. When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal.
Arbuthnot.

4. To make certain; to attain certainty. 'Believing where we cannot *prove*.' *Tennyson*.—5. To succeed. If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended that the beasts were not killed in the due time.
Bacon.

Provect (prô-vekt'), *a.* [*L. provectus*—*pro*, forward, and *veho*, *vectus*, to carry.] Carried forward; advanced. 'Provect in years.' *Sir T. Eliot.*

Provection (prô-vek'shon), *n.* In *gram.* the act of carrying the terminal letter from a previous word to the next succeeding one. when it begins with a vowel; as, *the tone* = *that one*; *the tother* = *that other*.

Proveditor (prô-vêd'it-ôr), *n.* [*It. proveditore*, from *provvedere*, to provide. See **PROVIDE**.] A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies, as for an army.

They all love the major-domo, and look upon him as their parent, their guardian, their friend, their patron, their *proveditor*.
Jer. Taylor.

Provedore (prôvê-dôr), *n.* A purveyor; a proveditor. 'An officer . . . engaged in treaties with Indians, and busied with the duties of a *provedore*.' *W. Irving.*

Proven (prôv'n), *pp.* [*A strong form for proved*, the proper pp. Its usage in English is probably only poetical.] Proved. 'Proven or no, what cared he?' *Tennyson.*

Count o'er the rosary of truth,
And practise precepts that are *proven* wise.
P. J. Bayley.

—Not *proven*, in *Scots law*, a verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when, although

there is a deficiency of evidence to convict the prisoner, there is sufficient to warrant grave suspicion of his guilt.

Provençal (prov-on-sal), *n.* 1. A native of Provence. — 2. The Romance language formerly spoken in Provence. It is the *Langue d'oc*, and was the tongue used by the Troubadours. See *LANGUE D'Oc*.

Provence-oil (prov-on-sal), *n.* Olive-oil obtained by cold pressure from the ripe fruits immediately after gathering. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

Provence-rose (prov-on-sal), *n.* The cabbage-rose.

Provençal (prov-on-sal), *a.* [Fr. *provençal*.] Pertaining to Provence, in France.

Provençal (prov-on-sal), *n.* Same as *Provençal*. **Provençal** (prov-on-sal), *n.* [See *PROVENÇAL*.] A prebend; a daily or annual allowance or stipend. *Chaucer*.

Provençal (prov-on-sal), *n.* [Fr. *provençal*, from *L. probendā*, things to be supplied. See *PREBEND*.] It is somewhat difficult to account for the addition of *r* or *er* to this word.] 1. Dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn.

For a fortnight before you kill them feed them with hay or other *provençal*. *Mortimer*.

2. Provisions, especially dry provisions; meat; food: in this signification formerly written *Provend*, *Provant*, *Provend*, and *Provend*. [Now rare.]

Provençal (prov-on-sal), *n.* A prebendary. *Chaucer*.

Provençal (prov-on-sal), *n.* Same as *Provençal*.

Provençal (prov-on-sal), *n.* [L. *pro*, in front of, and *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, ventris, a belly.] In *zool.* the cardiac portion of the stomach of birds.

Prover (prov-er), *n.* One who proves or tries; that which proves.

Why am I a fool?—Make that demand of the *prover*. *Shak.*

Proverb (prov-erb), *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*; *L. proverbium* — *pro*, before, for, and *verbum*, a word.] 1. A short pithy sentence often repeated, expressing a well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a wise saw; an adage; a maxim.

The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its *proverbs*. *Bacon*.

When Johnson defined a *proverb* to be 'a short sentence frequently repeated by the people,' this definition would not include the most curious ones, which have not always circulated among the populace, nor does it designate the vital qualities of a *proverb*. The pithy quintessence of old Howell has admirably described the ingredients of an exquisite *proverb* to be sense, shortness, and salt.

2. A by-word; an instance of what is contemptible or hateful; a reproach or object of contempt. 'A *proverb* and a by-word among all people.' 1 Ki. ix. 7.—3. In *Script.* a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. *Prov. i. 6*.

His disciples say unto him, Lo! now speakest thou plainly, and thou usdest no *proverb*. *Wycliffe's Bible*.

4. *pl.* A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men.—5. A short dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot. *Brande & Cox*.—*SYN.* Maxim, aphorism, apophthegm, adage, saw.

Proverb (prov-erb), *v.t.* 1. To speak of proverbially; to mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool in every street? *Milton*.

2. To provide with a proverb.

I am *proverb'd* with a grandiose phrase. *Shak.*

Proverb (prov-erb), *v.i.* To utter proverbs. 'So wise in *proverb*ing.' *Milton*.

Proverbial (prov-er-bi-al), *a.* 1. Mentioned in a proverb; comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; as, a *proverbial* saying or speech.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world. *Sir W. Temple*.

It is *proverbial* that there are certain things which flesh and blood cannot bear. *Dickens*.

2. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; as, to express one's self with *proverbial* brevity. *Sir T. Browne*.

Proverbialism (prov-er-bi-al-izm), *n.* A proverbial phrase or saying.

Proverbialist (prov-er-bi-al-ist), *n.* A composer, collector, or admirer of proverbs.

Proverbialize (prov-er-bi-al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proverbialized*; ppr. *proverbializing*. To

make into a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [Rare.]

Proverbially (prov-er-bi-al-ly), *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb.

A convent without a library, it used to be *proverbially* said, was like a castle without an armoury. *Craik*.

Provide (prô-vid'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *provided*; ppr. *providing*. [L. *providere*, lit. to see before—*pro*, before, and *video*, *visum*, to see (whence *vision*, *visible*, *revise*, &c.).] 1. To procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Gen. xxii. 8*.

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses. *Mat. x. 9*.

Provide in this sense is often followed by *against* or *for*; as, we *provide* warm clothing *against* the inclemency of the weather; we *provide* necessaries *against* a time of need; or, we *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, &c. 2. To furnish; to supply: now followed only by *with*, but formerly frequently by *of*.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn. *Arbutnot*.

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself of a deeper canvas, and taking these hints set the figure on its legs. *Dryden*.

3. To make or lay down as a previous arrangement, guarantee, or provision; as, the agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.—4. To make a previous condition, supposition, or understanding. See *PROVIDED*.—5. *†* To foresee: a Latinism.

Nor can I blame the wishes of those severe and wise patriots, who, *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state, desire rather to see fools than the wounds of private men, of princes, and nations. *B. Jonson*.

6. *Eccl.* to appoint to a benefice before it is vacant. See *PROVISOR*.

Provide (prô-vid'), *v.i.* pret. *provided*; ppr. *providing*. To procure supplies or means of defence; to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil: followed by *against* or *for*. 'Providing *against* the inclemency of the weather.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. *Burke*.

Provided (prô-vid'), *conj.* On condition; on these terms; this being understood, conceded, or established: frequently followed by *that*.

If I come off, . . . she your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours: *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shak.*

I take your offer and will live with you, *provided* that you do no outrages.

On silly women or poor passengers. *Shak.*

[*Provided*, strictly speaking, is a participle, and the word *being* is understood, the participle *provided* agreeing with the whole sentence absolute, and being equivalent to 'this condition being provided, previously stipulated or established.']

Providence (prov-i-dens), *n.* [Fr. from *L. providentia*, a foresight, foreknowledge. See *PROVIDE*.] 1. *†* Foresight; timely care or preparation.

Providence is (that) whereby a man not only foreseeth commodity and incommmodity, prosperity and adversity, but also consisteth, and therewith endeavourth, as well to repel annoyance, as to attain and get profit and advantage. *Sir T. Elyot*.

2. The care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence.

That to the highth of this great argument I may assert eternal *providence*.

And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton*.

Hence—3. God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine being or power.

The world was all before them, where to choose Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide. *Milton*.

4. Something due to an act of providential intervention; an act or event in which the care of God is directly exhibited: often used colloquially as we use *mercy* or *blessing*.

It was a *providence* the battalion at Jutog was restrained from revolt. *W. H. Russell*.

5. Frugality; prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy.

My heart shall be my own, my vast expence Reduced to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden*.

Provident (prov-i-dent), *a.* [L. *providens*, ppr. of *providere*, to provide. It is virtually the same word as *prudent*, as *providence* = *prudence*.] 1. Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies: sometimes followed by *of*.

First crept The parsimonious cmmet, *provident* Of future. *Milton*.

Orange is what Augustus was, Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Walter*.

2. Foreseeing; having an anticipatory sense of: with *of*. [Rare.]

The little Maid again, *provident* of her domestic destiny, takes with preference to Dolls. *Carlyle*.

3. Frugal; economical.—*SYN.* Forecasting, cautious, careful, prudent, frugal, economical.

Providential (pro-vi-den-shal), *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referrible to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape from danger.

This thin, this soft contenance of the air, Shows the wise author's *providential* care. *Blackmore*.

Providentially (pro-vi-den-shal-ly), *adv.* In a providential manner; by means of God's providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray*.

Providently (prov-i-dent-ly), *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

Nature having designed water-fowl to fly in the air and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture that they do not admit the water. *Boyle*.

Providentness (prov-i-dent-ness), *n.* State of being provident; providence; foresight; carefulness; prudence. *Ascham*.

Provider (prô-vid-er), *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one that procures what is wanted.

Here's money for my meat; I would have left it on the board so soon As I had made my meal, and parted thence With prayers for the *provider*. *Shak.*

Providore (prô-vid-dor), *n.* [See *PROVIDORE*.] A provider; a purveyor. *De Vos*.

Province (prov-ins), *n.* [Fr.; *L. provincia*, a province.] 1. Originally, a country of considerable extent, which being reduced under Roman dominion was new modelled, subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome, and to such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose.

Judas now and all the Promised Land Reduced a *provincia* under Roman yoke, Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*.

2. A term variously applied in modern times: (a) to a colony or dependent country at a distance from the metropolis, or to different divisions of the kingdom, empire, or state itself. Thus the Low Countries belonging to Austria and Spain were styled *provinces*, as were also the different governments into which France was divided previous to the revolution. (b) A portion of a country or state as distinguished from the capital: usually in the plural; as, the actor has left London and is starting in the *provinces*. (c) In England, a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, there being two *provinces*, the *province* of Canterbury and that of York. (d) In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical order, such as the Franciscans, or those of the Propaganda. (e) A region of country; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milton*.

3. The proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; function.

It is the *province* of the court to judge of the law, that of the jury to decide on the facts. *Benbow*.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy and chaste in her affection. *Talier*.

4. A division in any department of knowledge or speculation; a department.

Their understandings are cooped in narrow bounds, so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts*.

Province-rose (prov-ins-rôz), *n.* Same as *Provence-rose*.

Provincial (prô-vin-shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a province; as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.—2. Forming a province or territory appendant to the principal kingdom or state; as, *provincial* territory.—3. Exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; contrived; rustic; hence, not polished; rude. 'Fond of exhibiting *provincial* airs and graces.' *Macaulay*.

4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod.

Provincial (prô-vin-shal), *a.* Pertaining to Provence; Provençal.—*Provincial rose*. (a) Same as *Provence-rose*. (b) An ornamental

shoe-tie in the shape of a cabbage-rose. 'With two *Provincial roses* on my razed shoes.' *Shak.*

Provincial (prô-vin'shal), *n.* 1. A person belonging to a province; a person belonging to any part of the country except the metropolis.

'Do you happen to know a lawyer by name Hatton in this inn?' . . . 'No lawyer of that name; but the famous Hatton lives here,' was the reply.—The famous Hatton! And what is he famous for? You forget I am a *provincial*.' *Disraeli.*

2. In some religious orders, a monastic superior who has the superintendence of the religious houses of his fraternity in a given district, called a province.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Stillinger.*

Provincialism (prô-vin'shal-izm), *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis, and not received in the literary language of the time or in the more polished circles.

The inestimable treasure which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*.

Provincialist (prô-vin'shal-ist), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a province; a provincial. — 2. One who uses provincialisms.

Provinciality (prô-vin'shal-i-ti), *n.* The quality of being provincial; peculiarity of language in a province.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and . . . the unintelligibility of the poem. *T. Martin.*

Provincialise (prô-vin'shal-iz), *v.t. pret. & pp. provincialized; ppr. provincializing.* To render provincial.

Provincially (prô-vin'shal-ly), *adv.* In a provincial manner.

Provinciate (prô-vin'shal-ât), *v.t.* To convert into a province.

There was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom. *Hewitt.*

Provine (prô-vin'), *v.i.* [Fr. *proviner*, from *provin*, *L. propago, propaginis*, the layer of a vine. The French form *proviner* has no doubt been influenced by *vigne*, a vine.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. *Johnson.*

Proving (prô-ving), *n.* The act of trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.—*Action of proving the tenor*, in *Scots law*, an action peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

Provision (prô-vizh'on), *n.* [L. *provisio, provisionis*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, from *providere, provisorium*, to foresee—*pro*, before, and *video*, to see. See *PROVIDE*.] 1. The act of providing or making previous preparation; as, the *provision* of necessaries for a journey.—2. A measure taken beforehand; something arranged or prepared in advance; a preparation; provident care.

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils and *provisions* against future events.

3. Accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock provided.

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dip his hands in blood was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. A stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; provender; eatables: usually in the plural; as, *provisions* for the table or for the family; *provisions* for an army. 'Provisions laid in large for man and beast.' *Milton.*

5. A stipulation or measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.—6. A previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation.

Provision (prô-vizh'on), *v.t.* To provide with things necessary, especially to supply with victuals or food.

With a little of this preparation carried in a bag at the girdle, and a similar frugal outfit of tobacco, they were *provided* for a journey. *Palmer.*

Provisional (prô-vizh'on-al), *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as, a *provisional* regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

It was necessary to the public safety that there should be a *provisional* government. *Macaulay.*

Provisionally (prô-vizh'on-al-ly), *adv.* In a provisional manner; by way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptised, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should show what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Locke.*

Provisionary (prô-vizh'on-a-ri), *a.* 1. Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.—2. Provident; making provision for the occasion. 'Provisionary care.' *Shaftesbury.*

The preamble of the law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act. *Burke.*

Provision-dealer (prô-vizh'on-dêl-er), *n.* Same as *Provision-merchant*.

Provision-merchant (prô-vizh'on-mêr-chant), *n.* A general dealer in articles of food, as hams, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.

Proviso (prô-vî-zô), *n.* [L. *provisus*, ablative *provisio*, it being provided.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c.

He doth deny his prisoners, But with *proviso* and exception That we, at our own charge, shall ransom straight His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer. *Shak.*

—*Trial by proviso*, in law, a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, does not proceed to trial, when by the practice of the court he ought to have done so.

Provisor (prô-vî-zor), *n.* [Fr. *proviseur*, from *L. providere, provisorium*, to foresee. See *PROVISION*.] 1. One who provides. 'The chief *provisor* of our horse.' *Ford.*—2. A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. In England, the appointment of provisors was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision. *Blackstone.*

3. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. *Cowell.*

Provisorily (prô-vî-zo-ri-ly), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

This doctrine . . . can only, therefore, be admitted *provisorily*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Provisorship (prô-vî-zor-ship), *n.* The office of a provisor.

Provisory (prô-vî-zo-ri), *a.* 1. Temporary; provisional. *Carlyle.*—2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

Provokable (prô-vôk'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Provokable*.

Provocation (prô-vôk'a-shon), *n.* [Fr.: *L. provocatio*, from *provoco*. See *PROVOKE*.] 1. The act of provoking or exciting anger or vexation.

The unjust *provocation* by a wife of her husband, in consequence of which she suffers from his ill-usage, will not entitle her to a divorce on the ground of cruelty. *Bouvier.*

2. Anything that excites anger; the cause of resentment. 'Haughtiness of temper, which is ever finding out *provocations*.' *Paley.*—3. An appeal to a court or judge. *Ayliffe.* [A Latinism].—4. Incitement; stimulus.

Garrulity, attended with immoderate fits of laughing, is no uncommon case, when the *provocation* thereunto springs from jokes of a man's own making. *Cumberland.*

Specifically.—5. In *Script.* the time of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness when they roused the Divine anger by their backslidings.

Harden not your heart, as in the *provocation*, and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness, when your fathers tempted me. *Ps. xcv. 8, 9.*

Provocative (prô-vôk'a-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, stimulate, or excite; exciting; apt to incense or enrage; as, *provocative* threats.

Provocative (prô-vôk'a-tiv), *n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as, a *provocative* of hunger or of lust.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocations* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

Provocativeness (prô-vôk'a-tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

Provocatory (prô-vôk'a-to-ri), *n.* A challenge.

Provokable (prô-vôk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being provoked. 'Irascible, and therefore *provokable*.' *Cudworth.*

Provoke (prô-vôk'), *v.t. pret. & pp. provoked; ppr. provoking.* [Fr. *provoquer*, from *L. provoco*, to call forth, to challenge, to excite—*pro*, forth, and *voco*, to call. See *VOICE*.] 1. To challenge; to call out; to

summon. 'Provoke him to the trial of this truth before all the world.' *Milton.*

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden.*

2. To stimulate to action; to induce by motive; to move; to excite; to arouse.

Beauty *provoketh* thieves sooner than gold. *Shak.*

The taste of pleasure *provokes* the appetite. *Buckminster.*

3. To call forth; to produce; to cause; to occasion; to instigate.

Swelling passion doth *provokes* a pause. *Shak.*

Let my presumption not *provokes* thy wrath. *Shak.*

I neither fear, nor will *provokes* the war. *Dryden.*

4. To excite to anger or passion; to exasperate; to irritate; to enrage.

Nothing in the whole affair *provoked* him so much as the condescendances of his friends, and the foolish figure they should both make at church the first Sunday. *Stearns.*

SYN. To arouse, stir up, rouse, awake, cause, excite, move, induce, incite, stimulate, inflame, offend, irritate, anger, chafe, exasperate, incense, enrage.

Provoke (prô-vôk'), *v.t.* 1. To appeal. [A Latinism.]

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke* To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

Provokement (prô-vôk'ment), *n.* Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incens'd so sore, That both were bent 't' avenge his usage. *Spenser.*

Provoker (prô-vôk'er), *n.* 1. One who provokes; one who excites anger or other passion.—2. One that excites war or sedition. *Dr. H. More.*—3. That which excites, causes, or promotes.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things . . . nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shak.*

Provoking (prô-vôk'ing), *p. and a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion; annoying; vexatious; as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

Provokingly (prô-vôk'ing-ly), *adv.* In a provoking manner; so as to excite anger or annoyance.

Provost (prov'ost), *n.* [O. Fr. *provost, provost*.

Mod. Fr. *prévôt*, from *L. præpositus*, one who is placed over others, from *præponere*, before, over, and *pono*, to put, place, set. See *POSITION*.] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief or head of certain bodies; as, (a) the heads of several of the colleges in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, equivalent to principal in other colleges. (b) The chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church. (c) In the Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the English mayor. The chief magistrates of Edinburgh and Glasgow are styled *lord provost*, and the same title has been popularly given to the provost of Aberdeen, as also, less uniformly, to the provost of Perth. (d) The keeper of a prison; a chief jailer. *Shak.*

Provost-marshall (prov'ost-mâr-shal), *n.* 1. *Milit.* an officer whose duty it is to attend to offences committed against military discipline, to bring the offenders to punishment, and to see that the sentences passed upon them are executed.—2. In the navy, an officer who has the custody of prisoners at a court-martial, and till the sentence of the court is executed.

Provostry, *n.* The office of provost or preceptor. *Chaucer.*

Provostship (prov'ost-ship), *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow (prou), *n.* 1. [Fr. *proue*, Sp. and Pg. *proa*, from *L. proa*, from Gr. *prôra*, a prow.] The forepart of a ship; the bow; the beak.

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes; Youth at the *prow*, and pleasure at the helm. *Gray.*

2. A particular kind of vessel used in the East Indies; a proa.

Prow, *v.* [O. Fr. *prou*. Origin doubtful.] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Chaucer.*

Prow (prou), *a.* [O. Fr. *prou*, Fr. *proux*, valiant. See *PROWESS*.] Valiant. 'The *prouest* knight that ever field did fight.' *Spenser.* [Now rare and poetical.]

From prime to vespers will I chaunt thy praise As *prouest* knight and truest lover. *Tennyson.*

Prowess (pron'ess), *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*, *prouesse*, from O. Fr. *prou*, Mod. Fr. *proux*, brave. Origin doubtful.] 1. Bravery; valour; particularly, military bravery combined with skill; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger. 'Men of such *prowess* as not to know fear in themselves.' *Sir P.*

Prunella, **Prunello** (prŭ-nel'la, prŭ-nel'lo), *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, *prunella*, probably from its colour resembling that of prunes.] A kind of woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made, and which is still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather and *prunello*. *Shak.*

Prunello (prŭ-nel'lo), *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, a dim. of *prune*.] A species of dried plum imported from France. Called also *Brigmore*.
Pruner (prŭn'ér), *n.* One who prunes or removes what is superfluous.

The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench.

Sir J. Denham.

Prune-tree (prŭn'tré), *n.* A tree of the genus *Prunus*, that bears prunes or plums, *Prunus domestica*.

Pruniferous (prŭ-nif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *prunum*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing plums.

Pruning (prŭn'ing), *n.* 1. The act of trimming or lopping off what is superfluous; specifically, the act of cutting off branches or parts of trees and shrubs with a view to the strengthening those that remain, or of bringing the tree or plant into particular forms.—2. In *falconry*, what is cast off by a bird when it prunes itself; refuse; leavings. *Beau. & F.*

Pruning-hook (prŭn'ing-hŭk), *n.* An instrument used for pruning trees, shrubs, &c., with a hooked blade.

Pruning-knife (prŭn'ing-nif), *n.* A kind of knife for pruning with; a cutting tool with a curved blade for pruning; a pruning-hook.

Pruning-shears (prŭn'ing-shêrz), *n. pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c. One form of them has one of the blades moving on a pivot, which works in an oblong opening instead of a circular one, by which means a draw cut is produced similar to that with a knife, instead of a crushing cut produced by common shears.

Prunus (prŭ'nus), *n.* [L. See *PRUNE*.] A genus of arborescent plants belonging to the nat. order Rosaceae, and comprehending several of our domestic fruits. The cherry, bird-cherry, plum, damson, sloe, bullace, and apricot are all comprehended in the genus, as understood by modern botanists. There are about 80 species, mostly natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, well represented in tropical North America, and entirely absent from tropical Africa, South America, and Australia. They have alternate simple, usually serrate leaves, white or rose-coloured solitary corymbose or racemose flowers, and usually edible fruits.

Prurience, **Pruriency** (prŭr'i-ens, prŭr'i-en-s), *n.* The state of being prurient; prurient character or condition: (a) an itching, longing desire or appetite for anything.

He cannot avoid rubbing himself against this subject, merely for the pleasure of stirring controversies and gratifying a certain *prurience* of taxation that seems to infect his blood. *Burke.*

(b) A tendency towards or dwelling upon lascivious thoughts.

Prurient (prŭr'i-ent), *a.* [L. *pruriens*, from *prurio*, to itch or long for a thing, to be lecherous.] 1. Itching after something; eagerly desirous. 'Prurient for a proof against the grain of him you say you love.' *Tennyson*.—2. Inclined or inclining to lascivious thoughts; having lecherous imaginations.

He inflames those passions which he professes to suppress, gratifies the depravations of a *prurient* curiosity, and seduces innocent minds to an acquaintance with ideas which they might never have known.

T. Watson

The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *Is. Taylor.*

Pruriently (prŭr'i-ent-li), *adv.* In a prurient manner; with a longing desire.

Pruriginous (prŭr'i-jin-us), *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*, from *prurio*, an itching, from *prurio*, to itch.] Affected by prurigo; caused by or tending to prurigo.

Prurigo (prŭr'i-gŏ), *n.* [L., an itching, the itch.] A papular eruption of the skin in which the papules are diffuse, nearly of the colour of the cuticle, intolerably itchy, the itching being increased by sudden exposure to heat, when abraded by scratching oozing a fluid that concretes into minute black scabs.

Pruritus (prŭr'i-tus), *n.* [L.] Same as *Prurigo*.

Prussian (pru'shan), *a.* [From *Prussia*.] Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a cyanide of iron (Fe₃Cy₁₂) possessed of a deep-blue colour. It is produced by the action

of potassium ferrocyanide upon a solution of a persalt of iron. This salt is much used as a pigment. It is also used in medicine.

—*Prussian brown*, a colour obtained by adding a solution of the yellow prussiate of potash to a solution of sulphate of copper, which throws down a precipitate of deep brown. This, when washed and dried, is equal to madder, and possesses greater permanency.

Prussian (pru'shan), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.—2. The ancient language of Prussia proper, called also *Old Prussian*. It belonged to the Slavonic family of the Aryan tongues, and has been extinct for 200 years, Low-German having supplanted it as a spoken language.

Prussiate (pru'si-ät or pru'si-ät), *n.* A common name for the ferro- and ferricyanides; thus, ferrocyanide of potassium is commonly called yellow prussiate of potash; ferricyanide of potassium, red prussiate of potash, &c.

Prussic-acid (pru'sik or pru'sik-as'id), *a.* The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid* (which see).

Prussine (pru'sin), *n.* Cyanogen (which see).

Prutemic (pru'ten'ik), *a.* Prussian: applied to certain astronomical tables in accordance with the principles of Copernicus, published in the sixteenth century.

Pry (pri), *v. i.* [A modification of O.E. *pire*, to peer, to peep.] To peep narrowly; to look closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not; as, to *pry* into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.

Why *pry'st* thou through my window? leave thy peeping. *Shak.*

Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*

Pry (pri), *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.

They seldom meet the eye
Of the little loves that fly.

Round about with eager *pry*. *Keats.*

Pry (pri), *n.* A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances; a prize. 'This instrument is sometimes called a *pry*.' *Forby*. [Local.]

Pry (pri), *v. t.* [Contr. for *prize*.] To move or raise by means of a large lever; to prize. [Local.]

Pryan (pri'an), *n.* [Corn. *pry*, clay.] A fine, white, friable clay containing pebbles with a mixture of ore.

Prying (pri'ér), *n.* Same as *Prier*.

Prying (pri'ing), *p.* and *a.* Looking closely into; inquisitive; curious; as, a *prying* disposition.

Pryingly (pri'ing-li), *adv.* In a prying manner; with close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

Pryk, *n.* [Prick.] A spur; hence, a kind of service or tenure, according to which the tenants holding land by this tenure had to find a spur for the king.

Prymer (prim'ér), *n.* Same as *Primer*.

Pryse, *v. t.* [See *PRICE*.] To pay for. *Spen-ser.*

Prytaneum (pri-tä-nŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. *prytaneion*, from *prytanis* (which see).] A public hall in ancient Greek states and cities serving as the common home of the community. That of Athens was the most famous. Here the city exercised the duties of hospitality both to its own citizens and strangers. The prytanes or presidents of the senate were entertained in it, together with the citizens who, whether from personal or ancestral services, were honoured with the privilege of taking their meals at the public cost.

Prytanis (pri-tä-nis), *n.* [Gr.] In ancient Greece, (a) one of the officers intrusted with the chief magistracy in several states, as Corcyra, Corinth, and Miletus. (b) A member of one of the ten sections of fifty each into which the senate of five hundred was divided at Athens.

Prytany (pri-tä-ni), *n.* The period, in ancient Athens, during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

Prythee (pri'thê). Same as *Prithæe*.

Psalm (säm), *n.* [L. *psalmus*, a psalm, from Gr. *psalmos*, a twitching or twanging with the fingers, from *psallō*, to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp.] 1. A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God; especially, one of the hymns composed by David

and other Jewish saints, a collection of 150 of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament called *Psalm*, or the *Book of Psalms*. The word is also applied to verifications of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches; as, the *Psalm* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, &c.

Psalmist (säm'ist or sälm'ist), *n.* 1. A writer or composer of psalms; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms: when applied to David the is usually prefixed.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music in the church.

Psalmistry (säm'ist-ri or sälm'is-tri), *n.* The act of singing psalms; psalmody. *Milton.*
Psalmodic, **Psalmoidal** (sälm'od'ik, sälm'od'ik-al), *a.* Relating to psalmody.
Psalmodist (sälm'od-ist or sälm'od-ist), *n.* One who writes or sings psalms or sacred songs.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears, to turn *psalmodists*. *Hammond.*

Psalmodize (sälm'od-iz or sälm'od-iz), *v. i.* pret. *psalmodized*; ppr. *psalmodizing*. To practise psalmody. 'The *psalmodizing* art.' *J. F. Cooper.*

Psalmody (sälm'od-i or sälm'od-i), *n.* 1. The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody*. *W. Mason.*

2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

Psalmograph (sälm'og'raf), *n.* Same as *Psalmographer*. 'David the *Psalmograph*.' *Foote.*

Psalmographer, **Psalmographist** (sälm'og'raf-ér or sälm'og'raf-ist, sälm'og'raf-ist), *n.* [See *PSALMOGRAPHY*.] A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.
Psalmography (sälm'og'ra-fi or sälm'og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *psalmos*, psalm, and *graphō*, to write.] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

Psalter (sält'er), *n.* [L. *psalterium*, Gr. *psalterion*, from *psallō*. See *PSALM*.] 1. The Book of Psalms: often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed; also specifically, the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* (a) a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honour of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ (b) A large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads, in accordance with the number of the Psalms.

Psalterium (sält'eri-um), *n.* [Gr. *psallō*, to play upon the harp.] 1. A psalter.—2. In anat. (a) a part of the brain, called also *Lyra* and *Corpus Psallioides*. (b) The third stomach of ruminants, called also the *Omasum* or *Many-pies*.

Psaltéry (sält'ér-i), *n.* [Gr. *psalterion*.] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen

chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum or crooked stick. See *DULCIMER*.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltéry*, and an instrument of ten strings.

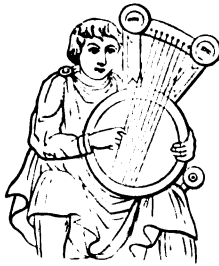
Ps. cxxiii.

Psamma (sam'ma), *n.* [Gr. *psamma*, sand.] A genus of grasses, the bent-grass of the sandhills near the sea-shores of Britain. See *MARUM*.

Psammite (sam'mit), *n.* [Gr. *psammos*, sand.] In geol. a term used for fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty. *Page.*

Psammitic (sam'mit-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing psammite.

Psammodus (sam'mo-dus), *n.* [Gr. *psammos*, sand, and *odus*, a tooth.] The name given provisionally to a group of large quad-



Psaltéry of the twelfth century.

Prunella, **Prunello** (pru-nel'la, pru-nel'lo), *n.* [*Fr.* *prunelle*, *prunella*, probably from its colour resembling that of *prunus*.] A kind of woollen stuff of which elegant gowns were once made, and which is still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

Worth makes the coat, the waist of it the collar, The rest is all but leather and *prunello*. *Shaks.*

Prunello (pru-nel'lo), *n.* [*Fr.* *prunelle*, a dimin. of *prunus*.] A species of dried plum imported from France. Called also *Strigella*.
Pruner (pru-nér), *n.* One who prunes or removes what is superfluous.

The *pruner's* hand with biting blood must quench Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts restrain. *Dr. J. Denham.*

Prune-tree (pru-né), *n.* A tree of the genus *Prunus*, that bears prunes or plums. *Prunus domestica*.

Prunifera (pru-nif-er-a), *n.* [*L.* *prunus*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing prunus, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.] The act of trimming or topping off what is superfluous, specifically, the act of cutting off branches or parts of trees and shrubs with a view to the strengthening those that remain, or of bringing the tree or plant into particular forms. *It is, in forestry, what is cast off by a bird when it prunes itself; refuse, lavings.* *See, & Pr.*

Pruning-hook (pru-nig-hook), *n.* An instrument used for pruning trees, shrubs, &c., with a hooked blade.

Pruning-knife (pru-nig-knif), *n.* A kind of knife for pruning with, a cutting tool with a curved blade for pruning, a pruning-hook.

Pruning-shears (pru-nig-shears), *n.* *pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c. One form of them has one of the blades moving on a pivot, which works in an oblique opening instead of a circular one, by which means a draw cut is produced similar to that with a knife, instead of a crushing cut produced by common shears.

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No cannot avoid rubbing himself against this subject, merely for the pleasure of stirring controversy and gratifying a certain propensity of passion that seems to infect his blood. *Burke*

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No infames these passions which he professes to improve, gratifies the depravations of a *prurient* curiosity, and seduces innocent minds to an acquaintance with ideas which they might never have known. *T. Webster*

Pruriently (pru-ri-ent-ly), *adv.* In a prurient manner, with a longing desire.

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Prussiate (pru-si-ate or pru-si-ate), *n.* A common name for the ferro- and ferrocyanides, thus, ferrocyanide of potassium is commonly called yellow prussiate of potash, ferrocyanide of potassium, red prussiate of potash, &c.

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Prutic (pru-tik), *n.* *Prutian*: applied to certain astronomical tables in accordance with the principles of Copernicus, published in the sixteenth century.

Pry (pri), *v. t.* [*A modification of O. R. pry, to peer, to peep.*] To peer narrowly, to look closely, to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether importantly or not; as, to pry into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.

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Adverse are of to what a nature, that so men pry into them, or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison*

Pry (pri), *n.* Narrow inspection; important peeping.

They seldom meet the eye Of the little loves that fly Round about with eager pry. *Kent*

Pry (pri), *n.* A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances; a pry. This instrument is sometimes called a pry' *Farby* [*Local*].

Pry (pri), *v. t.* [*Contr. for pryce.*] To move or raise by means of a large lever; to pryce. [*Local*].

Pryce (pri-s), *n.* [*Corn. pryce, clay.*] A fine, white, friable clay containing phospha with a mixture of ore.

Pryer (pri-er), *n.* Same as *Prier*.

Prying (pri-ing), *p. and n.* Looking closely into inquisitive, curious, *n.* a prying disposition.

Pryingly (pri-ing-ly), *adv.* In a prying manner, with close inspection or impudent curiosity.

Pryke (pri-k), *n.* [*Pryke*.] A spur, hence, a kind of service or tenure, according to which the tenants holding land by this tenure had to find a spur for the king.

Prymer (pri-mér), *n.* Same as *Primer*.

Prym (pri-m), *v. t.* [*See PRIZE*.] To pay for. *Spenser*

Prytanon (pri-ta-non), *n.* [*L.* from *Gr.* *prytanion*, from *prytanis* (which see).] A public hall in ancient Greek states and cities serving as the common home of the community. That of Athens was the most famous. Here the city exercised the duties of hospitality both to its own citizens and strangers. The prytanes or presidents of the senate were entertained in it, together with the citizens who, whether from personal or ancestral services, were honoured with the privilege of taking their meals at the public cost.

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Prytany (pri-ta-ni), *n.* The period in ancient Athens during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

Prythes (pri-thés), *n.* Same as *Prythes*.

Psalm (sam), *n.* [*L.* *psalmus*, a psalm, from *Gr.* *psalmos*, a twitching or twanging with the fingers, from *psalle*, to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp.] 1. A sacred song or hymn, a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God especially one of the hymns composed by David

and other Jewish saints, a collection of 150 of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament called *Psalm*, or the *Book of Psalms*. The word is also applied to variations of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches, as, the *Psalm* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, &c.

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Psalmody (sam-od-i or sam-od-i-ty), *n.* The act of singing psalms, psalmody. *Psalmody*.

Psalmody, **Psalmical** (sam-od-i, sam-od-i-ty), *n.* Relating to psalmody.

Psalmist (sam-od-ist or sam-od-ist), *n.* One who writes or sings psalms or sacred songs.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears, to turn psalmody. *Hammond*

Psalmody (sam-od-i or sam-od-i-ty), *v. t.* *psalmody*, *psalmody*, *psalmody*. To practice psalmody. "The psalmody art." *J. R. Cooper*

Psalmody (sam-od-i or sam-od-i-ty), *n.* 1. The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unaccompanied psalmody. *W. Mason*

2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

Psalmography (sam-og-raf-i), *n.* Same as *Psalmography*. "David the Psalmography." *Fane*

Psalmographer, **Psalmographist** (sam-og-raf-er or sam-og-raf-er, sam-og-raf-ist or sam-og-raf-ist), *n.* [*See PSALMOGRAPHY*.] A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.

Psalmography (sam-og-raf-i or sam-og-raf-i-ty), *n.* [*Gr.* *psalmos*, psalm, and *graphein*, to write.] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

Psalter (sal-ter), *n.* [*L.* *psalterium*, *Gr.* *psalterion*, from *psalle*. See *PSALL*.] 1. The Book of Psalms often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed, also specifically, the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honour of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ. (*b*) A large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads, in accordance with the number of the Psalms.

Psalterium (sal-ter-i-um), *n.* [*Gr.* *psalle*, to play upon the harp.] 1. A psalter.—2. In *anc.* (*a*) a part of the brain, called also *Lyræ* and *Corpus Psalteris*. (*b*) The third stinam of ruminants, called also the *Omentum* or *Mamphus*.

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singular dental plates, from their rough upper surface fitted for grinding. They are found in the carboniferous limestone.

Pseudite, *Pseudite* (sŭ'd-ĭt, sŭ'd-ĭt), *n.* [Or *pseud*, speckled, and *ite*, a stone.] The name given to the fossil stems of trees found in the Permian, from their speckled appearance when a section is made.

Pseudism (sŭ'd-ĭz-m), *n.* [Or *pseud*, to sham; and *ism*, in counting, miscounting.] A defect in counting, miscounting. Pseudism may consist in saying, shammering, hurrying, hesitation, etc. It is applied also to defective enunciation due to a lisp, or defect of lip.

Pseudism (sŭ'd-ĭz-m), *n.* [Or *pseud*, from *pseudein*, to vote by ballot, from *psephos*, a pebble, a smooth stone, from *peō*, to rub.] In Greek every public vote of the Athenian people by means of pebbles, a device or statute enacted by such a vote.

Pseudism (sŭ'd-ĭz-m), *n.* [Or *pseud*, false, and *ism*, doctrine, perception.] Imaginary or false feeling, imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

Pseudism (sŭ'd-ĭz-m), *n.* [Or *pseud*, false, and *ism*, doctrine, perception.] A false or apparent embryo, specifically, the larval form of an embryo.

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front and only one range round the cell. It is called false or imperfect, because the cell only occupying the width of four columns, the sides from the columns to the walls of the cell have no columns there, though the front and rear present a column in the middle of the width.

Pseudo-dipetal (sŭ'd-ĭp-ĕ-tal), *n.* [Or *pseud*, false, and *dipetal*, from *dipetalos*, to open, to split.] A false dipetal temple.

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and the embryonic forms of the Gregarious, so called from their gregariousness in shape to the Perovian.

Pseudonavicula (sŭ'd-ŏ-n-ĕ-v-ĭ-l-ĕ), *n.* [Or *pseud*, false, and *navicula*, a ship.] A false or feigned name. In French, *navicula*.

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closely enveloped by the pericarp that it cannot readily be distinguished from one of its coverings.

Pseudostella (sū-dō-stel'la), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *L. stella*, a star.] Any kind of meteor or phenomenon appearing in the heavens and resembling a star.

Pseudostrata (sū-dō-strā'ta), *n. pl.* In *geol.* a term proposed by Macculloch for those extended plates of rocks not divided into parallel laminae, and commonly called *table-layers*.

Pseudostroma (sū-dō-strō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *strōma*, anything spread out for resting, a bed.] In *bot.* the receptacle or peritheciium of certain fungi. *Lindley*.

Pseudo-tetramera (sū-dō-te-tram'ēr-a), *n. pl.* The third general section of the order Coleoptera or beetles, comprising those beetles which have the tarsi apparently four-jointed, although in reality consisting of five joints, the fourth being so exceedingly minute as to have escaped the notice of the tarsal systematists, who gave to these the sectional name of *Tetramera*.

Pseudothyrum (sū-dō-thī'r-um), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *thyra*, a door.] In *arch.* a false door.

Pseudo-tinea (sū-dō-tī-nē-a), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *L. tinea*, a moth.] The bee-moth (*Galleria cereana*), the larvæ of which feed on wax, and are terrible enemies to bees. They sometimes enfold the bees in their webs to such an extent as to destroy the community. See *GALLERIA*.

Pseudo-toxin (sū-dō-tōk'sin), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *tozikon*, poison.] A brownish-yellow substance obtained from the watery extract of belladonna. It is not a pure substance, and owes its poisonous action to the presence of atropin.

Pseudo-volcanic (sū-dō-vol-kān'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

Pseudo-volcano (sū-dō-vol-kā-nō), *n.* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

Pseudovum (sū-dō-vum), *n. pl.* **Pseudova** (sū-dō'va), [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *L. ovum*, an egg.] In *zool.* one of the egg-like bodies from which the young of the viviparous aphids are produced. They differ from true ova only in being produced in organs which want certain important parts of the fully formed female reproductive system, and in undergoing development without impregnation.

Pshaw (shā), *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

Pshaw (shā), *v. i.* To utter the interjection pshaw; to evidence marks of discontent or contempt.

My father travelled homewards in none of the best of moods, *pshawing* and *pishing* all the way down. *Sterne*.

Paidium (sū'di-um), *n.* A genus of tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. See *GUAVA*.

Pailanthropic (sū-lan'throp-ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or embodying pailanthropy. *Coleridge*.

Pailanthropism, Pailanthropy (sū-lan'throp-izm, sū-lan'throp-ī), *n.* [See below.] The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ.

Pailanthropist (sū-lan'throp-ist), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, bare, mere, and *anthrōpos*, man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

The schoolmen would perhaps have called you Unitists; but your proper name is Pailanthropist—believers in the mere human nature of Christ. *Coleridge*.

Pailology (sū-lō'lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, mere, and *logos*, discourse.] Love of idle talk. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Pailomelane (sū-lō-mē-lān), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, smooth, and *melas*, black.] An ore of manganese occurring in smooth botryoidal forms, and massive, and having a colour nearly steel-gray. It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, and in most manganese mines.

Pailophyton (sū-lō-fī'ton), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, smooth, and *phyton*, a plant.] A fossil genus of lycopodiaceous plants, found in great profusion in the Devonian strata of Canada and the state of New York.

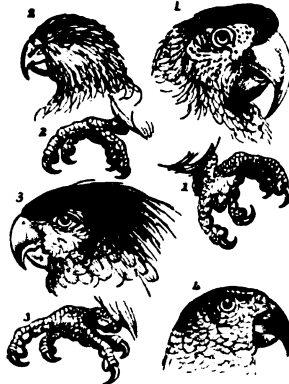
Pallothron (sū-lō-thron), *n.* [Gr., from

psilos, to strip or peel, from *psilos*, smooth, bare.] A depilatory; a medicine or application for removing hair.

Pittaceous (sit-tā'shus), *a.* Of or relating to the Pittacidae or the parrot tribe generally.

Pittacid (sit-tā-sid), *a.* Same as *Pittaceous*.

Pittacidae (sit-tā-sī-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *pittacus*,



Pittacidae.

1. Head and foot of Aracana. 2. Do. of Blue-bellied Lorikeet. 3. Do. of Goliath Aratoo. 4. Head of Ash-coloured Gray Parrot.

from Gr. *pittakos*, a parrot.] The parrot tribe, a family of scansorial birds, comprising over 300 species, of which the genus *Pittacus* is the type. The true parrots are mostly inhabitants of tropical America, and their prevailing colour is green. Other well-known forms are African. The cockatoos, the love-birds, and the lorikeets belong to the Melanesian and Australian province. The lories inhabit the Melanesian province. The true macaws are exclusively American; and the parrakeets are exclusively confined to the eastern hemisphere, being especially characteristic of Australia. *H. A. Nicholson*. See *PARROT*.

Pittaculus (sit-tak'ū-lā), *n.* See *LOVE-BIRD*.

Pittacus (sit-tā-kus), *n.* A genus of scansorial birds, comprehending several different species of parrots.

Psadic (sō-ad'ik), *a.* In *anat.* relating to, connected with, or constituted by the *peasæ*. 'The *psadic* plexus.' *Owen*.

Psosæ (sō'sæ), *n.* [From Gr. *psos*, a muscle of the loin.] The name of two inside muscles of the loin.

Psocidae (sō'sī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of minute neuropterous insects, of which the genus *Psocus* is the type.

Psocus (sō'kus), *n.* [Gr. *psōchō*, to rub or grind down.] A genus of very small neuropterous insects, the type of the family Psocidae. They are extremely active, and live under the bark of trees, in wood, old books, &c. The *P. pulsatarius*, or *Atropis pulsatarius*, which is found in collections of dried plants, is remarkable for producing a slight ticking noise.

Psophia (sō'fī-a), *n.* [Gr. *psophos*, noise.] A genus of grallatorial birds, belonging to the family Gruidae. The agami (*P. crepitans*) or trumpeter is a native of South America.

Psora (sō'ra), *n.* [Gr.] The itch.

Psoralea (sō-rā-lē-a), *n.* [Gr. *psoraleos*, scurfy, from *psōra*, scurf, in allusion to the appearance of the calyx and most parts of the plants.] A genus of evergreen shrubs and herbs, belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are numerous, inhabiting different parts of the world, some of them ornamental, and all of easy culture. *P. esculenta* is the bread-root of North America. The roots, like the tubers of the potato, are employed as food. Several species are employed medicinally.

Psoriasis (sō-rī-a-sis), *n.* [Gr. from *psōra*, the itch.] (a) The itch. (b) A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, continuous or of indeterminate outline, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures. *Dunglison*.

Psoric (sō'rik), *a.* Relating to or connected with psora or the itch.

Psorio (sō'rik), *n.* A medicine for the itch.

Psorophthalmia (sō-rof-thā'mī-a), *n.* [Gr. *psōra*, the itch, and *ophthalmia*, inflamma-

tion of the eye.] Itch of the eyelids; inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration. **Psorospermis** (sō-rō-spēr'mī-s), *n. pl.* [Gr. *psōros*, itchy, scabby, and *sperma*, seed.] The name given to certain vesicular, usually caudate, bodies, that occur as parasites on and within the bodies of fishes. They are probably embryonic forms of some of the Gregarinidæ. See *PANHISTOPHYTON*.

Psychal (sū'kal), *a.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] Of or pertaining to the soul; psychic.

Psyche (sū'kē), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] 1. The soul; the mind. — 2. A sort of mythical or allegorical personification of the human soul, a beautiful maiden, whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Apuleius. She was so beautiful as to be taken for Venus herself. This goddess, becoming jealous of her rival charms, ordered Cupid or Love to inspire her with love for some contemptible wretch. But Cupid fell in love with her himself. Arising partly from her own indiscretion and partly from the hatred of Venus, with whom, however, a reconciliation was ultimately effected. Psyche by Jupiter's command, became immortal, and was for ever united with her beloved. — 3. A small planet or asteroid revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered March 17, 1862, by De Gasparis.



Cupid and Psyche.—Antique.

Psychiater (sū-kī'a-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *iater*, a physician.] One who treats diseases of the mind.

Psychiatry (sū-kī'a-trī), *n.* Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

Psychic, Psychical (sū'kik, sū'kik-al), *a.* [Gr. *psychikos*, from *psychē*, the soul.] 1. Of or belonging to the human soul or spirit or mind; psychological.

Hence the right discussion of the nature of price is a very high metaphysical and *psychical* problem. *Ruskin*.

2. Applied to that force by which spiritualists aver they hold converse with the spirit world, move inert matter without physical agency, and produce other 'spiritual' phenomena.

Psychics (sū'kiks), *n.* Psychology. [Rare.]

Psychism (sū'kizm), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] 1. The word used by Quæne to denote the doctrine that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization. *Fleming*.

2. The doctrine which maintains the existence and efficacy of psychic force.

Psychist (sū'kist), *n.* A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

Psychologic, Psychological (sū-ko-lō'jik, sū-ko-lō'jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to psychology or to a treatise on the soul.

Psychologically (sū-ko-lō'jik-al-ī), *adv.* In a psychological manner.

Psychologist (sū-kol'ō-jist), *n.* One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

Psychology (sū-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul; the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul; that knowledge of the mind which we derive from a careful examination of the facts of consciousness; and hence psychology has been defined to be 'the science of the human mind as manifested by consciousness.'

I defined *Psychology*, the science conversant about the phenomena of mind, or conscious subject, as self, or ego. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

We may therefore pass to the old and convenient term which has lately been revived by many of our continental contemporaries, *Psychology*, which is intended to express with perfect simplicity the investigation of the appearances and laws of the mind apart from all ulterior applications. *Archer Butler*.

Psychomachy (sū-kom'a-kī), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, mind, and *machē*, fight, combat.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

Psychomancy (sū-kō-man-sī), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, mind, and *manēia*, pro-

phary] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead, necromancy.

Psychopanychism (sī-kō-pān'ni-kizm), n. [Gr *psychē*, the soul, *pan*, all, and *nyx*, night, the night of the soul] The doctrine that at death the soul falls asleep and does not awake till the resurrection of the body.

Psychophysical (sī-kō-frī-kal), a. Pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action or mutual relations of the physical and physical in man.

Psychophysics (sī-kō-frī-kis), n. That branch of science which treats of the connection between nerve-action and consciousness; the doctrine or science of the physical basis of consciousness.

Psychosis (sī-kō'sis), n. [Gr *psychē*, the soul.] Mental constitution or condition.

It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make *brute psychics* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also deterred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men—namely, rational speech.

St. George's Hospital.

Psychotria (sī-kō'trī-a), n. [Said to be from Gr *psychē*, life; in allusion to the powerful medical qualities of some of the species.] A very large genus of tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceae. They are shrubs or small trees, rarely herbs, with opposite leaves and white, yellow, or pink, rather small flowers, usually placed in corymbose cymes, which are succeeded by small berry like fruits. They are natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, especially of America. Several of the species are supposed to possess considerable medicinal properties, as the *P. smutiae*, long celebrated as yielding the black or Peruvian, or striped ipecacuanha, and *P. hirsuta*. The roots of *P. sulphurea* and *tinctoria* are used in dyeing.

Psychrometer (sī-kōm'et-er), n. [Gr *psychrōs*, cool, and *metron*, measure.] A term somewhat inappropriately applied to an instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; a form of hygrometer.

Psychrometric, **Psychrometrical** (sī-kōm'et-rik, sī-kōm'et-rik-al), a. Of or pertaining to a psychrometer, hygrometrical.

Psychrometry (sī-kōm'et-ri), n. The measurement of the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere, hygrometry. See **PSYCHROMETER**.

Psychrophobia (sī-kō'fō-bī-a), n. [Gr *psychrōs*, cold, and *phobos*, fear, dread.] A dread of anything cold, especially cold water, impracticability to cold. *Dysphoria*.

Psylla (sī'll-a), n. The typical genus of the family Psyllidae (which see).

Psyllidae (sī'll-i-dē), n. pl. [Gr *psylla*, a flea, and *idēs*, resembling.] A family of homopterous insects, similar, in their general habits, to the Cicadidae, and powers of leaping, to the Cixiidae. The species live on plants, and have received names in accordance with the trees and vegetables they infest. Many are covered in their early stages by a cottony substance. Some produce gall-like monstrosities by puncturing the plants.

Psylla (or *Chermes*) *mali* and *Psylla pyri* are very injurious in orchards.

Psittacine (sī'ttī-nik), n. [Gr *psittakos*, to moose.] A stercoratory, or medicine which excites sneezing.

Psittacum (sī'ttī-kū), n. [Gr *psittakos*, to snore.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, sub-order Asteraceae, now usually united with *Achillea*. *P. vulgare* (*Achillea Psittacum*) is pungent, and provokes a flow of saliva. Its dried leaves produce sneezing. The heads of *P. nana*, *strata*, and *moschata* are used in the Swiss Alps as a substitute for tea. *P. montana* is the base of the aromatic liquor called *capivi* of Peru.

Psittacina (sī'ttī-kū-gā), n. [Genl. term, from *psittakos*, a parrot, *psittacina*, said to be from *psittakos*, quick, and *psittacina*, wily. The initial *p* has strangely intruded itself in the spelling.] A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Lagopus*, and belonging to the grouse family (Tetraonidae), distinguished from the true grouse (Tetrao) by having the toes as well as the tail feathered. Our common psittacina (called also *white grouse*) is the *L. vulgaris* or *marina*. The male is about 15 inches long, the female about an inch less. In summer the predominant colour of its plumage are speckled black, brown, or gray, but in winter the male becomes nearly pure white, and the female entirely so. It is a native of the

north, or elevated and alpine regions, and is especially plentiful in Scandinavia. In this country it is to be met with only on the

Psittacina (*Lagopus marinus*).

summits of some of our highest hills, chiefly amid the Grampians, in the Hebrides and Orkneys, and sometimes but rarely in the lofty hills of Cumberland and Wales. The willow psittacina or willow grouse (*L. montanus*) occurs in great abundance in the arctic regions of America and in Norway, whence great numbers are brought to the London market.

Psittichthys (sī'ttī-thīs), n. [Gr *psittakos*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A fossil genus of bone-encased fishes belonging to the old red sandstone. The head and forepart of the body were protected by a bask of large ganoid plates fitting closely to each other. The caudal portion was free and seems to have been covered with small round enamelled scales. The Psittichthys was peculiarly characterized by the form of its pectoral fins, which were in the form of two long, curved spines, something like wings (whence the name), covered by finely tuberculated ganoid plates. They appear to have been used for defence as well as propulsion.

Psittidologist (sī'ttī-dol'o-jist), n. [Gr *psittakos*, a parrot, and *logos*, discourse.] One versed in that part of botany which treats of ferns.

Psittidology (sī'ttī-dol'o-jī), n. The science of ferns, a treatise on ferns.

Psittidomania (sī'ttī-dol'mā-nī-a), n. [Gr *psittakos*, a parrot, and *mania*, rage or madness.] A mania or excessive enthusiasm in regard to ferns. [Humorous.]

Your daughters, perhaps, have the prevailing *psittidomania*, and are collecting and buying ferns.

Psittis (sī'ttīs), n. [Gr *psittakos*, a kind of fern, from *psittakos*, a feather, in allusion to the feathery appearance of the fronds.] A genus of ferns belonging to the nat. order Polypodiaceae. *P. aquilina* (common brake or bracken) is a well-known British plant, which grows on heaths, and in pastures and woods, is used in the Highlands of Scotland for thatching houses, and its ashes afford a pretty good alkali. It has also been used in the manufacture of beer, and in medicine as an anthelmintic.

Psittocarpus (sī'ttī-kā-rpus), n. [Gr *psittakos*, a wing, and *karpus*, a fruit; the pods are girded with a broad wing.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosae, consisting of trees with alternate unequally pinnate leaves and usually handsome yellow flowers. There are about fifteen species, natives of the tropics of both worlds. *P. dalbergioides* yields a valuable wood, known as Andaman red wood. *P. santalinus* yields the red sandal or red Sanders wood of commerce. Dragon's blood is obtained from *P. Druse*, and *P. erinaceus* yields the kino of the west coast of Africa. The bark of *P. fuscus* is employed in dyeing.

Psittoceras (sī'ttī-kē-ras), n. [Gr *psittakos*, a wing, and *ceras*, a horn.] A genus of molluscs inhabiting the Indian Ocean; the nautilus-shells. The head is furnished with a proboscis and two tentacula, which are short. The shell is oblong, the spire short, and the operculum horny. *P. marginatus* is known by the name of the *devil's claw*. At least ten recent and twenty-seven fossil species of this genus are known.

Pterodactyl, **Pterodactylus** (sī'ttī-dak'tīl), n. [Gr *ptērōn*, a wing, and *dactylus*, a digit.] An extinct reptile of the genus *Pterodactylus* (which see).

Pterodactylous (sī'ttī-dak'tīl-us), a. Pertaining to or resembling the pterodactyl.

Pterodactylus (sī'ttī-dak'tīl-us), n. A genus of extinct flying reptiles (ptero-dactyls) of the order Pterosauria, found in the Jura limestone formation, in the lias at Lyme-Regis, in the colliate slate of Stonefield, the upper crustaceous shales of Kansas, &c. The pterodactylus had a moderately short tail, a long neck, and a large head, the jaws armed with equal and pointed teeth; most of the bones, like those of birds, were 'pneumatic,' that is, hollow and filled with air, but the chief character consisted in the excessive elongation of the outer digit (or little finger) of the forefoot, which served to support a flying membrane. Several species have been discovered.

With a long mounted head and long neck, much resembling that of a bird, but the wings, and a small trunk and tail, with insertion affixation in the skull, tooth and pharynx, and with a bird like structure of sternum and scapular arch, these creatures present an anomaly of structure as unlike their fossil contemporaries as the duck-billed ostrich-like bones of Australia to existing mammals. The toes and form show that the Pterodactylus was capable of perching on trees, of hanging against perpendicular surfaces, and of standing firmly on the ground, when, with its wings folded, it might crawl on all fours, or hop like a bird.

Howell.



1. Pterodactyl (restored). 2. Skull of Pterodactylus longirostris.

Pterodon (sī'ttī-don), n. [Gr *ptērōn*, a feather, and *odon*, a tooth.] A genus of carnassial mammals, found in the eocene strata in France, by some supposed to belong to the sarcophagous marsupials, by others held to be akin to the Hymenodon, the type of the miocene carnivorae.

Pteroglossus (sī'ttī-glō'sus), n. [Gr *ptērōn*, a wing, and *glossos*, a tongue.] A genus of birds, which with the genus *Ramphastos* constitutes the family Ramphastidae. See **ARACAL**.

Pteroma (sī'ttī-mā), n. [Gr *ptērōn*, a wing.] In arch, the space between the wall of the cells of a temple and the columns of the portico.

Pteromys (sī'ttī-mīs), n. [Gr *ptērōn*, a wing, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rodent animals, family Sciuridae (squirrels), to which the skin of the flank, extending between the fore and hind legs, imparts the faculty of

Pteromys edwardsi (European flying squirrel).

supporting themselves for a moment in the air, as with a parachute, and of making very great leaps. The European flying squirrel (*P. or Sciuruspterus edwardsi*) is a native of the forests in the colder parts of Europe and Asia, the American flying squirrel (*P. edwardsi*) lives in troops in the western parts of North America.

Pterophoridae (sī'ttī-fōr'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr *ptērōn*, a wing, *phōros*, bearing, and *oidēs*, resembling.] A family of small lepidopterous insects, nearly allied to the Tineidae, having for its type the genus *Pterophorus*. The wings are singularly divided into narrow, feathered rays, the antennae are long, slender, and scapaceous, and the legs are long and slender. The species of *Pterophorus* are

evening visitors and may be seen flying on low plants.

Pterophyllum (ter-ô-flû'm), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a feather, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A fossil genus of cycadaceous leaves distinguished by their veins being uniformly undivided. They occur in the lias and oolite.

Pteropidae (ter-ôp'î-dê), *n. pl.* A family of chiropterous mammals, called fox-bats from their long and pointed fox-like head. The type genus is *Pteropus* (whic see).

Pteropod (ter-ô-pod), *n.* A mollusc of the family Pteropoda.

Pteropoda (ter-ô-pô-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Cuvier's tenth class of molluscs, comprehending those which have a natatory wing-shaped expansion on each side of the head and neck.

Pteropodus (ter-ô-pô-dus), *a.* Belonging to the class Pteropoda; wing-footed.

Pteropus (ter-ô-pus), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of the frugivorous Chiroptera, or bats. They fly occasionally in considerable flocks, and though mostly living on fruits do not refuse to eat small birds or mammals. There are several species, found chiefly in the Pacific Archipelago, but also occurring in Asia, Australia, and Africa. The *P. javanicus*, or fox-bat of Java, furnishes an example.

Pterosaur (ter-ô-sâr), *n.* A member of the Pterosauria.

Pterosauria (ter-ô-sâr'î-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *saur*, a lizard.] An extinct order of flying reptiles belonging to the mesozoic age, of which the pterodactyl is the type.

Pterospermum (ter-ô-spér'm), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *sperma*, a seed: the seeds are winged.] A small genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceae, inhabiting the Indian Isles and the southern parts of India. They are handsome ornamental trees, and abound in mucilage.

Pterygon, **Pterygium** (te-rîj'ôn, te-rîj'î-um), *n.* [From Gr. *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing.] In *pathol.* a varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, of a triangular shape, and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye, whence it extends over the cornea.

Pterygoid (ter'î-gôid), *a.* [Gr. *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing, and *goid*, form.] Wing-shaped; in *anat.* a term applied to processes of the sphenoid bone which complete the osseous palate behind, and form distal bones in the oviparous vertebrate animals.

Pterygotus (ter'î-gô'tus), *n.* [Gr. *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing, and *ôtos*, an ear.] A gigantic fossil crustacean of the sub-order Euryptera, occurring chiefly in the passage-beds between the Silurian and Devonian systems. It has a long lobster-like form, composed in the main of a cephalo-thorax, an abdominal portion of several segments, and a somewhat oval telson or tail-plate. The organs of locomotion, three or four pairs in number, are all attached to the under side of the carapace, as in the king-crab.

Pterylographic, **Pterylographical** (ter'îô-graf'ik, ter'îô-graf'îkal), *a.* Pertaining to pterylography. *P. L. Sclater.*

Pterylography (ter'î-log'ra-fî), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a feather, *hyle*, a wood, growth, substance, and *graphê*, a writing.] A description of the feathers of birds, more especially as regards the manner in which they are arranged in special tracts on their bodies—considered an important point in reference to classification.

Pthah (tha), *n.* An ancient Egyptian divinity, the creator of all things and source of life, and as such father and sovereign of the gods. Pthah is really a special energy of the god Neph. He was worshipped chiefly at Memphis under the figure of a mummy-shaped male; also as a pigmy god.

Ptilocercus (tîl-ô-ser'kus), *n.* [Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, and *kercos*, a tail.] A genus of mammals allied to Tupia, found in Borneo, the tail of which is long, and at the end furnished on each side with longish hairs. It lives on trees. The only known species is named *P. Louii*, or the pentail.

Ptinidae (tîn'î-dê), *n. pl.* A family of beetles belonging to the section Pentamera, and sub-section Serricornes. These insects reside in old wooden erections, upon which the larvae feed. The genus *Ptinus* is the type of the family, and of it there are eight or nine British species, all of small size. The best-known genus is *Anobium*, which comprises the insects known by the name

of the death-watch. See *ANOBIMUM*, *DEATH-WATCH*.

Ptinus (tî'nus), *n.* [Gr. *ptithinô*, to destroy.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family Ptinidae. The best known species is *P. fur*, which frequents houses and granaries. Its larvae devour dried plants, prepared skins of animals, &c. See *PRIMUM*.

Ptisan (tî'san), *n.* [L. *ptisana*; Gr. *ptisânê*, peeled barley, a drink made thereof, barley-water, from *ptisâo*, to peel, to husk.] 1. A decoction of barley with other ingredients. 2. In *med.* a weak medicinal drink containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic (tol-ô-mâ'ik), *a.* [From *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astrologer.] Pertaining to Ptolemy.—*Ptolemaic system*, in *astron.* that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolved around it. This long received theory was rejected for the Copernican system.

Ptolemaist (tol-ô-mâ'ist), *n.* A believer in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

Ptosis (tô'sis), *n.* [Gr. from *ptôô*, to fall.] In *med.* a drooping or falling down of the upper eyelid, arising from paralysis of the third or motor-ocul nerve.

Ptyalin, **Ptyaline** (tî'al-in), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalon*, spittle, *ptôô*, to spit.] A sulphuretted albuminous substance contained in the saliva of the parotid gland. It differs in some of its reactions from albumen, mucin, and casein, and converts insoluble starch into glucose.

Ptyalism (tî'al-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalismos*, a spitting, from *ptyalôô*, to spit often.] In *med.* salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

Ptyalagogue (tî'al-ô-gog), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalon*, saliva, and *agôgos*, leading, from *agô*, to induce.] A medicine which causes salivation or a flow of saliva.

Ptychoceras (tî-kô'sê-ras), *n.* [Gr. *ptychê*, a fold, and *keras*, a horn.] A fossil genus of chambered shells of the ammonite family, characteristic of the chalk.

Ptychode (tî'kôd), *n.* [Gr. *ptychê*, a fold.] In *physiol.* a coating of protoplasm lining the inside of the membrane of a cell.

Ptychodus (tî'kô-dus), *n.* [Gr. *ptychê*, a fold, and *odus*, a tooth.] A fossil genus of cretaceous sharks, founded on their large, square, crushing teeth. These teeth are found in chalk-pits along with fin-spines.

Ptycholepis (tî-kôl'e-pis), *n.* [Gr. *ptychê*, a fold or wrinkle, and *lepis*, a scale.] A fossil genus of sauroid fishes occurring in the lias.

Ptychotis (tî-kô'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ptychê*, a plait, and *ôtos*, an ear: the petals having a plait emitting a segment resembling an ear.] A small genus of umbelliferous plants, of which the seeds of some of the species have formed articles of condiment and of medicine from very early times. The genus extends from the south of Europe through the oriental region to all parts of India. *P. Ajowan* is much cultivated in Bengal on account of its small aromatic fruits, which are commonly used in the East for culinary and medicinal purposes.

Ptymagogue (tîz-ma-gog), *n.* [Gr. *ptysma*, saliva, and *agôgos*, leading, from *agô*, to drive.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.

Pubblét (pub'lî), *a.* [Comp. Gael. *pubh*, an unwieldy lump or mass.] Puffed out; pudgy; fat. 'Fat, and well fed, as *pubble* as may be.' *Drant.*

Puberal (pû'bêr-âl), *a.* Pertaining to puberty. *Dunglison.*

Puberty (pû'bêr-tî), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, from *puber*, *pubes*, of ripe age, adult.] 1. The period in both male and female marked by the functional development of the generative system, and by a corresponding aptitude for procreation; the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children. In males it usually takes place between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females somewhat earlier; and it appears that in very warm and very cold climates puberty is reached somewhat sooner than elsewhere. In *law* the age of puberty is fixed at fourteen in the male, and twelve in the female.—2. In *bot.* the period when a plant first begins to bear flowers.

Puberulent (pû-bêr'û-lent), *a.* In *bot.* covered with fine, short, and nearly imperceptible down.

Pubes (pû'bês), *n.* [L. the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty.] 1. In *anat.* (a) the middle part of the hypo-

gastric region, so called because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty. (b) The hair itself.—2. In *bot.* the down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence. **Pubescence** (pû-bês-ens), *n.* [L. *pubescens*, *pubesco*, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.] 1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; the state of puberty. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *bot.* the downy substance on plants.

Pubescency (pû-bês-en-sî), *n.* Pubescence. 'From crude *pubescency* unto perfection.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Pubescent (pû-bês-ent), *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty.—2. In *bot.* covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.—3. In *zool.* covered with very fine, recumbent, short hairs.

Public (pû'bîk), *a.* In *anat.* relating to the pubis.

Pubis (pû'bîs), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the anterior part of one of the bones of the pelvis (so innominatum), corresponding to the genital organs. *Dunglison.*

Public (pub'lîk), *a.* [Fr. *public* (masc.), *publique* (fem.), from L. *publicus*, contr. and modified from *populicus*, from *populus*, the people. See *PEOPLE*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to the whole people; relating to, regarding, or affecting a state, nation, or community; opposed to *private*; as, the public welfare; the public service; a public calamity.

To the public good
Private respects must yield. *Milton.*
Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the public weal? *Swift.*

2. Proceeding from many or the many; belonging to people at large; common; as, a public subscription.

He hears
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of public scorn. *Milton.*

3. Open to the knowledge of all; circulated among the people at large; general; common; notorious; as, public report; public scandal.

Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privately. *Mat. i. 19.*

4. Regarding not private or selfish interest, but the good of the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community; as, public spirit; public-mindedness.

A good magistrate must be endowed with a public spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Br. Attorney.*

5. Open to common use; as, a public road; a public-house.

I saw her once
Hop forty paces through the public street. *Shak.*
—Public law, international law. See *INTERNATIONAL*, *a.*—Public orator. See *ORATOR*, *a.*—Public right, in *Scots feudal law*, the technical name given to a heritable right granted by a vassal to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.—Public stores, naval and military stores, equipment, &c.—Public works, all fixed works built by civil engineers for public use, as railways, docks, canals, &c.; but strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

Public (pub'lîk), *n.* 1. The general body of mankind or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; with the.

The public is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

God made man in his own image; but the public is made by newspapers, members of parliament, excise officers, poor-law guardians. *Dunstable.*

2. Those who read the works of a particular author; an audience.

Come, buy my lays, and read them if you list.
My penance public, if you list not buy. *Aytoun.*

3. A public-house. [Colloq.]

Being also a public, it was two stories high, and proudly reared its crest, covered with gray hair, above the thatched hovels with which it was surrounded. *Sir W. Scott.*

—In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

Publican (pub'lî-kan), *n.* [L. *publicanus*, from *publicus*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues, which consisted chiefly of tolls, tithes, harbour duties, duties for the use of public pasture-lands, mines, salt-works, &c. The

inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, especially in the remotest conquered provinces, and were consequently regarded with detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Mat. ix. 10.*
Hence—2. Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like. 'The custom-house of certain publicans that have the tonnage and poundage of all spoken truth.' *Shaks.*

Now like a fawning publican he looks! *Shaks.*
3. The keeper of a public-house or other like place of entertainment. In less, under the term publicans are included innkeepers, hotel keepers, keepers of ale-houses, wine-shops, &c. *Wharton.*

Publication (pub-lik-ā-shon), *n.* [*L. publicatio*, from *publicus*, to make public. See **PUBLIC**.] 1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large, either by words, writing, or printing, proclamation, divulgence, promulgation, as, the publication of the law at Mount Sinai, the publication of the gospel; the publication of statutes or edicts. 2. The act of offering a book, map, print, or the like, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

An important query having been offered to a book-seller, you consented to the publication of one more correct. *Page.*

3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice, as, a new publication; a monthly publication.

Public-hearted (pub-lik-hārt-ed), *a.* **Public-spirited**. 'Public-hearted men.' *Clarendon.*

Public-house (pub-lik-hous), *a.* A house or shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c. In this country, public-houses in which intoxicants are sold require to be licensed, and the hours of opening and shutting, the sale of drink to intoxicated persons or children, &c., is regulated by act of parliament.

Publicist (pub-lik-sist), *n.* 1. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.

The Whig leaders, however, were much more desirous to get rid of Episcopacy than to prove themselves commensurate publicists and legislators. *Macaulay.*

2. A writer on the current political topics of the time. 'That distinguished publicist, Arthur Fenimore.' *Thackeray.*

Publicity (pub-lik-i-ti), *n.* [*Fr. publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety, as, to give publicity to a private communication.

Publicly (pub-lik-li), *adv.* In a public manner. (a) openly; with exposure to popular view or notice, without concealment.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be publicly delivered. *Baron.*

(b) In the name of the community.

This has been as sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are publicly offered for his supply. *Addison.*

Public-minded (pub-lik-mānd-ed), *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest, public-spirited.

Public-mindedness (pub-lik-mānd-ed-ness), *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage; public-spiritiveness.

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing did so merely by the public-mindedness of particular persons. *South.*

Publicness (pub-lik-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; as, the publicness of a sale.

The publicness of a sin is an aggravation of it; makes it more scandalous, and so more criminal. *Masserman.*

2. State of belonging to the community; as, the publicness of property.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publicness of it impair property in it. *Boyle.*

Public-prosecutor (pub-lik-pro-sē-kū-er), *n.* One who originates and conducts prosecutions in the interests of the public, as the procurator-fiscal in Scotland.

Public-spirited (pub-lik-spir-it-ed), *a.* 1. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good, as, public-spirited men.

It was generous and public-spirited in you to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute. *Swift.*

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as, a public-spirited measure.

Another public-spirited project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might not King Charles see the issue. *Addison.*

P (it-ed-li).

P (it-ed-li).
of being
races the
sacrifices
common
old word

P (it-ed-li).
1. To
people in
transac-
a law or

P (it-ed-li).
of being
races the
sacrifices
common
old word

2. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; as, to publish a book, map, print, periodical, and the like; to issue from the press to the public, to put into circulation. 3. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to publish banns of matrimony. 4. To utter or put into circulation, as counterfeited paper [United States]. 5. To proclaim, announce, advertise, declare, promulgate, disclose, divulge, reveal.

Publishable (pub-lish-a-bil), *a.* Capable of being published, fit for publication.

Publisher (pub-lish-er), *n.* One who publishes (a) one who makes known what was before private or unknown, one that divulges, promulgates, or proclaims. 'The exemplary sufferings of the publishers of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published.' *Atterbury.* (b) One who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, and the like, for sale, one that prints and offers a book, pamphlet, &c. for sale.

Most of the publishers had absolutely refused to look at his manuscript; one or two had good-naturedly glanced over and returned them at once. *Ld. Lytton.*

(c) One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper [United States]. **Publication** (pub-lish-men), *n.* 1. Act of publishing; public exposure.

The cardinals rebuked them by open publication and otherwise. *Falgon.*

2. An official notice made by a town-clerk of an intended marriage; a publishing of the banns of marriage. [United States.]

Pucclia (puk-ā-ni-a), *n.* [After *Puccini*, a professor of anatomy at Florence.] A genus of fungi, well known to farmers under the name of mildew. The rust or mildew of corn is the *P. graminis*, which makes its appear-

Puccinia graminis (Rust of Corn).

ance on the straw and leaves in the form of dark gray or black lines and patches. A large number of species are inhabitants of this country, all growing upon the living leaves or stems of plants, and generated in their interior. See **POCCINIA**.

Puccinall (puk-sin'-l-ā), *n.* pl. A natural order of conchyrozoous fungi, formerly restricted to those parasitic species which have septate protopores, but now extended to those which consist of a single cell, provided there be no true peridium. Some of the species, as mildew and rust, prevail all over the world. One or two genera have as yet been found only in warm countries. See **POCCINIA**.

Puccoon (puk-kūn'), *n.* [Indian name.] Same as *blood-root*.

Puce (pūs), *a.* [*Fr. puce*, a flea, and as an adjective flea-coloured, from *L. pulis*, *pulvis*, a flea.] Dark-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea colour.

Pucal (pū-kal), *n.* Same as *Pucelle*.

Pucelage (pū-kal-ā), *n.* [*Fr.*] A state of virginity. *Ralph Robinson.* [Rare.]

Pucelle (pū-sel'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. pulcella*, dim. of *pulvis*, a young animal.] A maid, a virgin. 'Lady of pucelle, that wears mask or face.' *R. Johnson.*

Pucheron (pū-shē-ron), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *puce*, a flea.] The aphid, vine-fruiter, or plant-louse.

Puchapat (pū-shā-pat), *n.* The leaf of *Pogonodon puchapat* of India, mixed with tobacco for smoking, and used for scenting women's hair. The essential oil (pachouli) is employed to scent clothes.

Puck (puk), *n.* (O. E. *poeka*, from the Celtic; *W. pook*, *Ir. pook*, a goblin. *Eng.* in *bugbear* is the same word.) A celebrated fairy, the merry wanderer of the night, whose character and attributes are depicted in *Shakspeare's* *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and who was also known by the names of *Robin Goodfellow* and *Frisar Ruck*. He was the chief of the domestic tribe of fairies or brownies, as they are called in Scotland.

He smother'd Puck, whom most men call Hobgoblin. *Dryden.*

Puck-ball (puk-bāl), *n.* [From *puck*.] A puff-ball, *Lycopodium*.

Pucker (puk-er), *v. t.* [From *puck*, a bag or pocket, comp. to *purse* the lips. See **POCCERY**.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows, to wrinkle. It is forgotten now; and the first mention of it pucker they trace countenance into a snarl. *Corple.*

Often followed by *up*. 'His skin puckered up in wrinkles.' *Spectator.*

A narrow band of longitudinal lines . . . pucker up the tunic into the larger vessels. *Quen.*

Pucker (puk-er), *v. t.* To become wrinkled; to gather into folds; as, his face puckered up into a snarl.

Pucker (puk-er), *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a millifolium of folds.

Lord B. looked on the table with desperate surmises, an amiable pucker quivering round his lip. *Dickens.*

—To be in a pucker, to be in a state of excitement or agitation. [Colloq.]

Puckerer (puk-er-er), *n.* One who or that which puckers.

Puckery (puk-er-i), *a.* 1. Producing or tending to produce pucker. 'A puckery taste.' *Lowell.* 2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puckish, **Puckishness** (puk-ish, puk-ish-ness), *n.* A term of reproach, usually applied to a slyly or close-fisted person. 'Finching puckish.' *R. Johnson.* 'Finching puckish, and suspicious.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Puckish (puk-ish), *a.* Resembling the fairy *Puck*, like what *Puck* might do; merry. 'Puckish frolics.' *J. R. Green.*

Pud (pud), *n.* The hand; the fist; a paw. *Lamé.* [Colloq.]

Pudding (pudd-ing), *n.* *Naut.* A quantity of yarns, oakum, or mats wrought round a rope, to make a stop upon it, to prevent chafing, or for other purposes.

Pudder (pudd-er), *n.* [A form of *pother* (which see).] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle.

What a pudder is made about cocones, and how much is all knowledge gathered by the careless and the weak. *Lowell.*

Pudder (pudd-er), *v. t.* To make a tumult or bustle.

Pudder (pudd-er), *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; to bother. 'Contrary observations, that can be of no more use but to perplex and pudder him.' *Loche.*

Pudding (pudd-ing), *n.* [From the Celtic; *W. poton*, a paunch, a pudding; *Ir. putag*, *Geel. putag*, a pudding, probably of same root as *pud*.] 1. An intestine, a gut of an animal. 'As sure as his guts are made of puddings.' *Shaks.* — 2. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage. — 3. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins.

Raisins and eggs, and lighter than, Taste the Italian sport's gummy; Where, in steep balance, truth with gold she weighs, Pudding and beef make Britain light. *Prior.*

4. Food or victuals generally.

Poetic justice, with her lined scale, Where, in steep balance, truth with gold she weighs, And solid pudding agitates empty grain. *Page.*

5. *Naut.* same as *Pudding*. **Pudding-bag** (pudd-ing-bag), *n.* A bag in which a pudding is boiled.

Pudding-cloth (puɢ'ɪŋ-kloθ), *n.* The cloth in which a pudding is boiled.

Pudding-faced (puɢ'ɪŋ-fæst), *a.* Having a face fat, round, and smooth; having a face suggestive of a pudding.

Stupid, *pudding-faced* as he looks and is, there is still a vulpine astuteness in him (Cagliostro).

Pudding-fish (puɢ'ɪŋ-fɪʃ), *n.* A species of fish, the *Sparus radiatus*.

Pudding-grass (puɢ'ɪŋ-gras), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mentha*; pennyroyal.

Pudding-headed (puɢ'ɪŋ-hed-ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. 'A purse-proud, *pudding-headed*, fat-gutted, lean-brained Southron.' Sir W. Scott.

Pudding-pie (puɢ'ɪŋ-pi), *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.
Some cried the Covenant, instead
Of *pudding-pies* and gingerbread. Hudibras.

Pudding-pipe tree (puɢ'ɪŋ-pip tre), *n.* A plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

Pudding-sleeve (puɢ'ɪŋ-slév), *n.* A sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.
He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding-sleeve*:
His waistcoat to a cassock grew. Swift.

Pudding-stone (puɢ'ɪŋ-stón), *n.* A term now considered synonymous with conglomerate, but originally applied to a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a siliceous paste. When select specimens are cut and polished they resemble a section of a plum-pudding, and are used for ornamental purposes, as in the manufacture of snuff-boxes and slabs. Conglomerates of water-worn pebbles indicate the vicinity of land: they are a shore deposit.

Pudding-time (puɢ'ɪŋ-tím), *n.* 1. The time of dinner, pudding here standing as the typical viand. — 2. The nick of time; critical time.
But Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *pudding-time* came to his aid. Hudibras.

Pudding (puɢ'ɪŋ-), *a.* Resembling or suggestive of a pudding. 'A limpness and roundness of limb, which give the form a *pudding* appearance.' Mayhew. [Colloq.]

Puddle (puɢ'l), *n.* [L.G. *puddel*, pool; D. *puddelen*, to puddle in water. Comp. Ir. and Gael. *puod*, a pool.] 1. A small collection of dirty water; a muddy splash.

Here is no pavement, no inviting shop,
To give us shelter when compell'd to stop;
But plashy puddles stand along the way,
Fill'd by the rain of one tempestuous day.

2. Clay or earth tempered with water and thoroughly wrought so as to be afterwards impervious to water. It is used in forming reservoirs, &c., for water. It is also called *puddling*.

Fuddle (puɢ'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *puddled*; ppr. *puddling*. 1. To make foul or muddy; to stir up the mud or sediment in; to pollute with dirt; hence, to befoul in a figurative sense. 'Something . . . hath *puddled* his clear spirit.' Shak.

But such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. 'Not more than now,' she said,
'So *puddled* as it is with favouritism.' Tennyson.

2. To work puddle into; to render water-tight by means of puddle. — 3. To convert iron wrought-iron by the process called puddling.

Fuddle (puɢ'l), *v.i.* To make a dirty stir. Junius.

Puddle-ball (puɢ'l-bəl), *n.* In iron manufacture, the lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling furnace in a pasty state to be hammered or rolled.

Puddle-poet (puɢ'l-pó-et), *n.* A low mean poet. Fuller.

Puddler (puɢ'lér), *n.* One who or that which puddles; specifically, one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.

Puddle-rolls (puɢ'l-rólz), *n. pl.* In iron manufacture, a pair of heavy iron rollers with grooved surfaces, between which the lumps of iron, taken from the puddling furnace, after being subjected to a preliminary forging, are passed so as to be converted into rough bars.

Puddling (puɢ'ɪŋ), *n.* 1. In hydraulic engine, the operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a coffer-dam, the lining of a canal, or in other situation, to resist the penetration of water; also, the clay or other material used in such operation; puddle. — 2. In iron manufacture, (a) the process by which the oxygen and carbon of cast-iron are expelled in order to its conversion into malleable iron. The metal after having been refined, or separated to a certain extent from these im-

purities, is broken up into small pieces, and placed upon the hearth of a puddling furnace, which is very similar to the ordinary reverberatory furnace. Then it is subjected to an intense heat which partially fuses it, and while in a pasty condition the workman diligently stirs it about in all directions with iron tools, exposing every part of it in turn to the action of the flame until the required degree of purity is attained. The puddler then separates the semi-fluid mass into a certain number of portions called *balls*, which are successively withdrawn from the furnace and subjected to the action of the forge hammer and rollers, and thus converted into malleable iron. For the process called *wet-puddling*, see *PIG-BOILING*. (b) The lining of the hearth of a puddling furnace, consisting of ore, cinder, and scrap, which is banked up around the bosches to protect them from the heat. — *Puddling furnace*, a kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron, so constructed that it is only the heated gases that are allowed to play upon the surface of the metal. — *Puddling machine*, a mechanical puddler, operating either by means of mechanical rables, or by rotation of the furnace.

Puddly (puɢ'li), *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty.

Limy or thick *puddly* water killesh them. Carver.

Paddock (puɢ'ok), *n.* [For *paddock*.] A small inclosure; a paddock. [Provincial English.] Written also *Purrock*.

Puddy (puɢ'i), *a.* Same as *Pudgy*. 'Their little *puddy* fingers.' Albert Smith.

Pudency (puɢ'en-si), *n.* [L. *pudens*, *pudentia*; ppr. of *pudeo*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Women have their bashfulness and *pudency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties.

Pudenda (puɢ'en-da), *n. pl.* [L., lit. things to be ashamed of.] The parts of generation.

Pudendal (puɢ'en-dəl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the pudenda or private parts. Owen.

Pudendous (puɢ'en-dus), *a.* [L. *pudendus*, shameful, *pudeo*, to be ashamed.] Fit and proper to be ashamed of; shameful; disgraceful. Sidney Smith. [Rare.]

Pudgy (puɢ'i), *a.* [As other forms are *podgy*, *pudsy*, the word is probably from *pod*, meaning lit. baggy.] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. Spelled also *Podgy*, *Pudsy*. [Colloq.]

A *pudgy* hand was laid on his shoulder.

The vestry-clerk, as every body knows, is a short, *pudgy* little man.

Pudic, **Pudical** (puɢ'ɪk, puɢ'ɪ'kəl), *a.* [L. *pudicus* (i long), modest.] Pertaining to the pudenda; as, the *pudic* artery.

Pudicity (puɢ'ɪ-si-ti), *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*, L. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity. 'The sacred fire of *pudicity* and continence.' Howell.

Pudsy (puɢ'si), *a.* See *Podgy*.

Puet (pu), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pued*; ppr. *puing*. To chirp or cry like a bird; to make a low, whistling sound. Sir P. Sidney.

Puer (pu), *n.* A pew.

Puer (puér), *n.* Dog's dung used in tanning. Simmonds. See *PURE*.

Puerile (puér-il), *a.* [Fr. from L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.] 1. Boyish; childish; trifling; as, a *puerile* amusement.

The French have been notorious through generations for their *puerile* affectation of Roman forms, models, and historic precedents. De Quincy.

2. In med. applied to an unnaturally loud kind of breathing, from the fact that respiration is much more loud and distinct in children than in grown persons. Sir T. Watson. — SYN. Boyish, youthful, juvenile, childish, trifling, weak.

Puerilely (puér-il-i), *adv.* In a puerile manner; boyishly; triflingly.

Puerileness (puér-il-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being puerile; puerility.

Puerility (puér-il-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *puerilité*, L. *puerilitas*, from *puer*, a boy.] 1. The state of being puerile; boyishness. 'A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school.' Sir T. Browne. — 2. That which is puerile or childish; a childish or silly act, thought, or expression.

Of the learned *puerilities* of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was not only written, but printed in his thirteenth year. Johnson.

You will meet him, I doubt not, like a man of sense, . . . who is not prepared to sacrifice all the objects of life for the pursuit of some fantastical *puerilities*. Duguid.

3. In civil law, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

Puerperal (puér-pér-al), *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman — *puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

Puerperous (puér-pér-us), *a.* *Puerperal*; lying-in.

Puet (pu'et), *n.* The pewit. Is. Walton.

Puff (puɢ), *n.* [From the sound; comp. G. *puſ*, a puff, a thump; Dan. *puſ*, W. *puſ*, a puff.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff.

With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away.
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. Dryden.

2. A sudden and short blast of wind. 'A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig.' Sir R. L'Estrange. — 3. A fungous ball filled with dust, sometimes called a *puff-ball*.

4. Anything light and porous, or something swelled and light; generally in composition; as, *puff-paste*.

He had the same antipathy to a candied orange, or a piece of *puff-paste*, as some have to a Cheshire cheese. Tatter.

5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin. — 6. An exaggerated or empty statement of commendation, especially a written commendation of a book, an actor's or singer's performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like. — 7. One who writes puffs; one who gives praise for hire.

Such help the stage affords: a larger space
Is filled by *puffs* and all the puffing race. Crabbe.

Puff (puɢ), *v.i.* 1. To blow with single and quick blasts. 'Like foggy south *puſing* with wind and rain.' Shak. — 2. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt.

As for all his enemies, he *puſſeth* at them. Ps. x. 5
It is really to defy heaven to *puſſ* at damnation. South.

3. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion.

The ass comes back again *puſſing* and blowing from the chase. Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. To act or move with hurry, agitation, and a swelling, bustling appearance; to assume importance.

Then came brave glory *puſſing* by
In silks that whistled, who but he? G. Herbert.

5. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated. Boyle.

Puff (puɢ), *v.t.* 1. To drive with a blast of wind or air. 'When the clearing north will *puſſ* the clouds away.' Dryden. — 2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; as, a bladder *puſſed* with air. 'The sea *puſſed* up with winds.' Shak. 'The vessel *puſſed* her sail.' Tennyson. — 3. To swell or inflate, as with pride, vanity, conceit, or the like. 'Whose spirit with divine ambition *puſſed*.' Shak. — 4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt.

I *puſſ* the prostitute away. Dryden.

5. To praise with exaggeration; as, to *puſſ* a pamphlet; to *puſſ* wares. 'Puffing a court up beyond her bounds.' Bacon.

Puff-adder (puɢ'ad-ér), *n.* A South African snake (*Crotho arietans*), of the family Viperidae, and one of the most deadly in the world. It advances with its body partly immersed in the sand, its head only being clear, so that travellers are liable to tread on it. Luckily it is sluggish in its nature, and the Boshman will fearlessly put his foot on its neck, and then cut off its head for the sake of its venom, with which he poisons his arrows. It is, when full-grown, from 4 to 5 feet long, and as thick as a man's arm. It has its name from its habit of puffing up the upper part of its body when irritated.

Puff-ball (puɢ'bal), *n.* See LYCOOPERDON.

Puff-bird (puɢ'berd), *n.* A barbet: so called from puffing out the feathers.

Puffer (puɢ'ér), *n.* 1. One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation. — 2. One who attends a sale by auction for the purpose of raising the price and exciting the eagerness of bidders. Called also *Bonnet* and *Whitebonnet*. — 3. A name given to globe-fish (which see).

Puffery (puɢ'ér-i), *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise.

To my friend Sauerteig this poor seven-foot Hat-manufacturer, as the topstone of English *Puffery*, was very notable. Carlyle.

Puffy (puɢ'i-i), *adv.* In a puffy manner.

Puffin (puɢ'ɪn), *n.* [From *puff*, in allusion to its puffed-out beak.] The common name for the marine diving birds of the genus *Fratercula*, of the auk family, characterized by a bill much compressed and shorter than the head, having its sides transversely fer-

rowed, its height at the base equal to the length, and altogether resembling that of a parrot. The common puffin (*P. arcticus*), also called the sea-parrot, is about 12 inches long. It has short legs placed far back, so

business it is to trace thieves, &c., by their footsteps.

Pugging (pug'ing), *n.* 1. The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, &c. — 2. In arch. any composition laid under the boards of a floor, or on partition walls, to prevent the transmission of sound.

Pugging (pug'ing), *a.* Thieving.

White sheet blacking on a hedge.
Doth test my pugging tooth on edge. *Shak.*

Pugh (pū), *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

Pugil (pū'li), *n.* [*L. pugilis, pugilum*, a hand-fist.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.

Common Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

that it sits upright like an auk. Though the wings are short it flies with great rapidity. It lives chiefly upon small crustaceans and fishes, but from the great strength of the bill it is able to crush larger shell-fish. The female lays one egg in a burrow of its own formation, or in clefts in rocks, and sometimes in a rabbit's hole. It is a native of the arctic and northern temperate regions, and is met with in great numbers on the rocky cliffs of Great Britain and Ireland. Puffins are gregarious and migratory. There is also a genus *Fulmar*, but it contains birds very different from the puffin. See **SHARROWATER**. — 2. A kind of fungus; a foxball; a puff-ball.

Puffin-apple (puf'in-ap'l), *n.* A sort of apple so called. *B. Jonson.*

Puffiness (puf'i-ness), *n.* State or quality of being turpid.

Some of Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous puffiness, that I was forced into abstractions of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker. *Aaron Hill.*

Puffing (puf'ing), *a.* Given to puff or praise pompously and in exaggerated terms; given to praise anything above its due merits; bragging; boasting.

Supported by collections of money, by fomenting of vanities, by puffing intrigues and chicanes. *Carlyle.*

Puffingly (puf'ing-li), *adv.* In a puffing manner.

Puff-paste (puf'past), *n.* In confectionery, a rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, &c.

Puffy (pu'fi), *a.* 1. Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as, a puffy tumour. — 2. Tumid; turpid, bombastic; as, a puffy style.

Your puffy discourse is a heap of words without any weight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

As the first element of a compound. 'A puffy-faced young man, who filled the chair at the head of the table.' *Dickens.*

Pug (pug), *n.* [A form of *Puck* (which see); applied to a dog or monkey it means literally a goblin-like creature.] 1. A small; a hobgoblin; sometimes used as a proper name. *Puck*. 'Such as we pugs and hobgoblins call.' *Haywood*. — 2. A monkey. *Gay*. — 3. A dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.

All at once a score of pugs
And poodles yell'd within. *Tennyson.*

† A familiar term of good fellowship or intimacy; an intimate, a crony.

Good pug, give me some capon. *Morden.*

† A Chaff; refuse of grain. *Holland*. — d. † A punk; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Colgraves.*

Pugaree, **Puggerie** (pug'ar-i, pug'er-i), *n.* [Hind. *pagri*, a turban.] A piece of muslin cloth wound round a hat or helmet in warm climates or very warm weather to protect the head by warding off the rays of the sun. Written also *Pugree* and *Puggery*.

One (slang) struck the general's helmet and lodged in his pugree. *Daily News.*

Pug-dog (pug'dog), *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bulldog. It is characterized by great timidity and gentleness, is often very affectionate and good-natured, and is only kept as a pet. **Pug-faced** (pug'fast), *a.* Having a monkey-like face.

Pugged (pug'ard), *a.* Puckered. 'The red pugged attire of the turkey.' *Dr. H. More.*

Puggy (pug'ar-i), *n.* See **PUGAREE**.

Pug (pug'i), *n.* In India, a detective who follows up the pug or footmark; one whose

in the bottom of the cylinder.

Pugnacious (pug-nā'shu), *a.* [*L. pugna, pugna*, from *pugna*, a fight. See **PUGILISM**.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome, fighting; as, a very pugnacious fellow; as, a pugnacious disposition.

'A furious, pugnacious pope, as Julius II.' *Barrow.*

Pugnaciously (pug-nā'shu-li), *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

Pugnaciousness (pug-nā'shu-ness), *n.* Same as *Pugnacity*. [*Rare*.]

Pugnacity (pug-nā'shi), *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsome. 'Keeping alive a natural pugnacity of character.' *Motley.*

Pug-nose (pug'nōs), *a.* A snub-nose.

Pug-nosed (pug'nōd), *a.* Having a short and thick nose.

Pug-piles (pug'piz), *n. pl.* Piles mortised into each other by a dovetail joint. They are also called *Dove-tailed Piles*.

Pug-piling (pug'pil-ing), *n.* A mode of fixing piles by mortising them into each other by a dove-tail joint. Also termed *Dove-tailed Piling*.

Pugree (pug'rē), *n.* See **PUGAREE**.

Puh (pū), *interj.* Same as *Pugh*. *Shak.*

Puir (puir), *a.* Poor. [*Scotch*.]

Puise (pū's), *a.* [O. Fr. *puise*, from *puis*, after, from *L. pos*, afterwards, and *ad*, *L. nativus*, born.] 1. In law, younger or inferior in rank. The several judges and barons of the divisions of the high court of justice, other than the chiefs, are called *puise* judges. 2. Later in time and the like. 'A *puise* date.' *Sir M. Hale*. — 3. Same as *Puise*. 'A *puise* tiller.' *Shak.*

Puise (pū's), *n.* A junior; an inferior; specifically, in law, a judge of inferior rank.

Puisey (pū'si), *a.* Younger; inferior; *puise*. *Shak.* [*Rare*.]

Puissance (pū's-ans), *n.* [From *puissant*.] 1. Power; strength; might; force. 'Arrived to pith and puissance.' *Shak.*

And after these King Arthur for a space,
And thro' the puissance of his table round,
Drew all their petty princes under him. *Tennyson.*

2. An armed force. 'Draw our *puissance* together.' *Shak.*

Puissant (pū's-ant), *a.* [Fr. *puissant*, powerful: formed as if from a participle *puissens*, from *L. posse*, to be able. See **POTENT**.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. 'These *puissants* legions.' *Milton.*

Puissantly (pū's-ant-li), *adv.* In a *puissant* manner; powerfully; with great strength.

Puissantness (pū's-ant-ness), *n.* *Puissance*.

Puist, **Puistie** (pūst, pū'ti), *a.* [O. Fr. *puist*, the rank of yeoman.] In easy circumstances; snug; applied to persons in the lower ranks who have made money. [*Scotch*.]

Puit (pūit), *n.* [Fr. *puits*, a well.] A spring; a well; a fountain; a streamlet. 'The *puits* flowing from the fountains of life.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Puke (pūk), *v. i.* pret. *puiked*; ppr. *puiking*.

[*Alin G. spoken, to spit*.] 1. To vomit; to eject the contents of the stomach. 'The infant, mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.' *Shak*. — 2. To sicken; to be disgusted. He sure is green-stomached, that must eat, and puke, at such a trivial circumstance. *Fellows.*

Puke (pūk), *v. t.* To vomit; to throw up; to eject from the stomach.

Puke (pūk), *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

Puke (pūk), *a.* Of a dark colour, said to be between black and russet.

Puker (pūk'er), *n.* 1. One who pukes or vomits. — 2. A medicine causing vomiting.

Puke-stocking (pūk'stok-ing), *n.* Having stockings of the colour puke. *Shak.* See **PUKE**, *a.*

Pulchritude (pul'kri-tūd), *n.* [*L. pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.] Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness.

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outer senses into the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which refines it. *Dr. H. More.*

Pule (pūi), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *puled*; ppr. *puiling*.

[Fr. *puiler*, to make the cry represented by the syllable *pieu*, to *pule*; an imitative word. Comp. Fr. *meuler*, to mow, to mew.] 1. To cry like a chicken. — 2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

Puler (pū'er), *n.* One that pules or whines; a weak person.

Pulex (pū'leks), *n.* [*L.*, a flea.] A genus of apterous insects, consisting of the various species of fleas. See **FLEA** and **PULICIDA**.

Pulio (pū'li), *n.* In bot. a plant of the genus *Pulicaria*, fleabane.

Pulicaria (pū'li-kā'ri-a), *n.* [*L. pulcio, pulicis*, a flea.] Fleabane, a genus of plants, natural order Compositæ, sub-order Corymbifera. *P. dysenterica* (common fleabane) has its generic and its popular name from the supposed virtue of its smoke in driving away fleas, and its trivial name from its efficacy in curing dysentery, the Russian soldiers in the expedition to Persia under Marshal Keith having been cured by it.

Pulicene (pū'li-sen), *a.* Relating to fleas; pulicous.

Pulicidae (pū'li-si-dē), *n. pl.* [*L. pulcio, pulicis*, a flea, and *Gr. eidos*, likeness.] The fleas, a family of insects co-extensive with the order Aphaniptera, parasitic upon different animals.

The wings are rudimentary and in the form of scales. The larva of the common flea is an apodal (footless) grub, which spins a cocoon for itself, whence the imago emerges in about a fortnight. The genus *Pulex* is the type, *P. irritans* being the common flea. The genus *Sarcophylla* contains the chigoe.

Pulicose, **Pulicous** (pū'li-kōs, pū'li-kōs), *a.* [*L. pulicosis*, from *pulcio*, a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

Puling (pū'ling), *p. and a.* 1. Crying like a chicken; whining. 'A wretched puling fool.' *Shak*. — 2. Infantile; childish; trifling.

There is no room in this heart for puling low-riders. *Carlyle.*

Puling (pū'ling), *n.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirping or puling. *Bacon.*

Pulling (pū'ling-li), *adv.* In a pulling manner; with whining or complaint.

Bacon, & *Fr.*

Pulkha (pul'ka), *n.* A Laplander's travelling

sledge. It is somewhat like a boat, made of light materials, and is covered with reindeer

skin.

Laplander in his Pulkha.

ob, obain; oh, So, look; g, go; j, job;

skin. It is dragged by a single reindeer, and is used for journeying over the snow in winter.

Pull (pul), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *pullian*, to pull; I. G. *pullare*, to pick, to pinch, to pull. Connections doubtful.] 1 To draw; to draw toward one or make an effort to draw, to draw forcibly, to tug; to haul; opposed to push. 'So hangs, and lolls, and weeps upon me; so hales, and pulls me.' *Shak.*

Then he put forth his hand and took her and pulled her in close to him into the cot.

2 To prick, to gather by the hand; as, to pull fruit; to pull fat.

He joys to pull the ripen'd pear.

3 To bear; to tend; to draw apart; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase, as, to pull in pieces; to pull counter or apart. 'Fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in pieces.' *Acts xlii. 10*—4 To impress by a printing press.—5 To move by drawing or pulling, as, to pull a bell, to pull a book. 'To pull Lady Crumly and her daughter down the river.' *J. Hook*—To pull down, (a) to demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts, as, to pull down a house.

Pull not down my palace-towers, that are so lightly, beautifully built.

(b) To demolish, to subvert; to destroy.

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to pull down than to build up.

(c) To bring down; to degrade; to humble.

To raise the wretched and pull down the proud.

—To pull down a side, to cause the loss or hazard of the party or side with which a person plays.

If I hold your card I shall pull down the side, I am not good at the game.

—To pull off, to separate by pulling; to pluck, also, to take off without force; as, to pull off a coat or hat.

Pull off pull off the branch of gold, And fling the damned cockle by.

—To pull on, to draw on, as, to pull on boots.

—To pull out, to draw out; to extract.—To pull up, (a) to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

They shall no more be pulled up out of their land which I have given them.

(b) To stimulate, to rouse or induce to make greater exertion. (c) To administer a severe reproof or admonition to. (Colloq.) (d) To apprehend or cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice. (Colloq.) (e) To stop by means of the reins, as, to pull up a horse when driving or riding. Hence, (f) to stop in any course of conduct, especially in a bad course.—To pull the long bow, to exaggerate, to lie boastfully. [This phrase probably had its origin when our forefathers used bows in war, in persons vaunting the length and strength of the bows they had pulled.]—To pull one through, to help through a difficulty or extricate from a difficulty.

The client, shaking hands, bemoaned Mr. V. to do his utmost to pull him through the Court of Chancery.

Pull (pul), *v. t.* To give a pull, to tug, to exert strength in drawing, as, to pull at a rope.—To pull apart, to separate or break by pulling, as, a rope will pull apart.—To pull through, to get through any undertaking with difficulty; just to manage.

I shall be all right, I shall pull through, my dear.

—To pull up, to draw the reins; to stop in riding or driving; to halt.

Pull (pul), *n.* 1 The act of pulling or drawing with force, an effort to move by drawing toward one, a pluck, a shake, a twitch.—2 A contest, a struggle. 'This wrestling pull between Corineus and Gogmagog.' *Chaucer.*

3 That which is pulled; specifically, (a) the lever of a counter pump or beer-pull, (b) the knob and stem of a door bell. (c) in printing, a single impression.—4 A nap, a venture, a chance, hence, an advantage; as, to have the pull over one. 'What a pull, that it's in bed.' *T. Hughes*. [Colloq.]

He is in the habit of passing a night in Jermyn Street—more so late to his advantage, according to the pull of the table.

5 The act of rowing a boat; an exertion in a boat with oars.

Pullia, *t.* [Fr. *pullia*.] Poultry.

Pullback (pul'bak), *n.* That which keeps one back or restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

We find no many pullbacks within us, no many strong and unobscured tendencies to our good inclinations.

Pullen (pul'en), *n.* (See **PULLER**) Poultry.

What have you to do with pullen or partridge?

Puller (pul'er), *n.* One who or that which pulls.

Pullet (pul'et), *n.* [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, I. L. *pulla*, fem. from I. *pullus*, a young animal, a young fowl, a word cogn. with *foal*. Of same origin are *poult*, *poultry*.] A young hen or chicken.

Pullet-sperm (pul'et-sperm), *n.* The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white, treadle.

It's no pullet-sperm in my beverage.

Pulley (pul'i), *n.* pl. **Pulleys** (pul'is). [In form from Fr. *poulie*, a pulley, which itself is from I. G. *pulsa*, to pull, or *K. pull*; but really rather from O. K. *poleyna*, a pulley, from Fr. *poulain*, a foal or colt, then a slide or other contrivance for letting down casks into a cellar, then the rope by which the casks were lowered, and finally a pulley rope, *poulain* being from I. L. *pullaena*, from I. *pullus*, the young of an animal. Cogn. with *foal*. The names of the horse, ass, goat, and other animals are given in different languages to various mechanical contrivances. Consp. *Arms*, a kind of frame, or *crane*, an *ass*, a *crane*, a *pulley*, and *K. crane*, I. *grus*, or *germane*, with the double sense of bird and mechanical contrivance in all the three languages.] 1 A small wheel movable about an axis, and having a groove cut in its circumference over which a cord passes. The axis is supported by a kind of case or box called the block, which may either be movable or fixed to a firm support. The pulley is one of the six simple machines or mechanical powers, and is used for raising weights.

A single pulley serves merely to change the direction of motion, but several of them may be combined in various ways, by which a mechanical advantage or purchase is gained, greater or less according to their number and the mode of combination. The advantage gained by any combination or system of pulleys is readily computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. The friction, however, in the pulley is great, particularly when many of them are combined together. A pulley is said to be fixed when the block in which it turns is fixed, and it is said to be movable when the block is movable. In the single fixed pulley (fig. 1) there is no mechanical advantage, the power and weight being equal. It may be considered as a lever of the first kind with equal arms. In the single movable pulley (fig. 2) where the cords are parallel there is a mechanical advantage, there being

Fig. 1.

an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to 2. It may be considered as a lever of the second kind, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is

double that of the weight from the fulcrum.

In a system of pulleys (figs. 3, 4) in which the same string passes round any number of pulleys, and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to the number of strings at the lower block. In a system in which each pulley hangs by a separate cord (fig. 5) and the strings are parallel, there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to the number of 2 whose index is the number of movable pulleys. Whatever be the mechanical arrangement of the pulleys and of the ropes

the principle of all pulleys is the same, namely, the transmission of the tension of a rope without sensible diminution so as to obviate the loss of force consequent on rigidity. This term is used indifferently to denote either a single sheave or the complete block and its sheaves. See **BLOCK**—2 In such a wheel, generally with a nearly flat face, which being placed upon a shaft transmits power to or from the different parts of machinery, or changes the direction of motion by means of a belt or band which runs over it.—*Fast pulley*, one firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.—*Loose pulley*, one running free on the shaft to receive the belt and allow it still to traverse without being affected by or affecting the motion of the shafting.—*Speed pulley*, one communicating varying speeds with a given rate of motion of the belt or cord; a *compulley* (which see).—*Sliding pulley*, one placed upon a shaft so as to slide backwards and forwards upon it used for coupling and disengaging machinery.

Pulley (pul'i), *v. t.* To raise or hoist with a pulley. 'Being pulleyed up.' *Hemans*. [Rare.]

Pulley-mortise (pul'i-mor'tis), *n.* The same as **Chase-mortise** (which see).

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Pulicat, **Pulicat** (pul'i-kat), *n.* A kind of coloured, checkered, silk handkerchief.

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Pullulate (pul'i-lat), *v. t.* [L. *pullula*, from *pullus*, a shoot.] To germinate, to bud. 'The pullulating evil.' *Warton*. [Rare.]

Pullulation (pul'i-lat'yon), *n.* The act of germinating or budding. [Rare.]

These were the generations or pullulations of the heavenly and earthly nature.

Dr. H. More.

Pulmo-branchiata (pul'mo-bran'ki-ata), *n.* pl. [L. *pulmo*, a lung, and Gr. *branchia*, a gill.] An order of gastropod molluscs in which the respiratory organ is a cavity formed by the adhesion of the mantle by its margin to the neck of the animal. The walls of this cavity, which has one opening to the right, are ridged, the blood vessels whose contents are to be aerated being freely distributed beneath the delicate membrane: it is a lung adapted for aerial respiration. The greater part of them are terrestrial; some live on the banks of fresh water, and some on the sea-banks. The genera *Limnaea*, *Planorbis*, *Arculicula*, *Helix*, *Limax*, &c., belong to this order.

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Pulmo-grada (pul'mo-gra'da), *n.* pl. [L. *pulmo*, a lung, and *gradior*, to advance.] A name which used to be given to a tribe of annelids, including those gelatinous species which swim by the contraction of the vascular margin of the disc-shaped body, the latter being regarded as performing the functions of a kind of lung. The term included those animals commonly known as Medusae.

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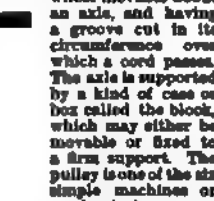


Fig. 1.

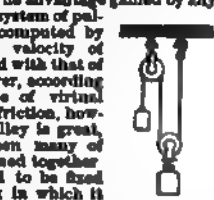


Fig. 2.

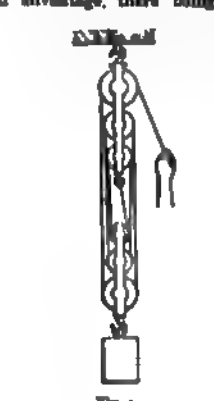


Fig. 3.

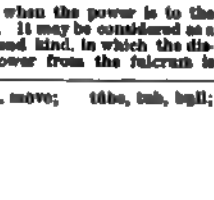


Fig. 4.

Pulmograph (pul-mo-graph), *n.* A member of the Pulmographs.

Pulmograph (pul-mo-graph), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pulmographs, moving like a pulmograph by the alternate expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the diaphragm.

Pulmonaria (pul-mo-nā-ri-a), *n.* [So named from its supposed medicinal properties in diseases of the lungs, *L. pulmo*, *a. lung*.] 1. A genus of North American and European perennial plants. See *Luzewort*.—2. An order of arachnids, including those which breathe by pulmonary sacs or lungs, as spiders, crab-spiders, etc.

Pulmonary (pul-mo-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, *a. lung*.] 1. Pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs; as, a pulmonary disease or consumption, the pulmonary artery. *Arachnid*.—2. Belonging or pertaining to the arachnid order Pulmonaria. *Pulmonary arachnids*. *Pop. Sci.*

Pulmonary (pul-mo-nā-ri), *n.* Lungwort (which see).

Pulmonate (pul-mo-nā-tē), *n. pl.* Same as Pulmonobranchiata.

Pulmonate (pul-mo-nā-tē), *a.* Possessing lungs, having organs that act as lungs; as, the pulmonate mollusca.

Pulmonobranchiata (pul-mo-nā-brang-kī-tā), *n. pl.* Same as Pulmonobranchiata.

Pulmonobranchiata (pul-mo-nā-brang-kī-tā), *a. and a.* Same as Pulmonobranchiata.

Pulmonia (pul-mo-nī-a), *a.* [*Fr. pulmonique*, from *L. pulmo*, *a. lung*.] Same as Pulmonary. *Harvey*.

Pulmonic (pul-mo-nī-k), *a.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. *Dunham*.—2. One affected by a disease of the lungs.

Pulmonics are subject to consumption, and the old to asthma. *Arachnid*.

Pulmonifer (pul-mo-nī-fēr), *n.* [*L. pulmo*, *pulmonis*, *a. lung*, and *fero*, to bear.] An animal having lungs, specifically, a member of the Pulmonifera.

Pulmonifera (pul-mo-nī-fēr-a), *n. pl.* Same as Pulmonobranchiata.

Pulmoniferous (pul-mo-nī-fēr-us), *a.* Possessing lungs, or organs which act as such; belonging to the Pulmonifera.

Pulmonigrada (pul-mo-nī-grā-dā), *n. pl.* Same as Pulmographa.

Pulp (pulp), *n.* [*Fr. pulpe*, from *L. pulpa*, *a. moist substance, pulp*.] A moist slightly coherent mass, consisting of soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter; specifically, (a) the soft succulent part of fruit, as, the pulp of an orange.

The mummy pulp they chew, and in the red, still as they drained, occupy the brimming stream. *Wilde*.

(b) The material from which paper is manufactured after it is reduced to a soft uniform mass. (c) The soft vascular substance richly supplied with nerves in the interior of a tooth.

Pulp (pulp), *v. t.* 1. To make into pulp.—2. To deprive of the pulp or pulpy substance.

The other mode is to pulp the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will pulp a bushel in a minute. *Bryan Edwards*.

Pulp (pulp), *v. i.* To be or to become ripe and juicy like the pulp of fruit.

A tree should bud upon the tree of love, And pulp and ripen richer every hour. *Kent*.

Pulpation (pul-pa-tion), *n.* A kind of delicate confectionery or cake, probably made from the pulp of fruits. *Nova*.

Pulper (pul-pēr), *n.* A machine for reducing roots, as turnips, mangel-wurzel, etc., to a pulp; a root-pulper.

Pulpiness (pul-pi-nēs), *n.* The state of being pulpy.

Pulpit (pul-pit), *n.* [*L. pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage, desk.] 1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. Pulpits in modern churches are generally of wood, but in ancient times they were often made of stone, and richly carved. Pulpits were also sometimes erected on the outside of churches as well as within.—2. A movable desk, from which disputation pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.

Produce his body to the market-place, And in the pulpit, as he became a friend, Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shak.*

Pulpit is frequently used adjectively, and signifying belonging, pertaining, or applicable to the pulpit; as, pulpit eloquence; pulpit oratory.—The pulpit, preachers generally;

the public teaching in churches; as, the influence of the pulpit contrasted with that of the press.

None Pulpit, Buchanan, Norfolk.

Pulpit (pul-pit), *v. t.* To place in or supply with a pulpit. [Rare.]

Certainly it is not necessary to the amendment of Christian knowledge, that men should sit all their life long at the feet of a pulpit divine. *Milton*.

Pulpit (pul-pit), *n.* A preacher in contempt.

To chapel, where a bearded pulpit, Not preaching simple Christ to simple men, Announced the coming dawn, and foreshadowed Against the scarlet woman and her crowd. *Tennyson*.

Pulper (pul-pēr), *n.* One who preaches from a pulpit; a preacher.

O most gentle pulper! what tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishioners withal. *Shak.*

I have many thanks to give you, that you so quietly acquiesce me how verily the pulse of the pulpit beats in your town. *Howell*.

Of or pertaining to the pulpit.

1, eds. In a 1. Chesterfield.

Knocking of the mace, nothing such as whing. *More*.

pulperous. See resembling it,

pulpy.

The redoubt's pulpit from With gold tassels, and vermilion shins. *J. Phillips*.

Pulposeness (pul-pō-senēs), *n.* The state or quality of being pulpy; softness and moistness.

Pulp-strainer (pul-pstrān-ēr), *n.* A sieve for straining pulp; specifically, a sieve for this purpose used in paper-making.

Pulpy (pul-pi), *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as, the pulpy covering of a nut; the pulpy substance of a peach or cherry. *Arachnid*.

Pulque (pul-kā), *n.* [*Sp.*] A vinous Mexican beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has an odour similar to putrid meat.

Pulsate (pul-sāt), *v. t. prot. & pp. pulsated; pp. pulsating.* [*L. pulsus*, *pulsantem*, to beat, from *pelle*, *pulsus*, to drive (whence *impulsus*, *impulsus*, etc.).] To beat or throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin*.

Pulsatile (pul-sā-tīl), *a.* [*L. pulsatile*, from *pulsus*, to beat.] 1. Played on by beating, intended to be played on by beating, as, a pulsatile instrument.

to, such as the beating as a tamour.

The pasque-

[L. pulsatile, or throbbing in the process of the blood;

a beat of the pulse; a throb.

This pulsation involves an augmentation of the capacity of that portion of the artery in which it is observed, and it would seem to the touch as if this were chiefly effected by an increase of diameter. It seems fully proved, however, that the increased capacity is chiefly given by the elongation of the artery, which is lifted from its bed at each pulsation, and when previously straight becomes curved, the impression made upon the finger by such displacement not being distinguishable from that which results from the distention of the tube in diameter. *Dr. Carpenter*.

2. A beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound. 3. In *med. law*, a beating without pain.

The Cornelian law, 'de injuria,' prohibited jurisdiction as well as verberation, distinguishing verberation which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation which was attended with none. *Blackstone*.

Pulsive (pul-siv), *a.* Beating, throbbing.

Pulsator (pul-sāt-ēr), *n.* A beater; a striker.

Pulsatory (pul-sāt-ō-ri), *a.* Capable of pulsating or beating, throbbing, as the heart and arteries. 'An inward, pungent, and pulsatory ache within the skull.' *Watson*.

Pulse (puls), *n.* [*Fr. pouls*, *L. pulsus*, a beating, from *pelle*, *pulsus*, to drive.] 1. In *physiol.* the beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries. (See *artery* under *PULSATION*.)

In childhood the healthy pulse registers 100 to 110 beats a minute; in youth about 80, in maturity about 75; while in old age it sinks to about 60 and even less. In females it is somewhat higher, and during certain fevers it sometimes reaches 140 beats per minute. This motion is strongest in the heart, and from it is propagated through all the minutest branches of the arteries. In those which lie immediately under the skin it can be felt with the finger, as in the case with the radial artery, the pulsation of which is very perceptible at the wrist. The state of the pulse is therefore an indication of the action of the heart and the whole arterial system, and of the condition of the blood and the physical functions in general.—2. Any measured, regular, or rhythmical beat, any short, quick motion regularly repeated, as a medium in the transmission of light, sound, etc.; pulsation; vibration. 'The measured pulse of racing cars.' *Tennyson*.

The vibrations or pulses of this medium, that they may cover the alternate fits of every transmission and every reflection, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above yea, one thousand times swifter than sound. *Huygens*.

—To feel one's pulse (fig.) to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

Pulse (puls), *v. t. prot. & pp. pulsed; pp. pulsing.* To beat, as the arteries or heart.

The heart when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time. *Key*.

Pulse (puls), *v. t.* To drive by a pulsation of the heart. [Rare.]

Pulse (puls), *n.* [From *L. puls*, *potage* made of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants or their seeds, as the various pulse crops in a legume, as beans, peas, &c.

With Elijah he paraded, Or as a guest with Daniel, at his pulse. *Milton*.

Pulse-glass (pul-sē-glas), *n.* An instrument intended to exhibit the ebullition of liquid at low temperatures, constructed like a *areometer* (which see). The bulbs are connected by a slender stem, and partially charged with water, ether, or alcohol; the superfluous air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blow-pipe. By grasping one of the bulbs the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapour and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter. *E. H. Knight*.

Pulseless (pul-sē-lēs), *a.* Having no pulsation.

He lay a full half-hour on the soft, death-cold, and almost pulseless. *Kingsley*.

Pulselessness (pul-sē-lēs-nēs), *n.* Failure or cessation of the pulse.

Pulsific (pul-sī-fīk), *a.* [*L. pulsus*, a beating, and *ficio*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. [Rare.]

Pulsimeter (pul-sī-mē-tēr), *n.* [*L. pulsus*, pulse, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

Pulsion (pul-sion), *n.* [From *L. pulsus*, a driving, from *pelle*, to drive.] The act of driving forward, in opposition to suction or traction. [Rare.]

A duck it might use the motion of pulsion, yet it could never that of attraction. *Dr. H. More*.

Pulsive (pul-siv), *a.* Constraining; compulsory. 'The pulsive strain of conscience.' *Merton*. [Rare.]

Pulsometer (pul-som-ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. pulsus*, pulse, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for raising water, especially when that liquid is mixed with solid matter. It acts by the condensation of waste steam sent into a reservoir, the water rushing up into the vacuum formed by the condensation.

Pultaceous (pul-tá'ahus), *a.* [From *L. pultis*, *pultis*, pottage.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

Pultesse, *t. pulvis* (pul'tes, pul'tis), *n.* Poultice. *Holland.*

Pulu (pú'lu), *n.* The native Hawaii name for the fine silky fibres of one or more species of tree-fern. It is exported and used for the stuffing of mattresses, &c. It is largely employed by the surgeons of Holland as a styptic, acting mechanically by its great absorbent powers, and has been introduced into this country for the same purpose.

Pulverable (pul'vēr-a-bl), *a.* [See **PULVERIZE**.] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to fine powder. [Rare.]

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black pulverable substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle.*

Pulveraceous (pul'vēr-ā'ahus), *a.* In bot. having a dusty or powdery surface; pulverulent.

Pulverate (pul'vēr-āt), *v. t. pret. & pp. pulverated*; *ppr. pulverating*. To beat or reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize. [Rare.]

Pulverin, **Pulverine** (pul'vēr-in), *n.* Ashes of barilla.

Pulverizable (pul'vēr-iz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pulverized.

Pulverization (pul'vēr-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of pulverizing or reducing to dust or powder.

Pulverize (pul'vēr-iz), *v. t. pret. & pp. pulverized*; *ppr. pulverizing*. [Fr. *pulviser*, from *L. pulvis*, *pulvis*, powder.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.

The whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of a uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be pulverized and sifted. *Boyle.*

Pulverize (pul'vēr-iz), *v. i.* To become reduced to fine powder; to fall to dust.

Pulveriser (pul'vēr-iz-ēr), *n.* One who or that which pulverizes.

Pulverous (pul'vēr-us), *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder. *Smart.*

Pulverulence (pul'vēr-ū-lens), *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

Pulverulent (pul'vēr-ū-lent), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, *pulvis*, dust.] 1. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery; as, calcareous stone is sometimes found in the pulverulent form.—2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls. [Rare.]

Pulvil (pul'vil), *n.* [See **PULVILLO**.] A sweet-scented powder formerly used.

The toilette, nursery of charms Completely furnished with bright beauty's arms, The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gey.*

Pulvil (pul'vil), *v. t.* To sprinkle with pulvil or a perfumed powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postillon, that they may not stink of the stable. *Congreve.*

Pulvillo (pul-vil'lo), *n.* See **PULVILLO**.

Pulvilli, *n.* See **PULVINILLI**.

Pulvillo (pul-vil'lo), *n.* [L. *pulvillus*, a light cushion filled with perfumes, contr. from *pulvinulus*, a dim. of *pulvinus*, a cushion, a sand-bank, from *pulvis*, powder.] A sweet-scented powder formerly much used as a perfume, often contained in a little bag. Written also *Pulvilio*. 'Smells of incense, ambergris, and *pulvillus*.' *Addison*.

Pulvinar (pul-vin'ēr), *n.* [L.] A pillow or cushion; a medicated cushion.

Pulvinate (pul'vin-āt), *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, bolstered.] In bot. cushion-shaped. See **PULVINIFORM**.

Pulvinated (pul'vin-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, a pillow.] In arch. a term used to express a swelling in any portion of an order, such, for instance, as that of the frieze in the modern Ionic order. Called also *Pillowed*.

Pulviniform (pul-vin'ī-form), *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, a cushion, and *forma*, shape.] In bot. cushion-shaped; specifically, noting a cushion-like enlargement at the base of some leaves, or at the apex of some petioles; pulvinate.

Pulvinite (pul'vin-it), *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A fossil bivalve found in the baculite limestone of Normandy.

Pulvinuli, **Pulvilli** (pul-vin'ū-ll, pul-vil'ī), *n.* [L., little cushions.] In entom. the cushion-like masses on the feet of dipterous insects.

Pulvinus (pul-vi'nus), *n.* [L., a cushion.] In bot. the cushion-like swelling sometimes occurring at the base of petioles or leaf-stalks.

Pulwar (pul'wār), *n.* A light, keelless, neatly built boat used on the Ganges.

Puma (pū'ma), *n.* [Peruv.] The cougar, American lion, or red tiger (*Felis concolor*). See **COUGAR**.

Pumicate (pū'mi-kāt), *v. t.* To make smooth with pumice. [Rare.]

Pumice (pū'mis), *n.* [L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, originally *spumex*, from *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, to spit. *Pounce* (powder) is another form of the same word.] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colours, gray, white, reddish brown or black; hard, rough, and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It is composed of 75 parts silica and 17 alumina, and the pores being generally in parallel rows, seems to have a fibrous structure. Pumice is of three kinds, glassy, common, and porphyritic. It is used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metals, glass, &c.; as also for smoothing the surfaces of skins and parchment.

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Pumiceous (pū-miā'us), *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

Pumice-stone (pū'mis-stōn), *n.* The same as *Pumice*.

Pumiciform (pū-mis'ī-form), *a.* Resembling pumice; specifically, in geol. applied to certain light spongy rocks apparently produced by igneous and gaseous action.

Pumicose (pū'mi-kōs), *a.* Consisting of or resembling pumice.

The cavity of the sinus was almost entirely occupied by a *pumicose* deposit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

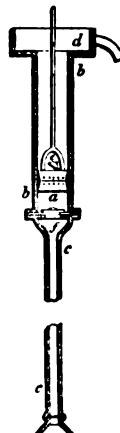
Pumist (pū'mi), *a.* Same as *Pumy*.

Pumie stones I hastily heat and throw. *Spenser.*

Pumace (pum'mās), *n.* Apples ground for cider; pomace.

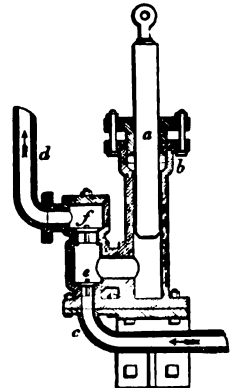
Pummel (pum'mel), *n.* See **POMMEL**.

Pump (pump), *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a pump. 'Of Teutonic origin, from *G. pumpe*, a pump, of which a fuller form is *plumpe*, showing that an *l* has been lost. Comp. Prov. G. *plumpen*, to pump. The *G. plumpen* also means to plump, to fall plump, . . . so that the sense of pumping arose from the plunging action of the piston, or as it is sometimes called the *plunger*, especially when made solid, as in the force-pump.' *Skeat*. *Plump*, *Skeat* farther derives from *L. plumbum*, lead.] An instrument, apparatus, or machine, consisting of a peculiar arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, employed for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for exhausting or compressing air or other gases. (See **AIR-PUMP**.) Though the forms under which the hydraulic pump is constructed, and the mode in which the power is applied, may be modified in a great variety of ways, there are only three or four which can be considered as differing from each other in principle. These are the *sucking or suction pump*, the *lift-pump*, the *force-pump*, and the *rotary or centrifugal pump*. Of these the suction or common household pump is most in use, and for ordinary purposes the most convenient. The usual form and construction of this pump are shown in the annexed engraving. A piston *a*, is fitted to work air-tight within a hollow cylinder or barrel *b*; it is moved up and down by a handle connected with the piston-rod, and is provided with a valve *c*, opening upwards. At the bottom of the barrel is another valve *f*, also opening upwards, and which covers the orifice of a tube *e*, called the suction-tube, &c., fixed to the bottom of the barrel, and reaching to the well from which the water is to be raised. When the piston is drawn up from the bottom of the barrel the air below is rarefied, and the pressure of the external air acting on the surface of the water in the well, causes the water to rise in the suction-tube until the equilibrium is restored. After a few strokes the water will get into the barrel, the air below the piston



Suction Pump.

having escaped through the piston-valve *e*. By continuing the strokes the water will get above the piston, and be raised along with it to the cistern *d*, at the top of the barrel, where it is discharged by a spout. In this pump the water should rise after the piston to the height of about 33 feet above the level of the water in the well, a column of about 33 feet of water being a balance for the pressure of the atmosphere, but practically there is great difficulty in making the apparatus perfectly air-tight, and with pumps of the ordinary construction a height above 28 feet is seldom reached. The water which gets above the piston may be raised to any convenient height. The *lift-pump* has also two valves and a piston, both open-



Force-pump of Steam-engine.

ing upwards; but the valve in the cylinder, instead of being placed at the bottom of the barrel, is placed in the body of it, and at the height where the water is intended to be delivered. The bottom of the pump is thrust into the well a considerable way, and if the piston is supposed to be at the bottom, it is plain that as its valve opens upwards, there will be no obstruction to the water rising in the cylinder to its height in the well. When, therefore, the piston is raised, its valve will shut, and the water in the cylinder will be lifted up; the valve in the barrel will be opened, and the water will pass through it, and cannot return, as the valve opens upwards; another stroke of the piston repeats the same process, and in this way the water is raised from the well. The *force-pump* differs from both these in having its piston solid, or without a valve, and also in having a side pipe with a valve opening outwards, through which the water is forced to any height required, or against any pressure that may oppose it. In such pumps the *plunger* is frequently employed instead of the ordinary piston; this arrangement is represented in the above engraving, which is a section of the feed-pump of a steam-engine. The plunger *a* works air-tight through a stuffing-box *b* at the top of the barrel, and on being raised produces a vacuum in the pump-barrel into which the water rushes by the pipe *e*, and is discharged, on the descent of the plunger through the pipe *d*, the valves *c* and *f* serving to intercept the return of the water at each stroke. The side pipe *d*, however, requires the addition of an air-vessel. The *chain-pump* is described under a separate heading. The *centrifugal* or *rotary pump* consists of a fan-shaped wheel having passages leading from its centre to its circumference, and a casing in which the wheel is made to move very rapidly. Its circumference communicates with a delivery pipe, and its centre with a pipe leading to the water which is to be pumped.

Pump (pump), *v. t.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

Mariners . . . while they pour out their vows to their saviour gods, at the same time fall lustily to their tackle, and *pump* without intermission. *Harbottle.*

Pump (pump), *v. t.* 1. To raise with a pump; as, to pump water.—2. To free from water or other fluid by a pump; as, to pump a ship.—3. To extract, procure, or obtain from; to draw out from.

Here—'tis too little, but 'tis all my store; I'll in to pump my dad, and fetch thee more. *Randolph.*

4. To draw out by artful interrogatories, as, to pump out secrets.—5. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

But pump not me for politics. *Chaucer.*

He finally made a motion with his arm, as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle, thereby intimating that he (Mr. Trotter) considered himself as undergoing the process of being pumped by Mr. Samuel Waller. *Dickens.*

Pump (pump), *n.* [Probably from being worn for pump or ornament by persons in full dress.] A low shoe or slipper, with a single unwebbed sole, and without a heel: chiefly used in dancing.

Pump-barrel (pump/bar-el), *n.* The wooden or metal cylinder or tube which forms the body of a pump, and in which the piston moves.

Pump-bit (pump/bit), *n.* A species of large auger with removable shank, such as is commonly used for boring wooden pump-barrels.

Pump-box (pump/box), *n.* The piston of the common pump, having a valve opening upwards.

Pump-brake, Pump-break (pump/braik), *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.

Pump-chain (pump/chin), *n.* The chain of the chain-pump. See CHAIN-PUMP.

Pump-cistern (pump/sis-tern), *n.* 1. A cistern over the head of a chain-pump to receive the water, whence it is conveyed through the ship's sides by the pump-dales. 2. The name given to a contrivance to prevent chips and other matters getting to and fouling the chain-pumps.

Pump-dale (pump/dal), *n.* A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side. Called also *Pump-sale*.

Pumper (pumper), *n.* One who or that which pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the pumper began to draw out air. *Boyd.*

Pumper-nickel (pump/pér-nik-el), *n.* [G.] A species of coarse bread made from unbolled rye, used by the Westphalian peasantry. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste, and very nourishing.

Pumpet-ball (pump/pet-bal), *n.* A ball formerly used in printing for laying ink on types.

Pump-handle (pump/han-di), *n.* The handle or lever attached to the piston-rod of a pump for moving the piston up and down.

She's five and forty, she's red hair, she's a nom like a pump-handle. *Thackeray.*

Pump-hood (pump/hud), *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

Pumping-engine (pump/ing-en-jin), *n.* A pump worked by steam.

Pumpkin (pump/on), *n.* [See POMPION.] A pumpkin. 'This gross watery pumpon.' *Shak.*

Pumpkin (pump/kin), *n.* [Fr. *pompon*, from *L. pepo*, *peponis*, a pumpkin, from *Gr. pepón*, a kind of melon, lit. one thoroughly ripened in the sun, from *pep*, root of *pepō*, to cook.] A climbing plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucurbita*, the *C. Pepo*, nat. order Cucurbitaceae. The pumpkin is originally from India, but is at present cultivated in most parts of Europe. The fruit is red, and sometimes acquires a diameter of 2 feet. There are two varieties of the plant, one with roundish, the other with oblong fruit. The fruit is eaten in a cooked state, and com-

Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*).

bined with other substances of higher flavour.

Pump-room (pump/rum), *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.

Pump-spear (pump/spér), *n.* The piston-rod of a pump.

Pump-shock (pump/stok), *n.* The solid body of a pump.

Pump-vale (pump/vál), *n.* Same as *Pump-dale*.

Pump-wall (pump/wel), *n.* *Neut.* a compartment formed by bulkheads round a vessel's pumps to keep them clear of obstructions, to protect them from injury, and give ready admittance for examining the condition of the pumps at any time.

Pumpy (pú'ml), *a.* [See POMEY, POMEKE.] Large and rounded; pommel-shaped.

And in the midst a little river plade
Amongst the pumpy stones. *Spenser.*

Pun (pun), *n.* [From old and prov. *puna*, *a. Sax. punian*, to pound, to beat, the meaning of to pun being lit. to pound words, to beat them into new senses; comp. such terms as *twist* or *sew* words, and *clench* or *clinch*, an old name for a pun.] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound but differ in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of verbal quibble.

A pun can be so more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

A better pun on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole.*

Pun (pun), *v. t. pret. & pp. punned; ppr. punning.* To play on words so as to make puns; to use the same word at once in different senses. 'Those who dealt in doggerel, or who punned in prose.' *Dryden.*

Pun (pun), *v. t.* To persuade by a pun.

The sermons of Bishop Andrews and the tragedies of Shakespeare are full of them (puns). The sinner was punned into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together. *Addison.*

Pun† (pun), *v. t.* To pound, as in a mortar.

He would pun thee into shivers with his fist. *Shak.*

Pun, Pund (pun, pund), *n.* A pound. [Scotch.]

Punatoo (pú'na-tó), *n.* The Ceylonese name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra palm. It is the chief food of the poorer classes of the peninsula of Jafna for several months of the year, and is used in soups, &c.

Puna-wind (pú'na-wind), *n.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the table-land called *Puna*, to the east of Arequipa in Peru.

Punch (punch), *n.* [A shortened form of old *punchon*, a dagger, from *O. Fr. poinçon*, a bodkin, from *L. punctio*, a puncturing, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick (whence *point*, *puncture*, *pungent*, &c.) See POUNCE, a



Punch.

When I was mortal my anointed body
By thee was punched full of deadly holes. *Shak.*

2. To give a blow or stunning knock to, as with the fist, elbow, or knee; to thrust against. 'Punch his head—'cod I would.' *Dickens.* [Skeat says the word in this sense is a mere abbreviation of *punctick*.]

Punch (punch), *n.* [Connected with *punchal* or with *bunch*.] 1. A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, of an English draught breed; as, a Suffolk punch.—2. A short fat fellow.

I did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short. *Pepys.*

Punch (punch), *a.* [See the noun.] Short; thick; fat. [Vulgar.]

Punch (punch), *n.* [Contr. from *punchinello* (which see).] The chief character in a popular comic exhibition performed by means of puppets, who strangles his child, beats to death Judy his wife, belabours a police-officer, &c.

Punch (punch), *n.* [From Hind. *panch*, *Skr. panchan*, five: five ingredients being used by the Orientals.] A beverage introduced from India, and so called from its being composed of the five ingredients, arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon-juice. As prepared in this country it is generally a composition of spirits (brandy, wine, whisky, &c.), water, for which may be substituted milk, tea, or the like, sweetened and flavoured with sugar and lemon-juice.

Even now the godlike Brutus views his score
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swelling with the door;
Where, tipping punch, grave Cato's self you see,
And *Amar Patria* vending smugged tea. *Crabbe.*

Punchayet (pun'cha-yet), *n.* [Hind.] A native jury of arbitration in Hindustan.

In the village communities of India the *punchayet* is still used by Hindoos in investigating offences against caste, and should they for instance sentence a man who had lost a cow by accident, not to be shaven by the village barber, even a judge's order would not be sufficient to get a hair taken from his chin. *Cyrt. of India.*

Punch-bowl (punch/ból), *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served to be drunk.

Seeing a *punch-bowl* painted upon a sign near Charing Cross, and very coarsely garnished, with a couple of angels hovering over it, and squeezing a lemon into it. *Addison.*

Punchoon, Punction (punch/on), *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a punch, from *L. punctio*, *punctionis*, from *punctum*, sapine of *pungo*, to prick, to puncture. Also *O. Fr. poinçon*, *Fr. poinçon*, a wine-vessel, which may be a different word altogether.] 1. A perforating or stamping tool: a punch.—2. In carp. a short, upright piece of timber in framing; a dwarf-post, stud, or quarter.—3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

Puncher (punch/ér), *n.* One who or that which punches, perforates, or stamps.

Punchin (punch/in), *n.* Same as *Punchoon*. **Punchinello** (punch-i-ne'llo), *n.* [Corrupted from *it. pulcinello*. Origin doubtful. Some authorities believe the *it. pulcinello* to be a dim. from *L. pullus*, a chicken, because the nose of the figure resembles the disproportioned beak of a young pullet; or as *Litté* suggests, it may be merely a term of endearment—my chicken.] A punch; a buffoon.

Being told that Gilbert Cooper called him (*John-son*) the Calliban of literature: Well, said he, I must dub him the *punchinello*. *Barnum.*

Punch-ladle (punch/lá-di), *n.* A small ladle made of silver, wood, or other material, for lifting punch from a bowl or tumbler into a glass.

Punchy (punch/y), *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

Punctariaceae (pungk-tá'ri-á's-á-s), *n. pl.* [From *L. punctum*, a point, a dot.] A family of fructoid algae. The root is a minute naked disc. The frond is cylindrical or flat, unbranched, and cellular. The fructification consists of sori scattered all over the fronds in minute distinct dots, composed of roundish sporangia, producing zoospores.

Punctate, Punctated (pungk-tát, pungk-tát-ed), *a.* [From *L. punctum*, a point.] 1. Ended in a point or points; pointed.—2. In bot. having dots scattered over the surface.

Punctator (pungk-tát-ér), *n.* One who marks with dots: specifically applied to the Masorites, who invented the Hebrew points. See MASORETIC.

Puncticular (pungk-tik'ú-lér), *a.* [*L. punctum*, a point.] Comprised in a point; a mere point as to size. 'The puncticular originals of periwinkles and gnats.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Punctiform (pungk-ti-form), *a.* [*L. punctum*, a point, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a point.

Punctilio (pungk-ti-lí-o), *n.* [From *Sp. puntillo* or *it. puntiglio*, a small point, a punctilio (both pron. pun-ti-lí-yo), dima from *L. punctum*, a point.] 1. A point. *B. Jonson.*—2. A nice point of exactness, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms. 'The punctilio of a public ceremony.' *Addison.*

Punctilio is out of doors the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Richardson.*

Punctilious (punk'til'i-us), *a.* Attentive to punctilios; very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour, ceremony, or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess.

Fletcher's whole soul was possessed by a sore, jealous, *punctilious* patriotism. *Macaulay.*

Punctiliously (punk'til'i-us-lī), *adv.* In a punctilious manner; with exactness or great nicety.

I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition. *Johnson.*

Punctiliousness (punk'til'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being punctilious; exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behaviour or ceremony.

Punction (punk'shun), *n.* [L. *punctio*, from *pungo*, to prick.] In *surg.* a puncture.

Punctist (punk'tist), *n.* Same as *Punctulator*.

Puncto (punk'tō), *n.* [Sp. and It. *punto*; L. *punctum*, a point.] 1. Nice point of form or ceremony. 'All particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies.' *Bacon*. — 2. The point in fencing.

Punctual (punk'tū-əl), *n.* [Fr. *punctuel*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] 1.† Consisting in a point. 'This *punctual* spot.' *Milton*. [Rare.] — 2.† Observant of nice points; punctilious; exact.

He keeps an exact journal of all that passes, and is *punctual* to tediousness in all he relates. *Shak.*

Truly I thought I could not be too *punctual* in describing the animal life, it being so serviceable for our better understanding the divine. *H. More.*

3. Especially exact in keeping an appointment; observant of the time in keeping engagements; as, he was there *punctual* to the minute. — 4. Done, made, or occurring at the exact time; as, *punctual* payment.

Punctualist (punk'tū-əl-ist), *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore, and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualists* of Castile, Naples, or Fontainebleau could have done. *Milton.*

Punctuality (punk'tū-əl'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being punctual: (a) scrupulous exactness with regard to matters of fact or detail; exactness; nicety; hardly used in this sense now, the common sense being— (b) Adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment; as, he observed great *punctuality* in his engagements; a man remarkable for his *punctuality*.

Punctually (punk'tū-əl-i-lī), *adv.* In a punctual manner: (a) with attention to minute points or particulars; nicely; exactly. [Now rare.]

Every one is to give a reason of his faith; but priests or ministers more *punctually* than any. *Dr. H. More.*

(b) With scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, &c.; as, to attend a meeting *punctually*; to pay debts or rent *punctually*; to observe punctually one's engagements.

Punctualness (punk'tū-əl-nes), *n.* Exactness; punctuality.

The same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Fulton.*

Punctuate (punk'tū-āt), *v.t. pret. & pp. punctuated*; *ppr. punctuating*. [Fr. *punctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To mark with points; to separate into sentences, clauses, or other divisions by points, which mark the proper pauses; as, to *punctuate* a letter.

Punctuation (punk'tū-ā'shon), *n.* The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points: the period (.), the colon (:), the semicolon (;), and the comma (,). Besides these may be enumerated the note of interrogation (?) or inquiry, of exclamation (!), expressing admiration, astonishment, or any considerable emotion. Our present system of punctuation came very gradually into use after the invention of printing.

Punctuative (punk'tū-āt-iv), *a.* Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

Punctuator (punk'tū-āt-ēr), *n.* One who punctuates; a punctist.

Punctuist (punk'tū-ist), *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

Punctulate (punk'tū-lāt), *v.t. pret. & pp. punctulated*; *ppr. punctulating*. [From L.

punctulum, dim. of *punctum*, a point.] To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodward.*

Punctum (punk'tum), *n.* [L.] A point.— *Punctum cæcum*, the blind point of the eye; a small spot on the retina situated at the entrance of the optic nerve, and which, being insensible to the action of light, conveys no impression of vision to the brain from the rays of light which fall upon it.

Puncture (punk'tū-rā'shon), *n.* In *surg.* same as *Acupuncture*, 1.

Puncture (punk'tūr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick (whence *pungent*, *point*, and a *punch*).] The act of perforating or pricking with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; a small wound, as one made by a needle, prickle, or sting; as, the *puncture* of a lancet, nail, or pin.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp. *Rambler.*

Puncture (punk'tūr), *v.t. pret. & pp. punctured*; *ppr. puncturing*. To make a puncture in; to prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument; as, to *puncture* the skin.

With that he drew a lancet in his rage To *puncture* the still supplicating sage. *Garth.*

Pundib (pun'dib), *n.* The local name in Oxfordshire and the adjacent counties for an oolite fossil belonging to the genus *Terebratula*.

Pundit (pun'dit), *n.* [Skr. *pandita*, a learned man, from *pand*, to hear up or collect.] 1. A learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

The *pundits* of Bengal had always looked with great jealousy on the attempts of foreigners to pry into those mysteries which were locked up in the sacred dialect. *Macaulay.*

2. Any one who makes a vast show of learning without possessing it.

Pundit (pun'dī), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *pundit*.] A short and fat woman.

Pundum (pun'dum), *n.* Same as *Piney-var-vish*.

Punese (pā'néz), *n.* Same as *Punice*.

Pung (pung), *n.* A rude sort of sleigh or oblong box, made of boards, and placed on runners; used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses. *Bartlett.*

Pungence (pun'jens), *n.* Pungency.

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar. *Crabbe.*

Pungency (pun'jen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being pungent; the power of sharply affecting the taste or smell; keenness; sharpness; tartness; causticity.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbuthnot.*

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of the expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillington.*

Pungent (pun'jent), *a.* [L. *pungens*, *ppr. of pingo*, *punctum*, to prick, whence also *point*, *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, &c.] 1. Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; biting; acrid; as, the sharp and *pungent* taste of acids.

Among simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*, there are some which are intrinsically grateful. *D. Stewart.*

2. Sharply affecting the sense of smell; as, *pungent* snuff. 'The *pungent* grains of titillating dust.' *Pope*. — 3. Affecting the mind similarly; curt and expressive; caustic; racy; biting. 'A sharp and *pungent* manner of speech.' *Dryden*. — 4.† Piercing; sharp; painful; severe; poignant.

His passion is greater, his necessities more *pungent*. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. In bot. terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the lobes of the holly-leaf. — *SYN.* Acrid, piercing, sharp, penetrating, acute, keen, acrimonious, biting, stinging.

Pungently (pun'jent-i-lī), *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.

Pungled (pung'lid), *a.* Shrivelled; shrunk; applied specifically to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealeum*.

Pungy (pung'i), *a.* A large boat with sails; a small sloop; a shallop.

Punic (pū'nik), *a.* [L. *punicus*, Carthaginian, from *Puni*, *Pœni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians, who were characterized by the Romans as being unworthy of trust; hence, faithless; treacherous; deceitful.

Yes, yes; his faith attesting nations own; 'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known. *H. Braide.*

Punic (pū'nik), *n.* The language of the Carthaginians, which belongs to the Canaanitic branch of the Semitic tongues, and is an offshoot of Phœnician, and allied to Hebrew.

Punica (pū'nī-ka), *n.* [From L. *punicus*, belonging to Carthage, the city of the Pœni, near which it is said to have been first found; or from *punicus*, scarlet, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. It consists only of a single species, the pomegranate (*P. granatum*), with a dwarf variety, which is sometimes considered a distinct species. The pomegranate has from the earliest periods formed an object of attraction in the countries from Syria to the north of India, where it grows in perfection, as well as in the north of Africa; and this, as well from its shining dark-green foliage as from its conspicuous flowers, of which the flower cup and petals are both of a crimson colour, and its large red-coloured fruit, filled with juicy pleasant-flavoured pulp. See *POMEGRANATE*.

Punice, *† v.t.* To punish. 'To forthright trowth, and wrongs to *punice*.' *Chaucer.*

Punice, *† n.* [Fr. *punaise*.] A bed-bug.

Puniceous (pū'nī-ah-us), *a.* [L. *punicus*. See *PUNICA*.] Of a bright red or purple colour. [Rare.]

Punicin (pū'nī-sin), *n.* A peculiar principle, having the appearance of an oleo-resin, obtained from the root of the pomegranate (*Punica granatum*).

Puniness (pū'nī-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

Punish (pun'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*, from L. *punio*, to punish, from *pœnis*, punishment, penalty (whence *E. pain*).] 1. To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, death, or other penalty; to castigate; to chastise.

The spirits perverse With easy intercourse pass to and fro To tempt or *punish* mortals. *Milton.*

2. To reward or visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender; applied to the crime; as, to *punish* murder or theft.

Our Supreme Foe in time may much remit His anger; and perhaps thus far removed Not mind us not offending; satisfied With what is *punished*. *Milton.*

3. To inflict pain or injury on generally; as, to *punish* an opponent in a boxing-match; to *punish*, that is, to stimulate by whip or spur, a horse in running a race, and the like. [Colloq.]

A boxing-match came off, but neither of the men were very game or severely *punished*. *Thackeray.*

Three or four of the bloodthirsty little beasts (mosquitoes) managed to get into bed with me, and *punished* me greatly. *W. H. Russell.*

4. To make a considerable inroad on; to make away with a good quantity of. 'He *punished* my champagne.' *Thackeray*. [Colloq.] — *SYN.* To chastise, castigate, scourge, whip, lash, correct, discipline.

Punishable (pun'ish-ə-blī), *a.* Deserving punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by right or law; applied to persons or things.

The time was when to be a Protestant . . . was by law as *punishable* as to be a traitor. *Milton.*

Punishableness (pun'ish-ə-blī-nes), *n.* The quality of being punishable.

Punisher (pun'ish-ēr), *n.* One that punishes; one that inflicts pain, loss, or other evil for a crime or offence.

So should I purchase dear Short intermission bought with double smart. This knows my *Punisher*. *Milton.*

Punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of punishing. — 2. Any pain, suffering, loss, confinement, or other penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offence, by the authority to which the offender is subject; a penalty imposed in the enforcement or application of law.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcement of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show. *Locke.*

Crime and *punishment* grow out of one stem. *Punishment* is a fruit that, unsuspected, ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it. *Emerson.*

3. Pain or injury inflicted, in a general sense; especially, the pain inflicted by one pugilist on another in a boxing-match. [Colloq.]

Tom Sayers could not take *punishment* more gently. *Corrwall Mag.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall;

mê, met, hér;

pine, pin;

nôte, not, môve;

tâbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound;

ti, &c. abuse;

y, &c. toy.

Punition (pū-ni'shun) *n.* [L. *punitio*, *punitio*, from *punire*, to punish.] Punishment.

Let not just punition

Punitive (pū-ni-tiv) *a.* [L. *punitivus*, *punitivus*, to punish.] Pertaining to or involving punishment, awarding or inflicting punishment, as, *punitive law* or *justice*.

Punishment (pū-ni-to-ri) *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment. *Benjamin.*

Punjab (pū'n'jam) *n.* An unbleached, strong, fine cotton long cloth made in India. *Stowells.*

Punk (pungk) *n.* (Contr. from *spunk*.) 1. Tinder made from a fungus (*Boletus foetidus*); decayed or rotten wood used for the same purpose, touchwood, *spunk*.—2. A prostitute, a strumpet. *Shak.*

Punkah (pung'ka) *n.* [Hind. *punkah*, a fan.] A large fan hung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce an artificial current of air. See *extract*.

A *punkah* is a sort of fan on a gigantic scale, consisting of a light parallelogram of wood covered with calico, from which depends a short curtain. The function is done from the ceiling by ropes, and from the center a rope is passed over a pulley in the wall, and descends to the only who pulls it, and thus keeping the frame and curtain to and fro, causes a constant current of air in the room. *W. H. Russell.*

Punking (pung'king) *n.* A little or young punk. *Howe & Ft.*

Punter (pūnt'er) *n.* A punter. *Surf.*

Punnet (pūn'et) *n.* A small but broad shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

Punning (pūn'ing) *p.* and *a.* Given to making puns, exhibiting a pun or play on words, as, a *punning* reply.—*Punning* *crane*. See *CRANE*.

Punology (pūn-ol-ō-jī) *n.* The art of punning. *Pope*. [Rare.]

Punter (pūn'ter) *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler on words.

Punt (pūnt) *v.* c. [Fr. *punter*, *le punter*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To play at *lunet* or *ombré*.

When a duke to Jonson puns at White's,
Or crys he in marriage made away,
Then himself feels he has just that they. *Pope.*

Punt (pūnt) *n.* (A *raz*, *punt*, from L. *puncta*, a point, a puncture, from *puncta*, a bridge.) 1. A large square built, flat-bottomed vessel without mast, propelled by poles, and used as a lighter for conveying goods, receiving the mud, &c. from dredging-machines, and the like.—2. A small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing and in wild fowl shooting.

Punt (pūnt) *v.* t. 1. To propel by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; to force along by pushing.—2. To convey in a punt.

He was punted across the river
Marston's May.

Punter (pūnt'er) *n.* One that punts; one that plays in *lunet* or other games of chance against the banker or dealer.

He was not permitted to gamble
That bank-
and round the table, where the croupiers and the
punter were at work. *Thackeray.*

Punter (pūnt'er) *n.* One who punts a boat.

He caught more fish in an hour than all the rest of
the punter; did in three. *T. Hook.*

Puntal (pūn'tal) *n.* Same as *Punter* or *Punter*. See *POWER*.

Punto (pūnt'o) *n.* (It. from L. *punctum*, a point.) 1. In music, a dot or point.—2. A thrust or pass in fencing.

I would teach three shorten the special rules, as
your *punto*, your *reverse*, &c. *S. Young.*

—*Punto* *drille*, a direct point or hit.—*Punto* *ruerto*, *ricordo*, a back-handed stroke.

Ah! the immortal *punto*, the *punto-vero*. *Shak.*

Puny (pūn'y) *n.* Same as *Pencil*.

Puny (pūn'y) *a.* (Contr. from Fr. *punif*.) See *POWER*. 1. Properly, young or younger; puny.—2. Imperfectly developed in size and vigour, small and weak, inferior in size or strength, small and feeble, petty; insignificant. 'His puny sword.' *Shak.* 'In puny battle slay me.' *Shak.* 'Such puny mortals as themselves.' *South.* 'This pretty, puny, weakly little one.' *Tennyson.*

Puppy (pūp'y) *n.* A young inexperienced person, a novice. *Milton.*

Pup (pūp) *n.* (Abbrev. of *puppy*.) 1. A puppy.—2. A young male.

Pup (pūp) *v.* t. pret. & pp. *pupped*; *ppr* *pup-*

ping. To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

Pupa (pū'pə) *n.* pl. **Pupae** (pū'pə) [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll, a puppet, *fm.* of *pupus*, a boy.] 1. In entom. same as *Chrysalis*.—2. A genus of land-mollusks, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

Pupal (pū'pal) *a.* Pertaining or relating to a pupa, as, the *pupal* state; *pupal* skin.

Puparial (pū'pə-ri-āl) *a.* Of or belonging to a pupa, as, *puparial* metamorphosis, a *puparial* case.

Pupate (pū'pāt) *v.* t. To assume the form of a pupa.

Pupe (pūp) *n.* Same as *Pupa*. *Wright.*

Pupae (pū'pə) *n.* pl. *Pupae* (pū'pə) *n.* pl. Cider brandy (New England.)

Pupil (pū'pil) *n.* [L. *pupilla*, a little girl, the apple of the eye, *dim.* of *pupa*. See next article.] The apple of the eye, a little aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina. See *ERA*.—*Pup-holes* *pupils*, in wood, as, so constructed, as it sometimes, as to resemble a *pup-hole*.

[L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, *dim.* of *pupa*, and *pupa*, a girl.] 1. A boy or girl under the care of a guardian.

What, shall King Henry be a *pupil* still,
Under the surly Chancery's governance? *Shak.*

2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.

What, shall King Henry be a *pupil* still,
Under the surly Chancery's governance? *Shak.*

3. In *Scots* and *Irish* law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under fourteen if a male, and under twelve if a female.

Pupilage (pū'pil-ij) *n.* 1. The state of being a pupil or scholar, or period during which one is a pupil. *Locke*.—2. The state or period of being a ward or minor.

There even be dying left all under age,
By whom whomever their uncle Vergerius
Unpurged the crown during their *pupilage*. *Spenser.*

Pupilarity (pū'pil-er-i-ty) *n.* In *Scots* law, the interval between the birth and the age of fourteen in males, and twelve in females; *pupilage*.

Pupillary (pū'pil-er-i) *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*, L. *pupillaris*.] 1. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.—2. Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Pupil-teacher (pū'pil-tēch'er) *n.* One who is both a pupil and a teacher, one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster. The subsequent training is usually finished at the normal schools and training colleges situated at various centres throughout the country.

Pupara (pū'pə-rə) *n.* pl. [L. *pupa*, a pupa, and *paris*, to bring forth.] Insects whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become pupae, as the forest-fly (*Siphoes* *equus*).

Puparvus (pū'pə-rus) *a.* Pertaining to the *Pupara*; producing a pupa.

Pupivora (pū'piv-ō-rə) *n.* pl. (See *PUPIVOROUS*.) A tribe of hymenopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larva live parasitically in the interior of the insects, as the

1. *a.* [Pupa, and ing on the pupa

2. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

3. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

4. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

5. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

6. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

7. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

8. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

9. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

10. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

11. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

12. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

13. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

14. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

15. *a.* *pupa*, and *ing* on the pupa

From *young pupa*—*young* *ing*,
The *young* *ing* his *young* and *ing*. *Surf.*

Puppet-master (pū'et-mas'ter) *n.* The master or manager of a puppet-show. *S. Jones.*

Puppet-play (pū'et-plē) *n.* A play with puppets, a mock drama.

Puppet-player (pū'et-plē-er) *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets.

Puppetry (pū'et-ri) *n.* Puppary, as that of a doll or puppet; outward show; affectation. 'Adorning female painted puppetry.' *Milton.*

Puppet-show (pū'et-shō) *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets.

Puppet-valve (pū'et-valv) *n.* A valve in the form of a pot-rod attached to a rod, and employed in steam-engines for covering and uncovering an opening.

Puppy (pūp'y) *n.* [From Fr. *poupée*, a doll, a puppet.] 1. A whelp, the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species. 'A bitch's blind puppy,' *Shak.* 'The litter.' *Shak.*—2. A term of contempt, generally applied to such male persons as are conceited and insignificant or frivolous; a conceited, insignificant fellow, a silly fop or coxcomb. 'An ill-bred, awkward puppy, with a money-bag under each arm.' *Addison.*

You *dupes* me, and think me a vain frivolous puppy. *Shak.*

Puppy (pūp'y) *v.* t. pret. & pp. *pupped*; *ppr* *pupping*. To bring forth whelps.

Puppy-headed (pū'pēd-ed) *a.* Stupid. 'This puppy-headed monster.' *Shak.*

Puppyism (pū'pē-izm) *n.* What causes a person to be stigmatized as a puppy; empty conceit or affectation, silly foppish or coxcombry.

Pur (pū) *n.* and *a.* Same as *Pur*.

Purana (pū-rā-nə) *n.* [Lit. ancient, from *pur*, past, before, past.] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in the Sanskrit tongue, which treat chiefly of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods, heroes, and princes, the reigns of the Manu, &c. The number of the actual Puranas is stated to be eighteen, and together with the Tantras they form the main foundation of the actual popular creed of the Brahminical Hindus.

Purana (pū-rā-nə) *n.* Pertaining to the Puranas.

Purbeck (pūrb'ek) *a.* Belonging to the peninsula of Purbeck in Dorsetshire.—*Purbeck* beds, in *geol.* the uppermost members of the *oolite* proper, or according to other writers, the base of the *Walden* formation, deriving their name from the peninsula of Purbeck on the coast of Dorsetshire, where they are typically displayed. They consist of argillaceous and calcareous shales, and fresh-water limestones and marbles. They are noted for their layers of fossil vegetable earth (bird-beds) including roots, trunks, and branches of cycads and conifers.—*Purbeck* marble, an impure fresh water limestone obtained from the Purbeck beds. It takes on a good polish, but is deficient in durability under exposure to the air, and has hence lost much of its favour as a building-stone. Called also *Purbeck Stone*.

Purblind (pūrb'ind) *a.* [From *pur* in Sanskrit of altogether, quite, and *bind*.] 1. Quite blind. 'A gouty Brachius, many heads and no nose, or *purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight.' *Shak.*—2. Near-sighted or dim-sighted, seeing obscurely; as, a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole.

Purblindly (pūrb'ind-lē) *adv.* In a *purblind* manner.

Purblindness (pūrb'ind-nēs) *n.* The state of being *purblind*, shortness of sight, near-sightedness, dimness of vision.

Purchasable (pū'chās-ə-bəl) *a.* Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration. 'Money being the counter-balance to all things purchasable by it.' *Locke.*

Purchase (pū'chās) *v.* t. pret. & pp. *purchased*, *ppr* *purchasing*. [Fr. *purchaser*, to seek to purchase—*pur*, for, and *chaser*, to chase. (See *CHASE*.) *Purchaser* is to pursue to the end and object, and hence to obtain.] 1. To gain, obtain, or acquire by any means, to procure, now hardly so used except in the legal sense of to obtain otherwise than hereditarily. 'Loet I make you *cholaric* and *purchase* me another dry basket.' *Shak.*

He *purchase* him some as the spots of heaven,
More lory by eagle's blackness, *heralding*. *Shak.*

2. To obtain by payment of money or its

3. To obtain by payment of money or its

4. To obtain by payment of money or its

5. To obtain by payment of money or its

6. To obtain by payment of money or its

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12. To obtain by payment of money or its

13. To obtain by payment of money or its

14. To obtain by payment of money or its

15. To obtain by payment of money or its

ch, chain; ch, Se. *ch*; g, go; j, job;

n, fr. *ten*; ng, *ding*; v, then; th, *thin*;

w, *wig*; wh, *waig*; sh, *sure*.—See *KET*.

equivalent; to buy; as, to *purchase* provisions, lands, or houses. 'The case which Abraham *purchase*d of the sons of Heth.' Gen. xxv. 10.—3. To obtain by an expense of labour, danger, or other sacrifice; as, to *purchase* favour with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bribe? *Milton*.

4.† To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleadings and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses. *Shak.*

5. *Naut.* to apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power; as, to *purchase* an anchor.—6.† To steal.

Purchase (pér'chás), v.t. 1.† To put forth efforts to obtain anything; to strive.

Duke John of Brabant *purchase*d greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage. *Berners.*

2. *Naut.* to draw in; as, the capstan *purchase*s space, that is, it draws in the cable space, it gains it.

Purchase (pér'chás), v.i. [See the verb.] 1.† The acquisition of anything by any means; acquirement; that which is obtained in any way, as by labour, danger, art, &c.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow . . .
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye. *Shak.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell and takes possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the *purchase*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. The acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money; buying.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance. *Franklin.*

3. That which is purchased; anything the ownership of which is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

4. In *law*, (a) the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.

(b) The suing out and obtaining a writ.—5.† An attempt to acquire; an endeavour.

I'll . . . get meat to save thee
Or lose my life in the *purchase*. *Beau. & Fl.*

6.† Robbery, as well as the produce of robbery; pillage; plunder.

For on his back a heavy load he bore,
Of nightly stealth and pillage several
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminal. *Spenser.*

7. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; also, the mechanical advantage which is gained by the application of any power.

The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight acting at the end of a long lever (consequently with a great *purchase*) and in a direction nearly perpendicular to the joints of the supporting neck. *Foley.*

—To be worth so many years' *purchase*, is said of property that would bring in, in the specified time, an amount equal to the sum paid. Thus to buy an estate at twenty years' *purchase* is to buy it for a sum equivalent to the total return from it for twenty years. Hence similar phrases have come to be used in a figurative sense. Thus we speak of one's life not being worth an hour's *purchase*, that is, in extreme peril.

One report affirmed that M. dared not come to Yorkshire: he knew that his life was not worth an hour's *purchase* if he did. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Purchase-block (pér'chás-blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block used in moving very heavy weights.

Purchase-money (pér'chás-mun-í), *n.* The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought. *Berkeley.*

Purchaser (pér'chás-ér), *n.* 1. One who obtains or acquires the property of anything by paying an equivalent in money; a buyer.

What supports and employs productive labour, is the capital expended in setting it to work, and not the demand of *purchasers* for the produce of the labour when completed. *J. S. Mill.*

2. In *law*, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense the word is by some authors written *purchaseor*.

Purchase-system (pér'chás-sis-tem), *n.* An arrangement by which commissions in the British army could be obtained for money. By this system more than half the first appointments and subsequent promotion of officers used to be effected. The regulation prices of commissions varied from £450 for an ensigncy or cornetcy to £4500 for a lieutenant-colonelcy, the highest

commission purchasable. The system was abolished in 1871.

Puroon (pér'kon), *n.* The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

Purdah (pur'dá), *n.* [Hind.] A curtain.

There were *purdahs* of fine matting, and doors, and flaps to pass, ere one could get inside. *H. Russell.*

Pure (pür), *a.* [Fr. *pur*, from L. *purus*, pure; from root *pu* seen also in *skr. pá*, to purify; also in *compute*, *dispute*, &c., and (modified in accordance with Grimm's law) in *fire*. From L. *purus* comes *purgo*, E. to *purge*.]

1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture; unmixed, especially with anything that impairs or pollutes; as, *pure* water; *pure* clay; *pure* sand; *pure* air; *pure* silver or gold; *pure* wine; a *pure*, fresh voice. In *pure* white robes. *Shak.* 'Purest snow.' *Shak.*—2. Free from that which contaminates, stains, defiles, or blemishes; as, (a) free from moral defilement or guilt; innocent; guileless; spotless; chaste; applied to persons. 'All men true and leal, all women *pure*.' *Tennyson.*

Unto the *pure* all things are pure. *Tit. i. 15.*

(b) Free from that which vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; unadulterated; genuine; stainless: said of thoughts, actions, motives, and the like. 'Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, severe and *pure*.' *Milton.* 'Pure religion, and undefiled.' *Jam. i. 27.* 'A friendship as warm and as *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records.' *Macaulay.*—3. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

All were *pure*, and killed the passover. *Exra vi. 30.*

4. Mere; sheer; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with anything else; as, a *pure* villain. 'Blush for *pure* shame.' *Shak.* 'We did it for *pure* need.' *Shak.*

Hence the *pure* hatred with which such princes regard the freedom of discussion enjoyed by our writers and orators. *Brougham.*

—*Pure mathematics*, that portion of mathematics which treats of the principles of the science, the science as dealing with abstract magnitudes, as distinguished from *applied mathematics*, which treats of the application of the principles to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, or to the practical wants of life.—*Pure obligation*, in *Scots law*, an unconditional obligation. A condition is said to be *purified* when it is fulfilled.—*Pure villenage*, in *feudal law*, a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him. It is opposed to *privileged villenage*.—*SYN.* Unmixed, clear, simple, real, true, genuine, unadulterated, uncorrupted, unsullied, untarnished, unstained, stainless, clean, fair, unspotted, spotless, incorrupt, chaste, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, innocent, guileless, guileless, holy.

Pure (pür), *adv.* Very. [Old and provincial.]

Mrs. Talbot is *pure* well, and really bears up surprisingly. *Miss Jeffries*, quoted by *Fitzedward Hall*.

Pure† (pür), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pured*; ppr. *purging*. To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer.*

Pure (pür), *n.* A tanner's term for dogs' dung, which is used for counteracting the action of the lime on the skins in the process of unhairing.

Dog's dung is called 'Pure' from its cleansing and purifying properties. *Mayhew.*

Puree (pür-é), *n.* [Fr.] Meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp, and passed through a sieve.

Purely (pür'li), *adv.* 1. In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter; genuinely. *Is. i. 25.*—2. Innocently; without guilt or sin; chastely.—3. Merely; absolutely; without connection with anything else; completely; totally; as, the meeting was *purely* accidental.

In the *purely* herbivorous kinds, the flat grinding surface of the teeth is complicated by folds and ridges of the enamel entering the substance of the teeth. *Owen.*

4. Very; wonderfully; remarkably; as, *purely* well. [Old and provincial.]

Pureness (pür'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity; as, (a) an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as, the *pureness* of water or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of air. (b) Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt; moral cleanliness; innocence.

That we may evermore serve Thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Common Prayer.*

(c) Freedom from vicious or improper words,

phrases, or modes of speech; as, *pureness* of style. *Ascham.*

Purifle (pér'flí), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Purify*. **Purify** (pér'fí), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *pourfler*—*pour*, L. *pro*, for, before, and *fl*, L. *fluvius*, a thread. See *PROFILE*.] 1. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider. 'Flowers *purified* blue and white, like sapphires, pearls, in rich embroidery.' *Shak.*

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purified with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

2. In *arch.* to decorate richly, as with sculpture.—3. In *her.* to border, as with ermines, &c.

Purify, **Purify** (pér'fí, pér'fid), *n.* 1. A border of embroidered work.—2. In *her.* a border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair. When of one row it is termed *purified*; when of two, *counter-purified*; and when of three, *ovair*.

Purified (pér'fid), *a.* 1. Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.—2. In *her.* trimmed or garnished: applied to the studs and rims of armour, being gold; as, a leg in armour proper, *purified*, or.—3. In *arch.* ornamented with crockets.

Purgament† (pér'ga-ment), *n.* [L. *purpementum*. See *PURGE*.] 1. A cathartic; a purge. *Bacon.*—2. That which is excreted from anything; excretion.

Purgation (pér'gá'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *purgatio*. See *PURGE*.] 1. The act of purging; the act of evacuating the intestines by purgatives.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

2. The act of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying away impurities or whatever is extraneous or superfluous; purification.

We do not suppose the separation finished, before the *purgation* of the air began. *T. Burnet.*

3. The act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; specifically, in *law*, the clearing of one's self from a crime of which the party was publicly suspected and accused. It was either *canonical*, which was prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was that the person suspected took his oath that he was clear of the facts objected against him, and brought his honest neighbours with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly; or *vulgar*, which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat. See *ORDEAL*.

Purgative (pér'ga-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *purgatif*.] Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit. *Bacon.*

Purgative (pér'ga-tiv), *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic that operates more strongly on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat. *Dunglison.*

Purgatively (pér'ga-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a purgative manner; cleansingly; cathartically.

Purgatorial, **Purgatorian** (pér'ga-tó-ri-al, pér'ga-tó-ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

Purgatorian (pér'ga-tó-ri-an), *n.* A believer in purgatory.

Purgatorious (pér'ga-tó-ri-us), *a.* Having the nature of or connected with purgatory. 'Purgatorious and superstitious uses.' *Milton.*

Purgatory (pér'ga-tó-ri), *a.* [L. *purgatorium*, from *purgo*, to purge.] Tending to cleanse; cleansingly; expiatory. *Burke.*

Purgatory (pér'ga-tó-ri), *n.* 1. According to the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which souls after death are purified from venial sins, or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. The ultimate eternal happiness of their souls is supposed to be secured, and they derive relief from the prayers of the faithful and from the sacrifice of the mass. The common belief in the Latin Church is that the purgatorial suffering is by fire; the Greek Church, however, does not determine its nature, but is content to regard it as through tribulation.—2. Any place or state of suffering, especially when not considered as final.

Purge (pérj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purged*; ppr. *purging*. [L. *purgo*, to cleanse, from *purus*, clean, and *ago*, to do, to act. See *PURGE*.]

1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogene-

ous, foreign, or superfluous. 'That labour of Hercules in purging the stable of Augeas.' *Bacon*.—2. To remove by cleansing or purifying; to wash away: often followed by *away* and *off*.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake.
Ps. lxxix. 9.

Th' ethereal mould
Incapable of stain would soon expel
Her mischief, and *purge off* the baser fire
Victorious. *Milton*.

Yet pull not down my palace towers, that are
So lightly, beautifully built.
Perchance I may return with others there
When I have *purged* my guilt. *Tennyson*.

3. To clear from moral defilement or guilt: often followed by *of*, *off*, or *from*.

My soul is *purged* from grudging hate. *Shak.*

4. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.

Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him to *purge* himself of some accusation. *Bacon*.

5. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.—6. To operate on by means of a cathartic, or in a similar manner. 'He *purged* him with salt water.' *Arbutnot*.—7. To void. 'Their eyes *purging* thick amber.' *Shak.*

Purge (pérj), v.t. 1. To become pure by clarification.—2. To produce evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic.

I'll *purge* and leave sack, and live cleanly, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*

Purge (pérj), n. 1. The act of purging. 'The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdoms of Northumberland.' *Fuller*.—2. Anything that purges; specifically, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

Purger (pérj'ér), n. 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

We shall be called *purgers*, and not murderers. *Shak.*

2. A cathartic.

It is of good use in physic, if you can retain the purging virtue and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Bacon*.

Purgery (pérj'ér-i), n. The portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogheads or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice. *E. H. Knight*.

Purging (pérj'ing), n. A diarrhoea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

Purging-flax (pérj'ing-flaks), n. A plant of the genus *Linum*, the *L. catharticum*, a decoction of which is used as a cathartic and diuretic.

Purging-nut (pérj'ing-nut), n. The seed of *Coccoloba purgans*, which affords an oil resembling castor-oil, employed in some places for the same purpose. Called also *Physic-nut*.

Purification (pú-ri-fi-ká'shon), n. [*L. purificatio*. See **PURIFY**.] The act of purifying; as, (a) the act or operation of separating and removing from anything that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors or of metals. (b) The act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement; illustration. *Purification* by washing or by other means was common to the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and other peoples. The Mohammedans use *purification* as a preparation for devotion.

When the days of her *purification*, according to the law of Moses, were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem. *Luke* ii. 22.

Whole cities and states often underwent *purifications* to expiate the crime or crimes committed by a member of the community. . . . *Purification* also took place when a sacred spot had been unhallowed by profane use, as by burying dead bodies in it. *Dr. W. Smith*.

(c) A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations. 'Water is the symbol of the *purification* of the soul from sin.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Purificative (pú-ri-fi-ká-tív), a. Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. *Johnson*.

Purificator (pú-ri-fi-ká-tér), n. A purifier. **Purificatory** (pú-ri-fi-ká-tó-ri), a. Same as *Purificative*. *Johnson*.

Purifier (pú-ri-fi-ér), n. One who or that which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. *Mal.* iii. 3.

Puriform (pú-ri-form), a. [*L. pus, pus, and forma, form*.] In med. like pus; in the form of pus. *Dunglison*.

Purity (pú-ri-ti), v.t. pret. & pp. *purified*; ppr. *purifying*. [*Fr. purifier; L. purifico—purus, pure, and facio, to make*.] 1. To

make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.—2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

Whoever hath killed any person, and whosever hath touched any slain, *purify* both yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day. *Num.* xxxi. 19.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; to free from what is sinful, vile, or base. 'Whatever *purifies*, fortifies also the heart.' *Dr. Blair*.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. *Tit.* ii. 14.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language.

Purify (pú-ri-fi), v.t. To grow or become pure or clear. *T. Burnet*.

Purim (pú-rim), n. [*Heb. pur, pl. purim, lota*.] An annual festival among the Jews instituted to commemorate their preservation from the massacre with which they were threatened by the machinations of Haman: probably so called by them in irony, as Haman appears to have been much given to casting lots. *Est.* ix. 26.

Purism (pú-rizm), n. Practice or affectation of rigid purity; specifically, excessive nicety as to the choice of words. 'His political *purism*.' *De Quincy*.

The English language, however, it may be observed, had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Craik*.

Purist (pú-ríst), n. [*Fr. puriste*.] 1. One who scrupulously aims at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style. 'Purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist*.' *Macaulay*.—2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *Mos Stuart*. [*Rare*.]

Puritan (pú-ri-tan), n. [*From L. purus, pure, through the intermediate form puritas, purity*.] The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts. The name *Puritan* was given (probably in derision) to them on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which the more rigid reformers claimed as their own, maintaining that they followed the word of God alone in opposition to all human inventions and superstitions, of which they believed the English Church to retain a considerable share, notwithstanding its alleged reformation. Hume gives this name to three parties—the political *puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *puritans* in discipline, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal Church; and the doctrinal *puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers. The term was reproachfully or contemptuously applied, especially by the Elizabethan dramatists, to any one who was strict and serious in his religious life, whether he conformed to the Episcopal Church or not. 'Make a *puritan* of the devil.' *Shak.*

The *Puritans* heard beating, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. *Macaulay*.

The extreme *Puritan* was at once known from other men by his garb, his look, his air, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all by his peculiar dialect. *Macaulay*.

Puritan (pú-ri-tan), a. Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England. 'Puritan principles and tenets.' *Bp. Sanderson*.

Puritanic, **Puritanical** (pú-ri-tan'ik, pú-ri-tan'ik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice. Hence.—2. Precise in religious matters; over-scrupulous; exact; rigid: often used in contempt or reproach. 'Puritanical and superstitious principles.' *Iz. Walton*.

Too dark a stole
Was o'er religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *Mason*.

Puritanically (pú-ri-tan'ik-al-ly), adv. In a puritanical manner; with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

Puritanism (pú-ri-tan-izm), n. The doctrine, notions, or practice of Puritans. **Puritanize** (pú-ri-tan-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. *puritanized*; ppr. *puritanizing*. To conform to the notions of Puritans; to affect or to teach Puritanism.

Purity (pú-ri-ti), n. [*Fr. purité; L. puritas, from purus*. See **PURE**.] The condition or quality of being pure; as, (a) freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.—(b) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as, the *purity* of a garment. (c) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as, *purity* of heart or life. 'A nature true to the general attributes of humanity, yet exempt in its colourless *purity* from the vulgarizing taint of passion.' *Dr. Caird*. (d) Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection.

'Tis said that a lion will turn and see
From a maid in the pride of her *purity*. *Byron*.

(e) Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as, the *purity* of motives or designs. (f) Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style or language.

Puri (péri), v.t. [*Contr. for purify* (which see).] To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

The officious wind her loose hayre curls,
The dew her happy lines *purifies*. *Lovelace*.

Purl (péri), n. [*For purple*.] 1. An embroidered puckered border; the plait or fold of a ruff or band.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

Purl (péri), v.i. [*Sw. porla, to purl*. Comp. *D. borrelen, G. perlen, to bubble*.] 1. To murmur, as a shallow stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream. *Pope*.

2. To ripple; to run into eddies.

Around the adjoining brook, that *purles* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson*.

3. To curl; to rise or appear in undulations.

From his lips did fly
This winding breath, which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak.*

Purl (péri), n. 1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; a ripple; an eddy.

Whose stream an easy breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purls*.
As though the waves had been of silver curls. *Drayton*.

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream of water running over small stones; as, the *purl* of a brook.—3. Malt liquor medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. The name is now given to hot beer flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

Purl (péri), v.t. [*According to Skeat from old pirls, a whirligig, from pirl, to whirl*.] To throw from horseback. [*Hunting slang*.]

Purlicue (purli-kú), v.t. and i. Same as *Parlicue*.

Purlicue (purli'ú), n. [*Norm. purlieu, puraille, O. Fr. puraille, perambulation, from pur, for L. per, through, alle, a going*. (See **ALLEY**).] Both form and sense have been influenced by *Fr. lieu, place*.] 1. A piece of land added to an ancient royal forest by unlawful encroachment, and afterwards disafforested and the rights remitted to the former owners, its extent being settled by perambulation (hence the name). Hence.—2. A part lying near to or adjacent; the outer portion of any place; the environs. 'The *purlicue* of this forest.' *Shak.* 'The *purlicue* of St. James.' *Swift*.—*Purlicue men*, in old forest law, those who had ground within the purlicue or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a year freehold, were licensed to hunt within their own purlicues.

Purlin, **Purline** (pér'lin), n. In carp. a piece of timber laid horizontally resting on the principals of a roof to support the common rafters.

Purloin (pér-loin), v.t. [*O. Fr. porloignier, purloignier, from L. prolongare, to prolong*. See **PROLONG**.] 1. To take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft; to flich. 'Purloined the guarded gold.' *Milton*.

Your better *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer
Sells your hog-wash. *Arbutnot*.

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts. 'Perverts the prophets and *purloins* the psalms.' *Byron*. **Purloin** (pér-loin'), v.t. To practise theft. 'Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity.' *Tit.* ii. 10.

equivalent; to buy; as, to *purchase* provisions, lands, or houses. 'The case which Abraham *purchase*d of the sons of Heth.' Gen. xxv. 10.—3. To obtain by an expense of labour, danger, or other sacrifice; as, to *purchase* favour with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bribe?

4.† To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleadings and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses.

5. *Naut.* to apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power; as, to *purchase* an anchor.—6.† To steal.

Purchase (pér'chás), v.t. 1.† To put forth efforts to obtain anything; to strive.

Duke John of Brabant *purchase*d greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage.

2. *Naut.* to draw in; as, the capstan *purchase*s apace, that is, it draws in the cable apace, it gains it.

Purchase (pér'chás), n. [See the verb.] 1.† The acquisition of anything by any means; acquirement; that which is obtained in any way, as by labour, danger, art, &c.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow . . .
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye.

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell and takes possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the *purchase*.

2. The acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money; buying.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance.

3. That which is purchased; anything the ownership of which is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year.

4. In law, (a) the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.

(b) The suing out and obtaining a writ.—5.† An attempt to acquire; an endeavour.

I'll . . . get meat to save thee
Or lose my life in the *purchase*.

6.† Robbery, as well as the produce of robbery; pillage; plunder.

For on his back a heavy load he bore,
Of nightly stealths, and pillage several
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminal.

7. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; also, the mechanical advantage which is gained by the application of any power.

The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight acting at the end of a long lever (consequently with a great *purchase*) and in a direction nearly perpendicular to the joints of the supporting neck.

—To be worth so many years' *purchase*, is said of property that would bring in, in the specified time, an amount equal to the sum paid. Thus to buy an estate at twenty years' *purchase* is to buy it for a sum equivalent to the total return from it for twenty years.

Hence similar phrases have come to be used in a figurative sense. Thus we speak of one's life not being worth an hour's *purchase*, that is, in extreme peril.

One report affirmed that M. dard not come to Yorkshire: he knew that his life was not worth an hour's *purchase* if he did.

Purchase-block (pér'chás-blok), n. *Naut.* a block used in moving very heavy weights.

Purchase-money (pér'chás-mun-í), n. The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought.

Purchaser (pér'chás-ér), n. 1. One who obtains or acquires the property of anything by paying an equivalent in money; a buyer.

What supports and employs productive labour, is the capital expended in setting it to work, and not the demand of purchasers for the produce of the labour when completed.

2. In law, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense the word is by some authors written *purcharor*.

Purchase-system (pér'chás-sis-tem), n. An arrangement by which commissions in the British army could be obtained for money. By this system more than half the first appointments and subsequent promotion of officers used to be effected. The regulation prices of commissions varied from £450 for an ensigncy or cornetcy to £4500 for a lieutenant-colonelcy, the highest

commission purchasable. The system was abolished in 1871.

Puroon (pér'kon), n. The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

Purdah (pur'dá), n. [Hind.] A curtain.

There were *purdahs* of fine matting, and doors, and flaps to pass, ere one could get inside.

Pure (pür), a. [Fr. *pur*, from L. *purus*, pure; from root *pu* seen also in Skr. *pú*, to purify; also in *compute*, *dispute*, &c., and (modified in accordance with Grimm's law) in *fec*. From L. *purus* comes *purge*, R. to *purge*.]

1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture; unmixed, especially with anything that impairs or pollutes; as, *pure* water; *pure* clay; *pure* sand; *pure* air; *pure* silver or gold; *pure* wine; a *pure*, fresh voice.

In *pure* white robes. *Shak.* 'Purest snow.' *Shak.*—2. Free from that which contaminates, stains, defiles, or blemishes; as, (a) free from moral defilement or guilt; innocent; guileless; spotless; chaste; applied to persons. 'All men true and leal, all women *pure*.' *Tennyson*.

Unto the *pure* all things are *pure*. Tit. i. 15.

(b) Free from that which vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; unadulterated; genuine; stainless; said of thoughts, actions, motives, and the like. 'Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, severe and *pure*.' *Milton*. 'Pure religion, and undefiled.' Jam. i. 27. 'A friendship as warm and as *pure* as that which ancient or modern history records.' *Macaulay*.—3. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

All were *pure*, and killed the passover. Ezra vi. 20.

4. Mere; sheer; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with anything else; as, a *pure* villain. 'Blush for *pure* shame.' *Shak.*

'We did it for *pure* need.' *Shak.*

Hence the *pure* hatred with which such princes regard the freedom of discussion enjoyed by our writers and orators.

—*Pure mathematics*, that portion of mathematics which treats of the principles of the science, the science as dealing with abstract magnitudes, as distinguished from *applied mathematics*, which treats of the application of the principles to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, or to the practical wants of life.—*Pure obligation*, in *Scots law*, an unconditional obligation. A condition is said to be *purified* when it is fulfilled.—*Pure villenage*, in *feudal law*, a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him. It is opposed to *privileged villenage*.—*Syn*. Unmixed, clear, simple, real, true, genuine, unadulterated, uncorrupted, unsullied, untarnished, unstained, stainless, clean, fair, unspotted, spotless, incorrupt, chaste, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, innocent, guileless, guileless, holy.

Pure (pür), adv. Very. [Old and provincial.]

Mrs. Talbot is *pure* well, and really bears up surprisingly.

Miss Jeffries, quoted by *Fitzedward Hall*.

Pure† (pür), v.t. pret. & pp. *pure*d; ppr. *pur*ing. To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer*.

Pure (pür), n. A tanner's term for dogs' dung, which is used for counteracting the action of the lime on the skins in the process of unhairing.

Dog's dung is called 'Pure' from its cleansing and purifying properties.

Puree (pür-é), n. [Fr.] Meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp, and passed through a sieve.

Purely (pür'lí), adv. 1. In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter; genuinely. Is. i. 25.—2. Innocently; without guilt or sin; chastely.—3. Merely; absolutely; without connection with anything else; completely; totally; as, the meeting was *purely* accidental.

In the *purely* herbivorous kinds, the fat grinding surface of the teeth is complicated by folds and ridges of the enamel entering the substance of the teeth.

4. Very; wonderfully; remarkably; as, *purely* well. [Old and provincial.]

Pureness (pür'nes), n. The state or quality of being pure; purity; as, (a) an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as, the *pureness* of water or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of air. (b) Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt; moral cleanness; innocence.

That we may evermore serve Thee in holiness and *pureness* of living.

(c) Freedom from vicious or improper words,

phrases, or modes of speech; as, *pureness* of style. *Ascham*.

Purification (pür'fí), n. and v. Same as *Purify*.

Purify (pür'fí), v.t. [O. Fr. *purifier*—*pour*, L. *pro*, for, before, and *fl.* *fluvius*, a thread. See *PROFILE*.] 1. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider. 'Flowers *purified* blue and white, like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery.' *Shak.*

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Trimmed with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser*.

2. In arch. to decorate richly, as with sculpture.—3. In *her.* to border, as with ermines, &c.

Purify, **Purify** (pür'fí, pür'fí), n. 1. A border of embroidered work.—2. In *her.* a border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair. When of one row it is termed *purified*; when of two, *counter-purified*; and when of three, *vair*.

Purified (pür'fí), a. 1. Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.—2. In *her.* trimmed or garnished: applied to the studs and rims of armour, being gold; as, a leg in armour proper, *purified*, or.—3. In arch. ornamented with crockets.

Purgament† (pür-ga-ment), n. [L. *purgamentum*. See *PURGE*.] 1. A cathartic; a purge. *Bacon*.—2. That which is excreted from anything; excretion.

Purgation (pür-gá-shon), n. [Fr. from L. *purgatio*. See *PURGE*.] 1. The act of purging; the act of evacuating the intestines by purgatives.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity.

2. The act of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying away impurities or whatever is extraneous or superfluous; purification.

We do not suppose the separation finished, before the *purgation* of the air began.

3. The act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; specifically, in law, the clearing of one's self from a crime of which the party was publicly suspected and accused. It was either *canonical*, which was prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was that the person suspected took his oath that he was clear of the facts objected against him, and brought his honest neighbours with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly; or *vulgar*, which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat. See *ARDEAL*.

Purgative (pür-gá-tiv), a. [Fr. *purgatif*.] Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spiritus.

Purgative (pür-gá-tiv), n. A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic that operates more strongly on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat. *Dunglison*.

Purgatively (pür-gá-tiv-lí), adv. In a purgative manner; cleansingly; cathartically.

Purgatorial, **Purgatorian** (pür-gá-tó-ri-al, pür-gá-tó-ri-an), a. Pertaining to purgatory.

Purgatorian (pür-gá-tó-ri-an), n. A believer in purgatory.

Purgatorious (pür-gá-tó-ri-us), a. Having the nature of or connected with purgatory. 'Purgatorious and superstitious uses.' *Milton*.

Purgatory (pür-gá-to-ri), a. [L. *purgatorium*, from *purgo*, to purge.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke*.

Purgatory (pür-gá-to-ri), n. 1. According to the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which souls after death are purified from venial sins, or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. The ultimate eternal happiness of their souls is supposed to be secured, and they derive relief from the prayers of the faithful and from the sacrifice of the mass. The common belief in the Latin Church is that the purgatorial suffering is by fire; the Greek Church, however, does not determine its nature, but is content to regard it as through tribulation.—2. Any place or state of suffering, especially when not considered as final.

Purge (pür), v.t. pret. & pp. *pur*ged; ppr. *pur*ging. [L. *purgo*, to cleanse, from *purus*, clean, and *ago*, to do, to act. See *PURGE*.]

1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogene-

ous, foreign, or superfluous. 'That labour of Hercules in purging the stable of Augeas.' *Bacon*.—2. To remove by cleansing or purifying; to wash away: often followed by *away* and *off*.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. Ps. lxxix. 9.

Th' ethereal mould
Incapable of stain would soon expel
Her mischief, and *purge off* the baser fire
Victorious. *Milton*.

Yet pull not down my palace towers, that are
So lightly, beautifully built,
Perchance I may return with others there
When I have *purged* my guilt. *Tennyson*.

3. To clear from moral defilement or guilt: often followed by *of*, *off*, or *from*.

My soul is purged from grudging hate. *Shak.*

4. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.

Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him to *purge* himself of some accusation. *Bacon*.

5. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.—6. To operate on by means of a cathartic, or in a similar manner. 'He *purged* him with salt water.' *Arbutnot*.—7. To void. 'Their eyes *purging* thick amber.' *Shak.*

Purge (pérj), v. t. 1. To become pure by clarification.—2. To produce evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic.

'I'll *purge* and leave sack, and live cleanly, as a nobleman should do.' *Shak.*

Purge (pérj), n. 1. The act of purging. 'The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdoms of Northumberland.' *Fuller*.—2. Anything that purges; specifically, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

Purger (pérjér), n. 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

We shall be called *purgers*, and not murderers. *Shak.*

2. A cathartic.

It is of good use in physic, if you can retain the purging virtue and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Bacon*.

Purgery (pérj'ér-i), n. The portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogheads or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice. *E. H. Knight*.

Purging (pérj'ing), n. A diarrhoea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

Purging-flax (pérj'ing-flaks), n. A plant of the genus *Linum*, the *L. catharticum*, a decoction of which is used as a cathartic and diuretic.

Purging-nut (pérj'ing-nut), n. The seed of *Cucurbita purgans*, which affords an oil resembling castor-oil, employed in some places for the same purpose. Called also *Physic-nut*.

Purification (pú-rí-fí-ká'shon), n. [*L. purificatio*. See *PURIFY*.] The act of purifying; as, (a) the act or operation of separating and removing from anything that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors or of metals. (b) The act or operation of cleansing ceremonially by removing any pollution or defilement; lustration. *Purification* by washing or by other means was common to the Hebrews, Grecians, Romans, and other peoples. The Mohammedans use *purification* as a preparation for devotion.

When the days of her *purification*, according to the law of Moses, were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem. *Luke* ii. 22.

Whole cities and states often underwent *purifications* to expiate the crime or crimes committed by a member of the community. . . . *Purification* also took place when a sacred spot had been unhallowed by profane use, as by burying dead bodies in it. *Dr. W. Smith*.

(c) A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations. 'Water is the symbol of the *purification* of the soul from sin.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Purificative (pú-rí-fí-ká-tív), a. Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. *Johnson*.

Purificator (pú-rí-fí-ká'tér), n. A purifier.

Purification (pú-rí-fí-ká-to-rí), a. Same as *Purificative*. *Johnson*.

Purifier (pú-rí-fí-ér), n. One who or that which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. *Mal. iii. 3*.

Puriform (pú-rí-form), a. [*L. pus, puris, pus, and forma, form*.] In *med.* like pus; in the form of pus. *Dauglish*.

Purity (pú-rí-tí), v. t. pret. & pp. *purified*; ppr. *purifying*. [*Fr. purifier*; *L. purifico—purus, pure, and facio, to make*.] 1. To

make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.—2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

Whosoever hath killed any person, and whosoever hath touched any slain, *purify* both yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day. *Num. xxxi. 19*.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; to free from what is sinful, vile, or base. 'Whatever *purifies*, fortifies also the heart.' *Dr. Blair*.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. *Tit. ii. 14*.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language.

Purify (pú-rí-tí), v. t. To grow or become pure or clear. *T. Burnet*.

Purim (pú-rim), n. [*Heb. pur, pl. purim, lota*.] An annual festival among the Jews instituted to commemorate their preservation from the massacre with which they were threatened by the machinations of Haman: probably so called by them in irony, as Haman appears to have been much given to casting lots. *Est. ix. 26*.

Purism (pú-rizm), n. Practice or affectation of rigid purity; specifically, excessive nicety as to the choice of words. 'His political *purism*.' *De Quincy*.

The English language, however, it may be observed, had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Craik*.

Purist (pú-ríst), n. [*Fr. puriste*.] 1. One who scrupulously aims at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style. 'Purified his vocabulary with a scrupulousity unknown to any *purist*.' *Macaulay*.—2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *Mos Stuart*. [*Rare*.]

Puritan (pú-rí-tan), n. [*From L. purus, pure, through the intermediate form puritas, purity*.] The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts. The name *Puritan* was given (probably in derision) to them on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which the more rigid reformers claimed as their own, maintaining that they followed the word of God alone in opposition to all human inventions and superstitions, of which they believed the English Church to retain a considerable share, notwithstanding its alleged reformation. Hume gives this name to three parties—the political *puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *puritans* in discipline, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal Church; and the doctrinal *puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers. The term was reproachfully or contemptuously applied, especially by the Elizabethan dramatists, to any one who was strict and serious in his religious life, whether he conformed to the Episcopal Church or not. 'Make a *puritan* of the devil.' *Shak.*

The *Puritans* heard beating, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. *Macaulay*.

The extreme *Puritan* was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all by his peculiar dialect. *Macaulay*.

Puritan (pú-rí-tan), a. Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England. 'Puritan principles and tenets.' *Bp. Sanderson*.

Puritanic, **Puritanical** (pú-rí-tan'ík, pú-rí-tan'ík-al), a. 1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice. Hence—2. Precise in religious matters; over-scrupulous; exact; rigid; often used in contempt or reproach. 'Puritanical and superstitious principles.' *Iz. Walton*.

Too dark a stole
Was o'er religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *Mason*.

Puritanically (pú-rí-tan'ík-al-í), adv. In a puritanical manner; with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

Puritanism (pú-rí-tan-izm), n. The doctrine, notions, or practice of Puritans.

Puritanize (pú-rí-tan-íz), v. t. pret. & pp. *puritanized*; ppr. *puritanizing*. To conform to the notions of Puritans; to affect or to teach Puritanism.

Purity (pú-rí-tí), n. [*Fr. purité*; *L. puritas, from purus*. See *PURE*.] The condition or quality of being pure; as, (a) freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.—(b) Cleanliness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as, the *purity* of a garment. (c) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as, *purity* of heart or life. 'A nature true to the general attributes of humanity, yet exempt in its colourless *purity* from the vulgarizing taint of passion.' *Dr. Caird*. (d) Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection.

'Tis said that a lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her *purity*. *Byron*.

(e) Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as, the *purity* of motives or designs. (f) Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style or language.

Purl (pér), v. t. [*Contr. for purgle* (which see).] To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

The officious wind her loose hayre curls,
The dew her happy linen *purles*. *Lovelace*.

Purl (pér), n. [*For purgle*.] 1. An emboldered puckered border; the plait or fold of a ruff or band.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

Purl (pér), v. i. [*Sw. porla, to purl*. Comp. *D. borrelen, G. perlen, to bubble*. From the sound; comp. *purr*.] 1. To murmur, as a shallow stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream. *Pope*.

2. To ripple; to run into eddies.

Around the adjoining brook, that *purles* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson*.

3. To curl; to rise or appear in undulations.

From his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak.*

Purl (pér), n. 1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; a ripple; an eddy.

Whose stream an easy breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purls*,
As though the waves had been of silver curls. *Drayton*.

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream of water running over small stones; as, the *purl* of a brook.—3. Malt liquor medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. The name is now given to hot beer flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

Purl (pér), v. t. [*According to Skeat from old pirlle, a whirligig, from pirlr, to whirl*.] To throw from horseback. [*Hunting slang*.]

Purlieue (purli-kú), v. t. and i. Same as *Parlous*.

Purlieu (pér'lú), n. [*Norm. purlieu, puraille, O. Fr. puralle, perambulation, from pur, for L. per, through, alée, a going*. (See *ALLEY*).] Both form and sense have been influenced by *Fr. lieu, place*.] 1. A piece of land added to an ancient royal forest by unlawful encroachment, and afterwards disafforested and the rights remitted to the former owners, its extent being settled by perambulation (hence the name). Hence—2. A part lying near to or adjacent; the outer portion of any place; the environs. 'The *purlieus* of this forest.' *Shak.* 'The *purlieus* of St. James.' *Swift*.—*Purlieu men*, in old forest law, those who had ground within the purlieu or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a year freehold, were licensed to hunt within their own purlieus.

Purlin, **Purline** (pér'lin), n. In carp. a piece of timber laid horizontally resting on the principals of a roof to support the common rafters.

Purloin (pér-loin), v. t. [*O. Fr. porloignier, purloigner, from L. prolongare, to prolong*. See *PROLONG*.] 1. To take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft; to filch. 'Purloined the guarded gold.' *Milton*.

Your butter *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Arbutnot*.

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts. 'Perverts the prophets and *purloins* the psalms.' *Byron*.

Purloin (pér-loin'), v. t. To practise theft. 'Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity.' *Tit. ii. 10*.

Purloiner (pär-loi'nér), *n.* One who purloins, a thief, a plagiarist.
Purport (pär-pört), *n.* [Fr *porter*, for, and *part*, part, part.] In law, a share, part, or portion of an estate which is allotted to a coparcener by partition. Written also *Purparty*.
 I am forced to eat out of the game of your purports as well as my own things. *N. Malpas.*

Purple (pär-pl), *a.* (Old form *purpure*, from *L. purpurea*, purple, from *Gr. porphyra*, the purple fish. Comp. *marble*, *Fr. pourpre*.) 1. Of a hue or colour composed of red and blue blended. 'Purple grapes.' *Shak.* 'The purple violet.' *Shak.* 2. Imperial, regal—a name derived from a purple dress or robe being formerly a distinctive mark of imperial or regal personages.—*3.* In poetry, red or livid, dyed with blood.

I see a field of blood,
 And Tyrus rolling with a purple flood. *Dryden.*
 —Purple beach, a variety of the beach (*Pagrus agassizii*), with foliage of a deep brown or purplish hue.—*Purple clover*, red or broad leaved clover (*Trifolium pratense*).—*Purple copper ore*, a species of sulphuret of copper, characterized by its lively and variegated colours, from which circumstance it is frequently called variegated pyritesous copper. It occurs in metallic beds and veins, most commonly in primary rocks.—*Purple emperor*, the *Apurva* or *Nymphalae iris*, one of the largest and most richly coloured of British butterflies.—*Purple lily*, the same as *Martagon*. *Purple locusts*, the common name of *Lathyrus leucostictus*. See *LYTHRUS*.

Purple (pär-pl), *a.* 1. A secondary colour compounded by the union of the primaries blue and red. Of all the various kinds in use, the Tyrian dye was anciently the most celebrated. This colour was produced from an animal juice found in a shell fish called *murex* or *ammonium* by the ancients. See *PURPURA*.—2. A purple cloth, robe, or dress, hence, from a purple robe having been the distinguishing dress of emperors, &c., used typically of imperial or regal power.

Or his lucid arms
 A vest of solitary purple bound. *Milton.*
 The claim of Coeurion to the vacant throne was justified by the true and happy emblem—that he was born in the purple, and the eldest son of his father's reign. *Goldwin.*

This spectacle of the discoloured gown with her purple in the dust, and her sceptre fallen from her hand, was one that nearly broke his heart to see. *Corradini.*
 2. A cardinaline, from the red or scarlet hat, smock, and stockings worn officially by cardinals.

Cardinal de Tournay had been recommended to the purple by the Cardinal St. George. *Southey.*
 3. A species of Orchis, the *O. maculata*, or early purple, a flower common in England. 'Crown-flowers, daisies, and long purples.' *Shak.* 4. A certain shell fish. *Holland.*—5. *pl.* See *PURPURA*.—*Purple of Cassius*. See *CASSIUS*.—*Purple of mollusca*, a viscid liquor secreted by certain shell-fish, as the *Buccinum lapidula*, which dyes wool, &c., of a purple colour.

Purple (pär-pl), *v. t. pres. & pp. purpling, pur. purpling.* To make or dye purple; to clothe with purple; to stain a deep red, as with blood. 'Your purpled hands.' *Shak.* 'When morn purples the east.' *Milton.* 'The purpled corviolet.' *Tennyson.*

Purple-fish (pär-pl-fish), *a.* A molluscan animal yielding a purple dye. See *PURPURA*.
Purple-heart (pär-pl-hart), *a.* Same as *Purple wood*.

Purples (pär-pl), *a. pl.* 1. In med. patches or spots of a livid red on the body, livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases, *purpura*. 2. A disease affecting the ears of wheat ear cockle (which see).

Purple-wood (pär-pl-wud), *a.* The heart-wood of *Copaifera pubiflora* and *C. bracteata*, imported from the Brazil. It is a handsome wood of a rich plum colour, possessing great strength, durability, and elasticity, and is well adapted for mortar-beds and gun-carriages. It is also used for rain-rods, bush work, marquetry, and turnery. Called also *Purple-heart*.

Purpleish (pär-plish), *a.* Somewhat purple.

Purport (pär-pört), *a.* [Fr *purport*, from *pur*, Mod. Fr. *porter*, for, and *porter*, to bear.] 1. Meaning, sense, import, as the purport of a letter. 'A look as piteous in purport.' *Shak.*

That Piaz knew nothing here is evident from the whole scope and purport of this dialogue. *Arbuth.*

2. Disguise; covering.

For the boy you under that strange purport Did use to hide. *Spenser.*

Purport (pär-pört), *v. t.* To convey, as a certain meaning, to intend, to show, to design, to import; to mean; to signify; as, what do these words purport?

Purport (pär-pört), *v. i.* To have a certain purport or sense.

Purportless (pär-pört-less), *a.* Without purport, meaning, or design. *Southey.*

Purpose (pär-poz), *a.* [O Fr *purpos*, *Fr. propos*, *L. propositum*, from *propono*—*pro*, before, and *pono*, pastum, to place. See *POSITION*.] 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion.

To what purpose is this waste? *Mac. act. 2.*

This shall make
 Our purpose necessary and not without. *Shak.*

2. That which a person intends to do; design; project; plan; intention. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former, as, purpose always includes the end in view. 'Infirm of purpose.' *Shak.*

Being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. *Eph. 1. 11.*

Yet I doubt not though the ages are increasing purpose runs.
 And the thoughts of man are widened with the process of the years. *Tennyson.*

3. That which is meant to be said or expressed; sense; meaning; purport. 'The intent and purport of the law.' *Shak.* 'The speech we had to such a purpose.' *Shak.*—4. That which a person demands; request; proposal.

And therefore have we
 One written purport before us sent;
 Which if thou hast considered, let us know
 If thou'rt the up thy discontented sword. *Shak.*

5. Something spoken of or to be done, question, subject, matter in hand. 'To speak plain and to the purpose.' *Shak.*—6. *l.* Instance, example. *See R. L. Exchange.*—7. *l.* Discourse, conversation. 'The pleasant purpose did abound.' *Spenser.*—8. *l.* An enigma, a riddle, a sort of conversational game, cross-purposes. See *CROSS-PURPOSES*.

Carda, catches, purposes, questions, &c. *Burton.*—*In purpose*, of purpose, on purpose, with previous design, designedly, expressly; intentionally. 'Of purpose to obscure my noble birth.' *Shak.*

She sends him on purpose, that I may appear to him. *Shak.*

To purpose join to hasten and require
 The haggard rattle. *Webster.*

—*To the purpose*, to the matter in question; conformably to the subject or object in view, as, to speak to the purpose. 'If thou answered me not to the purpose.' *Shak.*

Purpose (pär-poz), *v. t. pres. & pp. purposing, pur. purposing.* 1. To set forth, to bring forward. *Wadsworth.*—2. To intend, to design, to resolve; to determine on something as an end or object to be accomplished.

I have purposed it, I will also do it. *Is. act. 11.*

3. To mean, to wish.

I have purposed your game of what I purpose. *Shak.*

Purpose (pär-poz), *v. i.* 1. To have intention or design; to intend; to mean.

I am purposed that my mouth shall not transgress. *Ps. act. 3.*

2. To discourse. *Spenser.*

Purposefully (pär-poz-ful), *adv.* According to purpose designedly, intentionally, purposefully. *Holland.*

Purposeful (pär-poz-ful), *a.* Full of purpose or intention, designed.

The angles (roofs) all considered, and the purposeful variation of which the border therefore admits of an design. *Enders.*

Purposefully (pär-poz-ful), *adv.* With full purpose or design, of set purpose, with a purpose or object.

You may indeed perhaps think that the guilt is not so great when it is unperceived, and that it is much more pardonable to slay suddenly than purposefully. *Enders.*

Purposeless (pär-poz-less), *a.* Having no effect or purpose. 'A vain and purposeless ceremony.' *Sp. Hall.*

Purposeless (pär-poz-less), *a.* Having the appearance of being set to answer any particular design applied both to persons and things.

Could you remember answering the stranger that the guide who had made a bed for him at the house, made purposeless and comfortable than the like of them could give him. *See H. Scott.*

Purposeless (pär-poz-less), *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally, with predetermination.

So much they seem the crowd, that if the throng
 By chance go right, they purposefully go wrong. *Agas.*

Purpose (pär-poz), *v. t.* 1. One who purpose or intends.—2. One who proposes or brings forth or forward anything; a proposer.

Purposeful (pär-poz-ful), *a.* Having an aim or purpose; having an end in view. 'The movement of the limbs is purposeful.' *Huxley.* [Rare.]

Purposefulness (pär-poz-ful-ness), *a.* Steadiness, condition, or quality of being designed for an end. [Rare.]

In movements, instead of being wholly at random, there were and more signs of purposefulness. *Cambridge Rev.*

Purposeful (pär-poz-ful), *a.* [From *Fr. pour*, and *prendre*, *pre*, to take.] In law, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of an encroachment on something that belongs to another man, or to the public. Three sorts of this offence are noted, one against the crown, a second against the lord of the fee, and a third against a neighbor by a neighbour. Written also *Purposefulness*.

Purpura (pär-pür), *a.* [Fr *purpura*, *See above*.] A close or inclosure, also, the whole compass of a manor. *Bozon.*

Purpura (pär-pür), *a.* (See *PURPURA*.) 1. A genus of gastropod mollusca, of which the greater number of species is littoral. The shell is an oval univalve, its surface being rather rough with spines or tubercles. The animal resembles that of a true Buccinum. Many of these molluscs secrete a fluid which is of a purplish colour, but one in particular furnished that celebrated and costly dye of antiquity called the Tyrian purple.—2. In med., an eruption of small purple spots and patches, caused by extravasation of blood under the cuticle, the purpura.

Purpurate (pär-pür-ät), *a.* A salt of purpuric acid.

Purpurate (pär-pür-ät), *a.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

Purpura (pär-pür), *a.* In her. the term used for purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief.

Purpureal (pär-pür-äl), *a.* Purple.

To purpurate, to dye purple.

To purpurate, to dye purple.

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To purpurate, to dye purple.

Parishian (pár-ísh-ian), *n.* One who parishes, a thief, a phagary.
Purport (púr-pórt), *n.* (Fr *pour*, for, and *part*, part.) In law, a share, part, or portion of an estate which is allotted to an acquirer by partition. Written also *Purparty*.

I am forced to cut off the game of your purporties as well as my own share. *H. Walsley.*

Purple (púr-pl), *a.* [Old form *purpura*, from *L. purpura*, purple, from *Gr. purpura*, the purple fish. Comp. *marble*, *Pr. marbre*.] 1. Of a hue or colour composed of red and blue blended. *Purple grapes*. *Shak.* 'The purple violet.' *Shak.* 2. Imperial, regal. - A name derived from a purple drum or robe being formerly a distinctive mark of imperial or royal personages. - 3. In poetry, red or livid, dyed with blood.

I view a field of blood.
 And Tiber rolling with a purple flood. *Dryden.*

- **Purple beach**, a variety of the beach (*Pagrus erythrinus*), with foliage of a deep brown or purplish hue. - **Purple clover**, red or broad leaved clover (*Trifolium pratense*). - **Purple copper ore**, a species of sulphuret of copper, characterized by its lively and variegated colour, from which circumstance it is frequently called variegated pyrites copper. It occurs in metallic beds and veins, most commonly in primary rocks. - **Purple emperor**, the *Agave* or *Nymphaea lutea*, one of the largest and most richly coloured of British butterflies. - **Purple lily**, the same as *Narcissus*. - **Purple locust-tree**, the common name of *Ephedra salicaria*. See *LYTHRUM*.

Purple (púr-pl), *a.* 1. A secondary colour compounded by the union of the primaries blue and red. Of all the various kinds in use, the Tyrian dye was anciently the most celebrated. This colour was produced from an animal juice found in a shell fish called *murex* or *conchylion* by the ancients. See *PURPURA*. - 2. A purple cloth, robe, or dress, hence, from a purple robe having been the distinguishing dress of emperors, &c., used typically of imperial or royal power.

Or his lord arose
 A coat of military purple bound. *Milton.*

The claim of *Demetrius* to the vacant throne was justified by the title and family emblem - that he was born in the purple, and the eldest son of his father's reign. *Goldsmith.*

This spectacle of the discoloured queen with her purple in the dust, and her sceptre fallen from her hand, was one that nearly broke his heart to see. *Carroll.*

3. A cardinals, from the red or scarlet hat, cincture, and stockings worn officially by cardinals.

Cardinal de Tencin had been recommended to the pope by the Cardinal St. George. *Southey.*

4. A species of Orchid, the *O. maculosa*, or early purple, a flower common in England. - **Crow-flowers**, daisies, and long purples. *Shak.* 5. A certain shell fish. *Holland.* - 6. *pl.* See *PURPURA*. - **Purple of Cassius**, See *CASSIUS*. - **Purple of molasses**, a viscid liquor secreted by certain shell-fish, as the *Buccinum lapidus*, which dyes wool, &c., of a purple colour.

Purple (púr-pl), *v.* pret. & pp. *purpled*, *ppur* *purpling*. To make or dye purple, to clothe with purple, to stain a deep red, as with blood. 'Your purpled hands.' *Shak.* 'When worn purples the east.' *Milton.* 'The purpled covert.' *Tennyson.*

Purple-fish (púr-pl-fish), *n.* A molluscous animal yielding a purple dye. See *PURPURA*.
Purple-heart (púr-pl-hart), *n.* Same as *Purple wood*.

Purples (púr-pls), *a. pl.* 1. In med. petechinæ or spots of a livid red on the body, livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases. *Purpura*. 2. A disease affecting the ears of wheat, ear cockle (which see).

Purple-wood (púr-pl-wood), *n.* The heart-wood of *Opavera pubescens* and *C. brasiliensis*, imported from the Brazil. It is a handsome wood of a rich plum colour, possessing great strength, durability, and elasticity, and is well adapted for mortar beds and car-carriages. It is also used for rail-roads, bull-work, marquetry, and turnery. Called also *Purple-heart*.

Purplish (púr-plish), *a.* Somewhat purple.

Purport (púr-pórt), *a.* (Fr *pour*, for, and *part*, to bear.) 1. Meaning; tenor; import, as, the purport of a letter. 'A look so piteous in purport.' *Shak.*

That Plato intended nothing less is evident from the whole scope and purport of that dialogue. *Arnold.*

2. Disguise; covering.

For she has won under that strange purport
 (O) she was to hide. *Spenser.*

Purport (púr-pórt), *v.* To convey, as a certain meaning; to intend, to show, to design, to import to mean, to signify; as, what do these words purport?

Purport (púr-pórt), *v.* To have a certain purport or tenor. *Shak.*

Purportless (púr-pórt-less), *a.* Without purport, meaning, or design. *Shak.*

Purpose (púr-pes), *n.* (Fr *pour*, for, *propose*, I. *propositum*, from *propone* - *pro*, before, and *pone*, positum, to place. See *POURTRAIT*.) That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished, the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or action.

To what purpose is this waste? *Mas. act. i.*

This shall make
 Our purpose necessary and not curious. *Shak.*

2. That which a person intends to do; design; project; plan; intention. This name, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former, as, purpose always includes the end in view. 'Infirm of purpose.' *Shak.*

Being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. *Eph. i. 11.*

Yet I doubt not through the eyes an increasing purpose runs.
 And the thoughts of men are weighed with the genius of the man. *Tennyson.*

3. That which is meant to be said or expressed, sense, meaning; purport. 'The intent and purpose of the law.' *Shak.* 'The speech we had to such a purpose.' *Shak.*

4. That which a person demands; request; proposal.

And therefore have on
 Our written purport before us sent;
 Which if thou hast considered, let us know
 If 'twill stand up thy discommodated sword. *Shak.*

5. Something spoken of or to be done, question, subject, matter in hand. 'To speak plain and to the purpose.' *Shak.* - 6. Instance, example. *Sir R. L. Estlin.* - 7. Discourse, conversation. 'The pleasant purpose did abound.' *Spenser.* 8. An enigma, a riddle, a sort of conversational game, cross-purposes. See *CROSS-PURPOSES*.

Purpose (púr-pes), *v.* pret. & pp. *purposed*, *ppur* *purposing*. 1. To set forth, to bring forward. *Whitby.* 2. To intend, to design, to resolve, to determine on something as an end or object to be accomplished. 'I have purposed it, I will also do it.' *In. act. ii.*

3. To mean, to wish.

I have purposed a poor grace of what I purpose.
 To purpose join to heaven and require
 The ladder's rest. *Wordsworth.*

- **To the purpose**, to the matter in question; conformably to the subject or object in view, as, to speak to the purpose. 'If thou answerest me not to the purpose.' *Shak.* **Purpose** (púr-pes), *v.* pret. & pp. *purposed*, *ppur* *purposing*. 1. To set forth, to bring forward. *Whitby.* 2. To intend, to design, to resolve, to determine on something as an end or object to be accomplished. 'I have purposed it, I will also do it.' *In. act. ii.*

3. To mean, to wish.

I have purposed a poor grace of what I purpose. *Shak.*

Purpose (púr-pes), *v.* 1. To have intention or design, to intend, to mean.

I am purposed that my mouth shall not utter vain words. *Ps. xlv. 3.*

2. To discourse. *Spenser.*

Purposefully (púr-pes-ful), *adv.* According to purpose designedly, intentionally, purposefully. *Holland.*

Purposeful (púr-pes-ful), *a.* Full of purpose or intention; designed.

The angel (we) all remembered, and the purposeful variation of wealth in the border therefore admits of no dispute. *Enden.*

Purposefully (púr-pes-ful), *adv.* With full purpose or design, of set purpose; with a purpose or object.

You may indeed perhaps think that the goal is not so great when it is unapprehended, and that it is much more parsimonious to day continually than purposefully. *Enden.*

Purposeless (púr-pes-less), *a.* Having no effect or purpose. 'A vain and purr-less ceremony.' *By Hall.*

Purpose-like (púr-pes-like), *a.* Having the appearance of being fit to answer any particular design applied both to persons and things.

Could he have returned amidst the stranger that the gentle wife did - it made a bed up for him at the house; that purpose-like and comfortably than the like of them could give him. *See H. Scott.*

Purposeless (púr-pes-less), *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally, with premeditation.

So much they cover the crowd, that if the throng
 By chance go right, they purposefully go wrong. *Agas.*

Purpose (púr-pes), *n.* 1. One who purpose or intends. - 2. One who proposes or brings forth or forward anything; a settler-forth.

Purposeive (púr-pes-iv), *a.* Having an aim or purpose; having an end in view. 'The movement of the limbs is purposeive.' *Hemlock.* (Rare.)

Purposeiveness (púr-pes-iv-ness), *n.* State, condition, or quality of being designed for an end. (Rare.)

Its movements, instead of being wholly of random, show more and more signs of purposefulness. *Comstock.*

Purposeure (púr-pur-ur), *n.* (From *Fr. pour*, and *prendre*, *pré*, to take.) In law, a sentence, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to another man, or to the public. Three sorts of this offence are noted, one against the crown, a second against the lord of the fee, and a third against a neighbour by a neighbour. Written also *Purposeure*.

Purprise (púr-pris), *n.* (Fr *surprise*, *sur* above.) A close or inclosure, also, the whole compass of a manor. *Shak.*

Purpura (púr-pú-ra), *n.* (See *PURPLE*.) 1. A genus of gastropod molluscs, of which the greater number of species is littoral. The shell is an oval univalve, its surface being rather rough with spines or tubercles. The animal resembles that of a true *Buccinum*. Many of these molluscs secrete a fluid which is of a purplish colour, but one in particular furnished that celebrated and costly dye of antiquity called the Tyrian purple. - 2. In med. an eruption of small purple spots and patches, caused by extravasation of blood under the cuticle; the purple.

Purpurate (púr-pú-rát), *a.* A mix of purplish acid.

Purpurate (púr-pú-rát), *n.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

Purpure (púr-pú), *n.* In law, the term used for purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief.

Purpureal (púr-pú-rál), *a.* Purple.

More pallid purple,
 In ampler ether, a divine air.
 And cells involved with purpureal gloom. *Wordsworth.*

Purpurin (púr-pú-rin), *a.* Having a purple colour, producing a purple colour, especially, in chem. applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon lithic or uric acid. It forms deep red or purple compounds with most bases, whence the name.

Purpurin (púr-pú-rin), *n.* (Fr *purpura*, purple, and *pré*, to bear.) A family of gastropod molluscs, including those species which secrete the purple substance forming the celebrated dye of the ancients.

Purpurin, **Purpurine** (púr-pú-rin), *n.* (Fr *purpura*, purple, and *pré*, to bear.) A family of gastropod molluscs, including those species which secrete the purple substance forming the celebrated dye of the ancients.

Purpurin, **Purpurine** (púr-pú-rin), *n.* (Fr *purpura*, purple, and *pré*, to bear.) A family of gastropod molluscs, including those species which secrete the purple substance forming the celebrated dye of the ancients.

Purpuro-galline (púr-pú-rá-gal-in), *n.* (Fr *purpura*, purple, and *galline*, of a hen.) A red colouring matter obtained by the action of oxidizing agents upon pyrogallic acid. It forms deep red needles soluble in alcohol, ether, &c. It dyes cloth easily, but the colours are rather poor.

Purr (púr), *v.* (Imitative of sound.) To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased. Written also *Purrr*.

Purr (púr), *v.* To signify by purring, or making a murmuring noise.

How cats of jet, and counsellor eyes
 The new, old purr'd of approach. *Gray.*

Purr (púr), *n.* The sound uttered by a cat when pleased. Written also *Purrr*.

Purrr, **Purrr** (púr), *n.* See *DUBBLE*.

Purrr (púr), *n.* Chatter or purr (which see).

Purrr (púr), *n.* A yellow colouring matter. See *EUKATHINE*.

Purrr (púr), *n.* A red colouring matter obtained by the action of oxidizing agents upon pyrogallic acid. It forms deep red needles soluble in alcohol, ether, &c. It dyes cloth easily, but the colours are rather poor.

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Purrr (púr), *n.* A red colouring matter obtained by the action of oxidizing agents upon pyrogallic acid. It forms deep red needles soluble in alcohol, ether, &c. It dyes cloth easily, but the colours are rather poor.

small bag or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.

Who steals my *purse* steals trash. *Shak.*

2. A sum of money offered as a prize or collected as a present; as, to win the *purse* in a horse-race; to make up a *purse* as a present.

3. A specific sum of money; (a) in Turkey, the sum of 500 piastres, or £4, 10s. sterling; (b) in Persia, the sum of 50 toman, or £23, 4s. 7d. sterling.—4. A treasury; finances; as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*. *Shak.*—A long *purse*, or heavy *purse*, wealth; riches.—A light *purse*, or empty *purse*, poverty, or want of resources.—Sword and *purse*, the military power and wealth of a nation.

Purse (pûrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pursed*; ppr. *pursing*. 1. To put in a *purse*.

I will go and *purse* the ducats. *Shak.*

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles; to knit; to pucker.

Thou criest 'Indeed!'

And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together. *Shak.*

Purse (pûrs), *v.t.* To take *purses*; to rob.

I'll *purse*; if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling alleys. *Bass. & Fl.*

Purse-bearer (pûrs'bâr-ér), *n.* One who carries the *purse* of another. *Shak.*

Purse-crab (pûrs'krab), *n.* A genus of decapod crustaceans (Birgus) of the tribe Anomura, allied to the hermit-crabs. A species, *B. latro*, found in the Mauritius and the more eastern islands of the Indian Ocean, is one of the largest crustaceans, being sometimes 2 to 3 feet in length. It resides on land, often burrowing under the roots of trees, lining its hole with the fibres of the cocoa-nut husk and living on the nuts, which it climbs the trees to procure, and whose shells it breaks with great ingenuity.

Purseful (pûrs'fûl), *n.* As much as a *purse* will hold. *Dryden.*

Purse-mouth (pûrs'mûth), *n.* A pursed-up mouth. 'Maud with her sweet *purse-mouth*.' *Tennyson.*

Purse-net (pûrs'net), *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a *purse*. *Mortimer.*

Purse-pride (pûrs'prid), *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Sp. Hall.*

Purse-proud (pûrs'proud), *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

What is so hateful to a poor man as the *purse-proud* arrogance of a rich one! *Obsequer.*

Purser (pûrs'ér), *n.* 1. In the navy, the officer who kept the accounts of the ship to which he belonged, and had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c.; now called a *paymaster*.—2. In mining, the paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book.

Purse-taking (pûrs'ták-ing), *n.* The act of stealing a *purse*; robbing. *Shak.*

Purshness (pûrs'nes), *n.* A state of being *pursey*; a state of being short-winded; shortness of breath.

Pursey (pûrs'iv), *a.* *Pursey*. *Holland.*

Purshness (pûrs'iv-nes), *n.* *Purshness*. *Bailey.*

Purslain (pûrs'lân), *n.* Same as *Purslane*.

Purslane (pûrs'lân), *n.* (O.Fr. *porcellaine*; It. *porcellana*, from L. *porcella*, *purshlane*.) A plant of the genus *Portulaca* (*P. oleracea*) belonging to the nat. order Portulacaceae. It is an annual, with fleshy succulent leaves, which is naturalized throughout the warmer parts of the world. *Purslane* was formerly more used than at present, at least in this country, in salads, as a pot-herb, in pickles, and for garnishing. The sea *purslane* is of the genus *Atriplex*. The tree sea *purslane* is *Atriplex halimus*. The water *purslane* is *Peplis Portula*.

Purslane-tree (pûrs'lân-trê), *n.* A popular name of *Portulacaria afra*, called also *Tree-purslane*, a fleshy shrub with many small, opposite, fleshy, rounded leaves. It is a native of Africa.

Pursuable (pûrs'û-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted.

Pursual (pûrs'û-â), *n.* The act of pursuing; pursuit. 'Quick *pursual*.' *Southey*. [Rare.]

Pursuance (pûrs'û-âns), *n.* [From *pursuant*.] The act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after; prosecution or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something; as, *pursuance* of a design. 'He being in *pursuance* of the regular army.' *Howell.*

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new notions, but *pursuance* of old truths. *Jer. Taylor.*

—In *pursuance* of, in consequence of; in fulfilment or execution of; as, in *pursuance* of an order from the commander in chief.

Regretted that a prior engagement prevented their having the honour of dining with Mr. and Mrs. Podmap in *pursuance* of their kind invitation. *Dichens.*

Pursuant (pûrs'û-ânt), *a.* [O.Fr. *poursuant*, *poursuivant*. See **PURSUE**.] Done in consequence or prosecution of anything; hence, agreeable; conformable; according; with to.

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down, is, that the learned doctor, in condemning Arius, has implicitly condemned himself. *Waterland.*

Pursuant (pûrs'û-ânt), *adv.* Conformably; in consequence of; with to; as, this measure was adopted *pursuant* to a former resolution.

Pursuantly (pûrs'û-ânt-lî), *adv.* *Pursuant*; agreeably; conformably.

Pursue (pûrs'û), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pursued*; ppr. *pursuing*. [O.Fr. *poursuir*, *porruir*, Mod. Fr. *poursuivre*—*pours*=L. *pro*, forward, and *suire*, to follow, L. *sequor*. See **SEQUE**.]

1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* an enemy.

Then they fled

Into this abbey, whither we *pursued* them. *Shak.*

2. To follow close; to attend; to be present with; to accompany. 'Fortune *pursue* thee.' *Shak.*

Both here and hence *pursue* me lasting strife,

If, once a widow, ever I be wife. *Shak.*

3. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain. *Prior.*

4. To prosecute; to continue; to proceed in; to carry on; to follow up.

He that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. *Prov. xi. 19.*

Thus far, with rough and all-usable pen,

Our bending author hath *pursued* the story. *Shak.*

5. To follow as an example; to imitate.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; as, what course shall we *pursue*? The new legislature *pursued* the course of their predecessors.—7. To follow with enmity; to persecute; to treat with hostility; to seek to injure.

Will you the knights

Shall to the edge of all extremity

Pursue each other? *Shak.*

Pursue (pûrs'û), *v.t.* pret. *pursued*; ppr. *pursuing*. 1. To go on; to proceed; to continue in speaking or writing.

I have, *pursued* Camerades, wondered chemists

should not consider. *Bayle.*

2. In law, to follow a matter judicially; to act as a prosecutor.

Pursuer (pûrs'û-ér), *n.* 1. One who pursues or follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake.—2. One who follows with enmity; a persecutor. '*Pursuers* of all grace, of Christ and Christians.' *Daniel Rogers*.—3. In Scots law, the party who institutes and insists in an ordinary action; the plaintiff.

Pursuit (pûrs'û-â), *n.* [Fr. *poursuite*. See **PURSUE**.] 1. The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy.—2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavour to attain to or gain; as, the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure. 'The *pursuit* of knowledge under difficulties.' *Brougham*.

Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,

Not faint in the *pursuit*. *Shak.*

3. Course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; occupation; employment; as, mercantile *pursuits*; literary *pursuits*.—4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour; as, the *pursuit* of a design.—5. Persecution.

Pursuivant (pûrs'û-â-vânt), *v.t.* To pursue; to follow after. 'Their navy was *pursuivanted*.' *Fuller*.

Pursuivant (pûrs'û-â-vânt), *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*. See **PURSUE**.] 1. A follower; an attendant. 'The sole *pursuivant* of this poor knight.' *Longfellow*.—2. A state messenger; an officer who executes warrants.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant

there was murdered. *Macaulay.*

3. An attendant on the heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four *pursuivants* belonging to

the English College of Arms, named *Rouge Croix*, *Blue Mantle*, *Rouge Dragon*, and *Portcullis*. In the court of the Lyon King-of-Arms in Scotland, there were formerly six *pursuivants*, viz.:—*Unicorn*, *Carriack*, *Bute*, *Kintyre*, *Ormond*, and *Dingwall*, but the latter three have been abolished.

The *pursuivants* came next, in number more, And like the heralds, each his scutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

Pursey (pûrs'iv), *a.* [O.E. *purseyf*, stuffed about the stomach, short-winded, from O.Fr. *poursif*, also *poulsif*, from *poursier*, *poulsier*, Mod. Fr. *poussier*, to push, also to breathe or pant, from L. *pulsio*, to beat. See **PUSH**.] Short-winded; fat and short-winded.

Pursey and important he sat him down at the table. *Sir W. Scott.*

Purtenance (pûr'te-nans), *n.* [Shortened from *appurtenance*.] Appurtenance; that which belongs to anything; especially applied to the pluck of an animal, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

Roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof. *Ex. xii. 9.*

The shaft against a rib did glance, And gall'd him in the *purtenance*. *Hudibras.*

Purulence, **Purulency** (pûr'û-lens, pûr'û-lens-lî), *n.* [L. *purulentus*, from *pus*, *puris*, matter.] The state of being purulent; the generation of pus or matter; pus.

Purulent (pûr'û-lent), *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; full of, resembling, or partaking of the nature of pus.

Purulently (pûr'û-lent-lî), *adv.* In a purulent manner.

Purvey (pûr-vâ), *v.t.* [Fr. *poursuoir*, O.Fr. *provoier*, *provoisier*, from L. *providere*, to foresee. See **PROVIDE**.] 1. To foresee. *Chaucer*.—2. To provide; to supply; especially, to provide or supply provisions or other necessities for a number of persons. '*Purvey* thee a better horse.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Purvey (pûr-vâ), *v.t.* 1. To provide; to purchase or supply provisions, especially for a number; as, he *purveyed* for the whole company.—2. To pander; with to. Their turpitude *purveys* to their malice. *Burke.*

Purveyance (pûr-vâ-âns), *n.* 1. Providence; foresight.—2. Act of *purveying*, providing, furnishing, or procuring; specifically, procurement of provisions or victuals for a number of persons.—3. That which is *purveyed*; provisions or victuals provided. *Spenser*.—4. In law, the royal prerogative or right of pre-emption, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and necessities for the use of his household at an appraised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, &c., for the use of the sovereign, a right abolished by 12 Chas. II. xxiv.

The two principal grievances were *purveyance* and the incidents of military tenure. *Hallam.*

Purveyor (pûr-vâ-ér), *n.* 1. One who *purveys* or provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; one who supplies eatables for a number of persons; a caterer.—2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household.—3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Addison*.—*Army purveyors*, officers charged with superintending the civil affairs of army hospitals, as the payment of men, procuring provisions, medical comforts, bedding, &c.

Purview (pûr-vû), *n.* [Norm. and O.Fr. *pourveu*, *purview*, Mod. Fr. *pourvu*, provided, from *poursuoir*. See **PURVEY**.] 1. Primarily, a condition or proviso. *Bacon*.—2. In law, the body of a statute or that part which begins with 'Be it enacted,' as distinguished from the *preamble*.—3. The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions.—4. Limit or sphere of authority; scope.

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority. *Madison.*

The amount of certainty itself must, if not capriciously assumed, be borrowed from evidence dependent on material conditions beyond the *purview* of formal science. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pus (pus), *n.* [L. from same root as in *putrid*, *putrefy*.] The white or yellowish matter found in abscesses, and formed upon the surfaces of what are termed healthy sores. It is specifically heavier than water, and when viewed by a microscope it appears composed of translucent globules, floating in a colourless fluid.

Pusane (pû'sân), *n.* In *anc. armour*, the gorget, or a substitute for it. *Fairholt.*

Puseyism (pû'zî-izm), *n.* The name given collectively to certain doctrines promulgated by Dr. Pusey, an eminent clergyman of the Church of England, in conjunction with other divines of Oxford, in a series of pamphlets, entitled 'Tracts for the Times.' See TRACTARIANISM.

Puseyistic, **Puseyistical** (pû-zî-ist'ik, pû-zî-ist'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to Puseyism or Tractarianism (which see).

Puseyite (pû'zî-it), *n.* A person adhering to the opinions or doctrines specially maintained by Dr. Pusey and his coadjutors; a Tractarian.

Push (push), *v.t.* [O.E. *pusas*, from Fr. *pousser*, O.Fr. *poussier*, from *pu*, *push*, to beat, a freq. from *pello*, *puellum*, to beat, to drive, whence *expel*, and other verbs in *-pel*, *puise*, *pulsare*.] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavour to drive by steady pressure, without striking: opposed to *draw*. 'Push him out of doors.' *Shak.* 'Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat.' *Milton.*

2. To butt; to strike with the head or horns. If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant . . . the ox shall be stoned. Ex. xxi. 32.

3. To press or urge forward; to advance by exertions; as, to *push* on a work.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

4. To enforce or to press, as in argument; to drive to a conclusion; as, to *push* an argument to the farthest.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

5. To impel; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Spectator.*

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease. *Johnson.*—7. To prosecute or follow closely and energetically; as, to *push* a trade.

Push (push), *v.i.* 1. To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword.

Lambs . . . *push* with their foreheads before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden.*

3. † To make an attack.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him. Dan. xi. 40.

4. To burst out, as a bud or shoot.—5. To press one's self onward or forward; to force one's way, as in society or business.

A woman cannot *push* at the bar, or in the church, or in business. *Stat. Rev.*

—To *push* on, to drive or urge one's course forward; to hasten.

The rider *pushed* on at a rapid pace. *Sir W. Scott.*

Push (push), *n.* 1. The act of pushing or pressing against; a short pressure or force applied; a thrust, calculated either to overturn something or set it in motion. 'To give it the first *push*.' *Addison.*—2. An assault or attack; a forcible onset; a vigorous effort.

Exact reformation is not to be expected at the first *push*. *Milton.*

One vigorous *push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

3. An emergency; a trial; an extremity.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Persevering energy; the quality which enables one to force himself onward or forward; enterprise; as, he has plenty of *push*; he failed from want of *push*. [Colloq.]

5. A pustule; a pimple. *Bacon.* [Obsolete and provincial English.]—*Push* of an arch. See *Thrust* of an Arch under *THRUST*.

Pusher (push'ér), *n.* One who pushes; one who drives forward.

Pushing (push'ing), *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; vigorous.

There are three periods in the career of a *pushing* woman. *Sat. Rev.*

Pushingly (push'ing-li), *adv.* In a pushing, vigorous, energetic manner.

Pushpin (push'pin), *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately; putpin.

Push-to, **Push-too** (push'tò, push'tò), *n.* The language of the Afghans.

Captain Raverly considers that although on numerous points the *Push-to* bears a great similarity to the Semitic and Iranian languages, it is totally different in construction, and in idiom also, from any of the Indo-Sanscrit dialects. *Cyc. of India.*

Pusill (pû'sill), *a.* [L. *pusillus*, very little.] Very little. *Bacon.*

Pusillanimity (pû'sil-la-nim'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L.L. *pusillanimitas*.] The quality of being pusillanimous; want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers; timidity. 'The liver white and pale, which is the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice.' *Shak.*

It is obvious to distinguish between . . . an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

Pusillanimous (pû-sil-lan'im-us), *a.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L.L. *pusillanimitas*—*pusillus*, very little, from *pusus*, little, same root as *puer*, a boy, and *animus*, the mind. See *Puerile* and *Animates*.] 1. Destitute of strength and firmness of mind; wanting in courage, bravery, and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; cowardly: applied to persons.

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within. *Woodward.*

2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; timid. 'Fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.' *Bacon.*—*SYN.* Cowardly, dastardly, mean-spirited, faint-hearted, timid, weak, feeble.

Pusillanimously (pû-sil-lan'im-us-li), *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner; mean-spiritedly; with want of courage.

Pusillanimousness (pû-sil-lan'im-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being pusillanimous; pusillanimity.

Puss (pus), *n.* [A widely spread name for the cat. D. *poes*, L.G. *pusas*, Gael and Ir. *pus*. Wedgwood thinks that it is imitative of the spitting of a cat. The hare is so called from resembling a cat.] 1. The fondling name of a cat.—2. A hare.

Thou shalt not give *puss* a hint to steal away—we must catch her in her form. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A sort of pet name sometimes applied to a child or young woman.

Puss-moth (pus'moth), *n.* *Cerura vinula*, a handsome, large-bodied British moth, which is best known by its beautiful cocoon. The mouth of this habitation is guarded by stiff hairs, which converge to a point, so as to allow the inclosed moth to escape, but to prevent any other creature from gaining admission.

Pussy (pus'ti), *n.* Diminutive of *Puss*.
Pustular (pus'tû-lér), *a.* Having the character of, constituted by, or proceeding from a pustule or pustules; accompanied by pustules. 'A very teasing *pustular* disease of the skin, usually called a boil.' *Sir T. Watson.*

Pustulate (pus'tû-lât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pustulated*; ppr. *pustulating*. [L. *pustulatus*. See *Pustule*.] To form into pustules or blisters. 'The blains *pustulated* to afflict his body.' *Stackhouse.*

Pustulate (pus'tû-lât), *a.* In bot. covered with glandular excrescences like pustules.

Pustulation (pus-tû-lâ'shon), *n.* The formation or breaking out of pustules. *Dun-glison.*

Pustule (pus'tûl), *n.* [Fr. *pustule*; L. *pustula*, a form of *pusula*, a blister or pimple.] 1. In med. an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing *pua*. *Dun-glison.*—2. In bot. a pimple or little blister.—*Malignant pustule*, a pustule resulting from blood poisoning.

Pustulopora (pus-tû-lop'o-ra), *n.* [L. *pustula*, a blister, and *porus*, a passage or channel.] In geol. a common tubular branched polyzoon of the chalk formation.

Pustulous (pus'tû-lus), *a.* [L. *pustulosus*.] Full of or covered with pustules.

Put (put), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *putting*. [Of Celtic origin: W. *putio*, Armor. *pouta*, Gael. *put*, to poke or thrust.] 1. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation.

You *put* sharp weapons in a madman's hands. *Shak.*

And the Lord God planted a garden eastwards in Eden; and there he *put* the man whom he had formed. Gen. ii. 8.

2. To bring to, or place in any state or condition; as, to *put* to shame; to *put* to silence; to *put* to death.

Put me in a surety with thee. Job xvii. 3.
But as we were allowed of God to be *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak. 1 Thes. ii. 4.

This question asked
Put me in doubt. *Milton.*

3. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use.

The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Lock.*

4. To oblige; to force; to constrain; to *push* to action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*

We are *put* to prove things which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

5. To incite; to entice; to urge.

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances. *Swift.*

6. To set before one for consideration, deliberation, judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to propose; to offer; as, to *put* a case; to *put* a question.

The question originally *put* and disputed in public schools was, whether under any pretext whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistracy. *Swift.*

7. To state or express in language; to utter.

These verses, originally Greek, were *put* in Latin. *Milton.*

8. † To lay down; to give up; to surrender.

No man hath more love than this, that a man *put* his life for his friends. *Wicliffe.*

9. To cast or throw, as a heavy stone, with an upward and forward motion of the arm. [Scotch.]—10. To push with the head or horns; to butt; to push or thrust generally. [Scotch.] [In these two senses pronounced *put*.]—To *put* about, (a) *naut.* to change the course of. (b) To put to inconvenience; as, he was much *put* about by that occurrence.—To *put* an end to, to stop; to bring to a conclusion.

This war was *put* an end to by the intervention of England and Prussia. *Brougham.*

—To *put* away, (a) to renounce; to discard; to expel.

Put away the strange gods which your fathers served. Josh. xxiv. 24.

(b) To divorce.

It is lawful for a man to *put* away his wife? . . . Moses suffered to write a bill of divorce, and *put* her away. Mark x. 2, 4.

—To *put* back, (a) to hinder; to delay. (b) To restore to the original place. (c) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier hour.

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift.*

(d) To refuse; to say nay to.

Coming from thee, I could not *put* him back. *Shak.*

—To *put* by, (a) to turn away; to divert. 'Smiling *put* the question by.' *Tennyson.*

The design of the evil one is to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

A fright hath *put* by an ague fit. *Green.*

(b) To thrust aside.

Just God *put* by th' unnatural blow. *Crucify.*

(c) To place in safe keeping; to save or store up; as, to *put* by something for a rainy day.—To *put* down, (a) to repress; to crush; as, to *put* down a party. (b) To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place. (c) To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put* down the use of honey. *Bacon.*

(d) To confute; to silence.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shak.*

(e) To write; to subscribe; as, to *put* one's name down for a handsome sum.—To *put* forth, (a) to propose; to offer to notice.

Samson said, I will now *put* forth a riddle to you. Judg. xiv. 12.

(b) To stretch out; to reach.

He *put* forth his hand, and took her. Gen. viii. 9.

(c) To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout. 'They yearly *put* forth new leaves.' *Bacon.*

(d) To exert; to bring into action.

In honouring God, *put* forth all thy strength. *Jer. Taylor.*

(e) To publish, as a book.—To *put* in, (a) to introduce among others; to interpose.

Give me leave to *put* in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Jermyn Collier.*

(b) To insert; as, to *put* in a passage or clause; to *put* in a scion. (c) To conduct into a harbour.—To *put* in mind, to remind; to call to remembrance.

His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before. *Clarendon.*

—To *put* in practice, to apply; to make use of; to exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent. *Dryden.*

To *put* in practice your unjust intent. *Dryden.*
—To *put* in the pin, to give over; to cease continuing a certain line of conduct, especially bad conduct. [Vulgar or colloq.]

He had two or three times resolved to better himself and to *put* in the pin. *Maryson.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mê, met, hâr; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, bûll;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; y, Sc. foy.

—To put off, (a) to take from one's person; to lay aside.

None of us put off our clothes. *Nob. iv. 13.*
Ye shall die perhaps, by putting off.
Hume, to put on gods. *Addison.*

(b) To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.

Do men in good earnest think that God will be put off so? or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scuff? *South.*

(c) To delay; to defer; to postpone; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be put off till to-morrow.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(d) To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to put off a counterfeit coin or note; to put off some plausible reports or ingenious theory. *Swift.* (e) To discard; to dismiss.

The clotters all put off.
The spinners, carders, fulers, weavers. Shaks.

(f) To push from land; as, to put off the boat.—To put on or upon, (a) to invest with, as clothes or covering. 'Bread to eat, and raiment to put on.' *Gen. xxviii. 20.* (b) To impute; to charge with; as, to put the blame on another. (c) To assume; as, to put on a grave countenance; to put on a countenanced appearance.

Mercury . . . put on the shape of a man.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

—To put on airs, to assume airs of importance. (d) To forward, to promote.

This came handsomely to put on the peace. *Bacon.*

(g) To impose; to inflict.

That which thou puttest on me, I will bear.
Kl. xviii. 14.

(h) To turn or let on; to bring into action or use, as, to put on water or steam; to put more men on a job. (i) In law, to rest on; to submit to; to challenge the verdict of; as, the defendant puts himself upon the country, that is, will plead not guilty and go to trial. (A) To investigate; to incite.

You protect this cause, and put it on by your allowance. *Shaks.*

(j) To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

The stock found he was put upon, but set a good face, however, upon his entertainment.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

—To put out, (a) to eject; to drive out; to expel; as, to put out an intruder. (b) To place at interest; to lend at usury.

He called his money in.
But the prevailing love of gold
Brought up his son the former thief.
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

(c) To extinguish; as, to put out a candle, lamp, or fire.

Put out the light, and then put out the light. *Shaks.*

(d) To shoot forth, as a bud or sprout; as, to put out leaves. (e) To extend; to reach out; to protrude.

It came to pass, when she travelled, that the one put out his hand. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*

(f) To publish; to make public; as, to put out a pamphlet.

They were putting out curious stamps of the several edifices most famous for their beauty. *Addison.*

(g) To confuse, to disconcert, to interrupt; as, to put one out in reading or speaking.

(h) To dislocate; as, put out one's ankle.—To put over, (a) to place in authority over.

(b) To refer; to send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I put you over to heaven and to my mother. *Shaks.*

(c) To defer; to postpone; as, the court put over the cause to the next term.—To put to (or unto), (a) to add; to unite.

Whatever God doeth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecc. iii. 14.*

(b) To refer to; to expose. 'When our universal state was put to hazard.' *Dryden.*

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not put it to a battle at sea. *Bacon.*

(c) To kill by; to punish by; to destroy by.

Such as were taken on either side were put to the sword or to the halberd. *Clarendon.*

They put him to the cudgel severely. *Hudibras.*

—To put to it, to distress; to press hard; to perplex, to give difficulty to.

O gentle lady, do not put me to 't. *Shaks.*

I shall be hard put to it to bring myself off. *Addison.*

—To put the hand to (or unto), (a) to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake.

Ye shall rejoice in all that you put your hand unto. *Deut. xii. 7.*

(b) To take or seize as in theft; to steal.

If the thief be not found, then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have put his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex. xxi. 2.*

—To put to a stand, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.—To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition, to bring into its normal state; to set in proper order. 'Putting things to rights—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a week.' *Ld. Lytton.*—To put this and that together, or to put two and two together, to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; to think of two related facts and form an opinion thereon, to infer from given premises.

Putting this and that together—combining under the head 'this' present appearances . . . and ranging under the head 'that' the visit to his street, the watch reported to Miss Peacher his strong suspicions. *Duchess.*

—To put to trial or on trial, (a) to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. (b) To bring to a test, to try.—To put together, to unite; to place in juxtaposition or combination.—To put up, (a) to pass unavenged, to overlook; not to punish or resent.

How many assassins does he put up at our hands, because his love is invincible? *South.*

Such national injuries are not to be put up, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

The present form of expression is, to put up with.

(b) To send forth or shoot up, as planks.

Harshness . . . mixed with dung and watered put up with us. *Bacon.*

(c) To expose; to offer publicly; as, to put up goods to sale at auction. (d) To start from a cover; as, to put up a hare. *Addison.*

(e) To board.

Himself never put up any of the rest. *Spelman.*

(f) To pack; to store up, as for preservation; as, to put up beef or pork in casks.

(g) To hide or lay aside; to place out of sight or away.

Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter? *Shaks.*

(h) To put into its ordinary place when not in use, as a sword in its scabbard, a purse in the pocket. 'Put thy sword up.' *Shaks.*

'Put up thy gold.' *Shaks.* 'We may put up our pipes.' *Shaks.* (i) To give entertainment to; to accommodate with lodging; as, I can put you up for a night.

I've warrant ye'll be well put up; for they never turn two a-beddy from the door. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—To put up to, to give information respecting; to make acquainted with; to explain; to teach; as, he put me up to a thing or two; we were put up to the trick or dodge. (Slang.)—Put one, an old elliptical phrase signifying, suppose the case to be.

When an indulgence is given, put one to abide forty days on certain conditions; whether these forty days are to be taken collectively or distributively. *Sir Taylor.*

Put (put), v. t. 1. To go or move.

The up delighted more in the earth, and therefore putted downward. *Bacon.*

2. To steer; to direct the course of a vessel.

His fury then appeared, he put to her. *Dryden.*

—To put forth, (a) to shoot; to bud; to germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth. *Bacon.*

(b) To leave a port or haven.

'They have put forth the haven.' *Shaks.*—To put in, (a) to enter a harbour; to sail into port.

'The ship put in at Samos.' *Pope.* (b) To offer a claim.—To put in for, to put in a claim for; to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for.

Many most unfit persons are now putting in for that place. *Sp. Usher.*

—To put off, to leave land.

Let me out the cable,
And when we are put off, fall to their throats. *Shaks.*

—To put on, to hasten motion; to drive vehemently.—To put over, to sail over or across.

—To put to sea, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean. 'Not put to sea, but safe on shore abide.' *Dryden.*

—To put up, (a) to take lodgings; to lodge; as, we put up at the Golden Ball. (b) To offer one's self as a candidate.

The boatsmen met to choose a king, when several put up. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—To put up to, to advance to; to approach. [Rare.]

With this he put up to my lord;
The courtiers kept their distance due. *Swift.*

—To put up with, (a) to overlook or suffer

without recompense, punishment, or resentment; to pocket, to swallow, as, to put up with an injury or affront. (b) To take without opposition or dissatisfaction, to endure with or without murmuring or grumbling; to tolerate; as, to put up with bad fare.

Put (put), n. 1. A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress.

The stag's was a forced put, and a chance rather than a choice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A game at cards, played generally by two people, but sometimes by three, and often four. The whole pack is played with, but only three cards are dealt out at a time. Whoever gains all the tricks, or two out of three, counts five points, which are game.

Put (put), n. [Scotch.] 1. The act of throwing a stone above-hand; a thrust; a push.

2. In golf, a short careful stroke with the view of driving the ball into the hole.

Put, Putt (put), n. [W. put, a short thick person.] A rustic; a clown; a silly fellow; a simpleton; an oddity. *Theobald.*

Put (put), n. [O. Fr. put, a strumpet, a strumpet.] A strumpet, a prostitute.

Putage (put'aj), n. [See PUT, a prostitute.] In law, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female.

If any female under guardianship were guilty of putage, she forfeited her part to her coheir. *Yench.*

Putamen (put'at-men), n. [L. a shell.] In bot. the inner coat or shell, or stone of a fruit, commonly called the endocarp.

Putanism (put'an-izm), n. [O. Fr. putanisme.] See PUT, a strumpet.] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female. *Bailey.*

Putative (put'a-tiv), n. [Fr. putatif, L. putativus, from I. puto, to suppose (whence compute).] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed, as, the putative father of a child.

Thus things indifferent, being esteemed useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a putative and usurped authority. *Sir Taylor.*

Putchok, Putchuk (put'chok, put'chuk), n. A fragrant root used in China for burning as incense. It is produced by a species of Aristolochia (*A. recurviflora*), a native of Ningpo and other parts of China.

Putell (put'e-l), n. [L. puteus, from puteus, a well.] An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons falling into it; a well-curb.

There is a round one in the British Museum, made of marble, which was found among the ruins of Tiberius' villas in Caprea.

Around the edge at the top may be seen the marks of the ropes used in drawing up water from the well.

Putell (put'e-l), n. A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting the products of Upper Bengal down the Ganges. It is from 60 to 80 feet long, lightly made, and capable

of conveying a heavy cargo. The putell is surmounted by a large flat-topped shed, nearly as long as the boat, and carries a single large square sail.

Putell (put'e-l), n. [Fr.] Harlotry; whoredom. *Chaucer.*

Putid (put'id), n. [L. putidus, from puteo, to have an ill smell; root pu, whence putrid, pus.] 1. Mean; low; worthless. 'Putid fables and ridiculous fictions.' *Sir Taylor.*

2. Foul; dirty; disgusting.

Putidity, Putidness (put'id-i-ti, put'id-ness), n. Meanness; villainous.

Putlog (put'log), n. In carp. one of a number of short pieces of timber used in build-

Putell of the Ganges.

Puzzolite (pu-zo-lit), *n.* Same as *Puzzolana*.

Pyemia (pi-s'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *haima*, blood.] In *pathol.* blood-poisoning, a dangerous disease resulting from the introduction of decaying animal matter, pus, or other unhealthy secretion into the system. Such matter may be introduced through an ulcer, wound, an imperfectly closed vein, or mucous membrane, as that of the nose. This disease is common after severe operations in crowded hospitals, whose atmosphere is loaded with purulent or contaminated matter.

Pyat (pi-at), *n.* [From *pie*, a magpie.] A magpie. *Jamaica*. [Scot.]

Pyxidium (pi-kid'i-um), *n.* pl. **Pyxididia** (pi-kid'i-a). [Gr. *pykno*, thick, dense.] The name given to a second kind of fruit in many species of *Sphæria* and allied genera of fungi, resembling in some measure the perithecia, but, instead of producing spores, generating naked spores. *Trees of Bot.*

Pyxite (pi-k'it), *n.* [Gr. *pykno*, compact.] A mineral, the schorlite of Kirwan, or schorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles.

Pyxodont (pi-k'no-dont), *n.* A fossil fish of the family *Pyxodontidae*.

Pyxodontidae (pi-k'no-dont'i-dé), *n.* pl. [Gr. *pykno*, thick, and *odon*, odorous, a tooth.] An extensive family of extinct fossil fishes consisting of several genera. Their leading character consists in a peculiar armature of all parts of the mouth, with a pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth. Their remains, under the name of *Bufoites*, occur most abundantly throughout the colite formation.

Pyxogonidae (pi-k'no-gon'i-dé), *n.* pl. A very remarkable family of crustaceans, forming the order *Aranaliformia* (spider-forme) of some writers. The genus *Pyxogonum* is the type. See *PYXOGONUM*.

Pyxogonum (pi-k'no-gon-um), *n.* [Gr. *pykno*, thick, and *gonos*, offspring, race.] A genus of *Arachnida* belonging to the group *Podosomata* or *Pantopoda*; see -spiders. Some species are parasitic upon fishes and other marine animals, but the common British species, *P. littoralis*, is free when adult, and does not appear to be parasitic during any period of its existence. There are four pairs of legs, sometimes greatly exceeding the body in length, and containing ocal prolongations of the digestive cavity for a certain part of their length. The abdomen is rudimentary, and though there are no respiratory organs, there is a distinct heart.

Pyxostyle (pi-k'no-stil), *n.* [Gr. *pykno*, thick, and *style*, a column.] In *ana. anat.* a colonnade where the columns stand very close to each other. To this intercolumniation one diameter and a half is assigned.

Pyx (pi), *n.* A magpie. See *PIE*.

Pyxoid (pi-k'oid), *n.* Same as *Pixoid*.

Pyxitis (pi-k'itis), *n.* [Gr. *pyxos*, the pelvis, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the pelvis and callosities of the kidney.

Pyx (pi-at), *n.* A magpie. [Scot.]

Here cometh the worthy prelate, as part as a *pyx*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pyxura (pi-j's-ra), *n.* See *BUFF-TIP*.

Pyxur (pi-j's-ur), *n.* [Gr. *pyxuros*, lit. white-rump—*pyx*, a rump, and *uros*, white.] 1. A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible, probably the addax. *Deut. xiv. 5.*—2. The sea-eagle or osprey.

Pyxurix (pi-j's-thrix), *n.* [Gr. *pyx*, posterior, and *-thrix*, hair.] The Coochin-China monkey (*Simia nemus*).

Pyxidium (pi-jid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pyx*, the posterior.] 1. The ninth and last ring or segment of the abdomen of a flea. It is somewhat kidney-shaped, and exhibits twenty-five to twenty-eight longish bristles implanted in the centre of so many disc-like areolae.—2. The terminal division of the body of a trilobite.

Pyxmean (pi-g'mean), *n.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. That *Pyxmean* race beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

Pygmy (pi-g'mi), *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; *L. pygmaeus*; Gr. *pygmaios*, from *pygme*, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 18½ inches.] 1. A fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer as dwelling on the shores of Ocean, and who had to sustain a war against the cranes every spring.—2. A

little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything little.

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps; And pyramids are pyramids in vain. *Young.*

2. A species of ape; the chimpanzee. *Brande & Cox.*

Pygmy (pi-g'mi), *n.* Belonging to or resembling a pygmy; pygmean; dwarfish; small; little.

Pygmy (pi-g'mi), *v.t.* To dwarf; to make little.

Stand off, thou postaster, from thy press, Who *pygmies* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse. *W. S.*

Pygopus (pi-g'pus), *n.* [Gr. *pyg*, rump, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of Australian lacertilian reptiles, family *Scincidae*, which, with the genus *Pseudopus*, formerly constituted the genus *Bipes*. On the discovery by Cuvier that, in addition to rudimentary

limbs, they possess a pair of small, rudimentary limbs, they were named *Pygopus*.

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about 4 miles south-west of Cairo. As the pyramids are all built on the same principle, a description of the principal one, named the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops, may serve for all. Its base forms a square, each side of which was originally 754 feet, though now, by the removal of a coating, only 746 feet long, occupying 13 acres. It is built in platforms successively diminishing till that at the top contains only 1007 square feet. The height, according to Wilkinson, was originally 480 feet 9 inches, present height 460 feet, and the series of platforms present a succession of 208 steps, up which the ascent is made. The interior, entered 49 feet above the base of the north face, contains numerous chambers, one of which, called the King's Chamber, is 34½ feet long, 17 wide, and 19 high, and contains a sarcophagus of red granite. The whole structure, unquestionably the most stupendous stone building ever put together by the hand of man, is said by Herodotus to have employed 100,000 men for 20 years, and its solid contents have been computed at 83,111,000 cubic feet. The pyramids are supposed to have been raised over the sepulchral chambers of the ancient Egyptian kings, the first act of a monarch being to prepare his 'eternal abode.'

The *Pyramids* themselves, dotting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders. *Fidler.*

2. In *geom.* a solid body of a similar shape, or strictly a solid contained by a plane, triangular, square, or polygonal base, and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the vertex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the vertex are called the sides, which are necessarily all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Every pyramid is one-third of a prism that has the same base and altitude as the pyramid. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, &c.—3. In *anat.* a conical bony eminence, situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the oval aperture (fenestra ovalis) of the ear.—4. *pl.* In *billiards*, a game played with fifteen red balls and one white, the red balls being placed together in the form of a triangle or pyramid at spot, the object of the players being to try who will pocket or 'pot' the greatest number of balls. 5. The American calumba or Indian lettuce (*Frasera carolinensis*). *Dungham.*

Pyramidal (pi-ram'id-al), *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal*.] 1. Pertaining to a pyramid, having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. 'Would compound the earth of cubical and fire of pyramidal atoms.' *Outworth.* 'The pyramidal tomb of Caius Sestius.' *Bustace.*

The mystic obelisks stand up Triangular, *pyramidal*, each based On a single trine of brazen tortoise. *B. B. Browning.*

2. In *bot.* having the figure of an angular cone, but more frequently used as an equivalent for conical, as the prickles of some roses, the root of the carrot, and the heads of many trees. *Trees of Bot.*—*Pyramidal bell-flower*, a plant of the genus *Campanula*, the *C. pyramidalis*, a native of Istria and Savoy. It is used to be a fashionable ornament in halls and staircases, and for being placed before fireplaces in summer.—*Pyramidal muscle*, in *anat.*, a muscle in the front of the belly, so named from its shape. It arises from the pubes, and assists the rectus.—*Pyramidal numbers*, the third order of figurate numbers. See under *FIGURATE*.

Pyramidally (pi-ram'id-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the form of a pyramid; as, shaped *pyramidally*. 2. By means of, or through the instrumentality of, a pyramid. *Sir T. Browne.* (Rare.) **Pyramidalia** (pi-ram'id-al-i-a), *n.* In *conch.* a genus of marine univalves found on coral reefs, sand, and sandy mud.

Pyramidalis (pi-ram'id-al-i-dé), *n.* pl. A family of gasteropodous mollusca, belonging to the section *Holostoma*. The characteristics are, shell spiral, turreted; aperture channelled in front, with a less distinct posterior canal; lip generally expanded in the adult; operculum horny and spiral.

Pyramidal, Pyramidal (pi-ram'id-al-i, pi-ram'id-al-i), *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. 'Pyramidal figures.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'Gold in pyramidal plenty plied.' *Shenstone.*

This bounding line (of a building) from top to bottom may either be inclined upwards, and the mass,

Puzzolite (pur-zo-lit), *n.* Same as **Puzzolana**.

Pyæmia (pi-æ-mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *aima*, blood.] In *pathol.* blood-poisoning, a dangerous disease resulting from the introduction of decaying animal matter, pus, or other unhealthy secretion into the system. Such matter may be introduced through an ulcer, wound, an imperfectly closed vein, or mucous membrane, as that of the nose. This disease is common after severe operations in crowded hospitals, whose atmosphere is loaded with purulent or contaminated matter.

Pyat (pi-at), *n.* [From *pie*, a magpie.] A magpie. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Pycaidium (pik-nid-i-um), *n.* pl. **Pycaidia** (pik-nid-i-a). [Gr. *pykno*, thick, dense.] The name given to a second kind of fruit in many species of *Sphæria* and allied genera of fungi, resembling in some measure the perithecia, but instead of producing asci, generating naked spores. *Trease of Bot.*

Pyomite (pi-k'ni), *n.* [Gr. *pykno*, compact.] A mineral, the schorlite of Kirwan, or schorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles.

Pycomodont (pik-no-don't), *n.* A fossil fish of the family **Pycomodontidae**.

Pycomodontidae (pik-no-don't-i-dé), *n.* pl. [Gr. *pykno*, thick, and *odontos*, *odontos*, a tooth.] An extensive family of extinct fossil fishes consisting of several genera. Their leading character consists in a peculiar armature of all parts of the mouth, with a pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth. Their remains, under the name of **Bufonites**, occur most abundantly throughout the *oolite* formation.

Pyconoides (pik-no-gon'i-dé), *n.* pl. A very remarkable family of crustaceans, forming the order *Araneiformia* (spider-forms) of some writers. The genus **Pyconogonum** is the type. See **PYCONOGONUM**.

Pyconogonum (pik-no-gon-um), *n.* [Gr. *pykno*, thick, and *gonos*, offspring, race.] A genus of *Arachnida* belonging to the group *Podosomata* or *Pantopoda*; sea-spiders. Some species are parasitic upon fishes and other marine animals, but the common British species, *P. littoralis*, is free when adult, and does not appear to be parasitic during any period of its existence. There are four pairs of legs, sometimes greatly exceeding the body in length, and containing coxal prolongations of the digestive cavity for a certain part of their length. The abdomen is rudimentary, and though there are no respiratory organs, there is a distinct heart.

Pyconostyle (pik-no-still), *n.* [Gr. *pykno*, thick, and *style*, a column.] In *anc. arch.* a colonnade where the columns stand very close to each other. To this intercolumniation one diameter and a half is assigned.

Pyre (pi), *n.* A magpie. See **PIE**.

Pyrebold (pi-bold), *n.* Same as **Piebold**.

Pyrelitis (pi-e-lit'is), *n.* [Gr. *pyelos*, the pelvis, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.

Pyret (pi-et), *n.* A magpie. [Scotch.]

Here cometh the worthy prelate, as pert as a *pyret*. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pyæra (pi-æ-ra), *n.* See **BUFF-TIP**.

Pyærgæ (pi-ærgæ), *n.* [Gr. *pyærgos*, lit. white-rump—*pyæ*, a rump, and *argos*, white.] 1. A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible, probably the addax. Deut. xiv. 5.—2. The sea-eagle or osprey.

Pyæthrix (pi-æ-thrix), *n.* [Gr. *pyæ*, posterior, and *thrix*, hair.] The Cochlin-China monkey (*Simia nemaus*).

Pygidium (pi-jid-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pygæ*, the posterior.] 1. The ninth and last ring or segment of the abdomen of a flea. It is somewhat kidney-shaped, and exhibits twenty-five to twenty-eight longish bristles implanted in the centre of so many disc-like areolæ.—2. The terminal division of the body of a trilobite.

Pygmean (pig-mé-an), *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. 'That *Pygmean* race beyond the Indian mount.' *Milton*.

Pygmy (pig'mi), *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; L. *pygmaeus*; Gr. *pygmaios*, from *pygmé*, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches.] 1. A fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer as dwelling on the shores of Ocean, and who had to sustain a war against the cranes every spring.—2. A

little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything little.

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps; And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Young*.

3. A species of ape; the chimpanzee. *Brands & Cox*.

Pygmy (pig'mi), *a.* Belonging to or resembling a pygmy; pygmean; dwarfish; small; little.

Pygmy (pig'mi), *v.t.* To dwarf; to make little.

Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press,
Who *pygmies* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse. *Ward*.

Pygopus (pig'ô-pus), *n.* [Gr. *pygê*, rump, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of Australian lacerilian reptiles, family *Scincidae*, which, with the genus *Pseudopus*, formerly constituted the genus *Bipes*. On the discovery by Cuvier that, in addition to rudimentary posterior legs, there were indications of anterior feet, the members were constituted into a distinct genus under the above name.

Pyin, **Pyine** (pi'in), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus.] A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found in solution in pus.

Pyk, **Pike** (p'ik), *v.t.* To make bare; to pick. [Scotch.]

Pyke (pik), *n.* In India, a foot messenger; a night watchman. *Steuquler*.

Pythagoras (pi-lag'ô-as), *n.* [Gr.] In *anc. Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

Pyile (pyi), *n.* A single grain of chaff. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Pyilon (pi-lon), *n.* In *arch.* the mass of building on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple. *Gwill*.

Pyiorie (pi-lor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* artery.

Pyilorides, **Pyilorideans** (pi-lor'id-é-a, pi-lor'id-é-an), *n.* pl. [Gr. *pyloros*, a gatekeeper, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The gapers, a tribe of lamellibranchiate bivalves, comprehending those which have the shell nearly always equi-convex, and gaping at the two extremities.

Pyilorus (pi-lô-rus), *n.* [Gr. *pyloros*, from *pylê*, a gate.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes on to the intestine.

Pyogenesis, **Pyogenia** (pi-ô-jen'e-sis, pi-ô-jen'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *genesis*, generation.] The generation of pus; the theory or process of the formation of pus.

Pyogenio (pi-ô-jen'ik), *a.* [See **PYOGENESIS**.] Having relation to the formation of pus; producing or generating pus.

Pyoid (pi-oid), *a.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *eidos*, likeness.] Partaking of the nature of, or resembling pus.—*Pyoid corpuscles*, in *pathol.* a larger variety of pus corpuscles, containing two or more of the ordinary corpuscles.

Pyoning (pi-on-ing), *n.* Work of pioneers; military works raised by pioneers. *Spenser*.

Pyot (pi-ot), *n.* Same as **Pyet**.

Pyraacanth (pi-r'a-kanth), *n.* [Gr. *pyra*, a thorn, fiery thorn—*pyr*, fire, and *akanthos*, a thorn.] A thorn found in the south of Europe, *Crataegus Pyraacantha*.

Pyraacid (pi-ras'id), *n.* See **PYRO-ACID**.

Pyral (pi-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pyre. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pyralides (pi-ral'id-é), *n.* pl. [Gr. *pyralis*, a kind of pigeon, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, belonging to the general section *Heterocera*. Many of the species are gay-coloured, and fly in the daytime.

Pyralis (pi-r'a-lis), *n.* A genus of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, the type of the family *Pyralidae*. One species (*P. forficaria*), the cabbage-garden pebble-moth, is very destructive in kitchen-gardens.

Pyralloides (pi-ral'ô-lid-é), *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *allos*, other, and *lithos*, a stone, alluding to its changes of colour before the blow-pipe.] A mineral found in Finland, massive and in crystals, friable and yielding to the knife. It is a white or greenish variety of pyroxene.

Pyrame (pi-ram'), *n.* A small water-spaniel. [French name.]

Pyramid (pi-râ-mid), *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; L. *pyramis*, from Gr. *pyramis*, *pyramidos*, a pyramid. Probably an Egyptian word.] 1. A solid structure of a well-known shape, erected in different parts of the world, the most noted being those of Egypt and Mexico, the name being more exclusively and properly adopted for the former. The pyramids of Egypt commence immediately south of Cairo, continuing southwards at varying intervals for nearly 70 miles. The four largest are near Ghizeh, a village

about 4 miles south-west of Cairo. As the pyramids are all built on the same principle, a description of the principal one, named the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops, may serve for all. Its base forms a square, each side of which was originally 764 feet, though now, by the removal of a coating, only 746 feet long, occupying 13 acres. It is built in platforms successively diminishing till that at the top contains only 1067 square feet. The height, according to Wilkinson, was originally 480 feet 9 inches, present height 460 feet, and the series of platforms present a succession of 208 steps, up which the ascent is made. The interior, entered 49 feet above the base of the north face, contains numerous chambers, one of which, called the King's Chamber, is 84½ feet long, 17 wide, and 19 high, and contains a sarcophagus of red granite. The whole structure, unquestionably the most stupendous stone building ever put together by the hand of man, is said by Herodotus to have employed 100,000 men for 20 years, and its solid contents have been computed at 82,111,000 cubic feet. The pyramids are supposed to have been raised over the sepulchral chambers of the ancient Egyptian kings, the first act of a monarch being to prepare his 'eternal abode.'

The *Pyramids* themselves, dotting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders. *Fuller*.

2. In *geom.* a solid body of a similar shape, or strictly a solid contained by a plane, triangular, square, or polygonal base, and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the vertex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the vertex are called the sides, which are necessarily all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Every pyramid is one-third of a prism that has the same base and altitude as the pyramid. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, &c.—3. In *anat.* a conical bony eminence, situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the oval aperture (fenestra ovalis) of the ear.—4. *pl.* In *billiards*, a game played with fifteen red balls and one white, the red balls being placed together in the form of a triangle or pyramid at spot, the object of the players being to try who will pocket or 'pot' the greatest number of balls. 5. The American *calumba* or Indian lettuce (*Fraera carolinensis*). *Dunghoon*.

Pyramidal (pi-ram'id-al), *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal*.] 1. Pertaining to a pyramid; having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. 'We compound the earth of cubical and fire of pyramidal atoms.' *Outdworth*. 'The pyramidal tomb of Caius Sestius.' *Eustace*.

The mystic obelisks stand upon Triangular, *pyramidal*, each based on a single trine of brazen tortoises. *E. B. Browning*.

2. In *bot.* having the figure of an angular cone, but more frequently used as an equivalent for conical, as the prickles of some roses, the root of the carrot, and the heads of many trees. *Trease of Bot.*—*Pyramidal bell-flower*, a plant of the genus *Campanula*, the *C. pyramidalis*, a native of Iatris and Savoy. It used to be a fashionable ornament in halls and staircases, and for being placed before fireplaces in summer.—*Pyramidal muscle*, in *anat.* a muscle in the front of the belly, so named from its shape. It arises from the pubes, and assists the rectus.—*Pyramidal numbers*, the third order of figurate numbers. See under **FIGURATE**.

Pyramidally (pi-ram'id-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the form of a pyramid; as, shaped *pyramidally*. 2. By means of, or through the instrumentality of, a pyramid. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.] **Pyramidalia** (pi-ram'id-é-lia), *n.* In *conch.* a genus of marine univalves found on coral reefs, sand, and sandy mud.

Pyramidellidae (pi-ram'id-é-lid-é), *n.* pl. A family of gasteropodous mollusca, belonging to the section *Holostomata*. The characteristics are, shell spiral, turreted; aperture channelled in front, with a less distinct posterior canal; lip generally expanded in the adult; operculum horny and spiral.

Pyramide, **Pyramidal** (pi-râ-mid'ik, pi-râ-mid'ik-al), *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. '*Pyramidal* figures.' *Sir T. Browne*. 'Gold in *pyramidal* plenty piled.' *Shenstone*.

This bounding line (of a building) from top to bottom may either be inclined inwards, and the mass,

therefore, *pyramidal*; or vertical, and the mass form one grand cliff; or inclined outwards, in the advancing fronts of old houses. *Rushin.*

Pyramidically (pir-a-mid'ik-al-ik), *adv.* In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

Pyramidalness (pir-a-mid'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being pyramidal.

Pyramidium (pir-a-mid'ion), *n.* In arch. the small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

Pyramidoid (pi-ram'id-oid), *n.* (*Pyramid*, and *Gr. eidos*, form.) A figure or solid resembling a pyramid. Called also *Pyramoid*.

Pyramidon (pi-ram'1-don), *n.* An organ stop of 16 or 32 feet tone on the pedals, invented by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Onseley, Bart. The pipes are of peculiar shape, being four times larger at the top than at the mouth, and for the size the tone is of remarkable gravity, resembling that of a stopped pipe in quality.

Pyramis (pir'a-mis), *n. pl.* **Pyramides** and **Pyramises** (pir-am'1-dés, pir'a-mis-és), [*L.*] A pyramid. 'Searching the inside of the greatest Egyptian pyramis.' *Hakewill.* 'My country's high pyramides.' *Shak.*

I have heard the Ptolemies' pyramises are very goodly things. *Shak.*

Pyramoid (pir'am-oid), *n.* Same as *Pyramidoid*.

Pyrragillite (pir-kr'il-ite), *n.* A hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, soda, and potash, found in granite in Finland. *Brande & Cox.*

Pyrragyrte (pir-ar'ji-rit), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *argyros*, silver.] An important ore of silver, chiefly sulphide of silver and antimony, with hexagonal crystallization, widely diffused both in the Old and in the New World.

Pyre (pir), *n.* [*L. pyra*.] A heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned to ashes; a funeral pile.

For nine long nights through all the dusky air The pyre thick flaming shot a dismal glare. *Popé.*

Make every eastern cloud a silvery pyre. *Keats.*
Of brightness.

Pyrene (pi'rén), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire.] (*C₁₀H₁₂*) A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.

Pyrene (pi-rén), *n.* [*Gr. pyrén*, the stone of a fruit.] In bot. the stone found in the interior of drupes and of similar fruits, caused by the hardening of the endocarp.

Pyrenean (pi-ré-né'an), *n.* Of or pertaining to the Pyrenées, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Till o'er the hills her eagles flew Beyond the Pyrenean pines. *Tennyson.*

Pyrenette (pi-ré-nét'), *n.* A mineral of a grayish-black colour, found in the Pyrenées, and considered as a variety of garnet. It occurs in minute rhombic dodecahedrons.

Pyrenomyces (pi-ré-nó-mi-sé'téz), *n. pl.* [*Gr. pyrén*, the stone of a fruit, and *mykés*, mykétos, a mushroom.] That portion of the ascomycetous and coniomycetous fungi having a closed nuclear fruit.

Pyrethrum (pi-ré'thrum), *n.* [*Gr. pyrethron*.] A genus of plants. See *FEVERFEW*.

Pyretic (pi-rét'ik), *n.* [*Gr. pyretos*, burning heat, fever, from *pyr*, fire.] A medicine for the cure of fever.

Pyretology (pi-ré-to'ló-ji), *n.* [*Gr. pyretos*, fever, from *pyr*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of medical science that treats of fevers.

Pyrexia, **Pyrex** (pi-rek'si-a, pi-rek'si), *n.* [*Fr. pyrexie*, from *Gr. pyressó*, to be feverish, from *pyretos*, fever, from *pyr*, fire.] Fever.

Pyrexial, **Pyrexical** (pi-rek'si-al, pi-rek'-alk-al), *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

Pyrhellometer (pér-hé'll-om'et-ér), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, *hellés*, the sun, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument devised by M. Pouillet for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun. It consists of a shallow cylindrical vessel of thin silver or copper, containing water or mercury in which a thermometer is plunged. The upper surface of the vessel is covered with lamp-black, so as to make it absorb as much heat as possible, and the vessel is attached to a support in such a way that the upper surface can be always made to receive the rays of the sun perpendicularly. The actual amount of heat absorbed by the instrument is calculated by ordinary calorimetric means; the area of the exposed blackened surface is known, and the amount of water or mercury which has been raised through a certain number of thermometric degrees is known, and thus

the absolute heating effect of the sun, acting upon a given area under the conditions of the experiment, can be readily found.

Pyridium (pi-rid'ium), *n.* [*L. pyrum*, a pear, and *Gr. eidos*, resemblance.] In bot. same as *Pome*.

Pyrriform (pir'1-form), *a.* [*L. pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, shape.] Obconical; having the form of a pear.

Pyritaceous (pir-i-tá'shus), *a.* Pertaining to pyrites. See *PYRRITIC*.

Pyrite (pi'rit), *n.* Same as *Pyrites*.

Hence sable coal his mussy couch extends, And stars of gold the sparkling pyrites blends. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Pyrites (pi-rí'tés or pi-rí'ts), *n.* [*Gr. pyrites*, from *pyr*, fire.] A term originally applied to yellow sulphide of iron, because it struck fire with steel. It is in strictness still confined to this mineral; but where sulphur exists in combination with copper, cobalt, nickel, &c., the minerals are also called pyrites.—*Arsenical pyrites*. See *MISPIKEL* and *LEUCOPYRITE*.—*Magnetic pyrites*, *pyrrhollite*. See under *MAGNETIC*.—*White iron pyrites*. Same as *Marcasite*.—*Yellow or copper pyrites*, the sulphure of copper and iron, being the most common ore of copper.

Pyritic, **Pyrritical**, **Pyrritous** (pi-rí't'ik, pi-rí't'ik-al, pi-rí't'us), *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

Pyritiferous (pi-rí-tif-ér-us), *a.* Containing or producing pyrites.

Pyritize (pi-rí't-iz), *v. t. pret. & pp.* *pyritized*; *ppr. pyritizing*. To convert into pyrites.

Pyritology (pi-rí-to'ló-ji), *n.* [*Pyrite*, and *Gr. logos*, discourse.] Facts or information on pyrites.

Pyrritous (pi-rí't-us), *a.* Same as *Pyritic*.

Pyroacetic (pir'ó-a-sét'ik), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *E. acetic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid, when subjected to the action of heat.—*Pyroacetic spirit*. Same as *Acetone*.

Pyro-acid (pir'ó-as-id), *n.* A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat.

Pyroballogy (pir'ó-bal'ó-ji), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, *balló*, to throw, and *logos*, discourse, account.] The art or science of artillery. *Sterns*. [Rare.]

Pyrochloro (pir'ó-klór'), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *chloro*, green.] A mineral consisting of columbic and titanic acid, with lanthanum, potash, soda, calcium, cerium, &c.: so named from the colour it assumes under the blow-pipe. Called also *Microcline*.

Pyrochroa (pir'ó-kró'a), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *chros*, colour.] A genus of coleopterous insects, distinguished by its pure red colour; cardinal beetle. It is the only British genus of Pyrochroides.

Pyrochroides (pir'ó-kró'i-dés), *n. pl.* A family of small coleopterous insects, found in the spring and early part of the summer. They frequent leaves and flowers, and the larvae are found under the bark of trees and in rotten wood.

Pyroclitic (pir'ó-sit'rik), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *E. citric*.] Applied to an acid obtained by subjecting citric acid to the action of heat.

Pyro-electric (pir'ó-é-lek'trik), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *E. electric*.] Relating to pyro-electricity; having the property of becoming electro-polar when heated, as certain crystals; thermo-electric.

Pyro-electric (pir'ó-é-lek'trik), *n.* That which becomes electrified when heated.

Pyro-electricity (pir'ó-é-lek'tris'i-ti), *n.* A name given to electricity produced by heat, as when tourmaline becomes electric by being heated between 10° and 100° Cent.; the science which treats of electricity so produced; thermo-electricity.

Pyrogallate (pir'ó-gal'át'), *n.* A salt of pyrogallic acid.

Pyrogallic (pir'ó-gal'ik), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *E. gallic*.] Applied to an acid (*C₆H₄O₆*) obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat.

Pyrogenic (pir'ó-jen'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *gênin*, to produce.] Producing or that which tends to produce feverishness.

Pyrogenous (pi-roj'en-us), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *gênin*, to generate.] Produced by fire, igneous.

Pyrognomic (pir-og-nóm'ik), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *gnómón*, an index, a mark.] Applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules.

Pyrognostic (pir-og-nos'tik), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *gnóséō*, to know.] In mineral pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on the application of the blow-pipe.

Pyro-heliometer (pir'ó-hé-li-om'et-ér), *n.* Same as *Pyrheliometer*.

Pyrola (pi-ró-la), *n.* [*L. pyrus*, a pear-tree, from the resemblance of its leaves.] A genus of perennial plants with slender creeping root-stocks, short, almost woody stems, broad evergreen, chiefly radical leaves, and usually racemose white or pink flowers. Several species are natives of Britain, and are known by the common name of winter-green. *P. rotundifolia*, or round-leaved winter-green, possesses astringent properties, and was formerly used in medicine.

Pyrolaceae (pi-ró-lá-sé-s), *n. pl.* A group of Ericaceae of which the genus *Pyrola* is the type. The species are herbaceous plants, with leaves either wanting or simple, entire or toothed; flowers monopetalous, stamens hypogynous, ovary superior.

Pyrolatry (pi-ró-lá-t'ri), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *latría*, worship.] The worship of fire.

Pyroleter (pi-ró-lét-ér), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *olýmá*, to destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, especially on board ships, by which hydrochloric acid and bicarbonate of soda, partly dissolved and partly suspended in water, are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid there generated is projected on the fire.

Pyroligneous, **Pyrolignio** (pi-ró-lig'né-us, pi-ró-lig'ník), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *L. lignum*, from *lignum*, wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.—*Pyroligneous acid*, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

Pyrolignite (pi-ró-lig'nít), *n.* [See above.] A salt of pyroligneous acid.

Pyroligneous (pi-ró-lig'nus), *a.* Same as *Pyroligneous*.

Pyrolithic (pi-ró-lith'ik), *a.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *lithos*, a stone.] Same as *Cyanuric* (which see). Called also *Pyro-silic* and *Pyrrus*.

Pyrologist (pi-ró-ló-ji-st), *n.* [See *PYROLOGIST*.] One who is versed in the doctrines of heat; an investigator of the laws of heat.

Pyrology (pi-ró-ló-ji), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of heat, latent and sensible.

Pyrolutite (pi-ró-lút'it), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *luté*, to wash.] A black ore of manganese, occurring crystallized and massive in Devonshire, Warwickshire, Thuringia, Brazil, and other places. It is the binoxide or peroxide of manganese, and is much used in chemical processes.

Pyromancy (pi-ró-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by fire.

Pyromania (pi-ró-má-ni-a), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *mania*, madness.] Insanity marked by an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

Pyromantic (pi-ró-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

Pyromantic (pi-ró-man'tik), *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire.

Pyrometer (pi-rom'et-ér), [*Gr. pyr*, pyros, fire, and *metron*, a measure.] A term originally applied to an instrument in the form of a simple metallic bar, employed by Muenchbroek about 1730, for measuring the changes produced in the dimensions of solid bodies by the application of heat. It is now applied, however, to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. Wedgwood's pyrometer, the first which came into extensive use, was used by him for testing the heat of his pottery and porcelain kilns, and depended on the property of clay to contract on exposure to heat. Many different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures; as, (a) by contraction, as in Wedgwood's; (b) by the expansion of bars of different metals; (c) by change of pressure in confined gases, as in M. Lamy's instrument; (d) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass, Siemens's instrument; (e) by the fusing-point of solids; (f) by conduction and radiation of heat (see *Pyroscopics*); (g) by colour, as red and white heat; (h) by change in velocity of sound; (i) by resolution of chemical compounds; (j) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; (k) by change in resistance to electricity, as the instrument invented

by filaments, which may be adapted to measuring either high or low temperatures.

Pyrometric, Pyrometrical (pi-rō-mē-trik, pi-rō-mē-trik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer, or to its use.

Pyrometry (pi-rō-mē-tē-ri), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat, the act or art of measuring degrees of heat.

Pyromorphite (pi-rō-mor-ft), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and morph., form.] A lead phosphate of lead.

Pyromorphous (pi-rō-mor-fus), *a.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and morph., form.] In mineralogy, having the property of crystallization by fire.

Pyromonies (pi-rō-mō-nē-ē), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and monies, a rule, a law.] The science of heat.

Pyrope (pi-rōp), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and pē, the stone.] Fire-garnet or Bohemian garnet, a dark red variety of garnet, found embedded in trap tuffs in the mountains of Bohemia. It occurs also, in Saxony, in serpentine.

Pyrophorous (pi-rōf-or-us), *a.* [Or pyr. pyr., heat, and phous, to show.] Heated transparent by heat.

Pyrophorus (pi-rōf-or-us), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and phous, sound.] A musical instrument, in which the various notes are produced by the burning of hydrogen gas within glass tubes of various sizes and lengths.

Pyrophoric (pi-rōf-or-ik), *a.* Same as *Pyrophorous*.

Pyrophorous (pi-rōf-or-us), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

Pyrophorus (pi-rōf-or-us), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and phorus, bearing.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air. Many metals (iron, lead, &c.) when exposed to the air, in a very finely divided condition, combine so rapidly with oxygen as to cause an evolution of light.

Pyrophosphate (pi-rōf-or-fāt), *n.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyrophosphoric (pi-rōf-or-fur-ik), *a.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and phosphoric.] Applied to an acid (H₂P₂O₇) formed by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid to a temperature of 415° F. It resembles phosphoric acid in its general characters, but it is tetrabasic, that is, capable of forming four distinct classes or salts according as 1, 2, 3 parts or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by metals.

Pyro-photography (pi-rō-fō-tō-fo-tō), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and photography.] A term applied to those processes in photography in which heat is used to fix the picture.

Pyrophylite (pi-rō-fil-it), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and phylon, a leaf.] A hydrated aluminic silicate occurring in foliated, leaf-like, sub-transparent masses, having a white, green, or yellow colour and pearly lustre. It forms glass with borax and also with soda.

Pyrophylite (pi-rō-fil-it), *n.* See *Pyrophylite*.

Pyrosummate (pi-rōf-or-sū-māt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of pyrosummic acid with a base.

Pyrosummic (pi-rōf-or-sū-mik), *a.* Applied to an acid (C₂H₂O₃) one of the products of the distillation of tartaric and meconic acids.

Pyrrhite (pi-rō-rit), *n.* An impure variety of orthite containing bitumen.

Pyroscope (pi-rō-skōp), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and skopos, to view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a hot body, or the frigorific influence of a cold body.

Pyrosis (pi-rō-sis), *n.* [Or pyrōsis, a burning, from pyr. pyr.] Is used, a disease of the stomach attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an evacuation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acid. It is commonly called *Water-brash*.

Pyrosmalite (pi-rōf-or-sū-māl-it), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., small, small, and lithos, a stone.] A mineral of a liver-brown colour, or pistachio green, occurring in six-sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, containing chlorite, of which when heated it exhales the odour.

Pyrosoma (pi-rō-sō-ma), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and soma, a body.] A genus of phosphorescent mollusca, of the group Tunicata, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They unite in great numbers, forming a large hollow cylinder open at one end and closed at the other, swimming in the ocean by the alternate contraction and dilatation of its component individual animals.

Pyrosoma (pi-rō-sō-ma), *n.* A molluscan animal of the genus *Pyrosoma*.

Pyrosomidae (pi-rō-sō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine mollusca, of the group Tunicata, constituting the order Dactylobranchia of Owen. The genus *Pyrosoma* is the type (which see).

Pyrotartaric (pi-rōf-or-tar-tar-ik), *a.* Applied to an acid obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel.

Pyrotartaric (pi-rōf-or-tar-tar-ik), *a.* A salt of pyrotartaric acid.

Pyrotechnian (pi-rōf-or-tē-ki-an), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

Pyrotechnic, Pyrotechnical (pi-rōf-or-tē-ki-k-al), *a.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and technē, art.] Pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.

Pyrotechnician (pi-rōf-or-tē-ki-an), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

Pyrotechnist (pi-rōf-or-tē-ki-ist), *n.* [See *Pyrotechnic*.] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of artificial fireworks. See *FIREFWORKS*.

Pyrotechnist (pi-rōf-or-tē-ki-ist), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny, a manufacturer of fireworks.

Pyrotechny (pi-rōf-or-tē-ki), *n.* The science which relates to the management and application of fire in its various operations.

Pyrothene (pi-rōf-or-tē-nē), *n.* [Or pyr. pyr., fire, and thene, linen.] A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, formerly used in medicine.

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Pyrrhula (pi-rō-rla), *n.* [From Gr. pyrros, fire-red.] The bullfinch, a genus of concolorous passerine birds of the family Fringillidae.

Pyrrula (pi-rō-rla), *n.* A genus of mollusca belonging to the sub-family Pyrrulina, so called from the pyrrhine shell.

Pyrrulina (pi-rō-rlū-nā), *n. pl.* [L. pyrrus, a pear.] Pear-shells, a sub-family of the Tardivulvidae or Turridulvidae, characterized by the shortness of the spire, the smoothness and convexity of the pillar, and the moderate length of the canal. Typical genus, *Pyrrula*.

Pyrrus (pi-rō-ris), *a.* See *Pyrrhulina*.

Pyrrus (pi-rō-ris), *n.* [L. a pear.] A genus of ornamental and fruit trees, the latter forming the chief of our orchard fruit, and belonging to the pomaceous section of the nat. order Rosaceae. They have deciduous simple or pinnate leaves, and white or pink flowers in terminal cymes or corymbs; there are about forty species, natives of the north temperate and cold regions. The pear (*P. communis*), the apple or crab (*P. Malus*), service-tree (*P. terminalis*), and domestic mountain-ash or yew-tree (*P. Aconitifolia*), hawthorn (*P. Acaia*), &c., all belong to this genus.

Pythagorean (pi-thag-ō-rē-an), *a.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Ionic sect of philosophy. The Pythagoreans believed in the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls, through different orders of animal existence.

Pythagorean (pi-thag-ō-rē-an), *n.* Or pertaining to Pythagoras, or his system of philosophy. — *Pythagoreans* were the *Neoplatonists* of later times. See *NEOPLATONISM*. — *Pythagorean* later, the letter Y, so called from its Greek original representing the sacred triad, formed by the dactyl proceeding from the moon. — *Pythagorean* later, a musical instrument said to have been invented by Pythagoras (octochordum Pythagorae), after his death preserved in the temple of Hera at Samos. — *Pythagorean* system, a system taught by Pythagoras, which was afterwards revived by Copernicus. — *Pythagorean* table, the abacus (which see). — *Pythagorean* theorem, the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of *Euclid's Elements*.

Pythia (pi-thē-ā), *n.* [Or pyrōsis, a warlike dance, whence pyrrhicia (game), a pyrrhic foot.] 1. An ancient Greek warlike dance, which consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for the field of battle. 2. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pythia (pi-thē-ā), *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance of this name.

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mily Boids, nearly allied to the box, from which they differ in having the plates on the under surface of the tail double. They are natives of the Old World, and are found in the East Indies, South Africa, and elsewhere. They sometimes attain a length of 30 feet. They are not venomous, but kill their prey by compression.

Pythoness (pi'thon-ess), *n.* [Fr. *pythonesse*, from Gr. *Python*. See **PYTHON**.] The priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch. 'Like Saul, to run to a pythoness.' *Jos. Taylor*.

She stood a moment as a *pythoness*
Stands on her tripod. *Byron*.

Pythonic (pi'thon-ik), *a.* [See **PYTHON**.] Oracular; pertaining to the prediction of future events; prophetic.

Pythionism (pi'thon-izm), *n.* The art of foretelling future events after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

Pythionist (pi'thon-ist), *n.* A conjurer. *Cochran*.

Pyx (piks), *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxon*, the box-tree.] 1. In the R. Cath. Ch. a covered vessel used for holding the consecrated host.—2. In anat. a name for the acetabulum of the hip-bone; the cotyloid cavity. *pyxis*.—3. A box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the Mint.—*Trial of the pyx*, the final trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint. The trial takes place periodically by a jury of goldsmiths summoned by the lord-chancellor,

and constitutes a public attestation of the standard purity of the coin. The term is

Pyx for holding the Consecrated Host (twelfth century).

also applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate, which takes place at the different assay-offices.—4. *Naut.* the box in which the nautical compass is suspended. *Woods*. Written also *Pix*.

Pyx (piks), *s. i.* To test by weight and assay, as the coins deposited in the *pyx*.

Pyxidrum (pik-sid-um), *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, and *sidon*, resemblance.] In bot. a capsule with a lid, as seen in henbane and in the fruit of *Leontidea Officinalis*, the monkey-pot tree, one of the largest trees in the vir-

gin forests of Brazil. Also applied to the theca of mosses. See **LEOTHEA**.

Yellow Parrot on a *Pyxidrum* of *Leontidea Officinalis*.

Pyxied, **Pyxine** (pik-sin'-i, pik-sin'-i), *a. pl.* A natural order of lichens, comprising those known in the arctic regions as *tripe de roche*. The order is characterized by a horizontal foliaceous thallus, mostly fixed by the centre, an orbicular disc, with the exciple distinct from the thallus, and at first closed.

Pyxis (pik'sis), *n.* [See **PYX**.] 1. A box; a *pyx*.—2. In anat. the cotyloid cavity.—3. In bot. a pyxidrum.—*Pyxis Nautica*, the Mariner's Compass, a southern constellation.

Q.

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as *q* or hard *a*. It is a superfluous letter in English, as the combination *qu*, in which it always occurs, could be equally well expressed by *kw*, or *k* alone when the *u* is silent. It did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, the sound *qu* in Anglo-Saxon words being regularly written *cw* or *cu*, but was borrowed from the French-Latin alphabet. In Latin, as in English, this letter never occurred unless followed by *u*. It is now used in purely English words as well as in those derived from the French or taken directly from the Latin. It is most common as an initial letter; it never stands alone as a final, though in such words as *pyxis*, *oblique* it is really final the following vowels being then silent. In *quon*, *quench*, *qu* corresponds to the A. Sax. *cu*, in *quadrangle*, *etc.*, to the Latin *qu*; in *square* it represents a former *cu*, while *quire* is a much modified form of *cuire*. The name of the letter is said to be from the Fr. *quatre*, a tail, the form being that of an O with a tail added.—Among mathematicians, *Q*, *E*, *D*, stand for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated, *Q*, *E*, *F* *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.—In *Rom. literature and inscriptions*, *Q* stands for *Quintus*.

Qua (kwā), *adv.* [L.] In the quality or character of; as being; in that, as, as, an executor qua next of kin to a deceased person. he spoke not qua a public official, but qua a private person.

Quab (kwob), *n.* 1. [Comp. D. *kwab*, *kwabbe*, Dan. *kwabbe*, an eel-pout, G. *kwappe*, *kwabbe*, a tadpole, an eel-pout.] An old name for some kind of fish; an eel-pout, or the bull-head or miller's thumb. *Mussaw*.—2. [Probably for *quab*.] A squab or young unfledged bird; hence, anything immature, unfinished, or crude. 'A scholar's fancy, a *quab*, 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*.' *Ford*.

Qua-bird (kwā'bērd), *n.* A kind of heron occurring in the Southern States of America, the night-heron.

Quacha (kwā'cha), *n.* In soil. same as *quagga*.

Quack (kwak), *s. i.* [A word formed from the sound, like D. *kwacken*, *kwacken*, G. *quacken*, Dan. *kwakke*, to croak, to quack. Comp. Fr. *coax*, the croak of a frog.] 1. To cry like the common domestic duck.—2. To

make vain and loud pretensions; to talk noisily and ostentatiously. 'To quack of universal cures.' *Buddhas*.—3. To play the quack, to practise arts of quackery, as a boastful pretender to medical skill.

Hitherto I had only quacked with myself and the highest I consulted was my apothecary.

Quack (kwak), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The cry of a duck.—2. One who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan.

Physic had once alone the lofty style,
The well-known boast that ceased to raise a smile;
Now all the province of that tribe invade,
And we abound in quacks of every trade. *Grubbe*
Men that go mising, grinsing, with plausible
speech and brushed raiment, hollow within! quacks
political, quacks scientific, academic. *Carlyle*.

Specifically.—3. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; a mountebank; a mere empiric; a tricking practitioner in physic.—*SYN.* Empiric, mountebank, charlatan.

Quack (kwak), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery; falsely pretending or falsely alleged to cure diseases; as, *quack medicines*, a *quack doctor*.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his quack medicine. *W. Hazlitt*.

Quackened (kwak'nd), *p. and a.* Almost choked. [Provincial.]

Quackery (kwak'er-ī), *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism, humbug, imposture.

Such quackery is unworthy of any person who pretends to learning. *Person*.

Quackhood (kwak'hud), *n.* Quackery. [Rare.]

Else England will continue to worship new and ever new forms of Quackhood, and so, with what real-ences and reboundings matters little, go down to the Father of Quacks. *Carlyle*.

Quackish (kwak'ish), *a.* Like a quack or charlatan, boasting of skill not possessed; exhibiting quackery; humbugging. 'The last quackish address of the National Assembly.' *Burke*.

Quackism (kwak'izm), *n.* The practice of quackery.

In that same French Revolution alone, which burnt up so much, what unmeasured waves of quackism were set free to. *Carlyle*.

Quackie (kwak'ī), *s. i.* or *i.* [From sound made in choking.] To interrupt in breath-

ing; to almost choke; to suffocate. [Provincial.]

Quacksalver (kwak'sal-ver), *n.* [D. *kwak-salver*, L.G. *quacksalver*, G. *quacksalver*, lit. a quack that deals in salves.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions, a charlatan; a quack. 'Mountebanks, quack-salvers, empiricks.' *Burton*.

Quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), *a.* Quack. Tut, man, any quacksalving terms will serve for this purpose. *Middleton*.

Quad (kwod), *n.* In printing, a colloquial contraction of *quadrant*.

Quad (kwod), *n.* [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail, hence, a prison; a jail; *quod*.

The quad, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle. *Tristram*.

Quad, **Quadrant**, *s.* [D. and L.G. *kwad*.] Evil; bad. *Chaucer*; *Geower*.

Quadrat (kwod'er), *s. i.* [L. *quadratus*, to square.] To quadrat; to square, to suit; to match.

The *x* doth not quod square well with him, because it sounds harshly. *History of Don Quixote*, *etc.*

Quader-sandstone, **Quader-sandstein** (kwā'dēr-sand stōn, kwā'dēr-sand-stēn), *n.* [G. *quader-sandstein*, lit. square-sandstone.] A name given by the Germans to the principal rocks of their cretaceous system. The upper quader corresponds to our upper white chalk, and the lower to our upper greensand. The rock is soft, but well adapted for building purposes.

Quadra (kwod'ra), *n. pl.* **Quadræ** (kwod'rē) [L. a square or plinth, a fillet.] In arch. (a) a square frame or border inclosing a bas-relief, but sometimes used to signify any frame or border. (b) The plinth of a podium. (c) One of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

Quadragesimarius (kwod'rā-jē-ōd'rī-us), *a.* [L. *quadragesimus*, from *quadragesim*, forty each, from *quadragesima*, forty.] Consisting of forty, forty years old.

Quadrages (kwod'rā-jēn), *n.* [L. *quadragesim*, for *forties*.] A papal indulgence for forty days, a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance.

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many quadragesims or forty of pardon, that is, you have bought off the penance of so many times forty days. *Jos. Taylor*.

Quadragesima (kwed-ja-jes'-ma), *n.* [*L. quadragesima*, fortieth, from *quadragesimus*, forty, from *quatuor* four.] *Leat*: so called because it consists of forty days. — *Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent, and about the fortieth day before Easter.

Quadragesimal (kwed-ja-jes'-mal), *a.* [*See above*] Connected with the number forty, especially with reference to the forty days of Lent, belonging to Lent, used in Lent.

This quadragesimal solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some degree, enjoyed a total abstinence from flesh. *Small*

Quadragesimal (kwed-ja-jes'-mal), *n.* *pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid Lent Sunday.

Quadrangle (kwed-rang'-gl), *n.* [*L. quadrangulus*, from *quadrus* = square, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] *1* In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure, a plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles. *2* A square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, or the like. *3* A quadrilateral area surrounded by buildings. *The smooth green quadrangle and lofty towers of King Henry's College.* *Parv.*

Quadrangular (kwed-rang'-gl-er), *a.* Having the character of a quadrangle or four-sided figure, of a square shape, having four sides and four angles. *A quadrangular table.* *Speclator.*

Quadrangularity (kwed-rang'-gl-er-ee), *adv.* With four sides and four angles, in the form of a quadrangle.

Quadrans (kwed-rans), *n.* [*L.*] One fourth part of the Roman *as*; when the *as* was of full weight the quadrans was $\frac{1}{4}$ *as*.

Quadrant (kwed-rant), *n.* [*L. quadrans*, quadrans, a fourth.] *1* The fourth part, the quarter.

In any-day year may be ten days or days, counting the inclusion of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrans in the leap year. *See T. Brown.*

2 The quarter of a circle, the arc of a circle containing 90°, also, the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity. *3* An instrument for measuring angular al-

titude, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fixed to the meridian and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c. — *Quadrant electrometer*, an electrometer invented by Mr. W. Thomson, which enables small degrees of electricity to be measured with great precision.

Quadrantal (kwed-rant'-al), *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant, included in the fourth part of a circle, as, a quadrantal space. — *Quadrantal triangle*, in *trigon.*, a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant or 90°.

Quadrantal (kwed-rant'-al), *n.* *1* A cube. [*Rare*] — *2* A cubical vessel used by the Romans, which contained the same quantity as the amphora (which see).

Quadrat (kwed-rat), *n.* [*L. quadratus*, squared. *See QUADRATE*.] *1* In printing, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out spaces between letters, words, lines, &c., so as to leave a blank space on the sheet over which it is placed. *Quadrats* are of different sizes, as, *in-quadrat*, a quadrat, &c. — *2* An instrument, called also a *Geometrical Square*, and *Line of Shadows*, furnished with sights, a plummet, and index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *a.* [*L. quadratus*, squared, *pp.* of *quadrus*, quadratum, to make square, from *quadrus*, square, quadrus, four.] *1* Having four equal and parallel sides, square.

And something his hands that found a book of astronomy with figures, other round, some triangle, some quadrato. *Small.*

2 Square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself. *Quadrato and critical numbers.* *See T. Brown.* — *3* Square, as typifying completeness or perfection: complete, even-balanced. *A quadrato solid, wise man.* *Small.* — *4* Sifted, fitted, applicable, corresponding.

The word quadrato, being applicable to a proper or improper composition, requires a qualified description quadrato to both. *Harvey.*

Quadrato bone, in *anat.* a name given to the special bone by the intervention of which the lower jaw of birds and reptiles articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in whom the lower jaw articulates directly. Called also *Oss. Quadratum*.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *a.* *1* A square, a surface or figure with four equal and parallel sides. *'A quadrato was the base.'* *Spenser.* *The powers militant* — *2* In *astron.*, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle, quartile.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *s.* *1* *pres.* & *pp.* quadratus; *pp.* quadratus. [*L. quadrus*, quadratus, to square. *See the adjective.*] To square, to suit, to correspond, to agree, to be accommodated followed by *with*.

Antimater's rules for apt geometry cannot be supposed to quadrato exactly with the hazy plane which have been made since his time. *Adams.*

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *s.* *1* To trim a ship's gun on its carriage and its trunnions, to adjust a gun for firing on a level range.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *a.* [*By quadrato*, *See QUADRATE*.] *1* In *alg.* involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity, as, a quadrato equation, that is, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power, or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square — *2* In *arith.*, a domestic applied to the system that includes the square prime and related forms. *Dana.*

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* *1* A quadratic equation — *2* *pl.* That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. *'First simple quadrato, secondly, affected quadrato.'* *Horris.*

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus*, to square.] *1* In *geom.*, a curve by means of which we can find straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts, a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves, as, the quadrato of *Dinocratus*, or of *Tetrastemon*.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus*, to square, quadratum, to square.] *1* In *geom.*, the act of squaring; the reducing

of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle or a triangle, is the quadrature of that circle or triangle. The quadrature of the circle is a problem of great celebrity in the history of mathematical science. The whole circular area being equal to the rectangle under the radius and a straight line equal to half the circumference, the quadrature would be obtained if the length of the circumference were assigned, and hence the particular object aimed at in attempting to square the circle is the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. This ratio can only be expressed by an infinite series, and the squaring of the circle is still an unsolved problem. *2* A quadrato, a square space. [*Rare.*]

And breacheth manerly with thee divide Of all things, parted by the wayward hand, His quadrato, from thy orbicular world. *Shakspeare.*

3 In *astron.*, the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°, as the position of the moon when distant from the sun 90° or a quarter of the circle, or when the moon is at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadratus*, dim. of *L. quadrus*, a square, from *quatuor*, four. *Quadrato* is another form.] *1* In *arch.*, square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form and dried in the shade for two years — *2* A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [*Provincial.*]

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*By See above.*] An iron mace with a head of four projec-



Quadrato.

tions, carried at the middle-bow, in the fifteenth century. The figure represents a quadrato of the time of Edward IV.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadratus*, squared = quadrus, four, and *annus*, year.] *1* Comprising four years, as, a quadrato period. *2* Occurring once in four years, as, quadrato games.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *adv.* Once in four years.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*From quadrus* = *L. quadrus*, four, and *basia*.] In *chem.* having four parts of base to one of acid.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus*, to square.] Capable of being squared. *Darwin.*

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus*, square.] *1* A homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables or constants. *Turnary* and *quadrato* quadrato equated to zero represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, and to which the name quadrato is also applied. *Plane quadrato*, therefore, are identical with the conic sections, and admit of three principal forms, the ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, sub-forms of which are the circle, a pair of intersecting, and a pair of coincident lines. *Branda & Cox.*

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus* = four, and *apocapsa*, a capsule.] In *bot.* having four capsules.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus* = quadrus, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] A term applied to any animal having four horns or antlers.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* In *bot.* having four horns or antlers.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus* = quadrus, four, and *costa*, a rib.] Having four ribs.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus* = quadrus, four, and *dent*, a tooth.] In *bot.* having four teeth on the edge.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus* = quadrus, four, and *dent*, a tooth.] In *bot.* having four teeth on the edge.

Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus* = quadrus, four, and *dent*, a tooth.] In *bot.* having four teeth on the edge.

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Quadrato (kwed-rat'), *n.* [*L. quadrus* = quadrus, four, and *dent*, a tooth.] In *bot.* having four teeth on the edge.

Hindley's Quadrant.

Under, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, navigation, surveying, &c., consisting originally of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plane or telescopic sights, along with a plumb-line or spirit-level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. In principle and application it is the same as that of the sextant, by which it is superseded. *See SEXTANT.* — *2* An instrument used by artillerymen for giving a certain or moving the angle of elevation necessary to attain the desired range. In the older form, illustrated in the cut, it has a graduated arc and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc when one arm is placed within the bore, or the other is placed against the face of a piece in a perpendicular position. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Called also *Cumner's Square*. — *Quadrato* of altitude, an appendage of the



Cumner's Quadrant.

sally Boida, nearly allied to the boa, from which they differ in having the plates on the under surface of the tail double. They are natives of the Old World, and are found in the East Indies, South Africa, and elsewhere. They sometimes attain a length of 30 feet. They are not venomous, but kill their prey by constriction.

Pythoness (pi'thon-ess), n. [Fr. *pythonesse*, from Gr. *Python*. See **PYTHIAN**.] The priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch. 'Like Basil, to run to a pythoness.' *Jer. Taylor*.

She stood a moment as a pythoness
Stands on her tripod. *Byron*.

Pythiosis (pi'thon-ik), n. (See **PYTHONES**.) Oracular; pertaining to the prediction of future events; prophetic.

Pythionism (pi'thon-izm), n. The art of foretelling future events after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

Pythionist (pi'thon-ist), n. A conjurer. *Cockburn*.

Pyx (piks), n. [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxon*, the box-tree.] 1. In the R. Cath. Ch. a covered vessel used for holding the consecrated host. — 2. In anat. a name for the acetabulum of the hip-bone, the cotyloid cavity; *pyxis*. — 3. A box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the Mint. — Trial of the *pyx*, the final trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint. The trial takes place periodically by a jury of goldsmiths summoned by the lord-chancellor.

and constitutes a public attestation of the standard purity of the coin. The term is

Pyx for holding the Consecrated Host (twelfth century).

also applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate, which takes place at the different assay-offices. — 4. Now, the box in which the nautical compass is suspended. *Wells*. Written also *Pyx*.

Pyx (piks), v. t. To test by weight and assay, as the coins deposited in the *pyx*.

Pyxidrum (pik-sid'rum), n. [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, and *oidron*, resemblance.] In bot. a capsule with a lid, as seen in henbane and in the fruit of *Lagotis Olaria*, the monkey-pot tree, one of the largest trees in the vir-

gin forests of Brazil. Also applied to the sheath of mosses. See **LECYTHA**.

Yellow Parrot on a Pyxidrum of Lagotis Olaria.

Pyxis, **Pyxine** (pik-sis'i, pik-sis'i), n. pl. A natural order of lichens, comprising those known in the arctic regions as *crups de roche*. The order is characterized by a horizontal foliose thallus, mostly fixed by the centre, an articular disc, with the exciple distinct from the thallus, and at first closed.

Pyxis (pik'sis), n. [See **PTX**.] 1. A box; a *pyx*. — 2. In anat. the cotyloid cavity. — 3. In bot. a pyxidrum. — *Pyxis* *Naucoria*, the Mariner's Compass, a southern constellation.

Q.

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as k or hard c. It is a superfluous letter in English, as the combination qu, in which it always occurs, could be equally well expressed by kw, or k alone when the u is silent. It did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, the sound qu in Anglo-Saxon words being regularly written cw or cu, but was borrowed from the French-Latin alphabet. In Latin, as in English, this letter never occurred unless followed by u. It is now used in purely English words as well as in those derived from the French or taken directly from the Latin. It is most common as an initial letter; it never stands alone as a final, though in such words as *lique*, *oblique* it is really final, the following vowels being then silent. In *queen*, *quench*, qu corresponds to the A. Sax. *cu*; in *quadrangle*, &c., to the Latin *qu*, in *quire* it represents a former *cu*, while *quire* is a much modified form of *choir*. The name of the letter is said to be from the Fr. *quese*, a tail, the form being that of an O with a tail added. — Among mathematicians, Q. E. D. stand for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done. In *Rom. literature* and inscriptions, Q stands for *Quintus*.

Qua (kwā), adv. [L.] In the quality or character of, as being, in that, as, as, an executor *qua* next of kin to a deceased person; he spoke not *qua* a public official, but *qua* a private person.

Quab (kwob), n. 1. [Comp. D. *kwab*, *kwabbe*, Dan. *kwab*, an eel-pout; G. *kwappe*, *quabbe*, a tadpole, an eel-pout.] An old name for some kind of fish; an eel-pout, or the bull-head or miller's thumb. *Minshew* — 2. [Probably for *quab*.] A squab or young unfledged bird, hence, anything immature, unfinished, or crude. 'A scholar's fancy, a *quab*, 'tis nothing else, a very quab.' *Ford*. **Qua-bird** (kwā'berd), n. A kind of heron occurring in the Southern States of America; the night-heron.

Quacha (kwā'cha), n. In soot name as *Quacha*.

Quack (kwak), v. t. [A word formed from the sound, like D. *kwacken*, *kwakern*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *kwake*, to croak, to quack. Comp. Gr. *krōs*, the croak of a frog.] 1. To cry like the common domestic duck. — 2. To

make vain and loud pretensions; to talk loudly and ostentatiously. 'To quack of universal cures.' *Hudibras*. — 3. To play the quack, to practice arts of quackery, as a boastful pretender to medical skill.

Hitherto I had only quacked with myself and the highest I conceived was our apothecary.

Quack (kwak), n. [From the verb.] 1. The cry of a duck. — 2. One who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan.

Physic had once alone the lofty style.
The well-known boast that ceased to raise a smile;
Now all the province of that tribe invade,
And we abound in quacks of every trade. *Croft*

Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment, hollow within! quacks political, quacks scientific, academic. *Carlyle*

Specifically — 3. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess, a mountebank; a mere empiric; a tricking practitioner in physic. — *BYM*. Empiric, mountebank, charlatan.

Quack (kwak), s. Pertaining to or characterized by quackery, falsely pretending or falsely alleged to cure diseases, as, *quack medicines*, a *quack doctor*.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his quack medicine. *Whately*

Quackened (kwak'nd), p. and s. Almost choked. [Provincial.]

Quackery (kwak'er-i), n. The boastful pretensions or mean practices of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism, humbug, imposture.

Such quackery is unworthy of any person who pretends to learning. *Ferris*

Quackhood (kwak'hud), n. Quackery. [Rare.]

Like England will continue to worship new and ever new forms of Quackhood, and so, with what resemblances and reboundings matters little, go down to the Father of Quacks. *Carlyle*

Quackish (kwak'ish), a. Like a quack or charlatan, boasting of skill not possessed; exhibiting quackery, humbugging. 'The last quackish address of the National Assembly.' *Burke*

Quackism (kwak'izm), n. The practice of quackery.

In that same French Revolution alone, which burnt up so much what unmeasured masses of quackery were not fire to. *Carlyle*

Quackle (kwak'l), v. t. or i. [From sound made in choking.] To interrupt in breath-

ing; to almost choke; to suffocate. [Provincial.]

Quack-salver (kwak'sal-ver), n. [D. *kwak-salver*, L.G. *quack-salver*, G. *quack-salver*, lit. a quack that deals in salves.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions, a charlatan; a quack. 'Mountebanks, quack-salvers, empiricks.' *Burton*

Quack-salving (kwak'sal-ving), a. Quack.

Yet, man, any quack-salving terms will serve for this purpose. *Middleton*

Quad (kwod), n. In printing, a colloquial contraction of *Quadrat*.

Quad (kwod), n. [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail; hence, a prison, a jail; quod.

The quad, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle. *Tristram*

Quad, **Quadr**, a. [D. and L.G. *kwad*.] Evil, bad. *Chaucer*; *Gower*.

Quadrat (kwod'er), v. t. [L. *quadrare*, to square.] To quadrat; to square, to suit; to match.

The *x* doth not *quadrat* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *History of Don Quixote*, story.

Quader-sandstone, **Quader-sandstein** (kwā'der-sand-stōn, kwā'der-sand-stīn), n. [G. *quader-sandstein*, lit. square-sandstone.] A name given by the Germans to the principal rocks of their cretaceous system. The upper quader corresponds to our upper white chalk, and the lower to our upper greensand. The rock is soft, but well adapted for building purposes.

Quadra (kwod'ra), n. pl. **Quadram** (kwod're), [L., a square or plinth, a fillet.] In anat. (a) a square frame or border inclosing a bas-relief, but sometimes used to signify any frame or border. (b) The plinth of a podium. (c) One of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

Quadragesarius (kwod'ra-jē-nā'ti-an), n. [L. *quadragesarius*, from *quadragesim*, forty each, from *quadragesima*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

Quadragesima (kwod'ra-jēn), n. [L. *quadragesima*, by forties.] A papal indulgence for forty days, a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance.

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragesimas* or forty pardons, that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days. *Jer. Taylor*

Quadragesima (kwod-ra-jor-ti-ma), *n.* [L. *quadragesima*, fortieth, from *quadragesimus*, forty, from *quatuor*, four.] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days.—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent, and about the fortieth day before Easter.

Quadragesimal (kwod-ra-jor-ti-mal), *a.* (See above.) Connected with the number forty, especially with reference to the forty days of Lent, belonging to Lent, and in Lent.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. *Smith*

Quadragesimal (kwod-ra-jor-ti-mal), *a.* [L. *quadragesimalis*, formerly made to the mother church on mid lent Sunday.]

Quadrangle (kwod-rang-gel), *a.* [L. *quadrangulum*, from *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] 1. In geom., a quadrilateral figure, a plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles. 2. A square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, or the like, a quadrilateral area surrounded by buildings. 'The smooth green quadrangle and lofty towers of King Henry's College.' *Forster*

Quadrangular (kwod-rang-gel-er), *a.* Having the character of a quadrangle or four-angled figure, of a square shape, having four sides and four angles. 'A quadrangular table.' *Spenser*

Quadrangularly (kwod-rang-gel-er-li), *adv.* With four sides and four angles; in the form of a quadrangle.

Quadrans (kwod-rans), *a.* [L.] One fourth part of the Roman *as*; when the *as* was of full weight the quadrans was two uncias.

Quadrant (kwod-rant), *a.* [L. *quadrans*, quadrans, a fourth.] 1. The fourth part, the quarter.

In sixty-three years may be but sixteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or its hour supplementary. *See T. Brown*

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity. 3. An instrument for measuring angular al-

Hedley's Quadrant.

titudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, navigation, surveying, &c., consisting ordinarily of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, along with a plumb-line or spirit-level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. Its principle and application is the same as that of the sextant, by which it is superseded. See *SEXTANT*.—4. An instrument used by artillerymen for giving a canon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to attain the desired range.

In the older forms, illustrated in the cut, it has a graduated arc and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc when one arm is placed within the bore, or the other is placed against the face of a piece in a perpendicular position. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Called also *Gunter's Square*.—*Quadrant of altitude*, an appendage of the



Gunter's Quadrant.

artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c.—*Quadrant electrometer*, an electrometer invented by Sir W. Thomson, which enables small degrees of electricity to be measured with great precision.

Quadrantal (kwod-rant'al), *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant, included in the fourth part of a circle, as, a quadrantal space.—*Quadrantal triangle*, in trigon., a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant or 90°.

Quadrantal (kwod-rant'al), *a.* 1. A cube. [Rare.]—2. A cubical vessel used by the Romans, which contained the same quantity as the amphora (which see).

Quadrant (kwod-rant), *a.* [L. *quadrans*, squared. See *QUADRATE*.] 1. In printing, a piece of type—used for filling words, lines, the space on the sheet. Quadrants are of red, a quadrant, called also a *Coat of Arms*, and index, and are used superadded by modern use.

Quadrante (kwod-rant), *a.* [L. *quadrans*, squared, pp. of *quadrus*, quadratum, to make square, from *quatuor*, square, *quatuor*, four.] 1. Having four equal and parallel sides, square.

And working his teeth (he) found a host of caviars, with frozen, entire round, some straight, some quadrants. *See T. Brown*

2. Square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself. 'Quadrato and cubical numbers.' *See T. Brown*.—3. Square, as typifying completeness or perfection; complete, even-balanced. 'A quadrato solid, who man.' *H. More*.—4. Sifted; sifted, applicable, correspondent.

The word *quadrans*, being applicable to a proper or improper commensurate, requires a general description *quadrans* to both. *Mercur*

—*Quadrans bone*, in anat. a name given to the special bone by the intervention of which the lower jaw of birds and reptiles articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in whom the lower jaw articulates directly. Called also *Os Quadratum*.

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* 1. A square, a square or figure with four equal and parallel sides. 'A quadrato was the base.' *Spenser*. 'The power militant in mighty quadrato joined.' *Alfon*.—2. In astron., an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle, quadrato.

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* [L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, to square, *quadratus*, squared, to square. See the adjective.] To square, to suit, to correspond, to agree; to be accommodated; followed by *with*.

Armed's robe for his gentry cannot be compared to quadrato easily with the horse's pelt which have been made since his time. *Addison*

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* To trim a ship's gun on its carriage and its trunks, to adjust a gun for firing on a level range.

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* [Fr. *quadrato*, from *quadrare*, to square.] 1. In alg., involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity, as, a quadrato equation, that is, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power; or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.—2. In opt., dioptric, applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. *Dana*

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* 1. A quadratic equation.—2. *p.* That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. 'First simple quadratics . . . secondly, affected quadratics.' *Barrow*

Quadratrix (kwod-rat-riks), *a.* [L. *quadratrix*, to square.] Is given a curve by means of which we can find straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves; as, the *quadratrix* of Dinostratus, or of Torricellus.

Quadratura (kwod-rat-riks), *a.* [L. *quadratura*, from *quadrare*, quadratum, to square.] 1. In geom., the act of squaring; the reducing

of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle or a triangle, is the quadrature of that circle or triangle. The quadrature of the circle is a problem of great celebrity in the history of mathematical science. The whole circular area being equal to the rectangle under the radius and a straight line equal to half the circumference, the quadrature would be obtained if the length of the circumference were ascertained, and hence the particular object aimed at in attempting to square the circle is the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. This ratio can only be expressed by an infinite series, and the squaring of the circle is still an unsolved problem. 2. A quadrature, a square space. [Rare.]

And henceforth manerly with this divide Of all things, parted by the eternal bounds, His quadrature, from thy celestial world. *Milton*

2. In astron., the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°, as the position of the moon when distant from the sun 90° or a quarter of the circle, or when the moon is at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* [L. *quadratus*, dim. of L. *quadrus*, a square, from *quatuor*, four. *Quadrato* is another form.] 1. In arch., a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in the application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form and dried in the shade for two years.—2. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Provincial.]

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* [Fr. *See above*.] An iron mace with a head of four projec-



Quadrato.

tions, carried at the middle-bow, in the fifteenth century. The figure represents a quadrato of the time of Edward IV.

Quadrato (kwod-rat), *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared = *quatuor*, four, and *quatuor*, year.] 1. Comprising four years; as, a quadrato period.—2. Occurring once in four years, as quadrato games.

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allowed after majority, within which an action of reduction of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.

Quadrifarious (kwod-rí-fá-ri-us), *a.* [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, from *quatuor*, four.] In bot. arranged in four rows or ranks.

Quadrifid (kwod-rí-fíd), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus*—*quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *fido*, fidi, to cleave.] Split or deeply cleft into four parts; specifically, in bot. four-cleft, i.e. divided about half-way from the margin to the base: as, a *quadrifid* perianth; cut about half-way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *quadrifid* leaf.

Quadrifol (kwod-rí-fól), *a.* Same as *Quadrifoliate*.

Quadrifoliate (kwod-rí-fó-li-át), *a.* [L. *quadrifolius*=*quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] In bot. having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadrifurcated, Quadrifurcate (kwod-rí-fér-kát-ed, kwod-rí-fér-kát), *a.* [L. *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *furus*, a fork.] Having four forks or branches.

Quadriga (kwod-rí-gá), *n.* [L. contr. from *quadrijuga*—prefix *quadrus*, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast, and not in pairs. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with on the reverse of medals.

Quadriginous (kwod-rí-jem-in-us), *a.* [L. *quadriginus*, fourfold—prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *geminus*, born with another.] Fourfold; having four similar parts. In anat. a term specifically applied to four tubercles situated on the upper part of the posterior surface of the brain.

Quadrigenarius (kwod-rí-je-ná-ri-us), *a.* [L. *quadrigeni*, contr. from *quadrigeni*, four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

Quadriglandular (kwod-rí-gland-ú-lér), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *E. glandular*.] Having four glands.

Quadriliolate (kwod-rí-lí-lát), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *áulum*.] In bot. having four apertures, as is the case in certain kinds of pollen.

Quadrifurcate, Quadrifurcus (kwod-rí-fér-kát, kwod-rí-fér-gus), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.] In bot. pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as, a *quadrifurcus* leaf.

Quadrilaminar (kwod-rí-lam-tér), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *E. laminar*.] Having or consisting of four laminae.

Quadrilateral (kwod-rí-lat-ér-al), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *latus*, lateris, side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadrilateral (kwod-rí-lat-ér-al), *a.* A figure having four sides and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure. Specifically (*math.*) the space inclosed between, and bounded by, four fortresses. The Quadrilateral in Venetia, famous in Austro-Italian history, is formed by Peschiera and Mantua on the Mincio, and Verona and Legnago on the Adige.

Quadrilateralness (kwod-rí-lat-ér-al-nes), *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

Quadrilateral (kwod-rí-lit-ér-al), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of four letters.

Quadrille (ka-dríl), *n.* [Fr. *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla*, a group of four persons, *cuadrilla*, a small square, from L. *quadrus*, quadrus, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are discarded. — 2. A dance consisting generally of five figures or movements executed by four sets of couples each forming the side of a square. 3. The music composed for such a dance.

Quadrille (ka-dríl), *v. i.* 1. To play at quadrille. — 2. To dance quadrilles.

While thou, like moths that dance away
Existence in a summer ray,
These gay things, born but to quadrille,
The circle of their doom fulfil. *Scott.*

Quadrillion (kwod-rí-lí-on), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *E. million*.] The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed, according to English arithmeticians; but according to the French, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed.

Quadrilobate, Quadrilobed (kwod-rí-lób-át, kwod-rí-lób-át), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *lobus*, Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.]

In bot. having four lobes; as, a *quadrilobed* leaf.

Quadrilocular (kwod-rí-lók-ú-lér), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *loculus*, a cell.] In bot. having four cells or compartments; four-celled; as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.

Quadriloge (kwod-rí-lój), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] 1. A book written in four parts, as *Child Harold*. — 2. Any narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels. — 3. Any work compiled by four authors, as the *Life of Thomas à Becket*. *Brewer*. [Rare in all senses.]

Quadrinembrat (kwod-rí-mem-brát), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *membrum*, a member.] Having four members or parts.

Quadrin, Quadrine, Quadrine, *n.* [From L. *quatuor*, four.] 1. A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver. *North.*

Quadrinomial (kwod-rí-nóm-i-al), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *nomen*, a name.] In alg. consisting of four denominations or terms.

Quadrinomial (kwod-rí-nóm-i-al), *n.* In alg. a quantity consisting of four terms.

Quadrinomial (kwod-rí-nóm-i-al), *a.* Quadrinomial.

Quadrinomial (kwod-rí-nóm-i-al), *a.* Having four terms; quadrinomial.

Quadrupartite (kwod-rí-párt-it), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; specifically, in bot. divided to the base into four parts; as, a *quadrupartite* leaf; in arch. divided, as a vault, by the arching into four parts.

Quadrupartitely (kwod-rí-párt-it-ly), *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadrupartite distribution.

Quadrupartition (kwod-rí-párt-it-shon), *n.* A division by four or into four parts.

Quadrupennate (kwod-rí-pen-át), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *penna*, a wing.] In entom. having four wings.

Quadrupennate (kwod-rí-pen-át), *n.* One of a section of insects destitute of elytra and having four wings.

Quadruphyllous (kwod-rí-fí-lús), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and Gr. *phylon*, a leaf.] In bot. having four leaves; four-leaved.

Quadruplicate, Quadruplicate (kwod-rí-fí-lát-ed, kwod-rí-fí-lát), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *plica*, a fold.] Having four plaits or folds.

Quadrirème (kwod-rí-rém), *n.* [L. *quadrirēmis*=*quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley with four benches of oars or rowers, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. *Miford*.

Quadr sacramentalist (kwod-rí-sak-ramen-tal-íst), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *E. sacramental*.] *Eccles.* a disciple of Melancthon, who allowed the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, penance, and holy order.

Quadrisection (kwod-rí-sek-shon), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *sectio*, a cutting, from *seco*, to cut.] A subdivision into four parts.

Quadrisection (kwod-rí-sek-shon), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *seculus*, a furrow.] Having four furrows or clefts; in zool. having the hoof divided into four.

Quadrissyllabic (kwod-rí-síl-láb-ík), *a.* Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrissyllables.

Quadrissyllabic (kwod-rí-síl-láb-ík), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *E. syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Quadrivalve, Quadrivalvular (kwod-rí-valv, kwod-rí-valv-ú-lér), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *valva*, a valve.] In bot. having four valves; four-valved; as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp.

Quadrivalve (kwod-rí-valv), *n.* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

Quadrivall (kwod-rí-val), *a.* [L. *quadrivall*=prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *val*, a way.] Having four ways meeting in a point. "A forum, with quadrivall streets." *E. Johnson*.

Quadrivall (kwod-rí-val), *n.* One of the four lesser arts constituting the quadrivium.

Quadrivium (kwod-rí-val-um), *n.* [L. L. from L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *via*, a way.] A collective term in the middle ages for the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

Quadroom (kwod-rún), *n.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, from L. *quartus*, fourth, *quatuor*, four.] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person; a person quarter-blooded. Written sometimes *Quarteron* and *Quarteroon*.

Quadrone (kwod-rón), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *E. onide*.] In chem. a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element.

Quadrum (kwod-rum), *n.* [L. something square.] In music, same as *Natural*.

Quadruman, Quadrumane (kwod-ró-man, kwod-ró-mán), *n.* One of the *Quadrumana*; an animal having four limbs or extremities terminated by hands, as monkeys, apes, baboons, lemurs, etc.

Quadrumana (kwod-ró-ma-na), *n. pl.* [From L. *quadrus*, in composition = *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals comprising the apes, monkeys, baboons, lemurs, etc., characterized by the following points:—The hallux (innermost toe of the hind-limb) is separated from the other toes, and is opposable to them, so that the hind-



Quadrumana.
Head and hands of Orang-outang (*Simias satyrus*). a, Anterior hand. b, Posterior.

feet become prehensile hands. The pollex (innermost toe of the fore-limb) may be wanting, but when present it also is usually opposable to the other digits, so that the animal becomes truly quadrumanous, or four-handed. The tests are two in number, and the mammary glands are on the chest, as in man. Owen divides the Quad-

rumana into three groups, separated from each other by anatomical structure and geographical distribution; viz. (a) *Strepsirrhina*, with curved nostrils, second digit of the hind limb having a claw; (b) *Platyrrhina*, broad-nosed monkeys, thumbs not opposable, tails prehensile, confined to America; (c) *Catarrhina*, with oblique nostrils, thumb opposable, tail not prehensile, often absent, inhabit the Old World. See under these separate headings.

Quadrumanous (kwod-ró-man-us), *a.* Of pertaining to, or characteristic of the order Quadrumana; having four hands; four-handed.

Quadrune (kwod-rún), *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

Quadruped (kwod-ró-péd), *n.* [L. *quadrupes*, *quadrupedus*—prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *pes*, pedis, a foot.] An animal having four legs and feet, usually restricted to all four-footed mammals, though many reptiles have four legs.

Quadruped (kwod-ró-péd), *a.* Having four legs and feet.

Quadrupedal (kwod-ró-pé-dal), *a.* Of or belonging to a quadruped; having or walking on four feet.

Quadruple (kwod-ró-pl), *a.* [L. *quadruplus*—prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and term. -plus, in Gr. place.] Fourfold; four times told; as, to make *quadruple* restitution for trespass or theft. *Heath*.—*Quadruple counterpoint*, in music, the construction of four melodies, as parts to be performed together, in such a manner that they can be interchanged without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar.

Quadruple (kwod-ró-pl), *n.* Four times the sum or number; as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits.

Quadruple (kwod-ró-pl), *s. t. pret. & pp.* *quadrupled*; *pp.* *quadrupling*. To make four times as much or as many; to multiply by four.

The trade of Scotland has been more than quadrupled since the first erection of the two banks. *Adam Smith*.

Quadruple (kwod-ró-pl), *s. i.* To become four times as much or as many.

Quadruplicate (kwod-ró-pli-kát), *a.* [See below.] Fourfold; four times repeated; as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion.

Quadruplicate (kwod-ró-pli-kát), *s. t.* [L. *quadruplico*, *quadruplicatum*—prefix

quadrus, from *quater*, four, and *plon*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.
Quadruplication (kwod-rup-li-kā'shon), *n.* The act of making fourfold; taking four times the simple sum or amount.
Quadruply (kwod-rup-li), *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold quantity.

If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swg't.*

Quare (kwé-ré), [*L. imper.* of *quare*, to seek, to question, to inquire.] Inquire; question. This word, when placed before or after a proposition, implies a doubt of its truth, or the desirableness of inquiry. When so used it is generally contracted into *Qu*. See **QUEST**.

Quarta (kwér-ta), *n.* [From *L. quarta*, profit, gain, advantage.] In the middle ages, an indulgence or remission of penance granted by the pope, and exposed to sale.

Quaster (kwás-tor), See **QUESTOR**.

Quatus (kwé-tus), *n.* In *law*, see **QUESTUS**.

Quaf (kwáf), *s. t.* [There has been a change in this word from a guttural to a labial (as in *leugh*, now *leaf*), the origin being no doubt *Ir* and Gael. *cuadh*, a drinking-cup, *Sc. quash*, *quaff*.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink of copiously and with relish or gusto. 'Quaf'd off the muscadel.' *Shak.*

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet Quaf immortality and joy. *Milton.*

Quaff (kwáf), *s. t.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Near him rode Silenus on his ass,
 Fetched with dowers as he on did pass,
 Tippling quaffing. *Keats.*

Quaffer (kwáf-er), *n.* One who quaffs or drinks largely.

Quag (kwag), *n.* [Short for *quagmire*.] A shaking wet soil; a quagmire. 'Quags or thorny dells.' *Cooper.*

Quagga (kwag-a), *n.* [Hottentot *quagga*, a name derived from the cry.] An animal of the genus *Equus* (*E. Quagga*), closely allied to the zebra, and found on the plains of South Africa. It is striped like the zebra, but is not banded on the limbs. The ears are short, the head comparatively small, the tail is tufted, and the colour is a dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind-quarters being of a lighter brown, the croup of a russet gray, and the under parts of the body white. It will breed with the horse, and a mixed race of this

as, to quail before danger. 'Plant courage in their quailing breasts.' *Shak* — 2.† To slacken. 'And let not search and inquisition quail.' *Shak* — 3.† To fade; to wither. 'The quailing and withering of all things.' *Habswill.*

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
 So virtue quailed, and vice began to grow. *Tamcrad & Cleopatra, old play, 1598.*

Quail (kwál), *s. t.* To quail; to crush; to depress; to subdue.

My great heart
 Was never quailed before. *Shak. & Fl.*

Quail (kwál), *s. t.* [*Fr. coailier*, *It. quagliare*, *L. coagulare*, to curdle.] To curdle; to coagulate, as milk.

Being put into milk, . . . it keeps it from quailing and curdling. *Holland.*

Quail (kwál), *n.* [From *O. Fr. quaille*, *Fr. coailie*, *It. quaglia*, a quail, — names derived from the sound of its cry. Comp. *D. kwakel*, *G. wackel*, and *Arner. coailie*, a quail.] A common name of certain birds of the genus *Coturnix*, nearly allied to the partridges, from which they differ in being

smaller, in having a more delicate beak, shorter tail, no red space above the eye, longer wings, and no spur on the legs. The common quail (*C. vulgaris*) is a migratory bird, and is found in every country from the Cape of Good Hope to the North Cape. Its flesh is deemed excellent food. There are several other species, in appearance and habits not greatly differing from the common quail, as the Coromandel quail (*C. testudo*), the Australian quail (*C. australis*), the white-throated quail (*C. torquata*), the Chinese quail (*C. exoniactoris*), an elegant little species measuring only 4 inches in length, &c. The name quail is also given to some birds of other genera, as the Maryland quail (*Orixy*), the tufted quail (*Lophortyx*), &c. — 2.† A prostitute. [This sense arises from quails being supposed to be very amorous.]

Here's Agamemnon — an honest fellow enough, and one that loves quails. *Shak.*

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fully. 'Breathe his faults so quaintly.' *Shak* (d) ingeniously; with dexterity.

I quaintly stole a kiss. *Gay.*

Quaintness (kwáin'tness), *n.* The quality of being quaint; oddity and antiqueness.

The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable quaintness. *Lamb.*

Quair, **Quaire** (kwár), *n.* [*O. Fr. quaiier*, *Mod. Fr. quaiier*, from *L. L. quaternum*, from *L. quatuor*, four.] A book. *Chaucer*. 'Thou wilt quair of mater miserehille.' *Sir D. Lindsay.*

Quake (kwák), *s. t.* pret. & pp. *quaked*; ppr. *quaking*. [*A. Sax. wacolan*. Same root as *quake*; comp. *Prov. G. quaken*, to joggle, to waggle, to shake. See **QUICK**.] 1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder; as, to quake with fear or terror or with cold. *Heb. xii. 21*. — 2. To be shaken with more or less violent convulsions; as, the earth quakes; the mountains quake. *Nah. i. 5*. — 3. To shake, tremble, or move, as the earth under the feet, through want of solidity or firmness. 'Over quaking bogs and up precipitous ascents.' *Macaulay*.

Next Smedley divid; slow circles dimpled o'er
 The quaking mud that clod'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

SYN. To shake, vibrate, tremble, quiver, shudder.

Quake (kwák), *s. t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation.

Where ladies shall be frightened,
 And, gladly quak'd, hear more. *Shak.*

Quake (kwák), *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation.

Winds that up will cause a quake. *Snelling.*

Quake-breech (kwák-brésh), *n.* A coward.

Scowls, a hereticism, a faint-hearted fellow, a quake-breech, without boldness, spirit, wit, a poltroon. *W. Shakespeare.*

Quake-grass (kwák-gras), *n.* Same as **Quaking-grass**.

Quaker (kwák-er), *n.* 1. One that quakes; but usually applied to one of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends*. The name *Quakers* was given in reproach, but it was never adopted by the Society. See *Society of Friends* under **FAITH**.

Quakers (that like lanterns bear
 Their lights within them) will not swear. *Hudibras.*

2. A quaker-gun.

Quakeress (kwák-er-es), *n.* A female Quaker. *Maryat.*

Quaker-gun (kwák-er-gun), *n.* An imitation of a gun fashioned in wood placed in the port-hole of a ship or embrasure of a fortress for the purpose of deceiving the enemy; so called from its inoffensive diameter and its silence.

Quakeringly (kwák-er-ing-ly), *adv.* In a quaking manner; quakingly. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Quakerish (kwák-er-ish), *adj.* Relating to or resembling Quakers.

Quakerism (kwák-er-izm), *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

As a system, Quakerism must be regarded as essentially defective. It imitates life instead of consecrating it as a whole. Poetry, art, music, all the cheerful lesser lights of life, are blotted out in its soft death shadow. *Macmillan's Mag.*

But never pen did more quakingly perform his office. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Quaky (kwák-i), *adj.* Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky; as, a quaky bog.

Qualifiable (kwól-i-f-a-bl), *adj.* Capable of being qualified; that may be abated or modified.

Qualification (kwól-i-f-a-kā'shon), *n.* [*Fr. See QUALIFY*.] 1. The act of qualifying, or

2. A state of being qualified; a fitness for a particular office or duty.

3. A person qualified for a particular office or duty.

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the state of being qualified; adaptation; fitness.—2. That which qualifies or fits any person or thing for any use or purpose, as a place, an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, &c.; legal power; ability; as, the *qualification* of an elector; Necessary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift*.

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke*.
In many cases, too, the choice of the government is practically limited to persons having the requisite professional *qualifications*. *Sir G. C. Lewis*.

3. A qualifying or extenuating circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; hence, an abatement; a diminution; as, to assert something without any *qualification*. 'A *qualification* of a statement.' *Raleigh*.—4. Appausement.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose *qualification* shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio. *Shak*.

Qualificative (kwol'i-kät-iv), *a*. Serving or having the power to qualify or modify.

Qualificative (kwol'i-f-kät-iv), *n*. That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

Adjectives or *qualificatives* disappear last, and everything disappears with them, because we cannot have an idea of a thing independently of its qualities. *Dr. Forbes Winslow*.

Qualificator (kwol'i-f-kät-er), *n*. In *Rom. Cath. eccles.* courts, an officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

Qualified (kwol'i-fid), *p*. and *a*. 1. Having a qualification; fitted by accomplishments or endowments; furnished with any legal power or capacity; as, a person sufficiently *qualified* to hold an appointment; a *qualified* elector.

That which ordinary men are fit for I am *qualified* in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shak*.

2. Accompanied with some limitation or modification; modified; limited; as, a *qualified* statement; *qualified* admiration.—3. *Eccles.* applied to a person enabled to hold two benefices.—*Qualified fee*, in law, a base fee. See under *BASE*.—*Qualified oath*, in *Scots law*, the oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and which therefore qualify the admission or denial.—*Qualified property*, a limited right of ownership; as, (a) such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed. (b) Such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

Qualifiedly (kwol'i-fid-ly), *adv*. In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

Qualifiedness (kwol'i-fid-nes), *n*. The state of being qualified or fitted.

Qualifier (kwol'i-fid-er), *n*. One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains.

Qualify (kwol'i-f), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *qualified*; ppr. *qualifying*. [*Fr. qualifier*; L.L. *qualificare*—*L. qualis*, such, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make such as is required; to fit for any place, office, or occupation; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; as, to *qualify* a man for a judge, for a minister of state or of the gospel, for a general or admiral.

I bequeath Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will*.

2. To make legally capable; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, to *qualify* persons for exercising the elective franchise.

He had *qualified* himself for municipal office by taking the oaths. *Macaulay*.

3. To narrow, limit, or modify; to restrict; to limit by exceptions; as, to *qualify* a statement or expression; to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.—4. To moderate; to abate; to soften; to diminish; to assuage; as, to *qualify* the rigour of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire, But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak*.

5. To modify the quality or strength of; to dilute or otherwise fit for taste; as, to *qualify* liquors.

(They) contrived to drink twopenny, *qualified* with brandy or whiskey. *Sir W. Scott*.

'You don't take water, of course?' said Bob Sawyer.—'Thank you,' replied Mr. Winkle. 'It's rather early: I should like to *qualify* it.' *Dickens*.

6. To temper; to regulate; to vary.

It hath no larynx nor throat to *qualify* the sound. *Sir T. Browne*.

Syn. To fit, equip, prepare, adapt, capacitate, modify, restrict, restrain, abate, soften, diminish, moderate, assuage, temper, reduce.

Qualify (kwol'i-f), *v.i.* 1. To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; to establish a claim or right to exercise any function: followed by *for*; as, to *qualify* for a juror or for a justice of the peace; to *qualify* for a parliamentary elector.—2. In the United States, to swear to discharge the duties of an office; and hence, to make oath to any fact; as, I am ready to *qualify* to what I have asserted. *Bartlett*.

Qualitative (kwol'i-tät-iv), *a*. Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.—*Qualitative analysis*, in chem. see *ANALYSIS*.

Qualitied (kwol'i-tid), *a*. Disposed as to qualities or passions; furnished with qualities; endowed. 'He was well *qualitied*.' *Chapman*.

Quality (kwol'i-ti), *n*. [*Fr. qualité*, from *L. qualitas*, a quality or property, from *qualis*, of what sort, such.] 1. The condition of being such or such; nature, relatively considered; as, the *quality* of an action, in regard to right and wrong.

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them. *Hooker*.

2. That which makes or helps to make anything such as it is; what is characteristic of a thing or person; a distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; a property; a trait. 'All the *qualities* that man loves woman for.' *Shak*. Qualities in metaphysics are often spoken of as *natural* or *accidental*; thus, figure and dimension are the *natural* *qualities* of solids; but a particular figure, as a cube, a square, or a sphere, is an *accidental* or *adventitious* *quality*. *Primary* or *essential* *qualities* are such as are inseparable from the substance, as thought from mind, or extension from matter. *Secondary* or *non-essential* *qualities* are such as we can separate in conception from the substance, as passionateness or mildness from mind, or heat or cold from matter. *Sensible* *qualities* are such as are perceptible to the senses, as the light of the sun, the colour of cloth, the taste of salt or sugar, &c.—*Occult* *qualities*. See *OCCULT*.—3. Specifically, virtue or particular power of producing certain effects; as, the *qualities* of plants or medicines. 'The burning *quality* of that fell poison.' *Shak*. 4. Particular condition; disposition; temper; moral characteristic, good or bad.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair; Which swims against your stream of *quality*. *Shak*.
To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note The *qualities* of people. *Shak*.

5. Special or temporary character or part; assumed rank or position. 'In the *quality* of standers-by.' *Swift*. 'In *quality* of an antiquary.' *Gray*.—6. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; as, people of every *quality*. 'Where *qualities* were level.' *Shak*.

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon*.

7. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; high rank; as, persons of *quality*; ladies of *quality*. 'Gentlemen of blood and *quality*.' *Shak*.—The *quality*, persons of high rank, collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison*.

8. † A state of affairs producing certain effects; occasion; cause.

Know you the *quality* of Lord Timon's fury? *Shak*.

9. † Acquirement; accomplishment. 'Those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing.' *Clarendon*.

She hath more *qualities* than a water spaniel. *Shak*.

10. † Profession; occupation; hence, fraternity.

A man of such perfection As we in our *quality* much want. *Shak*.

For so his *quality* (of a musician) speaks him. *Moxinger*.

—*Quality of estate*, in law, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised during the time which the right of enjoyment continues.

Quality-binding (kwol'i-ti-bind-ing), *n*. A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpets and the like. *Simmonds*.

Qualm (kwäm), *n*. [*A. Sax. cwealm*, pestilence, destruction, death; cog. D. *kwaalm*, Dan. *qualm*, qualm, vapour, smoke; O.H.G.

qualm, death, ruin; from root of *quell*, *quell*.] 1. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faintness or suffering; a throes or throbs of pain. 'Qualms of heart-sick agony.' *Milton*.

Some sudden qualm hath struck me at the heart And dimm'd mine eyes. *Shak*.

2. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

For who, without a qualm, have ever look'd? On lily garbage, though by Hooper cook'd? *Rowe*.

3. A scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction; uneasiness.

A qualm of conscience brings me back again. *Dryden*.
Many a qualm of care his rising hopes destroy. *Boswell*.

Qualme, † *n*. The cry of a raven. *Chaucer*.

Qualmire † (kwäl'mir), *n*. *Quagmire*, quavemire. 'Puddles and *qualmires*.' *By Gardner*.

Qualmish (kwäm'ish), *a*. [See *QUALM*.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shak*.

Qualmishly (kwäm'ish-ly), *adv*. In a qualmish manner.

Qualmishness (kwäm'ish-nes), *n*. The state of being qualmish; nausea.

Quamash (kwäm'ash), *n*. The North American name of an eatable bulb (*Camassia esculenta*). These bulbs are much eaten by the Indians, and are prepared by baking in a hole dug in the ground, then pounding and drying them into cakes for future use. The plant from which they are derived belongs to the nat. order Liliaceae, and is nearly allied to the European squill. Written also *Cammas*.

Quamoclit (kwäm'ô-clit), *n*. [*Gr. ὕψωμα*, a kidney, and *κλίω*, climbing, sloping, low from *κλίνω*, to bend, to slope.] A genus of climbing ornamental plants, nat. order Convolvulaceae, chiefly found in the hot parts of America, but some species are indigenous both in India and China.

Quandang (kwan'dang), *n*. The edible fruit of *Santalum acuminatum*, a species of sandalwood. *Treas. of Bot*.

Quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dä'ri), *n*. [Usually derived from *Fr. Qu'en dirai-je?* what can I say of it? Skeat, however, thinks that it is almost certainly a corruption of old *wendrecht*, an evil plight, peril, adversity; but the change of form and sound required seems too violent, especially in view of the fact that the original pronunciation would appear to have been with the accent on the second and not on the first syllable.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty or hesitation; a pickle; a predicament.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet Will bring me presently to that quandary I shall bid all adieu. *Bacon & Fi*.

Quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dä'ri), *a.t.* pret. & pp. *quanderied*; ppr. *quandarying*. To put into a quandary; to bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

Metinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Ormsby*.

Quannet (kwan'et), *n*. A kind of file, especially used for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic printing. *Ure*.

Quant (kwant), *n*. [Probably same as *krat*, a pole for leaping.] A pole, used by barge-men, with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent penetration of the mud; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in fenny places. The name is also given to the cap.

Quantio (kwon'tik), *n*. [*L. quantus*, how much.] In math. a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. They are classified according to their dimensions, as *quadratic*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, &c., denoting *quantics* of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degrees. They are further distinguished as *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables.

Quantification (kwon'ti-fik-ä'bon), *n*. The act or process of quantifying; the process by which anything is quantified; the act of determining the quantity or amount; more especially a term in logic; as, the *quantification* of the predicate.

Both of these words (*quantification* and *quantify*) have of late taken prominence in logic, it having been proposed to *quantify* the predicate as well as the subject of the propositions of a syllogism, i.e. instead of writing as at present

All A is B.
Some A is B,
to write
All (or some) A is all (or some) B. *Latham*.

The *quantification* of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton; viz., in its extension to negative propositions. *De Quincoy.*

Quantify (kwon'ti-fī), *v.t.* [pret. & pp. *quantified*; ppr. *quantifying*.] [*Quantus*, how much, and *facio*, to make.] To determine the quantity of; to modify or qualify with regard to quantity; to mark with the sign of quantity; more especially a term in logic.

Quantitative (kwon'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [See QUANTIFY.] 1. Estimable according to quantity. *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Relating or having regard to quantity. 'Quantitative correlations.' *H. Spencer.*—Quantitative analysis, in chem. see ANALYSIS.

Quantitatively (kwon'ti-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a quantitative manner.

Quantitatively (kwon'ti-tiv), *a.* Estimable according to quantity; quantitative. *Sir K. Digby.*

Quantitatively (kwon'ti-tiv-ly), *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.

Quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.* [Fr. *quantité*, *L. quantitas*, quantity, extent, from *quantus*, how great, from *quam*, to what a degree.] 1. That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable; greatness; extent; measure; size.

Quantity ought to be defined, *what may be measured.* Those who have defined *quantity* to be *whatever is capable of more or less*, have given too wide a notion of it, which, it is apprehended, has led some persons to apply mathematical reasoning to subjects that do not admit of it. Pain and pleasure admit of various degrees, but who can pretend to measure them? There are some *quantities* which may be called *proper*, and others *improper*.

That *property* is *quantity* which is measured by its own kind, or which, of its own nature, is capable of being doubled or tripled, without taking in any *quantity* of a different kind as a measure of it. *Improper quantity* is that which cannot be measured by its own kind, but to which we assign a measure by the means of some proper *quantity* that is related to it. Thus velocity of motion, when we consider it by itself, cannot be measured (we measure it by the space passed in a given time). *Rind.*

Quantity is distinguished into *continued* and *discrete*. See under DISCRETE.—2. Any amount, bulk, or aggregate in a concrete sense; as, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of water, a *quantity* of air, of light, of heat, of iron, of wood, of timber, of corn, of paper. But we do not say, a *quantity* of men, or of horses, or of houses; for as these are considered as separate individuals or beings, we call an assemblage of them, a *number* or *multitude*. Hence, often a large or considerable amount; a large bulk or sum. 'Warm anticorubical plants taken in *quantities*.' *Arbutnot.* 'The *quantity* of extensive and curious information which he had picked up during many months of desultory but not unprofitable study.' *Macaulay.*—3. † A portion or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away thou rag, thou *quantity*, thou remnant.

Have I not hideous death within my view.

Retaining but a *quantity* of life?

† Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no *quantity*.

Love can transpire to form and dignity.

5. In math. anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured; anything to which mathematical processes are applicable. In algebra, quantities are *known* and *unknown*. *Known quantities* are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, as *a*, *b*, *c*, and *unknown quantities* are expressed by the last letters, *x*, *y*, *z*, &c. Letters thus used to represent quantities are themselves called *quantities*. A simple quantity is expressed by one term, as *a*, or *abc*; a compound is expressed by more terms than one, connected by the signs *+*, *−*, *×*, or *÷*, as *a + b*, or *a − b + c*. Quantities which have the sign *+* prefixed are called *positive* or *affirmative*; those which have the sign *−* prefixed are called *negative*. *Similar quantities* are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters, as *abc*, *− 3abc*, *+ 5abc*, *− 9 abc*. *Unlike* or *dissimilar quantities* are those which consist of different combinations of letters, as *ab*, *ab²*, *3 abc*, *4 xy*, &c.—*Constant* and *variable quantities*. See under CONSTANT, *a.*, and also *Variation of constants* under CONSTANT, *n.*—*Real quantities*, those which do not involve any operation impossible to be performed, such as the extraction of an even root of a negative quantity.—*Imaginary quantity*. See under IMAGINARY.—*Rational* and *irrational quantities*. See under RATIONAL.—6. In gram. the measure of a syllable or the time in

which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation; as, in Latin poetry *quantity* and not accent regulates the measure.

All composed in a metre of Catullus.

All in *quantity* careful of my motion.

7. In logic, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception; also, the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken, whether to stand for the whole, or only a part of its significates.

Another division of propositions is according to their *quantity* (or extent). If the predicate is said of the whole of the subject, the proposition is *universal*. If of part of it only, the proposition is *particular* (or *partial*); e.g., 'Britain is an island'; 'all tyrants are miserable'; 'no miser is rich,' are *universal* propositions, and their subjects are therefore said to be *distributed*, being understood to stand, each for the whole of its significates; but 'some islands are fertile'; 'all tyrants are not assassinated,' are *particular*, and their subjects consequently not *distributed*, being taken to stand for a *part* only of their significates.

—*Quantity of estate*, in law, the time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.—*Quantity of matter*, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density. Or the *quantity* of matter in a body is proportional to the magnitude and density of the body conjointly, and is measured by its absolute weight. See MASS.—*Quantity of motion*, in a body, is used synonymously with *momentum* to denote the product of the *quantity* of matter in the moving body by its velocity.—*Quantity and tantity*, terms employed by Mr. James Mill in his *Elements of the Human Mind*, as correlative; the Latin term, *quantus*, how much, being answered by *tantus*, so much.

Quantivalence (kwon-tiv'-a-lens), *n.* [*L. quantus*, how much, and *valens*, to have power, to be strong.] In chem. the combination of elements in multiple proportions. See extract.

The doctrine of *quantivalence* is, in strictness, only applicable in the case of gaseous elements and compounds, bodies whose molecular weight can be estimated by their vapours obeying Avogadro's law of volumes, viz., that the molecule of an element or compound is that weight of the body which occupies in the gaseous state the volume of hydrogen gas weighing a, the *quantivalence* of an element being determined by the number of atoms of hydrogen or of chlorine, or other distinctly monad element or radical, which it may be able to take up in this molecular volume. By an extension of this reasoning, we term potassium a monad and barium a dyad metal, because we find that they each form only one compound with chlorine, potassium combining with one atom and barium with two.

Quantum (kwon'tum), *n.* [*L.*] A *quantity*; an amount. 'Without authenticating this value or the *quantum* of the charge.' *Burke.*—*Quantum meruit*, as much as he has deserved. In law, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve. *Quantum sufficit* or *quantum suff.*, sufficient, as much as is needed.—*Quantum valebat*, as much as it was worth. In law, a phrase applied to an action now abolished on an implied promise to pay for goods sold as much as they were worth.

Quap, Quappe, Quapp, *v.t.* [See QUOB.] To quaver; to shake; to tremble. *Chaucer.*

Quaquaversal (kwā-kwa-ver'sal), *a.* [*L. quaquā*, on every side, and *versus*, inclined, from *verto*, to turn.] Inclined towards every side; facing all ways: in peol. a term applied to strata (or their inclination) inclined so as to face all sides.

Quart (kwor), *n.* A quarry. *B. Jonson.*

Quarantine (kwor-an-tin), *n.* [O. Fr. *quarantaine*, *It. quarantina*, a space of forty days, from *quaranta*, contr. from *L. quadraginta*, forty, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. Properly, the space of forty days: applied to the season of Lent.—2. The term, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. Hence—3. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term; as, to undergo *quarantine*.—4. In law, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion-house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned.

Quarantine (kwor-an-tin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quarantined*; ppr. *quarantining*. To put

under quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection: applied to ships or to persons and goods.

Quarrel, *n.* A kind of arrow. *Chaucer.* See QUARREL.

Quarrellet, **Quarrellet** (kwor-el-et), *n.* [Dim. of *quarrel*, a bolt, &c.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small losenge.

Some asked how pearls did grow and where?

Then spoke I to my girl,

To part her lips, and showed them there

The *quarrellets* of pearl.

Quarrel (kwor-el), *n.* [O.E. *querrelle*, from O. Fr. *querelle*, Fr. *querelle*, a quarrel, wrangling, from *L. querela*, a complaint, from *queror*, to complain (whence *querulous*). The root is the same as in *cry*.] 1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; an angry dispute; a wrangle; an altercation; a feud.

Let no *quarrel* nor no brawl to come

Taint the condition of this present hour.

On open seas their *quarrels* they debate.

2. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties.—3. Cause, occasion, or motive of dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance. 'To fight in *quarrel* of the house of Lancaster.' *Shak.*

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.

The king's *quarrel* is honourable.

Thrice is he armed that hath his *quarrel* just.

4. Objection; ill-will, or reason to complain; ground of objection.

I have no *quarrel* to the practice.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him.

5. † Earnest desire or longing. *Holland.*—† In law, an action real or personal.—*Syn.* Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, dispute, altercation, contention.

Quarrel (kwor-el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quarrelled*; ppr. *quarrelling*. [Fr. *quereller*. See the noun.] 1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble: used of two persons or of a small number.—2. To fall out; to pick a quarrel; to get into hostilities; to come to loggerheads.

O sir, we *quarrel* in print, by the book.

Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust.

Sir W. Temple.

3. To find fault; to cavil.

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.

4. † To disagree; to be incongruous or incompatible; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind.

The forepart lion, and a snake behind.

Quarrel (kwor-el), *v.t.* 1. † To quarrel with. 'How that I had *quarrell'd* my brother purposely.' *B. Jonson.*—2. To find fault with; to challenge; to reprove, as a fault, error, and the like. [Scotch.]

I hope you will not *quarrel* the words, for they are all Virgil's.

Ruddiman.

3. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

Quarrel (kwor-el), *n.* [O. Fr. *quarrel*, later *quarreau*, Mod. Fr. *carreau*, a bolt or quarrel, dim. of *L. quadrum*, something square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A bolt or dart to be shot from a cross-bow, or thrown from an engine or catapult, especially one with a square head and pyramidal point. 'Twang'd the string, outliew the *quarrel* long.' *Faust.*—2. A pane of glass, or a losenge-shaped pane of glass placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also, the opening in the window in which the pane is set.—3. A small paving stone or tile of the square or losenge form.—4. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the cross-bow bolt; as, (a) a glazier's diamond; (b) a kind of graver; (c) a stone-mason's chisel.

Quarrellingly (kwor-el-ing-ly), *adv.* In a quarrelling manner; contentiously.

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Quarrelous, **Quarrelous** (kwor-el-us), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. 'As *quarrelous* as the weasel.' *Shak.*



Quarrel.

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Quantitive (kwon'ti-tiv), a. Estimable according to quantity; quantitative. *Sir E. Digby*.

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—*Quantity of estate*, in law, the time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.—*Quantity of matter*, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density. Or the *quantity of matter* in a body is proportional to the magnitude and density of the body conjointly, and is measured by its absolute weight. See MASS.—*Quantity of motion*, in a body, is used synonymously with *momentum* to denote the product of the *quantity of matter* in the moving body by its velocity.—*Quantity and tensity*, terms employed by Mr. James Mill in his *Elements of the Human Mind*, as correlative; the Latin term, *quantus*, how much, being answered by *tensus*, so much.

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Quantum (kwan'tum), n. [L.] A *quantity*; an amount. 'Without authenticating the value or the quantum of the charges.' *Burke*.—*Quantum meruit*, as much as he has deserved. In law an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.—*Quantum sufficit* or *quantum suff.*, sufficient; as much as is needed.

—*Quantum valet*, as much as it was worth. In law, a phrase applied to an action now abolished on an implied promise to pay for goods sold as much as they were worth.

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Quart (kwor), n. A quarry. *B. Jonson*.

Quarantine (kwor'an-tin), n. [O. Fr. *quarantaine*, It. *quarantana*, a space of forty days, from *quaranta*, contr. from L. *quadraginta*, forty, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. Properly, the space of forty days: applied to the season of Lent.—2. The term, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. Hence—3. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term; as, to undergo *quarantine*.—4. In law, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion-house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned.

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under quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection: applied to ships or to persons and goods.

Quarrel, n. A kind of arrow. *Chaucer*. See QUARREL.

Quarrellet, **Quarrellet** (kwor'el-et), n. [Dim. of *quarrel*, a bolt, &c.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small losenge.

Some asked how pearls did grow and where?

Then spoke I to my girl,

To part her lips, and showed them there

The *quarrellets* of pearl. *Herrick*.

Quarrel (kwor'el), n. [O. E. *querrel*, from O. Fr. *querelle*, Fr. *querelle*, a quarrel, wrangling, from L. *querela*, a complaint, from *queror*, to complain (whence *querulous*). The root is the same as in *ery*.] 1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; an angry dispute; a wrangle; an altercation; a feud.

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Taint the condition of this present hour.

On once seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden*.

2. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties.—3. Cause, occasion, or motive of dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance. 'To fight in *quarrel* of the house of Lancaster.' *Shak*.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.

The king's *quarrel* is honourable. *Shak*.

Thrice is he armed that hath his *quarrel* just.

4. Objection; ill-will, or reason to complain; ground of objection.

I have no *quarrel* to the practice. *Fillon*.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. *Mark* vi. 19.

5. Earnest desire or longing. *Holland*.—6. In law, an action real or personal.—SYN. Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, dispute, altercation, contention.

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Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust.

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3. To find fault; to cavil.

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.

4. To disagree; to be incongruous or incompatible; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The forepart lion, and a snake behind. *Cowley*.

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I hope you will not *quarrel* the words, for they are all Virgil's.

3. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

Quarrel (kwor'el), n. [O. Fr. *quarrel*, later *quarreau*, Mod. Fr. *carreau*, a bolt or quarrel, dim. of L. *quadrum*, something square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A bolt or dart to be shot from a cross-bow, or thrown from an engine or catapult, especially one with a square head and pyramidal point. 'Twang'd the string, out flew the *quarrel* long.' *Fairfax*.—2. A pane of glass, or a losenge-shaped pane of glass placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also, the opening in the window in which the pane is set.—3. A small paving stone or tile of the square or losenge form.—4. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the cross-bow bolt; as, (a) a glazier's diamond; (b) a kind of graver; (c) a stone-mason's chisel.

Quarrellingly (kwor'el-ing-ly), adv. In a quarrelling manner; contentiously.

Quarreller (kwor'el-er), n. One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights. 'He's a great *quarreller*.' *Shak*.

Quarrelous, **Quarrelous** (kwor'el-us), a. Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulantly easily provoked to enmity or contention. 'As *quarrelous* as the wasel.' *Shak*.



Quarrel.

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Quarriable (kwor'ia-bl), *a.* Capable of being quarried. 'The arable soil, the quarriable rock.' *Emerson.*

Quarrier (kwor'ier), *n.* One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarre*, from O.Fr. *quarré*, Mod. Fr. *carrière*, from L. *quadrum*, something square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A pane of glass. — 2. An arrow with a square head. See **QUARREL**. — 3. A small square paving flag or brick.

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen *quarries*. *George Eliot.*

Quarry (kwor'i), *a.* Quadrate; square.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarriere*, *quarere*, from O.Fr. *quarriere*, Mod. Fr. *carrière*, a place where stones are hewn for building, lit. a place where they are squared, from L.L. *quadraria*, from L. *quadrō*, to square. See **QUADRANT**, &c.] 1. A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rocks. The word *mine* is generally applied to the pit from which are taken metals and coals; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quarried*; ppr. *quarrying*. To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.Fr. *corée*, Fr. *curée*, the portion of the beast given to the dogs, from L.L. *corata*, the heart and connected parts, the pluck, from L. *cor*, the heart.] 1. In *hunting*, (a) a part of the entrails of the beast taken given to the dogs. (b) A heap of game killed. — 2. Any animal pursued for prey; the game which a hawk or hound pursues; game; prey; object of chase or pursuit in general.

The day was now well advanced, and the Flemish captain had some fears, that notwithstanding his speed, the *quarry* had escaped him. *Prescott.*

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy.

Like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* To provide with prey. Now I am bravely quarryed. *Beau. & Fl.*

Quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

Quarry-slayer (kwor'i-sláv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the quarry-slayer at night, Scourged to his dungeon. *Bryant.*

Quarry-water (kwor'i-wa-tér), *n.* The water contained in the substance of a stone newly quarried, but which becomes evaporated as the stone is exposed to the air, leaving in the minute pores the mineral matter it held in solution. Owing to the presence of this water, stones, whether stratified or unstratified, are more easily wrought when newly raised.

Quart (kwart), *n.* [Fr. *quarte*; lit. a fourth part, from L. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. The fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possess the western *quart*. *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of an imperial gallon; two pints, equal to 69.3185 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 67.75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale, 70.5 cubic inches; and that for dry measure, 67.2 cubic inches nearly. — 3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon. — 4. (pron. kárk.) A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.

Quartan (kwart'an), *a.* [L. *quartanus*, the fourth.] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as, a *quartan* ague or fever.

Quartan (kwart'an), *n.* 1. An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours. — 2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

Quartation (kwart-tá-shon), *n.* In *chem.* and *metal.* the alloying of one part of gold that

is to be refined with three parts of silver, so that the gold shall constitute one *quarter* of the whole, and thereby have its particles so far separated as to be able to protect the other metals originally associated with it, such as silver, copper, lead, tin, &c., from the action of the nitric or sulphuric acid employed in the parting process. *Ure.*

Quart-bottle (kwart-bot'l), *n.* A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, that is, two pints, but the ordinary *quart-bottle* of the shops seldom contains more than the sixth part of a gallon, and often even less.

Quart-d'ecu, *Quardecu* (kár-de-kü), *n.* An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

Sir, for a *quart-d'ecu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *Shak.*

Quarte (kárk), *n.* One of the four guards in fencing; a corresponding position of the body.

Quarter (kwart'ér), *n.* [O.Fr. *quarter*, *quartier*, Mod. Fr. *quartier*, a quarter, from L. *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. One of four parts into which anything is divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of an hour; a *quarter* of a mile. Hence, in specific uses, (a) the fourth part of a hundred-weight, that is, 28 lbs., the hundredweight being equal to 112 lbs. (b) The fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. (c) In *astron.* the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (d) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points; as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but more widely, any region or point of the compass; as, from what *quarter* does the wind blow? people thronged into the Continent from all *quarters*. (e) A particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality; as, the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jews' *quarter* in Florence. (f) In *navy*, the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15', that is, about 3° 49'. Called also *Quarter-point*. (g) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, which is generally ten or eleven weeks. (h) One-fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb. (i) In *her.* one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut. (j) The piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp. (k) *Naut.* the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-plates. (l) In *farriery*, that part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin; a *false-quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut the horse is said to be *quarter-cut*. (m) In *arch.* a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. — 2. Proper position; specific place; assigned or allotted position; special location.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

Hence, specifically, (a) *naut.* the post allotted to the officers and men at the commencement of an engagement; generally in the plural. (b) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

It was high time to shift my *quarters*. *Spectator.*

(c) A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural; as, they went into winter *quarters*. See also **HEADQUARTERS**.

Thou canst defend as well as get, And never had our *quarter* beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The *quarters* of the several chiefs they showed. *Dryden.*

(d) In *war*, the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, in a wider sense, refraining from pushing one's advantage to the destruction of the weaker party; merciful treatment by the conquerors or stronger party. [Note. The expression seems to be derived from the use of the word to designate the lodging of the victorious warrior, to give or show *quarter* to the vanquished being to send him to his captor's *quarters* for liberation, ransom, or slavery. Some authorities say, however, that the term originated from a custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period.]

He magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarters* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of men and wolves, they must never expect better *quarters*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—On the *quarter* (*naut.*), in the direction of a point in the horizon considerably about the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

Quarter (kwart'ér), *v.t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts.

A thought which, *quartered*, hath but one part within. *Shak.*

2. To divide; to separate into parts; to cut to pieces. *Shak.* — 3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven and found a name For every fixed and every wandering star. *Dryden.*

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; to supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for; as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

There came a young noble, a warrior who had never seen war, glittering with gewgaws. He was *quartered* in the town where the mistress of his heart, and who was soon to share my life and my fortune resided. *Disraeli.*

5.1 To diet; to feed.

Scrimansky was his cousin-german, With whom he served and fed on vermin; And when these fail'd he'd suck his claws, And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

6. To furnish as portion; to deal out; to allot; to share.

But this tale, The greatest and the best of all the main, He *quarters* to his blue-hair'd deities. *Milton.*

7. In *her.* to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms; to add to other arms on the shield. See **QUARTERING**.

Quarter (kwart'ér), *v.t.* To be stationed; to remain in quarters; to lodge; to have a temporary residence; as, the army *quartered* in the city. *Swift.*

Quarter (kwart'ér), *v.t.* [Fr. *cartayer*, to quarter, to drive so that one of the two chief ruts is between the wheels, from *quatre*, four, the wheels and ruts dividing the road into four sections.] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

Every creature that met us would rely on us for *quartering*. *De Quincey.*

Quarterage (kwart'ér-áj), *n.* A quarterly allowance or payment. *Hudibras.*

Quarter-aspect (kwart'ér-as-pekt), *n.* In *astron.* the aspect of two planets whose positions are at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

Quarter-badge (kwart'ér-baj), *n.* *Naut.* an artificial gallery in a ship; a carved ornament near the stern containing a window for the cabin, or the representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery.

Quarter-bill (kwart'ér-bil), *n.* *Naut.* a list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are quartered in time of action, with their names.

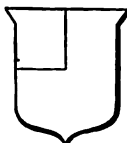
Quarter-block (kwart'ér-blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block fitted under the quarters of a yard, on each side of the slings, for the topsails, topgall, and topgallant sheets to reeve through.

Quarter-board (kwart'ér-bórd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. They are also called *Topgallant Bulwarks*.

Quarter-boat (kwart'ér-bót), *n.* *Naut.* any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

Quarter-bred (kwart'ér-bred), *a.* Having only one-fourth good blood: said of horses, cattle, &c.

Quarter-cleft (kwart'ér-kleft), *a.* Said of timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel



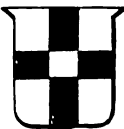
to the medullary plates or 'silver grain,' shows the wood to great advantage, particularly oak.

Quarter-cloth (kwár'tér-kloth), *n.* *Naut.* one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarter-day (kwár'tér-dá), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady-day (25th March), Midsummer-day (24th June), Michaelmas-day (29th September), Christmas-day (25th December). These days have been adopted between landlord and tenant for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are, Whitsunday (15th May) and Martinmas (11th November); the conventional terms Candlemas (2d February) and Lammas (1st August) make up the quarter-days.

Quarter-deck (kwár'tér-dek), *n.* *Naut.* that part of the upper deck which is abaft the mainmast. In ships of war it is used as a promenade by the officers only.

Quarter-decker (kwár'tér-dek-ér), *n.* *Naut.* a sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship.



A cross quartered.

Quartered (kwár'tér-d), *pp.* 1. Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts. — 2. Lodged; stationed for lodging. — 3. In *her.* a term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre; as, a cross *quartered*.

Quarter-evil (kwár'tér-é-vil), *n.* A disease of cattle; black quarter.

Quarter-face (kwár'tér-fás), *n.* A countenance three-parts averted.

But let the dress carry what price it will,
With noble ignorance, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.
B. Jonson.

Quarter-foil (kwár'tér-fóil), *n.* See QUATRE-FOIL.

Quarter-gallery (kwár'tér-gal-ér-i), *n.* *Naut.* a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship. It is often decorated with ornamental devices.

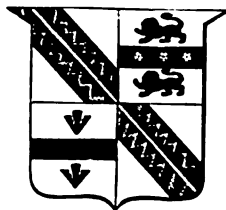
Quarter-guard (kwár'tér-gárd), *n.* *Milit.* a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

Quarter-gunner (kwár'tér-gun-ér), *n.* *Naut.* a term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

Quarter-ill (kwár'tér-il), *n.* See BLACK-QUARTER. [Scotch.]

Quartering (kwár'tér-ing), *p.* and *s.* *Naut.* (a) sailing large, but not before the wind. *Totten.* (b) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter; as, a *quartering* wind. *Dana.*

Quartering (kwár'tér-ing), *n.* 1. A station. 'Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there.' *R. Montagu.* — 2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. — 3. Quarters; lodging. — 4. In *her.* the marshalling or disposal of various coats of arms in one shield, thereby to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than



Quarterings—Arms quartered.

three other arms are to be quartered with those of the family it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments; but still the arms are said to be quartered, however many compartments there may be. — 5. In *corp.* a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They

are usually placed about 12 inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded. *Gwdt.* — 6. In *gun.* a term applied when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

Quartering-block (kwár'tér-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

Quarter-look† (kwár'tér-lik), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

Quarterly (kwár'tér-ll), *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder.*

2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.

Quarterly (kwár'tér-ll), *adv.* 1. Once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made *quarterly*. — 2. In *her.* arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. — *Quarterly* pierced, in *her.* perforated of a square form in a saltier, cross, moline, &c., through which aperture the field is seen.

Quarterly (kwár'tér-ll), *n.* A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months; as, the new *quarterlies* are very dull.

Quarter-man (kwár'tér-man), *n.* A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

Quarter-master (kwár'tér-mas-tér), *n.* 1. *Milit.* an officer whose duties are to superintend, assign to their respective occupants, and have charge of the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores. There is a quarter-master on the staff of each regiment, in which he holds the relative rank of lieutenant. The office is almost always given to an old experienced sergeant. — 2. *Naut.* a petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, colling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.

Quartermaster-general (kwár'tér-mas-tér-jen-ér-al), *n.* *Milit.* a staff officer of high rank, whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage. The quartermaster-general is attached to a whole army under a commander-in-chief, while to each brigade a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general is assigned.

Quartermaster-sergeant (kwár'tér-mas-tér-sér-jent), *n.* *Milit.* a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

Quarteron (kwár'tér-on), *n.* [O. Fr. *quarteron*, from a L. *quartus*, *quartionis*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] A name sometimes applied to the fourth part of certain British measures, as (a) in *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint, and therefore equal to the imperial gill. (b) In *dry measure*, the fourth of a peck, or of a stone.

Quarter-netting (kwár'tér-net-ing), *n.* *Naut.* netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which, in action, serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

Quarter-loaf (kwár'tér-lóf), *n.* A loaf which, as its name would imply, would be made of a quarter of a stone of flour; but the quarter-loaf is generally of the weight of 4 lbs.

Who makes the *quarter-loaf* and Luddites rise?
H. Smith.

Quarteron, Quarteroon (kwár'tér-on, kwár'tér-on), *n.* Same as *Quadroon*.

Quarter-pace (kwár'tér-pás), *n.* The name given to the foot-pace of a staircase, when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

Quarter-partition (kwár'tér-par-ti-ahon), *n.* In *corp.* a partition consisting of quarters. See *QUARTERING*, 5.

Quarter-piece (kwár'tér-pés), *n.* *Naut.* one of a set of pieces of timber on the quarter of a vessel.

Quarter-rail (kwár'tér-ráil), *n.* *Naut.* one of a series of narrow moulded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

Quarter-round (kwár'tér-round), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding whose contour is exactly or

approximately a quadrant; an ovolo; an echinus.

Quarter-seal (kwár'tér-sél), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

Quarter-sessions (kwár'tér-seh-óns), *n. pl.* 1. In England, a general court of criminal jurisprudence held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties, and by the recorder in boroughs. The jurisdiction of these courts, originally confined to matters touching breaches of the peace, has been gradually extended to the smaller misdemeanours and felonies, but with many exceptions. There is also an extensive jurisdiction in matters relating to the settlement of the poor, highways, vagrancy, bastardy, &c., in most of which cases an appeal lies to the higher courts. — 2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reviewing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions when the sentence is of a nature subject to review. Such cases as fall to be tried by the English courts of quarter-sessions are chiefly disposed of in Scotland in the sheriff courts of the county.

Quarter-staff (kwár'tér-staf), *n. pl.* **Quarter-staves** (kwár'tér-stávs), *n.* An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long, generally loaded with iron at both ends. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

They had short swords by their sides, and *quarter-staves* in their hands. The miller, on the other hand, holding his quarter-staff by the middle, and making it flourish round his head . . . exclaimed boastfully, 'Come on, churl, an thou darest.'
Sir W. Scott.

Quarter-stanchion (kwár'tér-stan-ahon), *n.* *Naut.* a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the extreme boundary of the stern on either side.

Quarter-timber (kwár'tér-tim-bér), *n.* *Naut.* one of the framing timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut *COUNTER*.

Quarter-wind (kwár'tér-wind), *n.* *Naut.* a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

Quartette, Quartet (kwár'tét), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] 1. A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments. — 2. A set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party. — 3. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

Quartetto (kwár'tet-ó), *n.* [It.] Same as *Quartette*.

Quartile (kwár'tik), *n.* [From L. *quartus*, fourth.] In *alg.* a homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, *facients*. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection, respectively, with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. *Brande and Cox.*

Quartile, Quartile Aspect (kwár'til, kwár'til aspekt), *n.* In *astrol.* an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. See *ASPECT*.

Quartine (kwár'tin), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.] In bot. the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments. *Lindley.*

Quartisternal (kwár-ti-sér-nal), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, and *sternum*.] In *anat.* the fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. *Dunglison.*

Quarto (kwár'tó), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves. It is abbreviated thus, *4to*.

Quarto (kwár'tó), *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves; as, a *quarto* volume.

Quarto-deciman (kwár-tó-dé-si-man), *n.* One of the *Quarto-decimani*.

Quarto-decimani (kwár-tó-dé-si-má-ni), *n. pl.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, and *decimus*, tenth.] A name given in the second century to cer-

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

Quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nea), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being quarried. 'The arable soil, the quarriable rock.' Emerson.

Quarrier (kwor'i-ér), *n.* One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarre*, from O.Fr. *quarré*, Mod. Fr. *carrière*, from L. *quadrans*, something square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A pane of glass. — 2.† An arrow with a square head. See **QUARREL**. — 3. A small square paving flag or brick.

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen quarries. George Eliot.

Quarry (kwor'i), *a.* Quadrate; square.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarere*, *quarere*, from O.Fr. *quarriere*, Mod. Fr. *carrière*, a place where stones are hewn for building, lit. a place where they are squared, from L.L. *quadraria*, from L. *quadrō*, to square. See **QUADRANT**, &c.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rocks. The word *mine* is generally applied to the pit from which are taken metals and coals; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quarried*; ppr. *quarrying*. To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.Fr. *corde*, Fr. *curée*, the portion of the beast given to the dogs, from L.L. *corata*, the heart and connected parts, the pluck, from L. *cor*, the heart.] 1. In hunting, (a) a part of the entrails of the beast taken given to the dogs. (b) A heap of game killed. — 2. Any animal pursued for prey; the game which a hawk or hound pursues; game; prey; object of chase or pursuit in general.

The day was now well advanced, and the Flemish captain had some fears, that notwithstanding his speed, the quarry had escaped him. Prescott.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy.

Like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. L'Ettranger.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely quarried. Beau. & Fl.

Quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

Quarry-slave (kwor'i-sláv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon. Bryant.

Quarry-water (kwor'i-wá-tér), *n.* The water contained in the substance of a stone newly quarried, but which becomes evaporated as the stone is exposed to the air, leaving in the minute pores the mineral matter it held in solution. Owing to the presence of this water, stones, whether stratified or unstratified, are more easily wrought when newly raised.

Quart (kwart), *n.* [Fr. *quarte*; lit. a fourth part, from L. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1.† The fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possess the western *quart*. Spenser.

2. The fourth part of an imperial gallon; two pints, equal to 69.3185 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 57.75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale, 70.5 cubic inches; and that for dry measure, 67.2 cubic inches nearly. — 3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon. — 4. (pron. kárt.) A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.

Quartan (kwart'an), *a.* [L. *quartanus*, the fourth.] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as, a *quartan* ague or fever.

Quartan (kwart'an), *n.* 1. An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours. — 2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

Quartation (kwar-tá'shon), *n.* In chem. and metal. the alloying of one part of gold that

is to be refined with three parts of silver, so that the gold shall constitute one *quarter* of the whole, and thereby have its particles so far separated as to be able to protect the other metals originally associated with it, such as silver, copper, lead, tin, &c., from the action of the nitric or sulphuric acid employed in the parting process. Ure.

Quart-bottle (kwart-bot'l), *n.* A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, that is, two pints, but the ordinary *quart-bottle* of the shops seldom contains more than the sixth part of a gallon, and often even less.

Quart-d'ecu; **Quardecut** (kár-de-kü), *n.* An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

Sir, for a *quart-d'ecu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. Shak.

Quarte (kárt), *n.* One of the four guards in fencing; a corresponding position of the body.

Quarter (kwart'ér), *n.* [O.Fr. *quarter*, *quartier*, Mod. Fr. *quartier*, a quarter, from L. *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. One of four parts into which anything is divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of an hour; a *quarter* of a mile. Hence, in specific uses, (a) the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is, 25 lbs., the hundredweight being equal to 112 lbs. (b) The fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. (c) In astron. the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (d) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points; as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but more widely, any region or point of the compass; as, from what *quarter* does the wind blow people thronged into the Continent from all *quarters*. (e) A particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality; as, the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jew's *quarter* in Florence. (f) In navig. the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15', that is, about 2° 49'. Called also *Quarter-point*. (g) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, which is generally ten or eleven weeks. (h) One-fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb. (i) In her. one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut. (j) The piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp. (k) *Naut.* the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-plates. (l) In farriery, that part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin; a *false-quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut the horse is said to be *quarter-cut*. (m) In arch. a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. — 2. Proper position; specific place; assigned or allotted position; special location.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then The cumbrous elements. Milton.

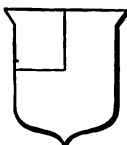
Hence, specifically, (a) *naut.* the post allotted to the officers and men at the commencement of an engagement; generally in the plural. (b) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment; usually in the plural.

It was high time to shift my *quarters*. Spectator.

(c) A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodgment for officers and men; usually in the plural; as, they went into winter *quarters*. See also **HEADQUARTERS**.

Thou canst defend as well as get, And never had one *quarter* beat up yet. Cowley.

The *quarters* of the several chiefs they shou'd Dryden.



Quarter.

(d) In war, the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, in a wider sense, refraining from pushing one's advantage; the destruction of the weaker party; merciful treatment by the conquerors or stronger party. [Note. The expression seems to be derived from the use of the word to designate the lodging of the victorious warrior to give or show *quarter* to the vanquished being to send him to his captor's *quarter* for liberation, ransom, or slavery. See authorities say, however, that the term originated from a custom of the Dutch Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a *quarter* of his pay for a certain period.]

He magnified his own clemency, now that I were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. Clarendon.

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of *quar* and wolves, they must never expect better *quar*. Sir R. L. Estlin.

—On the *quarter* (*naut.*), in the direction of a point in the horizon considerably above the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

Quarter (kwart'ér), *v.t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts.

A thought which, *quartered*, hath but one part to dom. And ever three parts coward. Shak.

2. To divide; to separate into parts; to cut to pieces. Shak. — 3. To divide into districts or compartments.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven and found a name For every fixed and every wandering star. Dryden.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; to supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings as food for; as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

There came a young noble, a warrior who had never seen war, glittering with gewgaws. He was *quartered* in the town where the mistress of my heart and who was soon to share my life and my fortune resided. Meredith.

5.† To diet; to feed.

Scrimmanky was his cousin-german, With whom he served and fed on vermin; And when he failed he'd suck his claws, And *quarter* himself upon his paws. Hudibras.

6. To furnish as portion; to deal out; to allot; to share.

But this idle, The greatest and the best of all the main, He *quarters* to his blue-hair'd deities. Milton.

7. In her. to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms; to add to other arms on the shield. See **QUARTERING**.

Quarter (kwart'ér), *v.i.* To be stationed, to remain in quarters; to lodge; to have a temporary residence; as, the army *quartered* in the city. Swift.

Quarter (kwart'ér), *v.i.* [Fr. *carriager*, to quarter, to drive so that one of the two chief rats is between the wheels, from *quatre*, four, the wheels and rats dividing the road into four sections.] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

Every creature that met us would rely on us for *quartering*. De Quincey.

Quarterage (kwart'ér-áj), *n.* A quarterly allowance or payment. Hudibras.

Quarter-aspect (kwart'ér-as-pékt), *n.* In astron. the aspect of two planets whose positions are at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

Quarter-badge (kwart'ér-báj), *n.* *Naut.* an artificial gallery in a ship; a carved ornament near the stern containing a window for the cabin, or the representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery.

Quarter-bill (kwart'ér-bíl), *n.* *Naut.* a bill containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are quartered in time of action, with their names.

Quarter-block (kwart'ér-blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block fitted under the quarters of a yard, on each side of the slings, for the top-sheets, top-sail-cluelines, and top-gallant-sheets to reeve through.

Quarter-board (kwart'ér-bórd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. They are also called *Topgallant Bulwarks*.

Quarter-boat (kwart'ér-bót), *n.* *Naut.* any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

Quarter-bred (kwart'ér-bred), *a.* Having only one-fourth good blood; said of horses, cattle, &c.

Quarter-cleft (kwart'ér-klefft), *a.* Said of timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel

to the medullary plates or 'silver grain,' shows the wood to great advantage, particularly oak.

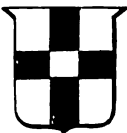
Quarter-cloth (kwar'tér-kloth), *n.* *Naut.* one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarter-day (kwar'tér-dá), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady-day (25th March), Midsummer-day (24th June), Michaelmas-day (29th September), Christmas-day (25th December). These days have been adopted between landlord and tenant for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are, Whitsunday (15th May) and Martinmas (11th November); the conventional terms Candlemas (2d February) and Lammas (1st August) make up the quarter-days.

Quarter-deck (kwar'tér-dek), *n.* *Naut.* that part of the upper deck which is abaft the mainmast. In ships of war it is used as a promenade by the officers only.

Quarter-decker (kwar'tér-dek-ér), *n.* *Naut.* a sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for a knowledge of seamanship.

Quartered (kwar'térd), *pp.* 1. Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts. — 2. Lodged; stationed for lodging. — 3. In *her.* a term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre; as, a cross quartered.



A cross quartered.

Quarter-evil (kwar'tér-é-vil), *n.* A disease of cattle; black-quarter.

Quarter-fine (kwar'tér-fis), *n.* A countenance three-parts averted.

But let the dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorance, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their quarter-face.
B. Jonson.

Quarter-foil (kwar'tér-foil), *n.* See QUARTER-FOIL.

Quarter-gallery (kwar'tér-gal-ér-i), *n.* *Naut.* a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship. It is often decorated with ornamental devices.

Quarter-guard (kwar'tér-gárd), *n.* *Milit.* a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

Quarter-gunner (kwar'tér-gun-ér), *n.* *Naut.* a term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

Quarter-ill (kwar'tér-il), *n.* See BLACK-QUARTER. [Scotch.]

Quartering (kwar'tér-ing), *p.* and *a.* *Naut.* (a) sailing large, but not before the wind. *Totten.* (b) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter; as, a quartering wind. *Dana.*

Quartering (kwar'tér-ing), *n.* 1. A station. 'Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or quarterings there.' *R. Mountague.* — 2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. — 3. Quarters; lodging. — 4. In *her.* the marshalling or disposal of various coats of arms in one shield, thereby to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than

are usually placed about 12 inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded. *Gwilt.* — 6. In *gun.* a term applied when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

Quartering-block (kwar'tér-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

Quarter-look (kwar'tér-lók), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

Quarterly (kwar'tér-il), *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder.* 2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, quarterly payments of rent; a quarterly visitation or examination.

Quarterly (kwar'tér-il), *adv.* 1. Once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made quarterly. — 2. In *her.* arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. — *Quarterly pierced*, in *her.* perforated of a square form in a saltier, cross, moline, &c., through which aperture the field is seen.

Quarterly (kwar'tér-il), *n.* A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months; as, the new quarterlies are very dull.

Quarter-man (kwar'tér-man), *n.* A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

Quarter-master (kwar'tér-mas-tér), *n.* 1. *Milit.* an officer whose duties are to superintend, assign to their respective occupants, and have charge of the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores. There is a quarter-master on the staff of each regiment, in which he holds the relative rank of lieutenant. The office is almost always given to an old experienced sergeant. — 2. *Naut.* a petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, coiling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.

Quartermaster-general (kwar'tér-mas-tér-jen-ér-al), *n.* *Milit.* a staff officer of high rank, whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage. The quartermaster-general is attached to a whole army under a commander-in-chief, while to each brigade a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general is assigned.

Quartermaster-sergeant (kwar'tér-mas-tér-sér-jent), *n.* *Milit.* a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

Quarteron (kwar'tér-on), *n.* [O. Fr. *quarteron*, from a L. *quartus*, *quateron*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] A name sometimes applied to the fourth part of certain British measures, as (a) in *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint, and therefore equal to the imperial gill. (b) In *dry measure*, the fourth of a peck, or of a stone.

Quarter-netting (kwar'tér-net-ing), *n.* *Naut.* netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which, in action, serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

Quartern-loaf (kwar'tér-lóf), *n.* A loaf which, as its name would imply, would be made of a quarter of a stone of flour; but the quartern-loaf is generally of the weight of 4 lbs.

Who makes the quartern-loaf and Luddites rise?
H. Smith.

Quarteron, Quarteroon (kwar'tér-on, kwar'tér-ún), *n.* Same as *Quadroon*.

Quarter-pace (kwar'tér-pás), *n.* The name given to the foot-pace of a staircase, when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

Quarter-partition (kwar'tér-par-ti-shon), *n.* In *corp.* a partition consisting of quarters. See QUARTERING, 6.

Quarter-piece (kwar'tér-pés), *n.* *Naut.* one of a set of pieces of timber on the quarter of a vessel.

Quarter-rail (kwar'tér-ráil), *n.* *Naut.* one of a series of narrow moulded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

Quarter-round (kwar'tér-round), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding whose contour is exactly or

approximately a quadrant; an ovolo; an echinus.

Quarter-seal (kwar'tér-sél), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

Quarter-sessions (kwar'tér-sesh'ons), *n. pl.* 1. In England, a general court of criminal jurisprudence held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties, and by the recorder in boroughs. The jurisdiction of these courts, originally confined to matters touching breaches of the peace, has been gradually extended to the smaller misdemeanours and felonies, but with many exceptions. There is also an extensive jurisdiction in matters relating to the settlement of the poor, highways, vagrancy, bastardy, &c., in most of which cases an appeal lies to the higher courts. — 2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reviewing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions when the sentence is of a nature subject to review. Such cases as fall to be tried by the English courts of quarter-sessions are chiefly disposed of in Scotland in the sheriff courts of the county.

Quarter-staff (kwar'tér-stáf), *n. pl.* **Quarter-staves** (kwar'tér-stávs), *n.* An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long, generally loaded with iron at both ends. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

They had short swords by their sides, and quarter-staves in their hands. . . . The miller, on the other hand, holding his quarter-staff by the middle, and making it flourish round his head. . . . exclaimed boastfully, 'Come on, churl, an thou darest!'
Sir W. Scott.

Quarter-stanchion (kwar'tér-stan-shon), *n.* *Naut.* a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the extreme boundary of the stern on either side.

Quarter-timber (kwar'tér-tim-bér), *n.* *Naut.* one of the framing timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut COUNTER.

Quarter-wind (kwar'tér-wind), *n.* *Naut.* a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

Quartette, Quartet (kwar'tét'), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] 1. A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments. — 2. A set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party. — 3. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

Quartetto (kwar'tét'ò), *n.* [It.] Same as *Quartette*.

Quartic (kwar'tik), *n.* [From L. *quartus*, fourth.] In *alg.* a homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, *facients*. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection, respectively, with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. *Brande and Cox.*

Quartile, Quartile Aspect (kwar'til, kwar'til'ápekt), *n.* In *astrol.* an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. See *ASPECT*.

Quartine (kwar'tin), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.] In *bot.* the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments. *Lindley.*

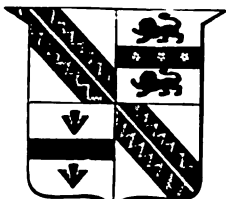
Quartisternal (kwar'ti-stér'nál), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, and *sternum*,] In *anat.* the fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. *Dunlopian.*

Quarto (kwar'tò), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves. It is abbreviated thus, *4to*.

Quarto (kwar'tò), *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves; as, a *quarto* volume.

Quarto-deciman (kwar'tò-dé-si-mán), *n.* One of the *Quarto-decimani*.

Quarto-decimani (kwar'tò-dé-si-má'ni), *n. pl.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, and *decimus*, tenth.] A name given in the second century to cer-



Quarterings—Arms quartered.

three other arms are to be quartered with those of the family it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments; but still the arms are said to be quartered, however many compartments there may be. — 5. In *corp.* a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They

ch, chain; ch, So. loah; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

Quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nee), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being quarried. 'The arable soil, the quarriable rock.' Emerson.

Quarrier (kwor'i-ér), *n.* One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarre*, from O.Fr. *quarré*, Mod. Fr. *quarré*, from L. *quadrans*, something square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A pane of glass. — 2. An arrow with square head. See **QUARREL**. — 3. A small square paving flag or brick.

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen quarries. George Eliot.

Quarry (kwor'i), *a.* Quadrate; square.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarere*, *quarere*, from O.Fr. *quarriere*, Mod. Fr. *carrière*, a place where stones are hewn for building, lit. a place where they are squared, from L.L. *quadraria*, from L. *quadrō*, to square. See **QUADRANT**, &c.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rock. The word *mine* is generally applied to the pit from which are taken metals and coals; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quarried*; ppr. *quarrying*. To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.Fr. *corté*, Fr. *curté*, the portion of the beast given to the dogs, from L.L. *corata*, the heart and connected parts, the pluck, from L. *cor*, the heart.] 1. In hunting, (a) a part of the entrails of the beast taken given to the dogs. (b) A heap of game killed. — 2. Any animal pursued for prey; the game which a hawk or hound pursues; game; prey; object of chase or pursuit in general.

The day was now well advanced, and the Flemish captain had some fears, that notwithstanding his speed, the quarry had escaped him. Prescott.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy.

Like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. L'Estrange.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* To provide with prey. Now I am bravely quarryed. Beau. & Fl.

Quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

Quarry-slave (kwor'i-sláv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon. Bryant.

Quarry-water (kwor'i-wá-tér), *n.* The water contained in the substance of a stone newly quarried, but which becomes evaporated as the stone is exposed to the air, leaving in the minute pores the mineral matter it held in solution. Owing to the presence of this water, stones, whether stratified or unstratified, are more easily wrought when newly raised.

Quart (kwart), *n.* [Fr. *quarte*; lit. a fourth part, from L. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. The fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possess the western quart. Spenser.

2. The fourth part of an imperial gallon; two pints, equal to 69.3185 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 57.75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale, 70.5 cubic inches; and that for dry measure, 67.2 cubic inches nearly. — 3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon. — 4. (pron. kárt.) A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.

Quartan (kwart'an), *a.* [L. *quartanus*, the fourth.] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as, a quartan ague or fever.

Quartan (kwart'an), *n.* 1. An intermittent ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours. — 2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

Quartation (kwart-tá-shon), *n.* In chem. and metal. the alloying of one part of gold that

is to be refined with three parts of silver, so that the gold shall constitute one *quartier* of the whole, and thereby have its particles so far separated as to be able to protect the other metals originally associated with it, such as silver, copper, lead, tin, &c., from the action of the nitric or sulphuric acid employed in the parting process. Ure.

Quart-bottle (kwart-bót'l), *n.* A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, that is, two pints, but the ordinary quart-bottle of the shops seldom contains more than the sixth part of a gallon, and often even less.

Quart-d'écu (kwart-de-kü), *n.* An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

Sir, for a quart-d'écu he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. Shak.

Quarte (kárt), *n.* One of the four guards in fencing; a corresponding position of the body.

Quarter (kwart'er), *n.* [O.Fr. *quarter*, *quartier*, Mod. Fr. *quartier*, a quarter, from L. *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. One of four parts into which anything is divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a quarter of an hour; a quarter of a mile. Hence, in specific uses, (a) the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is, 25 lbs., the hundredweight being equal to 112 lbs. (b) The fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. (c) In astron. the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as, the first quarter after the change or full. (d) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points; as, the four quarters of the globe; but more widely, any region or point of the compass; as, from what quarter does the wind blow? people thronged into the Continent from all quarters. (e) A particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality; as, the Latin quarter of Paris; the Jews' quarter in Florence. (f) In navig. the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15', that is, about 2° 49'. Called also *Quarter-point*. (g) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, which is generally ten or eleven weeks. (h) One-fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb. (i) In her. one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut. (j) The piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp. (k) *Naut.* the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces. (l) In farriery, that part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin; a false-quarter is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut the horse is said to be *quarter-cut*. (m) In arch. a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. — 2. Proper position; specific place; assigned or allotted position; special location.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then The cumbrous elements. Milton.

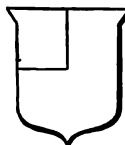
Hence, specifically, (a) *naut.* the post allotted to the officers and men at the commencement of an engagement; generally in the plural. (b) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment; usually in the plural.

It was high time to shift my quarters. Spectator.

(c) A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodgment for officers and men; usually in the plural; as, they went into winter quarters. See also **HEADQUARTERS**.

Thou canst defend as well as get, And never had one quarter beat up yet. Cowley.

The quarters of the several chiefs they showed. Dryden.



Quarter.

(d) In war, the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, in a wider sense, refraining from pushing one's advantage to the destruction of the weaker party; merciful treatment by the conquerors or stronger party. [Note. The expression seems to be derived from the use of the word to designate the lodging of the victorious warrior, to give or show quarter to the vanquished, being to send him to his captor's quarters for liberation, ransom, or slavery. Some authorities say, however, that the term originated from a custom of the Dutch or Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period.]

He magnified his own clemency, now that I were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, if they gave up the castle. Clarendon.

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of men and wolves, they must never expect better quarter. Sir R. L'Estrange.

—On the quarter (*naut.*), in the direction of a point in the horizon considerably above the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

Quarter (kwart'er), *v.t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts.

A thought which, quartered, hath but one part within, And ever three parts coward. Shak.

2. To divide; to separate into parts; to cut; to piece. Shak. — 3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors quartered heaven and found a name For every fixed and every wandering star. Dryden.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; to supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for; as, to quarter soldiers on the inhabitants.

There came a young noble, a warrior who had never seen war, glittering with gawards. He was quartered in the town where the mistress of my heart and who was soon to share my life and my fortune. Disraeli.

5. To diet; to feed.

Scrimshank was his cousin-german, With whom he served and fed on vermin; And when these fail'd he'd suck his claws, And quarter himself upon his paws. Hudibras.

6. To furnish as portion; to deal out; to allot; to share.

But this tale, The greatest and the best of all the main, He quarters to his blue-haired deities. Milton.

7. In her. to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms; to add to other arms on the shield. See **QUARTERING**.

Quarter (kwart'er), *v.t.* To be stationed; to remain in quarters; to lodge; to have a temporary residence; as, the army quartered in the city. Swift.

Quarter (kwart'er), *v.t.* [Fr. *carriager*, to quarter, to drive so that one of the two chief ruts is between the wheels, from *quatre*, four, the wheels and ruts dividing the road into four sections.] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

Every creature that met us would rely on us for quartering. De Quincy.

Quarterage (kwart'er-áj), *n.* A quarterly allowance or payment. Hudibras.

Quarter-aspect (kwart'er-as-pekt), *n.* In astron. the aspect of two planets whose positions are at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

Quarter-badge (kwart'er-baj), *n.* *Naut.* an artificial gallery in a ship; a carved ornament near the stern containing a window for the cabin, or the representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery.

Quarter-bill (kwart'er-bil), *n.* *Naut.* a list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are quartered in time of action, with their names.

Quarter-block (kwart'er-blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block fitted under the quarters of a yard, on each side of the slings, for the topmasts, sheets, topail-cluelines, and topgallant-sheets to reeve through.

Quarter-board (kwart'er-bórd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. They are also called *Topgallant Bulwarks*.

Quarter-boat (kwart'er-bót), *n.* *Naut.* any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

Quarter-bred (kwart'er-bred), *a.* Having only one-fourth good blood; said of horses, cattle, &c.

Quarter-cleft (kwart'er-kleft), *a.* Said of timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, byll;

oil, pound; ù, So. abune; y, So. fap.

to the medullary plates or 'silver grain,' shows the wood to great advantage, particularly oak.

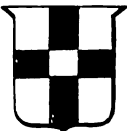
Quarter-cloth (kwar'tér-kloth), *n.* *Naut.* one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarter-day (kwar'tér-dá), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady-day (25th March), Midsummer-day (24th June), Michaelmas-day (29th September), Christmas-day (25th December). These days have been adopted between landlord and tenant for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are, Whitsunday (15th May) and Martinmas (11th November); the conventional terms Candlemas (2d February) and Lammas (1st August) make up the quarter-days.

Quarter-deck (kwar'tér-dek), *n.* *Naut.* that part of the upper deck which is abaft the mainmast. In ships of war it is used as a promenade by the officers only.

Quarter-decker (kwar'tér-dek-ér), *n.* *Naut.* a sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship.

Quartered (kwar'tér-d), *pp.* 1. Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts. — 2. Lodged; stationed for lodging. — 3. In *her*, a term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre; as, a cross quartered.



A cross quartered.

Quarter-evil (kwar'tér-é-vil), *n.* A disease of cattle; black quarter.

Quarter-fine (kwar'tér-fín), *n.* A countenance three-parts averted.

But let the dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorance, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their quarter-fine.
B. Jonson.

Quarter-foil (kwar'tér-foll), *n.* See QUARTER-FOIL.

Quarter-gallery (kwar'tér-gal-ér-i), *n.* *Naut.* a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship. It is often decorated with ornamental devices.

Quarter-guard (kwar'tér-gárd), *n.* *Milit.* a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

Quarter-gunner (kwar'tér-gun-ér), *n.* *Naut.* a term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

Quarter-ill (kwar'tér-il), *n.* See BLACK-QUARTER. [Scotch.]

Quartering (kwar'tér-ing), *p.* and *a.* *Naut.* (a) sailing large, but not before the wind. *Totten.* (b) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter; as, a quartering wind. *Dana.*

Quartering (kwar'tér-ing), *n.* 1. A station. 'Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or quarterings there.' *R. Mountague.* — 2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. — 3. Quarters; lodging. — 4. In *her*, the marshalling or disposal of various coats of arms in one shield, thereby to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than

are usually placed about 12 inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded. *Gwdt.* — 6. In *gun*, a term applied when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

Quartering-block (kwar'tér-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

Quarter-look (kwar'tér-luk), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

Quarterly (kwar'tér-il), *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder.*

2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, quarterly payments of rent; a quarterly visitation or examination.

Quarterly (kwar'tér-il), *adv.* 1. Once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made quarterly. — 2. In *her*, arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. — *Quarterly pierced*, in *her*, perforated of a square form in a saltire, cross, moline, &c., through which aperture the field is seen.

Quarterly (kwar'tér-il), *n.* A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months; as, the new quarterlies are very dull.

Quarter-man (kwar'tér-man), *n.* A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

Quarter-master (kwar'tér-mas-tér), *n.* 1. *Milit.* an officer whose duties are to superintend, assign to their respective occupants, and have charge of the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores. There is a quarter-master on the staff of each regiment, in which he holds the relative rank of lieutenant. The office is almost always given to an old experienced sergeant. — 2. *Naut.* a petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, coiling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.

Quartermaster-general (kwar'tér-mas-tér-jen-ér-al), *n.* *Milit.* a staff officer of high rank, whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage. The quartermaster-general is attached to a whole army under a commander-in-chief, while to each brigade a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general is assigned.

Quartermaster-sergeant (kwar'tér-mas-tér-sár-jent), *n.* *Milit.* a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

Quarteron (kwar'tér-on), *n.* [O.Fr. *quarteron*, from a L.L. *quartaro*, *quateronis*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] A name sometimes applied to the fourth part of certain British measures, as (a) in *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint, and therefore equal to the imperial gill. (b) In *dry measure*, the fourth of a peck, or of a stone.

Quarter-netting (kwar'tér-net-ing), *n.* *Naut.* netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which, in action, serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

Quartern-loaf (kwar'tér-n-lóf), *n.* A loaf which, as its name would imply, would be made of a quarter of a stone of flour; but the quartern-loaf is generally of the weight of 4 lbs.

Who makes the quartern-loaf and Luddites rise?
H. Smith.

Quarteron, Quarteroon (kwar'tér-on, kwar'tér-ún), *n.* Same as *Quadrone*.

Quarter-pace (kwar'tér-pás), *n.* The name given to the foot-pace of a staircase, when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

Quarter-partition (kwar'tér-par-ti-shon), *n.* In *corp.* a partition consisting of quarters. See QUARTERING, 5.

Quarter-piece (kwar'tér-pés), *n.* *Naut.* one of a set of pieces of timber on the quarter of a vessel.

Quarter-rail (kwar'tér-ráil), *n.* *Naut.* one of a series of narrow moulded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

Quarter-round (kwar'tér-round), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding whose contour is exactly or

approximately a quadrant; an ovolo; an echinus.

Quarter-seal (kwar'tér-sél), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

Quarter-sessions (kwar'tér-seesh'onz), *n. pl.* 1. In England, a general court of criminal jurisprudence held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties, and by the recorder in boroughs. The jurisdiction of these courts, originally confined to matters touching breaches of the peace, has been gradually extended to the smaller misdemeanours and felonies, but with many exceptions. There is also an extensive jurisdiction in matters relating to the settlement of the poor, highways, vagrancy, bastardy, &c., in most of which cases an appeal lies to the higher courts. — 2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reviewing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions when the sentence is of a nature subject to review. Such cases as fall to be tried by the English courts of quarter-sessions are chiefly disposed of in Scotland in the sheriff courts of the county.

Quarter-staff (kwar'tér-staf), *n. pl.* **Quarter-staves** (kwar'tér-stáiv), *n.* An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long, generally loaded with iron at both ends. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

They had short swords by their sides, and *quarter-staves* in their hands. . . . The miller, on the other hand, holding his quarter-staff by the middle, and making it flourish round his head. . . . exclaimed boastfully, 'Come on, churl, an thou darrest!' *Sir W. Scott.*

Quarter-stanchion (kwar'tér-stan-shon), *n.* *Naut.* a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the extreme boundary of the stern on either side.

Quarter-timber (kwar'tér-tim-bér), *n.* *Naut.* one of the framing timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut COUNTER.

Quarter-wind (kwar'tér-wind), *n.* *Naut.* a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

Quartette, Quartet (kwar'tét'), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] 1. A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments. — 2. A set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party. — 3. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

Quartetto (kwar'tét'tó), *n.* [It.] Same as *Quartette*.

Quartic (kwar'tik), *n.* [From L. *quartus*, fourth.] In *alg.* a homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, *facients*. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection, respectively, with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. *Brande and Cox.*

Quartile, Quartile Aspect (kwar'til, kwar'til aspékt), *n.* In *astrol.* an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. See ASPECT.

Quartine (kwar'tin), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.] In *bot.* the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments. *Lindley.*

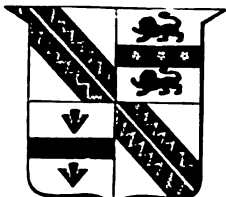
Quartisternal (kwar'ti-stér-nal), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, and *sternum*.] In *anat.* the fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. *Dunlopian.*

Quarto (kwar'tó), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves. It is abbreviated thus, *4to*.

Quarto (kwar'tó), *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves; as, a quarto volume.

Quarto-deciman (kwar-tó-dé-si-man), *n.* One of the Quarto-decimani.

Quarto-decimani (kwar'tó-dé-si-má'ni), *n. pl.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, and *decimus*, tenth.] A name given in the second century to cer-



Quarterings—Arms quartered.

three other arms are to be quartered with those of the family it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments; but still the arms are said to be quartered, however many compartments there may be. — 5. In *corp.* a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They

ch, chain; ch, So. loak; g, go; j, job;

a, fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

tain Christians who, in accordance with the custom of the Jews, celebrated Easter on the fourteenth day of the paschal moon, whether that day fell on a sabbath or not. This practice was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325. Called also *Quatredecimani* and *Paschites*.

Quart-pot (kwart'pôt), *n.* A pot or drinking vessel containing a quart.

Many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it (a helmet) hath served me instead of a *quart-pot* to drink in. *Shak.*

Quartrain (kwat'rân), *n.* Same as *Quartrian*.

Quartridge (kwat'rîj), *n.* Quarterly allowance; quarterage. *Swift.*

Quartz (kwarts), *n.* [From *G. quartz, quartz, quartz*.] A name given to numerous varieties of the native oxide of silicon, called also silicic acid. Quartz embraces a large number of varieties. When pure its composition is expressed by the formula SiO_2 . It occurs both crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused throughout nature, and is especially one of the constituents of granite and the older rocks. When crystallized it generally occurs in hexagonal prisma, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It scratches glass readily, gives fire with steel, becomes positively electrical by friction, and two pieces when rubbed together become luminous in the dark. The colours are various, as white or milky, gray, reddish, yellowish or brownish, purple, blue, green. When pure and crystalline in appearance it is known as rock-crystal. Hornstone, amethyst, iderite, agate, aventurine, flint, opal, chalcedony, onyx, sardonyx, and jasper, are all varieties of this mineral. Quartz veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold.

Quartz-crusher (kwarts'krush-ér), *n.* A machine for pulverizing quartz, so as to facilitate the extraction of gold.

Quartziferous (kwart-sif-ér-us), *n.* [Quartz, and *L. fero*, to bear.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz.

There we have the well-known quartz porphyry of Botzen, and there, too, we have *quartziferous* lavas peculiarly interesting to the petrologist as examples of rocks which exhibit the very rare association of a plagioclasic felspar with free quartz. *Nineteenth Century.*

Quartzite (kwarts'it), *n.* A rock formed of granular quartz; quartz-rock.

Quartz-mill (kwarts'mîl), *n.* A mill for crushing quartz.

Quartzoid (kwarts'oid), *n.* [Quartz, and *Gr. eidos*, likeness.] In *crystal*, a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

Quartzose (kwarts'ôse), *a.* Containing quartz; composed of quartz; resembling quartz, or having the properties of quartz. Written also *Quartzuous*.

Quartz-rock (kwarts'rok), *n.* A stratified granular-crystalline, metamorphic rock, consisting entirely, or almost entirely, of quartz. It is generally of a grayish, or pinkish-gray, colour from a slight trace of iron.

Quartz-sinter (kwarts'sîn-tér), *n.* Siliceous sinter. See *SINTER*.

Quartzty (kwarts'ti), *a.* Containing or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

Quas (kwas), *n.* See *QUASS*.

Quaschi (kwas'chi), *n.* See *QUASSIA*.

Quash (kwosh), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *quasser*, Fr. *casser*, from *L. quassare*, to shake, shatter, shiver; intens. from *quatio*, *quassum*, to shake, to break.] 1. To beat down or beat in pieces; to crush.

Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd*, Though huge as mountains are in pieces dash'd. *Walter.*

2. To crush; to subdue; to put down summarily; to quell; to extinguish; to put an end to; as, to *quash* a rebellion.

Our joys are *quashed*, our hopes are blasted. *Cotton.*

Conitron is apt to *quash* or allay all worldly grief. *Burrow.*

3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void from insufficiency, or for other cause; as, to *quash* an indictment.

Quash (kwosh), *v.t.* To be shaken with a noise; to make the noise of water when pressed or shaken; to squash. '*Quashing* and shaking.' *Ray.*

Quash (kwosh), *n.* A species of Cucurbita; a squash. See *SQUASH*.

Quasi (kwá'si), [*L.*] As if; in a manner. This word is sometimes used before Eng-

lish words to express resemblance. It generally implies that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or only has certain features of what it professes to be; as, a *quasi-argument*, that which resembles or is used as an argument; a *quasi-historical* account.—*Quasi* contract, in *law*, an act which has not the strict form of a contract, but has yet the effect of it.—*Quasi* crime, or *Quasi* delict, the action of one doing damage or evil involuntarily.—*Quasi* entail, an estate *pur autre vie* granted, not only to a man and his heirs, but to a man and the heirs of his body; the interest so granted not being properly an estate-tail.

Quasi-fee (kwá'si-fé), *n.* In *law*, an estate gained by wrong. *Wharton.*

Quasimodo (kwás-i-mô'dô), [*L.*] In *Rom. Cath. calendar*, a term applied to the first Sunday after Easter: so called because the introit for that day begins with the words '*Quasi modo, genti infantes*.'

Quasi-radiate (kwá-si-rá'di-át), *a.* In *bot.* slightly radiate: a term applied to the heads of some composites, whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

Quasi-realty (kwá-si-ré'al-ti), *n.* In *law*, things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty but movable in themselves, as heir-looms, title-deeds, court-rolls, &c. *Wharton.*

Quasi-tenant (kwá-si-tén'ant), *n.* In *law*, an undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. *Wharton.*

Quasi-trustee (kwá-si-trus-té'), *n.* In *law*, a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust and so becomes answerable as a trustee. *Wharton.*

Quasje (kwas'jé), *n.* The native name of the brown coat or coatimondi (*Nasua narica*), called also *Narica*. It is a very amusing little animal, and possesses singular powers of nose and limb. Called also *Quaschi*. See *COATI, NASUA*. *J. G. Wood.*

Quass (kwas), *n.* A thin, sour, fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal, and drunk by the peasantry of Russia. Written also *Quas*.

Quassation (kwas'sáshon), *n.* [*L. quassatio*, quassationis, from *quasso*, to shake. See *QUASH*.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. 'Continual concussions, threshing, and quassations.' *Gayton.*

Quassia (kwás'i-a), *n.* (From *Quassy*, the name of a negro who first made known the medicinal virtues of one of the species.) A genus of South American tropical plants, consisting of trees, nat. order Simarubaceae. The wood of two species is known in commerce by the name of Quassia; *Q. amara*, a native of Panama, Venezuela, Guiana, and Northern Brazil, a small tree with handsome crimson flowers; and *Q. excoelea* (*Pterocarpus excoelea*, Lindley), a native of Jamaica. The latter furnishes the *lignum quassia* of the British Pharmacopoeia: it is a tree 50 to 60 feet high, something like an ash, having inconspicuous greenish flowers, and black shining drupes the size of a pea. Both kinds are imported in billets, and are inodorous, but intensely bitter, especially the Jamaica quassia. The active principle has been termed quassin or quassite, a neutral body readily soluble in alcohol. Quassia is a pure and simple bitter, possessing marked tonic properties. It is generally given in the form of infusion. An infusion of quassia sweetened with sugar is useful to destroy flies. *Q. excoelea* was formerly substituted by some brewers for hops, but is now prohibited under severe penalties.

Quassin, **Quassine** (kwás'in), *n.* (Probably $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$.) The bitter principle of quassia (*Quassia* or *Pterocarpus excoelea*). This substance crystallizes from aqueous solutions in very small white prisma. Its taste is in-

tensely bitter, but it is destitute of smell. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Written also *Quassina*.

Quassite (kwás'it), *n.* Same as *Quassin*.

Quat (kwot), *n.* A pustule or pimple.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense, and he grows angry. *Shak.*

Quat (kwot), *v.t. pret. & pp. quatted*; *ppr. quattuing*. [A form of *quit*, *quits*, *quicet*.] To satiate.

To the stomach *quatted* with dainties all delicate seeme quassie. *Livy.*

Quat (kwat), *a.* Quit; free; released from. Also used as a verb. [Scotch.]

Quata (kwá'ta), *n.* Same as *Cocita* (which see).

Quatch (kwach), *a.* Squat; flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock or any buttock. *Shak.*

Quater-cousin, **Quatre-cousin** (kwá'tér-kuz-n, kwá'tr-kuz-n), *n.* (Fr. *quatre*, four, and *cousin*.) A cousin within the first four degrees of kindred.

Quaterfoil (kwá'tér-fôil), Same as *Quatrefoil*.

Quatern (kwá'térn), *a.* [*L. quaternus*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours; as, *quatern* leaves.

Quaternary (kwá'tér-na-ri), *n.* [*L. quaternarius*, from *quatuor*, four.] The number four.

The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves. *Macle.*

Quaternary (kwá'tér-na-ri), *a.* 1. Consisting of four.—2. In *geol.* a term applied to the strata above the tertiary. Called also *Post-tertiary* (which see).

The contemporaneity of man with those species of animals which last became extinct, his contemporaneity with the reindeer as an indigenous animal in France is amply, positively, and irrevocably proved by the discovery of the products of human industry abundantly mixed with the remains of these animals, which have now become extinct or have emigrated, in undisturbed *quaternary* beds and in the midst of cave deposits which have never been disturbed. *Büchner*, translated by *Dollfus*.

3. In *chem.* a term applied to those compounds which contain four elements, as gum, fibrin, &c.

Quaternate (kwá'tér-nát), *a.* Consisting of four.—*Quaternate leaf*, one that consists of four leaflets.

Quaternate-pinnate (kwá'tér-nát-pín'át), *a.* In *bot.* pinnate, with the pinnae arranged in four.

Quaternion (kwá'tér-ni-on), *n.* [*L. quaternio*, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things. *Milton.*

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. *Acts* xii. 4.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable. 'The triads and *quaternions* with which he loaded his speech.' *Sir W. Scott*.—3. A term for a quantity employed in a method of mathematical investigation discovered and developed by Sir W. R. Hamilton. See *extract*.

A *Quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of *Four Geometrical Elements*; and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of *Quaternionical Form*. The science, or *Calculus*, of *Quaternions*, is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded, and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to arrive at the solution of many difficult problems. *Sir W. R. Hamilton.*

Quaternion (kwá'tér-ni-on), *v.t.* To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

The angels themselves are distinguished, and *quaternioned* into their celestial primecords and serapies. *Milton.*

Quaterniti (kwá'tér-ni-ti), *n.* The condition of making up the number four. 'The *quaterniti* of the elements.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Quateron (kwá'tér-on), See *QUADROON*.

Quatorze (ka-tor's), *n.* (Fr. *quatorze*.) In the game of *piquet*, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens; so called because each quatorze counts fourteen points.

Quatrain (kwot'rân or kwá'trân), *n.* (Fr. from *quatre*, *L. quatuor*, four.) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

I have chosen to write my poem in *quatrain*, or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse is use. *Dryden.*

Quatre-cousin (kwá'tér-kuz-n), *n.* See *QUATER-COUSIN*.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mäs, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, möve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abume; y, Sc. leg.



4. Inquiry; examination.

*Volumes of reports
Run with these facts and most contentious guests
Upon thy things.*

A Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

*God not abroad at every guest and call
Of an uncertain hope or passion.* G. Herbert

A Jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners.

*What lawful guest have given their verdict up
Upon the howling judge?* Shad.

7. In romance, the expedition in which a knight was engaged, and which he was obliged to perform. *Spranger.*

Quest (kwes't), v. t. 1. To go in search, to make search or inquiry. 'Would he had quested first for me.' A. Johnson.—2. To go begging. [Rare.]

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, questing from shop to shop, who always amused me. Frazer's Mag.

Quest (kwes't), v. t. To search or seek for; to inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They quest civilization's mountain throne. Byron.

Questant (kwes'tant), n. [See QUEST.] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

*When
The bravest questant thinks and what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud.* Shad.

Quester (kwes'ter), n. 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

*The quester only to the wind they lean,
Who identify the latent track pursued.* Ross.

Question (kwes'tyun), n. [Fr. *question*; see QUEST.] 1. An interrogation; the putting of inquiries, as, to examine by question and answer.—2. That which is asked, an inquiry, a query, as, what question did you ask?—3. Inquiry, disquisition, discussion.

It is to be put to question whether it is lawful for Christian princes to make an invective war simply for the propagation of the faith. Bacon.

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation, the theme of inquiry, a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition. 'Anything, however foreign to the question.' *Wardlaw*.—5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. John iii. 25.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute; as, the story is true beyond all question.

Our own world would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the many rays, which without question is true of all other planets. Brewster.

7. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry. 'He that was in question for the robbery.' *Shak*.—8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or question, . . . and not being true to condemnation. Lyttelton.

9. Conversation; speech; talk.

We will have some question with the shepherd. Shak.

10. In logic, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—*Question*, an exclamation used in Parliament or other assemblies, meaning that the person speaking is wandering away from the subject under consideration or discussion, and recalling him to it. It is also used to express doubt as to the correctness of what a speaker is saying.—*Putting the question*, naming without proof, taking for granted. In question, in debate, in the course of examination or discussion, being at present denied with; as, the matter or point in question.—*To call in question*, to doubt; to challenge.

You call in question the continuance of his love. Shak.

—*Out of question*, doubtless.

Out of question, you were here in a merry hour. Shak.

—*Out of the question*, not worthy of or requiring consideration, not to be thought of.

—*Leading question*, one which is so put as to show the answer which is desired, and thus to lead and prepare the way for its being given.—*Previous question*, in parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or no, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, 'that the question be now put,' and the mover and seconder vote against it.

Question (kwes'tyun), v. i. 1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire or seek to know; to examine.

He that questioneth much shall learn much. Bacon.

2. To debate, to reason; to consider.

*Not dare I question with my jealous thought
Where you may be.* Shak.

3. To dispute, to doubt; as, I question not but the intelligence is correct. *Addison*.—4. To talk, to converse.

Stay not to question, for the watch is coming. Shak.

Question (kwes'tyun), v. t. 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories, as, to question a witness.—2. To doubt of, to be uncertain of.

And must we question what we most desire. Prior.

3. To have no confidence in; to mention or trust as not to be trusted. 'His counsels derided, his prudences questioned, and his person despised.' *South*.—4. To call in question; to challenge, to take exception to; as, to question an exercise of prerogative.

*Power and right
To question thy bold entrance on this place.* Milton.

5. To ask, interrogate, entangle, doubt, controvert, dispute.

Questionable (kwes'tyun-a-bl), a. 1. Capable of being questioned or inquired of, inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation.

*Then comest in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee.* Shak.

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable, as, the deed is of questionable authority; his veracity is questionable.

It is questionable whether Calves ever saw the dissection of a human body. Butler.

3. Disputable, controvertible, debatable, uncertain, doubtful, suspicious.

Questionableness (kwes'tyun-a-bl-ness), n. The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

Questionably (kwes'tyun-a-bl), adv. In a questionable manner, doubtfully; as, this is but questionably accurate.

Questionary (kwes'tyun-a-ri), a. Inquiring, asking questions. 'Questionary epistles.' *Pope*.

Questionary (kwes'tyun-a-ri), n. [See QUESTA.] An itinerant pedlar of indulgences or relics. *Sir W. Scott*.

Questioner (kwes'tyun-er), n. One that asks questions, an inquirer. 'Has little time for idle questioners.' *Templeman*.

Questionist (kwes'tyun-ist), n. 1. A questioner; an inquirer.

At his being a school-boy he was an early questionist. Dr. Johnson.

2. A candidate for honours or degrees at the English universities.

Questionless (kwes'tyun-less), adv. Beyond a question or doubt, doubtless; certainly. *Milton*.

Questioner, Questionmonger (kwes'tyun-men, kwes'tyun-meng-er), n. 1. One having power to make legal inquiry, as, specifically, in old law, (a) a person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially such as relate to weights and measures. (b) A collector of parish rates. (c) A churchwarden or assistant to a churchwarden. (d) A jurymen, a person impanelled to try a cause.—2. One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits, a common informer. 'A rabble of promoters, questioners, and leading jurors at command.' *Bacon*.

Quæstor (kwes'tor), n. [L. *quæstor* See QUEST.] The name of certain magistrates of ancient Rome whose chief office was the management of the public treasury, a receiver of taxes, tribute, &c. Quæstors accompanied the provincial governors and received taxes, paid the troops, &c. Also written *Quæstor*.

Quæstorship (kwes'tor-ship), n. The office of a quæstor, or the term of a quæstor's office.

Quæstionist (kwes'tyun-ist), n. [Quæstor, with term -ist.] A person who goes in quest of another. 'Familiar,' says Narva, 'I believe, to the following passage:
'Some five or six and thirty of his height,
Not quæstionist after him, met him at gate.'
Shak. Lear, iii. 2.

Quæstuary (kwes'tyun-a-ri), a. [L. *quæstuaris*, from *quæstor*, gain, profit, from *quæro*, questum, to seek.] Stenious of profit. *Sir T. Browne*.

Quæstuary (kwes'tyun-a-ri), n. One employed to collect profits. *Jerr Taylor*.

Quæstus (kwes'tus), n. [L. *quæstus*, gain,

profit.] In law, land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labour and industry.

Quene (kô), n. [Fr. *tail*, from L. *cauda*, a tail.] 1. In her tail of a boat.—2. The tip of a wig.—3. A support for a lance, a lance-rest. See CUD.

Quened (knd), a. In her tailed.—*Double quened*, having a double tail, as a lion. Such a tail is not unfrequently placed artificial.

Quay (kwâ or kwy), n. [Icel. *kvægr*, Sw. *qvægr*, a quay.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.] Quib (kwib), n. [W. *chwip*, a flirt, a quirk, quib, a quick course or turn, a form of quip.] A sarcasm, a bitter taunt, a quip, a gibe.

*He was fond of jokes and jest,
But all his merry quibs are o'er.* Tennyson.

Quibble (kwib'l), n. [A freq. of quib, quip.] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication, as, to answer a sound argument by quibbles.

Quibbles and quibbles have no place in the search after truth. Watts.

2. A pun, a low conceit. 'Puns and quibbles.' *Addison*.

Quibble (kwib'l), v. i. pret. & pp. quibbled; prp. quibbling. 1. To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit, to trifle in argument or discourse, to prevaricate.—2. To pun.

Quibbler (kwib'l-er), n. 1. One who quibbles, one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.—2. A

dead.' 2. *Tina*, iv. 1. [In this sense, the word is obsolete, except in some compounds or in particular phrases].—2. Characterized by liveliness or sprightliness, prompt, ready; lively, upright, nimble, brisk. 'You have a quick wit.' *Shak*.

Miss Ryan are gray and bright and quick in turning. *Shak*.

3. Speedy, hasty; swift; done or occurring in a short time, as, a quick return of profits. 'Give thee quick conduct.' *Shak*.

Oh be to her his charge of quick return. *Milton*.

4. Perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless, passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him. *Shak*.

Quick to quick becomes in a hell. *Byron*.

5. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unceremonious.

The bishop was somewhat quick with them, and signified that he was much offended. *Latimer*.

6. Pregnant, with child; specifically said of a pregnant woman when the motion of the fetus is felt. 'Jaggonella that is quick by him.' *Shak*.—7. Fresh, sharp, tracing.

*The ad is quick there,
And it places and sharpens the stomach.* *Shak*.

8. *Swift*, expeditious, swift, rapid, hasty, prompt, ready, active, brisk, nimble, agile, lively, sprightly.

Quick (kwik), adv. 1. In a quick manner; nimbly, with celerity; rapidly; with haste, speedily, without delay, as, run quick; be quick.

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke*.

2. Soon, in a short time; without delay; as, go and return quick.

Quick (kwik), n. 1. A living animal.

*Preeping close into the thicket
Might see the motion of some quick.* *Spranger*.

2. With the living flesh, sensible parts; hence, fr. that which is susceptible of or capable of feeling, as, penetrating to the quick, sting to the quick; cut to the quick.

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious guests
Upon thy doings. *Shak.*

5. Request, desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

God not abroad at every guest and call
Of an untried hope or passion. *G. Herbert.*

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners.

What lawful guest have giv'n their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shak.*

7. In romance, the expedition in which a knight was engaged, and which he was obliged to perform.

Quest (kwes't), v.t. 1. To go in search; to make search or inquiry. 'Would he had quested first for me.' *B. Jonson.*—2. To go begging. [Rare.]

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, questing from shop to shop, who always assumed me. *Fraser's Mag.*

Quest (kwes't), v.t. To search or seek; to inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They quest annihilation's monstrous theme. *Byron.*

Questant (kwes'tant), n. [See **QUEST**.] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest questant thinks find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shak.*

Quester (kwes'ter), n. 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

The quester only to the wood they lose,
Who silently the talied track pursue. *Rome.*

Question (kwes'tyun), n. [Fr. *question*; L. *questio*, an inquiry, an investigation. See **QUEST**.] 1. An interrogation; the putting of inquiries; as, to examine by question and answer.—2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; as, what question did you ask?—3. Inquiry; disquisition, discussion.

It is to be put to question whether it is lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation, the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition. 'Anything, however foreign to the question.' *Waterland.*—5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John ii.*

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute; as, the story is true beyond all question.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without question is true of all other planets. *Bowley.*

7. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry. 'He that was in question for the robbery.' *Shak.*—8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or question, . . . and not bring him to condemnation. *Lyfitt.*

9. Conversation; speech; talk.

We will have some question with the shepherd. *Shak.*

10. In logic, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—**Question!** an exclamation used in Parliament or other assemblies, meaning that the person speaking is wandering away from the subject under consideration or discussion, and recalling him to it. It is also used to express doubt as to the correctness of what a speaker is saying.—**Begetting the question**, assuming without proof; taking for granted.—**In question**, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; being at present dealt with; as, the matter or point in question.—**To call in question**, to doubt; to challenge.

You call in question the continuance of his love. *Shak.*

—**Out of question**, doubtless.

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour. *Shak.*

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Leading question, one which is so put as to show the answer which is desired, and thus to lead and prepare the way for its being given.—**Previous question**, in parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or no, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, 'that the question be now put,' and the mover and seconder vote against it.

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He that questioneth much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To debate; to reason; to consider.

Nor dare I question with my jealous thought
Where you may be. *Shak.*

3. To dispute; to doubt; as, I question not but the intelligence is correct. *Addison.*—4. To talk; to converse.

Stay not to question, for the watch is coming. *Shak.*

Question (kwes'tyun), v.t. 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories, as, to question a witness.—2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of.

And most we question what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention or treat as not to be trusted. 'His counsels derided, his prudence questioned, and his person despised.' *South.*—4. To call in question; to challenge; to take exception to; as, to question an exercise of prerogative.

Power and right
To question thy bold entrance on this place. *Milton.*

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Thou comest in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable; as, the deed is of questionable authority; his veracity is questionable.

It is questionable whether Calan ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

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profit.) In law, land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labour and industry.

Quena (kú), n. [Fr. *tail*, from L. *cauda*, a tail.] 1. In her the tail of a beast.—2. The tie of a wig.—3. A support for a lance; a lance-rest. See **CUE**.

Quened (kú'd), a. In her tailed.—**Double quened**, having a double tail, as a lion. Such a tail is not unfrequently placed saltire.

Quey (kwá or kwý), n. [Icel. *keiga*, Sw. *quiga*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]

Quib (kwib), n. [W. *chwip*, a flirt, a quirk, quib, a quick course or turn, a form of quip.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

He was fond of joke and jest,
But all his merry quips are o'er. *Tennyson.*

Quibble (kwib'l), n. [A freq. of *quib*, quip.] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication, as, to answer a sound argument by quibbles.

Quirks and quibbles have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

2. A pun; a low conceit. 'Puns and quibbles.' *Addison.*

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55. *is*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

'Several incisions down to the quick.' *Sharpe*.
'I myself a Tory to the quick.' *Tennyson*.

This test nipper, this pincheth, this touches the quick. *Latimer*.

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the quick of the difference. *Fuller*.

3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset. 'The budded quicks.' *Tennyson*.

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with quicks. *Mortimer*.

Quick† (kwik'), v.t. To revive; to make alive. *Chaucer*.

Quick† (kwik'), v.i. To become alive. *Chaucer*.

Quick-answered (kwik'an-sér-d), a. Quick in reply; ready at repartee. 'Ready in gibes, quick-answered, saucy.' *Shak*.

Quick-beam, quicken-tree (kwik'bém, kwik'n-tré), n. The mountain-ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*). See MOUNTAIN-ASH.

Quicken (kwik'n), v.t. [From quick, A.Sax. *cuic*, alive.] 1. Primarily, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins. *Eph. ii. 1.*

Hence flocks and herds, and men and beasts and fowls.

With breath are quicken'd, and attract their souls. *Dryden*.

2. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh.

Music and poesy used to quicken you. *Shak*.

3. To hasten; to accelerate; as, to quicken motion, speed, or flight.

The advance of society in all valuable acquirements and in all useful changes, has been proceeding with a speed greatly quickened during the last fifty years. *Brougham*.

4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite; as, to quicken the appetite or taste; to quicken desires.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to quicken you. *Swift*.

SYN. To hasten, accelerate, expedite, despatch, speed.

Quicken (kwik'n), v.i. 1. To become alive; to receive life. 'Summer flies . . . that quicken even with blowing.' *Shak*.

The heart is the first part that quickens, and the last that dies. *Ray*.

2. To move with rapidity or activity. 'And keener lightning quickens in her eye.' *Pope*.

3. To be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to begin to give signs of life in the womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is usually first felt about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.

Quickener (kwik'n-ér), n. One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; that which accelerates motion or increases activity.

Quickens (kwik'enz), n. Same as *Cough-grass*, *Quick-grass*, *Quick-grass*. See COUGH-GRASS.

Quick-eyed (kwik'id), a. Having acute sight; of keen and rapid perception. 'Quick-eyed experience.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Quick-grass (kwik'gras). See QUITCH.

Quick-hatch (kwik'hach), n. A name of the wolverine (*Gulo luscus*).

Quick-hedge (kwik'héj), n. A live fence or hedge; a quick.

Quicklime (kwik'lim), n. [So called because of its active, burning properties.] Calcium oxide (CaO); burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subjecting chalk, limestone, or other natural carbonate of calcium to an intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off.

Quickly (kwik'li), adv. 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity. — 2. Soon; without delay.

Quick-march (kwik'march), n. *Milit.* A march at the rate of 3½ miles an hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) a minute. Called also *Quick-step*.

Quick-match (kwik'mach), n. See under MATCH.

Quickness (kwik'nes), n. 1. State of being quick or alive; vital power or principle. 'Touch it with thy celestial quickness.' *Herbert*. — 2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity; as, the quickness of motion. — 3. Activity; briskness; promptness; as, the quickness of the imagination or wit. — 4. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. 'Quickness of sensation.' *Locke*. — 5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

A few drops tinge, and add a proper quickness. *Mortimer*.

SYN. Velocity, celerity, rapidity, haste, expedition, promptness, despatch, swiftness, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness, liveliness, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness, penetration, keenness.

Quicksand (kwik'sand), n. A movable sand-bank in the sea, a lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many sea-coasts, and at the mouths of rivers, dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves to it and find it unable to support their weight. 'When the vessel is on quicksands cast.' *Dryden*.

And fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands (they) strake sail and so were driven. *Acts xvii. 17.*

And what is Edward but a ruthless sea? What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit? *Shak*.

Quick-scented (kwik'sent-ed), a. Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell. *Hales*.

Quickset (kwik'set), n. A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

Quickset (kwik'set), a. Made of quickset.

I could find dates and pomegranates on the quickset hedges. *H. Walpole*.

Quickset (kwik'set), v.t. To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to quickset a ditch.

Quick-sighted (kwik'sit-ed), a. Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

Quick-sightedness (kwik'sit-ed-nes), n. The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

Quicksilver (kwik'sil-vér), n. [Living silver, *argentum vivum*, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a metal found both native and in the state of ore in mines in various parts of the world. Mercury is liquid at all ordinary temperatures, only becoming solid at about 40° below the zero of Fahrenheit. See MERCURY.

Quicksilvered (kwik'sil-vér-d), a. 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tin-foil; as, quicksilvered glass. — 2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. 'Those nimble and quicksilvered brains.' *Sir E. Sandys*.

Quicksilvering (kwik'sil-vér-ing), n. The amalgam of tin-foil and mercury on the back of a mirror.

Quick-step (kwik'step), n. 1. Quick-march (which see). — 2. A lively, spirited style of dancing.

Quick-witted (kwik'wit-ed), a. Having ready wit. *Shak*.

Quick-wittedness (kwik'wit-ed-nes), n. The quality of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.

Quid (kwid), n. 1. A cud. — 2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth. 'The beggar who chews his quid, as he sweeps his crossing.' *Disraeli*.

Quid (kwid), v.t. and i. To drop food from the mouth, when partly masticated: said of horses.

Quidam (kwid'am), n. [L.] Somebody; one unknown. 'So many worthy quidams.' *Spenser*.

Quiddany (kwid'a-ni), n. [L. *cydonium*, quince-juice, from *cydonium* (*malum*, an apple, understood), a quince; Gr. *kydonion*, a quince, from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete.] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

Quiddative (kwid'a-tiv), a. [See QUIDDITY.] Constituting the essence of a thing; quidditative.

Quiddit (kwid'it), n. [A contr. of quiddity.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

By some strange quiddit, or some wrested clause, To find him guile of the breach of laws. *Dryden*.

Quidditative (kwid'ti-tiv), a. Same as Quiddative.

Quiddity (kwid'ti-ti), n. [Fr. *quiddité*, from L. *quidditas*, from L. *quid*, what.] 1. A term used in scholastic philosophy denoting what was subsequently called the *substantial form*; that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another. It is synonymous with *essence*, and comprehends both the substance and qualities. *Fleming*. 'The quiddity and essence of the incomprehensible Creator.' *Howell*. 'The quiddity or characteristic difference of poetry as distinguished from prose.' *De Quincy*. — 2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble. 'Such quirks and

quiddities.' *Burton*. 'The quiddities of those writers.' *Coleridge*.

Quiddle (kwid'l), v.t. pret. & pp. *quiddled*; ppr. *quiddling*. [From L. *quid*, what (See QUIDDITY).] The form may have been suggested by *quibble*.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling superficial manner.

Quiddle, Quiddler (kwid'l, kwid'lér), n. One who quiddles or busies himself about trifles.

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodations at inns and on the road, a *quid* die about his toast and his chop and every species of convenience. *Emerson*.

Quidnunc (kwid'nung), n. [L., what now?; One who is curious to know everything that passes, and is continually asking. 'What now?' or 'What news?' one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences; a news-gossip. 'The idle stories of quidnuncs.' *Motley*.

The Florentine Quidnuncs seem to lose sight of the fact that none of these gentlemen were bold or free. *Times newspaper*.

Quid-pro-quo (kwid-prò-kwò). [L.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat. In law, the giving of one thing of equal value for another; an equivalent; also, the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

Quiesce (kwí-es'), v.t. [L. *quiesco*, to keep quiet. See QUIET.] To be silent, as a letter, to have no sound. *Mos. Stuart*.

Quiescence, Quiescency (kwí-es-ens, kwí-es-en-d), n. 1. The state or quality of being quiescent; rest; repose; state of a thing without motion; as, the quiescence of a volcano. — 2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion. — 3. In gram., silence; the condition of not being heard in pronunciation; as, the quiescence of a letter.

Quiescent (kwí-es-ent), a. [L. *quiescent*, *quiescentis*, ppr. of *quiesco*, to keep quiet. See QUIET.] 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving; as, a quiescent body or fluid.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as inessential as if it were quiescent. *Glenville*.

2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; not excited; tranquil.

In times of national security the feeling of patriotism among the masses is so quiescent that it seems hardly to exist. *Prof. Wilson*.

3. In gram., silent; not sounded; having no sound; as, a quiescent letter.

Quiescent (kwí-es-ent), n. In gram., a silent letter. *Mos. Stuart*.

Quiescently (kwí-es-ent-li), adv. In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

Quiet (kwí-et), a. [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, from *quiesco*, to keep quiet, from *quies*, *quies*, rest. *Coy* has the same origin.] 1. Not in action or motion; still; being in a state of rest; not moving; as, he remained quiet; the sea was quiet. *Judg. xvi. 2*. — 2. Free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; left at rest; tranquil. 'Quiet days, fair issue, and long life.' *Shak*.

In his days the land was quiet ten years. *Chr. xiv. 1.*

And now, so you will let me quiet go, To Athens will I bear my folly back. *Shak*.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offence; not exciting controversy, discord, or trouble.

Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet; In short, my deary, kiss me, and be quiet. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

4. Free from emotion; calm; patient; contented. 'The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.' 1 Pet. iii. 4.

A wretched soul, bruised with adversity, We bid be quiet when we hear it cry. *Shak*.

Over all things brooding sleep The quiet sense of something lost. *Tennyson*.

5. Retired; secluded; as, a quiet corner. 'Seated on a quiet sofa.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality. 'A couple of Mrs. Bardell's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a quiet cup of tea.' *Dickens*.

7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; as, quiet colours; a quiet dress. — *Calm*, *Tranquil*, *Placid*, *Quiet*. See under CALM. — *SYN.* Still, tranquil, calm, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, placid, peaceful, mild, peaceable, meek, contented.

Quiet (kwí-et), n. 1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion. 'The noonday quiet holds the hill.' *Tennyson*.

2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace; repose.

A dreadful quiet felt, and worse far Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden*.

2. Freedom from emotion of the mind; peace of the soul, patience; calmness.

The greatest help is quiet, quiet. *Shak.*

—At quiet, still, peaceful. *Shak.* —In quiet, quietly. *Shak.* —On the quiet, clandestinely, so as to avoid observation. [Slang.] —Out of quiet, disturbed, restless. *Shak.*

Quiescent (kwí'st-ſt), *a.* 1. To make or cause to be quiet, to calm, to appease, to pacify; to lull, to allay, to tranquillize; as, to *quiescent* the soul when agitated, to *quiescent* the passions, to *quiescent* the clamours of a nation, to *quiescent* the disorders of a city or town. —2. To bring to a state of rest; to stop. 'The ideas of moving or quiescent corporal motion.' *Locke.*

Quiescent (kwí'st-ſt), *a.* 1. To become quiet or still; to abate, as, the sea *quiescent*.

While tumultuous

With deep-drawn sighs was passing. *Kenn.*

Quiescent (kwí'st-ſt), *n.* Peace; quiet.

Quiescent (kwí'st-ſt), *n.* One who or that which quiescent.

Quiescentism (kwí'st-ſt-izm), *n.* The practice of maintaining or striving after disposition of mind or undisturbable tranquillity; the absorption of the feelings or faculties in religious contemplation, apathy, especially, the practice or system of a somewhat numerous class of mystical sects, who, in different ages, resigned themselves to a state of perfect mental inactivity, in order to bring the soul into direct and immediate union with the very nature of the Godhead, and receive the infused heavenly light, which, according to their view, accompanies this state of inactive contemplation.

He will confess that quiescentism is the safer extreme, if less out extreme or the other the religious instructor must run.

Quiescentist (kwí'st-ſt-ist), *n.* One who believes in or practices quiescentism; especially applied to one of a sect of mystics, originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Other sects of quiescentists have appeared in different ages, such as the Mesallians or Enchirites in the fourth century, the Bogomili in the eleventh century, the Baghardes, Baguines, and Hay-chists in the thirteenth century, the Brethren of the Free Spirit in the fourteenth century, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself, but all except such persons have assumed to this the additional duty of mending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material, the order of physical nature. *J. S. Mill.*

Quiescentist (kwí'st-ſt-ist), *a.* Pertaining to a quiescent or to quiescentism.

Quiescently (kwí'st-ſt-ly), *adv.* In a quiet state or manner. (a) without motion, in a state of rest, as, to lie or sit *quiescently*. (b) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance, possibly, as, to live *quiescently*. (c) Calmly, without agitation or violent emotion, peacefully. 'Quiescently, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God.' *Jer Taylor.* (d) In a manner to attract little or no observation, as, he *quiescently* left the room.

Quiescence (kwí'st-ſt-ſs), *n.* The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement; tranquillity, stillness, calmness. 'Peace and quiescence.' *Milton.*

Quiescent (kwí'st-ſt), *a.* Quiet; peaceable.

Quiescently (kwí'st-ſt-ly), *adv.* In a quiescent manner, quietly.

Quiescentism (kwí'st-ſt-izm), *n.* Calm; still; undisturbed.

Quiescentist (kwí'st-ſt-ist), *n.* [Fr *quiescent*, *quiescent*.] Rest, repose; quiet, tranquillity. 'A future quiescent and tranquillity in the affections.' *Wotton.*

Quiescent (kwí'st-ſt), *a.* [L *quiescent*, quiet.] *Quiescent* or *quiescent* act was a formula used in discharging accounts, equivalent to quit, discharged. A final discharge of an account, a final settlement, a quittance. 'THU I had signed your *quiescent*.' *Webster.* 'When he himself might his *quiescent* make with a bare bodkin.' *Shak.*

Quiescent (kwí'st-ſt), *a.* [An erroneous form of *quit*.] To release, to discharge.

Qui-hi (kwí-hi), *n.* The sobriquet of the English stationed or resident in Bengal, the literal meaning being 'Who is there?' It is the customary call for a servant, one always being in attendance, though not in the room.

Quill (kwí), *n.* [O.E. *gyll*, the stalk of a cane or reed, perhaps from Fr. *quille*, a pin,

a skittle, from O. *hiel*, a quill, a stalk, a pin, *hagel*, a cone, a pine-pin, a kyle, O.O. *hiel*, a stalk; comp. Ir. *cuille*, a quill, *cuile*, a reed.] 1. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, cranes, &c., used for writing pens, &c.

The pen wherewith thou dost or heavenly dog, Made of a quill from an angel's wing. *Henry Constable.*

Quill — 2. The instrument of writing; as, the proper subject of his *quill*.

Thus his quill

Duchess to her the absent lover's will. *Conway.*

2. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. *Shak.* 3. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the warp of cloth. 'Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill.' *Spenser.* 4. In music, a small piece of quill attached to a slip of wood, by means of which certain stringed instruments, as the virginal, were played.

He touch'd the brother strings of various *quills*, With eager thought, warbling his *Durick* lay. *Milton.*

4. The fold of a plaited raff or raffie, from its being about the size and shape of a goose-quill. — 5. In seal-engraving, the hollow mandrel of the seal-engraver's lathe or engine. *W. H. Knight.* — To carry a good *quill*, to write well.

Quill (kwí), *s.t.* To plait or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. 'White linen *quilled* with great exactness.' *Addison.*

Quill-bark (kwí-s-bark), *n.* The bark of a South American tree of the genus *Quillaja* (Q. *Saponaria*), belonging to the wing-seeded section of the Rosaceae. It is used to make a lather instead of soap when washing silks, &c.

Quill-bark

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Quince (kwí'st), *n.* In chem. a salt of quinic acid.

Quince (kwí'st), *n.* [O.E. *quince*, from Fr. *quince*, a kind of quince, from *quince*, a quince, from L. *quince*, *quince*, from *quince*, a quince, from the north coast of Crete.] The fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, nat. order Rosaceae. The quince-tree, which is supposed to be a native of Western Asia, is now cultivated through-

Quince (kwí'st) vulgaris.

out Europe, and in many parts of the United States, for its handsome golden yellow fruit, which, though hard and austere when plucked from the tree, becomes excellent when boiled and eaten with sugar, or preserved in syrup, or made into marmalade. Quinces, when mixed with other fruit, in cookery, communicate a very pleasant flavour. *Bengal quince*. See under *SOLE*.

Quince-seed (kwí'st-sí), *n.* The seeds of the quince, used for making a gummy substance for imparting stiffness and gloss to the hair, as also a mucilage for chopped lips. *Simmonds.*

Quince-tree (kwí'st-trí), *n.* The *Cydonia vulgaris*. See *QUINCE*.

Quince-wine (kwí'st-wín), *n.* A pleasant beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince.

Quince (kwí'st), *s.t.* (Probably a nasalized form of *quill*, to stir. See *QUILL*.) To move, stir, winnow, or scour.

No part of all this rumour shall be able to dash to quince. *Spenser.*

Quincunial (kwín-kun'shál), *n.* [L. *quincunial*, from *quincunial*.] Having the form of a quincunial. — *Quincunial* disposition. In bot. a term applied when there are five petals—two outer, two inner, and one covering the latter by one of its sides.

Quincunial (kwín-kun'shál), *adv.* In a quincunial manner or order. *Sir T. Brown.*

Quincunx (kwín-kun'shál), *n.* [L. compounded of *quincunx*, five, and *quincunx*, a square, or a five-sided figure.] An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle; especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares, thus:

continuously. A collection of trees in such squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different directions, according to the spectator's position. — 2. In bot. a quincunial arrangement of the petals of a flower. — 3. In astr., the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

Quincunx (kwín-kun'shál), *n.* [L. *quincunx*, five, or *quincunx*, a square, or a five-sided figure.] In geom. a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

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formation of either of these bases. It is very bitter, possesses febrifugal properties, and turns the plane of polarisation to the right.

Quinidine (kwín'dín), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4$) A base isomeric with quinine and occurring associated with it in some cinchona barks. It crystallises in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably so in alcohol. It neutralises acids, and forms salts with them, which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallise more easily. The salts are febrifugal.

Quinine (kwín'ín), *n.* [Indian *quina*, quina, bark.] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus *Cinchona* (which see). Its composition is expressed by the formula $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4$. It is colourless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallisable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, so extensively used in medicine, as a febrifuge and tonic.

Quininium (kwín'ín'm), *n.* The same as Cinchoninum.

Quina (kwí-nó's), *n.* A South American plant (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), of which there are two cultivated varieties, one yielding white seeds, and sometimes called pettioria, the other red. The white seeds under the same name (quinoa) are extensively used in Chili and Peru as an article of food in the form of porridge, cakes, &c. A preparation of them, under the name of *oroseque*, is a favourite dish with the ladies of Lima. The seeds of the other variety, red quina, are used medicinally as an application for sores and bruises.

Quinoline (kwín'ólín), *n.* (C_8H_7N) A liquid volatile base, formed artificially by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash. It is a very bitter, and strongly alkaline, and forms crystallisable salts with acids. Quinoline is present in coal tar and may be treated so as to yield three colouring matters—a green, a blue, and a violet. Written also *Quinoline*.

Quinologist (kwí-nól'ó-jist), *n.* One versed in quinology.

Quinology (kwí-nól'ó-jí), *n.* The sciences which treat of quinine and other febrifuge alkaloids.

Quinone (kwín'ón), *n.* See *QUINONE*.

Quinquagesima (kwín-kwá-jé-sí-má), *n.* [L. *quingagesimus*, Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter.] Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangular (kwín-kwáng-gú-lér), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners.

Quinquarticular (kwín-kwár-tí-tér), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of five articles.—*Quinquarticular controversy*, the controversy between the Arminians and Calvinists on the 'five points'—viz particular election, particular redemption, moral inability in a fallen state, irresistible grace, and final perseverance of the saints.

Including several terms in the latter denomination (*Partians*), besides those of the *quingarticular controversy*.

Quinque-angled (kwín-kwé-áng-gúld), *a.* Quinquangular.

Quinqucapsular (kwín-kwé-káp-sú-lér), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.] In bot. having five capsules.

Quinqucostate (kwín-kwé-kó-sú-té), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *costa*, a rib.] In bot. five-ribbed.

Quinquedentate, **Quinquedentated** (kwín-kwé-dén-té-té), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens*, *dentes*, a tooth.] In med. or bot. having five teeth or indentations.

Quinquasfarious (kwín-kwé-fá-rí-us), *a.* [From L. *quingulus*, five.] In bot. opening into five parts.

Quinquasid (kwín-kwé-sí-d), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *Ando*, *Andis*, to split.] In bot. five-cleft, cut about half way from the margin to the base into five segments with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a leaf.

Quinquesfoliate, **Quinquesfoliated** (kwín-kwé-fó-lí-á-té), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves.

Quinquelateral (kwín-kwé-lí-tér-ál), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *lateral*, letter.] Consisting of five letters.

Quinquelobate, **Quinquelobed** (kwín-kwé-ló-bá-té), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *lobus*, lobe.] In bot. five-lobed, divided nearly to the middle into five distinct parts with convex margins.

Quinquelocular (kwín-kwé-ló-kú-lér), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *oculus*, a cell.] In bot. five-celled; having five cells, as a pericarp.

Quinquennialis (kwín-kwé-ná-lí-s), *n. pl.* [L. *quinguenalis*. See *QUINGUENAL*.] In *Rom. antiq.* public games celebrated every five years.

Quinquennial (kwín-kwé-ní-ál), *a.* [L. *quinguenalis*, a period of five years.—*quingulus*, five, and *annus*, a year.] A period of five years. *Tennyson*.

Quinquennialis (kwín-kwé-ní-ál), *a.* [L. *quinguenalis*, *quinguenalis*—*quingulus*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

Quinquennium (kwín-kwé-ní-um), *n.* [L.] The space of five years.

Quinqueseptis (kwín-kwé-sé-ptí-s), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *septem*, divided.] 1. In bot. divided into five parts almost to the base.—2. Consisting of five parts.

Quinquessima (kwín-kwé-sí-má), *n.* [L. *quingessimis*, from *quingulus*, five, and *rimus*, ear.] An ancient galley having five ranks of rowers.

Quinquessyllable (kwín-kwé-sí-lá-bí), *n.* A word of five syllables.

Quinquivalva, **Quinquivalvular** (kwín-kwé-val-vá-lér), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *valve*, valve.] In bot. having five valves, as a pericarp.

Quinquavir (kwín-kwé-ví-r), *n. pl.* **Quinquaviri** (kwín-kwé-ví-rí), [L. from *quingulus*, five, and *vir*, man.] In *Rom. antiq.* one of five commissioners who were frequently appointed under the republic an extraordinary magistrature to carry any measure into effect. *Dr W. Smith*.

Quinquina (kwín-kwí-ná), *n.* [Sp. *quina*, quina, from Indian *quina*, bark.] Peruvian bark. The bark of various species of cinchona.

Quinquina (kwín-kwí-nó), *n.* A South American leguminous plant, the *Myoporum peruvianum*, which yields the balsam of Peru. See *MYOPORUM*.

Quinquivalent (kwín-kwí-ná-lent), *a.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *valens*, valent, ppr of *valere*, to be worth.] In chem. capable of being combined with, or exchanged for, five hydrogen atoms; having an equivalence of five.

Quincy (kwín'sí), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quingence*, *quingence*, from L. *quingulus*, five, and *synchis*, a bad kind of sore throat.—*synchis*, a dog, and *angulus*, to throttle; lit. a dog throttling.—'dog' having a pejorative effect.] In med. (a) an inflammation of the tonsils. (b) Any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent.

Quincy-berry (kwín'sí-bé-rí), *n.* A name for the black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), from its use in quincy.

Quincy-wort (kwín'sí-wér-t), *n.* A herbaceous plant of the genus *Asperula* (*A. cynanchica*), occurring on chalky downs in Britain. It owes its specific as well as its popular name to its supposed efficacy in curing quincy.

Quint (kwínt), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, Fr. *quinte*.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quintain (kwín'táin), *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, L. L.

in a camp (from *quintus*, fifth, *quingulus*, five), hence a public place, and the exercises practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways, a common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot, to one end of this a sand-bag was attached, on the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

Quintal (kwín'tál), *n.* [Fr. *quintal*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, through the Sp. *quintal*, *Ar. hinder*, a weight of 100 lbs.] A weight of 100 lbs. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 lbs. avoirdupois. The quintal *métrique* or modern quintal is 100 kilogrammes, or 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

Quintan (kwín'tán), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth, from *quingulus*, five.] Occurring or recurring every fifth day, as, a *quintan fever*.

Quintax (kwín'ták), *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

Quintile (kwín'tí), *n.* The quintile.

Of vessels now, or soon the quindill up. Herriot.

Quintaren (kwín'tá-rén), *n.* Same as *Quindrop*.

Quintessence (kwín-tér-én-s), *n.* [L. *quintus*, *essentia*, fifth essence.] 1. In alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body.

The ancient Greeks said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist—Fire, or the imperishable form, Air or the gaseous form, Water, or the liquid form, and Earth, or the solid form. The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called ether, more subtle and pure than fire, and composed of an ethereal matter. This element, which rose upwards at creation, and out of which the stars were made, was called the *fifth essence* / *quintessence* therefore means the most subtle extract of a body that can be procured. *Brewster*.

Hence.—2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity, pure and concentrated essence, the best and purest part of a thing. 'Pure quintessence of precious oils.' *Tennyson*.

The quintessence of every spoke. *Shak.*

It is old chem. a term applied to alcoholic tinctures or essences made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat.

Quintessence (kwín-tér-én-s), *v. t.* To extract as a quintessence. [Rare.]

Now quintessence my tools, and now advance, My care free powers in some celestial venue. Spenser.

Quintessential (kwín-tér-én-shí-ál), *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

Quintette, **Quintet** (kwín-tét), *n.* [Fr. *quintette*, from It. *quintetto*, from *quinto*, L. *quintus*, fifth.] In music, (a) a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts, in which each part is obligatory, and performed by a single voice or instrument. (b) A set of five persons who perform a musical composition in five parts.

Quintetto (kwín-tét'ó), *n.* [It.] Same as *Quintette*.

Quintic (kwín'tík), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, from *quingulus*, five.] See *QUINTIC*.

Quintile (kwín'tí), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] The aspect of planets whose distance from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.

Quintilian, **Quintillian** (kwín-tí-lí-an), *n.* One of a set of heretics in the second century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintina, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese allowed women to be priests and bishops, and decreed water baptism as useless, since faith alone was sufficient to save man as it did Abraham.

Quintillion (kwín-tí-lí-on), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *millio*.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by thirty ciphers. In French and Italian notations, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

Quintin (kwín'tín), *n.* Same as *Quintina*.

Quintine (kwín'tín), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] In bot. a name given to the fifth or innermost envelope of the vegetable ovulum, the most external being the first or primine.

Quintinial (kwín-tí-ní-ál), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *sternum*.] In anat. the

Arrest Quintain at 10'ham, Kent.

quintana, a quintain. *Shak.* derives it from L. *quintana*, a street or broad way

File, far, fat, fall, mō, met, her; pine, pin; sole, wot, more, tide, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a. se. abuns; y. se. fop.

fifth omeous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces.

Quintole (kwín-tál), *n.* [It. *quinto*; L. *quintus*, fifth.] In music, a group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

Quintoven (kwín-trón), *n.* [Sp. *quintoven*, from L. *quintus*, the fifth, from *quingv*, five. Comp. *quadraven*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood. Hence a quintoven has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood. Spelled also *Quintoven*.

Quintuple (kwín-tú-pl), *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold—*quintus*, fifth, and *term*, plus, or plus.] 1. Fivefold; containing five times the amount.—2. In music, designating a species of time, now seldom used, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.—3. In bot. applied to an arrangement consisting of five parts or a multiple of five.

Quintuple (kwín-tú-pl), *s.* pret. & pp. *quintupled*, ppr. *quintupling*. To make fivefold.

Quintuple-nerved, **Quintuple-ribbed** (kwín-tú-pl-nérvd, kwín-tú-pl-ríbd), *a.* In bot. applied to leaves having five ribs or veins, the four lateral ones of which spring from the middle one, or midrib, above its base.

Quinquaine (kwín-káin), *n.* [Fr. from *quinqv*, fifteen, from L. *quindies*, fifteen.] 1. In chess, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast be included.—2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

Quip (kwíp), *v.* [W. *skip*, a quick stir or turn, *skip*, to move briskly, to whip, as we say, to skip round a corner in running.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe remark; a joke. 'All his merry quips are o'er.' *Tenneyson*.

If I take his word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called the quip method.

Why, what's a quip?—We quip quips call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bluster tone in a secret word.

Quip (kwíp), *v.* pret. & pp. *quipped*; ppr. *quipping*. To utter quips or sarcasms on; to taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort; to sneer at.

The more he laughs, and does her closely quip To see her more humiliated, and his her tender lip.

Quip (kwíp), *v.* To use quips or sarcasms; to joke; to scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you quip with such belated glances.

Quipa, **Quipa** (kwíp-o, kwíp-o), *n.* [Peruvian quipa, a knot.] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly spun from variously colored threads, and to which a number of smaller threads were attached in the form of a fringe used among the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans for recording events, &c. The fringe-like threads were also of different colors and were knotted. The colours denoted sensible objects, as white for peace, red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, &c. Written also *Quipya*, *Quippu*.

The mysterious science of the quip—supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations.

Quire (kwír), *n.* (A different spelling of choir. See *CHOIR*.) 1. A body of singers; a chorus. 'The quire of birds did sweetly sing.' *Spenser*.

And have ready quire the hymenaeus song. *Milton*.

2. The part of a church allotted to the chorists or singers appointed to lead the congregational singing.

The ten obscure to grating harps retire, And waver with howling in the sacred quire.

3. A company or assembly. *Spenser*.

Quire (kwír), *v.* To sing in concert or chorus; to chant or sing harmoniously.

There's not the smallest orb which then beholdeth, But in his motion like an angel sings. Still pouring in the young-eager chorists. *Shak.*

Quire (kwír), *n.* [O E. *quere*; O Fr. *quere*; Fr. *quiere*; It. *quadrana*, a paper-book; from L. *quadrans*, from L. *quater*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets of equal size, and generally folded once. Wrapping, envelope, printing, and

various other papers are not folded. Newspaper sheets have twenty-five to the quire.

Quirinalia (kwír-i-nál-i-a), *n.* pl. [L.] Annual feasts observed at Rome in honour of Romulus, who was also called *Quirinus*.

Quirinus (kwír-i-nus), *n.* An Italian warlike divinity, supposed to be the same as Mars.

Quirister (kwír-i-tér), *n.* One that sings in concert, a chorister.

The cry quisters that lodge within Are proud of harmony. *Thomson*.

Quiritation (kwír-i-tá-shon), *t.* *a.* [L. *quirita*, from *quir*, to raise a plaintive cry, from *querer*, to complain.] A crying for help. 'So woful a quiritation.' *Sp. Ball.*

Quirite (kwír-i-té), *n.* One of the Quirites.

Quirites (kwír-i-tés), *n.* pl. [L., from *Quir*, the ancient Sabine capital.] A designation of the citizens of ancient Rome as in their civil capacity. The name of Quirites belonged to them in addition to that of Roman, the latter designation applying to them in their political and military capacity.

Quirk (kwérk), *a.* [Prov. E. *quirk*, to turn sharply; comp. W. *skiered*, a sudden start or turn, craft, deceit, slyness, a turn, a start.] 1. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; an, the quirk of a pedagogue. 'Dark subtleties and intricate quirks.' *Barrow*.—2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm. 'I've felt no more quirk of joy and grief.' *Shak.*—3. A smart taunt or retort, a slight conceit or quibble, a quip, a flight of fancy. 'Concoits, puns, quirks, or quibbles.' *Watts*.

I may chance to have some odd quirk and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*

Most fortunately he hath achieved a maid, That paragone description and wit found. One that excels the quirk of blooming youth. *Shak.*

4. An irregular air, a light fragmentary piece of music. 'Light quirk of music, broken and uneven.' *Pope*.—5. In building, a piece taken out of any regular ground-plan or floor, as to make a court or yard, &c.; thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a quirk.—6. In arch, an acute channel or recess; a deep indentation; the hollow under the abacus.—*Quirk moulding* or *quirked moulding*, a



moulding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the re-entrant angle seems rather to partake of a straight line on the profile than of the curve.

Quirk (kwérk), *v.* To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Greek architecture, ovolos and ogives are usually quirked at the top. *Woods*.

Quirkish (kwérk-ish), *a.* Having the character of a quirk, consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions.

Sometimes in a (characterless) is lodged in a dry question, in a smart answer, is a quirkish reason. *Barrow*.

1. *a.* Full of quirks or subterfuges; characterized by an artful attorney; a quirk.

2. Defensive armour for the [kara] a cushion. *Chaucer*.

3. *a.* [L. *quis*, who? what kind? When the genus was uncertain to what class assigned.] A genus of plants, brodiaeae, indigenous to tropical Africa. There are three or more shrubs, with opposite, leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers, which become acon. Quindia is the most common; its fruit is reckoned a vermifuge.

Quistrón (kwí-strón), *n.* A beggar; a scullion. *Measure of the Stone*.

Quit (kwít), *a.* [From O Fr. *quité*, Mod. Fr. *quité*, discharged, released, freed, quita, from L. *quies*, quiet, at rest, satisfied. *Quits* and *quies* are slightly different forms of this word, and *quies* is also a form of it.] Discharged or released from a debt, pen-

alty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear.

The owner of the ox shall be quit. *Ex. xxi. 40.*

To John I owed great obligation; But John, ungratefully, thought he fit To publish it to all the nation— Now I and John are fairly quit. *Prior*.

This word is occasionally used colloquially in the form *quits*, as, to be quits with one; that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands with him, to be on even terms with him, hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* equivalent to, we are even. 'To cry quits with the commons in their complaints.' *Patterson*.—Double or quits, a term in gambling when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing in case of a certain chance being favourable or unfavourable.

Quit (kwít), *v.* pret. & pp. *quilt* or *quitted*; ppr. *quitting*. [In part directly from the adjective, in part from the O Fr. verb *quitter*, Fr. *quitter*, to leave, to abandon, to give up, which again is from Fr. *quies*, *quies* (adj.). See above.] 1. To discharge, as an obligation or duty, to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to make payment for or of, to repay, to requite.

Like death quit thee, and measure still for measure. *Shak.*

One step higher Would not me highest, and in a moment quit The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton*.

Full fit then should I quit your brother's love, And you your good father's kindness. *Tenneyson*.

2. To set free, to absolve; to acquit. 'God quit you in his mercy.' *Shak.*—3. To free, as from anything harmful or oppressing; to relieve; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from.

To quit you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. *Alph. Wake*.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to acquit; used reflexively.

Be strong and quit yourselves like men. *1 Sam. iv. 9.*

Samson both quit himself Like Samson. *Milton*.

5. To carry through; to do or perform to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.

Never a worthy price a day did quit With greater hazard, and with more removal. *Daniel*.

6. To depart from; to go away from; to leave. 'Adieu! and quit my sight!' *Shak.*

Men like soldiers may not quit the post Altered by the gods. *Tenneyson*.

7. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renowned in beauty as in arms, Quitted his title to Campana's charms. *Prior*.

8. To forsake; to abandon.

Such a superficial way of examining is to quit truth on appearance. *Locke*.

—To quit cost, to pay expenses; to be remunerative; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always quit cost.

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost! And to instruct them, 'twill not quit cost. *G. Herbert*.

—To quit scores, to make even; to choose mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

Does not the earth quit scores with all the elements In her subtle fruits? *Southey*.

Q 1. A name given to many small rds by the inhabitants of Jethier West India islands, probably note.

Q 1. *a.* [L. who, as well, or I, a popular action on a, which is partly at the suit of, and partly at that of an informer; as called from the words, *Qui sem pro domina regna, quam pro se ipso, &c.*, who uses as well for himself as for our lady the queen, &c.

Quitch, **Quitch-grass** (kwích, kwích-gras), *n.* [A form of *quies*-grass, so called no doubt from its vitality and vigorous growth.] A species of worthless grass which roots deeply and spreads rapidly in arable fields, and is not easily eradicated, couch-grass; but the word is applied to some other grasses besides the couch-grass proper (*Trifolium repens*). Written also *Quench*, *Quench*.

Full seldom does a man repeat, or one Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom whorly out of him. And make all clean, and plant himself afresh. *Tenneyson*.

Quittain (kwít-káin), *n.* In law, a deed of release, an instrument by which some claim, right or title, real or supposed, to an estate

formation of either of these bases. It is very bitter, possesses febrifugal properties, and turns the plane of polarization to the right.

Quinidine (kwīn'ī-dīn), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$) A base isomeric with quinine and occurring associated with it in some cinchona bark. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably so in alcohol. It neutralizes acids, and forms salts with them, which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallize more easily. The salts are febrifugal.

Quinine (kwīn'īn), *n.* [Indian *quina*, quina, bark.] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus *Cinchona* (which see). Its composition is expressed by the formula $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4$. It is colourless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, so extensively used in medicine, as a febrifuge and tonic.

Quinism (kwīn'īn-izm), *n.* The same as Cinchonism.

Quinoa (kwīn'ō), *n.* A South American plant (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), of which there are two cultivated varieties, one yielding white seeds, and sometimes called petty-rye, the other red. The white seeds under the same name (*quinoa*) are extensively used in Chili and Peru as an article of food in the form of porridge, cakes, &c. A preparation of them, under the name of *orequiva*, is a favourite dish with the ladies of Lima. The seeds of the other variety, red quinoa, are used medicinally as an application for sores and bruises.

Quinoline (kwīn'ō-līn), *n.* (C_8H_7N) A liquid volatile base formed artificially by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash. It is very bitter, and strongly alkaline, and forms crystallizable salts with acids. Quinoline is present in coal tar and may be treated so as to yield three colouring matters—a green, a blue, and a violet. Written also *Quinolin*.

Quinologist (kwīn'ō-lō-jist), *n.* One versed in quinology.

Quinology (kwīn'ō-lō-jī), *n.* The science which treats of quinine and other febrifuge alkaloids.

Quinone (kwīn'ōn), *n.* See **QUINONE**.

Quinquagesima (kwīn-kwa-jōr-ma), *n.* [L. *quingagesimus*, Sunday, as called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter.] Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangular (kwīn-kwāng-gū-lar), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners.

Quinquarticular (kwīn-kwārt-ikū-lar), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of five articles.—*Quinquarticular controversy*, the controversy between the Arminians and Calvinists on the 'five points' viz. particular election, particular redemption, moral inability in a fallen state, irresistible grace, and final perseverance of the saints.

Including several tracts in the latter denomination (Parton), besides those of the *quingarticular controversy*. *Hollam.*

Quinque-angled (kwīn-kwē-ang-gid), *n.* Quinquangular.

Quinqucapsular (kwīn-kwē-kap-sū-lar), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.] In bot. having five capsules.

Quinqucostate (kwīn-kwē-kōst'at), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *costa*, a rib.] In bot. five-ribbed.

Quinquedentate, **Quinquedentated** (kwīn-kwē-den-tāt, kwīn-kwē-den-tāt-ed), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens*, a tooth.] In zool. or bot. having five teeth or indentations.

Quinquifarious (kwīn-kwē-fā-rī-ōs), *n.* [From L. *quingulus*, five.] In bot. opening into five parts.

Quinquifid (kwīn-kwē-fid), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *fido*, fidi, to split.] In bot. five-cleft; cut about half way from the margin to the base into five segments with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a leaf.

Quinquifoliate, **Quinquifoliated** (kwīn-kwē-fō-lī-āt, kwīn-kwē-fō-lī-āt-ed), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves.

Quinquiliteral (kwīn-kwē-lī-tēr-āl), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *littera*, letter.] Consisting of five letters.

Quinquelobate, **Quinquelobed** (kwīn-kwē-lō-bāt, kwīn-kwē-lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *lobus*, lobe.] In bot. five-lobed, divided nearly to the middle into five distinct parts with convex margins.

Quinqualeocular (kwīn-kwē-lō-kū-lar), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *oculus*, a cell.] In bot. five-celled; having five cells, as a pericarp.

Quinquennial (kwīn-kwē-nī-āl), *n.* pl. [L. *quinguenarius*. See **QUINGUENNIAL**.] In Rom. antiq. public games celebrated every five years.

Quinquennial (kwīn-kwē-nī-āl), *n.* [L. *quinguenarius*, a period of five years.—*quingulus*, five, and *annus*, a year.] A period of five years. *Tennyson.*

Quinquennial (kwīn-kwē-nī-āl), *n.* [L. *quinguenarius*, *quinguenarius*—*quingulus*, five, and *annus*, a year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

Quinquennial (kwīn-kwē-nī-āl), *n.* [L.] The space of five years.

Quinquapartite (kwīn-kwē-pārt-īt), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *partitus*, divided.] 1. In bot. divided into five parts almost to the base.—2. Consisting of five parts.

Quinquarème (kwīn-kwē-rēm), *n.* [L. *quinguenarius*, from *quingulus*, five, and *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five ranks of rowers.

Quinquasyllable (kwīn-kwē-sīl-lā-b), *n.* A word of five syllables.

Quinquivalve, **Quinquivalvular** (kwīn-kwē-valv, kwīn-kwē-valv-ū-lar), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *valve*, valve.] In bot. having five valves, as a pericarp.

Quinquivir (kwīn-kwē-vīr), *n.* pl. **Quinquiviri** (kwīn-kwē-vī-rī), [L. from *quingulus*, five, and *vir*, man.] In Rom. antiq. one of five commissioners who were frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect. *Dr W. Smith.*

Quinquina (kwīn-kwī-nā), *n.* [Sp. *quina*, quina, from Indian *quina*, bark.] Peruvian bark. The bark of various species of cinchona.

Quinquino (kwīn-kwī-nō), *n.* A South American leguminous plant, the *Myrocarfium peruvianum*, which yields the balsam of Peru. See **MYROCARFUM**.

Quinquivalent (kwīn-kwī-nē-lent), *n.* [L. *quingulus*, five, and *valens*, valentia, power of serving, to be worth.] In chem. capable of being combined with, or exchanged for, five hydrogen atoms, having an equivalence of five.

Quinry (kwīn'ī), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quinquaire*, *quinquaire*, from L. *quingulus*, Gr. *quingulus*, a bad kind of sore throat—*quingulus*, a dog, and *angulus*, to throttle; lit. a dog-throttling.—'dog' having a pejorative effect.] In med. (a) an inflammation of the tonsils. (b) Any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent.

Quinry-berry (kwīn'ī-bēr-ī), *n.* A name for the black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), from its use in quinry.

Quinry-wort (kwīn'ī-wōrt), *n.* A herbaceous plant of the genus *Asperula* (*A. cynanchica*), occurring on chalky downs in Britain. It owes its specific as well as its popular name to its supposed efficacy in curing quinry.

Quint (kwīnt), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, Fr. *quint*.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quintain (kwīnt'ān), *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, L. L.

in a camp (from *quintus*, fifth, *quingulus*, five), hence a public place and the exercises practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways; a common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot, to one end of this a canvas-bag was attached, on the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

Quintal (kwīnt'al), *n.* [Fr. *quintal*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, through the Sp. *quintal*, Ar. *bin-tār*, a weight of 100 lbs.] A weight of 100 lbs. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 104 lbs. avoirdupois. The quintal metrique or modern quintal is 100 kilogrammes, or 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

Quintan (kwīnt'an), *n.* [L. *quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth, from *quingulus*, five.] Occurring or recurring every fifth day; as, a quintan fever.

Quintax (kwīnt'ax), *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

Quintal (kwīnt'al), *n.* The quintain.

Mean crosses the cup.
Of vanilla now, or was the quintal sp. *Morvill.*

Quintaron (kwīnt'ar-on), *n.* Same as *Quintaron*.

Quintessence (kwīnt-es-sens), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, essence.] 1. In alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body.

The ancient Greeks held there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist.—Fire, or the imperishable form, Air, or the gross form, Water, or the liquid form, and Earth, or the solid form. The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called ether, most subtle and pure than fire, and possessed of an orbicular motion. This element, which lay upwards at the crown, and out of which the stars were made, was called the *Aether*; *quintessence* therefore means the most subtle extract of a body that can be procured. *Boerhaave.*

Hence—2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity, pure and concentrated essence, the best and purest part of a thing. 'Pure quintessence of precious oils.' *Tully.*

The quintessence of every spirit
Heaven would in little show. *Shak.*

3. In old chem. a term applied to alcoholic tinctures or essences made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat.

Quintessence (kwīnt-es-sens), *v.* To extract as a quintessence. [Rare.]

Now quintessence my soul, and now advance,
My care-free power in some celestial train. *Lyfmay.*

Quintessential (kwīnt-es-sen-shāl), *n.* Consisting of quintessence.

Quintette, **Quintet** (kwīnt-ēt), *n.* [Fr. *quintette*, from It. *quintetto*, from *quinto*, L. *quintus*, fifth.] In music, (a) a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts, in which each part is obligatory, and performed by a single voice or instrument. (b) A set of five persons who perform a musical composition in five parts.

Quintetto (kwīnt-ēt-ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *Quintette*.

Quinto (kwīnt'ō), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, from *quingulus*, five.] See **QUINTO**.

Quintile (kwīnt'īl), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.

Quintilian, **Quintilian** (kwīnt-īl-ī-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics in the second century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from *Quintilla*, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, allowed women to be priests and bishops, and decried water baptism as useless, since faith alone was sufficient to save men as it did Abraham.

Quintillion (kwīnt-īl-ī-on), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *billio*, million.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in French and Italian notation, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

Quintin (kwīnt'in), *n.* Same as *Quintina*.

Quintine (kwīnt'īn), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] In bot. a name given to the fifth or innermost envelope of the vegetable ovulum, the most external being the first or primine.

Quintisternal (kwīnt-ī-stēr-nāl), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *sternum*.] In anat. the

Acoustic Quintain as a 1st hand, Kent.

quintina, a quintain. *Shak.* derives it from L. *quintus*, a street or broad way

Fido, far, fat, fall; mō, met, hār; pīn, pīn; nōt, not, move; tūbe, tub, tūll; oil, pound. 6, 8c. above; 7, 8c. try.

5th, osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces.

Quintole (kwín'tól), *n.* [It. *quinto*; L. *quintus*, fifth.] In music, a group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

Quintoon (kwín'toon), *n.* [Sp. *quintoven*, from L. *quintus*, the fifth, from *quingue*, five. Comp. *quadrone*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood. Hence a quintoon has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood. Spelled also *Quintoven*.

Quintuple (kwín'tú-pl), *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold—*quintus*, fifth, and *terminus*, place, or place.] 1. Fivefold, containing five times the amount.—2. In music, designating a species of time, now seldom used, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.—3. In bot., applied to an arrangement consisting of five parts or a multiple of five.

Quintuple (kwín'tú-pl), *s.* pret. & pp. *quintupled*; ppr. *quintupling*. To make fivefold.

Quintuple-nerved. **Quintuple-ribbed** (kwín'tú-pl-nérvd', kwín'tú-pl-ríbd'), *a.* In bot. applied to leaves having five ribs or veins, the four lateral ones of which spring from the middle one, or midrib, above its base.

Quintuaine (kwín'táin), *n.* [Fr. from *quintaine*, fifteen, from L. *quindecim*, fifteen.] 1. In chess, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast be included.—2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

Quip (kwíp), *n.* [W. *chwip*, a quick stir or turn; *chwipaw*, to move briskly, to whip, as we say, to skip round a corner in running.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a jibe. 'All his merry quips are o'er' *Tennyson*.

If I sent him word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called the quip modest.

Why, what's a quip?—We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. *Lyb.*

Quip (kwíp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quipped*; ppr. *quipping*. To utter quips or sarcasms on; to taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort; to sneer at.

The more he laughs, and does her closely quip. To see her nose lament, and bite her tender lip. *Spenser*.

Quip (kwíp), *v.i.* To use quips or sarcasms, to jibe; to scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you quip with such brackish girdles. *Greene*.

Quipo, Quipa (kwíp'o, kwíp'á), *n.* [Peruvian *quipo*, a knot.] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly spun from variously coloured threads, and to which a number of smaller threads were attached in the form of a fringe, used among the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans for recording events, etc. The fringe-like threads were also of different colours and were knotted. The colours denoted sensible objects, as white for silver, yellow for gold, and the like; and sometimes also abstract ideas, as white for peace, red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, &c. Written also *Quippo*, *Quippu*.

The mysterious science of the *quipo*... supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott*.

Quire (kwír), *n.* [A different spelling of choir. See CHOIR.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus. 'The quire of birds did sweetly sing.' *Spenser*.

And heavenly quire the hymnbook sung. *Milton*.

2. The part of a church allotted to the chorists or singers appointed to lead the congregational singing.

The fox observe to gaping tombs retire, And waxes with howling all the sacred quire. *Pope*.

3. A company or assembly. *Spenser*.

Quire (kwír), *v.t.* To sing in concert or chorus; to chant or sing harmoniously.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st, But in his motion like an angel sings, Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubim. *Shak.*

Quire (kwír), *n.* [O.E. *quaire*; O.Fr. *quayer*; Fr. *quaire*; It. *quaderno*, a paper-book; from L. *quaternus*, from L. *quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets of equal size, and generally folded once. Wrapping, envelope, printing, and

various other papers are not folded. Newspaper sheets have twenty-five to the quire.

Quirinalia (kwír-i-nál'ia), *n. pl.* [L.] Annual feast observed at Rome in honour of Romulus, who was also called Quirinus.

Quirinus (kwír-i'nus), *n.* An Italian warlike divinity, supposed to be the same as Mars.

Quirister (kwír-i-tér), *n.* One that sings in concert; a chorister.

The cry *quirister* that lodge within Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson*.

Quiritation (kwír-i-tá'shon), *t. n.* [L. *quiritatio*, from *quiritis*, to raise a plaintive cry, from *quirit*, to complain.] A crying for help. 'So woful a quiritation.' *Sp. Hall*.

Quiritie (kwír'it), *n.* One of the Quirites.

Quirites (kwír'it'is), *n. pl.* [L., from *Quir*, the ancient Sabine capital.] A designation of the citizens of ancient Rome as in their civil capacity. The name of Quirites belonged to them in addition to that of Roman, the latter designation applying to them in their political and military capacity.

Quirk (kwérk), *n.* [Prov. E. *quirk* to turn sharply; comp. W. *chwir*, a sudden start or turn, craft, deceit; *chwyr*, a turn, a stark.] 1. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as, the quirks of a pettifogger. 'Dark subtleties and intricate quirks.' *Barrow*.—2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm. 'I've felt so many quirks of joy and grief.' *Shak.*—3. A smart taunt or retort, a slight conceit or quibble, a quip; a slight of fancy. 'Conceits, puns, quips, or quibbles.' *Watts*.

I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*

Most fortunately he hath achieved a maid, That paragon description and wife form. One that excels the quirk of blossoming pome. *Shak.*

4. An irregular air; a piece of music. 'I'll broken and uneven.' *P.*

A piece taken out of a plot or floor, as to make thus, if the ground-plan long, and a piece was corner, such place is a quirk, an acute channel dentation; the hollow Quirk moulding or g.



Quirked Ovolo—Grecian. Quirked Ogee—Roman.

moulding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the re-entrant angle seems rather to partake of a straight line on the profile than of the curve. *Gould*.

Quirk (kwérk), *v.t.* To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogeas are usually quirked at the top. *Woods*.

Quirkish (kwérk'ish), *a.* Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions.

Sometimes it (facetiousness) is lodged in a dry question, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason. *Barrow*.

Quirk (kwérk), *a.* Full of quirks or subterfuges; quibbling; characterized; as, a quirkish attorney; a quirkish lawyer.

Quirk (kwérk), *n.* Defensive armour for the [Barra].

Quirk (kwérk), *n.* A cushion. *Chaucer*.

Quirk (kwérk), *n.* [L. *quiritis*, who? what kind? When the genus was uncertain to what class or order it belonged.] A genus of plants, nat. order Combrétaceae, indigenous to tropical Asia and Africa. There are three or four species, climbing shrubs, with opposite, rarely alternate leaves, and axillary or terminal spikes of white flowers, which become red after expansion. *C. radice* is the most common; its fruit is reckoned a vermifuge.

Quirk (kwérk), *n.* A beggar; a scullion. *Remains of the Rose*.

Quirk (kwérk), *a.* [From O.Fr. *quirit*, Mod. Fr. *quirit*, discharged, released, freed, quirk, from L. *quiritus*, quiet, at rest, satisfied. *Quirk* and *quirit* are slightly different forms of this word, and *quirit* is also a form of it.] Discharged or released from a debt, pen-

alty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear.

The owner of the ox shall be *quirit*. *Ex. xxi. 28.*

To John I owed great obligations; But John, ungrateful, thought fit To publish it to all the nation— Now I and John are fairly *quirit*. *Prior*.

This word is occasionally used colloquially in the form *quirts*; as, to be *quirts* with one; that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands with him; to be on even terms with him; hence, as an exclamation, *quirts!* equivalent to, we are even. 'To cry *quirts* with the commons in their complaints.' *Fuller*.—Double or *quirts*, a term in gambling when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing in case of a certain chance being favourable or unfavourable.

Quirk (kwérk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quirked*; ppr. *quirking*. [In part directly from the adjective, in part from the O.Fr. verb *quirit*, Fr. *quitter*, to leave, to abandon, to give up, which again is from Fr. *quitter*, *quitta* (adj.). See above.] 1. To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to make payment for or of; to repay; to requite.

Like doth *quirt* him, and measure still for measure. *Shak.*

One step higher Would set me highest, and in a moment *quirt* The debt I owe of endless gratitude. *Milton*.

Full III then should I *quirt* your brother's love, And you your good father's kindness. *Tennyson*.

2. To set free; to absolve; to acquit. 'God *quirt* you in his mercy.' *Shak*.—3. To free, as from anything harmful or oppressing; to relieve, to clear; to liberate; to discharge from.

To *quirt* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. *Abb. Wals*.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to acquit; used reflexively.

Be strong and *quirt* yourselves like men. 2 Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath *quirt* himself Like Samson. *Milton*.

5. To carry through; to do or perform to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.

Never a worthy piece a day did *quirt* With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel*.

6. To depart from; to go away from; to leave. 'Adieu! and *quirt* my sight!' *Shak.*

Men like soldiers may not *quirt* the post Alotted by the gods. *Tennyson*.

7. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renowned in bounty as in arms, ... *Quirted* his title to Campaspe's charms. *Prior*.

8. To forsake; to abandon.

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quirt* truth on appearance. *Locke*.

—To *quirt* cost, to pay expenses; to be remunerative; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always *quirt* cost.

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost! And to instruct them, 'twill not *quirt* the cost. *G. Herbert*.

—To *quirt* scores, to make even; to choose mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

Does not the earth *quirt* scores with all the elements In her noble fruits? *South*.

Quirk (kwérk), *n.* given to many small inhabitants of India islands, probably [L., who as well, or popular action on a partly at the suit of that of an informer; rds, *Qui tam pro doro* as *Ipso*, &c., who if as for our lady the queen, &c.

Quitch, **Quitch-grass** (kwích, kwích'gras), *n.* [A form of *quack-grass*, so called no doubt from its vitality and vigorous growth.] A species of worthless grass which roots deeply and spreads rapidly in arable fields, and is not readily eradicated; couch-grass, but the word is applied to some other grasses besides the couch-grass proper (*Trisetum repens*). Written also *Quack*, *Quitch*.

Full seldom does a man repent, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom wholly out of him. And make all clean, and plant himself afresh. *Tennyson*.

Quitchclaim (kwích'klám), *n.* In law, a deed of release, an instrument by which some claim, right or title, real or supposed, to an estate

is relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied. **Quitclaim** (kwit'klām), *v. t.* In *law*, to quit or abandon a claim or title to; to relinquish a claim to, by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles.

Quit (kwit), *adv.* [From *quit*, that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance.] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly.

He hath sold us, and hath *quite* devoured also our money. Gen. xxxi. 15.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator*.

2. To a great extent or degree; very; as, *quite* warm; *quite* young; *quite* recent; *quite* extraordinary. 'Quite a young lad.' *Thackeray*. [According to Fitzward Hall, 'Addison and his friends knew nothing of *quite* in the sense which it has here; nor, except when the word was preceded by a negative, did they put a *quit* after it.']

Quit, **Quitte**, **Quyte**, *v. t.* **Quit**, *v. t.* **Quitte**, *v. t.* **Quyte**, *v. t.* To quit; to requite; to pay for; to acquit. *Chaucer*.

Quitely, **Quytely**, *adv.* Freely; at liberty. *Chaucer*.

Quit-rent (kwit'rent), *n.* Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services.

Quits (kwits), *See* under **QUIT**, *a.*

Quittable (kwit'tā-ble), *a.* Capable of being quitted or vacated.

Quittal (kwit'tal), *n.* Return; repayment; requital. 'As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.' *Shak.*

Quittance (kwit'tāns), *n.* [Fr. See **QUIT**.] 1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; a receipt. 'Omittance is no *quittance*.' *Shak.*

Garth folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. Recompense; return; repayment.

We . . . shall forget the office of our hand, Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shak.*

Quittance (kwit'tāns), *v. t.* To repay.

Embrace we then this opportunity, As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit. *Shak.*

Quitter (kwit'tēr), *n.* [In senses 3, 4, and 5, probably for *quitter*.] 1. One who quits. — 2. A deliverer. — 3. Scorifier of tin. — 4. Matter flowing from a sore or wound. — 5. In *farriery*, an ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, generally on the inside quarter of a horse's foot. Written also *Quiltor*.

Quitter-bone (kwit'tēr-bōn), *n.* In *farriery*, a hard round swelling on the coronet between the heel and the quarter, usually on the inside of the foot. Written also *Quiltor-bone*.

Quittor (kwit'tēr), *n.* See **QUITTER**.

Quitture (kwit'tūr), *n.* A discharge of matter from a sore; an issue. 'To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound.' *Chapman*.

Quiver (kwiv'ēr), *v. t.* [Possibly borrowed from *D. quiveren*, to tremble, closely connected with *quaver*, and with the old adjective *quiver*, active, nimble. *A. Sax. quifer*, in *quiferlice*, anxiously, and probably also with *quick*; comp. also *W. cheypp*, a quick turn or movement, a quip.] 1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. 'And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground.' *Addison*.

Why dost thou *quiver*, man!—The palsy, and not fear, provokes me. *Shak.*

His heart was cleft with pain and rage, His cheeks they *quivered*, his eyes were wild. *Coleridge*.

2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shak.*

A thousand suns will stream on thee, A thousand moons will *quiver*. *Tennyson*.

Quiver (kwiv'ēr), *n.* The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shake; a shudder; a shiver. 'One *quiver* of that mocking lip.' *Lord Lytton*.

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a *quiver*, and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle-holder aside. *Thackeray*.

Quiver (kwiv'ēr), *a.* [A. Sax. *quifer*. See **QUIVER**, *v. t.*] Nimble; active.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shak.*

Quiver (kwiv'ēr), *n.* [O. Fr. *quivre*, *cuivre*, from O. H. G. *kohhar*, *kochar*, Mod. G. *köcher*, a quiver; cog. Dan. *koger*, D. *koker*, A. Sax. *coocer*—a case, a quiver.] A case or sheath for arrows.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy *quiver* and thy bow. Gen. xxvii. 3.

Quivered (kwiv'ērd), *a.* 1. Furnished with a quiver; as, the *quivered* nymph.

Just beyond, on light tiptoe divine, *Keats*, A *quivered* Dian.

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear, To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pepe*.

Quivering (kwiv'ēring-lī), *adv.* In a quivering manner; with quivering.

Qui vive (kē vīv). [Fr., lit. who lives?] The challenge of the French sentries to those who approach their posts; equivalent to the English 'Who goes there?' Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, is to be on the alert; to be all vigilance or watchfulness, as a sentinel is.

Quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), *a.* [From Don Quixote, the celebrated hero of Cervantes' romance of that name, and who is painted as a half-crazy reformer, a champion of the supposed distressed, and a caricature of the ancient knights of chivalry.] Romantic to extravagance; aiming at an extravagantly ideal standard; visionary; as, a *quixotic* personage; *quixotic* schemes. 'Feats of *quixotic* gallantry.' *Prescott*.

Of Raleigh's other enterprises, more especially of his *quixotic* ascent of the Orinoco for four hundred miles in small open boats, no local name remains as a memorial. *Dr. Taylor*.

Quixotically (kwik-sot'ik-al-lī), *adv.* After the manner of Don Quixote; in a mad or absurdly romantic manner.

Quixotism (kwik-sot'izm), *n.* Romantic and absurd notions, schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote.

Quixotry (kwik-sot'ri), *n.* Quixotism; visionary schemes.

Quiz (kwiz), *n.* [This word is said to have originated in a joke. Daly, the manager of a Dublin play-house, wagered that he would make a word of no meaning to be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours; in the course of that time the letters *q u i z* were chalked or pasted on all the walls of Dublin, with such an effect that the wager was won.] 1. An obscure question; something designed to puzzle or turn one into ridicule; a hoax; a jest. — 2. One who quizzes. — 3. One liable to be quizzed; an odd fellow.

Look at that odd put in the chair; did you ever see such a *quiz*? *Thackeray*.

4. A toy in vogue about the beginning of the century, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel with a deeply grooved circumference. To this a cord or string was attached, and the point of the game was to keep the toy rolling backwards and forwards by making it unwind and then wind the string on itself. Called also *Bandelore*.

Quiz (kwiz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *quizzed*; ppr. *quizzing*. 1. To puzzle; to banter; to examine narrowly with an air of mockery; to ridicule or make sport of by means of obscure questions, hints, and the like; to hoax.

For then the chief and only satisfaction Will be much *quizzing* on the whole transaction. *Byron*.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-glass; to peer at; to look at suspiciously.

Quizzer (kwiz'ēr), *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of sport by deceiving them.

Quizzical (kwiz'ik-al), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.

Quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glas), *n.* A small eye-glass.

Quizzism (kwiz'izm), *n.* The habit or practice of quizzing.

Quoad sacra (kwō'ad sāk'ra). [L.] So far as regards sacred matters; as, a *quoad sacra* parish. See under **PARISH**.

Quob (kwob), *v. t.* [Comp. G. *quobeln*, *quabeln*, to shake; D. *kwabbig*, waddling.] To move, as the fœtus in utero; to throb, as the heart; to quiver. [Local and vulgar.]

Quod (kwod), *n.* [A form of *quod*, a contr. of *quadrangle*.] A quadrangle, as of a prison, where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod*! Fiddle-de-dee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it. *Disraeli*.

Quod (kwod), *v. t.* To put in prison. *Mayhev*. [Slang.]

Quoddy (kwod'dī), *n.* A kind of scaled her-rings, which are smoked or salted in the North American provinces. *Simmonds*.

Quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* [L., what you please.] 1. A nice point; a subtlety. 'All his *quodlibets* of art.' *Prior*. — 2. In music, (a) a sort of fantasia. (b) A pot-pourri.

(c) Music improvised and executed by a number of performers; a Dutch concert.

Quodlibetarian (kwod'li-bet'ā-ri-an), *a.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

Quodlibetic, **Quodlibetical** (kwod'li-bet'ik, kwod'li-bet'ik-al), *a.* Not restrained to a specific subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; specifically, in the schools, a term applied to theses or problems proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment.

To speak with the schools, it is of *quodlibetic* application, ranging from least to greatest. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Quodlibetically (kwod'li-bet'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and like a Delphian blade will cut on both sides. *Sir T. Brown*.

Quodling (kwod'ling), *n.* A codlin. *A. Jonson*.

Quoif (kolf), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Coif*.

Hence thou sickly *quoif*. *Shak.*

Thou art a guard too wanton for the head. *Shak.*

Quoifure (kolf'fūr), *n.* Same as *Coifure*.

Quoil (koi), *a.* A coil.

Quoin (koi), *n.* [A slightly different spelling of *coin*; Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, a coin. See **COIN**.] 1. An external solid angle; specifically, in *arch* and *masonry*, the external angle of a building. The term is generally applied to the stones of which the angle is formed, and when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins*. — 2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes; as, (a) in *masonry*, to support and steady a stone. (b) In *printing*, to wedge the types up within a chase. (c) In *gun*, to raise a cannon or mortar to the desired elevation.

Quoit (koi), *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *coit*, *quoit*, to throw; also O. D. *koit*, a die.] 1. A flatish ring of iron, generally from 8½ to 9½ inches in external diameter, and between 1 and 2 inches in breadth. It is convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downwards, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground. — 2. pl. The game played with such rings, in the following manner. Two pins, called hobs, are driven part of their length into the ground from 18 to 24 yards apart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regular succession throw their quoits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can, giving the quoit an upward and forward pitch with the hand and arm, and at same time giving it a whirling motion so as to make it cut into the ground. The side who has the quoit nearest the hob counts a point towards game, or if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game only slightly resembles the ancient one of throwing the discus, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

Quoit (koi), *v. t.* and *i. t.* 1. To throw. 'Quoit him down, Bardolph.' *Shak.* — 2. To throw quoits; to play at quoits. In the extract the allusion is to the discus throwing of the ancients.

Noble youths for mastership should strive To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden*.

Quo jure (kwō jūrē). [L., by what right or title?] In *law*, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture, time out of mind, and it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Wharton*.

Quoke (kwōk), pret. of *quake*. Trembled; shook. *Chaucer*.

Quell (kwol), *n.* The *Dasyurus macrourus*, a marsupial animal of Australia, called also *Spotted Marten*. It is nearly the size of a cat, and somewhat resembles the polecat.

Quondam (kwon'dam), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; as, one's *quondam* friend; a *quondam* schoolmaster.

'This is the *quondam* king.' *Shak.*

What lands and lordships for their owner knew My *quondam* barber, but his worship now. *Dryden*.

Quondam (kwon'dam), *n.* A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or position.

Make them *quondams*; out with them; cast them out of their office. *Latimer*.

Quook, **Quooks**, *v. pret. & pp. of quook.*
Quorum (kw'rum), *n.* [L. *quorum*, 'of whom,' being the genit. pl. of *quis*, who. In commissions, etc., written in Latin it was common after mentioning certain persons generally to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as *quorum unus* *A. B.* *esse volumus* (of whom we will that *A. B.* be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. Those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was customary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the quorum; but all justices are now generally of the quorum.—2. Such a number of officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as, five out of a committee of twelve shall constitute a quorum.

Quot (kw'ot), *n.* [See QUOTA.] One-twentieth part of the movable estate of a person dying in Scotland, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese where he resided.

Quota (kw'ot), *n.* [L. *quotus*, which number in the series from *quot*, how many?] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; the part which each member of a society has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

Under the present arrangements, the product pays its quota towards the same protection, and notwithstanding the waste and prodigality incident to government expenditure, obtains it of better quality at a much smaller cost.
J. S. Mill.

Quotable (kw'ot-a-bl), *a.* Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Quotation (kw'ot-shun), *n.* 1. The act of quoting or citing.—2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.

He ranged his tropes and preached up patience,
 Backed his opinion with quotations.
Prior.

3. In com. the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, &c.—4. *Quota*, share.

Quotationist (kw'ot-shun-ist), *n.* One who makes quotations.
Milton.

Quote (kw'ot), *v. t. pret. & pp. quoted; ppr. quoting.* [O. Fr. *quater*, Mod. Fr. *citer*, to mark according to the order of the numbers or letters; L. L. *quodare*, to give chapter and verse for; from L. *quotus*, which number in the series?] 1. To adduce from some author or speaker; to cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce by way of authority or illustration; to cite the words of; as, to quote a passage from Homer; to quote Shakspeare or one of his plays; to quote chapter and verse.

He quoted texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong.
Atterbury.

2. In com. to name, as the price of an article; to name the current price of, as, what can you quote sugar at?—3. To mark; to observe; to note.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgment,
 I had not quoted him.
Shak.

Quote (kw'ot), *n.* A note upon an author.
Colgrave.

Quoteless (kw'ot-less), *a.* Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable. *Wright.*

Quoter (kw'ot-er), *n.* One that quotes or cites the words of an author or speaker.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its quoter put upon it.
Atterbury.

Quoth (kw'oth), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *quatha*, pret. of *quethan*, to speak, to say, whence, with prefix *be*, the verb *bequeathe*; cog. Isel. *krutha* (pret. *krutha*), O. Sax. *quethan*, O. H. G. *quethan*, Goth. *quithan*, to say, to speak.] Said; spoke; used generally in the first and third persons preterit tense, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative. 'How now, Sir John, quoth I.' *Shak.* 'Enjoying, quoth you.' *Sir P. Sidney.* 'Did they, quoth you.' *Shak.* 'Quoth she; here's but two.' *Shak.* 'Quoth the raven, 'Nevermore.' *E. A. Poe.* [It is sometimes said to be used also as a present, but an unimpeachable example of this usage seems difficult to find.] **Quotha** (kw'oth-a), *interj.* [For *quoth* *a*, and that for *quoth* *I* or *quoth* *he*, a being a corruption of *I* and *he*.] Forsooth! indeed!

Here are ye claverin about the Duke of Argyll, and this man Martingale gum to break on our hands, and lose ye gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, quotha.
Sir W. Scott.

To affront the blessed hillside drabs and thieves
 With mended morals, quotha,—see new lives!
E. B. Browning.

Quotidian (kw'ot-id-i-an), *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*—*quot*, how many? every, and *dies*, a day.] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as, a quotidian fever.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence
 Shut in for man in one circumference.
Dante.

Quotidian (kw'ot-id-i-an), *n.* Anything that returns every day; specifically, in med. a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

He seems to have the quotidian of love upon him.
Shak.

A disposition which to this he finds will never cement, a quotidian of sorrow and discontent in his house.
Milten.

Quotient (kw'ot-shent), *n.* [Fr., from L. *quoties*, how often?] In arith. the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater. Thus 3)12. Here 4 is the quotient, showing that 3 is contained 4 times in 12. See DIVISION, 12.

Quotquean (kw'ot-kwen), *n.* A corruption of *Colquhoun*.

Don Lucio! Don Quotquean, don Spintzer, wear a petticoat still.
Beau. & Ft.

Quotum (kw'ot-um), *n.* [Neut. of L. *quotus*, how much?] A quota; a share; a proportion.

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if cross-examined by the comparative philologist.
Max Müller.

Quo warrant (kw'ot war-ran-tis), [L. *quo*, ablative of *quis*, who, which, and L. *war-rantus*, a guarantee, E. *warrant*.] In law, a writ formerly issued from the Court of Queen's Bench which called upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercised any public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. The writ itself is fallen into disuse, but the name and is attained by the attorney-general filing an information in the nature of a *quo warrant*.

It was the knowledge of this that produced the Corporation Act soon after the Restoration, to exclude the Presbyterians, and the more violent measures of *quo warrant* at the end of Charles's reign.
Hallam.

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, classed as a liquid and semi-vowel. In the pronunciation of Englishmen generally it represents two somewhat different sounds. The one heard at the beginning of words and syllables, and when it is preceded by a consonant, is produced by an expulsion of vocalised breath, the tongue almost touching the palate behind the front teeth, with a slightly tremulous motion; the other, less decidedly consonantal, heard at the end of words and syllables, and when it is followed by a consonant, formed by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the roof, against the soft palate. In the pronunciation of many English speakers, *r*, followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable, is scarcely heard as a separate sound, having merely the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel: when it is itself final, as in *bear*, *door*, *their*, &c., it becomes a vowel rather than a consonant. In some of the dialects, and notably in Scotch, no such pronunciations of *r* are heard, the letter having always the same sound, and being uttered with a very strong vibration of the point of the tongue, much as in French or German, though less guttural. Among the Romans *r* was called 'the dog's letter' (*littera canina*), from its sound being compared to the snarling of a dog; as Ben Jonson says, 'R is the dog's letter and hurrueth in the sound.' *R* has very close affinities with *l*, and its interchange with that consonant is common. (See *L*.) It is also closely allied to *s* (with the *s*-sound); and thus we find the latter changing to *r*, as exemplified by A. Sax. *læn*, E. *iron*, A. Sax. *fæddan*, E. *freeze* and adjective *frown*, A. Sax. *cedan*, to choose, *coren*, chosen, Goth. *ansao* = E. *ear* (L. *auris*). It has intruded itself into some words to which it does not pro-

Rabatus (rab'a-tis), *n.* A diminutive of *rabato*.

And against we meet again reform me that precise
 rat of time for an open *rabat* of lace and cut work
 that will let men see those have a fair neck.
Sir W. Scott.

Rabato (ra-ba'tis), *n.* [Fr. *rabat*, from *rabatre*. See *RABATE*.] A turned-down neck-band or ruff. 'The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.' *B. Jonson*. Written also *Rabato*.

Rabban (rab'ban), *n.* Same as *Rabbi*.

Rabbanist (rab'ban-ist), *n.* Same as *Rabbinist*.

Rabbit (rab'bet), *v. t. pret. & pp. rabbetted; ppr. rabbetting.* [Formerly *rabat*, *rabbot*, from Fr. *raboter*, to plane, for *rabouter*—prefix *re*, and *abouter*=E. *abut*.] To cut the edge of, as of a board, in a sloping manner, so that it may join by lapping with another board cut in a similar manner; also, to cut a rectangular channel or groove along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection on the edge of another, common in panelling, and in door-frames for the door to shut into. Sometimes written *Rebata*.

Rabbet (rab'bet), *n.* A sloping cut made on

Rabbits (rab'a-tis), *n.* A diminutive of *rabato*.

And against we meet again reform me that precise
 rat of time for an open *rabat* of lace and cut work
 that will let men see those have a fair neck.
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Rabbet (rab'bet), *n.* A sloping cut made on



the edge of a board so that it may join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove

out along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, &c., required to fit into it. Sometimes written *Rabasse*.

Rabbit-joint (rab'bet joint), *n.* A joint formed by rabbetting the edges of a board or piece of timber, a rabbit.

Rabbit-plane (rab'bet-plan), *n.* A plane for planing a groove along the edge of a board. According to their shape, which is such as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work, they are known as follows: (a) square rabbit-plane, which has its cutting edge square across the sole, (b) skew rabbit-plane, in which the bit is obliquely across the sole, (c) side rabbit-plane, which has the cutter on the side, not on the sole.

Rabbi (rab'bi or rab'bi), *n.* pl. **Rabbins**, **Rabbies** (rab'bis, rab'bis). [Heb. *rabbi*, my master, from *rab*, master, teacher.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or ex-pounders of the law. The rabbi of the present day is simply one who teaches the young, delivers sermons, assists at marriages and divorces, and has to decide on some questions of ritual.

He is not yet called *Rabbi*, for one is *rabbi* master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. Mat. xiii. 12.

There was found Among the groves rabbies, dispossessed On points and questions from 'Jewish' clairs. *Alfred.*

Rabbitt (rab'bit), *n.* [A French form.] Same as *Rabbit*.

Rabbinate, **Rabbinitical** (rab-bi'nal, rab-bi'nal), *n.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinate* has been given to all the Jewish writings composed after the Christian era.

We will not buy your *rabbinate* fennel; we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire. *Alfred.*

Rabbinate (rab-bi'nal), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew **Rabbinitism** (rab-bi'nal-izm), *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology, a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins.

Rabbinate (rab'bin-izm), *n.* Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers, from whence the party had the name of *rabbinites*. *Southey.*

Rabbinate (rab'bin-izm), *n.* The same as *Rabbinate*.

Rabbit (rab'bit), *n.* [O.E. *rebbot*, O.D. *rebbes*, *rebbes*, a rabbit. Connections doubtful.] A small rodent mammal, of the family *Leporidae* (hares and rabbits), the *Lepus cuniculus*, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth. The rabbit is of smaller size than the hare, and has shorter ears and hinder legs. In its wild state the fur is of a brown colour, but when domesticated the colours vary much, being white, pied, ash-coloured, black, &c. Rabbits, when wild, are reared in warrens, and when tame in hutches. They are extremely prolific, producing young seven times a year, the litter usually being eight. Their fur is used in the manufacture of hats, and their flesh is more juicy than that of the hare. - *Welsh rabbit*, cheese melted by the action of heat and mixed with a little cream, or toasted and laid in thin slices on slices of bread which have been toasted and buttered. Popularly supposed to be a corruption of *Welsh rabbit*, but see extract.

Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the most humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For example, see *Fitter* how in a cell, a *hard lawe duck* is a baked sheep's head, *leas*, an *magistrate* or *Welsh* *apert* are cod herrings, *Irish apert* or *Irish apert* are potatoes, *Irish apert* are *Irish apert*.

Rabbitt (rab'bit), *n.* [Fr. *rebbet*, a hare, *rebbet*, to place. See *RABBIT*.] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar.

Rabbit (rab'bit), *v.* [Fr. *rebbet*, O.F. *rebbet*, to beat down, to humble. See *RABBIT*.] The imper of a verb occurring only in this mood, and used as an interjection equal to *confound!* - *Rabbit the fellow!* - *Pridding* - *Rabbit me, I am no soldier.* - *Sir W. Scott.*

Rabbit-fish (rab'bit-fish), *n.* A local name for the northern *Chimarra*, or king of the herrings (*Chimarra macrostoma* or *borialis*). It generally remains in the deepest parts of the sea, and is supposed to feed on small fishes, molluscs, and tentacles. This fish belongs to the order *Etmobranchii*, and

is nearly related to the sharks and rays. See under *CHIMARRA*.

Rabbit-hutch (rab'bit-hutch), *n.* A box or cage for keeping tame rabbits in. *Simmonds.*

Rabbitory (rab'bit-ry), *n.* A place for rabbits, a rabbit-warren.

Rabbit-sucker (rab'bit-suck-er), *n.* A sucking rabbit, a young rabbit.

I prefer an *old cock* before a *rabbit-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken proper. *Southey.*

If thou dost it half so gravely, in majestically look in word and manner, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*. *Southey.*

Rabbit-warren (rab'bit-war-en), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

Rabbie (rab'bi), *n.* [From a root imitative of noise. Comp. D. *rebbelen*, to gabble, G. *rebbeln*, to chatter, to prattle, to chatter.] 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people, a mob, a confused disorderly crowd.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even into the presence of the prince, a great *rabbie* of men and light persons. *Johnson.*

2. With the lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the drags of the people.

In change of government The *rabbie* rule their great appearance! *Dryden.*

3. A rhapsody, idle, incoherent discourse; a confused medley.

'Thou old Italian tale,' he said, 'From the much-praised Decameron down Through all the *rabbie* of the rest, Are either trifling, dull, or lewd. *Longfellow.*

Rabbie (rab'bi), *v.* To assault in a violent and disorderly manner, to mob.

Unhappily throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbied*. *Macaulay.*

It was Sunday, but to *rabbie* a congregation of peasants was held to be a work of necessity and mercy. *Macaulay.*

Rabbie (rab'bi), *n.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a *rabbie*; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly. 'A short *rabbie* scene.' *Dryden.*

3. *Scot.* [Scotch.] To talk incoherently. *Johnson.*

4. *n.* In *Welsh* the stirring the process of puddling to stir and skim off the slag, the *slag*.

5. (rab'bi-meat), *n.* A tumult of low people. *Shak.*

6. (rab'bi root), *n.* A tumult. 'A *rabbie*-root of scribbles.' *Johnson.*

Rabid (rab'id), *n.* See *RABID*.

Rabidology (rab'id-ol-og-ee), *n.* See *RABID*.

Rabdomancy (rab'id-man-ee), *n.* Same as *Rabdomancy*.

Rabdomancer (rab'id-man-er), *n.* A resembling or suggestive of *Rabdomancy* and his style, extremely or extravagantly grotesque; riotously humorous, as, *Rabdomancer* license.

Rabbi (rab'bi), *n.* [Hind, the spring, the crop then gathered.] The name given to the great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millets. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in August and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the shades or earliest crop. It furnishes about five-sixteenths of the food supply in a normal year. Written also *Rabbee*.

Rabator (rab'bi-ator), *n.* (Probably formed from *L. rabies*, madness.) A furious animal or person, a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.]

Rabid (rab'id), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabere*, to rage, from *rabere* to rave.] 1. Furious, raging mad, as a *rabid* dog or wolf. It is particularly applied to animals of the canine genus affected with the distemper called *rabies*, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia. 'With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind.' *Dryden.* - *Rabid* makes that sting some gentle child who brings them food. *Shelley* - 2. Pertaining to hydrophobia. 'Rabid virus.' *Dunlop.* - 3. Excessively or foolishly enthusiastic, rampant, intolerant, as, a *rabid* Tory, a *rabid* teetotaler. **Rabidity** (rab'id-i-ty), *n.* The state of being *rabid*.

Although the term *hydrophobia* has been generally referred to this *rabid* I have preferred that of *rabies* or *rabid*, as it is more characteristic of the *rabid* phenomenon manifested by it in the human mind. *Copland.*

Rabidly (rab'id-li), *adv.* In a *rabid* manner, madly, furiously.

Rabidness (rab'id-ness), *n.* The state of being *rabid*, furiousness, madness.

Rabies (ra'bi-ty), *n.* [L.] 1. A disease, probably a kind of blood-poisoning, affecting certain animals, especially those of the dog tribe, madness, as of dogs. The bite of an affected animal communicates hydrophobia. 2. Hydrophobia, madness.

Rabist (rab'ist), *n.* A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 lb. and carrying a ball of about 1½ inch in diameter.

Race (ras), *n.* A Syriac word signifying worthlessness, desolateness, empty, beggary, foolishness; a term of extreme contempt. Mat. v. 23.

Racoon (rak'un), *n.* [Fr. *racoon*, Ar. *rasoon*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary oak (*Quercus Balota*), sometimes recommended as food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. The so-called *racoon* of the Arabs, sold in Paris, is said to be a mixture of potato-starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

Racoon (rak'un), *n.* [Corruption of the American Indian name, *orvahlona*, *orvahlona*, formerly in use.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal, the common *racoon* being the *Procyon lotor*. It is about the size of a small fox, and its grayish-brown fur



Common *Racoon* (*Procyon lotor*)

is deemed valuable, being principally used in the manufacture of hats. This animal lodges in hollow trees, feeds occasionally on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits North America from Canada to the tropics. The black-footed *racoon* of Texas and California is *P. Howardi*. Written also *Racoon*.

Race (ras), *n.* [Fr. *race*, It. *razza*, *razza*, *razza*, family, not, according to *Dug.* Littré, &c., from *L. radix*, *radix*, a root (which would not have given the Roman form, but *Fr. race*, It. *razza*), but from O.E.G. *rasa*, a line. Comp. *Fr. ligne*, *line*, lineage as well as a line.] 1. A class of individuals spring from a common stock; the descendants of a common ancestor, a family, tribe, people, or nation believed or presumed to belong to the same stock. For the classification of mankind into races see *MAR.* 2. 'A happy race of kings.' *Shak.* 'The whole race of mankind.' *Shak.* 'Make conceive a bark of baser kind by bad of nobler race.' *Shak.*

He lives to build, not build a government race; No such transmutation of a *British* race. *Longfellow.*

3. A breed or stock; a perpetuated variety of animals or plants. When the species varies, and the varying members become numerous enough to form a distinct and perpetuated group, that group is named a *race*. - 4. A particular strength or taste indicating the origin of some natural production; as, the *race* of wine, which implies a distinguishing flavour by which its sort is known.

There came not six days since from *Spain* a pipe Of rich canary. *Shak.*

Is it of the right *race*? *Shak.*

4. A strong flavour, as of wine, with a degree of tartness - 5. A inherent quality, natural disposition. 'Some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance.' *Temple.*

Now I give my annual *race* the reins. *Shak.*

RAC, Lineage, line, family, house, breed, offspring, progeny, issue.

Race (ras), *n.* [O.F. *race*, from *L. radix*, *radix*, a root.] A root, as, a *race* of ginger, hence, *race*-finger is ginger in the root or not pulverized.

Race (ras), *n.* [A *RAC* *run*, a rush, a rapid course, a stream, *leet* *run*, a race, a running.] 1. A rapid course, a course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; a swift onward movement or progression. 'over.' 'My *race* of glory run and *race* of thine.' *Wilde.* 'Her onward *race* for power.' *Temple.*

How soon hath thy prediction, now fulfil,
 Blossomed this transient word, the rear of time,
 Till thou shouldst lead!

My Arthur whom I shall not see
 Till all my widow's race be run.

Tramgram.

2. A contest of speed, especially a trial of speed in running, but also applied to riding, driving, sailing, rowing, &c. In competition, a trial of speed to win a prize, honour, or the like. In the plural races mean usually horse-races, as, to go to the races; Doncaster races.

Fast on the plain, or in the air sailing,
 Upon the wing, or to swift race coming,
 As at the Olympian games.

Albion.

2. Speed attained by running.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beast.

4. Courses taken by events. 'The procession and race of the war' *Shakspeare*. — 5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current, a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides, as, the race of Alderney, Portland Race. — 6. A canal or water-course from a dam to a mill or water wheel, a head-race, also, the water-course which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel, the tail-race. — 7. In poetry, name as *Lay-race*.

Race (rās), v. t. 1. To run; to go; to pass; to run; to run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

See 1. begin

To shed the steady-circled mantle, wild
 And double to and fro the helm, and ride
 By all the fountain's foot I was of foot.

Tramgram.

Race (rās), v. i. To come to run, to cause to contend in running; to cause to progress swiftly, or to drive quickly, in a trial of speed, as, to race a horse, to race a steamer.

Race-course (rās-kōrs), n. 1. The ground or path, generally circular or elliptical, on which races are run. — 2. The canal along which water is conveyed to and from a water-wheel.

Race-cup (rās-kap), n. A cup or piece of plate given as a prize at a race.

Race-ginger (rās-jin-jir), n. Ginger in the race, or not pulverized.

Race-ground (rās-ground), n. Ground appropriated to race.

Race-horse (rās-hōrs), n. 1. A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. Called also a *blood-horse* and a *thorough-bred horse*. The English race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on the common race-grounds in this country. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Berber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by the influence of the climate, and by careful crossing. See extract under *RACE*, 2. — 2. A species of duck (*Querquedula discors*) which moves very quickly through the water; the *plumbeous duck*.

Racemation (rās-ā-mā-shon), n. [L. racemus, a cluster.] 1. A cluster, as of grapes. 'The whole racemation or cluster of eggs.' *Nir T. Brown*. — 2. The trimming or gathering of clusters of grapes. (Rare in both terms.)

Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for recreation, engraving, and immortality, he was a great master in the use of them.

Burns

Raceme (rās-ēm), n. [L. racemus, a cluster]

equal pedicels stand on a common slender axis, as in the current. The raceme differs from the spike only in having the flowers pedicellate, and the pedicels of nearly equal length.

Racemose (rās-ēm), a. Having a raceme.

Racemoid (rās-ēm-oid), a. A term applied to an acid (C, H, O₂) isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is also called *Pargastaric acid*.

Racemiferous (rās-ēm-fer-us), a. [L. racemus, a cluster, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Racemose, Racemous (rās-ēm-ōs, rās-ēm-ōs), a. [L. racemosa.] In bot. (a) resembling a raceme, growing in the form of a raceme. (b) Bearing flowers in the form of racemes.

Racemula (rās-ēm-ūl), n. In bot. a small raceme.

Racemulose (rās-ēm-ūl-ōs), a. In bot. bearing racemulae or small racemes.

Racer (rās-er), n. 1. One who races; a runner, one who contends in a race. 'And bade the nimble racer seize the prize.' *Page*. — 2. A race-horse.

The racer is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head, his fine and fiery-set-on neck, his oblique lengthened shoulders, well bent hind legs, the ample round chest quarters, his feet light, rather short from the knee downwards, and his long and elastic paces.

Thos. Hall

3. A name applied to an American species of snake, *Crotalus gelatus*, from the slenderness of its body and swiftness of its movements.

Rack (rāk), n. 1. A box, rack, rack, a setting-dog. 1. A setting-dog.

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, the first is called a *rack*, and this is a fast-running creature, both of wild boars, hinds, and deer, and which he hid among the rocks the hounds have to call in England a *brack*.

Rack (rāk), n. 2. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 3. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 4. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

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Rack (rāk), n. 6. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 7. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 8. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 9. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

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Rack (rāk), n. 22. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 23. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 24. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. 25. A branch of inflexion, the spine, and also, pain. [Spine-rack, a designation of painter's collar, from the pain striking through the back.]

Rack (rāk), n. [It is doubtful if the instrument of torture received its name from being used to rack or torture (that is, from the verb), or because it was a framework. Comp. D. *rak*, *schelbrak*, a cupboard for dishes; G. *rack*, a rail, *rack*, a treadmill, a frame, a rack for supporting things. The root is no doubt that of *rack*. See *RACE*, v. t.] 1. An appliance for straining or stretching; as, (a) an appliance for banding a bow.

These bows were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bowler or rack.

Sp. Walden

(b) An instrument for the judicial torture of criminals and suspected persons. It is a large open wooden frame within which the pris-

Tortured on the Rack.

oner was laid on his back upon the floor, with his wrists and ankles attached by cords to two rollers at the end of the frame. These rollers were moved in opposite directions by levers till the body rose to a level with the frame, questions were then put, and if the answers were not deemed satisfactory, the sufferer was gradually stretched till the bones started from their sockets. It was formerly much used by civil authorities in cases of traitors and conspirators, and by the members of the Inquisition, for extorting a recantation from imputed heretical opinions. The rack was introduced into England in the reign of Henry VI., and although declared by competent judges to be contrary to English law, there are many instances of its use as late as the time of Charles I. Hence, torture, extreme pain; anguish.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.

Sir W. Temple

2. A grating or open framework of various kinds, as (a) a grating on which bacon is laid. (b) An open wooden framework placed above a manger or the like, and in which hay, grain, straw, &c., are laid as fodder for horses and cattle.

From their tall racks the generous steeds retire.

Albion.

(c) A framework on or in which articles are arranged and deposited much used in composition, as, a bottle-rack, a card rack, a clothes-rack, a hat-rack, a letter-rack, &c. (d) *Nest*, a frame of timber containing several shelves, acting as a fair leader for the running rigging. (e) In mining, an inclined frame or table, open at the foot, and upon which metalliferous slimes are placed and exposed to a stream of water, which washes away the lighter portions. *E. H. Knight*. — 3. In mechanics a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel or pinion, for the purpose of converting a



Rack and Pinion.

circular into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. — 4. That which is exerted, exertion. 'The great rents and racks would be insupportable.' *Sir E. Sandys*. — 5. [This meaning probably arises through confusion with rack.] A distaff, a rack (which see).

The distaff turn the wheel,
 Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel.

Dryden

Rack (rāk), v. t. [Closely allied to *reach*, *run*, to *reach*, to *extend*, D. *reken*, *reken*, to stretch, G. *recken*, *recken*, to stretch, to torture, *rack-band*, a rack.] 1. To stretch, to strain vehemently, hence, with figurative applications, to wrest, to distort, to put a false meaning on; as, to *rack* one's invention.

a. *Pendulous Raceme* (Red Currant). A Upright Raceme (*Lily of the Valley*).

of grapes; 1. In bot. a species of inflexion, in which a number of flowers with short and

sh, chain; sh, be. look; g, go; j, jub;

a, Fr. too; ag, slay; en, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure. — See E.E.

Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof. *Fuller.*

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits and cast about every way. *Tillotson.*

2. To stretch or strain on the rack; as, to *rack* a criminal or suspected person, to extort a confession of his guilt, or compel him to betray his accomplices.—3. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish. '*Racked* with deep despair.' *Milton.* '*Rack'd* with pangs that conquer trust.' *Tennyson.*—4. To raise to the utmost point, as rent; hence, to harass by exacting excessive rents.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*

5. To heighten; to exaggerate.

For so it falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *rack* the value. *Shak.*

6. In *mén.* to wash on the rack. See *RACE*, 2 (e).—7. To place on or in a rack or frame, as, to *rack* bottles.—To *rack* a tackle, to fasten the two opposite parts of it together with a seizing, so that any weighty body suspended thereby shall not fall down, though the rope which forms the tackle should be loosened by accident or neglect.

Rack (rak), *n.* [A. Sax. *hracca*, O.E. and Sc. *crag*, the neck.] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton. *Burton.*

Rack (rak), *n.* [Ice. *rak*, *skrak*, drift, cloud motion; *reka*, to drive.] Thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*. . . pass without noise. *Bacon.*

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shak.*

Rack (rak), *v.t.* [See the above noun.] To fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun. *B. Jonson.*

Rack (rak), *n.* Same as *Arrack*.—*Rack punch*, punch made with arrack.

He insisted upon having a bowl of *rack punch*. *Thackeray.*

Rack (rak), *n.* [Form of *rack*.] In the *manège*, a quick amble; a racking pace (which see).

Rack (rak), *v.t.* In the *manège*, to amble, but with a thicker and shorter tread than in ordinary ambling, as a horse.

Rack (rak), *v.t.* [Fr. *ragué*, or *vin ragué*, wine squeezed from the dregs of grapes, rags, dirt, filth, mud, dregs.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor.

Rack (rak), *n.* Wreck; ruin; destruction: used now chiefly or exclusively in the phrases to go to *rack*, to go to *rack* and ruin.

We felt to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business, but all goes to *rack*. *Pepys.*

Rack-bar (rak'bär), *n.* *Naut.* a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope, called a swifter, in order to bind a rope firmly together.

Rack-block (rak'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running ropes to lead through.

Racker (rak'ër), *n.* 1. One who racks; as, (a) one who tortures or torments. (b) One who wrests, twists, or distorts. 'Such *rackers* of orthography.' *Shak.* (c) One that harasses by exactions; as, a *racker* of tenants. *Swift.*—2. A horse that moves with a racking pace.

Racket (rak'et), *n.* [Probably onomatopoeitic. Sc. *rack*, crash; Gael. *racaid*, noise, a blow on the ear.] 1. A confused, clattering noise; noisy talk; clamour; din.

Pray, what's all that *racket* over our heads? . . . My brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak. *Sterne.*

2. A smart stroke. [Scotch.]

Racket (rak'et), *v.t.* To make a racket or confused noise or clamour; to frolic; to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure.

Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and what they call 'doing something,' that is, *racketing* about from morning to night, are occupations I find that wear out my spirits. *Gray.*

Racket (rak'et), *n.* [Fr. *raquette*, a racket; O. Fr. *raclete*, *raquette*, the palm of the hand, dim. from L.L. *raccha*, the wrist, and that from an Arabic word.] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; a bat, usually consisting of a thin strip of wood, &c., having the ends brought together, forming a somewhat ellip-

tical hoop, across which a net-work of cord is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.—2. *pl.* A modern variety of the old game of tennis.—3. A snow-shoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood used in Canada.—4. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground. *Goodrich.*

Racket (rak'et), *v.t.* To strike as with a racket; to toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another till at last he hazard eternal ruin. *Henry.*

Racket-court, **Racket-ground** (rak'et-kört, rak'et-ground), *a.* An area or court in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the *racket-ground*. *Dickens.*

Racketer (rak'et-ër), *n.* A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; a person given to a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night, and again to be at a play this night; I shall be a *racketer*. *Richardson.*

Rackety (rak'et-i), *a.* Making a racket or tumultuous noise.

Racking-can (rak'ing-kan), *n.* 1. A metal vessel containing sour beer, in which iron wire is steeped for wire-drawing.—2. A vessel for clearing wine from the lees.

Racking-pace (rak'ing-päs), *n.* In the *manège*, an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

Rackoon (rak-kön), *n.* See *RACCOON*. *Bailey.*
Rack-rail (rak'ral), *n.* A rail laid alongside the bearing rails of a railway, and having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the locomotive: now only to be met with in some forms of inclined-plane railways.

Rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* A rent raised to the uttermost; a rent greater than any tenant can be reasonably expected to pay.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents* paid for the lands of the church? *Swift.*

Rack-rent (rak'rent), *v.t.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent; as, to *rack-rent* a farm; to *rack-rent* a tenant. *Franklin.*

Rack-renter (rak'rent-ër), *n.* 1. One who rack-rents his tenants.—2. One that is subjected to pay rack-rent. 'The yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under tenant pays.' *Locke.*

Rack-saw (rak'säw), *n.* (*Rack*, a framework, and *saw*.) A wide-toothed saw.

Rack-vintage (rak-vin'täj), *n.* Wines drawn from the lees.

Rack-work (rak'wërk), *n.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. For illustration, see under *RACK*.

Racodium (ra-kö'di-um), *n.* [From Gr. *rakos*, a torn garment, in allusion to the appearance of the plants.] A genus of fungi, some of the species of which are found in old wine-cellar. One is called *Racodium cellare*.

Racoon (ra-kön), *n.* See *RACCOON*.

Racoonda (ra-kön'dä), *n.* The coypu (which see).

Racovian (rä-kö'vi-an), *n.* A member of a Polish sect of Unitarians: so called from *Racow*, where they have a public seminary for the teaching of their doctrines.

Racovian (rä-kö'vi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Racovians; as, the *Racovian* catechism.

Racquet (rak'et), *n.* Same as *Racket*.

Racy (rä'si), *a.* (See *RACE*, lineage, also a particular flavour; but comp. O.H.G. *räzer*, *räzer* win, racy wine; Swiss *räts*, sharp, cutting, astringent.] 1. Strong; flavoured; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* cider; *racy* wine.

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mixed the *racy* wine. *Pope.*
2. Having a strong distinctive character of thought or language; spirited; pungent; piquant; as, a *racy* style; a *racy* anecdote.

Rich racy verses, in which we
The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

Burns' English, though not so *racy* as his Scotch, is generally correct; perhaps the more so, because he was obliged to ponder upon it a little. *H. Coleridge.*

Rad, pret. of *ride*. *Rode*. *Spenser.*

Rad, **Radde**, pret. of *read* and *rede*. Advised; explained. *Chaucer.*

Rad (rad), *n.* A contraction for *Radical* (reformer). [Colloq.]

He's got what will buy him bread and cheese when the *Radi* shut up the church. *Trailguy.*

Rad (rad), *a.* [Ice. *hræddr*, afraid.] Afraid. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Raddle (rad'l), *v.t.* [Other forms are *redle*, *ruddle*, and the word is perhaps a corruption from *hurdle* or *riddle*.] 1. To interweave; to twist; to wind together. '*Raddling* or working it up like basket work.' *De Poe.*—2. To wrinkle. '*Raddled* old face.' *Thackeray.*

Raddle (rad'l), *n.* 1. A branch or supple piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence; also a piece of lath or similar slip of wood. [Provincial.] 2. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [Provincial.]—3. A wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some parts to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam.

Raddle (rad'l), *n.* A red pigment, chiefly used for marking sheep. See *REDDLE*, *RUDDLE*.

Raddle (rad'l), *v.t.* 1. To paint, as with ruddle.—2. To get over work in a careless slovenly manner.

Raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), *n.* A hedge formed by interweaving the branches or twigs together. *Horne Tooker.*

Raddock (rad'ök), *n.* The robin-redbreast or ruddock.

Rade (räd), *pp.* *Rode*. [Scotch.]

Rade (räd), *n.* Same as *Raid*.

Radeau (rä-dö), *n.* [Fr. from L. *ratia*, a raft.] A number of pieces bound together so as to form a float; a raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the *radéau* Thunderer. *W. Irving.*

Radevora, *n.* [Ety. uncertain.] Tapestry. *Chaucer.*

Radial (rä'di-al), *a.* [From L. *radius*, a ray, a spoke. See *RADIUS* and *RAY*.] 1. Having the quality or appearance of a ray, or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a centre.—2. Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm of the human body; as, the *radial* artery or nerve.—3. In bot. growing on the circumference of a circle.—*Radial* curves, in *geom.* curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many semidiameters.—*Radial* symmetry, in animals, the particular disposition of parts (seen in starfishes, &c.) in which the elements of form are developed around a central point.

Radially (rä'di-al-li), *adv.* In a radial manner; in the manner of radii or rays; as, lines diverging *radially*.

Radiance (rä'di-ans), *n.* [From *radiant*.] Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness. 'The sacred radiance of the sun.' *Shak.*

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*
Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity. *Shelley.*

SYN. Lustre, brilliancy, splendour, glare, glitter.

Radiancy (rä'di-an-si), *n.* Same as *Radiance*. 'A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radiancy.' *Bp. Burnet.*

Radiant (rä'di-ant), *a.* [L. *radians*, *radiant*, *ppr.* of *radio*, to beam or shoot rays, from *radius*, a ray.] 1. Radiating; giving out rays; proceeding in the form of or resembling rays; radiated; radiate.—2. Especially, darting, shooting or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendour; as, the *radiant* sun. '*Radiant* in glittering arms and beamy pride.' *Milton.*

3. In *her.* an epithet for any ordinary or charge when it is represented edged with rays or beams; rayonant or rayonnée.—*Radiant* heat, heat proceeding in straight lines or directly from a heated body, after the manner of light, in distinction from heat conducted or carried by intervening media.—*Radiant* point, in *physics*, the point from which rays of light or heat proceed; also called the *Radiating Point*.—*Radiant* flower, in bot. see *RADIATE*.

Radiant (rä'di-ant), *n.* 1. In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.—2. In *astron.* the point in the heavens from which



A chief radiant.

a star-shower seems to proceed; thus, γ Andromede in the constellation Leo is the radiant of the November star-showers, known as Leonides.—3. In geom. a straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. **Radiantly** (rā'di-ant-lī), adv. With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splendour.

Thirteen hundred years ago, the grey moorland showed as it does this day and the purple mountains stood as *radiantly* in the deep distances of evening. *Ruskin.*

Radiary (rā'di-ā-rī), n. One of the Radiata. [Rare and obsolete.]

Radiata (rā'di-ā'tā), n. pl. [Lit. rayed animals, from L. *radius*, a ray.] The name given



Radiata.

by Cuvier to the fourth great division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. In modern zoology Cuvier's division has been abolished, and the Radiata have been divided into the Protozoa, Coelenterata, and Annuloida or Echinodermata. The cut shows (1) the sea-anemone, (2) jelly-fish, (3) star-fish.

Radiate (rā'di-āt), v. i. pret. & pp. *radiated*; ppr. *radiating*. [L. *radio*, radiatum, to beam or shoot rays. See RAY.] 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light; especially, to proceed or issue in rays or beams of light; to shine.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

2. To emit rays; to be radiant; as, the sun or other luminous body *radiates*.—3. To proceed as from a centre.

O tell me where the passions meet
Whence *radiate*. *Tennyson.*

Radiate (rā'di-āt), v. t. 1. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface; as, a body *radiates* heat.—2. To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on; to irradiate. [Rare.]

Radiate (rā'di-āt), a. 1. Having rays; adorned with rays; having lines proceeding as from a centre.—2. In mineral. having crystals or fibres diverging as from a centre. 3. In zool. belonging to the division Radiata. 4. In bot. rayed; having a ray: said of a compound flower consisting of a disc, in which the corollae or florets are tubular, and of ray, in which the florets are ligulate or strap-shaped, as the daisy, marigold, &c.; or a flower with several semi-fusculous florets, set round a disc in form of a radiant star.

Radiate (rā'di-āt), n. In zool. a member of the Cuvierian division Radiata.

Radiated (rā'di-āt-ed), p. and a. Adorned with rays; having rays; radiate.

The *radiated* head of the phoenix gives us the meaning of a passage in Ausonius. *Adrian.*

—*Radiated iron pyrites*, a variety of sulphide of iron of a pale bronze yellow. It occurs, regularly crystallized, in radiated, granular, and lamellar concretions. But more frequently its form is globular, botryoidal, reniform, tuberoso, &c.

Radiately (rā'di-āt-lī), adv. In a radiate manner; with radiation from a centre.

Radiatingly (rā'di-āt-ing-lī), adv. In a radiating manner.

Radiation (rā'di-ā'shon), n. [L. *radiatio*, *radiationis*.] 1. The act of radiating or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light.—2. The divergence or shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light; as, the *radiation* of heat, of sound, &c. The intensity of the radiation of heat varies with the nature of the radiating body, and the state of its surface with regard to polish, colour, source of heat, &c. Its intensity in a vacuum is inversely as the square of the distance from the radiating point.—*Solar radiation*, the heat which the earth receives from the sun.—*Terrestrial radiation*, the heat which escapes from the earth into the regions of space.

Radiative (rā'di-āt-iv), a. Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation. 'Gas whose *radiative* power was to be determined.' *Hirst.*

Radiator (rā'di-āt-ēr), n. That which radiates; a body or substance from which rays emanate or radiate; specifically, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

Radical (rā'di-kal), a. [Fr., from L. *radicalis*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radish*, *eradicate*);] 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; reaching to the principles; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme; as, a *radical* truth or error; a *radical* evil; a *radical* difference of opinions or systems; a *radical* cure or reform. 'Such a *radical* truth, that God is.' *Bentley.*

The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their *radical* inclination. *Burke.*

2. Implanted by nature; innate; native; constitutional.—3. In philol. belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; of the character of a root; primitive; original; underived; as, a *radical* word; the *radical* signification of a word.—4. In bot. proceeding immediately from the root or from a stem and close to the root; as, a *radical* leaf or peduncle.—*Radical leaves*, leaves close to the ground, clustered at the base of a stem, as in the cowslip and dandelion.—*Radical peduncle*, one that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip.—*Radical bass*, in music, the same as *Fundamental Bass*.—*Radical pitch*, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.—*Radical stress*, in elocution, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.—*Radical quantities*, in alg. quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.—*Radical sign*, the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ (a modified form of the letter *r*, the initial of L. *radix*, root) placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, \sqrt{a} or $\sqrt{a+b}$. To distinguish the particular root a number is written over the sign; thus, $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$, $\sqrt[4]{\quad}$, &c., denote respectively the square root, cube root, fourth root, &c. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written.

Radical (rā'di-kal), n. 1. In philol. (a) a primitive word; a *radix*, root, or simple underived uncompounded word. (b) A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root.—2. In politics, a member of the party which desires to have the abuses which, from the lapse of time or any other cause, may have crept into the government completely rooted out, and a larger portion of the democratic spirit infused into the constitution. The term was first applied as a party name in 1818 to Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others of the same clique, who wished to introduce radical reform in the representative system, and not merely to disfranchise and enfranchise a borough or town.

In politics they (the Independents) were, to use the phrase of their own time, 'Root-and-Branch men,' or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals*. *Macaulay.*

3. In chem. a term used in its broadest sense to designate all substances, simple or compound, which combine with any of the more electro-negative elements to form compounds either acid, neutral, or basic; but more generally and narrowly, applied only to compounds of elements, as ammonium and cyanogen, which have themselves an elementoid nature, and perform elemental functions. The alcohols and ethers and other important classes of organic compounds were at one time almost universally regarded as containing certain compound elementoid groups of carbon and hydrogen atoms called methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, &c. At present another radical is supposed by many to be contained in the alcohols, called hydroxyl (HO), and many do not regard the existence of the former series as essential.

Radicalism (rā'di-kal-izm), n. The doctrine or principle of making a radical or thorough and searching reform, as in government or other existing institutions, by the uprooting of all real or supposed abuses connected therewith.

Radicalism means root-work; the uprooting of all falsehoods and abuses. *F. W. Robertson.*

Radicality (rā'di-kal-ī-tī), n. 1. The state or quality of being radical; relation to a root in essential nature or principle.—2. \dagger Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphrodite principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. *Sir T. Brown.*

Radically (rā'di-kal-ī), adv. 1. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.—2. Primatively; essentially; originally; without derivation. 'These great orbs thus *radically* bright.' *Prior.*

Radicalness (rā'di-kal-nes), n. The state of being radical or fundamental.

Radicate (rā'di-kant), a. [L. *radicans*, *radicans*, ppr. of *radico*, to take root.] In bot. producing roots from any part other than the radicle.

Radicate (rā'di-kāt), v. t. pret. & pp. *radicated*; ppr. *radicating*. [L. *radico*, *radicans*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] To root; to cause to take root; to plant deeply and firmly. 'Radicate in us the remembrance of God's goodness.' *Barrow.*

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds. *Hammond.*

Radicate (rā'di-kāt), a. Same as *Radicated*.

Radicate (rā'di-kāt), v. i. To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate*. *Endrey.*

Radicated (rā'di-kāt-ed), p. and a. 1. Deeply planted or rooted; firmly established.—2. In bot. rooted, or having taken root; as, a *radicated* stem.—*Radicated shell*, in conch. a shell fixed by the base or by a byssus to some other body.

Radicaling (rā'di-kāt-ing), p. and a. In bot. the same as *Radicate*.

Radication (rā'di-kā'shon), n. [From *radicate*.] 1. The process of taking root deeply. 'Different habits of sin, and degrees of *radication* of those habits.' *Hammond*.—2. In bot. the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

Radicle (rā'di-sel), n. Same as *Radicle*.

Radicalform (rā-dis'fōrm), a. [L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root, and *forma*, shape.] In bot. being of the nature of a root.

Radicle (rā'di-kl), n. [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root.] 1. In bot.



r, r, Radicle. cc, Cotyledons.

(a) that part of the embryo or seed of a plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the descending axis or root. (b) The fibrous parts of a root, which are renewed every year, and which absorb the nutriment from the earth.—2. In chem. same as *Radical*.

Radiceae (rā'di-kōe), a. In bot. having a large root.

Radicular (rā-dik'ū-lēr), n. In bot. pertaining to the radicle.

As the first leaves produced are the cotyledons, this stem is called the cotyledonary extremity of the embryo, while the other is the *radicular*. *Balfour.*

Radicle (rā'di-kūl), n. In bot. the same as *Radicle*.

Radiola (rā'di-ō-lā), n. [From *radius*, a ray.—in allusion to the capsule being rayed.] A genus of plants, nat. order Linaceae. The *R. millegrana*, or all-seed, is a minute much-branched British plant, growing on moist, gravelly, and boggy soils.

Radiolaria (rā'di-ō-lā'ri-ā), n. pl. An order of Protozoa of the class Rhizopoda, characterized by possessing a siliceous or flinty test or siliceous spicules, and being provided with *pseudopodia*, or prolongations of their soft protoplasmic bodies, which stand out like radiating filaments, and occasionally run into one another. The marine Radiolaria all inhabit the superficial stratum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons at the expense of the infinitesimally small proportion of silica which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these skeletons sink to the bottom, forming geological strata. Extensive masses of tertiary rock, such as that which is found at Oran, and that which occurs at Blaser Hill in Barbadoes, are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved skeletons of Radiolaria, which are erroneously named 'fossil Infusoria.' But though there can be little doubt that Radiolaria abounded in the cretaceous sea, none are found in the chalk, their siliceous skeletons having probably been dissolved and redeposited as flint.

Radiolarian (râ'di-ô-lâr-i-ân) n. In zool. a member of the order Radiolaria.

Radiolite (râ'di-ô-lî-tî) n. [Fr. radiolite, from L. radius, a ray, and lithos, a stone.] 1. One of a genus of fossil lamellibranchiate molluscs, obtained from that part of the Pyrenees which is named Les Corbières, and from cretaceous rocks. They are striated externally, the inferior valve is in the form of a reversed cone; the superior, convex. Sometimes called *Sphaerulite*. — 2. A variety of natrolite.

Radiometer (râ-dî-om-ê-t-er) n. [L. radius, a rod, a ray, and Gr. metron, measure.] 1. The forestaff (which see). 2. An instrument designed for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy. It consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the centre by a needle-point having at the extreme end thin discs of platinum blackened on one side. The instrument is placed in a glass vessel exhausted of air, and when exposed to rays of light or heat the wheel moves more or less rapidly in proportion to the strength or weakness of the rays.

Radio-muscular (râ-dî-ô-mus'kû-lâr) n. In anat. a term applied to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the forearm in the first part of its course. Also applied to the nervous filaments which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

Radiant (râ-dî-ut) n. 1. Consisting of rays, as light. *Radiant*. — 2. Radiating, radiant.

His radiant head with shambled throat they bear
G. Fisher

Radiash (râ'dî-ash) n. [Fr. radius, a radius, from L. radius, a ray.] The popular name of *Raphanus sativus*, the roots of which are eaten raw. See **RAPHANUS**.

When he was naked, he was, for all the world, like a forked radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shaks.*

Radial (râ'dî-âl) n. [Fr. radius, a radius, from L. radius, a ray.] The popular name of *Raphanus sativus*, the roots of which are eaten raw. See **RAPHANUS**.

Radius (râ'dî-us), n. pl. **Radii**, **Radiuses** (râ'dî-i, râ'dî-us-es). [L. a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke. Hence ray.] 1. In geom.



a straight line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference, or from the centre of a sphere to its surface, and hence the semi-diameter of the circle or sphere. In trigon. the whole side, or sine of 90° — 2. In CA, CB, CR, CH, RADI. consider anat. the base of the forelimb of vertebrate animals, which, as in man, when the arm is laid flat with the palm upwards, lies to the thumb side of the limb. — 3. In bot. a ray, the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower. — 4. In bot. a line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the end of the outer side. — *Radius of curvature* of a curve at any point, the radius of the circle, which has the same curvature as the curve at that point. — *Radius vector*, pl. *radii vectores*, (a) in astron. an imaginary straight line joining the centre of an attracting body, as the sun, with that of a body, as a planet, describing an orbit round it. (b) In geom. a straight line, or the length of each line, connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point or pole, round which it revolves, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve in a system of polar co-ordinates. See *Analytical geometry* under **ANALYTIC**. — *Radial bone*, *radius*, *radius*, the guide-bone of the parallel motion of a steam-engine.

Radix (râ'dî-kî) n. [L. a root.] 1. In stem. a primitive word from which spring other words a radical, a root. — 2. In math. any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, also in Briggs', or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively. — 3. In alg. the root of a finite expression from which a series is derived. (Bar.) — 4. In bot. the root of a plant. In the *medicina moderna* the term is employed to designate the roots of medicinal plants, or certain preparations of them. — 5. In anat. a term applied to some parts which are inserted into others, or spring from them, as a root from the earth;

as the fangs, the origin of some of the nerves, &c.

Radoub (râ-dob) n. [Fr.] In mercantile law, the repairs made to a ship, and a fresh supply of furniture and victuals, provisions and other provisions required for a voyage. *Wharton*.

Radula (râ'dû-lâ) n. [L. a scraper, from rado, to scrape.] In zool. the file or rasp-like organ in the mouth of the gasteropodous mollusca.

Raduliform (râ-dû-lî-form) n. [L. radula, a scraper and forma, shape.] Rasp-shaped; specifically, said of the teeth of certain fishes, resembling villiform teeth in being conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set, but of larger size.

Rae (râ) n. *Ros*. [Scottish.]

Raff (râf), v. t. [O Fr. *rafer*, *rafer*, to snatch, to seize, from O *rafer*, to sweep, seize, snatch, allied to A. Sax. *rafian*, to seize; Dan. *rafte*, to raffie. Root perhaps allied to L. *rapio*, to seize.] To sweep, to snatch, draw, or huddle together, to take by a promiscuous sweep. 'Their causes and effects, which I thus raff up together.' *Rich. Crozer*.

Raff (râf), n. 1. A promiscuous lump or collection, a jumble.

The crowd of Tross was commingled to settle a raff of errors and superstitious. *Barrow*.

2. Lumber, sweepings; refuse; scum. — Hence — 3. A person of worthless character; the scum or sweepings of society, the rabble; used chiefly in the compound or duplicated form *riff raff*.

Raffish (râf-îsh) n. A fine kind of Majolica ware, which took its name from the supposition that the designs were painted by *Raffaello*.

Raffish (râf-îsh) n. Resembling or having the character of the raff or rabble, villainous, scampish, worthless, refuse. 'Five or six raffish looking men.' *Lord Lytton*.

Raffle (râf-lî) n. [Fr. *raffo*, O Fr. *raffo*, a kind of game as dice, *raffo*, to match. See **RAFF**.] A game of chance or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of becoming sole possessor by casting dice or otherwise, the money deposited going to the first owner of the article.

New cometh hazard with its apparatus, as tables and raffles, of which cometh deceit, from other chettings, and all evil. *Chaucer*.

Raffle (râf-lî) n. v. t. pret. & pp. *raffled*, *pp. raffling*. To try by the chance of a raff; to engage in a raff, as, to raffle for a watch. 'They were raffling for his coat.' *Dryden*.

Raffle (râf-lî) n. v. t. To dispose of by means of a raff, as, to raffle a watch.

Raffle-net (râf-lî-net) n. A sort of fishing-net.

Raffer (râf-er) n. One who raffles.

Rafflesia (râf-lî-â) n. [After Sir Stamford Raffles, the discoverer of the first known species.] A genus of parasitical plants, the type of the nat. order Rafflesiaceae, natives of Sumatra and Java, having scales in place of leaves, and exhibiting in some degree the structure both of flowering and flowering plants. *R. Arneida* is found in the hot damp jungle of Sumatra, growing parasitically on a kind of vine. It seems to consist of little else beyond the flower and root. This flower,

Red and Expanded Flower of *Rafflesia Arneida*.

however, is of gigantic size, measuring 8 feet in diameter. It is used in Java as a powerful strychnine and opium.

Rafflesiaceae (râf-lî-â-sî-â) n. pl. A natural order of rhizophora, the species of which are found in the East Indies, Java, Sumatra, &c., and in South America. The genus *Rafflesia* is the type. See **RAFFLESIA**.

Raffling-net (râf-lî-ng-ut) n. The same as *Raffle-net*.

Raff-merchant (râf-mêr-chant) n. A dealer in lumber or old articles. [Provincial.]

Raft (râf) n. [Properly a boat made of beams or rafters. *Local raper*, *Den. râf*, a rafter. See **RAFTER**.] 1. A sort of boat or framework formed by various logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened together side by side, for the convenience of transporting them down rivers, across harbours, &c. — 2. A floating structure used in case of shipwreck, often roughly formed of barrels, planks, spars, &c., hurriedly lashed together. In well appointed vessels life-rafts form a part of the equipment, and are frequently constructed in pontoon-form with stanchions and ropes, to protect the passengers from falling or being washed off, and with a frame for supporting a mast. Such rafts are generally carried in collapsed form for convenient storage, and in this condition they are more easily launched.

Where in that case
That floated with them on the flood râf? *Shaks.*

3. A floating mass of trees, branches, or other vegetation, obstructing the course of a river, a large collection of timber and fallen trees, such as, floating down the great rivers of the Western United States, are arrested in their downward course by flats or shallows, where they accumulate, and sometimes block up the river for miles.

Numbers of these drift-wood got entangled in the channel of the Mississippi, so that they no longer passed freely down. It was usually they formed a mass termed the râf, distributed irregularly. For a distance of twenty miles, closely matted together in some localities. *See H. Dr. to Shaks.*

Raft (râf), v. t. To transport on a raft.

Raft (râf), pp. *Raft*, torn, rent; covered. [Archaic and poetical.]

The factory whizzing of the shaft
And the dull rapping beaming, and the râf
Branch down sweeping from a tall oak top. *Kenn*.

Raft-bridge (râf-brîj) n. A bridge supported on rafts.

Raft-dog (râf-dog) n. An iron bar with bent over and pointed ends for securing logs together in a raft.

Rafter (râf), pret. & pp. of *rafter*, *rafter*. Took or taken away; sawnt; deprived. *Chaucer*, *Spenser*.

Rafter (râf-er) n. [A. Sax. *rafter*; *loaf*, *rafter* (pron. *rafter*, *r* being merely the sign of the nom.), *Den. râf*, a rafter, a beam; O G. *rafe*, *rafe*, a beam, a rafter.] In building, one of the pieces of timber which follow the slope of the roof, and to which is secured the lath into which the slates or other outer covering matter is nailed. The rafter extends from the eave to the ridge of the roof, at its upper end abutting on a corresponding rafter rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown or ridge plate as the case may be. 'In lowly shales with smoky rafters.' *Milton*. See **ROOF**.

Rafter (râf-er), v. t. 1. To form into or like rafters, as, to rafter timber. — 2. To furnish or build with rafters, as, to rafter a house. 3. In ag. to plough up one-half of the land, by turning the grass-side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.

Rafter (râf-er) n. A labourer who brings logs of wood from the ship in which they are imported in rafts to the shore.

How the poor casual deal-powers and rafters live
during six months of the year. I cannot conceive. *Milton*.

Raft-merchant (râf-mêr-chant) n. Same as *Raff-merchant*.

Raft-port (râf-pôrt) n. A neat large square hole, framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow of some ships, to load or unload timber.

Rafterman (râf-er-man) n. A man who manages a raft.

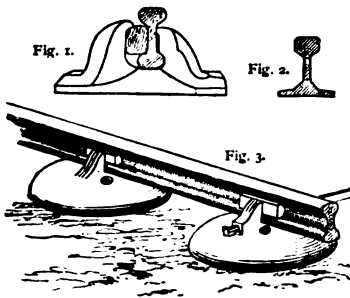
Raffy (râf-î), n. [Perhaps for *raffy*, from *raff*, lumber, transparency.] 1. Musty; stale. 2. Damp, misty. [Provincial.]

Rag (rag) n. [The original meaning was apparently a tuft of rough hair; comp. Sw. *Den. dial. ragg*, rough hair, *local ragg*, thagines, a tuft, allied also to E. *rag*.] 1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed, a fragment of dress, a shred; a tatter, as, linen and cotton rags are the chief materials of the finest paper.

Woolen rags of a loose texture and not too much worn are unravelled by means of machinery, and mixed up with good wool to form what is known as 'cheviot,' of which cheap vesting goods are made. *See RAG*.

2. pl. Tattered garments, garments worn out, proverbially. *Mean dress*.

bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences.—2. In *joinery*, the horizontal timbers in any piece of framing or panelling; as, (a) in a door, sash, or any panelled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie are called *rails*, the vertical pieces between which the panels are inserted being called *stiles*. The same name is given to (b) the upper pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised. (c) One of the pieces connecting the posts of a bedstead, and known as *head-rail*, *foot-rail*, and *side-rail*, according to position.—3. A series of posts or balusters connected by cross beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure, &c. More usually termed a *Railing*.—4. *Naut.* (a) The moulded planks mortised into the heads of the stanchions, and in some cases into the timberheads forming the upper fence of the bulwarks; the part continued round the stern is the *tail-rail*. (b) A curved piece of timber from the bow to support the knee of the head.—*Forecastle rail*, the rail extended on stanchions across the after part of the fore-castle-deck.—*Poop rail*, a rail across the forepart of the poop or quarter-deck.—*Top rail*, a rail extended on stanchions across the after part of each of the tops.—5. One of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive and its associated carriages, wagons,



Sections of Rails, and Rail resting on Bowl Sleepers.

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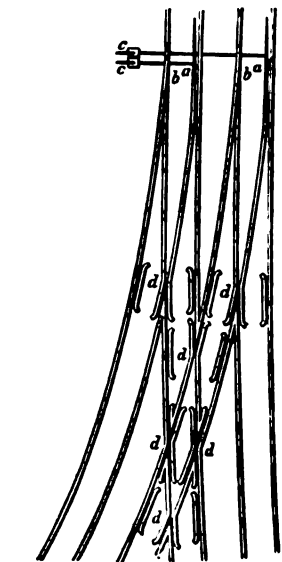
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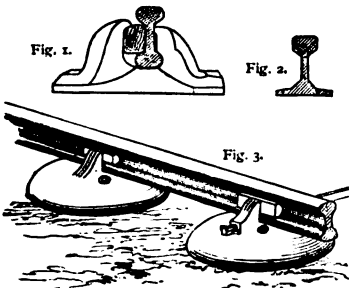


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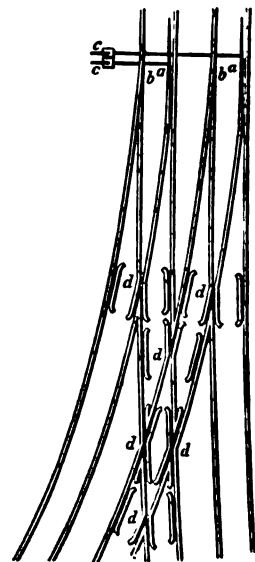
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power is usually employed in moving the carriages or wagons by means of a locomotive engine, that is, a steam-engine mounted on a framework, with wheels made to run upon the rails. By its weight and the friction of its wheels on the rails a tractive force is provided by which it is enabled to move at a high rate of velocity, and to drag great loads after it. In some particular cases a fixed engine is employed to give motion to a rope by which the carriages are dragged along, the rope being either an endless rope stretched over pulleys, or one which winds and unwinds on a cylinder. Such engines are termed *stationary engines*, and are used chiefly on inclined planes, where the ascent is too steep for the locomotive engine. In some cases the carriages are impelled by atmospheric pressure. See *Atmospheric Railway* under *ATMOSPHERIC*. 2. In an extended sense, all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.

Railway-carriage (rā'wā-kar-tij), *n.* A passenger carriage on a railway.

Railway-crossing (rā'wā-kro-sing), *n.* The place where a road crosses a railway.

Railway-slide (rā'wā-slid), *n.* A turn-table (which see).

Railway-whistle (rā'wā-whis-l), *n.* A whistle connected with a locomotive engine, which is made to sound by steam, in order to give warning of the approach of a train.

Raiment (rā'ment), *n.* [Contracted from obsolete *araiment*. See *ARRAY*.] Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments.

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed and food.
Shak.

The word has now no plural, though formerly the plural was sometimes used.

His raiments, though mean, received handsomeness by the grace of the wearer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rain (rān), *n.* [A. Sax. *regn*, *rēn*; cog. *Isol.* *Da.* and *Sw.* *regn*; *D.* and *G.* *regen*; *Goth.* *regn*; same root as *L.* *rigore*, whence *Gripest*. As to the disappearance of *y* compare *rail*, *hail*, *tail*.] 1. The descent of water in drops from the clouds, or the water thus falling. Rain depends upon the formation and dissolution of clouds. The invisible aqueous vapour suspended in the atmosphere, which forms clouds, and is deposited in rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature the atmosphere is capable of containing no more than a certain quantity of aqueous vapour, and when this quantity is present the air is said to be saturated. Air may at any time be brought to a state of saturation by a reduction of its temperature, and if cooled below a certain point the whole of the vapour can no longer be held in suspension, but a part of it condensed from the gaseous to the liquid state will be deposited in dew or float about in the form of clouds. If the temperature continues to decrease, the vesicles of vapour composing the cloud will increase in number and begin to descend by their own weight. The largest of these falling fastest will unite with the smaller ones they encounter during their descent, and thus drops of rain will be formed of a size that depends on the thickness, density, and elevation of the cloud. The point to which the temperature of the air must be reduced in order to cause a portion of its vapour to form clouds or dew is called the dew-point. It is considered that an inch of rain on an acre gives above 101 tons of water. The average rainfall in a year at any given place depends on a great variety of circumstances, as latitude, proximity to the sea, elevation of the region, configuration of the country and mountain ranges, exposure to the prevailing winds, &c. Various prefixes applied to the name rain indicate the nature of various substances which fall on the earth's surface. Thus *blood-rain* is formed by a shower of lower plants or algae of red colour; and *sulphur-rain* or *yellow-rain* results from the pollen of fir-trees being blown in immense showers by the wind. — 2. A shower or pouring down of anything.

The fair from high the passing pomp behold;
A rain of flowers is from the windows rolled.
Dryden.

Rain (rān), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *regnan*, *reinan*, from the noun.] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water: used mostly with *it*

for a nominative; as, *it rains*; *it will rain*; *it rained*, or *it has rained*.

The rain is *winning* every day. *Shak.*

2. To fall or drop like rain; as, *tears rained from their eyes*.

They reel, they roll in clanging hats,
And when the tide of combat stands,
Perfume and flowers fall in showers.

That lightly rain from ladies' hands. *Temple.*

Rain (rān), *v.i.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; to pour or send down abundantly.

Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you.

Ex. xvi. 4.

God shall cast the fury of his wrath upon him, and shall rain it upon him while he is eating. *Job xx. 23.*

Rainbeat (rān'bēt), *n.* Beaten or injured by rain. 'Figures half obliterate in rain-beat marble.' *By Hall.*

Rain-bird (rān'bērd), *n.* A name given in the West Indies to a species of scissorbill or climbing bird, the ground cuckoo, the *Cuculus vetula* of Linnaeus, *Saurathera vetula* of modern naturalists. Its colour is soft brown-gray upon the back, dullish yellow on the under part of the body, and rusty red upon the wings. The tail is beautifully barred with black and white. Its wings are rather short and weak, so that it does not fly to any great distance when alarmed, but sits to a branch a few yards in advance and turns round to look at the intruder. It feeds on large caterpillars, locusts, spiders, mice, and lizards. It is sometimes called *Tom Fool*, because, in order to gratify its curiosity, it will sit still and allow itself to be struck from its perch.

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by the sun's rays entering the upper part of the falling drops of rain, and undergoing two refractions and one reflection; and the secondary, by the sun's rays entering the under part of the drops, and undergoing two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colours of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called a *lunar rainbow*. — *Spirious* or *super-natural* rainbows, a bow always seen in connection with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colours are

And sullen clouds hang on thy heavy brow!
Ph. Fletcher.

— *A rainy day* (*fig.*) evil or less fortunate times; as, to lay by something for a rainy day, i.e. to provide for days of ill fortune.

'To save an odd pound now and then against rainy days.' *C. Brontë.*

I am nothing but a Cheap Jack, but of late years I have laid by for a rainy day notwithstanding.

with a funnel at the top where the rain enters. Connected with the cylinder at the lower part is a glass tube with an attached scale. The water which enters the funnel stands at the same height in the cylinder and glass tube, and being visible in the latter the height is read immediately on the scale, and the cylinder and tube being constructed so that the sum of the areas of their sections is a given part, for instance a tenth of the area of the funnel at its orifice, each inch of water in the tube is equivalent to the tenth of an inch of water entering the mouth of the funnel. A stop-cock is added for drawing off the water. As, however, the glass tube frequently gets broken, or bursts during frost, a still simpler gauge has been proposed. This consists of a funnel having a diameter of 4.607 inches, or an area of 17.33 inches. Now as a fluid ounce contains 1.733 cubic inches, it follows that a fluid ounce collected by this gauge is of an inch of rain has fallen.



Rain-gauge.

3 (rān'-nes), *n.* The state of being

(rān'-les), *s.* Without rain; as, a region; a *rainless* zone.

3 (rān'-lin), *n.* In ship-building, a pe or line sometimes used to form of a ship, and to set the beams of fair.

3 (rān'-ment), *n.* Arraignment

3 (rān'-print), *n.* In geol. the name certain marks found in aqueous

d resulting from the action of rain-

rich were blown against the deposit

a soft state. The prints of rain-

drops may be well seen on a muddy or sandy

sea-beach after a heavy shower. It is possible for the geologist to tell by scrutinizing the prints from what direction the old wind

was blowing when it blew the rain-drops against the then soft clay.

Rain-tight (rān'tit), *s.* So tight as to exclude rain.

Rain-water (rān'wā-tēr), *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

No one has a right to build his house as he chooses the *rain-water* to fall over his neighbour's land, unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription.

— *Rain-water pipe*, a pipe usually placed against the exterior of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof.

Rainy (rān'), *s.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery; moist; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season.

Why drop thy *rainy* eyes
And sullen clouds hang on thy heavy brow!

Ph. Fletcher.

— *A rainy day* (*fig.*) evil or less fortunate times; as, to lay by something for a rainy day, i.e. to provide for days of ill fortune.

'To save an odd pound now and then against rainy days.' *C. Brontë.*

I am nothing but a Cheap Jack, but of late years I have laid by for a rainy day notwithstanding.

pe; a rood, or 6 ells in

var. [Scotch.]
r; an outcry. [Scotch.]
s as *Reis*.

s. Capable of being

& pp. raised; ppr. rais-

n source; *Isol.* raise, to

to rise. See *RISE* and

to rise; to take or bring

s to a higher; to put,

gher; to lift upward; to

as, to raise a weight; a

foot-pound is the work done against gravity

in raising a pound one foot. Hence, in derived or specific senses, (a) to bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in social position, rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to exalt; to enhance; to promote; to advance.

This gentleman came to be raised to great titles.

Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence.
The plate pieces of eight were raised three pence in the piece.

Sir W. Temple.

(b) To increase the energy, strength, power, or vigour of; to intensify the vehemence or ardour of; to invigorate; to excite; to heighten; as, to raise the pulse by stimulants; to raise the courage or spirits; to raise the temperature of a room. (c) To bring, call up, or summon from the lower regions; to cause to appear from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to restore to life; to give life to.

If the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead? Acts xvi. 8. These are the spectacles the understanding raises to itself, to flatter its own laziness. Locke.

2. To cause to rise up or assume an erect position or posture; to set upright; to lift up from a horizontal to a vertical position; as, to raise a mast or a pole. Hence, (a) to cause to stand or spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, asleep, or the like; to awaken.

When Annie would have raised him Enoch said Wake him not; let him sleep. Tennyson.

(b) To rouse to action; to incite, as to tumult, struggle, or war; to stir up; to excite; as, to raise the populace; to raise the country; to raise a mutiny.

He sowed a slander in the common ear.

Raised my own town against me in the night.

(c) To set into commotion; to bring into an active state; as, to raise the sea.

He commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind.

3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being; to give rise to; to originate; to produce; as, (a) to form by the accumulation or heaping up of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect; to construct. 'Raise thereon a great heap of stones.' Josh. viii. 29.

In that day will I raise up the tabernacle of David that is fallen. . . . I will raise up his ruins, and I will build it as in the days of old. Amos ix. 11.

(b) To bring together; to get together or obtain for use or service; to gather; to collect; to levy; as, to raise money; to raise an army.

I should not thus be bound

If I had means, and could but raise five pound.

Who out of smallest things could, without end, Have raised incessant armies. Milton.

(c) To cause to grow; to cause to be produced, bred, or propagated; to rear; to grow; as, to raise wheat, oats, turnips, &c.; to raise cattle, pigs, sheep, &c. In the United States of America raise is often applied to the rearing and bringing up of men; as, I was raised in Kentucky. (d) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to come forth.

I will raise unto you a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee. Deut. xviii. 15.

God vouchsafes to raise another world From him, and all his anger to forget. Milton.

(e) To give rise to; to set going; to occasion; to originate; to start.

Thou shalt not raise a false report. Ex. xxiii. 1.

No unbounded hope

Had raised ambition! Milton.

(f) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up; as, to raise the song of victory.

Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry.

(g) To cause to appear; to call up; as, to raise a smile. 'Would raise a blush where secret vice he found.' Dryden. — 4. To heighten or elevate in pitch; as, a sharp raises a note half a tone. — 5. To increase the loudness of; as, the speaker must raise his voice if he wishes to be heard. — 6. *Naut.* to cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it; as, to raise the land. 7. In law, to create, originate, or constitute; as, to raise an action or a use. — *To raise paste*, to make paste for the covering of pies or other purposes.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste.

— *To raise steam*, to produce steam enough to drive an engine. — *To raise a blockade*, to terminate or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or forces enforcing it, or by driving them off or dispersing them. — *To raise a purchase* (*naut.*), to dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power. — *To raise a siege*, to relinquish the attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished. — *To raise one's bristles*, to excite one's anger; to irritate one. [Low.] — *To raise the market* on one, to charge one a higher than the current or regular price.

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in raising the market upon Mr. Martoun. Sir W. Scott.

— *To raise the wind* (*fig.*), to obtain ready money by some shift or other, as pawning or selling property, by accommodation bills, and the like.

Raise (*râz*), pret. from rise. Rose; arose. [Scotch.]

Raise, Raise (*râs*), v.t. [Comp. G. *rasen*, to raze, to raze.] To excite; toadden; to inflame. [Scotch.]

He should be tight that daur'd to raise thee
Ance in a day. Burns.

Raised-beach (*râzd'bêch*), n. In geol. see under BEACH.

Raiser (*râs'ér*), n. 1. One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces, or propagates. 'A raiser of huge melons and of pine.' Tennyson.

He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers of a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. Jer. Taylor.

2. In arch. the same as Riser.

Raisin (*râ'sîn*), n. [Fr. *raisin*, a grape; Pr. *rasin*, It. *racemo*; from L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] A dried grape; the dried fruit of various species of vines. They are dried by natural or artificial heat. The natural and best method of drying is by cutting the stalks bearing the finest grapes half through when ripe, and allowing them to shrink and dry on the vine by the heat of the sun. Another method consists of plucking the grapes from the stalks, drying them, and dipping them in a boiling lye of wood-ashes and quicklime, after which they are exposed to the sun upon hurdles of basket-work. Those dried by the first method are called raisins of the sun or sun-raisins, muscates, or blooms; those by the second, *lezzas*. The inferior sorts of grapes are dried in ovens. Raisins are imported in large quantities from the south of Europe (as Valencia and Malaga raisins), and from Egypt, Smyrna, and Damascus. A kind without seeds, from Turkey, are called sultanas. The Corinthian raisin, or currant, is obtained from a small variety of grape peculiar to the Greek islands.

Raisinée (*râ-zâ-nâ*), n. A French confection made by simmering apples in new-made wine or in cider.

Raising-bee (*râ'sîng-bê*), n. An assemblage of farmers, &c., to lend assistance to a neighbour in raising the framework of a house, barn, or other building. [American.]

Raising-bees were frequent, where houses sprang up at the wagging of the fiddle-stick, as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion. W. Irving.

Raising-piece (*râ'sîng-pêe*), n. In carp. a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; a trestle.

Raising-plate (*râ'sîng-plât*), n. In carp. the plate or longitudinal timber on which the roof stands or is raised or placed. Called also *Upper Plate*.

Raisonné (*râ-zo-nâ*), a. [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically. 'A catalogue raisonné.' Coleridge.

Raith (*râ'ith*), n. Same as Raisel. [Scotch.]

Raivel (*râ'vel*), n. [A form of ravel.] An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out to the proper breadth the yarn that is to be put on the beam of the loom before it is wrought; an evenner. [Scotch.]

Râj (*râj*), n. [See RAJAH.] Rule; dominion. [Indian.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive superiority over the British *râj*. Capt. M. Thomson.

Rajah (*râ'jâ* or *râ'jâ*), n. [Skr. and Hind. *râjâ*, a rajah; root Skr. *râj*, to rule; cog. L. *rex* (for *regis*), a king, *regis*, to rule; Gael. and Ir. *ri*, a king; A. Sax. *rice*, dominion.] In India, originally a title which belonged to those princes of Hindu race who, either as independent rulers or as feudatories, governed a territory; subsequently, a title given by the native governments, and in later times by the British government, to Hindus of rank. It is now not unfrequently assumed by the semindars or landholders, the title *Mahârâjâ* (great rajah) being in our days generally reserved to the more or less powerful native princes. Formerly the rajah belonged to the Kshatriya or military caste, but now the title is given to or assumed by

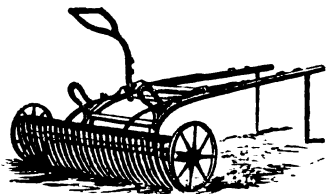
members of a lower caste. Also written *Raja*.

Rajahship (*râ'jâ-ship* or *râ'jâ-ship*), n. The dignity or principality of a rajah.

Rajpoot (*râj-pû't*), n. Same as Rajput.

Rajput (*râj-pû't*), n. [Skr. *râjâ*, king, and *pûtra*, son.] A member of various tribes of India of Aryan origin, and either descended from the royal races of the Hindus or from the Kshatriya or military caste. At present they chiefly occupy the province of Rajputana, but all over India there are many families who claim, rightly or wrongly, the title of rajputa.

Rake (*râk*), n. [A. Sax. *raeo*, a rake; cog. Icel. *reka*, a shovel or spade; Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake; G. *recken*, a rake.] 1. An implement which in its simplest form consists merely of a wooden or iron bar furnished with wooden or iron teeth, and firmly fixed at right angles to a long handle. In farming it is used for collecting hay, straw, or the like after mowing or reaping; and in gardening it is used for smoothing the soil, covering the seed, &c. Large rakes for farm work are adapted for being drawn by horses; and there are many modifications



Horse-rake.

both of the hand-rake and the horse-rake, among which is the ell-rake, which has curved teeth and a triangular framework in place of a handle. — 2. A small implement with a turned-down blade set at right angles to a handle, like a hoe, used for collecting the stakes on a gambling table.

Rake (*râk*), v.t. pret. & pp. *raked*; ppr. *raking*. [From the noun: A. Sax. *racian*, to rake.] 1. To apply a rake to, or something that serves the same purpose; to gather with a rake; to clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake; as, to rake a bed in a garden.

Four times in the year are they to be lightly raked and cleansed from weeds. Holland.

He rakes hot embers, and renews the fire.

2. To collect or draw together; to gather with labour or difficulty; to rake together wealth; to rake together scandalous tales.

A sport more formidable

Had *rak'd* together village rabble. Audubon.

3. To search with eagerness; to ransack. The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. Swift.

[This sense and the next may be partly due to prov. *rake, rask, to rove, to ramble*.] — 4. To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour.

Thy thunder's roarings rake the skies;

Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies. Sander.

5. *Milit.* to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of anything; particularly, to cannonade a ship, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. — *To rake a horse*, in farriery, to draw the ordure from the rectum with the hand. — *To rake up*, (a) applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes. (b) To bring up or revive, as quarrels, grievances, &c. 'To rake up an old story.' Lever.

Rake (*râk*), v.i. 1. To use a rake. — 2. To seek by raking; to scrape; to scratch for finding something; to search minutely; as, 'to rake into a dunghill.' South. — 3. To search with minute inspection into every part. One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words.

4. To pass with violence or rapidity; to scour along. Sir P. Sidney.

Rake (*râk*), n. [From O.E. *rakel*, *rakl*, rash, rascally (afterwards corrupted into *rake-hell*), properly vagabond, wandering; from Prov. E. and Sc. *rake*, *rask*, to rove at large, to ramble idly; Sw. *raka*, Icel. *reika*, to wander, *retikall*, wandering; Dan. *râkel*, a gander.] A loose, disorderly, vicious person; one addicted to lewdness; a libertine; a rōué.

Every woman is at heart a rake. Pope.

To dance at public places that fops and rakes might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motion. Law.

as also from the names of animals, the verbs to *crane*, to *dog*.] 1. To strike with a ram; to drive a ram or similar object against; to batter; as, the two vessels tried to ram each other.—2. To force in; to drive down or together; as, to ram down a cartridge; to ram piles into the earth.—3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid.

Arbuthnot.

4. To stuff; to cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! *rammed* me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. *Shaks.*

Ram (ram), *v. i.* To use a battering-ram or similar object.

Finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon.*

Ram (ram), *a.* Strong-scented; stinking; ramish; as, ram as a fox. *Latham.*

Rama (râ'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the name common to three incarnations of Vishnu. They are all of surpassing beauty. One corresponds somewhat to the classical Bacchus, another to Mars, and the third is Vishnu in his sixth incarnation.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (râ'mâ-dan), *n.* [Ar., the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza*, to be hot.] 1. The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. As the Mohammedans reckon by lunar time, it begins each year eleven days earlier than in the preceding year, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.—2. The great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month, from sunrise to sunset. Written also *Rhamazin* and *Ramazan*.

Ramagot (ram'âj), *n.* [Fr., from a hypothetical L. *ram* noun *ramaticum*, from *ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branches of trees.—2. The warbling of birds among branches.

When unmelodious winds but made thee move, And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow. *Drummond.*

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Colgrave.*

Ramagot (ram'âj), *a.* 1. Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of young hawks. 'A brancher, a ramage hawk.' *Colgrave.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and *ramage* hawks. *Sir T. Brown.* 2. Wild; untamed; originally applied to hawks. 'The falcon which fleeth *ramage*.' *Gower.*

Ramage (ram'âj), *n.* Same as *Rummage*. **Ramagions** (ra-mâ'jûs), *a.* [See above.] Belonging to the branches; flying among the boughs; hence, not tame; wild.

Ramal (râ'mal), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameous.

Rambade (ram'bâd), *n.* [O. Fr.] *Naut.* the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, &c.

Rambah (ram'bâ), *n.* The Malayan name of the fruit of the *Picardia dulcis*, nat. order Euphorbiaceae, a tree common in the peninsula of Malacca.

Ramberge (ram'bérj), *n.* [Fr., *rame*, an oar, and *barge*.] A long, narrow form of war-ship, swift and easily managed.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty galleons, &c., launched from their stations. *Orell.*

Ramble (ram'bl), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *rambled*; ppr. *rambling*. [A dim. and freq. from *ram*; the *b* has crept in, as in *grumble*, *nimble*, *number*, &c.] 1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any determinate object in view, or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to ramble about the city; to ramble over the country.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift.*

2. To think or talk in an incoherent manner; as, to ramble in thought or speech.—3. To move without certain direction; to grow or expand without constraint.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson.*

SYN. To rove, roam, wander, range, stroll. **Ramble** (ram'bl), *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble* Down twenty little falls through reeds and bramble, Tracing along, it brought me to a cave. *Kraits.*

Rambler (ram'blér), *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Rambling (ram'bling), *p.* and *a.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly; straggling; without method; irregular; as, a *rambling* story. 'A *rambling* letter.' *Dickens.*

Within, as without, it (the house) was antique, *rambling*, incommodious. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Rambling (ram'bling), *n.* A roving, irregular excursion. 'Of in *ramblings* in the world.' *Tennyson.*

Ramblingly (ram'bling-li), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

Rambootan, Rambutan (ram-bû'tan), *n.* [Malay *rambut*, hair, in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Nephelium* (*N. lappaceum*), nat. order Sapindaceae, much prized in the Malayan Archipelago. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a red colour. It is said to be rich and of a pleasant acid.

Ramboose, Rambusee (ram'bûz), *n.* [The last syllable is apparently *boose*, to drink, but the whole may be a mere fanciful coinage.] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer. *Blount.*

Rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), *a.* Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant; rumbustious. [Colloq.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator . . . let me first get out of these *rambustious*, unchristian fibert-shaped claws of his. *Lord Lytton.*

Rameal (râ'mê-al), *a.* See **RAMEOUS**.

Ramean (râ'mê-an), *n.* A ramist. See **RAMIST**.

Ramed (ramd), *a.* Applied to a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

Ramee (ra-mê'), *n.* [Malay.] See **BOEMERIA**.

Ramekin (ram'ê-kin), *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*, from O.D. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] In cookery, a small slice of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. Written also *Ramequin*.

Rament (ram'ent), *n.* [L. *ramentum*, a chip, shaving, scale, from *rado*, to scrape.] 1. A scraping; shaving.—2. *pl.* In bot. *ramenta* (which see).

Ramenta (ra-men'ta), *n. pl.* [See above.] In bot. thin brown foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly numerous and highly developed upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of ferns.

Ramentaceous (ram-en-tâ'shus), *a.* In bot. covered with *ramenta*.

Rameous (râ'mê-us), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch; rameal; as, *rameous* leaves.

Ramequin (ram'ê-kin), *n.* See **RAMEKIN**. **Ramfessed** (ram-fê'sid), *a.* Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.] The word was humorously borrowed from Burns by Cowper.

I lent him (Burns) to a very sensible neighbour of mine; but his uncouth dialect spoiled all, and before he had half read him through, he was quite *ramfessed*. *Cowper.*

Ramgunahoch (ram-gun'athoch), *a.* Rough; rugged. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2. *Naut.* an old term for a balliard block.—3. A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *John Taylor.*

Ramification (ram'i-fî-kâ'shon), *n.* [Fr. *ramification*. See **RAMIFY**.] 1. The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.—2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; as, the *ramifications* of an artery.

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope. *Is. Taylor.*

3. A division or subdivision in a classification, the exposition of a subject, or the like. 'To follow out that truth in all its *ramifications*.' *Buckle.*—4. In bot. the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. 5. The production of figures resembling branches.

Ramiform (ram'i-form), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *forma*, form.] In bot. resembling a branch. *Henslow.*

Ramify (ram'i-fî), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *ramified*; ppr. *ramifying* [Fr. *ramifier*—L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Johnson.*

Ramify (ram'i-fî), *v. i.* 1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.

When they (asparagus plants) are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided; to branch out, as a main subject or scheme.

Ramille (râ-mê-lyè'), *n.* A name given to various articles or modes of dress in commemoration of the battle of *Ramillies*, as (a) a cocked hat worn in the time of George I.; (b) a wig worn as late as the time of George III.; (c) a long, gradually diminishing plait to the wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

Ramiparous (râ-mip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing branches.

Ramist (râ'mist), *n.* A follower or disciple of Pierre La Ramée, better known as Ramus, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II. He taught a system of logic opposed to that of the Aristotelian party, and during the latter half of the sixteenth century a vehement contest was maintained between their respective adherents in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

Ramline (ram'lin), *n.* In *ship-building*, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, for assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for similar purposes.

Rammi (ram'i), *n.* Refuse matter. 'Rubbish, rammi, and broken stones.' *Holland.*

Rammer (ram'er), *n.* One who or that which rams or drives; specifically, (a) an instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity. (b) A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

Rammish (ram'ish), *a.* [From *ram*, a male sheep; comp. also Dan. *ram*, rank, strong-scented; Icel. *ramr*, strong, bitter.] Ram-like; hence, lascivious; rank; strong-scented.

Savonarola discommends goat's flesh; and so doth Bruerius, calling it a filthy beast, and *rammish*; and therefore supposeth it will breed rank and filthy substance. *Burton.*

Rammishness (ram'ish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being rammish.

Rammy (ram'i), *a.* Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means the *rammy* mutton which is in Turkey and Asia Minor. *Burton.*

Ramollescence (ram-o-lê'sens), *n.* [From Fr. *ramollir*, to make soft or softer—L. *re*, again, ad, to, and *mollio*, to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

Ramollissement (ra-mo-lîs'moch), *n.* [Fr. See above.] In *pathol.* a morbid condition of a part of the body, such as the brain, in which it becomes softened.

Ramoon (ra-mûn), *n.* *Trophis americana*, a small milky drupaceous tree of the West Indies, the leaves and twigs of which are used as fodder for cattle.

Ramose, Ramous (râ'môz, râ'mûs), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branchy; ramifying; having divisions resembling branches; full of branches. A *ramous* effluence. 'Woodward.—2. In bot. branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions.

Ramp (ramp), *v. i.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, formerly to climb; it, *rampare*, to clamber, to creep, *rampa*, a paw; from the German; comp. Bav. *rampfen*, to snatch, a nasalized form corresponding to I.G. *rappen*, Sw. *rappa*, to snatch.] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they (plants) catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

2. To rear on the hind-legs; to assume a rampant attitude. 'A couching lion and a *ramping* cat.' *Shaks.* See **RAMPANT**.

A lion rampant at the top, He is clapt by a passion-downer. *Tennyson.*

3. To spring or move with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly; to rage. 'A *ramping* and a roaring lion.' *Common Prayer.*

He *ramped* upon him with his ravenous paws. *Spenser.*

4. To gambol; to spring; to bound; to sport; to play; to romp.

They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*. *Swift.*

Ramp (ramp), *n.* [Partly from the verb, partly from Fr. *rampe*, a slope, an acclivity,

a flight of steps.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion ramp.

2. A romping woman, a harriot. 'A lusty bounding ramp.' G. Harvey.

Nay, eye on thee, thou ramp, thou rye, with all that take thy part.

3. The talus of a fortification which serves as a gentle sloping road between different levels of works.—4. In masonry and carp. a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall, the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half or quarter pace.—5. A highwayman; a robber. *Hall'sell.*

Rampacious (ram-pa'chus), a. Rampant; lively; high-spirited; boisterous.

A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an incense cart-horse.

Rampage, Rampage (ram-paj, ram-paj), v. t. (Scotch and Provincial English. See RAMP.) 1. To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits.—2. To rage and storm; to prance about with fury.

Rampage (ram-paj), n. A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct; as, to be on the rampage. *Dickens.*

Rampallant (ram-pal'i-an), n. A term of low abuse, applied to a man or a woman. Written also *Rampallion*.

Away, you scullion, you rampallant, you festilarian.

Rampancy (ram-pan-si), n. (From *rampant*.) The state or quality of being rampant; excessive prevalence, exuberance; extravagance. 'This height and rampancy of vice.' *South.*

Rampant (ram-pant), a. [Fr. *rampant*, pp. of *rampier*, to clamber, to creep. See RAMP, v. t.] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant; as, rampant weeds. *Richardson.*—2. Overstepping restraint or usual limits; excessively and obstructively prevalent; predominant; as, rampant vice.—3. Lustful, salacious. *Pope.* (Rare.)—4. In *her* standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking; said of a beast of prey, as the lion. It differs from *salient*, in the posture of springing forward.

The lion rampant shakes his brindled mane.

—Rampant garden, same as rampant, but with the animal looking full-faced. —*Rampant*.



Rampant.



Rampant garden.



Rampant regardant.



Rampant sejant.

passant, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

—Rampant regardant, when the animal in a rampant position looks behind. —Rampant

sejant, said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the fore-legs raised.

—Counter rampant, said of an animal rampant towards the sinister.

When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary

ways in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face. —Rampant arch, in arch, an



Rampant Arch.

arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level.

Rampantly (ram-pant-i), adv. In a rampant manner.

Rampart (ram-part), n. [Fr. *rempart*, a rampart, from *ramparer*, to fortify a place—re, again, sm for L. in, in, and parer, to defend, from L. parare, to prepare; comp. it, *reparare*, to repair, protect, defend, from L. *reparare*, to restore, repair, renew. The t is an excrescence in the word, which was written *rempar* in old French, as we find in like manner *rampire*, *rampier* in old writers.] 1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety; a bulwark; a defence.—2. In fort. an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, though the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry.

The term *rempart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself.

—Rampart gun, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart and not for field purposes.

Rampart (ram-part), v. t. To fortify with ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly ramparted with rocks.

Rampet, Rampet (ram-pet, rampet), pp. In *her* same as *Romp*.

Ramphastidae (ram-fas'ti-de), n. pl. A family of scissor-like birds, comprising the typical genus *Ramphastos*, or true toucans, and the genus *Pteroglossus* or Araçaria. See RAMPHASTOS, ARAÇARIA.

Ramphastos (ram-fas'tos), n. (Gr. *ramphos*,

Ramphastos maximus.

a crooked beak.) The true toucan, a genus of scissor-like birds, and type of the family Ramphastidae. They are distinguished by their enormous beak, in some species more than half as long as the whole body. The birds do not appear to be accommodated by the apparently unwieldy size of the powerful beak, in the use of which they are very expert. It is cellular in structure, and much lighter than would be supposed. Their plumage is brilliant, the ground colour being usually black, while the throat, breast, and rump is often adorned with white, yellow, and red. They are natives of tropical America, living chiefly in small companies in the deep forests, and are omnivorous, but delight especially in eggs and young birds.

Ramphorhynchus (ram-fô-ring'kus), n. [Gr. *ramphos*, crooked, and *rhynchos*, a snout.] A genus of extinct reptiles placed by paleontologists in the order Pterosauria, along with the pterodactyl, &c. These reptiles possessed teeth, the front portion of each jaw being edentulous. The fossil remains of *Ramphorhynchus* occur in mesozoic rocks only, from the lower lias to the middle chalk inclusive.

Rampier (ram-pier), n. A rampart. *Pope.*
Rampion (ram-pi-on), n. [A nasalized form from L. *rapum*, a turnip, rape, through some Romance form, but its pedigree is not clear; comp. however, Fr. *rapponer*, It. *razzucolo*.] A plant of the genus *Campanula* (*C. Rapunculus*), nat. order Campanulaceae, or bellworts, indigenous to Britain, as well as to various parts of the continent of Europe. Its root may be eaten in a raw state like radish, and is by some esteemed for its pleasant nutty flavour. Both leaves

and root may also be cut into winter salads. Round-headed rampion (*Physalis arborescens*) and spiked rampion (*P. spicata*) are also British plants, the roots and young shoots of which are occasionally used as an article of food. See PHYTUM.

Rampire (ram-pir), n. [An older and, as wanting the t, more correct form of *rampart*. See RAMPART.] A rampart.

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast.

Rampire (ram-pir), v. t. To fortify with ramparts. 'Our rampired gates.' *Shak.*

Remember how nature hath as it were rampired up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c.

Rampier (ram-pier), n. (Connected with *ramp* or *rampole*.) A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's a mischievous clever rampier, and never fails with cracking his jokes on me.

Rampier, Rampier (ram-pier), a. Roving; unsettled. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Ramrod (ram-rod), n. A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm; a rammer.

Ram-nagul (ram-na-gul), n. An Indian variety of goat, remarkable for being destitute of a beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its hair is white, mingled with reddish-brown.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), a. Loose; disjointed; in a crazy state. 'A squeamed house with a ramshackle bowed front.' *Dickens.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Then there were the ramshackle diligences rattling in from Trévouille.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), n. A thoughtless fellow [Scotch.]

Gin you chield had shaved two niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookt very like a bluddy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young ramshackles.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), v. t. To search; to rummage; to ransack. *Hall'sell.* [Provincial English.]

Ram's-horn (ram'horn), n. 1. A popular name for the fossil shells properly called *Ammonites*.—2. In fort. a semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

Ramkin (ram'kin), n. [Probably a corruption of *ramekin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also *Sifton Cake*, because it is said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sifton.

Ramsons (ram'zon), n. [A. Sax. *Aramas*, *Aramas*, ramsons; G. *rams*, *ramet*, *ramen*, Sw. *rams*, *ramena*. *Ramsons* is a double plural from Anglo-Saxon, pl. *Aramas*, with s added.] *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens, though its use is now superseded by *Allium sativum*, which is the garlic now in cultivation. (The singular *ramson* is also used, as also the plural *ramsie*.)

Ram-stam (ram'stam), a. [From *ram*, to push, to thrust, and *stam*, root of *stamp*, *stumble*.] Forward; thoughtless. 'The hairram-scauram, ram-stam boys.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ram-stam (ram'stam), adv. Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

The least we'll get, if we gang ram-stam in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better hawking.

Ram-stam (ram'stam), n. A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

Wasty is a tad of a methodical nature, and no a harty-burty ram-stam like you sea-buggit thing, Jamie.

Ramtil (ram'til), n. The Indian name of the seed of a species of *Gnissolia* (*G. oleifera*), nat. order Compositae, sub-order Helianthemae, cultivated for the sake of the seed, from which an oil is expressed, which is used both in dressing food and as a lamp oil. The name *Ramtila* has been sometimes given to the genus *Gnissolia*.

Ramtila (ram'til-a), n. See RAMTIL.

Ramuli (ram'u-li), n. pl. [L. *ramulus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. twigs or small branches. *Lindley.*

Ramulose, Ramulous (ram'u-loe, ram'u-lus), a. In bot. having many small branches.

Ramus (ra'mus), n. [L., a branch of a tree.] 1. In anat. a branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.—2. The male organ. *Dewhinton.*

Ramuscule (ra-mus'kul), n. [Dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch.] In anat. a division of a

as also from the names of animals, the verbs to *crane*, to *dog*.] 1. To strike with a ram; to drive a ram or similar object against; to batter; as, the two vessels tried to ram each other.—2. To force in; to drive down or together; as, to ram down a cartridge; to ram piles into the earth.—3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid.

Arbuthnot.

4. To stuff; to cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins.

Shak.

Ram (ram), *v.t.* To use a battering-ram or similar object.

Finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.

Bacon.

Ram (ram), *a.* Strong-scented; stinking; ramish; as, ram as a fox. *Latham.*

Rama (rā'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the name common to three incarnations of Vishnu. They are all of surpassing beauty. One corresponds somewhat to the classical Bacchus, another to Mars, and the third is Vishnu in his sixth incarnation.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (rā'mā-dan), *n.* [Ar., the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza*, to be hot.] 1. The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. As the Mohammedans reckon by lunar time, it begins each year eleven days earlier than in the preceding year, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.—2. The great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month, from sunrise to sunset. Written also *Rhamazan* and *Ramadan*.

Ramaget (ram'āj), *n.* [Fr., from a hypothetical L.L. noun *ramaticum*, from L. *ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branches of trees.—2. The warbling of birds among branches.

When unmelodious winds but made thee move, And birds on thee their ramage did bestow.

Drummond.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Colgrave.*

Ramaget (ram'āj), *a.* 1. Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of young hawks. 'A brancher, a ramage hawk.' *Colgrave.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and ramage hawk.

Sir T. Browne.

2. Wild; untamed; originally applied to hawks. 'The falcon which fleeth ramage.' *Gower.*

Ramage (ram'āj), *n.* Same as *Rummage*. **Ramagious** (rā-mā'jus), *a.* [See above.] Belonging to the branches; flying among the boughs; hence, not tame; wild.

Ramal (rā'mal), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. or of belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameous.

Rambade (ram'bad), *n.* [O.Fr.] *Naut.* the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, &c.

Rambah (ram'bē), *n.* The Malayan name of the fruit of the *Picardia dulcis*, nat. order Euphorbiaceae, a tree common in the peninsula of Malacca.

Ramberge (ram'bērj), *n.* [Fr., *rame*, an oar, and *berge*.] A long, narrow form of war-ship, swift and easily managed.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge ramberges, mighty galleons, &c., launched from their stations.

Orell.

Ramble (ram'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rambled*; ppr. *rambling*. [A dim. and freq. from *ram*; the *b* has crept in, as in *grumble*, *nimble*, *number*, &c.] 1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any determinate object in view, or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the country.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow.

Swift.

2. To think or talk in an incoherent manner; as, to *ramble* in thought or speech.—3. To move without certain direction; to grow or expand without constraint.

O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays Luxuriant shoot.

Thomson.

SYN. To rove, roam, wander, range, stroll. **Ramble** (ram'bl), *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table.

Swift.

In the middle of a brook, whose silver ramble Down twenty little falls through reeds and bramble, Tracing along, it brought me to a cave.

Kraits.

Rambler (ram'blér), *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Rambling (ram'bling), *p.* and *a.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly; straggling; without method; irregular; as, a rambling story. 'A rambling letter.' *Dickens.*

Within, as without, it (the house) was antique, rambling, incommensurable.

Charlotte Brontë.

Rambling (ram'bling), *n.* A roving, irregular excursion. 'Of in ramblings in the wild.' *Tennyson.*

Ramblingly (ram'bling-lī), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

Rambutan, Rambutan (ram-bū'tan), *n.* [Malay *rambut*, hair, in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Nephelium* (*N. lappaceum*), nat. order Sapindaceae, much prized in the Malayan Archipelago. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a red colour. It is said to be rich and of a pleasant acid.

Ramboose, † Rambuse (ram'bōz), *n.* [The last syllable is apparently *boose*, to drink, but the whole may be a mere fanciful coinage.] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer. *Blount.*

Rambustious (ram-bur'styus), *a.* Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant; rumbustious. [Colloq.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator . . . let me first get out of those rambustious, unchristian silver-shaped claws of his.

Lord Lytton.

Rameal (rā'mē-al), *a.* See **RAMEOUS**.

Ramean (rā'mē-an), *n.* A ramist. See **RAMIST**.

Ramed (ramd), *a.* Applied to a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

Ramee (ra-mē'), *n.* [Malay.] See **BOHEMERIA**.

Ramekin (ram'ē-kin), *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*, from O.D. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] In cookery, a small slice of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. Written also *Ramequin*.

Rament (ram'ent), *n.* [L. *ramentum*, a chip, shaving, scale, from *rado*, to scrape.] 1. † A scraping; shaving.—2. pl. In bot. *ramenta* (which see).

Ramenta (ra-men'ta), *n.* pl. [See above.] In bot. thin brown foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly numerous and highly developed upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of ferns.

Ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shus), *a.* In bot. covered with *ramenta*.

Rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch; rameal; as, *rameous* leaves.

Ramequin (ram'ē-kin), *n.* See **RAMÉKIN**.

Ramfeezled (ram-fēz'ld), *a.* Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.] The word was humorously borrowed from Burns by Cowper.

I lent him (Burns) to a very sensible neighbour of mine; but his uncouth dialect spoiled all; and, before he had half read him through, he was quite ramfeezled.

Cowper.

Ramgunshooch (ram-gun'shooch), *a.* Rough; rugged. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2. *Naut.* an old term for a halliard block.—3. † A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men.

John Taylor.

Ramification (ram'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *ramification*. See **RAMIFY**.] 1. The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.—2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; as, the *ramifications* of an artery.

Infinite vascular ramifications, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope.

H. Taylor.

3. A division or subdivision in a classification, the exposition of a subject, or the like. 'To follow out that truth in all its ramifications.' *Buckle*.—4. In bot. the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. 5. The production of figures resembling branches.

Ramiform (ram'i-form), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *forma*, form.] In bot. resembling a branch. *Henslow*.

Ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ramified*; ppr. *ramifying*. [Fr. *ramifier*.—L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and ramified them to so much variety.

T Johnson.

Ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.t.* 1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.

When they (asparagus plants) are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality.

Arbuthnot.

2. To be divided or subdivided; to branch out, as a main subject or scheme.

Ramille (rā-mē-lī), *n.* A name given to various articles or modes of dress in commemoration of the battle of *Ramillies*, as (a) a cocked hat worn in the time of George I.; (b) a wig worn as late as the time of George III.; (c) a long, gradually diminishing plait to the wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

Ramiparus (rā-mip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing branches.

Ramist (rā'mist), *n.* A follower or disciple of Pierre La *Ramée*, better known as Ramus, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II. He taught a system of logic opposed to that of the Aristotelian party, and during the latter half of the sixteenth century a vehement contest was maintained between their respective adherents in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

Ramline (ram'līn), *n.* In ship-building, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, for assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for similar purposes.

Rammel (ram'el), *a.* Refuse matter. 'Rubbish, rammel, and broken stones.' *Holland.*

Rammer (ram'er), *n.* One who or that which rams or drives; specifically, (a) an instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity. (b) A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

Rammish (ram'ish), *a.* [From *ram*, a male sheep; comp. also Dan. *ram*, rank, strong-scented; Icel. *ramr*, strong, bitter.] Ram-like; hence, lascivious; rank; strong-scented.

Savonarola discommends goat's flesh; and so doth Brucerus, calling it a filthy beast, and *rammish*; and therefore supposeth it will breed rank and filthy substance.

Burton.

Rammishness (ram'ish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being *rammish*.

Rammy (ram'i), *a.* Like a ram; *rammish*.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means the *rammy* mutton which is in Turkey and Asia Minor.

Burton.

Ramollescence (ram-o-lēs'ens), *n.* [From Fr. *ramollir*, to make soft or softer.—L. *rv*, again, ad, to, and *mollio*, to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

Ramolissement (ra-mo-lī'smōt), *n.* [Fr. See above.] In *pathol.* a morbid condition of a part of the body, such as the brain, in which it becomes softened.

Ramoon (ra-mōn'), *n.* *Trophis americana*, a small milky drupaceous tree of the West Indies, the leaves and twigs of which are used as fodder for cattle.

Ramose, Ramous (rā'mōs, rā'mus), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branchy; ramifying; having divisions resembling branches; full of branches. 'A *ramose* efflorescence.' *Woodward*.—2. In bot. branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions.

Ramp (ramp), *v.t.* [Fr. *rampier*, to creep, formerly to climb; It. *rampare*, to clamber, to creep, rampa, a paw; from the German: comp. Bav. *rampfen*, to snatch, a nasalized form corresponding to L.G. *reppen*, Sw *rappa*, to snatch.] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they (plants) catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height.

Ray.

2. To rear on the hind-legs; to assume a rampant attitude. 'A *ramping* lion and a *ramping* cat.' *Shak.* See **RAMPANT**.

A lion *ramps* at the top. He is clasp by a passion-dancer.

Tennyson.

3. To spring or move with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly; to rage. 'A *ramping* and a roaring lion.' *Common Prayer*.

He *ramp* upon him with his ravenous paws.

Spenser.

4. To gambol; to spring; to bound; to sport; to play; to romp.

They dance in a round, cutting capers and *rampling*.

Swift.

Ramp (ramp), *n.* [Partly from the verb, partly from Fr. *rampe*, a slope, an acclivity.

a flight of steps.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

The bold Ascalante
Fled from his lion ramp.

2. A ramping woman; a harlot. 'A lusty bounding rump.' G. Harvey.

Nay, eye on thee, thou rampst, thou rye, with all that take thy part.

3. The talus of a fortification which serves as a gentle sloping road between different levels of works.—4. In masonry and carp. a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall, the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half or quarter pace.—5. A highwayman; a robber. *Hall'sell.*

Rampacious (ram-pé-shus), a. Rampant; lively; high-spirited; boisterous.

A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an immense cart-horse.

Rampage, **Rampage** (ram-pé), (ram-pé), v. t. (Scotch and Provincial English. See RAMP.) 1. To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits.—2. To rage and storm; to prance about with fury.

Rampage (ram-pé), n. A state of passion or excitement, violent conduct; as, to be on the rampage. *Dickens.*

Rampallant (ram-pal-lé-an), n. A term of low abuse, applied to a man or a woman. Written also *Rampallion*.

Away, you scullion, you rampallant, you Austlian.

Rampancy (ram-pén-si), n. [From *rampant*.] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance. 'This height and rampancy of vice.'

Rampant (ram-pant), a. [Fr. *rampant*, pp. of *rampier*, to clamber, to creep. See RAMP, v. t.] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant; as, rampant weeds. *Richardson*.—2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits, excessively and obstructively prevalent; predominant; as, rampant vice.—3. Lustrous; malicious. *Pope*. [Rare.]—4. In her standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking; said of a beast of prey, as the lion. It differs from *salient*, in the posture of springing forward.

The lion rampant shakes his bearded mane.

—*Rampant gardant*, same as *rampant*, but with the animal looking full-faced.—*Ram-*

ramphos maximus.

a crooked beak.] The true toucan, a genus of scissor-like birds, and type of the family *Ramphastidae*. They are distinguished by their enormous beak, in some species more than half as long as the whole body. The birds do not appear to be incommoded by the apparently unwieldy size of the powerful beak, in the use of which they are very expert. It is cellular in structure, and much lighter than would be supposed. Their plumage is brilliant, the ground colour being usually black, while the throat, breast, and rump is often adorned with white, yellow, and red. They are natives of tropical America, living chiefly in small companies in the deep forests, and are omnivorous, but delight especially in eggs and young birds.

Ramphorhynchus (ram-fó-ríng-kus), n. [Gr. *ramphos*, crooked, and *rhynchos*, a snout.] A genus of extinct reptiles placed by palaeontologists in the order *Plesiosauroidea*, along with the *Pterodactylus*, &c. These reptiles possessed teeth, the front portion of each jaw being edentulous. The fossil remains of *Ramphorhynchus* occur in mesozoic rocks only, from the lower lias to the middle chalk inclusive.

Rampier (ram-pér), n. A rampart. *Pope*

Rampion (ram-pí-on), n. [A nasalized form from *L. rapum*, a turnip, rape, through some Romance form, but its pedigree is not clear; comp. however, *Fr. rapponce*, It. *rapponzo*.] A plant of the genus *Campanula* (C. *Rapunculoides*), nat. order *Campanulaceae*, or bellworts, indigenous to Britain, as well as to various parts of the continent of Europe. Its root may be eaten in a raw state like radish, and is by some esteemed for its pleasant nutty flavour. Both leaves

and root may also be cut into winter salads. Round-headed rampion (*Phyteuma orbiculare*) and spiked rampion (*P. epicrassum*) are also British plants, the roots and young shoots of which are occasionally used as an article of food. See *PITYRUM*.

Rampire (ram-pír), n. [An older and, as wanting the t, more correct form of *rampart*. See *RAMPART*.] A rampart.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast.

Rampire (ram-pír), v. t. To fortify with ramparts. 'Our rampired gates.' *Shak.*

Remember how nature hath as it were rampired up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c. *Sir H. Sidney.*

Ramplor (ram-plór), n. [Connected with *ramp* or *ramble*.] A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's a mischievous clever ramplor, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me.

Ramplor, **Ramplor** (ram-plór), a. Roving; unsettled. *Gall*. [Scotch.]

Ramrod (ram-ród), n. A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm; a rammer.

Ram-sagul (ram-sá-gul), n. An Indian variety of goat, remarkable for being destitute of a beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its hair is white, mingled with reddish-brown.

Ramshackle (ram-shák-l), a. Loose; disjointed; in a crazy state. 'A squeaked house with a ramshackle bowed front.' *Dickens*. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Then there were the ramshackle diligences rattling in from Trooville.

Ramshackle (ram-shák-l), n. A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

Gie you child had shaved twa inches across your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy panceak. This will learn ye again, ye young ramshackles.

Ramshackle (ram-shák-l), v. t. To search; to rummage; to ransack. *Hall'sell*. [Provincial English.]

Ram's-horn (ram's-horn), n. 1. A popular name for the fossil shells properly called *Ammonites*.—2. In fort. a semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

Ramakin (ram-ákin), n. [Probably a corruption of *rametkin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also *Sefton Cakes*, because it is said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sefton.

Ramsons (ram'sons), n. [A. Sax. *Aramas*, *Aramas*, *ramsons*; G. *rams*, *ramset*, *ramson*, Sw. *rams*, *ramsons*. *Ramsons* is a double plural from Anglo-Saxon, pl. *Aramas*, with s added.] *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens, though its use is now superseded by *Allium sativum*, which is the garlic now in cultivation. [The singular *ramson* is also used, as also the plural *ramsets*.]

Ram-stam (ram'stam), a. [From *ram*, to push, to thrust, and *stam*, root of *stamp*, *stumble*.] Forward; thoughtless. 'The hairum-scurum, ram-stam boys.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Ram-stam (ram'stam), adv. Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

The least we'll get, if we gang ram-stam in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better hawking.

Ram-stam (ram'stam), n. A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

Warty is a led of a methodical nature, and so a hurty-burty ram-stam like you flea-lugger thing, Jamie.

Ramtil (ram-tíl), n. The Indian name of the seed of a species of *Guzotia* (*G. oliveria*), nat. order *Compositae*, sub-order *Helianthem*, cultivated for the sake of the seed, from which an oil is expressed, which is used both in dressing food and as a lamp oil. The name *Ramtila* has been sometimes given to the genus *Guzotia*.

Ramtila (ram-tí-la), n. See *RAMTIL*.

Ramuli (ram-ú-lí), n. pl. (*L. ramulus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch.) In bot. twigs or small branches. *Lindley*.

Ramulus, **Ramulus** (ram-ú-lus, ram-ú-lus), n. In bot. having many small branches.

Ramus (rá-mus), n. [*L.*, a branch of a tree.] 1. In anat. a branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.—2. The male organ. *Dunglison*.

Ramusculus (ra-mus-ú-lus), n. [Dim. of *L. ramus*, a branch.] In anat. a division of a



Rampant.



Rampant gardant.



Rampant reguardant.



Rampant sejant.

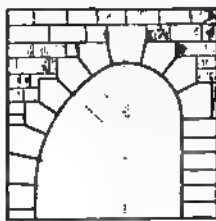
passant passant, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

—**Rampant reguardant**, when the animal in a rampant position looks behind.—**Rampant sejant**, said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the fore-legs raised.

—**Counter rampant**, said of an animal rampant towards the sinister.

When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary ways in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.

—**Rampant arch**, in arch. an



Rampant Arch.

as also from the names of animals, the verbs to *crane*, to *dog*.] 1. To strike with a ram; to drive a ram or similar object against; to batter; as, the two vessels tried to ram each other.—2. To force in; to drive down or together; as, to ram down a cartridge; to ram piles into the earth.—3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid.

Arbuthnot.

4. To stuff; to cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins.

Shak.

Ram (ram), *v.t.* To use a battering-ram or similar object.

Finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.

Bacon.

Ram (ram), *a.* Strong-scented; stinking; ramish; as, ram as a fox. *Latham.*

Rama (rā'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the name common to three incarnations of Vishnu. They are all of surpassing beauty. One corresponds somewhat to the classical Bacchus, another to Mars, and the third is Vishnu in his sixth incarnation.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (rā'mā-dan), *n.* [Ar., the hot month, from *ramida*, ramize, to be hot.] 1. The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. As the Mohammedans reckon by lunar time, it begins each year eleven days earlier than in the preceding year, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.—2. The great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month, from sunrise to sunset. Written also *Rhamazan* and *Ramadan*.

Ramage (ram'āj), *n.* [Fr., from a hypothetical *L.L.* noun *ramaticum*, from *L. ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branches of trees.—2. The warbling of birds among branches.

When unmelodious winds but made thee move, And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.

Drummond.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Cotgrave.*

Ramage (ram'āj), *a.* 1. Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches; said of young hawks. 'A brancher, a ramage hawk.' *Cotgrave.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and *ramage* hawks. *Sir T. Browne.* 2. Wild; untamed; originally applied to hawks. 'The falcon which fleeth *ramage*.' *Gower.*

Ramage (ram'āj), *n.* Same as *Rummage*. **Ramagious** (rā-mā'jūs), *a.* [See above.] Belonging to the branches; flying among the boughs; hence, not tame; wild.

Ramal (rā'mal), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameous.

Rambade (ram'bād), *n.* [O.Fr.] *Naut.* the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, &c.

Rambah (ram'bā), *n.* The Malay name of the fruit of the *Pierardis dulcis*, nat. order Euphorbiaceae, a tree common in the peninsula of Malacca.

Ramberge (ram'ber'), *n.* [Fr., *rampe*, an ear, and *barge*.] A long, narrow form of war-ship, swift and easily manœuvred.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberger*, mighty galleons, &c., launched from their stations. *Osseli.*

Ramble (ram'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rambled*; ppr. *rambling*. [A dim. and freq. from *roam*; the *b* has crept in, as in *grumble*, *numble*, *number*, &c.] 1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any determinate object in view, or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to ramble about the city; to ramble over the country.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift.*

2. To think or talk in an incoherent manner; as, to ramble in thought or speech.—3. To move without certain direction; to grow or expand without constraint.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson.*

Ram (ram), *v.t.* To rove, roam, wander, range, stroll. **Rambling** (ram'bl), *a.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble* Down twenty little falls through reeds and brambles, Tracing along, it brought me to a cave. *Keats.*

Rambler (ram'blér), *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Rambling (ram'bling), *p.* and *a.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly; straggling; without method; irregular; as, a *rambling* story. 'A *rambling* letter.' *Dickens.*

Within, as without, it (the house) was antique, *rambling*, incommensurate. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Rambling (ram'bling), *n.* A roving, irregular excursion. 'Off in *ramblings* in the wild.' *Tennyson.*

Ramblingly (ram'bling-li), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

Rambootan, Rambutan (ram-bū'tan), *n.* [Malay *rambut*, hair, in allusion to the villous covering of the fruit.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Nephelium* (*N. lappaceum*), nat. order Sapindaceae, much prized in the Malay Archipelago. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a red colour. It is said to be rich and of a pleasant acid.

Rambooze, † Rambouse (ram'bōz), *n.* [The last syllable is apparently *booze*, to drink, but the whole may be a mere fanciful coinage.] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer. *Blount.*

Rambustious (ram-bū'styūs), *a.* Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant; rumbustious. [Colloq.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator let me first get out of those *rambustious*, unchristian fibert-shaped claws of his. *Lord Lytton.*

Rameal (rā'mē'al), *a.* See **RAMEOUS**.

Ramean (rā'mē'an), *n.* A ramist. See **RAMIST**.

Ramed (ramd), *a.* Applied to a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

Ramee (ra-mē'), *n.* [Malay.] See **BOEHMERIA**.

Ramekin (ram'ē-kin), *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*, from O.D. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] In cookery, a small slice of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. Written also *Ramequin*.

Rament (ram'ent), *n.* [L. *ramentum*, a chip, shaving, scale, from *rado*, to scrape.] 1. † A scraping; shaving.—2. *pl.* In bot. ramenta (which see).

Ramenta (ra-men'ta), *n. pl.* [See above.] In bot. thin brown foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly numerous and highly developed upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of ferns.

Ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shūs), *a.* In bot. covered with ramenta.

Rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch; rameal; as, *rameous* leaves.

Ramequin (ram'ē-kin), *n.* See **RAMÉKIN**. **Rameusled** (ram-fēr'id), *a.* Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.] The word was humorously borrowed from Burns by Cowper.

I lent him (Burns) to a very sensible neighbour of mine; but his uncouth dialect spoiled all, and before he had half read him through, he was quite *rameusled*. *Cowper.*

Ramgunshooh (ram-gun'shōch), *a.* Rough; rugged. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2. *Naut.* an old term for a balliard block.—3. † A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *John Taylor.*

Ramification (ram'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *ramification*. See **RAMIFY**.] 1. The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.—2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; as, the *ramifications* of an artery.

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope. *L. Taylor.*

3. A division or subdivision in a classification, the exposition of a subject, or the like. 'To follow out that truth in all its *ramifications*.' *Buckle*.—4. In bot. the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. 5. The production of figures resembling branches.

Ramiform (ram'i-form), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *forma*, form.] In bot. resembling a branch. *Henslow.*

Ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ramified*; ppr. *ramifying*. [Fr. *ramifier*, all. *L. ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Tennyson.*

Ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.i.* 1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.

When they (asparagus plants) are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided; to branch out, as a main subject or scheme.

Ramille (rā-mē-lyé'), *n.* A name given to various articles or modes of dress in commemoration of the battle of *Ramillies*, as (a) a cocked hat worn in the time of George I.; (b) a wig worn as late as the time of George III.; (c) a long, gradually diminishing plait to the wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

Ramiparus (rā-mī-pā-rus), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing branches.

Ramist (rā'mīst), *n.* A follower or disciple of Pierre La Ramée, better known as Ramus, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II. He taught a system of logic opposed to that of the Aristotelian party, and during the latter half of the sixteenth century a vehement contest was maintained between their respective adherents in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

Ramline (ram'lin), *n.* In ship-building, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, for assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for similar purposes.

Rammelt (ram'el), *n.* Refuse matter. 'Rubbish, *rammelt*, and broken stones.' *Holland.*

Rammer (ram'er), *n.* One who or that which rams or drives; specifically, (a) an instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity. (b) A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

Rammish (ram'ish), *a.* [From *ram*, a male sheep; comp. also Dan. *ram*, rank, strong-scented; Iscl. *ramr*, strong, bitter.] Ramlike; hence, lascivious; rank; strong-scented.

Savonarola discommends goat's flesh; and so doth Bruerius, calling it a filthy beast, and *rammish*; and therefore supposeth it will breed rank and filthy substance. *Burton.*

Rammishness (ram'ish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being rammish.

Rammy (ram'i), *a.* Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means the *rammy* mutton which is in Turkey and Asia Minor. *Burton.*

Ramollescence (ram-o-les'ens), *n.* [From Fr. *ramollir*, to make soft or softer—*L. re*, again, *ad*, to, and *mollio*, to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

Ramolissement (ra-mo-lis'mōn), *n.* [Fr. See above.] In *pathol.* a morbid condition of a part of the body, such as the brain, in which it becomes softened.

Ramoon (ra-mōn), *n.* *Trophis americana*, a small milky drupaceous tree of the West India, the leaves and twigs of which are used as fodder for cattle.

Rameos, Ramous (rā'mōs, rā'mūs), *a.* [L. *ramus*, from *ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branchy; ramifying; having divisions resembling branches; full of branches. 'A *ramous* efflorescence.' *Woodward*.—2. In bot. branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions.

Ramp (ramp), *v.t.* [Fr. *rampere*, to creep, formerly to climb; It. *rampare*, to clamber, to creep, *rampa*, a paw; from the German: comp. Bav. *rampfen*, to snatch, a nasalized form corresponding to L.G. *rappen*, Sw *rappa*, to snatch.] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they (plants) catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

2. To rear on the hind-legs; to assume a rampant attitude. 'A couching lion and a *ramping* cat.' *Shak.* See **RAMPANT**.

A lion *ramps* at the top. He is clapt by a passion-downer. *Tennyson.*

3. To spring or move with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly; to rage. 'A *ramping* and a roaring lion.' *Common Prayer.*

He *ramps* upon him with his ravenous paws. *Spenser.*

4. To gambol; to spring; to bound; to sport; to play; to romp.

They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*. *Swift.*

Ramp (ramp), *n.* (Partly from the verb, partly from Fr. *rampe*, a slope, an acclivity,

a flight of steps.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

The bold Aulacome
Fled from his lion ramp.

2. A romping woman; a harlot. 'A lusty bounding rump.' *G. Hervey.*

3. The talus of a fortification which serves as a gentle sloping road between different levels of works.—4. In masonry and carp. a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall, the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half or quarter pace.—5. A highwayman; a robber. *Hall'sell.*

Rampacious (ram-pé-shus), *a.* Rampant; lively, high-spirited; boisterous.

A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse.

Rampage, Rampage (ram-pé), *ram-pé*, *v.t.* [Scotch and Provincial English. See **RAMP**.] 1. To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits.—2. To rage and storm; to prance about with fury.

Rampage (ram-pé), *n.* A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct; as, to be on the rampage. *Diabena.*

Rampallant (ram-pal-lant), *n.* A term of low abuse, applied to a man or a woman. Written also *Rampallion*.

Away, you scullion, you rampallant, you fustilant.

Rampancy (ram-pen-si), *n.* [From **rampant**.] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance. 'This height and rampancy of vice.' *South.*

Rampant (ram-pant), *a.* [Fr. *rampant*, *ppr.* of *rampier*, to clamber, to creep. See **RAMP**, *v.t.*] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant; as, rampant weeds. *Richardson.*—2. Overlapping restraint or usual limits; exuberant and obstructively prevalent; predominant; as, rampant vice.—3. Lustful; salacious. *Pope.* [Rare.]—4. In her standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking; said of a beast of prey, as the lion. It differs from *salient*, in the posture of springing forward.

The lion rampant shakes his braided mane.

—**Rampant gardant**, same as **rampant**, but with the animal looking full-faced.—**Rain-**



Rampant.



Rampant gardant.



Rampant regardant.

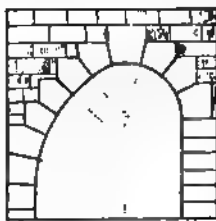


Rampant sejant.

passant, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.—**Rampant regardant**, when the animal in a rampant position looks behind.—**Rampant sejant**, said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the fore-legs raised.

—**Counter rampant**, said of an animal rampant towards the sinister.

When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary ways in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.—**Rampant arch**, in arch, an



Rampant Arch.

arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level.

Rampantly (ram-pant-ly), *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Rampart (ram-pärt), *n.* [Fr. *rampart*, a rampart, from *rampier*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for *le*, in, and *parer*, to defend, from *le*, parare, to prepare; comp. *le*, riparer, to repair, protect, defend, from *le*, reparer, to restore, repair, renew. The *t* is an excrescence in the word, which was written *rampier* in old French, as we find in like manner *rampire*, *rampier* in old writers.] 1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety, a bulwark, a defence.—2. In fort, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, though the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself.

—**Rampart gun**, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart and not for field purposes.

Rampart (ram-pärt), *v.t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly ramparted with rocks.

Rampet, Ramped (ram-pé, rampd), *pp.* In her name as *Rampet*.

Ramphastidae (ram-fas-ti-dé), *n. pl.* A family of scanorial birds, comprising the typical genus *Ramphastos*, or true toucans, and the genus *Pteroglossus* or Araçaris. See **RAMPHASTOS**, **ARAÇARI**.

Ramphastos (ram-fas-tos), *n.* [Gr. *ramphos*,

Ramphastos maximus.

a crooked beak.] The true toucan, a genus of scanorial birds, and type of the family Ramphastidae. They are distinguished by their enormous beak, in some species more than half as long as the whole body. The birds do not appear to be incommoded by the apparently unwieldy size of the powerful beak, in the use of which they are very expert. It is cellular in structure, and much lighter than would be supposed. Their plumage is brilliant, the ground colour being usually black, while the throat, breast, and rump is often adorned with white, yellow, and red. They are natives of tropical America, living chiefly in small companies in the deep forests, and are omnivorous, but delight especially in eggs and young birds.

Ramphorhynchus (ram-fó-ring-kus), *n.* [Gr. *ramphos*, crooked, and *rhynchos*, a snout.] A genus of extinct reptiles placed by paleontologists in the order Pterosauria, along with the pterodactyls, &c. These reptiles possessed teeth, the front portion of each jaw being edentulous. The fossil remains of *Ramphorhynchus* occur in mesozoic rocks only, from the lower lias to the middle chalk inclusive.

Rampier (ram-pér), *n.* A rampart. *Pope.* **Rampion** (ram-pi-on), *n.* [A nasalized form from *le*, rapum, a turnip, rape, through some Romance form, but its pedigree is not clear; comp. however, Fr. *raponce*, It. *rampansolo*.] A plant of the genus *Campanula* (*C. Rapunculoides*), nat. order Campanulaceae, or bellworts, indigenous to Britain, as well as to various parts of the continent of Europe. Its root may be eaten in a raw state like radish, and is by some esteemed for its pleasant nutty flavour. Both leaves

and root may also be cut into winter salads. Round-headed rampion (*Phytolacca arborescens*) and spiked rampion (*P. spicata*) are also British plants, the roots and young shoots of which are occasionally used as an article of food. See **PHYTOLACCA**.

Rampiret (ram-pír), *n.* [An older and, as wanting the *t*, more correct form of **rampart**. See **RAMPART**.] A rampart.

The Trojans round the place a *rampiret* cast.

Rampiret (ram-pír), *v.t.* To fortify with ramparts. 'Our rampired gates.' *Shak.*

Remember how nature hath as it were rampired up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c.

Ramplor (ram-plór), *n.* [Connected with **ramp** or **ramble**.] A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's a mischievous clever ramplor, and never deals with cracking his jokes on me.

Ramplor, Ramplor (ram-plór), *n.* A roving; unsettled. *Gall.* [Scotch.]

Ramrod (ram-ród), *n.* A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, a rammer.

Ram-sagul (ram-sa-gul), *n.* An Indian variety of goat, remarkable for being destitute of a beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its hair is white, mingled with reddish-brown.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), *a.* Loose; disjointed, in a crazy state. 'A squeaked house with a ramshackle bowed front.' *Diabena.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Then there were the ramshackle diligences rattling in from Trouville.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), *n.* A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

Gin you child had shaved two inches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bumpy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young ramshackle.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), *v.t.* To search; to rummage; to ramshack. *Hall'sell.* [Provincial English.]

Ram's-horn (ram-horn), *n.* 1. A popular name for the fossil shells properly called *Ammonites*.—2. In fort, a semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

Ramakin (ram-akín), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *rametkin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also *Sefton Cake*, because it is said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sefton.

Ramsons (ram-zons), *n.* [A. Sax. *Arum*, *Arum*, *ramsons*; G. *rams*, *ramset*, *ramsen*, Sw. *rams*, *ramsons*. *Ramsons* is a double plural from Anglo-Saxon, pl. *Arumens*, with *s* added.] *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens, though

it is now almost everywhere common. The least we'll get, if we gang ram-stam in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better hawt.

Ram-stam (ram-stam), *n.* A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

Warty is a lad of a methodical nature, and so a burly-burly ram-stam like you sea-luggit thing.

Ramtil (ram-tíl), *n.* The Indian name of the seed of a species of *Guzotia* (*G. oleifera*), nat. order Compositae, sub-order Helianthem, cultivated for the sake of the seed, from which an oil is expressed, which is used both in dressing food and as a lamp oil. The name *Ramtila* has been sometimes given to the genus *Guzotia*.

Ramtila (ram-tíl), *n.* See **RAMTIL**.

Ramul (ram-ú-l), *n. pl.* [L. *ramulus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. twigs or small branches. *Lindley.*

Ramulus, Ramulous (ram-ú-lus, ram-ú-lus), *n.* In bot. having many small branches.

Ramus (rá-mus), *n.* [L. a branch of a tree.] 1. In anat. a branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.—2. The male organ. *Dunlopian.*

Ramuscula (ra-mus-cú-l), *n.* [Dim. of *L. ramus*, a branch.] In anat. a division of a

a flight of steps.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

The bold Ascalonte
Fled from his lion ramp.

2. A romping woman; a harlot. 'A lusty bounding rampe.' *G. Harvey.*

May, eye on thee, thou rampe, thou eye, with all that take thy part.

3. The talus of a fortification which serves as a gentle sloping road between different levels of works.—4. In masonry and engraving, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half or quarter pace.—5. A highwayman; a robber. *Hall'sell.*

Rampacious (ram-pé-shus), *a.* Rampant; lively; high-spirited; bolstersona.

A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an leonine cast-horse.

Rampage, **Rampage** (ram-péj, ram-péj), *v.t.* [Scottish and Provincial English. See RAMP.] 1. To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits.—2. To rage and storm; to prance about with fury.

Rampage (ram-péj), *n.* A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct; as, to be on the rampage. *Dickens.*

Rampalliant (ram-pal-li-ant), *n.* A term of low abuse, applied to a man or a woman. Written also *Rampallion*.

Away, you scullion, you rampallion, you fustilarion.

Rampancy (ram-pen-si), *n.* [From rampant.] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance. 'This height and rampancy of vice.' *South.*

Rampant (ram-pant), *a.* [Fr. *rampant*, *ppr.* of *rampier*, to clamber, to creep. See RAMP, *v.t.*] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth, exuberant; as, rampant weeds. *Richardson.*—2. Overlapping restraint or usual limits; excessively and obstructively prevalent; predominant; as, rampant vice.—3. Lustful; salacious. *Pope* [Rare].—4. In *her.* standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking; said of a beast of prey, as the lion. It differs from *salient*, in the posture of springing forward.

The lion rampant shakes his brindled mane.

—*Rampant gorgon*, same as rampant, but with the animal looking full-faced.—*Ram-*



Rampant.



Rampant gorgon.



Rampant regardant.



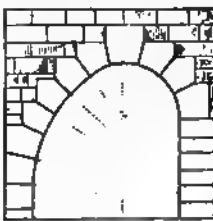
Rampant sejant.

pant passant, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

—*Rampant regardant*, when the animal in a rampant position looks behind.—*Rampant sejant*, said of an animal

when in a sitting posture with the fore-legs raised.—*Counter rampant*, said of an animal rampant towards the sinister.

When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary ways in attitude, or that they are rampant face to face. *Rampant arch*, in arch, an



Rampant Arch.

arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level.

Rampantly (ram-pant-ly), *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Rampart (ram-pärt), *n.* [Fr. *rampart*, a rampart, from *rampier*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for *le*, in, in, and *parer*, to defend, from *le*, *parer*, to prepare; comp. *le*, *réparer*, to repair, protect, defend, from *le*, *réparer*, to restore, repair, renew. The *t* is an excrement in the word, which was written *rempart* in old French, as we find in like manner *rampire*, *rampier* in old writers.] 1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety; a bulwark; a defence.—2. In fort., an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, though the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself.

—*Rampart gun*, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart and not for field purposes.

Rampart (ram-pärt), *v.t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly ramparted with rocks.

Rampet, **Rampet** (ram-pé, rampé), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Rampet*.

Ramphastidae (ram-fas-ti-dé), *n. pl.* A family of scanorial birds, comprising the typical genus *Ramphastos*, or true toucans, and the genus *Pterocarpus* or *Araçaria*. See *RAMPHASTOS*, *ARAÇARI*.

Ramphastos (ram-fas-tos), *n.* [Gr. *ramphos*,

Ramphastos maximus.

a crooked beak.] The true toucan, a genus of scanorial birds, and type of the family Ramphastidae. They are distinguished by their enormous beak, in some species more than half as long as the whole body. The birds do not appear to be incommoded by the apparently unwieldy size of the powerful beak, in the use of which they are very expert. It is cellular in structure, and much lighter than would be supposed. Their plumage is brilliant, the ground colour being usually black, while the throat, breast, and rump is often adorned with white, yellow, and red. They are natives of tropical America, living chiefly in small companies in the deep forests, and are omnivorous, but delight especially in eggs and young birds.

Ramphorhynchus (ram-fó-ring-rus), *n.* [Gr. *ramphos*, crooked, and *rhynchus*, a snout.] A genus of extinct reptiles placed by palaeontologists in the order Pterosauria, along with the pterodactyl, &c. These reptiles possessed teeth, the front portion of each jaw being edentulous. The fossil remains of *Ramphorhynchus* occur in mesozoic rocks only, from the lower lias to the middle chalk inclusive.

Rampier (ram-pär), *n.* A rampart. *Pope*
Rampion (ram-pi-on), *n.* [A nasalized form from *le*, *rapum*, a turnip, rape, through some Romance form, but its pedigree is not clear; comp. however, Fr. *rapence*, It. *rapuncolo*.] A plant of the genus *Campnula* (*C. Rapunculoides*), nat. order Campanulaceae, or bellworts, indigenous to Britain, as well as to various parts of the continent of Europe. Its root may be eaten in a raw state like radish, and is by some esteemed for its pleasant nutty flavour. Both leaves

and root may also be cut into winter salads. Round-headed rampion (*Phyteuma orbiculare*) and spiked rampion (*P. spicatum*) are also British plants, the roots and young shoots of which are occasionally used as an article of food. See *PATYRUM*.

Rampire (ram-pir), *n.* [An older and, as wanting the *t*, more correct form of rampart. See *RAMPART*.] A rampart.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast.

Rampire (ram-pir), *v.t.* To fortify with ramparts. 'Our rampired gates.' *Shak.*

Remember how nature hath as it were rampired up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c.

Rampior (ram-pir), *n.* [Connected with ramp or ramble.] A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scottish.]

He's a mischievous clever rampior, and never fails with cracking his jokes on me.

Rampior, **Rampior** (ram-pir), *a.* Roving; unsettled. *Gall.* [Scottish.]

Ramrod (ram-rod), *n.* A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm; a rammer.

Ram-sagul (ram-sa-gul), *n.* An Indian variety of goat, remarkable for being destitute of a beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its hair is white, mingled with reddish-brown.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), *a.* Loose; disjointed, in a crazy state. 'A squashed house with a ramshackle bowed front.' *Dickens.* [Provincial English and Scottish.]

Then there were the ramshackle diligences rattling in from Trosville.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), *n.* A thoughtless fellow. [Scottish.]

Did you child had shaved two nitches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a biddy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young ramshackle.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), *v.t.* To search; to rummage; to ransack. *Hall'sell.* [Provincial English.]

Ram's-horn (ram's-horn), *n.* 1. A popular name for the fossil shells properly called *Ammonites*.—2. In fort., a semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

Ramakin (ram'skin), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *rametia*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also *Sifton Cake*, because it is said to have been invented at Crouthall Hall, the seat of Lord Sifton.

Ramsons (ram'sons), *n.* [A. Sax. *Arum*, *Arum*, *ramson*; G. *ram*, *ramet*, *ramson*, Sw. *ram*, *ramson*. *Ramsons* is a double plural from Anglo-Saxon, pl. *Arum*, with *s* added.] *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens, though its use is now superseded by *Allium sativum*, which is the garlic now in cultivation. *Ramson* is also used, as also

Ram-stam (ram'stam), *a.* [From *ram*, to stand, root of *stamp*, rd; thoughtless. 'The ram-stam boys.' *Burns.*

Ram-stam (ram'stam), *adv.* Precipitately; hastily.

The least we'll get, if we gang ram-stam in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better halga.

Ram-stam (ram'stam), *n.* A giddy, forward person. [Scottish.]

Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurry-burry ram-stam like you sea-luggit thing.

Ramtil (ram-til), *n.* The Indian name of the seed of a species of Guizotia (*G. oleifera*), nat. order Compositae, sub-order Helianthem, cultivated for the sake of the seed, from which an oil is expressed, which is used both in dressing food and as a lamp oil. The name *Ramtila* has been sometimes given to the genus *Guizotia*.

Ramtila (ram-til-a), *n.* See *RAMTIL*.

Ramvill (ram-vil), *n. pl.* [*le ramvill*, a little branch, from *ram*, a branch.] In bot. twigs or small branches.

Ramvillous, **Ramvillous** (ram-vil-lous, ram-vil-lous), *a.* In bot. having many small branches.

Ramus (rá-mus), *n.* [*le*, a branch of a tree.] 1. In anat. a branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.—2. The male organ. *Dunglison.*

Ramuscule (ra-mus-kul), *n.* [Dim. of *le ramus*, a branch.] In anat. a division of a

a flight of steps.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion ramp.

2. A romping woman; a harlot. 'A lusty bounding rump.' *G. Hervey.*
Nay, eye on thee, thou rump, thou rump, with all that take thy part.

3. The talus of a fortification which serves as a gentle sloping road between different levels of works.—4. In masonry and carp., a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half or quarter pace.—5. A highwayman; a robber. *Hall'sell.*

Rampacious (ram-pa'chus), a. Rampant; lively; high-spirited; boisterous.

A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distinctly resembling an insane cart-horse.

Rampage, **Rampage** (ram-paj, ram-paj), v. t. (Scottish and Provincial English. See RAMP.) 1. To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits.—2. To rage and storm; to prance about with fury.

Rampage (ram-paj), a. A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct; as, to be on the rampage. *Diobena.*

Rampalliant (ram-pal-li-an), a. A term of low abuse, applied to a man or a woman. Written also *Rampallion*.

Away, you scullion, you rampalliant, you fustianer.

Rampancy (ram-pen-si), a. (From *rampant*.) The state or quality of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance. 'This height and rampancy of vice.' *South.*

Rampant (ram-pant), a. [Fr. *rampant*, pp. of *rampier*, to clamber, to creep. See RAMP, v. t.] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant; as, rampant weeds. *Richardson.*—2. Overlapping restraint or usual limits; excessively and obstructively prevalent; predominant; as, rampant vice.—3. Lustful; salacious. *Pope.* [Rare.]—4. In *Aer.* standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking; said of a beast of prey, as the lion. It differs from *salient*, in the posture of springing forward.

The lion rampant shakes his bridled mane.
—*Rampant gardant*, same as *rampant*, but with the animal looking full-faced.—*Ram-*



Rampant.



Rampant gardant.



Rampant regardant.

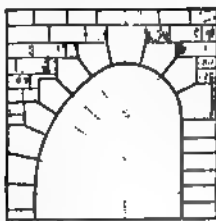


Rampant sejant.

pant passant, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

—*Rampant regardant*, when the animal in a rampant position looks behind.—*Rampant sejant*, said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the fore-legs raised.

—*Counter rampant*, said of an animal rampant towards the sinister. When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary ways in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.—*Rampant arch*, in arch, an



Rampant Arch.

arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level.

Rampantly (ram-pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner.

Rampart (ram-part), n. [Fr. *rempart*, a rampart, from *rampier*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for *l.* in, and *parer*, to defend, from *l.* *parer*, to prepare; comp. *it riparer*, to repair, protect, defend, from *l.* *reparare*, to restore, repair, renew. The *t* is an excrecence in the word, which was written *rempart* in old French, as we find in like manner *rampire*, *rampier* in old writers.] 1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety, a bulwark; a defence.—2. In fort., an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, though the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself. *Smollett & Co.*

—*Rampart gun*, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart and not for field purposes.

Rampart (ram-part), v. t. To fortify with ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly ramparted with rocks.

Rampet, **Rampet** (ram-pet, ram-pet), pp. In *Aer.* same as *Rompet*.

Ramphastidae (ram-fas-ti-de), n. pl. A family of scissor-birds, comprising the typical genus *Ramphastos*, or true toucans, and the genus *Pteroglossus* or Araçaris. See *RAMPHASTOS*, *ARAÇARI*.

Ramphastos (ram-fas-tos), n. (Gr. *ramphos*,

Ramphastos maximus.

a crooked beak.] The true toucan, a genus of scissor-birds, and type of the family *Ramphastidae*. They are distinguished by their enormous beak, in some species more than half as long as the whole body. The birds do not appear to be accommodated by the apparently unwieldy size of the powerful beak, in the use of which they are very expert. It is cellular in structure, and much lighter than would be supposed. Their plumage is brilliant, the ground colour being usually black, while the throat, breast, and rump is often adorned with white, yellow, and red. They are natives of tropical America, living chiefly in small companies in the deep forests, and are omnivorous, but delight especially in eggs and young birds.

Ramphorhynchus (ram-fō-ring-kus), n. (Gr. *ramphos*, crooked, and *rhynchos*, a snout.) A genus of extinct reptiles placed by paleontologists in the order *Pterosauria*, along with the *pterosaurus*, &c. These reptiles possessed teeth, the front portion of each jaw being edentulous. The fossil remains of *Ramphorhynchus* occur in mesozoic rocks only, from the lower lias to the middle chalk inclusive.

Rampier (ram-pier), n. A rampart. *Pope.*
Rampion (ram-pl-on), n. (A nasalized form from *l.* *rapum*, a turnip, rape, through some Romance form, but its pedigree is not clear; comp. however, Fr. *rapace*, *it. rampaccio*.) A plant of the genus *Campanula* (*G. Rapunculus*), nat. order *Campanulaceae*, or bell-worts, indigenous to Britain, as well as to various parts of the continent of Europe. Its root may be eaten in a raw state like radish, and is by some esteemed for its pleasant nutty flavour. Both leaves

and root may also be cut into winter salads. Round-headed rampion (*Phytolacca orbicularis*) and spiked rampion (*P. spicata*) are also British plants, the roots and young shoots of which are occasionally used as an article of food. See *PHYTOLACCA*.

Rampire (ram-pir), n. [An older and, as wanting the *t*, more correct form of *rampart*. See *RAMPART*.] A rampart.

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast.

Rampire (ram-pir), v. t. To fortify with ramparts. 'Our rampired gates.' *Shak.*

Remember how nature hath as it were rampired up the tongue with teeth. *Mps. Acc.* *Sir H. Sidney.*

Ramplor (ram-plor), n. (Connected with *ramp* or *rumble*.) A gay, roving, or unsatiated fellow. [Scottish.]

He's a mischievous clever ramplor, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me.

Ramplor, **Ramplor** (ram-plor), a. Roving; unsatiated. *Gall* [Scottish.]

Ramrod (ram-rod), n. A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm; a rammer.

Ram-sagul (ram-sa-gul), n. An Indian variety of goat, remarkable for being destitute of a beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its hair is white, mingled with reddish-brown.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), a. Loose; disjointed, in a crazy state. 'A squeaked house with a ramshackle bowed front.' *Diobena.* [Provincial English and Scottish.]

Then there were the ramshackle diligences rattling in from Trooville.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), n. A thoughtless fellow. [Scottish.]

His young child had shaved two niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have looked very like a bit of a pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young ramshackle.

Ramshackle (ram-shak-l), v. t. To search; to rummage; to ransack. *Hall'sell.* [Provincial English.]

Ram's-horn (ram'shorn), n. 1. A popular name for the fossil shells properly called *Ammonites*.—2. In fort. a semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

Ramakin (ram-ak-in), n. [Probably a corruption of *rametkin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also *Sefton Cake*, because it is said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sefton.

Ramsons (ram-zons), n. [A. Sax. *Arames*, *Arames*, ramsons; G. *rums*, *rammel*, *ramson*, Sw. *rums*, *ramsons*. *Ramsons* is a double plural from Anglo-Saxon, pl. *Arames*, with *s* added.] *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens, though its use is now superseded by *Allium sativum*, which is the garlic now in cultivation. [The singular *ramson* is also used, as also the plural *ramettes*.]

Ram-stam (ram-stam), a. (From *ram*, to push, to thrust, and *stam*, roof of *slamp*, *stumble*.) Forward; thoughtless. 'The hairum-scatrum, ram-stam boys.' *Burns.* [Scottish.]

Ram-stam (ram-stam), adv. Precipitately; headlong. [Scottish.]

The least we'll get, if we gang ram-stam in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better ways.

Ram-stam (ram-stam), n. A giddy, forward person. [Scottish.]

Warty is a lad of a methodical nature, and so a burly-burly ram-stam like you sea-luggit thing, Jamie.

Ramtil (ram-til), n. The Indian name of the seed of a species of *Guzotia* (*G. oleifera*), nat. order *Compositae*, sub-order *Helianthem*, cultivated for the sake of the seed, from which an oil is expressed, which is used both in dressing food and as a lamp oil. The name *Ramtila* has been sometimes given to the genus *Guzotia*.

Ramtila (ram-ti-la), n. See *RAMTIL*.
Ramvill (ram-bi-l), n. pl. [*l.* *ramvillus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch.] In bot. twigs or small branches. *Lindley.*

Ramus, **Ramus** (ram-bi-l), n. [*l.* *ramus*, a branch, from *l.* *ramus*, a branch of a tree.] 1. In anat. a branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.—2. The male organ. *Dunglison.*

Ramuscule (ra-mus-kul), n. (Dim. of *l.* *ramus*, a branch.) In anat. a division of a

ranus; a small branch, such as those of the pia-mater, which penetrates into the substance of the brain.

Ran (ran), *n.* In *rope-making*, a term used to imply twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated.

Ran (ran), [*A. Sax. rān, Icel. rān, plunder, rapine.*] Open robbery and rapine; violence.

Rana (rā'na), *n.* [*L., a frog.*] A genus of amphibian vertebrates, including the various species of frogs, as distinguished from the toads (genus *Bufo*). See **FROG**.

Ranales (rā-nā'les), *n. pl.* In bot. Lindley's name for his proposed alliance of hypogynous, polypetalous families having indefinite stamens and a minute embryo inclosed in a large quantity of albumen.

Ranante (rā'nānt), *n.* [*L. rana, a frog.*] A sect of the Jews who honoured frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh.

Rance (rans), *n.* [*Scotch.*] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything.—2. A bar between the legs of a chair.

Rance (rans), *v. t.* To shore or prop. [*Scotch.*]

Rance, **Ranoe**† (rans, rāns), *n.* An unknown hard mineral: supposed to be some sort of marble. *Sylvester; Quarles.*

Ranescens (ran-ses'ent), *a.* [*L. ranescens, ranescens, ppr. of ranescere, incept from ranescere, to be rank.* See **RANCID**.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranch† (ran'ch), *v. t.* [*Corrupted from wrench.*] To tear; to wrench; to sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds.
And *ranch*'d his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden.

Ranch, **Rancho** (ranch), *n.* [*See RANCHO.*] A rancho; a farm. In many such places refreshments are to be procured for man and horse owing to the absence of proper inns. [*Western United States.*]

Ranchero (rán-cher'ó), *n.* [*Sp.*] In Mexico, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho.

Rancho (rán'chó), *n.* [*Sp., a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a mess-room.*] In Mexico, a rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; hence, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See **RANCH**, *n.*

Rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [*L. rancidus, from ranco, to be rank (whence also rancour).*] Having a rank smell; strong scented; sour; musty; as, *rancid oil*.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell.
Arbuthnot.

Rancidity (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong sour scent, as of old oil.

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals.
Ure.

Rancidly (ran'sid-ly), *adv.* With a rancid unpleasant odour; mustily.

Rancidness (ran'sid-ness), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Ranck† (rank), *adv.* [*See RANK.*] Fiercely.

Ranocer (rang'kér), *n.* American spelling of *Rancour*.

Rancorous (rang'kér-us), *a.* Full of rancour; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire.
Spenser.

He would, after having been the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Whigs, become, at no distant time, the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Tories.
Macaulay.

SYN. Malignant, malicious, bitter, spiteful, malevolent, virulent.

Rancorously (rang'kér-us-ly), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with deep malignity or spiteful malice.

Rancour (rang'kér), *n.* [*L. rancor, an ill smell, rancour, from ranco, to be rank or rancid (whence rancid).*] 1. The deepest malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity.

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain.
Shak.

Such ambush
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent.
Milton.

2. Virulence; poison; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them.
Shak.

SYN. Malice, malignity, gall, bitterness, spite, hate, hatred, malevolence, ill-will.

Rand(rand), *n.* [*A. Sax. G. D. and Dan. rand, a border, edge, brink.*] 1. A border, edge, margin.—2. A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flank and the buttock.

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rand*s, and sirloins, and so powder me.
Beau. & Fl.

3. In *shoemaking*, (a) a thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (b) One of the alips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel. *E. H. Knight.*

Rand† (rand), *v. t.* [*A form of rant.*] To storm; to rant. 'Raved, and *randed* and ralled.' *Webster.*

Randan (ran'dan), *n.* [*In meanings 2 and 3 probably a form of random, Fr. randon, an impetuous course.* See **RANDOM**.] 1. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal.—2. A boat impelled by three rowers, using four oars, the midship rower having two sculls, the bowman and strokesman one oar each.—3. [*Slang.*] A drinking fit; a spree: used only in the phrase on the *randan*, on the spree, engaged in tippling.

Randanite (ran'dan-ite), *n.* [*From Randan, Puy de Dôme, France, where it is found.*] A form of gelatinous soluble silica, in fine, earthy compact masses. It consists of the casts of fossil radiolarians, erroneously named infusoria.

Randia (ran'di-a), *n.* [*After Isaac Rand, an eighteenth century London botanist.*] A large genus of erect or climbing, sometimes spiny trees and shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceæ, with opposite entire, often leathery leaves, and white or yellow, usually axillary, often large flowers. They are natives of the tropics of both worlds, especially of Asia and Africa. The powdered fruit of *R. dumetorum* is a powerful emetic, and an infusion of the bark of the root is also used medicinally.

Randle-tree (ran'di-tré), *n.* See **RANTLE-TREE**.

Random (ran'dum), *n.* [*O. E. randon, randun, randown, &c.; O. Fr. d randon, at random, randon, an impetuous course or efflux, vivacity, violence; randomer, randir, to run rapidly. Diez suggests as the origin G. rand, border, edge, brim, so that the word would originally have referred to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim.*] 1. Violence; energy; force.

Coragiously the two kings newly fought with great random and force.
Hall.

2. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance: used only in the phrase, at random, that is, in a hap-hazard, aimless, or fortuitous manner. 'Like orient pearls at random strung.' *Sir W. Jones.*

O, many a shaft at *random* sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant.
Sir W. Scott.

3. Distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one.
Sir A. Digby.

4. In mining, the distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane. *Goodrich.*

Random (ran'dum), *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; not guided by calculation; chance; fortuitous; casual; as, a *random* blow; a *random* guess. 'A pair of *random* travellers.' *Wordsworth.* 'Some *random* truths he can impart.' *Wordsworth.*—*Random courses*, in masonry and paving, courses of stones of unequal thickness.—*Random tooling*, forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *drawing* in Scotland.—*Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point; also a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

Random† (ran'dum), *n.* *Random.* *Spenser.* **Random**† (ran'don), *v. t.* [*Fr. randoner, to run rapidly.* See **RANDOM**.] To stray in a wild manner or at random. 'Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.' *Sackville.*

Randy, **Randle** (ran'di), *n.* [*From rand, to rant, to storm.*] 1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; called also a *Randle-beggar*; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language.—2. A scold; appropriated to a female, and often applied to an indelicate, romping maiden. [*Scotch.*]

Randy, **Randle** (ran'di), *a.* Disorderly;

riotous. 'A merry core o' *randie*, gangrel bodies.' *Burns.* [*Scotch.*]

Rane,† **Ranedeer**† (rán, ran'dér). Same as **REINDEER**.

Ranforce (ran'fórs), *n.* Same as **Reinforce**.

Rang (rang), pret. of ring. 'The bridle bells rang merrily.' *Tennyson.*

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang again.
1 Sam. iv. 5.

Rangant (rang'gant), *a.* See **FURIOUSANT**.

Range (rán), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ranged*; ppr. *-ranging*. [*From Fr. ranger, to range, rang, O. Fr. rang, a rank; from the German.* See **RANK**.] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to range troops in a body; to range men or ships in the order of battle.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society.
Burke.

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; to arrange in a systematic, methodical, or regular manner; to classify; to class; as, to range plants and animals in genera and species; to range the pigeons with the gallinaceous birds.

Men, from the qualities they had united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs.
Locke.

A certain order and form, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself.

3. To rove through or over; to pass over. 'Did range the town to seek me out.' *Shak.* 'To range the woods, to roam the park.' *Tennyson.*

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake.
Gray.

4. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to range the coast, that is, to sail along the coast.—5. To sift; to pass through a range or bolting sieve. *Holland.* [*Obsolete or local.*]

Range (rán), *v. i.* 1. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of classification or arrangement; to rank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the gods
Ranged in the halls of Palas.
Tennyson.

2. To lie in a particular direction; to correspond in direction; to lie alongside of; as, the front of the house *ranges* with the line of the street.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests *range*.
Dryden.

3. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction. 'A roaring lion and *-ranging* bear.' *Prov. xviii. 15.*

I saw him in the battle *range* about.
Shak.

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to *range* along the coast.—5. To pass from one point to another; as, the price of wheat *ranges* between 50s. and 60s.—6. In gun, to have range or horizontal direction; said of shot or shell, and sometimes of the firearm.—**SYN.** To rove, roam, ramble, wander, stroll.

Range (rán), *n.* [*In part from Fr. rangée, range, tier, in part directly from the verb.*] 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range* of buildings. 'So many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous.' *Newton.* 'A full view of a huge *range* of mountains.' *Addison.*—2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences.
Sir M. Hale.

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.

He may take a *range* all the world over.
South.

4. Space or room for excursion; compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by anything extended or ranked in order; discurative power; command; scope; as, the *range* of Newton's thought. 'Far as creation's ample *range* extends.' *Pope.*

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.
By Fell.

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

5. In music, the whole ascending or descending series of sounds capable of being produced by a voice or instrument; compass; register. 'A lyre of widest *range*.' *Tennyson.*—6. The step of a ladder; a round; a rung. 'The first *range* of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs.' *Clarendon.*—7. Same as *Kitchen-*

ramus; a small branch, such as those of the pia-mater, which penetrates into the substance of the brain.

Ran (ran), *n.* In rope-making, a term used to imply twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated.

Rant (ran), *n.* [A. Sax. *rān*, Icel. *rān*, plunder, rapine.] Open robbery and rapine; violence.

Rana (rā'nā), *n.* [L. a frog.] A genus of amphibian vertebrates, including the various species of frogs, as distinguished from the toads (genus *Bufo*). See **FROG**.

Ranalea (rā-nā'lēa), *n. pl.* In bot. Lindley's name for his proposed alliance of hypogynous, polypetalous families having indefinite stamens and a minute embryo inclosed in a large quantity of albumen.

Ranaritis (rā'nār'it), *n.* [L. *rana*, a frog.] A sect of the Jews who honoured frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh.

Rance (rans), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything. — 2. A bar between the legs of a chair.

Rance (rans), *v. t.* To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance, **Raunce** (rans, rāns), *n.* An unknown hard mineral: supposed to be some sort of marble. *Sylvestre; Quarles.*

Ranescenscent (ran-ess'ent), *a.* [L. *ranescens*, *ranescens*, ppr. of *ranescere*, incept. from *ranescere*, to be rank. See **RANCID**.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranch (ran'ch), *v. t.* [Corrupted from *wrench*.] To tear; to wrench; to sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds.
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continued wound.

Ranch, **Ranche** (ran'ch), *n.* [See **RANCHO**.] A rancho; a farm. In many such places refreshments are to be procured for man and horse owing to the absence of proper inns. [Western United States.]

Ranchero (rān-cher'ō), *n.* [Sp.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho.

Rancho (rān'chō), *n.* [Sp., a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a mess-room.] In Mexico, a rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; hence, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See **RANCH**, *n.*

Rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *ranco*, to be rank (whence also *rancoeur*).] Having a rank smell; strong scented; sour; musty; as, *rancid oil*.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweet with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot.*

Rancidity (ran'sid'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong sour scent, as of old oil.

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals. *Ure.*

Rancidly (ran'sid-li), *adv.* With a rancid unpleasant odour; mustily.

Rancidness (ran'sid-ness), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Rancid (rank), *adv.* [See **RANK**.] Fiercely. *Spenser.*

Rancor (rang'kér), *n.* American spelling of **Rancour**.

Rancorous (rang'kér-us), *a.* Full of rancor; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So famed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

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It issues from the *rancour* of a villain. *Shak.*

Such ambush
Waited with belkish *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

2. Virulence; poison; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan has I murder'd;
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Only for them. *Shak.*

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They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rand*, and sirloins, and so powder me. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. In shoemaking, (a) a thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (b) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel. *E. H. Knight.*

Rand (rand), *v. t.* [A form of *rant*.] To storm; to rant. 'Raved, and *randed* and railed.' *Webster.*

Randan (ran'dan), *n.* [In meanings 2 and 3 probably a form of *random*, Fr. *randon*, an impetuous course. See **RANDOM**.] 1. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. — 2. A boat impelled by three rowers, using four oars, the midship rower having two sculls, the bowman and strokesman one oar each.

3. [Slang.] A drinking fit; a spree: used only in the phrase on the *randan*, on the spree, engaged in tippling.

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Coragiously the two kings newly fought with great *random* and force. *Hall.*

2. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance: used only in the phrase, at random, that is, in a hap-hazard, aimless, or fortuitous manner. 'Like orient pearls at random strung.' *Sir W. Jones.*

O, many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. In mining, the distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane. *Goodrich.*

Random (ran'dum), *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; not guided by calculation; chance; fortuitous; casual; as, a *random* blow; a *random* guess. 'A pair of *random* travellers.' *Wordsworth.* 'Some *random* truths he can impart.' *Wordsworth.* — *Random courses*, in masonry and paving, courses of stones of unequal thickness. — *Random tooling*, forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *drawing* in Scotland. — *Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point; also a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

Random (ran'dum), *n.* *Random. Spenser.*

Random (ran'don), *v. t.* [Fr. *randoner*, to run rapidly. See **RANDOM**.] To stray in a wild manner or at random. 'Shall leave them free to *random* of their will.' *Sackville.*

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Randy, **Randle** (ran'di), *a.* Disorderly;

riotous. 'A merry core o' *randie*, gangrel bodiea.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Rang, **Ranged** (rāng, rāng'dér), *n.* Same as **REINDEER**.

Ranforce (ran'fōra), *n.* Same as **Reinforce Battery**.

Rang (rang), pret. of *ring*. 'The bridle bells rang merrily.' *Tennyson.*

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang again. *1 Sam. iv. 5.*

Rangant (rang'gant), *a.* See **FURIOUSLY**.

Range (rāng), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ranged*; *pp. ranging*. [From Fr. *ranger*, to range, rang, O. Fr. *reng*, a rank; from the German. See **RANK**.] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to *range* troops in a body; to *range* men or ships in the order of battle.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Sturges.*

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; to arrange in a systematic, methodical, or regular manner; to classify; to class; as, to *range* plants and animals in genera and species; to *range* the pigeons with the gallinaceous birds.

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3. To rove through or over; to pass over. 'Did range the town to seek me out.' *Shak.* 'To *range* the woods, to roam the park.' *Tennyson.*

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gey.*

4. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast, that is, to sail along the coast. — 5. To sift; to pass through a range or bolting sieve. *Holland.* (Obsolete or local.)

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The next *range* of beings above him are the immortal intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

4. Space or room for excursion; compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by anything extended or ranked in order; discursive power; command; scope; as, the *range* of Newton's thought. 'Far as creation's ample *range* extends.' *Pope.*

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *By. Felt.*

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ramus; a small branch, such as those of the pia-mater, which penetrates into the substance of the brain.

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Rance (rans), *v. t.* To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance, **Raunce** (rans, râns), *n.* An unknown hard mineral: supposed to be some sort of marble. *Sylvestre; Quarles.*

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Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds.
And *ranch*'d his hips with one continued wound.

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Syn. Malignant, malicious, bitter, spiteful, malevolent, virulent.

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Only for them. *Shak.*

Syn. Malice, malignity, gall, bitterness, spite, hate, hatred, malevolence, ill-will.

Rand (rand), *n.* [A. Sax. G. D. and Dan. *rand*, a border, edge, brink.] 1. A border, edge, margin. — 2. A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flank and the buttock.

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rands*, and shins, and so powder me. *Benn. & Fl.*

3. In shoemaking, (a) a thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (b) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel. *E. H. Knight.*

Rand (rand), *v. t.* [A form of *rant*.] To storm; to rant. 'Raved, and randed and railed.' *Webster.*

Randan (ran'dan), *n.* [In meanings 2 and 3 probably a form of *random*, Fr. *random*, an impetuous course. See **RANDOM**.] 1. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. — 2. A boat impelled by three rowers, using four oars, the midship rower having two sculls, the bowman and stroke-man one oar each.

3. [Slang.] A drinking fit; a spree: used only in the phrase on the *randan*, on the spree, engaged in tippling.

Randanite (ran'dan-î), *n.* [From *Randan*, Puy de Dôme, France, where it is found.] A form of gelatinous soluble silica, in fine, earthy compact masses. It consists of the casts of fossil radiolarians, erroneously named infusoria.

Randi (ran'di-a), *n.* [After Isaac Rand, an eighteenth century London botanist.] A large genus of erect or climbing, sometimes spiny trees and shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceæ, with opposite entire, often leathery leaves, and white or yellow, usually axillary, often large flowers. They are natives of the tropics of both worlds, especially of Asia and Africa. The powdered fruit of *R. dumetorum* is a powerful emetic, and an infusion of the bark of the root is also used medicinally.

Randle-tree (ran'di-tré), *n.* See **RANTLE-TREE**.

Random (ran'dum), *n.* [O.E. *randon*, *randun*, *randown*, &c.; O.Fr. *d random*, at random, *random*, an impetuous course or efflux, vivacity, violence; *randoner*, *randir*, to run rapidly. Diez suggests as the origin G. *rand*, border, edge, brim, so that the word would originally have referred to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim.] 1. Violence; energy; force.

Coragiously the two kings newly fought with great *random* and force. *Hall.*

2. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance: used only in the phrase, *at random*, that is, in a hap-hazard, aimless, or fortuitous manner. 'Like orient pearls at random strung.' *Sir W. Jones.*

O, many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. In mining, the distance from a determined horizon: the depth below a given plane. *Goodrich.*

Random (ran'dum), *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; not guided by calculation; chance; fortuitous; casual; as, a *random blow*; a *random guess*. 'A pair of random travellers.' *Wordsworth.* 'Some random truths he can impart.' *Wordsworth.* — *Random courses*, in *navigation* and *paving*, courses of stones of unequal thickness. — *Random tooling*, forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *drawing* in Scotland. — *Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point; also a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

Random (ran'dum), *n.* Random. *Spenser.*

Random (ran'dum), *v. i.* [Fr. *randoner*, to run rapidly. See **RANDOM**.] To stray in a wild manner or at random. 'Shall leave them free to *random* of their will.' *Sackville.*

Randy, **Randle** (ran'di), *n.* [From *rand*, to rant, to storm.] 1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; called also a *Randle-beggar*; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language. — 2. A scold; appropriated to a female, and often applied to an indelicate, romping maiden. [Scotch.]

Randy, **Randle** (ran'di), *a.* Disorderly;

riotous. 'A merry core o' *randie*, gangrel bodies.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Rane, **Ranedeer** (rân, râ'n'dér). Same as **REINDEER**.

Ranforce (ran'fôre), *n.* Same as **Reinforce**.

Rang (rang), pret. of *ring*. 'The bridle bells rang merrily.' *Tennyson.*

All Israel shouted with a great shout, as that the earth rang again. *1 Sam. iv. 5.*

Rangant (rang'gant), *a.* See **FURIOSITY**.

Range (rân), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ranged*; ppr. *-ranging*. [From Fr. *ranger*; to range, *rang*, O.Fr. *ring*, a rank; from the German. See **RANK**.] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to *range troops* in a body; to *range men* or ships in the order of battle.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Barber.*

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; to arrange in a systematic, methodical, or regular manner; to classify; to class; as, to *range plants* and animals in genera and species; to *range the pigeons* with the gallinaceous birds.

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain order and form, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself. *Hutton.*

3. To rove through or over; to pass over. 'Did range the town to seek me out.' *Shak.* 'To *range the woods*, to roam the park.' *Tennyson.*

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gey.*

4. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range the coast*, that is, to sail along the coast. — 5. To sift; to pass through a range or bolting sieve. *Holland.* (Obsolete or local.)

Range (rân), *v. i.* 1. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of classification or arrangement; to rank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glistering grief.
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shak.*

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the gods
Ranged in the halls of Palas. *Tennyson.*

2. To lie in a particular direction; to correspond in direction; to lie alongside of; as, the front of the house *ranges* with the line of the street.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests *range*. *Dryden.*

3. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction. 'A roaring lion and *-ranging bear*.' *Prov. xxviii. 15.*

I saw him in the battle *range* about. *Shak.*

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to *range along the coast*. — 5. To pass from one point to another; as, the price of wheat *ranges* between 60s. and 80s. — 6. In gun, to have range or horizontal direction: said of shot or shell, and sometimes of the firearm. — **Syn.** To rove, roam, ramble, wander, stroll.

Range (rân), *n.* [In part from Fr. *rangée*, range, tier, in part directly from the verb.] 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range of buildings*. 'So many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous.' *Newton.* 'A full view of a huge *range* of mountains.' *Addison.* — 2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

4. Space or room for excursion; compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by anything extended or ranked in order; discursive power; command; scope; as, the *range* of Newton's thought. 'Far as creation's ample *range* extends.' *Pope.*

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *By Fall.*

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

5. In music, the whole ascending or descending series of sounds capable of being produced by a voice or instrument; compass; register. 'A lyre of widest *range*.' *Tennyson.* — 6. The step of a ladder; a round; a rung. 'The first *range* of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs.' *Clarendon.* — 7. Same as *Kitchen-*

ranus; a small branch, such as those of the pia-mater, which penetrates into the substance of the brain.

Ran (ran), *n.* In rope-making, a term used to imply twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated.

Ran (ran), *n.* [A. Sax. *rdn*, Icel. *rdn*, plunder, rapine.] Open robbery and rapine; violence.

Rana (râ'na), *n.* [L., a frog.] A genus of amphibian vertebrates, including the various species of frogs, as distinguished from the toads (genus *Bufo*). See **FROG**.

Ranalea (râ-nâ'le-ä), *n. pl.* In bot. Lindley's name for his proposed alliance of hypogynous, polypetalous families having indefinite stamens and a minute embryo inclosed in a large quantity of albumen.

Ranante (râ-nan'-it), *n.* [L. *rana*, a frog.] A sect of the Jews who honoured frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh.

Rance (rans), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything.—2. A bar between the legs of a chair.

Rance (rans), *v. t.* To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance, **Raunce** (rans, râns), *n.* An unknown hard mineral: supposed to be some sort of marble. *Sylvester; Quarles.*

Ranescence (ran-ess-ent), *a.* [L. *ranescens*, *ranescere*, ppr. of *ranescere*, incept. from *ranescere*, to be rank. See **RANOID**.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranch (ransh), *v. t.* [Corrupted from *wrench*.] To tear; to wrench; to sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds.
And *ranch*'s his hips with one continued wound.

Rancho (ransho), *n.* [See **RANCHO**.] A rancho; a farm. In many such places refreshments are to be procured for man and horse owing to the absence of proper inns. [Western United States.]

Ranchero (rans-cher'o), *n.* [Sp.] In Mexico, a herdman; a peasant employed on a rancho.

Rancho (rans'hô), *n.* [Sp., a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a mess-room.] In Mexico, a rude hut where herdmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; hence, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See **RANCH**, *n.*

Rancid (rans'id), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *ranescere*, to be rank (whence also *ranescere*).] Having a rank smell; strong scented; sour; musty; as, *rancid oil*.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot.*

Rancidity (rans'id-i-ti), *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong sour scent, as of old oil.

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals. *Ure.*

Rancidly (rans'id-li), *adv.* With a rancid unpleasant odour; mustily.

Rancidness (rans'id-ness), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Ranck (rank), *adv.* [See **RANK**.] Fiercely.

Rancor (rang'kér), *n.* American spelling of *Rancour*.

Rancorous (rang'kér-us), *a.* Full of rancour; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

He would, after having been the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Whigs, become, at no distant time, the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Tories. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Malignant, malicious, bitter, spiteful, malevolent, virulent.

Rancorously (rang'kér-us-li), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with deep malignity or spiteful malice.

Rancour (rang'kér), *n.* [L. *ranco*, an ill smell, *ranco*, from *ranescere*, to be rank or rancid (whence *rancid*).] 1. The deepest malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity.

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain. *Shak.*

Such ambush
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

2. Virulence; poison; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
But *rancour* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shak.*

SYN. Malice, malignity, gall, bitterness, spite, hate, hatred, malevolence, ill-will.

Rand (rand), *n.* [A. Sax. G. D. and Dan. *rand*, a border, edge, brink.] 1. A border, edge, margin.—2. A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flank and the buttock.

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rand*, and sirloins, and so powder me. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. In shoemaking, (a) a thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (b) One of the allops beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel. *E. H. Knight.*

Rand (rand), *v. t.* [A form of *rant*.] To storm; to rank. 'Raved, and randed and railed.' *Webster.*

Randan (rand'an), *n.* [In meanings 2 and 3 probably a form of *random*, Fr. *randon*, an impetuous course. See **RANDOM**.] 1. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal.—2. A boat impelled by three rowers, using four oars, the midship rower having two sculls, the bowman and strokesman one oar each.—3. [Slang.] A drinking fit; a spree: used only in the phrase on the *randan*, on the spree, engaged in tipping.

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Randia (rand'i-ä), *n.* [After Isaac *Rand*, an eighteenth century London botanist.] A large genus of erect or climbing, sometimes spiny trees and shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceæ, with opposite entire, often leathery leaves, and white or yellow, usually axillary, often large flowers. They are natives of the tropics of both worlds, especially of Asia and Africa. The powdered fruit of *R. dumetorum* is a powerful emetic, and an infusion of the bark of the root is also used medicinally.

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O, many a shaft at *random* sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. In mining, the distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane. *Goodrich.*

Random (rand'um), *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; not guided by calculation; chance; fortuitous; casual; as, a *random* blow; a *random* guess. 'A pair of *random* travellers.' *Wordsworth.* 'Some *random* truths he can impart.' *Wordsworth.*—*Random courses*, in masonry and paving, courses of stones of unequal thickness.—*Random tooling*, forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *droving* in Scotland.—*Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point; also a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

Random (rand'um), *n.* *Random*. *Spenser.* **Random** (rand'um), *v. t.* [Fr. *randoner*, to run rapidly. See **RANDOM**.] To stray in a wild manner or at random. 'Shall leave them free to *random* of their will.' *Sackville.*

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Bandy, Randle (rand'i), *a.* Disorderly;

riotous. 'A merry core o' *randie*, gangrel bodies.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Rane; **Ranedeer** (rân, râ'n'dér). Same as **REINDEER**.

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Rang (rang), pret. of *ring*. 'The bridle bells rang merrily.' *Tennyson.*

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang again. *Sam. iv. 5.*

Rangant (rang'gant), *a.* See **FURIOUSANT**.

Range (rân), *v. t.* pret. & pp. ranged; ppr. ranging. [From Fr. *ranger*, to range, *rang*, O. Fr. *rang*, a rank; from the German. See **RANK**.] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to range troops in a body; to range men or ships in the order of battle.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Burke.*

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; to arrange in a systematic, methodical, or regular manner; to classify; to class; as, to range plants and animals in genera and species; to range the pigeons with the gallinaceous birds.

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain order and form, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself. *Watts.*

3. To rove through or over; to pass over. 'Did range the town to seek me out.' *Shak.* 'To range the woods, to roam the park.' *Tennyson.*

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gray.*

4. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to range the coast, that is, to sail along the coast.—5. To sift; to pass through a range or bolting sieve. *Holland.* [Obsolete or local.]

Range (rân), *v. i.* 1. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of classification or arrangement; to rank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be per'd up in a glistening grid.
And wear a golden sword. *Shak.*

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the gods
Ranged in the halls of Palas. *Tennyson.*

2. To lie in a particular direction; to correspond in direction; to lie alongside of; as, the front of the house ranges with the line of the street.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests range. *Drayton.*

3. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction. 'A roaring lion and ranging bear.' *Prov. xxviii. 15.*

I saw him in the battle range about. *Shak.*

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to range along the coast.—5. To pass from one point to another; as, the price of wheat ranges between 60s. and 60s.—6. In gun, to have range or horizontal direction: said of shot or shell, and sometimes of the firearm.—*SYN.* To rove, roam, ramble, wander, stroll.

Range (rân), *n.* [In part from Fr. *rangée*, range, tier, in part directly from the verb.] 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a range of buildings. 'So many ranges of colours, which were parallel and contiguous.' *Newton.* 'A full view of a huge range of mountains.' *Addison.*—2. A class; an order.

The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

4. Space or room for excursion; compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by anything extended or ranked in order; discursive power; command; scope; as, the range of Newton's thought. 'Far as creation's ample range extends.' *Pope.*

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *By. Fell.*

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

5. In music, the whole ascending or descending series of sounds capable of being produced by a voice or instrument; compass; register. 'A lyre of widest range.' *Tennyson.*—6. The step of a ladder; a round; a rung. 'The first range of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs.' *Clarendon.*—7. Same as *Kitchen-*

range. — 8. A holding-down to lift meat. — 9. In gun. (a) the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; sometimes applied to the path of a bullet or bomb, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges. When a cannon lies horizontally it is called the right level or point-blank range; when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees it is called the utmost range. To this may be added the ricochet, the skipping or bounding shot, with the piece elevated from 3 to 4 degrees. (b) A place where gun or rifle practice is carried on. — To find or get the range of an object, to ascertain the angle at which to elevate the firearm so as to hit an object.

Again the enemy have got the range of our camp, and our tents are to be soon more removed and pitched further back. *Dr. H. Esquith.*

10. *Range* (a) a certain quantity of cable drawn in upon the deck, equal in length to the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. (b) A name given to a large sheet with two arms or branches, hoisted in the waist of ships to delay the sails and sheets to. — 11. The extent of country over which a place or animal is naturally spread. The range in time of a species or group is its distribution through successive fossiliferous beds of the earth's crust. — 12. A row of townships lying between two consecutive meridians which are six miles apart, and numbered in order east and west from the 'principal meridian' of each great survey, the townships in the range being numbered north and south from the 'base line,' which runs east and west; as, township No. 4, N., range 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian. *Goodrich. (United States.)*

Range (ran-ah), a. [Fr.] In her. arranged in order.
Range (ran-ah), n. The act of ranging, arrangement. 'Lodgement, range, count, and adjustment of our other ideas.' *Waterland.*

Ranger (ran-jer), n. or the western or fur plando bears the of king's left walk thro prevent government forest or p rial superintending a public park. — 8. A name given formerly to mounted troops armed with short muskets, who ranged the country, and often fought on foot. The name of 'Oonahaght Rangers' is given to the 68th Regiment of foot in the British army. — 9. A rover. *Holland.*

Ranger (ran-jer-ship), n. The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. *Fedd.*
Range (rang-ah), n. [Fr.] To range and move about. *Str. J. Harrington.*

Ranunculus (ran-un-cu), n. [L. *ranus*, a frog, and *uncus*, the head.] A genus of distinct amphibians belonging to the order Labyrinthodontia. The species are found as fossils in the carboniferous rocks.

Ranunculus (ran-un-cu), n. pl. [L. *ranus*, a frog, and *uncus*, the head.] The family of amphibian vertebrates having as the type the frog.

Ranunculus (ran-un-cu), n. Relating to a frog or to frogs. — *Ranunculus* artery, in anat that portion of the lingual artery which runs in a serpentine direction along the surface of the tongue to its tip. The *ranunculus* vein follows the same course as the artery.

Rank (rang), n. [O.E. *raec*, *raec*, from Fr. *rang*, O.Fr. *rang*, *rauc*, a rank, row, range (whence also *range*), from O.H.G. *Aring*, *Aring*, a ring, a circle. (See *Ring*.)] The original meaning was therefore a circle, then a number of individuals in a circle, then any row of individuals. 1. A row, a line, a range, an order, a tier. 'The rank of colors by the murmuring stream.' *Shak.*

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except those on the non-communited side.

Power very much light upon the clouds in clouds and squanders and right foot of war. *Shak.*

Rank is pl. the order of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to the rank. — 3. An aggregate of individuals together; a social class, a class, a series, an order, a division.

All ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *A. H. Esquith.*

4. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence, position in civil, military, or social life, comparative station, relative place, as, a writer of the first rank, a lawyer of high rank. Specifically, degree or grade in the military or naval service, as, the rank of captain, colonel, or general, the rank of vice-admiral.

There are all victims of a meaner rank. *A. H. Esquith.*

5. High social position; elevated station in life; distinction, high degree, eminence, as, a man of rank. — 6. A row of organ-pipes belonging to one mass. A stop is said to be of one, two, three, four, or five ranks according to the number of the rows of pipes under the control of its own register. — To fill the ranks, to supply the whole number, or a competent number. — To take rank of, to enjoy precedence over, or to have the right of taking a higher place. In Great Britain the sovereign's coat into rank of all the other nobles.

Rank (rang), n. 1. To place ahead in a rank or line. 'Harrow and chariot rank'd in loose array.' *Wilton.* — 2. To place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.

Harrow is ranked with Ministry and witchcraft. *Dr. H. Esquith.*

[Say that we read thus upon story's page? These more than soldier and just him than sage. *More.*

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order. Who now shall carry you to the sun, or round your throne? *Shak.*

Ranking (rang-ing), n. The act of ranking, or the state of being ranked. 'The future of a thing may only be found, when we see in what rank of beings it lies. *W. H. Esquith.*

Rank (rang), n. 1. To be ranked; to be set or disposed, as in a particular class, order, or division.

Let that one article rank with the rest. *Shak.*

2. To be placed in a rank or ranks; to be arranged in a row.

Your castle town—Allah made them; marvelous dark crevices, . . . they came ranking home at evening time. *Corbett.*

3. To have a certain rank; to occupy a certain position as compared with others, to be esteemed as equal, or deserving equal consideration, as, he ranks with a major; he ranks with the first class of poets.

He will compare me in the race; It was but only of place. *Shak.*

4. To put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt person, as, he ranked upon the estate.

Rank (rang), n. [A. Sax. *raec*, fruitful, rank, proud; eng. *raec*, straight, slender, upright, bold. Den. *raec*, upright, erect. D. *raec*, slender, graceful. Fr. *raec*, slender, upright—all modified forms from same root as *rank*, right.] 1. Luxuriant in growth, high-growing; exuberant, of strong or vigorous growth, as, rank grass, rank weeds. From one of them came up upon one stalk, rank and good. *Gen. iii. 3.*

2. Growing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly. Very rich and fertile.

Where land is rank, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a failure. *Shak.*

3. Strong-growing, rank; rank; as, an off of a rank tree. 'Rank-growing tree.' *Shak.*

4. Strong to the taste, high-tasted.

Given me forth with rank of the fish as which they feed. *Shak.*

5. Infamed with venereal appetite.

The even, being rank, in the end, turned to the rank. *Shak.*

6. Raised to a high degree; excessive, violent; rampant, eager, eager; as, rank woman. 'I do forgive thee rank.' *Shak.*

To pelt, rank pelt, and haggardness of soul. *Shak.*

This Epiphany was out upon as rank (rank), and the driver of the devil. *Shak.*

7. Green; coarse; full; disgusting.

My wife's a belly-bone, deserves a name As rank in any line worth. *Shak.*

8. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a rank medal in law. — 9. Projecting as to cut deeply, as, to set the iron of a plane rank, that is, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving. *Shak.*

Rank (rang), adv. Strongly, severely.

Say who is to show on great north-west. That sides so rank, and hands his knee so full? *Fedgim.*

Ranker (rang-er), n. One who ranks or disposes in ranks; one who arranges.

Ranking (rang-ing), n. The act of one who ranks — *Ranking* and *ale*, in *Ranking*, the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold and the price divided amongst his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but now practically obsolete.

Rankle (rang-ah), v. t. pret. *rankled*; pp. *rankled*. [A. Sax. from *raec*, luxurious, but the meaning may have been influenced by *rean*, to grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed, to smolder, as a sore or wound. 'A malady that burns and rankles inward.' *Shak.*

This would have left a rankling wound in the hearts of the people. *Shak.*

2. To be inflamed, bitter, or malignant; as, rankling malice; rankling envy. — 3. To produce an inflamed, irritated, or painful sensation, as, the poisoned arrow rankles in the wound.

Rank, when he burns, he bites; and when he bites, His venom ranketh out rankly to the death. *Shak.*

Rankle (rang-ah), v. t. To make sore; to irritate, to inflame. *Shak.*

Rankly (rang-ah), adv. In a rank manner; (a) with vigorous growth; as, grass or weeds grow rankly. (b) Rankly, with strong growth.

The smacking of horses or postmen, and the like, rankle rankly enough in all connections of industry. *Dr. H. Esquith.*

(c) Coarsely, greatly.

The whole out of Denmark is, by a forged process of my death. *Shak.*

Rankness (rang-ness), n. The state or quality of being rank; as, (a) vigorous growth; luxuriance, exuberance; as, the rankness of vegetation. Specifically, a condition often assumed by fruit-trees in gardens and orchards, in consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no bearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copious supply of manure are generally the moving causes. (b) Excess, superfluity, great strength; extravagance. (c) Strength and coarseness in smell or taste, rankness. 'The native rankness or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.' *J. Taylor.*

Rank-riding (rang-rid-ing), n. Riding carelessly or furiously; hard riding.

And on his march as much the western horseman. *Shak.*

As the rank-riding Scots upon their gallows. *Shak.*

Rank-wooded (rang-wood-ed), n. Strong-growing, having a coarse powerful stem. 'The notable, rank-wooded nutty.' *Shak.*

Ran (ran), n. A song. [Irish.]

Rannec (ran-ah), n. [Hind.] The wife of a rajah, a queen or princess.

Rannet (ran-ah), n. A strumpet; a prostitute. 'Such a rannet rannet, such a diabolical Gulliver-dirt.' *J. Taylor.*

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strip by plundering. 'Robbed and ransacked by injurious theft.' *Shak.*

Their vow is made to ransack Troy. *Shak.*

3. † To violate; to ravish; to deflower.

'Ransack chastity.' *Spenser.*

Ransack (ran'sak), *n.* A ransacking; pillage. [*Rare.*]

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from ransack. *J. Webster.*

Ransom (ran'sum), *n.* [*Fr. rançon, O. Fr. rançon, ransom, &c., from L. redemptio, redemptio, a redeeming, redemption, from redimo—re, back, and emo, to buy. The word is therefore redemption in another form.*] 1. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy by payment; as, they were unable to procure the ransom of the prisoners.—2. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner or captive, or of captured property, and restores the one to liberty and the other to the original owner; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

Then he shall give for the ransom of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. *Ex. xxi. 30.*

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. In law, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offence and the discharge of the offender, or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.—4. The price paid or offering given for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. *Mark x. 45.*

5. † Attonement; expiation. 'If heavy sorrow be a sufficient ransom for offence.' *Shak.*

Ransom (ran'sum), *v.t.* [*See the noun.*] 1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying an equivalent; to buy out of servitude or penalty; to regain by paying what is deemed an equivalent.

For him was I exchanged and ransomed. *Shak.*

2. To redeem from the bondage of sin and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole
To poor sick people, richer in his eyes
Who ransom'd us, and halter too than I. *Tennyson.*

3. To redeem; to rescue; to deliver.

I will ransom them from the power of the grave;
I will redeem them from death. *Hos. xiii. 14.*

4. † To hold at ransom; to demand or accept a ransom for; to exact payment on.

All such lands as he had rule of he ransomed them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times a year. *Berners.*

5. † To atone for. *Shak.*

Ransom-bill (ran'sum-bil), *n.* A war-contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe-conduct into port. Such a contract is valid by the law of nations.

Ransomer (ran'sum-er), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Ransom-free (ran'sum-fré), *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

Till the fair slave be rendered to her sire,
And ransom-free restored to his abode. *Dryden.*

Ransomless (ran'sum-less), *a.* Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Deliver him
Up to his pleasure ransomless and free. *Shak.*

Rant (rant), *v.t.* [*Closely allied to O.D. ranten, to be enraged, G. ranten, ranten, to make a noise, to move noisily, South G. rant, noisy mirth; comp. also Gael. and Ir. ran, to make a noise.*] 1. To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as, a ranting preacher.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou. *Shak.*

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; to make noisy mirth. [*Scotch.*]

Rant (rant), *n.* 1. High-sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast; as, the rant of fanatics.

This is stoical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

2. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boisterous merry-meeting, generally accompanied with dancing. [*Scotch.*]

I have a good conscience, except it be about a rant among the lasses, or a spore at a fair. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. An old kind of country-dance, and the tune to which the dance was performed. [*Scotch.*]

Ran-tan (ran'tan), *n.* Same as *Ran-dan*, a drinking fit.

Ranter (rant'er), *n.* 1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.—2. A name given by way of reproach to one of a denomination of Christians which sprang up in 1645. They called themselves *Seekers*, their members maintaining that they were seeking for the true church and its ordinances, and the Scriptures, which were lost. The name *Ranters* is also vulgarly applied to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of disagreement being that the new body was in favour of street preaching, camp-meetings for religious purposes, as also of females being permitted to preach.—3. A merry, roving fellow. 'Rob the Ranter.' *Scotch song.* [*Scotch.*]

Ranterism (rant'er-izm), *n.* The practice or tenets of Ranters.

Rantingly (rant'ing-ly), *adv.* In a ranting manner; as, (a) with sounding empty speech; bombastically. (b) With boisterous jollity; frolicsomenely. *Burns.*

Rantipole (rant'i-pól), *a.* [*From rant, ranty, and pole, poll, the head.*] Wild; roving; rakish.

What at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate. *Congreve.*

Rantipole (rant'i-pól), *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl.

What strange, awkward rantipole was that I saw thee speaking to! *J. Baillie.*

Rantipole (rant'i-pól), *v.i.* To run about wildly.

The elder was a termagant, imperious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

Rantism (rant'izm), *n.* [*Gr. rantismos, a sprinkling, from raino, to sprinkle.*] A sprinkling; a small number; a handful. 'We, but a handful to their heap, a rantism to their baptism.' *Bp. Andrews.* [*Rare.*]

Rantism (rant'izm), *n.* The practice or tenets of Ranters. *Johnson.*

Rantle-tree, Randle-tree (ran'tl-tré, ran'dl-tré), *n.* [*Scotch.*] [Perhaps from Icel. *rann*, a house, and *dalgr*, a prong, a fork.] 1. The beam running from back to front of the chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—2. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.—3. *Fig.* A tall, rawboned person.

If ever I see that auld rantle-tree of a wife again I'll gie her something to buy tobacco. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rantree, Rantry-tree (ran'tré, ran'tri-tré), *n.* The mountain-ash. Also called *Rowan-tree.* [*Scotch.*]

Ranty (rant'i), *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

Ranula (ran'u-lá), *n.* [*L., from rana, a frog, to which it has been said to bear some resemblance.*] A small, soft, fluctuating, and semi-transparent humour which forms under the tongue owing to the accumulation of saliva in the duct of the sub-maxillary gland. *Dunglison.*

Ranunculaceæ (ra-nun'kü-lá'sé-è), *n. pl.* [*Ranunculus, one of the genera.*] A nat. order of exogenous polypetalous plants, in almost all cases herbaceous, inhabiting the colder parts of the world, and unknown in hot countries except at considerable elevations. They have radical or alternate leaves (opposite in Clematis), regular or irregular, often large and handsome flowers, and fruits consisting of one-seeded achenes or many-seeded follicles. There are about thirty genera and 500 species. They have usually poisonous qualities, as evinced by aconite and hellebore in particular, the roots of several species of which are drastic purgatives. Some of them are objects of beauty, as the larkspurs, ranunculus, anemone, and peony.

Ranunculaceous (ra-nun'kü-lá'shús), *a.* Belonging to the ranunculus or its allied genera.

Ranunculus (ra-nun'kü-lus), *n.* [*L., dim. of rana, a frog—a name first given to the aquatic ranunculus because it floats in marshes, ditches, borders of rivers, &c., and thence extended to the whole genus.*]

A genus of herbaceous plants, the type of the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. They have entire, lobed, or compound leaves, and usually panicled, white or yellow flowers. The species are numerous, and almost exclusively inhabit the northern hemisphere. Almost all the species are acrid and caustic, and poisonous when taken internally, and, when externally applied, will raise blisters, which are followed by deep ulcerations if left too long. The various species found wild in Britain are known chiefly by the common names of crow-foot and spear-



Ranunculus Ficaria.

wort. *R. flammula* and *aceleratus* are powerful epispastics, and are used as such in the Hebrides, producing a blister in about an hour and a half. Beggars use them for the purpose of forming artificial ulcers to excite the compassion of the public. *R. Ficaria* (also called *Ficaria ranunculoides*) is the lesser celandine. *R. aquatilis* is the water crowfoot, a nutritive food for cattle. *R. asiaticus* yields numerous cultivated varieties. The white flowers of *R. acronitifolius* have gained it the name of white bachelors' buttons; while yellow bachelors' buttons is a name for a double variety of *R. acris*.

Rans-des-vaches (rans-dá-vish), [*Fr., lit. the ranks or rows of the cows, because on hearing the musical call of their keeper they move towards him in a row.*] The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *alpine horn*. They consist of a few simple intervals, and have a beautiful effect in the echoes of the mountains. It is said that when the natives of Switzerland hear the rans-des-vaches played in a foreign land, they are seized with an irresistible longing to return to their native country.

Rap (rap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rapped*; ppr. *rapping*. [*Sw. rapp, a blow, a stroke; Dan. rap, a rap. Imitative of sound made by a blow; comp. pat. tap.*] To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock.

Comes a dun in the morning and raps at the door. *Shakespeare.*

Rap (rap), *v.t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock; as, to rap one's knuckles.

She rapped 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick. *Shak.*

With one great peal they rap the door. *Prior.*

—To rap out, to utter with sudden violence; as, to rap out a secret.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy upon discovering a judge who rapped out a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*

Rap (rap), *n.* A quick smart blow; a knock; as, a rap on the knuckles.

Bolus arrived, and gave a doubtful rap,
Between a single and a double rap. *Cotman the younger.*

Rap (rap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rapped* or *rapt*; ppr. *rapping*. [*A Scandinavian word; Sw. rappa, Dan. rappe, to snatch away; Prov. G. rappen, to snatch; Dan. rap, Sw. rapp, quick, brisk. The participle rapt was no doubt often confounded with L. raptus, from rapio, to seize; comp. rapture. Raps is closely allied.*] 1. To transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstacy or rapture; to carry away; to absorb.

What, dear sir,
Thus raps you? Are you well? *Shak.*
I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

Rapt into future times the bard begun. *Pope.*

2. To snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence. 'Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.' *Milton.*

Adulterous Jove, the king of Mambrant, rapt'd
Fair Josian his dear love. *Dryden.*

3. To exchange; to truck. [*Low and obsolete.*]—To rap and rend (more properly raps and ren), to seize and strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts
To administer unto their gifts,
All they could rap and rend and pilfer.
To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras.*

Rap (rap), *n.* [A coin for rappers, an Irish plunderer.] A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I., which, from the scarcity of small coin in Ireland for change, passed current for a halfpenny, although intrinsically worth not more than half a farthing. Hence the phrase, not worth a rap, of no value, worthless, when applied to things, moneyless, extremely poor, when applied to persons.

It having been many years since copper halfpenny or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many coin-masters passed about under the name of raps. *Bayly*

Rapace (ra-pa's), *n.* *pl.* In anal. sense as *Rapacious*.

Rapacious (ra-pa'sh-us), *a.* [L. *rapax*, *rapere*, to ravish, to seize (whence also *rapine*, *raptores*);] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence, seizing by force. The brutal soldier's rude rapacious hand. *Keats*

Well say than thy Lord, opponent,
Restore thee that has been taken's rapacious claim. *Shelton*

2. Accustomed to seize for food, subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence, *as*, a rapacious animal, rapacious birds. — *A. V.* vicious, grasping, extremely greedy.

There are two sorts of ravine: the one is but of a limited kind and that is the rapacious spirit of man. *Goethe*

Rav Greedy, ravenous, voracious.
Ravagiously (ra-pa'sh-us-ly), *adv.* In a rapacious manner, by rapine, by violent robbery or seizure.

Ravishment (ra-pa'sh-us-ment), *n.* The quality of being rapacious, disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

One day they plundered, and the next they founded themselves, as their rapaciousness or their propensities directed them to predominate. *Goethe*

Rapacity (ra-pa's-ty), *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*, L. *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, *rapina*. See *RAP*.] 1. The quality of being rapacious, *as*, (a) adductiveness to plunder the covetousness of plunder, the act or practice of seizing by force, *as*, the rapacity of a conquering army, the rapacity of piracy. (b) Ravenousness; *as*, the rapacity of animals. (c) The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice, exorbitant greediness of gain, *as*, the rapacity of a Turkish pasha, the rapacity of extortioners. Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable rapacity. *Shelton*

Rapadura (rap-a-dura), *n.* (Pg.) A kind of coarse unrefined sugar, made in some parts of South America, and sent into America.

Raparee (rap-a-ree), *n.* Same as *Rapparee*.
Rape (rap), *n.* [From *rap*, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L. *rapere*, *captum* to seize. See *RAP* to seize.] 1. The act of snatching by force, seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether persons or things, *as*, the rape of Proserpine, the rape of the Sabine women.

Peace grows white pure,
Fie after thy came, thou shouldst have rape
Of my destiny there. *Chapman*

2. In law, the sexual knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. By the English law this crime is felony and is punishable with penal servitude for life. Carnal connection with a girl under the age of ten years is felony and punishable like rape, with a girl between the age of ten and twelve years it is a misdemeanour and punishable with penal servitude for three years. Consent in these last two cases is not material. By the law of Scotland rape may still be punished with death. — 3. Something taken or seized and carried away.

What now are all my hopes of joy, now none
Should they revive, we should have rape again. *Shelton*

4. Haste. *Chaucer* — *Apes of the forest*, in law, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

Rape (rap), *v.* To commit rape. *Howland*
Raper (rap), *v.* [See *RAP* and *RAP*.] 1. To take captive, to affect with rapine, to carry away.

To rape the fields with weapons of her sting. *Keats*

My way, I hope, both east and west
None of these household prey objects, which are strong
And bold, in rape youth to their prey. *Keats*

— To rape and come, to seize and plunder. *Chaucer*. See under *RAP*, to seize. 2. To commit rape upon.

Rape, *v.* Quickly, speedily. *Chaucer*

Rape (rap), *v.* [Fr. *rap*, *rapa*.] Fruit plucked from the cluster.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the raps or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and when poured upon them to a vessel, in short a rap, where they are brewed. *Key*

Rape (rap), *n.* [L. *rapum*, a district, from *rapere*, to catch, to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex, an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. Sussex is divided into six rapes, every one of which, besides its hundreds, has a castle, a river, and a forest belonging to it. The like parts in other counties are called tithings, lathes, or wapentakes.

Rape (rap), *n.* [From L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip, whence also *rapum*.] *Scorzon* *Napus*, a plant of the cabbage family cultivated like cabs or cobs for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressing. It is also extensively cultivated in England for the succulent food which its thick and fleshy stem and leaves supply to sheep when other fodder is scarce. The oil obtained from the seed is used for various economical purposes, for making green soap for burning in lamps, for lubricating machinery by cloths and others, also in medicine, &c. The broom-rape is of the genus *Orobancha*.

Rape-cake (rap-ka), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed. This is used for feeding oxen and sheep but it is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes. It is also used as a rich manure, and for this purpose it is imported in large quantities.

Rapacious (rap-ty), *a.* Given to the violent indulgence of lust. *Chapman*

Rape-all (rap-ol), *n.* A thick yellow oil expressed from rape-seeds.

Rape-root (rap-ro), *n.* The root of the rape plant or the plant itself.

Rape-seed (rap-se), *n.* The seed of the *Brassica Napus*, or the rape from which oil is expressed. See *RAP*.

Rape-wine (rap-wine), *n.* (See *RAP*, fruit.) A poor thin wine from the last dregs of raisins which have been pressed. *Stimmonds*

Raphaëlism (ra-fa-el-izm), *n.* In the fine arts, those principles of art introduced by Raphael (Raffaello), the celebrated Italian painter (1483-1520). Raphael was the first great painter to idealize art.

Raphaélite (ra-fa-el-ite), *n.* In the fine arts, one who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Raphania (ra-fa-ni-a), *n.* A disease attended with spasms of the joints, trembling, &c. not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and said to arise from eating the seeds of *Sisymbrium* *Raphanistrum*, or field radish, which often get mixed up with corn.

Raphanus (ra-fa-nus), *n.* [Gr. *raphanes*, *radix*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, only remarkable for containing the common radish (*R. sativus*). This plant is unknown in this country since 1548. The tender leaves are used as a salad in early spring, the green pods are used as a pickle, and the succulent roots are much esteemed. See *radish* (*R. sativus*) and *field radish* (*R. Rapastrum*) are British plants.

Raphe (ra-fe), *n.* [Gr. *raphe*, a seam or suture, also a needle or pin.] In bot the vascular cord communicating between the nodes of an ovule and the placenta, when the base of the former is removed from the base of the ovulum. Applied also *Raphe*. 2. In anat a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together; specifically, the superficial line or seam extending from the interior part of the scapula to the extremity of the penis. *Dowling*

Raphides (ra-fi-des), *n.* *pl.* [Fr. of Gr. *raphis*, a needle.] In bot a word originally used to designate crystals of an acicular or needle-like form, collected in bundles in the cells of plants. The term is now extended to all crystalline formations occurring in plants. They consist of oxalate, carbonate, sulphate, or phosphate of lime.

Raphidia (ra-fi-di-a), *n.* [Gr. *raphis*, *raphides*, a needle.] A genus of wingless insects belonging to Latreille's section *Planipennis*, and popularly known by the name of *snake fly*. The genus is the type of a family *Raphidiidae*. See *RHAPHIDIA*.

Raphidistemon (ra-fi-di-stem-on), *n.* In bot, containing raphides.

Raphitite (ra-fi-tite), *n.* [Gr. *raphis*, a needle, and *lithos*, a stone.] An actinolite variety

of tremolite. It is a silicate of magnesia and lime, and occurs at Perth, Upper Canada.

Raphiomys (ra-fi-o-mys), *n.* [Gr. *raphis*, dim. of *raphis*, a needle and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of fossil mammals, occurring in the lower *cretaceous* system as called from the acicular form of the teeth.

Rapid (rap-id), *a.* [Fr. *rapide*, from L. *rapida*, *rapidus*, to seize and carry, or hurry away. *Anglice*, *rapacious*, *rapacious*, *raptores*, &c., are from the same L. stem.] This word does not occur in Shakespeare, but appears to have been introduced about his time. 1. Very swift or quick, moving with celerity, *as*, a rapid stream, a rapid light, a rapid motion.

Fast than the great swift rapid wheel. *Shelton*

2. Advancing with haste or speed, rapidly in progression, *as*, rapid growth, rapid improvement. The rapid decline which is now wasting my powers. *Percy* — 3. Quick or swift in performance, *as*, a rapid speaker or writer. *Angl.* Swift, quick, fast, fleet, expedition, speedily, hastily, hurriedly.

Rapid (rap-id), *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending, the part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity, a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, without actual cataract or cascade. 'As the rapid of life shoots to the fall.' *Tennyson*

Now, however, now, the stream runs fast.
The rapids are gone, and the daylight's past. *Shelton*

Rapidity (ra-pid-ty), *n.* [Fr. *rapidité*, L. *rapiditas*, *Gr.* *Rapto*.] The state or quality of being rapid; *as*, (a) swiftness; celerity; velocity, *as*, the rapidity of a current, the rapidity of motion of any kind. (b) Haste in utterance, *as*, the rapidity of speech.

Where the words are not quantity, no more than to be by our capacity of pronunciation. *Shelton*

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They were said to rapidly that the printers could not supply the proofs with copies. *F. Warner*

(b) With quick utterance, *as*, to speak rapidly.

Rapidity (rap-id-ty), *n.* The state or quality of being rapid; *as*, swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

Rapier (ra-pi-er), *n.* [Fr. *rapide*, supposed to have come from Spain, and to mean *th*, a rapier, from *Sp.* *rapier*, to rap, to scurge.] A small sword used only in thrusting.

And I will now thy falsehood to thy heart
Where it was forged, with my rapier's point. *Shelton*

Rapier-shin (ra-pi-er-shin), *n.* The sword-shin.

Rapil, **Rapille** (rap-il, rap-il), *n.* (It. *rapido*.) Pulverized volcanic substance.

Rapine (ra-pin), *n.* [Fr. *trou*, L. *rapina*, from *rapere*, to seize.] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force. Blood and rapine. *Dr. H. More* — Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of rapine as by the desire of glory. *Manning* — 2. Violence, force. *Shelton*

Rapine (ra-pin), *v.* To plunder. *Sh. R.* *Shelton*

Raping (ra-pin), *n.* In law a term applied to any ravenous animal hence devouring its prey.

Rapinuous (ra-pin-us), *a.* Rapacious. *Chapman*

Raphan (ra-fan), *n.* Same as *Raphan*.

Raphan, **Raphan** (ra-fan, rap-fan), *n.* [Perhaps from *rap*, to catch, and *hans*, made of wool not selected.] Coarse woollen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, home-spun, and not dyed.

Raphan (ra-fan), *n.* Unkempt, rough, coarse. *Burns* (*Raphan*.)

Rap (rap), *v.* To transport. See *RAP*.

Rapparee (rap-a-ree), *n.* [Fr. *raparee*, a noisy talker, *raparee*, noisy, obviously.] A wild Irish plunderer, a worthless rascal.

Rappe (rap), *n.* A French denomination of money equivalent to the French centime, 100 of which make a franc.

Rappee (rap-pe), *n.* [Fr. *rappe*, *ppr.* of *rapier*, to rap.] *J'en du bon takes dans ma tabatière, J'en du bon en du rappe.* *Lot* assigned, quoted by *Litté*.] A strong kind

Rap (rap), *n.* [A contr. for *rappare*, an Irish plunderer.] A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I., which, from the scarcity of small coin in Ireland for change, passed current for a halfpenny, although intrinsically worth not more than half a farthing. Hence the phrase, *not worth a rap*, of no value, worthless, when applied to things; moneyless, extremely poor, when applied to persons.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*. *Swift*.

Rapaces (ra-pá'séz), *n. pl.* In zool. same as *Raptors*.

Rapacious (ra-pá'shús), *a.* [L. *rapax*, *rapax*, from *rapio*, to seize (whence also *rapine*, *rapture*).] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. 'The brutal soldier's rude rapacious hand.' *Rouse*.

Well may then thy Lord, appased,
Redeem thee quite from Death's rapacious claim.
Milton.

2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as, a rapacious animal; rapacious birds.—3. Avaricious; grasping; excessively greedy.

There are two sorts of avarice; the one is but of a bastard kind and that is the rapacious appetite of gain.

SYN. Greedy, ravenous, voracious.

Rapaciousness (ra-pá'shús-nes), *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

One day they plundered, and the next they founded monasteries, as their rapaciousness or their scruples chanced to predominate. *Burke*.

Rapacity (ra-pas'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*; L. *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, *rapax*. See **RAPACIOUS**.] The quality of being rapacious; as, (a) addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force; as, the rapacity of a conquering army; the rapacity of pirates. (b) Ravenousness; as, the rapacity of animals. (c) The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain; as, the rapacity of a Turkish pasha; the rapacity of extortioners. 'Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable rapacity.' *Bolingbroke*.

Rapadura (rap-a-dú'ra), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of coarse unclarified sugar, made in some parts of South America, and cast into moulds.

Rapparee (rap-a-ré'), *n.* Same as *Rapparee*.

Rape (ráp), *n.* [From *rap*, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L. *rapio*, *rapitum*, to seize. See **RAP**, to seize.] 1. The act of snatching by force; seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether persons or things; as, the rape of Proserpine; the rape of the Sabine women.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never rape
Of any dainty there. *Chapman*.

2. In law, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. By the English law this crime is felony, and is punishable with penal servitude for life. Carnal connection with a girl under the age of ten years is felony and punishable like rape; with a girl between the age of ten and twelve years it is a misdemeanour, and punishable with penal servitude for three years. Consent in these last two cases is not material. By the law of Scotland rape may still be punished with death.—3. Something taken or seized and carried away.

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor death her *rapes* restore.
Sandys.

4. † Haste. *Chaucer*.—*Rape of the forest*, in law, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

Rape (ráp), *v. t.* To commit rape. *Heywood*.
Rape (ráp), *v. t.* [See **RAP** and **RAP**.] 1. To take captive; to affect with rapture; to carry away.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton.

My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong
And swift, to *rape* youth to their precipice.
B. Jonson.

—To *rape* and *renne*, to seize and plunder. *Chaucer*. See under **RAP**, to snatch.—2. To commit rape upon.

Rape, † *adv.* Quickly; speedily. *Chaucer*.

Rape (ráp), *n.* [O.Fr. *rape*.] Fruit plucked from the cluster.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray*.

Rape (ráp), *n.* [Joel. *Areppa*, a district, from *Areppa*, to catch, to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex; an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. Sussex is divided into six rapes, every one of which, besides its hundreds, has a castle, a river, and a forest belonging to it. The like parts in other counties are called tithings, lathes, or wapentakes.

Rape (ráp), *n.* [From L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip, whence also *rampion*.] *Brassica Napus*, a plant of the cabbage family, cultivated like cole or colza for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure. It is also extensively cultivated in England for the succulent food which its thick and fleshy stem and leaves supply to sheep when other fodder is scarce. The oil obtained from the seed is used for various economical purposes, for making green soap, for burning in lamps, for lubricating machinery, by clothiers and others; also in medicine, &c. The broom-rape is of the genus *Orobancha*.

Rape-cake (ráp'kák), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed. This is used for feeding oxen and sheep, but it is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used as a rich manure, and for this purpose it is imported in large quantities.

Rapeful (ráp'fúl), *a.* Given to the violent indulgence of lust. *Chapman*.

Rape-oil (ráp'ól), *n.* A thick yellow oil expressed from rape-seeds.

Rape-root (ráp'rót), *n.* The root of the rape plant or the plant itself.

Rape-seed (ráp'séd), *n.* The seed of the *Brassica Napus*, or the rape from which oil is expressed. See **RAPE**.

Rape-wine (ráp'wín), *n.* [See **RAPE**, fruit.] A poor thin wine from the last dregs of raisins which have been pressed. *Simmonds*.

Raphaelism (raf'a-el-izm), *n.* In the *fine arts*, those principles of art introduced by Raphael (Raffaello), the celebrated Italian painter (1483-1520). Raphael was the first great painter to idealize art.

Raphaelite (raf'a-el-ít), *n.* In the *fine arts*, one who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Raphania (ra-fá'ni-a), *n.* A disease attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c., not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and said to arise from eating the seeds of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, or field radish, which often get mixed up with corn.

Raphanus (raf'a-nus), *n.* [Gr. *raphanos*, radish.] A genus of cruciferous plants, only remarkable for containing the common radish (*R. sativus*). This plant is unknown in this country since 1548. The tender leaves are used as a salad in early spring, the green pods are used as a pickle, and the succulent roots are much esteemed. See *radish* (*R. maritimus*) and field radish (*R. Raphanistrum*) are British plants.

Raphe (ráf'é), *n.* [Gr. *raphé*, a seam or suture, also a needle or pin.] 1. In bot. the vascular cord communicating between the nucleus of an ovule and the placenta, when the base of the former is removed from the base of the ovulum. Spelled also *Rhaphe*.—2. In anat. a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together; specifically, the superficial line or seam extending from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. *Dunglison*.

Raphides (raf'i-déz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *raphis*, a needle.] In bot. a word originally used to designate crystals of an acicular or needle-like form, collected in bundles in the cells of plants. The term is now extended to all crystalline formations occurring in plant-cells. They consist of oxalate, carbonate, sulphate, or phosphate of lime.

Raphidia (ra-fí'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *raphis*, *raphidos*, a needle.] A genus of neuropterous insects belonging to Latreille's section Planipennæ, and popularly known by the name of snake-fly. This genus is the type of a family Raphidiidæ. See **SNAKE-FLY**.

Raphidiferous (raf-i-dif'é-us), *a.* In bot. containing raphides.

Raphillite (raf'i-lít), *n.* [Gr. *raphis*, a needle, and *lithos*, a stone.] An asbestiform variety

of tremolite. It is a silicate of magnesia and lime, and occurs at Perth, Upper Canada. **Raphiosaurus** (raf'i-ó-sús), *n.* [Gr. *raphion*, dim. of *raphis*, a needle, and *saurus*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards, occurring in the lower cretaceous system: so called from the acicular form of the teeth. **Rapid** (rap'id), *a.* [Fr. *rapide*, from L. *rapidus*, rapid, from *rapio*, to seize and carry, or hurry away. *Rapine*, *rapacious*, *rauish*, *rapture*, &c., are from the same L. stem. The word does not occur in Shakspeare, but appears to have been introduced about his time.] 1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; as, a rapid stream; a rapid flight; a rapid motion.

Part shun the goal with rapid wheels. *Milton*.

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; as, rapid growth; rapid improvement. 'The rapid decline which is now wasting my powers.' *Farrar*.—3. Quick or swift in performance; as, a rapid speaker or writer.—*SYN.* Swift, quick, fast, fleet, expeditious, speedy, hasty, hurried.

Rapid (rap'id), *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; the part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual cataract or cascade. 'As the rapid of life shoots to the fall.' *Tennyson*.

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.
Moore.

Rapidity (rap'id-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rapidité*, L. *rapiditas*. See **RAPID**.] The state or quality of being rapid; as, (a) swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the rapidity of a current; the rapidity of motion of any kind. (b) Haste in utterance; as, the rapidity of speech.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our rapidity of pronunciation. *Addison*.

(c) Quickness of progression or advance; as, rapidity of growth or improvement.—*SYN.* Rapidity, haste, speed, celerity, velocity, swiftness, fleetness, agility.

Rapidly (rap'id-lí), *adv.* In a rapid manner; as, (a) with great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression; as, to run rapidly; to grow or improve rapidly.

They were sold so rapidly that the printers could not supply the public with copies. *T. Norton*.

(b) With quick utterance; as, to speak rapidly.

Rapidity (rap'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

Rapier (ráp'i-ér), *n.* [Fr. *rapierre*, supposed to have come from Spain, and to mean lit. a rasper, from Sp. *raspar*, to rasp, to scrape.] A small sword used only in thrusting.

And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart
Where it was forged, with my rapier's point.
Shak.

Rapier-fish (rá'pi-ér-fish), *n.* The sword-fish.

Rapil (rap'il), *n.* Same as *Rapallo*.

Rapillo (rap'il, ra-pil'ús), *n.* [It. *rapillo*.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

Rapine (rap'in), *n.* [Fr. from L. *rapina*, from *rapio*, to seize.] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force. 'Blood and rapine.' *Dr. H. More*. 'Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of rapine as by the desire of glory.' *Macaulay*.—2. Violence; force. *Milton*.

Rapinet (rap'in), *v. t.* To plunder. *Sir G. Buck*.

Raping (rap'ing), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to any ravenous animal borne devouring its prey.

Rapinoust (rap'in-us), *a.* Rapacious. *Chapman*.

Raplach (rap'lach), *n.* Same as *Raploch*.

Raploch, **Raploch** (rap'loch, rap'lok), *n.* [Perhaps from *rap*, to snatch, and *loch*, made of wool not selected.] Coarse woollen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed.

Raploch (rap'loch), *a.* Unkempt; rough; coarse. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Rapp (rap), *v. t.* To transport. See **RAP**. *B. Jonson*.

Rapparee (rap-a-ré'), *n.* [Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, *rapach*, noisy, slovenly.] A wild Irish plunderer; a worthless ruffian. *Sir W. Scott*. Spelled also *Raparee*.

Rappe (rap), *n.* A Swiss denomination of money equivalent to the French centime, 100 of which make a franc.

Rappee (rap-pé'), *n.* [Fr. *rapé*, ppr. of *rapier*, to rasp. 'J'ai du bon tabac dans ma tabatière; j'en ai du fin et du rapé.' *Lat-taignant*, quoted by Littré.] A strong kind

of snuff, of either a black or brown colour, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

Rappel (rap-el), *n.* [Fr., recall, from *L. re, back*, and *appello*, to call.] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.—*Rappel of a medal*, a decision declaring an exhibitor to be worthy of the medal though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior reward in a former exhibition.

Rapper (rap'er), *n.* 1. One who raps or knocks.—2. The knocker of a door.—3.† An oath or a lie (lit. what is rapped out).

Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*. *Sp. Parker.*

Rappite, Rappist (rap'tit, rap'ist), *n.* [From George Rapp, the founder of the sect.] The same as *Harmonist*. See *HARMONIST*, 2.

Rapport (rap-pört), *n.* [Fr., from *rapporter*, to bring back, to refer—*re*, again, and *apporter*, *L. apportare*—*ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry.] A resemblance; a correspondence; an accord or agreement; harmony; affinity. *Sir W. Temple.*

It did not then occur to me that perhaps our idiosyncrasies were such as not to require even the music of the ballad to produce *rapport* between our minds, and generate in the brain of the one the vision present in the brain of the other.

Rapscallion (rap-skal'yun), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascal; a rascalion. *Howitt.*

Rapscallionry (rap-skal'yun-ri), *n.* Rascals collectively. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rapt (rapt), *p.* and *a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, there being a certain confusion with *L. rap-tus*, seized, from *rapio*. See *CAPTURE*.] 1. Transported; enraptured; entirely absorbed. *Shak.* 'Sometimes so rapt as he would answer me quite from the purpose.' *B. Jonson.* 'So tranced, so rapt in ecstasies.' *Tennyson.*—2. Snatched or carried away. 'Rapt from the fickle and the frail.' *Tennyson.*

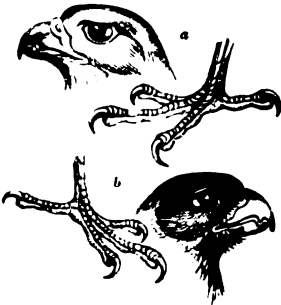
Rapti (rapt), *v.t.* [See above.] 1. To transport or ravish. 'Raptled with my wealth and beauties.' *Drayton.*—2. To carry away by violence. *Chapman.*

The Libyan lion . . .
Out-rushing from his den *rapt* all away.

Rapti (rapt), *n.* 1. An ecstasy; a trance. 'An extraordinary rapt and act of prophesying.' *Bp. Morton.*—2. Rapidity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Raptor, Raptori (rap'ter, rap'tor), *n.* [*L. raptor*.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

Raptors (rap-tor'ez), *n. pl.* [*L. raptor*, a robber.] Birds of prey; an order of birds called *Accipitres* by Linnaeus and Cuvier, including those which live on their



Raptors.

a, Head and Foot of Goshawk. b, Head and Foot of Orange-legged Falcon.

birds and animals, and are characterized by a strong, curved, sharp-edged, and sharp-pointed beak, and robust short legs, with three toes before and one behind, armed with long, strong, and crooked talons. The eagles, vultures, and falcons are examples.

Raptorial (rap-tó'ri-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Raptors or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey.—2. Adapted to the seizing of prey, as the legs of certain insects. 'The Mantides, with their great raptorial front legs.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

Raptorial (rap-tó'ri-al), *n.* A bird of prey; one of the Raptors.

Raptorious (rap-tó'ri-us), *a.* Raptorial. *Kirby.*

Rapture (rap'tür), *n.* [From *L. rapio*, *rap-tum*, to seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c.] 1.† A seizing by violence. [Rare.]

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm. *Shak.*
2.† A hurrying along with velocity; rapidity with violence.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,
If steep with torrent *rapture*; if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton.*

3. Transport of delight; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

That vision blest . . .
Had put a *rapture* in her breast,
And on her lips and o'er her eyes
Spread smiles like light. *Coleridge.*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

5.† A fit; a syncope.

Four prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry. *Shak.*

6.† Delirium; disorder of mind. 'Brain-sick raptures.' *Shak.*—*SYN.* Bliss, ecstasy, transport, delight, exultation.

Rapture (rap'tür), *v.t.* To inspire with rapture; to transport; to enrapture. 'Raptured I stood.' *Pope.* 'His raptured thought.' *Thomson.*

Rapturist (rap'tür-ist), *n.* An enthusiast. 'Swarms of prophets and rapturists.' *Dr. Spencer.* [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'tür-iz), *v.t.* To put into a state of rapture; to enrapture. [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'tür-iz), *v.t.* To become enraptured; to be transported. [Rare.]

Rapturous (rap'tür-us), *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous joy*, pleasure, or delight. 'Rapturous exultation.' *Young.*

Rapturously (rap'tür-us-li), *adv.* In a rapturous manner; with rapture; ecstatically.

Rara avis (rá-ra á'vis), *n.* [*L.*] A rare bird; a prodigy; an unusual person; an uncommon object.

Rare (rár), *a.* [*Fr. rare*, from *L. rarus*, thin, rare, whence also *G. Dan.* and *Sw. rar*, *D. rar*, rare.] 1. Thinly scattered; sparse. 'Those rare and solitary, these in flocks.' *Milton.*

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot. *Tennyson.*

2. Thin; porous; not dense; as, a *rare* and attenuate substance. *Rare*, in *physics*, is a relative term, the reverse of *dense*; being used to denote a considerable porosity or vacuity between the particles of a body, as the word *denes* implies a contiguity or closeness of the particles.

Water is nineteen times lighter and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton.*

3. Uncommon; not frequent; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me,
Were man as *rare* as phoenix. *Shak.*

4. Possessing qualities seldom to be met with; especially excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found: said of persons or things. 'O rare Ben Jonson!' *Epitaph on Jonson's Tomb.* 'Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.' *Conley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

SYN. Scarce, infrequent, unusual, uncommon, singular, extraordinary, incomparable.

Rare (rár), *a.* [*A. Sax. hrér*, raw.] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; underdone; as, *rare beef* or mutton. Written also *Rear*.

New-bird eggs . . .
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*. *Dryden.*

Rarebit (rár-bit), *n.* [A word made by etymologists to account for the expression 'Welsh rabbit.' See under *RABBIT*.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

Rareeshow (rá-ré-shó), *n.* [*Rare* and *show*.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box. As these shows were chiefly exhibited by foreigners, they received the name *rarees* from the mode in which the exhibitors pronounced the word *rare*.

The fashions of the town affect us like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Rarefaction (rá-ré-fak'shon or rar-e-fak'shon), *n.* [*Fr.* See *RAREFY*.] The act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the constituent particles, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter;

or rarefaction is an augmentation of the intervals between the particles of matter, whereby the same number of particles occupy a larger space. The term is chiefly used in speaking of the æriform fluids, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. *Rarefaction* is opposed to *condensation*.

Rarefiable (rá-ré-fi-á-bl or rar-e-fi-á-bl), *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

Rarefy (rá-ré-fi or rar-e-fi), *v.t. pret. & pp. rarefied; ppr. rarefying.* [*Fr. rarefier; L. rarefacio*—*rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter: opposed to *condense*.

Rarefy (rá-ré-fi or rar-e-fi), *v.i.* To become rare, that is not dense or less dense.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

Rarely (rár'li), *adv.* In a rare degree or manner: (a) seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen; (b) finely; excellently. 'The person who played so *rarely* on the flageolet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

I could play *Ecles* *rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split.

Rareness (rár'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being rare; (a) the state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

My state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast
And won by *rareness* such solemnity. *Shak.*
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

(b) Thinness; tenuity; as, the *rareness* of air or vapour.—2. Value arising from scarcity.

Rarripe (rár'rip), *a.* [Probably a form of *ratrripe*.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Rarripe (rár'rip), *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rarity (rár'i-ti), *n.* [*Fr. rareté; L. raritas*. See *RARE*.] 1. The state or quality of being rare: (a) uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun! *Hook.*

(b) Thinness; tenuity; rareness: opposed to *density*; as, the *rarity* of air.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Beattie.*

2. That which is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or excellence.

But the rarity of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit—As many vouched *rarities* are. *Shak.*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place. *Addison.*

Ras (ras), *n.* 1. An Arabic word signifying head, prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, &c.—2. Same as *Reis*.

Rasant, Rasante (rá-zoh, rá-zoh't), *a.* [*Fr.* ppr. of *raser*, to shave.] Applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may scour or sweep the ground with more effect.

Rascal (ras'kal), *n.* [*Lit.* scrapings or refuse of anything; *O.E. rascall, rascayle*, the rabble, also refuse beasts, especially a worthless lean deer; from a *L.L. rasciare*, from *L. rado*, *rasum*, to shave or scrape, whence also *Sp. rascar*, *It. rasciare*, to scrape. *Fr. rascaille*, the rascality or rascal sort, seems in like manner to come from *Fr. raser* (for *raseler*), to scrape.] 1. A lean beast; especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns! even so; poor men alone! No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*! *Shak.*

2.† A plebeian; one of the common people.

3. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the minor offences, and sometimes used in pretended displeasure merely. 'Coney-catching rascals.' *Shak.* 'Cowardly rascals.' *Shak.*

Hang him, dishonest *rascal*! *Shak.*

I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Cobler.*

Rascal (ras'kal), *a.* 1. Worthless; lean; as, a *rascal* deer.—2. Mean; low; pitiful; paltry; base.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts. *Shak.*

Rascalism (ras'kal-izm), *n.* The state of being a rascal; the dominion of rascals; the rascality. *Synonym.*

Rascality (ras'kal-i-ti), *n.* 1. The low mean part of the populace.

Preceded philosophers judge as hypocrites in their way as the rascality in theirs. *Chenoweth.*

2. Such qualities as make a rascal; mean trickiness or dishonesty; base fraud; the act or acts of a rascal.

Rascal-like (ras'kal-lik), *a.* Like a low deer. *Shak.*

Rascalion (ras'kal-yun), *n.* [From *rascal*.] See **RASCAL**. A low mean wretch. 'A base rascalion.' *Hudibras.*

Rascally (ras'kal-i), *a.* Like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; base; worthless. 'Our rascally porter.' *Shel.*

Rase (ras), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rased*; *ppr.* *rasing*. [Fr. *raser*, from L.L. *rasare*, freq. of L. *radere*, *rasare*, to scrape (whence *rasper*, and also *rasen*).] 1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze.

Might not the bullet which rased his cheek, have gone into his head? *South.*

2. To erase; to scratch or rub out, or to blot out; to cancel. 'To rase quite out their native language.' *Milnes.* (In this sense *rase* is generally used.)—3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy. 'Rasering engines bent to rase some capital city.' *Milnes.* (In this sense *rase* is generally used; *rase* may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete.)—*STR.* To erase, efface, obliterate, expunge, cancel, raze, level, prostrate, overthrow, subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin.

Rase (ras), *n.* 1. A canal; a groove.—2. A slight wound. 'The least rase of a needle point.' *Heath.*

Rased (rasd). See **RASED**.

Rash (rash), *a.* [From a Scandinavian or Low German source; L.G. *Dan.* and *Sw.* *rash*, *foel*, *röd*, and G. *rash*, *rash*.] 1. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; as, a rash statesman or minister; a rash commander.

For though I am not impetuous and rash, Yet have I in me something dangerous. *Shak.*

2. Uttered, formed, or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, rash words; rash measures. 'Rash were my judgment then.' *Tennyson.*—3. Requiring haste, urgent.

I scarce have leisure to mine you, My counter is so rash. *Shak.*

4. Quick; sudden; hasty. 'Acquinted or rash gunpowder.' *Shak.* 'The reason of this rash alarm to know.' *Shak.* Used adverbially.

Why do you speak so startlingly and rash? *Shak.*
—*Rash*, *foolhardy*, *reckless*. A rash man is one who undergoes risk from natural impetuosity and without counting the cost. A rash man may be, and often is, a coward when confronted with the consequences of his rashness. A foolhardy man incurs danger out of mere wantonness and in defiance of all consequences. *Reckless* is nearly allied to *rash*, but more directly indicates absence of care for, or regard to consequences. The *reckless* man is generally bold enough, but often with a kind of insane boldness.—*STR.* Precipitate, headlong, headstrong, foolhardy, hasty, indiscreet, heedless, thoughtless, inconsiderate, careless, impatient, unwary.

Rash (rash), *v. t.* To put together hurriedly; to prepare with haste.

In thy former edition of Acts and Monuments, we have rashly rushed up at that present, in such abundance of them. *Fox.*

Rash (rash), *n.* [*foel*, *rash*, *rips*, *matere*] Corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [*foel*.]

Rash (rash), *n.* [It *rasia*, with some sense.] A kind of inferior silk or silk and steel manufacture.

Rash (rash), *n.* [O.Fr. *rasche*, *rash*, *surf*, *rich*, same origin as *rascal* (which see).] An eruption or efflorescence on the skin. It consists of red patches on the skin, diffused irregularly over the body.

Rash (rash), *v. t.* [From O.Fr. *raser*, *Mod.* Fr. *raser*, to tear up or away, from L. *radere*, *rasare*, to scrape (whence *rasper*, and also *rasen*).] 1. To tear or pull violently; to tear asunder.—2. To slice; to cut into pieces, to hack; to divide [said by Mr. Stevens to be parti-

cularly applied to the strokes made by the wild bear with his tusks.]

He, I saw'd my quarters in his arm, ras'd his double-breast, ras'd him close by the left cheek, and through his hair. *J. Tennyson.*

Rasher (rash'er), *n.* [Either a piece hastily cooked, from *rash*, *a.*; or rather a piece sliced off, from above verb.] In cookery, a slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

Rashful (rash'ful), *a.* Rash; hasty; precipitate. *Turberville.*

Rashling (rash'ling), *n.* A rash person. What rashlings doth delight, that other men despise. *Spenser.*

Rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; with precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation; inconsiderately; at a venture. No that doth any thing rashly, must do it willingly. *Shel.*

Rashness (rash'ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being rash; too much haste in resolving on or in undertaking a measure; precipitation, inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of danger. We are often by rashness, which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed. Why not act forth, if I should do This rashness, that which might outlive With this old seal in organs new. *Tennyson.*

Rasing (ras'ing), *n.* In ship-building, the act of marking by the edges of moulds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.—*Rasing-iron*, a kind of caulking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, in order that they may be caulked afresh. *Rasing-truffe*, a small edge-tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, &c.

Raspatie (ras'pat-ee), *n.* [No doubt from an O.Fr. *raspatie*.] See **RASCAL**. A pack of rascals. *Chaucer.*

Raskolnik (ras'kol-nik), *n.* [Rus., from *raskola*, a division.] The name given to a dissenter from the Greek Church in the Russian dominions.

Rasop (ras'op), *n.* The native Indian name of a flying squirrel of India.

Rasores (ras'or-ee), *n. pl.* [From L. *radere*, *rasare*, to scrape.] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of birds comprising the sub-orders Gallinae and Columbaceae. The common domestic fowl may be regarded as the type of the order. They are characterized by the toes terminating in strong claws, for scratching up seeds, &c., and



1. Head and Feet of Jungle-fowl. 2. Do. of Common Pheasant. 3. Do. of Wild Turkey. 4. Do. of Common Guinea.

by the upper mandible being vaulted, with the nostrils pierced in a membranous space at its base, and covered by a cartilaginous scale. The rasorial birds are, as a rule, polygamous in habits; the pigeons (Columbaceae), however, present an exception to this rule. The common domestic fowl is supposed to be a descendant of the Benkeni jungle-fowl (Gallus Bankeni) of Eastern Asia. See GALLINACEAE, GALLINAE.

Rasorial (ras'or-i-al), *a.* Pertaining to the rasores. See **RASORER**.

Rasp (rasp), *v. t.* [O.Fr. *rasper*, *Mod.* Fr. *rasper*, to scrape or rasp, like Sp. *raspar*. It rasps, to scrape, grab, rasp, from O.E.G. *raspin*, to scrape together (D. *raspen*, *Dan.* *raspe*, *Sw.* *raspa*).] 1. To rub against with some rough implement; to file with a rasp, to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to rasp wood to make it smooth; to rasp bones to powder. Hence—2. To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarseness or rough treatment or language. *Goodrich.*

Rasp (rasp), *n.* [O.Fr. *raspe*, *Mod.* Fr. *raspe*, a rasp or file, from the verb. The fruit no doubt received its name from its rough outside.] 1. A coarse species of file, but having, instead of chisel-cut teeth, its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch.—2. A raspberry (which see). 'Figs in fruit, rasps, vines.' *Bacon.* (Old and provincial.)

Now will the Caribbea, now the rasps supply Delicious draughts. *Y. Adair.*

Rasp (rasp), *v. t.* 1. To rub or grate; as, the rasp rasped against the quay.—2. (As to this meaning comp. G. *raspen*, to hawl or clear the throat.) To bark; to speak with from the stomach. *Sp. Hall.* (Old and provincial.)

Raspatory (ras'pa-to-ri), *n.* A surgeon's rasp, an instrument for scraping bones. *Watson.*

Raspberry (ras'be-ri), *n.* [*Rasp* and *berry*; so named from the roughness of the fruit. Comp. G. *rasbeere*, *rasbeere*, to scratch, and *berry*.] The well-known fruit of a plant of the genus *Rubus*, the *R. idaeus*, a native of Britain, and also of various other parts of Europe. The fruit of the raspberry is extensively used in a variety of ways both by the cook and the confectioner, and also in the preparation of cordial spirituous liquors.

Raspberry-bush (ras'be-ri-bush), *n.* *Rubus idaeus*, the bramble producing raspberries.

Raspberry-vinegar (ras'be-ri-vin-e-gar), *n.* A pleasant acidulous drink made from the juice of raspberries.

Rasper (ras'per), *n.* 1. One who or that which rasps, a scraper.—2. In *far-seeing*, a difficult fence, probably from its rasping the horse as it leaps over it. *Lower.*

Rasping (ras'ping), *n.* 1. Characterized by grating or scraping; as, a rasping sound.—2. In *far-seeing*, said of a fence difficult to take. 'A rasping fence.' *Lower.*

Rasping-mill (ras'ping-mil), *n.* A kind of saw mill.

Raspist (ras'pist), *n.* The raspberry *Ger.*

Rase (ras), *n.* [Javanese *rase*, a sensation of the palate or nostrils.] A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Viverra* (F. *Nasotarsus*), closely allied to the civet, spread over a great extent in Asia, including Java, various parts of India, Singapore, Nepal, and other localities. Its perfume, called by the natives *dodas*, which is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet, is much valued by the Javonese. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and on account of its long teeth can inflict a very severe bite. The *dodas* is removed by putting the animal into a long and very narrow box, so that it cannot turn, when it is scooped out with a spoon with impunity.

Rastrites (ras'trit-ee), *n.* [L. *rastrum*, a rake.] A genus of extinct Silurian scaphyrm, otherwise named *Graptolites*.

Rasure (ras'ur), *n.* [L. *rasura*, from *radere*, *rasare*, to scrape. See **RASE**.] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing. 2. The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure.

Rat (rat), *n.* [A word common to the Teutonic and Celtic families; A. Sax. *rat*, D. *rat*, G. *ratte*, *ratte*, O.E.G. *rate*, L.G. and *Dan.* *rotte*, *Udal.* *raden*, *Armor.* *rat*, *rat*. The Fr. *rat*, Sp. and Pg. *rata*, are derived forms from Teutonic. The root is probably in L. *radere*, to gnaw.] 1. A genus of rodent mammalia (*Mus*, *Linn.*), one or other of the species of which is familiar to every one, and they are among the greatest animal pests in dwellings, ships, storehouses, and magazines of provisions. Two species are found in habitations in Britain and in most temperate countries, the black rat (*M. rattus*) and the brown rat (*M. domesticus*). The first is the oldest inhabitant of this country; the other, which was intro-

of snuff, of either a black or brown colour, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

Rappel (rap-el), *n.* [Fr. *recall*, from *L. re*, back, and *appello*, to call.] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.—*Rappel of a medal*, a decision declaring an exhibitioner to be worthy of the medal though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior reward in a former exhibition.

Rapper (rap-ér), *n.* 1. One who raps or knocks.—2. The knocker of a door.—3. An oath or a lie (lit. what is rapped out).

Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*. *Sp. Parker.*

Rappite, Rappist (rap'tít, rap'íst), *n.* [From *George Rapp*, the founder of the sect.] The same as *Harmonist*. See *HARMONIST*, 2.

Rapport (rap-pórt), *n.* [Fr., from *rapporter*, to bring back, to refer—*re*, again, and *apporter*, *L. apportare*—*ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry.] A resemblance; a correspondence; an accord or agreement; harmony; affinity. *Sir W. Temple.*

It did not then occur to me that perhaps our idiosyncrasies were such as not to require even the music of the ballad to produce *rapport* between our minds, and generate in the brain of the one the vision present in the brain of the other.

Rapscallion (rap-skal'yun), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascal; a rascallion. *Hovitt.*

Rapscallionry (rap-skal'yun-ri), *n.* Rascals collectively. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rapt (rapt), *p. and a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, there being a certain confusion with *L. rap-tus*, seized, from *rapio*. See *RAPTURE*.] 1. Transported; enraptured; entirely absorbed. *Shak.* 'Sometimes so rapt as he would answer me quite from the purpose.' *B. Jonson.* 'So tranced, so rapt in ecstasies.' *Tennyson.*—2. Snatched or carried away. 'Rapt from the fickle and the frail.' *Tennyson.*

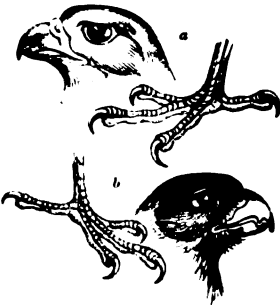
Rapti (rapt), *v.t.* [See above.] 1. To transport or ravish. 'Rapted with my wealth and beauties.' *Drayton.*—2. To carry away by violence. *Chapman.*

The Libyan lion . . .
Out-rushing from his den *rapt* all away.

Rapti (rapt), *n.* 1. An ecstasy; a trance. 'An extraordinary rapt and act of prophesying.' *Morton.*—2. Rapidity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Raptor, Raptor (rap'tér, rap'tor), *n.* [*L. raptor*.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

Raptors (rap-tó-réz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *L. raptor*, a robber.] Birds of prey; an order of birds called *Accipitres* by Linnaeus and *Cuvier*, including those which live on other



Raptors.

a. Head and Foot of Goshawk. *b.* Head and Foot of Orange-legged Falcon.

birds and animals, and are characterized by a strong, curved, sharp-edged, and sharp-pointed beak, and robust short legs, with three toes before and one behind, armed with long, strong, and crooked talons. The eagles, vultures, and falcons are examples.

Raptorial (rap-tó-ri-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Raptors or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey.—2. Adapted to the seizing of prey, as the legs of certain insects. 'The Mantids, with their great raptorial front legs.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

Raptorial (rap-tó-ri-al), *n.* A bird of prey; one of the Raptors.

Raptorious (rap-tó-ri-us), *a.* Raptorial. *Arbry.*

Rapture (rap'túr), *n.* [From *L. rapio*, *rap-tum*, to seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c.] 1. A seizing by violence. [Rare.]

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm. *Shak.*
2. A hurrying along with velocity; rapidity with violence.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,
If steep with torrent *rapture*; if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton.*

3. Transport of delight; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

That vision blest . . .
Had put a *rapture* in her breast,
And on her lips and o'er her eyes
Spread smiles like light. *Coleridge.*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope.

5. A fit; a syncope.

Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry. *Shak.*
6. Delirium; disorder of mind. 'Brain-sick *raptures*.' *Shak.*—*SYN.* Bliss, ecstasy, transport, delight, exultation.

Rapture (rap'túr), *v.t.* To inspire with *rapture*; to transport; to enrapture. 'Raptured I stood.' *Pope.* 'His *raptured* thought.' *Thomson.*

Rapturist (rap'túr-íst), *n.* An enthusiast. 'Swarms of prophets and *rapturists*.' *Dr. Spencer.* [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'túr-íz), *v.t.* To put into a state of *rapture*; to enrapture. [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'túr-íz), *v.i.* To become enraptured; to be transported. [Rare.]

Rapturous (rap'túr-us), *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight. 'Rapturous exultation.' *Young.*

Rapturously (rap'túr-us-lí), *adv.* In a *rapturous* manner; with *rapture*; ecstatically.

Rara avis (rá-ra & ví-s), *n.* [*L.*] A rare bird; a prodigy; an unusual person; an uncommon object.

Rare (rá-r), *a.* [Fr. *rare*, from *L. rarus*, thin, rare, whence also *G. Dan.* and *Sw. rar*, *D. raar*, rare.] 1. Thinly scattered; sparse. 'Those rare and solitary, these in flocks.' *Milton.*

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot. *Tennyson.*

2. Thin; porous; not dense; as, a *rare* and attenuate substance. *Rare*, in *physics*, is a relative term, the reverse of *dense*; being used to denote a considerable porosity or vacuity between the particles of a body, as the word *dense* implies a contiguity or closeness of the particles.

Water is nineteen times lighter and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton.*

3. Uncommon; not frequent; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me,
Were man as *rare* as phoenix. *Shak.*

4. Possessing qualities seldom to be met with; especially excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found; said of persons or things. 'O rare Ben Jonson!' *Epitaph on Jonson's Tomb.* 'Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.' *Conley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

SYN. Scarce, infrequent, unusual, uncommon, singular, extraordinary, incomparable.

Rare (rá-r), *a.* [*A. Sax. hrér*, raw.] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton. Written also *Rear*.

New-laid eggs . . .
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*. *Dryden.*

Rarebit (rá-ríbít), *n.* [A word made by etymologists to account for the expression 'Welsh rabbit.' See under *RABBIT*.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

Rareeshow (rá-ré-shó), *n.* [*Rare* and *show*.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box. As these shows were chiefly exhibited by foreigners, they received the name *rarees* from the mode in which the exhibitors pronounced the word *rare*.

The fashions of the town affect us like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Rarefaction (rá-ré-fak'shon or rar-e-fak'shon), *n.* [Fr. See *RAREFY*.] The act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the constituent particles, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter;

or rarefaction is an augmentation of the intervals between the particles of matter, whereby the same number of particles occupy a larger space. The term is chiefly used in speaking of the aeriform fluids, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. *Rarefaction* is opposed to *condensation*.

Rarefiable (rá-ré-fi-a-bl or rar-e-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

Rarefy (rá-ré-fi or rar-e-fi), *v.t. pret. & pp. rarefied*; *ppr. rarefying*. [Fr. *rarefier*; *L. rarefacio*—*rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; opposed to *condense*.

Rarefy (rá-ré-fi or rar-e-fi), *v.i.* To become rare, that is not dense or less dense.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

Rarely (rá-ré-lí), *adv.* In a rare degree or manner; (a) seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen; (b) finely; excellently. 'The person who played so *rarely* on the flageolet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

I could play *Ercles rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Shak.*

Rareness (rá-ré-nés), *n.* 1. The state of being rare; (a) the state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

My state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast
And won by *rareness* such solemnity. *Shak.*
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

(b) Thinness; tenuity; as, the *rareness* of air or vapour.—2. Value arising from scarcity.

Rarripe (rá-ríp), *a.* [Probably a form of *rathripe*.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Rareripe (rá-ríp), *a.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rarity (rá-ri-tí), *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; *L. raritas*. See *RARE*.] 1. The state or quality of being rare; (a) uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun! *Head.*

(b) Thinness; tenuity; *rareness*: opposed to *density*; as, the *rarity* of air.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chain. *Bentley.*

2. That which is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or excellence.

But the rarity of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit—As many vouches *rarity* are. *Shak.*
I saw three *rarity* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place. *Addison.*

Ras (ras), *n.* 1. An Arabic word signifying head, prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, &c.—2. Same as *Reis*.

Rasant, Rasante (rá-zoh, rá-zóht), *a.* [Fr. *ppr. of raser*, to shave.] Applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may scour or sweep the ground with more effect.

Rascal (ras'kal), *n.* [Lit. scrapings or refuse of anything; O.E. *rascall*, *rascaille*, the rabble, also refuse beasts, especially a worthless lean deer; from a *L.L. rasciare*, from *L. rado*, *rasum*, to shave or scrape, whence also *Sp. rascar*, *It. rasare*, to scrape. Fr. *rascaille*, the rascality or rascal sort, seems in like manner to come from Fr. *rascler* (for *rascler*), to scrape.] 1. A lean beast; especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns! even so; poor men alone! No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*. *Shak.*

2. A plebeian; one of the common people.

3. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the minor offences, and sometimes used in pretended displeasure merely. 'Coney-catching *rascals*.' *Shak.* 'Cowardly *rascals*.' *Shak.*

Hang him, dishonest *rascal*! *Shak.*

I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Coburn.*

Rascal (ras'kal), *a.* 1. Worthless; lean; as, a *rascal* deer.—2. Mean; low; pitiful; paltry; base.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts. *Shak.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; môt, met, hâr; pîne, plin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; y. Sc. abune; y. Sc. ley.

Rascaldom (ras-kal-dm), *n.* The state of being a rascal; the dominion of rascals; the rascality. *Emerson.*

Rascality (ras-kal'ti), *n.* 1. The low mean part of the populace.

Preceded philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the rascality in theirs. *Gibson.*

2. Such qualities as make a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud; the act or acts of a rascal.

Rascal-like (ras-kal'lik), *a.* Like a lean deer. *Shak.*

Rascalion (ras-kal'yun), *n.* [From *rascal*.] See **RASCAL**. A low mean wretch. 'A base rascalion.' *Hudibras.*

Rascally (ras-kal'i), *a.* Like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; base; worthless. 'Our rascally porter.' *Swift.*

Rase (ras), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rased*; ppr. *rasing*. [Fr. *raser*, from L. *rasere*, freq. of *radere*, to scrape (whence *razor*, and also *rascal*).] 1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze.

Might not the bullet which rased his cheek, have gone into his head? *South.*

2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel. 'To rase quite out their native language.' *Milton.* [In this sense *rase* is generally used.]—3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy. 'Battering engines bent to rase some capital city.' *Milton.* [In this sense *rase* is generally used; *rase* may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete.]—*SYN.* To erase, efface, obliterate, expunge, cancel, raze, level, prostrate, overthrow, subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin.

Rase (ras), *n.* 1. A cancel; erasure.—2. A slight wound. 'The least rase of a needle point.' *Hooker.*

Rased (rad), *See RASED.*

Rash (rash), *a.* [From a Scandinavian or Low German source; L. G. Dan. and Sw. *rask*, Icel. *raskr*, D. and G. *raskh*, *rash*.] 1. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.

For though I am not spiteful and rash, Yet have I in me something dangerous. *Shak.*

2. Uttered, formed, or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures. 'Rash were my judgment then.' *Tennyson.*—3. Requiring haste; urgent.

I scarce have leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash. *Shak.*

4. Quick; sudden; hasty. 'Acconitum or *rash* gunpowder.' *Shak.* 'The reason of this rash alarm to know.' *Shak.* Used adverbially.

Why do you speak so startlingly and rash? *Shak.*

-Rash, *Footlardy*, *Reckless*. A *rash* man is one who undergoes risk from natural impulsiveness and without counting the cost. A *rash* man may be, and often is, a coward when confronted with the consequences of his rashness. A *footlardy* man incurs danger out of mere wantonness and in defiance of all consequences. *Reckless* is nearly allied to *rash*, but more directly indicates absence of care for, or regard to consequences. The *reckless* man is generally bold enough, but often with a kind of insane boldness.—*SYN.* Precipitate, headlong, headstrong, foolhardy, hasty, indiscreet, heedless, thoughtless, inconsiderate, careless, incautious, unwary.

Rash (rash), *v. t.* To put together hurriedly; to prepare with haste.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* up at that present, in such shortness of time. *Fox.*

Rash (rash), *n.* [Icel. *raskr*, ripe, mature.] Corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local.]

Rash (rash), *n.* [It. *rascia*, with same sense.] A kind of inferior silk or silk and stuff manufacture.

Rash (rash), *n.* [O. Fr. *rasche*, *rash*, sourf, Itch; same origin as *rascals* (which see).] An eruption or efflorescence on the skin. It consists of red patches on the skin, diffused irregularly over the body.

Rash (rash), *v. t.* [From O. Fr. *crasser*, Mod. Fr. *crasser*, to tear up or away, from L. *exradicare*—*ex*, out, and *radix*, a root.] 1. To tear or pull violently; to tear asunder.—2. To slice; to cut into pieces; to hack; to divide [Said by Mr. Stevens to be parti-

cularly applied to the stroke made by the wild boar with his tusks.]

He I mind'd my purpose in his arm, *rash'd* his double-breast, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair. *J. Tasso.*

Rasher (rash'er), *n.* [Either a piece hastily cooked, from *rash*, *a.*; or rather a piece sliced off, from above verb.] In cookery, a slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

Rashful (rash'ful), *a.* Rash; hasty; precipitate. *Turberville.*

Rashling (rash'ling), *n.* A rash person.

What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise. *Schubert.*

Rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; with precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation; inconsiderately; at a venture.

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Rashness (rash'ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being rash; too much haste in resolving on or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of danger.

We offend by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do This *rashness*, that which might ensue With this old soul in organs new. *Tranquill.*

Rasing (rasing), *n.* In ship-building, the act of marking by the edges of moulds any figure upon timber, &c., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.—*Rasing-iron*, a kind of caulking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, in order that they may be caulked afresh.—*Rasing-knife*, a small edged-tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, &c.

Rascula, *n.* [No doubt from an O. Fr. *rascula*.] See **RASCAL**. A pack of rascals. *Shawyer.*

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik), *n.* [Rus., from *raskolo*, a division.] The name given to a dissenter from the Greek Church in the Russian dominions.

Rasoo (ra-soo'), *n.* The native Indian name of a flying squirrel of India.

Rasores (ra-sores'), *n. pl.* [From L. *radere*, to scrape.] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of birds comprising the sub-orders Gallinae and Columbaceae. The common domestic fowl may be regarded as the type of the order. They are characterized by the toes terminating in strong claws, for scratching up seeds, &c., and



Rasores.

1. Head and Foot of Jungle-fowl. 2. Do. of Common Pheasant. 3. Do. of Wild Turkey. 4. Do. of Common Grouse.

by the upper mandible being vaulted, with the nostrils pierced in a membranous space at its base, and covered by a cartilaginous scale. The rasorial birds are, as a rule, polygamous in habits; the pigeons (Columbaceae), however, present an exception to this rule. The common domestic fowl is supposed to be a descendant of the Benkiva jungle-fowl (*Gallus Bankiva*) of Eastern Asia. See **GALLINACEAE**, **GALLINAE**.

Rasorial (ra-so'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the rasores. See **RASORES**.

Rasp (rasp), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *rasper*, Mod. Fr. *rasper*, to scrape or rasp, like Sp. *raspar*, It. *raspare*, to scrape, graze, rasp, from O. H. G. *raspan*, to scrape together (O. *raspan*, Dan. *raspe*, Sw. *raspa*).] 1. To rub against with some rough implement; to file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to rasp wood to make it smooth; to rasp bones to powder. Hence—2. To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language. *Goodrich.*

Rasp (rasp), *n.* [O. Fr. *raspe*, Mod. Fr. *raspe*, a rasp or file; from the verb. The fruit no doubt received its name from its rough outside.] 1. A coarse species of file, but having, instead of chisel-out teeth, its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch.—2. A raspberry (which see). 'Figs in fruit, rasps, vines.' *Bacon*. [Old and provincial.]

Now will the Corinthia, now the rasps supply Delicious draughts. *Sp. Phidip.*

Rasp (rasp), *v. t.* 1. To rub or grate; as, the vessel rasped against the quay.—2. [As to this meaning comp. G. *rasperen*, to hawk or clear the throat.] To belch; to eject wind from the stomach. *Sp. Hall*. [Old and provincial.]

Raspatory (ras'pa-to-ri), *n.* A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for scraping bones. *Wuerman.*

Raspberry (ras-be-ri), *n.* [*Rasp* and *berry*, so named from the roughness of the fruit. Comp. G. *rasbeere*—*rasen*, to scratch, and *beere*.] The well-known fruit of a plant



the horse as it leaps over it. *Lever*

Rasping (ras'ping), *a.* 1. Characterized by grating or scraping; as, a *rasping* sound.—2. In *rasping*, said of a fence difficult to take. 'A *rasping* fence.' *Lever*

Rasping-mill (ras'ping-mil), *n.* A kind of saw-mill.

Raspis (ras'pis), *n.* The raspberry. *Gerarde.*

Rasse (ras), *n.* [Japanese *rasa*, a sensation of the palate or nostrils.] A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Viverra* (*V. Malaccensis*), closely allied to the civet, spread over a great extent in Asia, including Java, various parts of India, Singapore, Nepal, and other localities. Its perfume, called by the natives *dedes*, which is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet, is much valued by the Javanees. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and on account of its long teeth can inflict a very severe bite. The *dedes* is removed by putting the animal into a long and very narrow box, so that it cannot turn, when it is scooped out with a spoon with impunity.

Rastrites (ras-tri'tes), *n.* [L. *rastrum*, a rake.] Genus of extinct Silurian zoophytes, otherwise named *Graptolites*.

Rasure (ras'chur), *n.* [L. *rasura*, from *radere*, to scrape. See **RASE**.] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing. 2. The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure.

Rat (rat), *n.* [A word common to the Teutonic and Celtic families; A. Sax. *rust*, D. *rat*, G. *ratte*, *ratze*, O. H. G. *rato*, L. G. and Dan. *rotte*, Gael. *radan*, Armor. *raz*, *rat*. The Fr. *rat*, Sp. and Pg. *rato*, are derived forms from Teutonic. The root is probably in L. *rado*, to gnaw.] 1. A genus of rodent mammalia (*Mus*, Linn.), one or other of the species of which is familiar to every one, and they are among the greatest animal pests in dwellings, ships, store-houses, and magazines of provisions. Two species are found in habitations in Britain and in most temperate countries, the black rat (*M. rattus*) and the brown rat (*M. decumanus*). The first is the oldest inhabitant of this country; the other, which was intro-

of snuff, of either a black or brown colour, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

Rappel (rap-el), *n.* [Fr., recall, from *L. re*, back, and *appello*, to call.] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.—*Rappel of a medal*, a decision declaring an exhibitor to be worthy of the medal though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior reward in a former exhibition.

Rapper (rap'er), *n.* 1. One who raps or knocks.—2. The knocker of a door.—3. An oath or a lie (lit. what is rapped out).

Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*. *Bp. Parker.*

Raprite, Rappist (rap'tit, rap'ist), *n.* [From George *Rapp*, the founder of the sect.] The same as *Harmonist*. See *HARMONIST*, 2.

Rapport (rap-pört'), *n.* [Fr., from *rapporter*, to bring back, to refer—*re*, again, and *apporter*, *L. apportare*—*ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry.] A resemblance; a correspondence; an accord or agreement; harmony; affinity. *Sir W. Temple.*

It did not then occur to me that perhaps our idiosyncrasies were such as not to require even the music of the ballad to produce *rapports* between our minds, and generate in the brain of the one the vision present in the brain of the other. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rapscallion (rap-ska'l'yun), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascal; a rascallion. *Hoult.*

Rapscallionry (rap-ska'l'yun-ri), *n.* Rascals collectively. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rapt (rapt), *p. and a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, there being a certain confusion with *L. rapto*, seized, from *rapio*. See *RAPTURE*.] 1. Transported; enraptured; entirely absorbed. *Shak.* 'Sometimes so *rapt* as he would answer me quite from the purpose.' *B. Jonson.* 'So tranced, so *rapt* in ecstasies.' *Tennyson.*—2. Snatched or carried away. 'Rapt from the fickle and the frail.' *Tennyson.*

Rapti (rapt), *v. t.* [See above.] 1. To transport or ravish. 'Rapted with my wealth and beauties.' *Drayton.*—2. To carry away by violence. *Chapman.*

The Libyan lion . . .
Out-rushing from his den *rapt* all away. *Daniel.*

Rapti (rapt), *n.* 1. An ecstasy; a trance. 'An extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.' *Bp. Morton.*—2. Rapidity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Raptor, Raptor (rap'ter, rap'tor), *n.* [*L. raptor*.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

Raptors (rap-tör'ez), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of L. raptor*, a robber.] Birds of prey; an order of birds called *Accipitres* by Linnaeus and *Cuvier*, including those which live on other



a. Head and Foot of Gerfaalcon. *b.* Head and Foot of Orange-legged Falcon.

birds and animals, and are characterized by a strong, curved, sharp-edged, and sharp-pointed beak, and robust short legs, with three toes before and one behind, armed with long, strong, and crooked talons. The eagles, vultures, and falcons are examples. **Raptorial** (rap-tör'i-al), *a.* 1. Of pertaining to the Raptors or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey.—2. Adapted to the seizing of prey, as the legs of certain insects. 'The Mantidæ, and their great raptorial front legs.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

Raptorial (rap-tör'i-al), *n.* A bird of prey; one of the Raptors. **Raptorious** (rap-tör'i-us), *a.* Raptorial. *Kirby.*

Rapture (rap'tür), *n.* [From *L. rapio*, *rapto*, to seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c.] 1. A seizing by violence. [Rare.]

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm. *Shak.*
2. A hurrying along with velocity; rapidity with violence.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,
If steep with torrent *raptures*; if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton.*

3. Transport of delight; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

That vision blest . . .
Had put a *rapture* in her breast,
And on her lips and o'er her eyes
Spread smiles like light. *Coleridge.*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

5. A fit; a syncope. *Four prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry. Shak.*

6. Delirium; disorder of mind. 'Brain-sick *raptures*.' *Shak.*—*SYN.* Bliss, ecstasy, transport, delight, exultation.

Rapture (rap'tür), *v. t.* To inspire with *rapture*; to transport; to enrapture. 'Raptured I stood.' *Pope.* 'His *raptured* thought.' *Thomson.*

Rapturist (rap'tür-ist), *n.* An enthusiast. 'Swarms of prophets and *rapturists*.' *Dr. Spencer.* [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'tür-iz), *v. t.* To put into a state of *rapture*; to enrapture. [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'tür-iz), *v. i.* To become enraptured; to be transported. [Rare.]

Rapturous (rap'tür-us), *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight. 'Rapturous exultation.' *Young.*

Rapturously (rap'tür-us-li), *adv.* In a *rapturous* manner; with *rapture*; ecstatically. **Rara avis** (rä'ra ä'vis), *n.* [*L.*] A rare bird; a prodigy; an unusual person; an uncommon object.

Rare (rä'r), *a.* [Fr. *rare*, from *L. rarus*, thin, rare, whence also *G. Dan.* and *Sw. rar*, *D. raar*, rare.] 1. Thinly scattered; sparse. 'Those rare and solitary, these in flocks.' *Milton.*

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot. *Tennyson.*

2. Thin; porous; not dense; as, a *rare* and attenuate substance. *Rare*, in *physics*, is a relative term, the reverse of *dense*; being used to denote a considerable porosity or vacuity between the particles of a body, as the word *dense* implies a contiguity or closeness of the particles.

Water is nineteen times lighter and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton.*

3. Uncommon; not frequent; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me,
Were man as *rare* as phoenix. *Shak.*

4. Possessing qualities seldom to be met with; especially excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found: said of persons or things. 'O rare Ben Jonson!' *Epitaph on Jonson's Tomb.* 'Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.' *Condey.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

SYN. Scarce, infrequent, unusual, uncommon, singular, extraordinary, incomparable. **Rare** (rä'r), *a.* [*A. Sax. hrér*, raw.] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton. Written also *Rear*.

New-bird eggs . . .
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*. *Dryden.*

Rarebit (rä'r-bit), *n.* [A word made by etymologists to account for the expression 'Welsh rabbit.' See under *RABBIT*.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

Rareeshow (rä'r-eshö), *n.* [*Rare* and *show*.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box. As these shows were chiefly exhibited by foreigners, they received the name *raree* from the mode in which the exhibitors pronounced the word *rare*.

The fashions of the town affect us like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Rarefaction (rä-ré-fak'hon or rar-e-fak'hon), *n.* [Fr. See *RAREFY*.] The act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the constituent particles, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter;

or rarefaction is an augmentation of the intervals between the particles of matter, whereby the same number of particles occupy a larger space. The term is chiefly used in speaking of the æriform fluids, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. Rarefaction is opposed to *condensation*.

Rarefiable (rä-ré-fi-ä-bl or rar-e-fi-ä-bl), *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

Rarefy (rä'r-é-fi or rar-e-fi), *v. t. pret. & pp. rarefied*; *ppr. rarefying*. [Fr. *rarefier*; *L. rarefacio*—*rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter: opposed to *condense*.

Rarefy (rä'r-é-fi or rar-e-fi), *v. i.* To become rare, that is not dense or less dense.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

Rarely (rä'r-é-li), *adv.* In a rare degree or manner: (a) seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen; (b) finely; excellently. 'The person who played so *rarely* on the flageolet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

I could play *rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Shak.*

Rareness (rä'r-é-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being rare; (a) the state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

My state
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast
And won by *rareness* such solemnity. *Shak.*
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

(b) Thinness; tenuity; as, the *rareness* of air or vapour.—2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*

Rarripe (rä'r-rip), *a.* [Probably a form of *ratrripe*.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Rarripe (rä'r-rip), *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rarity (rä'r-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; *L. raritas*. See *RARE*.] 1. The state or quality of being rare: (a) uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun! *Head.*

(b) Thinness; tenuity; rareness: opposed to *density*; as, the *rarity* of air.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley.*

2. That which is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or excellence.

But the rarity of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit—As many vouched *rarities* are. *Shak.*
I saw three varieties of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place. *Addison.*

Ras (ras), *n.* 1. An Arabic word signifying head, prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, &c.—2. Same as *Reis*.

Rasant, Rasante (rä-zoh, rä-zohnt), *a.* [Fr. *ppr. of raser*, to shave.] Applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may scour or sweep the ground with more effect.

Rascal (ras'kal), *n.* [Lit., scrapings or refuse of anything; O.E. *rascall*, *rascaille*, the rabble, also refuse beasts, especially a worthless lean deer; from a *L.L. rasciare*, from *L. rado*, *rasum*, to shave or scrape, whence also *Sp. rascar*, *It. rasciare*, to scrape. Fr. *rascaille*, the rascality or rascal sort, seems in like manner to come from Fr. *racler* (for *rascler*), to scrape.] 1. A lean beast; especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns! even so; poor men alone! No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*. *Shak.*

2. A plebeian; one of the common people. 3. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the minor offences, and sometimes used in pretended displeasure merely. 'Coney-catching *rascals*.' *Shak.* 'Cowardly *rascals*.' *Shak.*

Hang him, dishonest *rascal*! *Shak.*
I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Cibber.*

Rascal (ras'kal), *a.* 1. Worthless; lean; as, a *rascal* deer.—2. Mean; low; pitiful; paltry; base.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts. *Shak.*

duced from Asia, and not, as is commonly supposed, from Norway, is amazingly prolific, and has multiplied at the expense of the black rat. — *Kangaroo-rat*, See *BURY-TOWN*. — *Mole-rat*. See *BLINDE*. — *Musk-rat*. See *MUSK-RAT*. — *Russian musk-rat*. See *MYGAL*. — *Water-rat*. See *ARVICOLE*. — 2. One who derails his political party from some interested motive. — 3. A workman who takes employment in an establishment while the regular workmen have struck work; also, a workman who works under the regular wages current in the trade. — 4. To smell a rat, to be suspicious that all is not right; to have an inkling of some mischief, plot, or underhand proceeding.

Quoth Huddibras, 'I smell a rat';
Ralpho, then dost peevishly care. Huddibras.

Rat (rat), *v.t.* 1. To catch or kill rats. — 2. To forsake one's associates; to desert a falling party or cause; especially, to desert one's party from selfish or dishonourable motives. from the idea that rats leave a sinking ship or falling house. [Rare.]

Celeridge incurred the reproach of having runned, solely by his inability to follow the standards of his early days. De Quincy.

He now changed his party; but, I must say, with out being at all liable to the imputation of a change from mercenary motives, which is conveyed by the modern word *ratting*. Lord Campbell.

3. Among workmen, to take employment in an establishment while the regular workmen have struck, or, to work at less wages than the general body of the workmen is willing to accept.

Rata (rata), *n.* [New Zealand.] A New Zealand tree, *Metrosideros robusta*. See *MYRTACEAE*.

Ratability (rata-bil-i-ti), *n.* Quality of being ratable.

Ratable (rata-bil), *a.* (From *rate*.) 1. Capable of being rated or set at a certain value.

I collect out of the abbey book of Burton, that twenty oxen were ratable in two marks of silver. Camden.

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportioned.

A ratable payment of all the debts of the deceased in equal degree is clearly the most equitable method. Blackstone.

3. Liable or subjected by law to taxation.

Ratableness (rata-bil-ness), *n.* Ratability.

Ratably (rata-bil), *adv.* By rate or proportion, proportionally.

Ratana (rat-a-ta), *n.* [Sp., from Malay *arak*, arak, and *stake*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A fine spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots, and peaches. *Ratana*, in France, is the generic name of liquors compounded with alcohol, sugar, and the odoriferous and flavouring principles of plants. Written also *Ratiana*, *Ratila*.

Ratan (ra-tan), *n.* See *RATTAN*.

Ratany (ra-ta-ni), *n.* [Pers., *rasana*.] *Krameria tinctoria*, a shrubby plant found in Persia and Bolivia, having an exsiccated asstringent root. It is sometimes used in this

Ratany (*Krameria tinctoria*).

country as an astringent medicine in passive bloody or mucous discharges, weakness of the digestive organs, and even in putrid fevers. It has silver-gray foliage and pretty red starlike flowers. Written also *Rhatany*.

Rat-catcher (rat-kach-er), *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

Ratch (rach), *n.* [A softened form of *rack*.]

1. In clock-work, a sort of wheel having flange, which serves to lift the denture and thereby causes the clock to strike. — 2. In watch a bar having angular teeth, into which a pair drops, to prevent machines from being re-

versed in motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel*.

Ratchet (rach-et), *n.* [Dtn. of *ratak*.] An arm or piece of mechanism one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. Called also a *Click*, *Peck*, or *Dentist*. If employed to move the wheel it is called a *Pellet*. See *RATCHET-WHEEL*.

Ratchet-brace, **Ratchet-drill** (rach-et-bras, rach-et-dril), *n.* A tool for drilling holes in a narrow plane where the room is insufficient for the common brace. The ratchet-wheel is fixed in the drill-socket and turned by a handle.

Ratchet-wheel (rach-et-wheel), *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both of these purposes an arrangement similar to that shown in the engraving is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel, *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pallet *c*, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, and which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The other ratchet, *d*, which may either be used separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction.

Ratchil (rach-ill), *n.* In mining, fragments of stone.

Ratchment (rach-ment), *n.* In arch, a kind of flying buttress which springs from the principals of a nave and meets against the central or chief principal. *Oxford Glossary*.

Rate (rat), *n.* [Norm. and O. Fr. *rate*, from *L. rate* (para, part, understood), from *ratia*, reckoned, *ppr* of *rer*, to reckon, to calculate (whence *ratia*, *reason*).] 1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted.

Henceforth the rate and standard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days. Swift.

2. Price or amount stated or fixed on anything with relation to a standard; settled sum or amount; a settled proportion; *as*, the rate of interest. 'Brings down the rate of annuity.' *Shak*.

How many things do we value, because they come at dear rates from Japan and China! *Locke*.

They valued themselves to much, after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison*.

3. Settled and regular allowance; *as*, a daily rate of provisions. 2 *KL* XIV 2. 'Right feeble through the evil rate of food.' *Spenser*. — 4. Degree, comparative height or value, valuation, rank, estimate.

I am a spirit of no common rate. *Shak*.

In this did his holiness and greatness appear above the rate and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy*.

5. Degree or particular style in which anything is done; manner of doing anything, especially as regards speed, *as*, to move at a certain rate. 'If he talked at this rate.' *Addison*.

Many of the horses could not march at that rate, nor come up soon enough. *Larwood*.

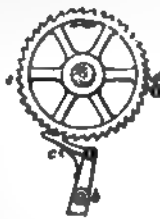
6. Order; state.

Thus rate they all around in solemn rate. *Spenser*.

7. Ratification; approval, consent. *Chapman*. — 8. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use according to its income or value, a local tax. See *POOR-RATE*, *CHURCH-RATE*.

They paid the church and parish rate, And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior*.

9. In the navy, the order or class of a ship, according to its magnitude or force. Ships of war were formerly divided into six classes, but this has been altered since the introduction of iron-clad vessels, which are rated according to strength of armour and armament and mode of construction. — 10. In horology, the daily gain or loss of a chrono-



Rat. hel-wheel.

meter or other timepiece in seconds and fractions of a second.

Rate (rat), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *rated*; *ppr.* *rat* (*ing*). 1. To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of, to estimate; to value, to appraise to set a certain value on, to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.

You seem not high enough your joys to rate. *Dequincy*.

Instead of rating the man by his performance, we too frequently rate the performance by the man. *Dequincy*.

All men grow to rate us at our worth. *Dequincy*.

2. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of; *as*, to rate a ship; to rate a mannan.

3. To determine the rate of in respect to a variation from a standard; *as*, to rate a chronometer, that is, to determine the rate of its daily gain or loss. — 4. To ratify. 'To rate the truce they swore.' *Chapman*. — 5. To value, appraise, estimate, compute, reckon.

Rate (rat), *v.i.* 1. To be set or considered in a class; *as*, the ship rates as a ship of the line. 2. To make an estimate.

Rate (rat), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *rated*; *ppr.* *rat* (*ing*). [Perhaps from the above, but more probably same word as *Rate*, to find fault, to blame; *N. rate*, to reject.] To chide with vehemence, to reprove; to scold to censure violently.

Go, rate thy minions, proud limiting boy. *Shak*.

An old lord of the council rated me the other day in the street about you, &c. *Shak*.

Rateable (rat-a-bil), *a.* Same as *Rateable*.

Rate-book (rat-buk), *n.* A book in which the account of the rates is kept.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden; but were the horses' horses was not so forbidden; for it is no easy-kind was it ever found.

That Fugate was valued at five pound. *Dequincy*.

Ratal (rat-el), *n.* [Fr. *ratal*, from *rat*, a rat.] A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Mellivora*, and of the badger family *Mellivora*, natives of India and the Cape of Good Hope.

Honey-ratel (*Mellivora ratal*).

The honey-ratel (*M. ratal*) of the Cape is celebrated for the destruction it makes among the nests of the wild bee, to the honey of which it is very partial.

Ratpayer (rat-pa-er), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

Rater (ra-er), *n.* One who rates or sets a value, one who makes an estimate.

Rate-tithe (rat-tith), *n.* Tithe paid for sheep or other cattle which are kept in a parish for less time than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithes for them *pro rata*, according to the custom of the place.

Rath (rath), *n.* [Ir. *rath*.] 1. A kind of prehistoric fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound artificially raised in the centre. — 2. A hill. *Spenser*.

Rath, Rathe (rath, rath), *a.* [A. Sax. *Arath*, *Arad*, quick, hasty. *Arath*, quickly, *leal*. *Arath*, O. H. G. *Arad*, quick; comp. *Goth. ratha*, easy.] Early, coming before others, or before the usual time. 'A single anonymous trembling and rathe.' *Lowell*.

Bring the rathe primrose that forebode thee. *Shak*.

Rath, Rathe (rath, rath), *adv.* [A. Sax. *Arath*, *Arad*, quickly. See the adjective.] Soon, betimes; early, speedily.

Rathe the race, half-cheated in the Lavigne. *Traveller*.

She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavigne.

— *Rath ripe*, early ripe. See *RATHRIPE*.

Rather (ra-ther), *adv.* [Compar. of *rath*, quickly; A. Sax. *Arath*, comp. *Arath*.] *So we use sooner in an equivalent sense. I would rather go, or sooner go.* 1. *Sooner*; earlier, before.

If the world health you, wife (sister) ye that a health me in haste rather than. *N. A. B. P.*

2. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice.

My soul chometh struggling, and death enter than my life. *Job* vi. 13.

Men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

3. In preference; preferably; with better reason.

'Tis *rather* to be thought that an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it undetermined who such heir is. Locke.

4. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain, And nowhere finding, *rather* fear'd her slain. Dryden.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

This is an art Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but The art itself is nature. Shaks.

6. On the contrary indeed; to the contrary of what has been just stated. 'Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse.' Mark v. 26.—7. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately; as, she is *rather* pretty. 8. Used ironically as a strong affirmative. [Slang.]

'Do you know the mayor's house?' '*Rather*,' replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it. Dickens.

—*The rather*, especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in a happy time, *The rather* for I have some sport in hand. Shaks.

—*Had rather*. See under HAVE.—*Rather of the ratherest*, a phrase colloquially applied to anything slightly in excess or defect.

The women would find it *rather* of the *ratherest* for heat coming across the lake. Mrs. H. Wood.

Rather (rā'thēr), *a.*, compar. of *rath*, *earlier*. Former; earlier.

The *rather* lambs been starved with cold. Spenser.

Ratholite (rath'ō-lit), *n.* See PECTOLITE.

Rathripe (rath'rip), *n.* A rathripe.

Rathripe (rath'rip), *a.* Early ripe; ripe before the season; rathripe. 'Such as delight in rathripe fruits.' Fuller. [This is really two words, and is sometimes so written.]—*Rathripe barley*, barley that has been long cultivated upon warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens a fortnight earlier than common barley under different circumstances. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ratifa, **Ratife** (rat-i-fē'a, rat'i-fē), *n.* Ratifa (which see). 'Mirth and opium, ratifa and tears.' Pope.

Ratification (rat-i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and validity to something done by another; the state of being ratified; confirmation; as, the *ratification* by a government of a treaty contracted by its representatives.—2. In law, the confirmation or approval given by a person arrived at majority to acts done by him during minority, and which has the effect of establishing the validity of the act which would otherwise have been voidable.—*Ratification by a wife*, in *Scots law*, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of peace (her husband being absent), that the deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.

Ratifier (rat'i-fī-ēr), *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known, The *ratifiers* and props of every word. Shaks.

Ratify (rat'i-fī), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ratified*; ppr. *ratifying*. [Fr. *ratifier*—*ratius*, fixed by calculation, valid, firm (see RATE), and *facio*, to make.] 1. To confirm; to establish; to settle authoritatively.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea. 1 Macc. xi. 34.

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; especially, to sanction and render valid, as something done by a representative, agent, or servant; as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty.

The Lateran Council *ratified* this momentous treaty, which became thereby the law of Christendom. Milman.

Ratification (rat'i-fa-bi'shon), *n.* [L. *ratificatio*, *ratificatio*—*ratius*, fixed by calculation, and *habeo*, *habitu*, to have, to hold.] Confirmation; approval; consent.

In matters criminal *ratification*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty. J. Taylor.

Rating (rā'ting), *n.* [From *rate*, to estimate.] The act of estimating or fixing the rank of; hence, rank. The *rating* of men in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The *rating* of ships is the division into grades by which the complement of officers and certain allowances are determined.

Ratio (rā'shi-ō), *n.* [L. *ratio*, *rationis*, a reckoning, calculation, from *reor*, *ratius*, to think or suppose, to set, confirm, or establish. *Reason*, *ration* are the same word under different forms. See REASON.] 1. *Lit.* reason; cause.—2. Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity; or, in a narrower sense, the numerical measure which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, expressed by the number found by dividing the one by the other. The ratio of one quantity to another is by some mathematicians regarded as the quotient obtained by dividing the second quantity by the first; by others, as the quotient obtained by dividing the first by the second; thus the ratio of 2 to 4 or 4 to 2 may be called either $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{1}$.

Proportion, in the mathematical sense, has to do with the comparison of ratios. Thus 3 has to 4 a certain ratio, and so has 6 to 8; and the expression 3 is to 4 in the same proportion as 6 to 8, denotes that the ratios of 3 to 4 and 6 to 8 are equal, 3 being the same proportion of 4 as 6 is of 8, that is, three-fourths. Ratio in the above sense is sometimes called *geometrical ratio*, in opposition to *arithmetical ratio* or the difference between two quantities.—*Compound ratio*. When one quantity is connected with two others in such a manner that if the first be increased or diminished the product of the other two is increased or diminished in the same proportion, then the first quantity is said to be in the *compound ratio* of the other two. Thus the momentum of a moving body is in the *compound ratio* of the quantity of matter and the velocity.—*Direct ratio*. When two quantities or magnitudes have a certain ratio to each other, and are at the same time subject to increase or diminution, if while one increases the other increases in the same ratio, or if while one diminishes the other diminishes in the same ratio, the proportions or comparisons of ratios remain unaltered, and those quantities or magnitudes are said to be in a *direct ratio* or proportion to each other. Thus in uniform motion the space is in the *direct ratio* of the time.—*Inverse ratio*. When two quantities or magnitudes are such that when one increases the other necessarily diminishes, and vice versa when the one diminishes the other increases, the ratio or proportion is said to be *inverse*. Thus in uniform motion the time is in the *inverse ratio* of the velocity.—*Duplicate ratio*. When three quantities are in continued proportion the first is said to have to the third the *duplicate ratio* of that which it has to the second, or the first is to the third as the square of the first to the square of the second. Also, when any number of quantities are in continued proportion the ratio of the first to the last is said to be compounded of the several intermediate ratios.—*Mixed ratio*. See under MIXED.—*Prime and ultimate ratios*, terms first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained:—Let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity, the *ultimate ratio* of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the *ultimate ratios* of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or *limits* to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios* according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's *Principia* contains the development of *prime* and *ultimate ratios*, with various propositions.—*Extreme and mean ratio*. See under EXTREME.—*Composition of ratios*, the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the con-

sequents.—3. In law, an account; a cause, or the giving judgment therein.

Ratiocinate (rash-i-ōe'i-nāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ratiocinated*; ppr. *ratiocinating*. [L. *ratiocinor*, *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason.] To reason; to argue.

Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinate*, will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon. Sir H. Pety.

Ratiocination (rash-i-ōe'i-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio*, *ratiocinatio*. See RATIOCINATE.] The act or process of reasoning, especially of reasoning deductively; the act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? South.

Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds; reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars; the former being called induction, the latter *ratiocination* or syllogism. Fr. S. Mill.

Ratiocinative (rash-i-ōe'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Characterized by or addicted to *ratiocination*; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; argumentative; as, a *ratiocinative* process. 'The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character.' Coleridge. **Ratiocinatory** (rash-i-ōe'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *ratiocinative*.

Ratio decidendi (rā'shi-ō des-i-den'di). [L.] In *Scots law*, the reason or ground upon which a judgment is rested.

Ratio (rā'shon), *n.* [Fr. from L. *ratio*, *rationis*, proportion. See RATIO.] 1. In the army and navy, the allowance of provisions given to each officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, and sailor. Hence.—2. A stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; allowance.

Ratio (rā'shon), *v. t.* To supply with ratios. 'Regularly *rationed*.' Blackwood's Mag.

Rational (rash'on-al), *a.* [Fr. *rationnel*; L. *rationalis*, from *ratio*, *rationis*, proportion. See REASON.] 1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to *irrational*; as, man is a *rational* being; brutes are not *rational* animals.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. Law.

2. Agreeable to reason; not absurd, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, preposterous, or the like; as, a *rational* conclusion or inference; *rational* conduct.—3. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.—4. In *arith.* and *alg.* a term applied to an expression in finite terms; or, one on which no extraction of a root is left; or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or *irrational* quantities. Thus 2, 9, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ are *rational* quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, &c., are *irrational* or *surd* quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned.—*Rational horizon*. See HORIZON.—*Syn.* Sane, sound, intelligent, reasonable, sensible, wise, discreet, judicious.

Rational (rash'on-al), *n.* A rational being. 'The world of *rationals*.' Young.

Rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* [A somewhat peculiar word, in form the neut. sing. of L. *rationalis*, and apparently from *ratio*, *rationis*, in sense of reason, account, plan.] 1. A statement of reasons; a series of reasons assigned; as, Dr. Sparrow's *rationale* of the Common Prayer.—2. An account or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.

Rationalism (rash'on-al-izm), *n.* 1. In *metaph.* the doctrine which affirms that reason furnishes certain elements without which experience is not possible, as opposed to *sensualism* or *sensism*, which affirms that all our knowledge is derived from sense, and to *empiricism*, which refers all our knowledge to sensation and reflection, or experience.—2. In *theol.* a system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from *inspiration*, or opposed to it; the interpretation of Scripture truths upon the principles of human reason, which has become notorious by the theological systems to which it has given birth in Germany. From the middle of the eighteenth century there has arisen in that country a succession of divines—Baumgarten, Michaelis, Semler, Eichhorn, Paulus, Bretschneider, Schleiermacher, &c., who have endeavoured either to affix

Raveningly (rav'en-ingly), *adv.* In a ravening or ravenous manner; voraciously; greedily. *J. Udall.*

Ravennese (rav'en-ēz), *a. and n.* Belonging to *Ravenna*; an inhabitant or inhabitants of *Ravenna*.

Ravenous (rav'en-us), *a.* [From *raven*, prey, *rāpne*.] 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture; to be *ravenous* with hunger. 'Ravenous birds.' *Shak.* xxix. 4. 'Starved and ravenous.' *Shak.*—2. Eager for gratification; as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

If, in any part of any great example, there be anything unsound, these flesh-flies detect it with an unerring instinct, and dart upon it with a *ravenous* delight. *Macaulay.*

Ravenously (rav'en-us-ly), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

Ravenousness (rav'en-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being ravenous; extreme voracity; rage for prey; as, the *ravenousness* of one's hunger.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are (is) natural to them. *Sir M. Hale.*

Raven's-duck (rā'vns-duk), *n.* [G. *ravenstuck*.] A species of sailcloth.

Ravenstone (rā'vn-stōn), *n.* [Translation of G. *rabenstein*.] Place of execution; gallows. [Rare.]

Do not think I shall honour you so much as to save your throat from the *ravenstone* by choking you myself. *Byron.*

Raver (rā'vēr), *n.* One that raves or is furious.

Ravin (rav'in), *n.* Prey; food got by violence. See *RAVEN*, prey.

Ravin (rav'in), *a.* Ravenous.

I met the *ravin* lion when he roar'd With sharp constraint of hunger. *Shak.*

Ravin (rav'in), *v.t.* To eat ravenously; to devour greedily. 'Rats that *ravin* down their proper bane.' *Shak.* Written also *Rasen*.

Thriftless ambition, that will *ravin* up Thine own life's means! *Shak.*

Ravin (rav'in), *v.i.* To show ravenousness. Written also *Raven*.

Ravinala, *n.* See *RAVENALA*.

Ravine (rav'in), *n.* [Fr.] Rapine; prey. *Chaucer.*

Thou Nature, red in tooth and claw With *ravine*, shriek'd against his creed. *Tennyson.*

Ravine (ra-vēn), *n.* [Fr. *ravine*, a ravine, a hollow worn by floods; from L. *rapina*, rapine, violence, from *rapio*, to seize or carry away.] 1. A great flood. 'A *ravine*, or inundation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way.' *Cotgrave*.—2. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep narrow gorge in a mountain, &c.; a gully.

Ravined (rav'ind), *a.* Ravenous. 'The *ravined* salt-sea shark.' *Shak.*

Raviney (ra-vē'nī), *a.* Full of ravines. *Capt. M. Thomson.* [Rare.]

Raving (rā'ving), *p. and a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted; used adverbially in the phrase *raving* mad.

Raving (rā'ving), *n.* Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

The very feeling which would have restrained us from committing the act would have led us, after it had been committed, to defend it against the *ravings* of servility and superstition. *Macaulay.*

Ravishly (rā'ving-ly), *adv.* In a raving manner; with furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ravisable, *t. a.* [Fr.] Ravenous. *Chaucer.*

Ravish (rav'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *ravis*, *ravisant*, from L. *rapio*, *rapere*, to seize, to snatch. For *-ish* from French verbs in *-ir*, see *-ISH*. From same Latin stem come *rapid*, *ravine*, *ravage*. See *RAPID*.] 1. To seize and carry away by violence.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin, Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak.*

This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent; to violate; to commit a rape upon.

Their houses shall be spoiled and their wives *ravished*. *Is. xiii. 16.*

3. To transport with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; to enrapture; to enchant.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Can. iv. 9.*

With *ravished* ears, The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

SYN. To violate, deflower, congregate, force, transport, entrance, overjoy, enrapture, delight.

Ravisher (rav'ish-ēr), *n.* 1. One that takes by violence. *Pope*.—2. One that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.—3. One who or that which transports with delight.

Ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *p. and a.* 1. Snatching or taking by violence.—2. Compelling to submit to carnal intercourse.—3. Delighting to rapture; transporting.—4. Rapid. *Chaucer.*

Ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who *ravishes*.—2. Ecstatic delight; transport. *Feltham.*

Ravishingly (rav'ish-ing-ly), *adv.* In a ravishing manner; to extremity of delight; as, *ravishingly* beautiful.

Ravishment (rav'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of carrying away; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband.—2. The act of ravishing a woman; forcible violation of chastity. 'Ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens.' *Jer. Taylor*.—3. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy.

All things joy with *ravishment* Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

Raw (rā), *a.* [A Sax. *Arēdo*, *hrāw*; cog. D. *rauw*, Dan. *raa*, Icel. *Ardr*, O.H.G. *rāo*, G. *roh*, *raw*. Same root as L. *crudus*, *raw*, having originally had an initial guttural.] 1. Not altered from its natural state by cooking; not roasted, boiled, or the like; not subdued by heat; as, *raw* meat.—2. Not distilled.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

3. Not subjected to some industrial or manufacturing process; as, (a) not spun or twisted; not worked up; not manufactured; as, *raw* silk, *raw* cotton, *raw* material. (b) Not tried or melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow. (c) Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.—4. Not mixed or diluted; as, *raw* spirits. 'Swallowed some *raw* brandy.' *Farrar*.—5. Not covered with skin or other natural covering; having the flesh exposed. 'With skull all *raw*.' *Spenser*.

'Since yet thy cicatrice looks *raw* and red after the Danish sword.' *Shak.*—6. Sore, as if galled; sensitive.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw* Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

7. Immature; unripe; hence, unseasoned; untutored; inexperienced; unripe in skill; untried; as, *raw* soldiers or sailors. 'Raw tricks.' *Shak.* 'The *raw* judgment of the multitude.' *De Quincey*. 'One they knew—*raw* from the nursery.' *Tennyson*.

I tender you my service, Such as it is, being tender, *raw* and young. *Shak.*

8. Bleak; chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp; as, a *raw* day; a *raw* cold climate. A *raw* and gusty day. *Shak.*

Raw (rā), *n.* 1. A *raw*, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; as, he struck him on the *raw*.—2. A tender point; a folia. [Colloq.]

It's a tender subject and every one has a *raw* on it. *Lever.*

—To touch a person upon the *raw*, to irritate a person by alluding to, or joking him on, any matter about which he is especially sensitive.

Rawbone (rā'bōn), *a.* Raw-boned. 'His *rawbone* cheeks.' *Spenser.*

Raw-boned (rā'bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt; lean and large-boned. 'Raw-boned rascals.' *Shak.*

Rawhead (rā'hēd), *n.* A spectre, mentioned to frighten children.

Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Locke.*

Rawhide (rā'hīd), *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather, twisted.

Rawish (rā'ish), *a.* Somewhat *raw*; cool and damp. *Marston.* [Rare.]

Rawly (rā'ly), *adv.* 1. In a *raw* manner; especially, in an ignorant or inexperienced manner; without experience.—2. Hastily; without preparation and provision.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shak.*

Rawness (rā'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being *raw*: (a) want of cooking; as, the *rawness* of meat. (b) State of being inexperienced; as, the *rawness* of seamen or troops. (c) State of being uncovered with skin; as, the *rawness* of a wound. (d) Chilliness with dampness; bleakness.—2. Hasty manner; lack of preparation.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child, Those precious motives, those strong knots of love, Without leave taking. *Shak.*

Raw-port (rā'pōrt), *n.* A port-hole in small vessels for working an oar in a calm.

Rax (raks), *v.i.* [A form allied to *reach*. See *REACH*.] To extend the bodily members, as one when fatigued or awaking; to stretch, to admit of extension; to make efforts to attain. *Ramsey.* [Scotch.]

Rax (raks), *v.t.* To stretch; to extend; to reach; as, to *rax* a person something from a shelf. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ray (rā), *n.* [O.Fr. *ray*, a sunbeam, from L. *radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*).] 1. A line of light, or the straight line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a beam; a collection of diverging or converging rays, a pencil. The mixed solar beam contains, 1st, *Herschelian*, *calorific* rays, producing heat and expansion, but not vision and colour; 2d, *colorific* rays, producing vision and colour, but not heat or expansion; 3d, *chemical* or *actinic* rays, producing certain effects on the composition of bodies, but neither heat, expansion, vision, nor colour.

2. A beam of intellectual light; perception; apprehension; sight. *Pope*.—3. One of a number of lines or radii diverging from a centre.

The significance of the term (*ray*) has lately been extended. In its most general sense, any group of straight lines drawn from a fixed centre, whether they are contained within the same plane or otherwise in this very general meaning, it is now frequently employed in geometry. *Prof. Nichol.*

4. In bot. the radiating part of a flower or plant; as, (a) the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower. (b) A plate of compressed parallelograms of cellular tissue, connecting the texture of the stem, and maintaining a communication between the centre and the circumference.—5. In ich. one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane.—6. A kind of striped cloth 'The *riche rayes*.' *Piers Plowman*.—Principal ray. See *PRINCIPAL*.—Visual ray. See *VISUAL*.

Ray (rā), *n.* [Fr. *raie*, from L. *radius*, a ray.] Rala, a genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, recognized by the flattened body, which resembles a broad disk from its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or to the snout and which extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan. In the various subdivisions of this genus we find the sting-ray, spotted torpedo, thornback, akate, &c.

Ray (rā), *v.t.* 1. To streak; to mark with long lines; to form rays.

Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair, (Shall) *ray* round with flames her disk of seed. *Tennyson.*

2. To shoot forth or emit; to cause to shine out.

Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays* Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd king. *Thomson.*

Ray (rā), *v.i.* To shine forth or out, as in rays.

In a molten glory shined That *rays* off into gloom. *E. B. Browning.*

Ray (rā), *v.t.* To discolour; to defile or disfigure; to foul; to soil. *Shak.*

Ray (rā), *n.* Array; order; arrangement; dress. 'And spoiling all her goodly *ray*.' *Spenser.*

Ray (rā), *v.t.* To array.

Ray (rā), *n.* A disease of sheep. Called also *Scab*, *Shab*, or *Rubbers*.

Rayah (rā'yā), *n.* [Ar. *ra'yah*, a flock or herd, a tenant, a peasant, from *ra'a*, to pasture.] In Turkey, a person not a Mohammedan who pays the capitation tax.

Rayed (rad), *a.* Having rays; adorned with rays; radiated.

The third is an octagonal chapel, of which we can see but little more than the roof with its *rayed* tiles. *Ruskin.*

—*Rayed* or *radiated animals*, *Radiata* (which see).



Starry Ray (*Raja radiata*).

Ray-grass (rá'gras), *n.* Same as *Rye-grass* (which see).

Rayle (rá'lé), *v. i.* To snarl; to howl. *Sponser.*

See *RAIL*.

Rayless (rá'les), *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated. 'Rayless majesty.' *Young.*

Rayne (rá'né), *n.* Empire; realm; region; reign. *Sponser.*

Rayon (rá'on), *n.* [*Fr.* rayon.] A beam or ray. *Sponser.*

Rayonnant, Rayonned, Rayones (rá'on-nant, rá'on-né, rá'on-é), *a.* In her. the same as *Radient* (which see).

Race (rás), *n.* A root. See *RACE*, a root; *RACE* GINGER. (In the following passage this word seems to signify a package or bale, it may be loosely used for a package of race-gering.)

I have a package of bacon and two races of ginger to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. *Shak.*

Race (rás), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *raced*; *pp.* *racing*. [*Fr.* *raiser*, from *L.* *raide*, *rauerum*, to scrape, whence also *razer*. See *RACE*.] 1. To strike on the surface; to glance along the surface of; to trace; to race.

He dreamt to-night the bear had *raced* his helm. *Shak.*

To pass there was such scanty room, The bare descending *raced* his plume. *St. M. Scott.*

2. To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to demolish; as, to *race* a city to the ground. 'The royal hand that *raced* unhappy Troy.' *Dryden.*—3. To cease; to efface, to obliterate. 'Racing the characters of your renown.' *Shak.*

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shak.*

4. To extirpate; to destroy; to make away with.

I'll find a day to measure them all, And *race* their faction and their family. *Shak.*

Raced (rás), *p.* and *a.* In her. same as *Erased* (which see).

Raise (rá'sé), *n.* [*Fr.* *raiser*, from *raiser*, to raise, to cut down ships. See *RACE*.] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size, as a seventy-four to a frigate, &c.

Raise (rá'sé), *v. t.* To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts; as, to *raise* a book or an article.

Raiser (rá'sér), *n.* [*Fr.* *raiser*, from *raiser*, from *L.* *raide*, *rauerum*, to scrape. See *RACE*, *RAISE*.] 1. A keen-edged knife used for shaving.—2. A tank; as, the *raiser* of a boat. *Johnson.*

Rasurable (rá'sor-é-bil), *a.* Fit to be shaved.

Th' new-born child Be rough and *rasurable*. *Shak.*

Razor-back, Razor-backed Whale (rá'-sur-bak, rá'sor-bak-t-whál), *n.* One of the largest species of the whale tribe, the *Balaenoptera* or *Roquefortia borealis*, the great northern rorqual. See *ROQUEFORT*.

Razor-bill (rá'sor-bíl), *n.* An aquatic bird, the *Alca torda* or common auk. See *AUK*.

Razor-fish (rá'sor-fáh), *n.* 1. A species of fish with a compressed body, much prized for the table. It is the *Coryphæna nasuta*. 2. The *Rasbora* (which see).

Rasul-shall (rá'sul-shál), *n.* The vernacular name for the shell of some species of the genus *Solen*. See *SOLEN*.

Razor-stone (rá'sor-stón), *n.* See *NOVA-LITE*.

Razor-strop (rá'sor-strop), *n.* A strop for sharpening razors. Written also *Rasor-strop*.

Rasure (rá'shür), *n.* [*Fr.* *rasure*; *L.* *rasura*, from *radere*, to scrape. See *RACE*.] 1. The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. 'The tooth of time, and rasures of oblivion.' *Shak.* See *RASER*.—2. That which is *rased*; an erasure.

There were many *rasures* in the book of the treasury. *Shak.*

Ravage (rá'váj), *n.* [*Ar.* *raparja*.] An incursion made by military into an enemy's country for the purpose of carrying off cattle and destroying the standing crops. It always conveys the idea of pillage. Its meaning is sometimes extended to other sorts of incursions.

Re-, A prefix from the Latin, denoting iteration, return, repetition, retrogression, &c. The form *re-* also occurs in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redolent*, *redeem*. In some words it has lost its special signification, as in *rejoice*, *recommend*, *receive*.

Re (rá), *n.* In music, the name given by the Italians and French to the second note of the diatonic scale, and generally throughout Europe to the second of the syllables used in solfège.

Re (rá), *n.* In Egypt. myth. same as *Rhe*. **Re-absorb** (ré-ab-sorb), *v. t.* 1. To absorb or imbibe again. *Kiwan.*—2. To swallow up again.

The Thing, in philosophical uncommercial language, is still a so-thing, steadily subsistence, and depiction of the slight—designs oblivion incessantly giving it its impetus till chance to which it belongs re-absorbs it. *Carlyle.*

Re-absorption (ré-ab-sorp-shon), *n.* The act of re-absorbing, or the state of being re-absorbed.

Re-access (ré-ak-'ses), *n.* A new or fresh access or approach; a visit renewed. 'The re-access of the sun.' *Hawthorne.*

Re-accuse (ré-ak-'küz'), *v. t.* To accuse again or afresh. 'Who re-accused Norfolk for words of treason he had used.' *Daniel.*

Reach (réch), *v. t.* *Reicht*, the ancient pret., is obsolete. The verb is now regular; pret. & pp. *reached*; *pp.* *reaching*. [*A. Sax.* *reacen* (as long), *O. Fr.* *reice*, *G.* *reichen*, to reach, to extend, to hold out. From same root as *rich*, *right*, and *L.* *rege*, to govern, *rex*, a king, *K.* *regal*.] 1. To extend; to stretch; to hold or put forth; to spread abroad; often followed by *out* and *forth*.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach thither thy hand and thrust it into my side. *St. M. Scott.*

Prick't out over-woolly reach'd too far Their pamper'd boughts. *Milton.*

But who shall so forecast the years And find in loss a gain to match? Or reach a hand thro' time to catch The far-off interest of heart? *Tennyson.*

2. To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone or with an instrument in the hand; to strike from a distance; as, to *reach* a book on the shelf; I cannot *reach* the object with my cane.

O patron power, thy present aid afford, That I may *reach* the board. *Dryden.*

3. To extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to touch in extent.

Will thou reach stars because they shine on thee? *Shak.*

When he addresses himself to battle against the guardian angels, he sends the Tempter or Atlas; his stature reaches the sky. *Carlyle.*

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to give with the hand.

Reach a chair; So; now, methinks, I feel a little ease. *Shak.*

5. To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as; as, the ship *reached* her port in safety.

The count so long desired Thy troops shall reach, but, having *reached*, repent. *Dryden.*

6. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labour, or study; hence, to gain or obtain.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach*, come short of its reality. *Chapman.*

7. To extend an action or influence to; to penetrate to.

Whenever abundances are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

If these examples of govern men reach not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

8. To understand; to comprehend.

Do what, sir? I *reach* you not. *Buns. & Pl.*

9. To overreach; to deceive. 'Reaching us in our greatest and highest concern.' *South.*

Reach (réch), *v. i.* 1. To stretch out the hand in order to touch or attain a thing; hence, to make efforts at attainment.

One may *reach* deep enough, and yet find little. *Shak.*

2. To be extended enough in dimension, time, action, influence, &c., to have the power of touching, attaining, or equalling something.

And be dreamed, and beheld a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. *Gen. xlviii. 12.*

To me you cannot *reach*, you play the spunket, And think with wagging of your tongue to win me. *Shak.*

3. *New*, to stand off and on; also, to sail by the wind upon any tack.—To *reach after* or *at*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

He would be in a posture of mind, *reaching after* a positive idea of beauty. *Locke.*

Why was I not contented? Wherefore *reach* At things which, but for thee, O Latinian, Had been my dreary death. *Kent.*

Reach (réch), *n.* 1. The act of reaching; the power of touching or taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand, distance to which one can reach; as, to make a *reach* for something; the book is not within my *reach*.

High from ground, the branches would require Thy utmost *reach*, or Adam's. *Milton.*

2. Power of attainment or management; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; often the extent or limit of human faculties or attainments. 'With thought beyond the reaches of our souls.' *Shak.* 'Beyond the infinite and boundless reach of mercy.' *Shak.* 'Beyond the reach of art.' *Pope.*

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know, How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope.*

3. A scheme; an artifice to obtain an advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own understand to cross the design. *Masson.*

4. Extent; expanse; stretch.

And on the left hand, bell With long *reach* interposed. *Milton.*

5. A stretch of water: (a) that portion of a canal between two locks having a uniform level. (b) A strait or channel; an arm of the sea. 'The rocky *reaches*.' *Pope.* (c) The course of a river, between any two bendings, in which the stream preserves a straight direction.

In walking as of old we walk'd Beside the river's wooded *reach*. *Tennyson.*

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Reactionary (rĕ-ak'shon-ri), *a.* Proceeding from, constituted by, implying, tending towards, or favouring reaction; as, *reactionary* movements.

At present it is enough to say, that the *reactionary* party, though led by an overwhelming majority of the clergy, was defeated. *Buckle.*

Reactionary, Reactionist (rĕ-ak'shon-ri, rĕ-ak'shon-ist), *n.* A favourer or promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political progress.

Reactive (rĕ-ak'tiv), *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

Reactively (rĕ-ak'tiv-ly), *adv.* By reaction.

Reactiveness (rĕ-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

Read (rĕd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *read* (red); ppr. *reading*. [A Sax. *radan*, to discern, to advise, to read; cog. Icel. *ráða*, to advise, to explain, to read; G. *rathen*, to advise, and *reden*, to speak; Goth. *roðjan*, to speak, discourse, reason. The A. Sax. pret. & pp. were *readde* and *gerad* respectively, later *redde* and *red*. It would have been better to have retained the spelling *red*; comp. *lead* and *led*.] 1. To peruse; to take in the sense of by inspection; to go over and gather the meaning of; as, to *read* a book or newspaper; to *read* a Latin author.—2. To utter aloud, following something written or printed; to reproduce in sound; as, to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music. 3. To be able to discern the thoughts or feelings of; to see through; to understand from superficial indications.

Who isn't can read a woman? *Shak.*
She scarcely finds it necessary to look at Twemlow while he speaks, so easily does she *read* him. *Dickens.*

You may search my countenance, but you cannot read it. *Charlotte Brontë.*

4. To learn or discover by observation; to discover by characters, marks, or features.

An armed crowd did lie,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

Those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honour. *Shak.*

5. To study by reading; as, to *read* law.—
6. To read up, to make a special study of.—
7. To explain; to interpret.

I can read my uncle's riddle. *Sir W. Scott.*
Read my little fable:
He that runs may read. *Tennyson.*

7.† To lecture; to tell; to rehearse. *Spenser.*—8.† To suppose; to guess; to imagine; to fancy. *Spenser.*—9.† To advise; to rede. *My ladye reads you swith return. Sir W. Scott.*

—To *read one's self in*, in the Church of England, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice.

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to *read himself in* at his new church. *Trollope.*

—To *read music*, to be acquainted with musical notation so as to be able to sing or play at sight.

Read (rĕd), *v.t.* 1. To perform the act of reading.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Neh. viii. 8.*

2. To be studious; to practise much reading; to study for a specific object, as for university honours, a fellowship, the bar, &c.

3. To learn or find out particulars by reading.

I have *read* of an eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

4. To be textually so and so; to stand written or printed; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.—5. To have a certain effect when read.

Vows, love, promises, confidences, gratitude, how queerly they *read* after a while. *Thackeray.*

6.† To tell; to declare. *Spenser.*—To *read between the lines*, to perceive and appreciate the real motive or meaning of a writing or work, as distinguished from what is openly professed or patent; to ascertain the amount of real truth contained in a writing which is partly true and partly fabulous.

He feels himself therefore obliged to treat the book with distrust, and in reading the narrative to *read between the lines*, and see there the purpose of the writer, as other critics have been obliged to do. *Scott's man newspaper.*

Read (red), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; hardly used except with the adverb *well*; as, *well read* in history; *well read* in

the classics. 'A poet . . . *well read* in Longinus.' *Addison.*

Read (rĕd), *n.* Reading; perusal. 'My first *read* of the newspaper.' *Thackeray.*

It is sufficient to run over Cowley once; but Parcell, after the fifthth read, is as fresh as at the first. *Hume.*

Read (rĕd), *n.* [A. Sax. *read*, counsel. See the verb.] Saying; advice; counsel; rede. Who dares dissent from this my *read*. *Spenser.*

Readability (rĕd-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Readableness. 'The *readability* of a story.' *Trollope.*

Readable (rĕd-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being read; legible; fit or suitable to be read; worth reading.

Readableness (rĕd-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being readable.

Readably (rĕd-a-bl-ly), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

Re-address (rĕd-a-dres'), *v.t.* To address or direct again. 'He *re-addressed* himself to her.' *Boyle.*

Re-adept (rĕ-a-dept'), *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *adipiscor*, *adeptus*, to obtain.] To regain; to recover.

Re-adeption (rĕ-a-dep'shon), *n.* [See above.] A regaining; recovery of something lost. *Bacon.*

Reader (rĕd'ér), *n.* 1. One who reads; any person who pronounces written or printed words; one who peruses or studies what is written; specifically, one whose office it is to read prayers, lessons, lectures, and the like to others; as, (a) in R. *Cath. Ch.* one of the five inferior orders of the priesthood; (b) in *Eng. Church*, a deacon appointed to perform divine service in churches and chapels, of which no one has the cure. There are also readers (priests) attached to various eleemosynary and other foundations. (c) In University of Oxford, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects. (d) In Inns of Court, a lecturer in law; also, the chaplain of the temple.—2. In *typography*, a corrector of the press; as, a printer's *reader*.—3. By way of distinction, one that reads much; one studious in books.—4. A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises for reading.

Readership (rĕd'ér-ship), *n.* The office of a reader.

Readily (rĕd'i-lī), *adv.* In a ready manner; (a) quickly; promptly; easily; as, I *readily* perceive the distinction you make. (b) Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance.

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Readiness (rĕd'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ready; as, (a) a state of due preparation for what is to be done.

I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*, and am the man, I think, that shall set them in present action. *Shak.*

(b) Quickness; facility; aptitude; as, *readiness* of speech; *readiness* of thought; *readiness* of mind in suggesting an answer.

I thought, by your *readiness* in the office, you had continued in it some time. *Shak.*

(c) Cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; as, to grant a request or assistance with *readiness*.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind. *Acts xvii. 11.*

SYN. Quickness, expedition, promptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, promptness, facility, aptitude, dexterity, ease, cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity, alertness, preparation.

Reading (rĕd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who reads; perusal.—2. Study of books; as, a man of extensive *reading*.—3. A lecture or predication; a public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

4. The particular way in which a word or passage is written or printed considered with reference to its textual correctness; a particular version of a passage; a lection.

There are in this manuscript some *readings* different from the common copies. *Waterland.*

5. Judgment, opinion, or appreciation founded on or formed from study, reading, or observation; hence, reproduction in accordance with one's interpretation of an author's intention; delineation; representation; rendering.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By the by that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chambermaid, a dancer's *reading* of a homopipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phases ever youthful and delightful. *Dickens.*

6. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the House which is to consider it; as, the bill passed the second *reading*.

Reading (rĕd'ing), *s.* Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.—A *reading* man, in universities, a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies.

Reading-book (rĕd'ing-buk), *n.* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

Reading-boy (rĕd'ing-boi), *n.* In printing, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant.

Reading-desk (rĕd'ing-desk), *n.* A desk at which reading is performed; a desk for supporting a book, so that the hands of the reader are not engaged or fatigued by holding it.

Reading-glass (rĕd'ing-glas), *n.* A large magnifying lens, set in a frame furnished with a handle, used to assist in reading, &c.

Reading-room (rĕd'ing-róm), *n.* A room or apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Reading-stand (rĕd'ing-stand), *n.* A kind of stand or desk at which reading is performed.

Readjourn (rĕ-ad-jérn'), *v.t.* To adjourn again or anew.

Readjourment (rĕ-ad-jérn'ment), *n.* A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

Readjust (rĕ-ad-just'), *v.t.* To settle again; to put in order again what had been decomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair. *Fielding.*

Readjustment (rĕ-ad-just'ment), *n.* The act of readjusting; the state of being readjusted.

Readmission (rĕ-ad-mi'shon), *n.* The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; as, the *readmission* of a student into a seminary.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

Readmit (rĕ-ad-mit'), *v.t.* To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

Readmittance (rĕ-ad-mit'ans), *n.* Allowance to enter again; readmission. 'Humbly petitioning *readmittance* into his college.' *T. Walton.*

Readopt (rĕ-a-dopt'), *v.t.* To adopt again.

Readorn (rĕ-a-dorn'), *v.t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. 'With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Readvance (rĕ-ad-vans'), *v.t.* To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance*. *B. Jonson.*

Readvertency (rĕ-ad-vĕrt'en-si), *n.* The act of reviewing or again adverting to. [Rare.]

Memory . . . he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *readvertency* or recapitulation of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to. *Norris.*

Ready (rĕd'i), *a.* [O. E. *redi*, *readi*, A. Sax. *rade*, *redy*; Dan. *rede*, Sw. *reda*, *loft reithr*, G. *beipreit*. From the root of *ride*. *Aray* is from this stem through the French.] 1. Prepared at the moment; fitted or furnished with what is necessary; disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; fit for immediate use; causing no delay from want of preparation; as, the troops were now *ready* to march. 'Be *ready* for your death.' *Shak.*

My oxen and my fallows are killed, and all things are *ready*. *Mat. xxii. 4.*

2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating; as, a *ready* apprehension. 'Ready in gibes, quick-answered.' *Shak.* 'A lively genius and a *ready* memory.' *Watts.* 'Ready in devising expedients.' *Macaulay.*—3. Quick in action or execution; prompt; nimble; dexterous.

My tongue is the pen of a *ready* writer. *Ps. xlv. 1.*

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; not backward or reluctant; willing; inclined.

The spirit truly is *ready*, but the flesh is weak. *Mark xiv. 31.*

Singing of men that in battle array,
Ready in heart and *ready* in hand,
March with banner and bugle and life
To the death, for their native land. *Tennyson.*

5. Occasioning no delay; offering itself at

once; at hand; opportune; near; easy; convenient.

A smiling pine he wench'd from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden*
Sometimes the *readiest* way which a wise man hath
to conquer is to flee. *Hooker*

6. On the point of; about to; on the eve or brink; not distant.

The blessing of him that was *ready* to perish came upon me. *Job xix. 13.*

Our king, being *ready* to leap out of himself with joy of his found daughter . . . cries 'O thy mother.' *Shak.*

—*Ready money*, means of immediate payment; cash. 'Five marks *ready money*.' *Shak.* Hence—*the ready, ready money*. [Colloq.]

Lord Strut was not very flush in the *ready*. *Arbuthnot*

—To *make ready*, to make preparation; to get things in readiness.

We will show you a huge upper room furnished and prepared, *there make ready* for us. *Mark xiv. 15.*

8th. Prepared, quick, prompt, unhesitating, dexterous, apt, skilful, handy, expert, facile, easy, opportune, disposed, willing, free, cheerful.

Ready (red'i), *adv.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel. *Numb. xxi. 17.*

Ready (red'i), *v.t.* To dispose in order; to prepare; to make ready. 'Having *readied* all those costly things.' *Heywood*

Ready-made (red'i-mād), *a.* 1. Made or prepared beforehand; kept on hand to answer demands; kept in stock ready for use or sale; as, *ready-made* clothes or shoes. — 2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand; as, the *ready-made* department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business.

Ready-money (red'i-mun-i), *a.* Paid or payable at the time of sale or delivery; conducted on the principle of goods being paid on sale or delivery; as, a *ready-money* transaction; a *ready-money* business or system.

Ready-reckoner (red'i-rek'n-er), *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from a farthing each upwards, as also the interest of any sum of money for any period from a day upward, and the like; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verifying his *Ready-Reckoner*; he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Combe*

Ready-witted (red'i-wit-ed), *a.* Having ready wit.

Reaffirm (rē-af-firm), *v.t.* To affirm again. *Reaffirmance* (rē-af-firm-āns), *n.* A second affirmation or confirmation. 'A *reaffirmance* after such revocation.' *Applf.*

Reafforest (rē-af-for-est), *v.t.* To convert anew into a forest.

Reagent (rē-ā-jent), *n.* Generally, anything that produces reaction; specifically, in chem., a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies. In chemical analysis, the component parts of bodies may be ascertained in quantity as well as in quality by the operations of the laboratory, or their quality alone may be detected by the operations of reagents. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which detects iron by a dark purple precipitate; the prussiate of potash is a reagent which exhibits a blue with the same metal, etc.

Reagravation (rē-ag-gra-vā-shon), *n.* In Rom. Cath. eccles. law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Reagree (rē-a-grē), *v.i.* To agree again; to become reconciled.

Reagree (rē-a-grē), *v.t.* To cause to agree again; to reconcile. [Rare.]

And fail to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord reviveth. *Daniel*

Reak (rik), *n.* An aquatic plant which it is now impossible to identify; rush and seaweed have been suggested. *Drum.*

Reak (rik), *a.* A freak; a prank; a trick. 'To play *reaks*.' *Cogswase.* 'That play such *reaks*.' *Beau. & F.*

Real (rē'al), *a.* [O. Fr. *real* (Mod. Fr. *réel*), or directly from L.L. *realis*, from L. *res*, a thing.] 1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of *real* life.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadowed. *Milton*

2. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious, as, *real* Madeira wine, *real* ginger.

3. Not affected; not assumed; as, now he appears in his *real* character.

There are persons of higher title, as princes and nobles, who are descended from a long line of noble ancestors, and some are described as the '*real* nobility,' who can trace the possession of arms, seal, and title for one hundred years in their family. *Brougham*

4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon*

5. In law, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements, as, *real* estate, opposed to personal or movable property; chattels *real*. — *Real* action, in law, an action which concerns real property, an action brought for the specific recovery of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. — *Real* assets, assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor. — *Real* burden, in Scots law, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a personal burden, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.

— *Real* composition, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the person or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the person in lieu and satisfaction thereof. — *Real* definition, in logic. See DEFINITION. — *Real* estate, landed property, including all estates and interest in lands which are held for life or for some greater estate, and whether such lands be of freehold or copyhold tenure. — *Real* laws, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without intermeddling with or changing the state of the person. — *Real* presence, the alleged actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ. — *Real* property. Same as *Real* estate. — *Real* right, in law, a right of property in a subject, or as it is termed a *ius in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the right may pursue for possession of the subject. — *Real* things, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or

of dialectics: opposed to nominalist. Under the denomination of *realists* were comprehended the Scotists and Thomists, and all other sects of schoolmen, except the followers of Occam and Abelard, who were nominalists. The term has been also used to distinguish the orthodox Trinitarians from the Socinians and Sabellians. 3. In the *fine arts* and literature, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him, opposed to an idealist, who idealizes, refines, and endeavours to elevate nature to a type of his own conception.

The practical result of these several theories being that the idealists are always producing more or less formal conditions of art, and the *Realists* striving to produce in all their art either some image of nature or record of nature. *Kuchin*

Realistic (rē-al-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists; relating to realism; as, the *realistic* schools of philosophy or painting.

Reality (rē-al-iti), *n.* [Fr. *réalité*. See REAL.] 1. The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything; truth; fact, in distinction from mere appearance.

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. *Adams*

Its [art's] power to evoke *reality* is akin to that which Shakespeare ascribes to memory, when in passive retrospection we recall the image of a dear face and form that are seen no more. *Dr. Caird*

2. That which is real as opposed to that which is imagination or pretence; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. 'To *realities* yield all her aboves.' *Milton*

Only shadows are dispersed below,
And earth has no reality but won. *Cropper*

Realize (rē-al-iz), *v.t.* To bring into being or act; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth. *Charnell*

2. To convert into real estate; to make real property of. — 3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to feel vividly or strongly; to bring home to one's own case or experience. 'Using words without fully *realizing* their meanings.' *H. Spencer*

Yet, even these are much concerned to *realize* the brevity and uncertainty of their present state, that they may be stimulated to make the most and best of it. *Rev. J. Newton*

She did not *realize* the fact that such a communication should not have been made. *Trollope*

4. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective; to acquire as the result of labour or pains; to gain, as, to *realize* profit from trade or speculation. 'Realize a maintenance.' *Southey*

The dignity of knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate. *Macaulay*

5. To render fixed property available; to convert into money; as, to *realize* one's stock in a railway; to *realize* securities and the like.

Realize (rē-al-iz), *v.t.* To turn any kind of property into money; as, before the shares sell he *realized*.

Realizer (rē-al-iz-er), *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge*

Realizingly (rē-al-iz-ing-ly), *adv.* So as to realize. [Rare.]

Reallure (rē-al-lū'), *v.t.* To allure again. *Cogswase*

Realliance (rē-al-li-āns), *n.* A renewed alliance.

Reallich, *t. adv.* Royally. *Chaucer*

Realist (rē-al-ist), *n.* 1. In metaph. one who holds the doctrine of *realism* as opposed to that of *idealism*. See REALISM, IDEALISM. 2. In scholastic philos. one who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects

of dialectics: opposed to nominalist. Under the denomination of *realists* were comprehended the Scotists and Thomists, and all other sects of schoolmen, except the followers of Occam and Abelard, who were nominalists. The term has been also used to distinguish the orthodox Trinitarians from the Socinians and Sabellians. 3. In the *fine arts* and literature, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him, opposed to an idealist, who idealizes, refines, and endeavours to elevate nature to a type of his own conception.

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Reallich, *t. adv.* Royally. *Chaucer*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. tow; ng, sing; th, them; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Reactionary (rē-ak'hon-a-ri), *a.* Proceeding from, constituted by, implying, tending towards, or favouring reaction; as, *reactionary* movements.

At present it is enough to say, that the *reactionary* party, though led by an overwhelming majority of the clergy, was defeated. *Buckle.*

Reactionary, Reactionist (rē-ak'hon-a-ri, rē-ak'hon-ist), *n.* A favourer or promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political progress.

Reactive (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

Reactively (rē-ak'tiv-ly), *adv.* By reaction.

Reactiveness (rē-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

Read (rēd), *v.t. pret. & pp. read* (rēd); *ppr. reading*. [A Sax. *readan*, to discern, to advise, to read; cog. Ice. *ræða*, to advise, to explain, to read; G. *rathen*, to advise, and *reden*, to speak; Goth. *roðjan*, to speak, discourse, reason. The A. Sax. *pret. & pp. were* *reæde* and *geræd* respectively, later *reæde* and *red*. It would have been better to have retained the spelling *red*; comp. *lead* and *led*.] 1. To peruse; to take in the sense of by inspection; to go over and gather the meaning of; as, to *read* a book or newspaper; to *read* a Latin author.—2. To utter aloud, following something written or printed; to reproduce in sound; as, to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music. 3. To be able to discern the thoughts or feelings of; to see through; to understand from superficial indications.

Who let's can *read* a woman? *Shak.*
She scarcely finds it necessary to look at Twemlow while he speaks, so easily does she *read* him. *Dickens.*

You may search my countenance, but you cannot *read* it. *Charlotte Brontë.*

4. To learn or discover by observation; to discover by characters, marks, or features.

An armed crowd did lie,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shak.*

5. To study by reading; as, to *read* law.—
To *read* up, to make a special study of.—
6. To explain; to interpret.

I can *read* my uncle's riddle. *Sir W. Scott.*
Read my little fable:
He that runs may *read*. *Tennyson.*

7.† To rehearse; to tell; to rehearse. *Spenser.*—8.† To suppose; to guess; to imagine; to fancy. *Spenser.*—9.† To advise; to rede. *My ladye reads you swith return. Sir W. Scott.*

—To *read* one's self in, in the Church of England, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice.

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to *read* himself in at his new church. *Trollope.*

—To *read* music, to be acquainted with musical notation so as to be able to sing or play at sight.

Read (rēd), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of reading.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Neh. viii. 8.*

2. To be studious; to practise much reading; to study for a specific object, as for university honours, a fellowship, the bar, &c. 3. To learn or find out particulars by reading.

I have *read* of an eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

4. To be textually so and so; to stand written or printed; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.—5. To have a certain effect when read.

Vows, love, promises, confidences, gratitude, how queerly they *read* after a while. *Thackeray.*

6.† To tell; to declare. *Spenser.*—To *read* between the lines, to perceive and appreciate the real motive or meaning of a writing or work, as distinguished from what is openly professed or patent; to ascertain the amount of real truth contained in a writing which is partly true and partly fabulous.

He feels himself therefore obliged to treat the book with distrust, and in reading the narrative to *read* between the lines, and see there the purpose of the writer, as other critics have been obliged to do. *Scott'sman newspaper.*

Read (rēd), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; hardly used except with the adverb *well*; as, *well read* in history; *well read* in

the classics. 'A poet . . . *well read* in Longinus.' *Addison.*

Read (rēd), *n.* Reading; perusal. 'My first *read* of the newspaper. *Thackeray.*

It is sufficient to run over Cowley once; but Parrell, after the fifthth *read*, is as fresh as at the first. *Hume.*

Readt (rēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *read*, counsel. See the verb.] Saying; advice; counsel; rede.

Who dares dissent from this my *read*. *Spenser.*

Readability (rēd-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Readableness. 'The *readability* of a story.' *Trollope.*

Readable (rēd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being read; legible; fit or suitable to be read; worth reading.

Readableness (rēd'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being readable.

Readably (rēd'a-bl), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

Re-address (rē-ad-dres'), *v.t.* To address or direct again. 'He *re-addressed* himself to her.' *Boyle.*

Re-adept (rē-a-dept'), *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *adipiscor*, *adeptus*, to obtain.] To regain; to recover.

Re-adoption (rē-a-dep'ashon), *n.* [See above.] A regaining; recovery of something lost. *Bacon.*

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They received the word with all *readiness* of mind. *Acts xvii. 11.*

SYN. Quickness, expedition, promptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, promptness, facility, aptitude, dexterity, ease, cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity, alertness, preparation.

Reading (rēd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who reads; perusal.—2. Study of books; as, a man of extensive *reading*.—3. A lecture or predication; a public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

4. The particular way in which a word or passage is written or printed considered with reference to its textual correctness; a particular version of a passage; a lection.

There are in this manuscript some *readings* different from the common copies. *Waterland.*

5. Judgment, opinion, or appreciation founded on or formed from study, reading, or observation; hence, reproduction in accordance with one's interpretation of an author's intention; delineation; representation; rendering.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By the by that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chambermaid, a dancer's *reading* of a homopipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phases ever youthful and delightful. *Dickens.*

6. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the House which is to consider it; as, the bill passed the second *reading*.

Reading (rēd'ing), *a.* Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.—A *reading* man, in universities, a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies. **Reading-book** (rēd'ing-buk), *n.* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

Reading-boy (rēd'ing-boy), *n.* In printing, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant.

Reading-desk (rēd'ing-desk), *n.* A desk at which reading is performed; a desk for supporting a book, so that the hands of the reader are not engaged or fatigued by holding it.

Reading-glass (rēd'ing-glas), *n.* A large magnifying lens, set in a frame furnished with a handle, used to assist in reading, &c.

Reading-room (rēd'ing-rōm), *n.* A room or apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Reading-stand (rēd'ing-stand), *n.* A kind of stand or desk at which reading is performed.

Readjourn (rē-ad-jēr'n'), *v.t.* To adjourn again or anew.

Readjournment (rē-ad-jēr'n'ment), *n.* A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

Readjust (rē-ad-just'), *v.t.* To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposd.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair. *Fielding.*

Readjustment (rē-ad-just'ment), *n.* The act of readjusting; the state of being readjusted.

Readmission (rē-ad-mi'ashon), *n.* The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; as, the *readmission* of a student into a seminary.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

Readmit (rē-ad-mit'), *v.t.* To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

Readmittance (rē-ad-mit'ans), *n.* Allowance to enter again; readmission. 'Humbly petitioning *readmittance* into his college.' *T. Warton.*

Readopt (rē-a-dopt'), *v.t.* To adopt again.

Readorn (rē-a-dorn'), *v.t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. 'With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Readvance (rē-ad-vans'), *v.t.* To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance* to former height. *B. Jonson.*

Readvertency (rē-ad-vert'en-si), *n.* The act of reviewing or again advertent to. [Rare.]

Memory . . . he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *readvertency* or recapitulation of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to. *Norris.*

Ready (rēd'), *a.* [O.E. *redi*, *readi*, A. Sax. *raede*, ready; Dan. *raede*, Sw. *raeda*, Ice. *reithr*, G. *bereit*. From the root of *ride*. *Array* is from this stem through the French.] 1. Prepared at the moment; fitted or furnished with what is necessary; disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; fit for immediate use; causing no delay from want of preparation; as, the troops were now *ready* to march. 'Be *ready* for your death.' *Shak.*

My oxen and my fathings are killed, and all things are *ready*. *Mat. xxii. 4.*

2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating; as, a *ready* apprehension. 'Ready in gibes, quick-answered.' *Shak.* 'A lively genius and a ready memory.' *Watts.* 'Ready in devising expedients.' *Macaulay.*—3. Quick in action or execution; prompt; nimble; dexterous.

My tongue is the pen of a *ready* writer. *Ps. xlv.*

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; not backward or reluctant; willing; inclined.

The spirit truly is *ready*, but the flesh is weak. *Mark xiv. 3.*

Singing of men that in battle array,
Ready in heart and *ready* in hand,
March with banner and bugle and life
To the death, for their native land. *Tennyson.*

5. Occasioning no delay; offering itself at

ence; at hand; opportune; near; easy; convenient.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden*
Sometimes the readiest way which a wise man hath
to conquer is to flee. *Heather*

d. On the point of; about to; on the eve or brink; not distant.

The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me. *Job xix. 13*

Our king, being ready to leap out of himself with joy of his found daughter . . . cries 'O thy mother' *Shak.*

—Ready money, means of immediate payment, cash. 'Five marks ready money.' *Shak*
Hence — the ready, ready money. [*Colloq.*]

Lord Strutt was not very flush in the ready. *Arbuthnot*

—To make ready, to make preparation; to get things in readiness.

He will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared, there make ready for us. *Mark xiv. 15*

578. Prepared, quick, prompt, unhesitating, dextrous, apt, skilful, handy, expert, facile, easy, opportune, disposed, willing, free, cheerful.

Ready (red'i), adv. In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go ready armed before the children of Israel. *Numb. xxi. 17*

Ready (red'i), v. t. To dispose in order to prepare, to make ready. Having readied all those costly things. *Heywood*

Ready-made (red'i-mād), a. 1. Made or prepared beforehand; kept on hand to answer demands; kept in stock ready for use or sale, as, ready-made clothes or shoes. — 2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand, as, the ready-made business of a tailor's or shoemaker's business.

Ready-money (red'i-men-i), a. Paid or payable at the time of sale or delivery; conducted on the principle of goods being paid on sale or delivery; as, a ready-money transaction, a ready-money business or system.

Ready-reckoner (red-i-rek'n-er), n. A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from a farthing each upwards, as also the interest of any sum of money for any period from a day upward, and the like; a book of tables to facilitate calculation.

The Clerk in Zanzibar cannot spend the day in verifying his Ready-Reckoner; he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Carroll*

Ready-witted (red'i-wit-ed), a. Having ready wit.

Reaffirm (re-af-firm), v. t. To affirm again.

Reaffirmance (re-af-firm-ans), n. A second affirmation or confirmation. 'A reaffirmance after such revocation.' *Apkife*

Reafforest (re-af-for-est), v. t. To convert anew into a forest.

Reagent (re-ā-jent), n. Generally, anything that produces reaction, specifically, in chem. a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies. In chemical analysis, the component parts of bodies may be ascertained in quantity as well as in quality by the operations of the laboratory, or their quality alone may be detected by the operations of reagents. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which detects iron by a dark purple precipitate; the prussiate of potash is a reagent which exhibits a blue with the same metal, &c.

Reagravation (re-ag-gra-vā-shon), n. In Rom. Cath. eccles. law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Reagree (re-ā-grē), v. i. To agree again, to become reconciled.

Reagree (re-ā-grē), v. t. To cause to agree again; to reconcile. [*Rare.*]

And vain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord overgrows. *Daniel*

Reak (rēk), n. An aquatic plant which it is now impossible to identify; rush and seaweed have been suggested. *Dread*

Reak (rēk), n. A freak; a prank, a trick. 'To play freaks.' *Dequres*. 'That play each freak.' *Beau & Fl.*

Real (rē'al), a. (O Fr. *real* (Mod. Fr. *réel*), or directly from L.L. *realis*, from L. *res*, a thing.) 1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary, as, a description of real life.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had truly shadowed. *Alfred*

2. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; as, real Madeira wine; real ginger.

3. Not affected; not assumed; as, now he appears in his real character.

There are persons of higher title, as princes and nobles, who are descended from a long line of noble ancestors, and some are described as the 'real nobility,' who can trace the possession of arms, seal, and title for one hundred years in their family. *Brougham*

4. Relating to things, not to persons, not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humors, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business. *Becon*

5. In law, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements, as, real estate, opposed to personal or movable property, chattels real. — Real action, in law, an action which concerns real property, an action brought for the specific recovery of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. — Real assets, assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor. — Real burden, in Scots law, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a personal burden, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right. — Real composition, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. — Real definition, in logic. See DEFINITION. — Real estate, landed property, including all estates and interest in lands which are held for life or for some greater estate, and whether such lands be of freehold or copyhold tenure. — Real laws, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without intermeddling with or changing the state of the person. — Real presence, the alleged actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ. — Real property. Same as Real estate. — Real right, or which

ht may
—Real
viable,
to or
as. See
guine,

Realism (rē'al-izm), n. 1. In metaph. as opposed to idealism, the doctrine that there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of external objects, while according to idealism all we are conscious of is our ideas.

According to realism external objects exist independently of our sensations or conceptions, according to idealism they have no such independent existence. The Scotch school of philosophy, the common sense school as it has been called, has been most consistent in maintaining the doctrine of realism. See IDEALISM. — 2. In scholastic philos. the doctrine which maintains that genus and species exist independently of our conceptions and expressions, and that there is something corresponding to each conception or expression which is the object of our thoughts when we employ the term. See REALIST. — 3. In the fine arts, the representation of nature as it actually appears. See REALIST.

Realist (rē'al-ist), n. 1. In metaph. one who holds the doctrine of realism as opposed to that of idealism. See IDEALISM. IDEALISM. 2. In scholastic philos. one who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects

of dialectic; opposed to nominalist. Under the denomination of realists were comprehended the Scotists and Thomists, and all other sects of schoolmen, except the followers of Occam and Abelard, who were nominalists.

The term has been also used to distinguish the orthodox Trinitarians from the Socinians and Sabellians. 2. In the fine arts and literature, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him, opposed to an idealist, who idealizes, refines, and endeavours to elevate nature to a type of his own conception.

The practical result of their several theories being that the idealists are always producing more or less formal conditions of art, and the Realists striving to produce in all their art either some image of nature or record of nature. *Rushin*

Realistic (rē'al-ist'ik), a. Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists; relating to realism, as, the realistic schools of philosophy or painting.

Reality (rē'al-i-tē), n. [Fr. *réalité*. See REAL.] 1. The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything; truth; fact, in distinction from mere appearance.

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. *Adams*

He (an's) power to evoke reality is akin to that which Shakespeare ascribes to memory, when in passive retrospection we recall the image of a dear face and form that are seen no more. *Dr. Caird*

2. That which is real as opposed to that which is imagination or pretence; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. 'To realities yield all her shows.' *Milton*

Only shadows are dispersed below,
And earth has no reality but woe. *Compton*

3. In scholastic philos. that which may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of anything else. — 4. In law, same as Reality. 5. (Comp. Reality.) Devotion; firm attachment. 'Our reality to the emperor.' *Fuller*. — Reality of laws, a legal term for all laws concerning property and things. 578. Truth, fact, verity, actuality.

Realizable (rē'al-iz-ā-bl), a. Capable of being realized.

Realization (rē'al-iz-ā-shon), n. 1. The act of realizing or making real, or state of being realized. — 2. The act of converting money into land. — 3. The act of converting property, as railway stocks, into money. — 4. The act of believing or considering as real. — 5. The act of bringing into being or act.

Realize (rē'al-iz), v. t. pret. & pp. realized; pp. realizing. [Fr. *réaliser*, from L.L. *realis*, from L. *res*, a thing.] 1. To bring into being or act; as, to realize a scheme or project.

We realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth. *Clarendon*

2. To convert into real estate; to make real property of. — 3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to feel vividly or strongly; to bring home to one's own case or experience.

Using words without fully realizing their meanings.' *H. Spencer*

Yet, even these are much concerned to realize the heavily and uncertainty of their present state, that they may be stimulated to make the most and best of it. *Rev. J. Newman*

She did not realize the fact that such a communion should not have been made. *Trullinger*

4. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective; to acquire as the result of labour or pains; to gain; as, to realize profit from trade or speculation. 'Realize a maintenance.' *Bentley*

The dinky of knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift realize a good estate. *Mackay*

5. To render fixed property available; to convert into money; as, to realize one's stock in a railway; to realize securities and the like.

Realize (rē'al-iz), v. i. To turn any kind of property into money; as, before the shares fall he realized. *Coleridge*

Realizer (rē'al-iz-er), n. One who realizes. *Coleridge*

Realizingly (rē'al-iz-ing-ly), adv. So as to realize. [*Rare.*]

Realize (rē'al-iz), v. i. To allege again. *Coleridge*

Realiance (rē'al-iz-āns), n. A renewed alliance.

Realist, adv. Royally. *Chamner*

ch, chain; ch, sc, loch; g, go; j, job;

a, fr. son; ng, sing; yn, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Realia, *v.t.* [*Re* and *ally*.] To get in order; to compose or form anew. *Spenser*.
Really (*ré-al-i*), *adv.* 1. In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually.

The understanding represents to the will things really evil, under the notion of good. *South*.

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really a short fit of madness. *Swift*.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.

Why, really, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young*.

Realm (*reim*), *n.* [O. Fr. *realme* (Mod. Fr. *royaume*), from hypothetical L. *regalimen*, from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king. See **REGAL**.] A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as, the realm of England. 'The realm of France.' *Shak*. 'Would set whole realms on fire.' *Shak*.

And after these King Arthur for a space Drew all their petty princedoms under him, Their king and head, and made a realm, and reigned. *Tennyson*.

Hence, generally, province; department; region; sphere; domain. 'The realms of light and song.' *Tennyson*.

Realness (*reim'les*), *a.* Destitute or deprived of a realm.

His old right hand lay nerveless, listless, dead, Unscathed, and his realness eyes were closed. *Keats*.

Realness (*ré-al-nes*), *n.* The quality of being real; reality.

Realtee (*ré-al-te*), *n.* Royalty. *Chaucer*.

Reality (*ré-al-ti*), *n.* [A contr. of *reality*.] 1. Reality.—2. In *law*, (a) immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real*. (b) Real property. See **PERSONALTY**.

Reality (*ré-al-ti*), *n.* [O. Fr. *réalté*, from L. *regalitas*, from *regalis*, *regal*. See **REGAL**.] 1. Royalty.—2. Loyalty; faithfulness, in the Italian sense of *realità*.

O heaven! that such resemblance of the highest Should yet remain, where faith and reality Remain not. *Milton*.

Ream (*réam*), *n.* [O. Fr. *raime*, It. *rima*, Sp. *rema*, a ream of paper, from Ar. *rizmat*, a bale, a packet, especially a ream of paper, from *razama*, to pack together. Paper from cotton preceded paper from rags, and the Moors had many renowned manufactories of it in Spain. This accounts for the Arabic origin of the word.] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires of 24 sheets each; the printer's ream contains 24 quires, or 616 sheets.

Ream (*réam*), *n.* [A. Sax. *ream*, G. *rahm*, cream.] Cream; the cream-like froth on ale. [Scottish.]

Ream (*réam*), *v.i.* To cream; to mantle; to foam; to froth. 'Reaming swate (ale) that drank divinely.' *Burns*. [Scottish.]

Ream (*réam*), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rymen*, to increase, to enlarge, from *rum*, space, room.] 1. To bevel out, as a hole in metal; to enlarge, as the bore of a cannon, by means of a special tool.—2. *Naut.* to open for caulking.

Reame, *n.* Realm.

Reamer (*réam'er*), *n.* One who or that which reams; specifically, an instrument for enlarging a hole, as the bore of a cannon.

Reanimate (*ré-an-i-mát*), *v.t.* 1. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead; as, to reanimate a drowned person.

We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville*.

2. To revive when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, to reanimate disheartened troops; to reanimate drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Reanimation (*ré-an-i-má'shon*), *n.* The act or operation of reanimating or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigour; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of reanimation. *Sir W. Scott*.

Reannex (*ré-an-neks*), *v.t.* To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and reannex that duchy. *Bacon*.

Reannexation (*ré-an-nek-sá'shon*), *n.* The act of annexing again.

Reanoint (*ré-a-noint'*), *v.t.* To anoint again or anew.

And Edward . . . Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair, And reanointed, mounts th' imperial chair. *Dryden*.

Reanswer (*ré-an'sér*), *v.t.* To answer again; to correspond to; to be equivalent to; to repay; to compensate. *Shak*.

Reap (*rép*), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ripan*, to reap; closely allied to Goth. *raupjan*, to pluck, as also to D. *raspen*, to glean, to gather; L.G. *repen*, to pluck. Ripe is no doubt from the same stem.] 1. To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine, as a grain crop; to cut down and gather; to gather when ripe or ready; as, to reap wheat or rye.

When you reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Lev. xix. 9*.

2. To cut down the crop on; to clear of a crop, especially of a grain crop; as, to reap a field; hence, to shave. 'His chin new reaped.' *Shak*.—3. To obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works; in a good or bad sense; as, to reap a benefit from exertions. 'Shalt reap the gain.' *Shak*.

He that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8*.

Reap (*rép*), *v.t.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping.

Only reapers, reaping early In among the bearded barley Hear a song that echoes cheerly. *Tennyson*.

2. To receive the fruit of labour or works.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps. cxxvi. 5*.

Reaper (*rép'er*), *n.* 1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle, scythe, or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his labours or works.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable reapers have already put their sickles. *Macaulay*.

2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.

Reaping-hook (*rép'ing-hök*), *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle (which see).

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the reaping-hook in cutting down their crops; and 'fill their hand' with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves, their 'bosom.' *Ps. cxxix. 7*; *Ruth ii. 5*. *Dr. Kitts*.

Reaping-machine (*rép'ing-ma-shén*), *n.* A machine for cutting down standing corn, &c. The usual construction now consists of a drawing-wheel fixed to one side of the frame, to which is attached a spur-wheel gearing into a series of small toothed wheels which increase the slow speed of the periphery of the main wheel to the fast motion necessary for driving the cutting knives. These knives generally consist of triangular pieces of steel riveted to an iron bar, and are sometimes smooth and sometimes tooth-edged. The knife-bar is attached to a crank by a connecting-rod, and this crank, which makes about 700 revolutions per minute, receives its accelerated motion through a train of wheels in direct communication with the large driving-wheel, which moves as the machine is drawn over the field by horse-power. The knife-bar moves backwards and forwards on guides fixed at the back of a number of pointed fingers, which enter the standing grain and guide the straw to the edges of the knives. A platform is fixed behind the cutter bar, which receives the corn as it falls from the knives. In most cases a revolving rake with four inclined arms is attached to such machines, and set in motion by the driving-wheel. Two of the arms bring the corn well on to the knife, and the others deliver the corn cut at the back of the machine. Many of the recent machines are also fitted with a binding apparatus. An endless apron receives the grain as it is cut, and deposits it in a trough on the outer side of the machine. By an ingenious mechanical arrangement the loose straw is caught and compressed by two iron arms; wire from a reel is passed round the sheaf, fastened by twisting, cut away, and the bound sheaf is tossed out of the trough by one of the arms by which it was compressed. Other apparatus are constructed so as to bind with cord, straw rope, &c.

Reapparel (*ré-ap-par'el*), *v.t.* To clothe again.

Then (at the resurrection) we shall all be invested, reapparelled, in our own bodies. *Donne*.

Reappear (*ré-ap-pér*), *v.i.* To appear again or anew.

To mute and to material things New life revolving summer brings; The genial call dead nature hears, And in her glory reappears. *Sir W. Scott*.

Reappearance (*ré-ap-pér'ans*), *n.* A second or new appearance.

Reapplication (*ré-ap-p'li-ká'shon*), *n.* The act of applying again; the state of being re-applied. *Norris*.

Reapply (*ré-ap-p'li*), *v.t.* or *i.* To apply again.

Reappoint (*ré-ap-point'*), *v.t.* To appoint again.

Reappointment (*ré-ap-point'ment*), *n.* A renewed or second appointment.

Reapportion (*ré-ap-pór'shon*), *v.t.* To apportion again. *Wright*.

Reapportionment (*ré-ap-pór'shon-ment*), *n.* A renewed or second apportionment.

Reapproach (*ré-ap-próch*), *v.t.* or *i.* To approach again or anew.

Rear (*rér*), *n.* [O. Fr. *riere*, Pr. *reire*, from L. *retro*, behind—*re*, back, and suffix *tro*, direction or motion, from root corresponding to Skt. *tár*, to move. So *errear*, from *ad*, to, and *retro*.] 1. That which is behind or at the back; the last in order; the hind part; the background; generally with the definite article; as, a river in front, a wood in the rear.

The ruddy square of comfortable light Far-blazing from the rear of Philip's house Allured him. *Tennyson*.

Specifically.—2. The part of an army which is behind the rest, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the rest. It is opposed to *front* or *vau*. 'When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear.' *Milton*.

Rear (*rér*), *v.t.* To place in the rear.

Rear (*rér*), *a.* Pertaining to or in the rear; hindermost; last; as, the rear rank; rear guard.

Rear (*rér*), *a.* [A. Sax. *Arér*, half cooked. Also written *aræ*.] Little cooked; raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled. 'Eggs meane between rears and hard.' *Sir T. Elyot*.

Rear (*rér*), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *varren*, for *varren*, to raise, caus. of *rise*; comp. *varren* and *varre*.] 1. To cause to rise, become erect, &c.; to lift up; to elevate; to raise. 'Reared aloft the bloody battle-axe.' *Shak*. 'The babe who reared his creasy arms.' *Tennyson*.

In adoration at his feet I fell Submiss; he rear'd me. *Milton*.

2. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young; to foster; to cherish; to nurse; to educate; to instruct; as, to rear a numerous offspring. 'I'll not rear another's issue.' *Shak*.

Delightful task: to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson*.

3. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind, Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. *Prior*.

4. To rouse; to stir up. 'And seeks the tusked boar to rear.' *Dryden*.—5. To raise; to breed, as cattle.—6. To build up; to construct. 'One reared a fount of stone.' *Tennyson*.

A stately pyramid to her I'll rear. *Shak*.

7. To achieve; to obtain. *Spenser*.—To rear one's steps, to ascend; to move upward.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd. *Milton*.

Rear (*rér*), *v.t.* To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to assume an erect posture; as, in the pathway rears the speckled snake. *Gay*.

Rear (*rér*), *adv.* Early; soon. [Provincial English.]

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot to rear? *Gay*.

Rear-admiral (*rér-ad'mi-ral*). See **ADMIRAL**.

Reardorse, **Reardoes** (*rér'dors*, *rér'dos*), *n.* An open hearth for fire, without a grate. *Calthrop*.

Rearer (*rér'er*), *n.* One who rears.

Rear-front (*rér-frunt*), *n.* *Milit.* the rear-rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.

Rear-guard (*rér-gárd*), *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it, and to bring up stragglers.

Reargue (*ré-ár'gü*), *v.t.* To argue over again.
Rearing-bit (*rér'ing-bit*), *n.* A bit having a curved mouth-piece, which forms the flattened side of a ring, to each side of which are attached driving-rein rings, while on the lower side is another ring of the same size, into which the martingale-strap is buckled, to prevent the horse lifting his head when rearing.

Rear-line (*rér-lín*), *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

Rearily (*rér'il*), *adv.* Early.

I'll bring it to-morrow, Do very rearily, I must be abroad else, To call the maids. *Fletcher*.

Realie, *v. t.* [*Re* and *ally*.] To get in order; to compose or form anew. *Spenser*.

Really (*rē'al-lī*) *adv.* 1. In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually.

The understanding represents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South*.

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is *really* a short fit of madness. *Swift*.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young*.

Realm (*reim*), *n.* [O. Fr. *realme* (Mod. Fr. *royaume*), from hypothetical L. L. *regalimen*, from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king. See **REGAL**.] A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as, the realm of England. 'The realm of France.' *Shak*. 'Would set whole realms on fire.' *Shak*.

And after these King Arthur for a space Drew all their petty princdoms under him, Their king and head, and made a *realm*, and reigned. *Tennyson*.

Hence, generally, province; department; region; sphere; domain. 'The realms of light and song.' *Tennyson*.

Realless (*reim'les*), *a.* Destitute or deprived of a realm.

His old right hand lay nerveless, listless, dead, Unscathed, and his *realless* eyes were closed. *Keats*.

Realness (*rē'al-nee*), *n.* The quality of being real; reality.

Realist (*rē'al-tē*), *n.* Royalty. *Chaucer*.

Reality (*rē'al-tī*), *n.* [A contr. of *reality*.] 1. Reality.—2. In *law*, (a) immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real*. (b) Real property. See **PERSONALTY**.

Reality (*rē'al-tī*), *n.* [O. Fr. *réalité*, from L. *regalitas*, from *regalis*, *regal*. See **REGAL**.] 1. Royalty.—2. Loyalty; faithfulness, in the Italian sense of *realità*.

O heaven! that such resemblance of the highest Should yet remain, where faith and *reality* Remain not. *Milton*.

Ream (*rēm*), *n.* [O. Fr. *raime*, It. *risma*, Sp. *resma*, a ream of paper, from Ar. *rizmat*, a bale, a packet, especially a ream of paper, from *razama*, to pack together. Paper from cotton preceded paper from rags, and the Moors had many renowned manufactories of it in Spain. This accounts for the Arabic origin of the word.] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires of 24 sheets each; the *printer's ream* contains 24 quires, or 616 sheets.

Ream (*rēm*), *n.* [A. Sax. *ream*, G. *rahm*, cream.] Cream; the cream-like froth on ale. [Scotch.]

Ream (*rēm*), *v. i.* To cream; to mantle; to foam; to froth. 'Reaming swate (ale) that drank divinely.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Ream (*rēm*), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *rymen*, to increase, to enlarge, from *rām*, space, room.] 1. To bevel out, as a hole in metal; to enlarge, as the bore of a cannon, by means of a special tool.—2. *Naut.* to open for caulking.

Reame, *n.* Realm.

Reamer (*rēm'ēr*), *n.* One who or that which reams; specifically, an instrument for enlarging a hole, as the bore of a cannon.

Reanimate (*rē-an'i-māt*), *v. t.* 1. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person.

We are our *reanimated* ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville*.

2. To revive when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Reanimation (*rē-an'i-mā'shon*), *n.* The act or operation of reanimating or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigour; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of *reanimation*. *Sir W. Scott*.

Reannex (*rē-an-neks*), *v. t.* To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *reannex* that duchy. *Bacon*.

Reannexation (*rē-an-nek-sā'shon*), *n.* The act of annexing again.

Reanoint (*rē-a-noint'*), *v. t.* To anoint again or anew.

And Edward . . . Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair, And *reanointed*, mounts th' imperial chair. *Dryden*.

Reanswer (*rē-an'sēr*), *v. t.* To answer again; to correspond to; to be equivalent to; to repay; to compensate. *Shak*.

Reap (*rēp*), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *repan*, to reap; closely allied to Goth. *raupjan*, to pluck, as also to D. *rapen*, to glean, to gather; L. G. *repen*, to pluck. Ripe is no doubt from the same stem.] 1. To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine, as a grain crop; to cut down and gather; to gather when ripe or ready; as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When you *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

2. To cut down the crop on; to clear of a crop, especially of a grain crop; as, to *reap* a field; hence, to shave. 'His chin new *reaped*.' *Shak*.—3. To obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works; in a good or bad sense; as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions. 'Shalt *reap* the gain.' *Shak*.

He that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh *reap* corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit *reap* life everlasting. Gal. vi. 8.

Reap (*rēp*), *v. t.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping.

Only reapers, *reaping* early In among the bearded barley Hear a song that echoes cheerly. *Tennyson*.

2. To receive the fruit of labour or works.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Reaper (*rēp'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle, scythe, or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his labours or works.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable *reapers* have already put their sickles. *Macaulay*.

2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.

Reaping-hook (*rēp'ing-hök*), *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle (which see).

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the *reaping-hook* in cutting down their crops; and 'fill their hand' with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves, their 'bosom.' Ps. cxxix. Ruth ii. 5. *Dr. Kitté*.

Reaping-machine (*rēp'ing-ma-shēn'*), *n.* A machine for cutting down standing corn, &c. The usual construction now consists of a drawing-wheel fixed to one side of the frame, to which is attached a spur-wheel gearing into a series of small toothed wheels which increase the slow speed of the periphery of the main wheel to the fast motion necessary for driving the cutting knives. These knives generally consist of triangular pieces of steel riveted to an iron bar, and are sometimes smooth and sometimes toothed. The knife-bar is attached to a crank by a connecting-rod, and this crank, which makes about 700 revolutions per minute, receives its accelerated motion through a train of wheels in direct communication with the large driving-wheel, which moves as the machine is drawn over the field by horse-power. The knife-bar moves backwards and forwards on guides fixed at the back of a number of pointed fingers, which enter the standing grain and guide the straw to the edges of the knives. A platform is fixed behind the cutter bar, which receives the corn as it falls from the knives. In most cases a revolving rake with four inclined arms is attached to such machines, and set in motion by the driving-wheel. Two of the arms bring the corn well on to the knife, and the others deliver the corn cut at the back of the machine. Many of the recent machines are also fitted with a binding apparatus. An endless apron receives the grain as it is cut, and deposits it in a trough on the outer side of the machine. By an ingenious mechanical arrangement the loose straw is caught and compressed by two iron arms; wire from a reel is passed round the sheaf, fastened by twisting, cut away, and the bound sheaf is tossed out of the trough by one of the arms by which it was compressed. Other apparatus are constructed so as to bind with cord, straw rope, &c.

Reapparel (*rē-ap-par'el*), *v. t.* To clothe again.

Then (at the resurrection) we shall all be invested, *reapparelled*, in our own bodies. *Donne*.

Reappear (*rē-ap-pēr*), *v. t.* To appear again or anew.

To mute and to material things New life revolving summer brings; The genial call dead nature hears, And in her glory *reappears*. *Sir W. Scott*.

Reappearance (*rē-ap-pēr'ans*), *n.* A second or new appearance.

Reapplication (*rē-ap-pli-kā'shon*), *n.* The act of applying again; the state of being re-applied. *Norris*.

Reapply (*rē-ap-pli'*), *v. t.* or *i.* To apply again.

Reappoint (*rē-ap-point'*), *v. t.* To appoint again.

Reappointment (*rē-ap-point'ment*), *n.* A renewed or second appointment.

Reapportion (*rē-ap-pōr'shon*), *v. t.* To apportion again. *Wright*.

Reapportionment (*rē-ap-pōr'shon-ment*), *n.* A renewed or second apportionment.

Reapproach (*rē-ap-prōch*), *v. t.* or *i.* To approach again or anew.

Rear (*rēr*), *n.* [O. Fr. *riere*, Fr. *rière*, from L. *retro*, behind—*re*, back, and suffix *tro*, direction or motion, from root corresponding to Skr. *tār*, to move. So *errear*, from *ad*, to, and *retro*.] 1. That which is behind or at the back; the last in order; the hind part; the background; generally with the definite article; as, a river in front, a wood in the rear.

The ruddy square of comfortable light Far-blazing from the rear of Philip's house Allured him. *Tennyson*.

Specifically.—2. The part of an army which is behind the rest, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the rest. It is opposed to *front* or *vau*. 'When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear.' *Milton*.

Rear (*rēr*), *v. t.* To place in the rear.

Rear (*rēr*), *a.* Pertaining to or in the rear; hindmost; last; as, the rear rank; rear guard.

Rear (*rēr*), *a.* [A. Sax. *Arer*, half cooked. Also written *arsa*.] Little cooked; raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled. 'Eggs meane between rears and hard.' *Sir T. Elyot*.

Rear (*rēr*), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *raeran*, for *raesan*, to raise, caus. of *rise*; comp. *freasen* and *frere*.] 1. To cause to rise, become erect, &c.; to lift up; to elevate; to raise. 'Reared aloft the bloody battle-axe.' *Shak*. 'The babe who reared his cressy arms.' *Tennyson*.

In adoration at his feet I fell Submiss; he *reared* me. *Milton*.

2. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young; to foster; to cherish; to nurse; to educate; to instruct; as, to rear a numerous offspring. 'I'll not rear another's issue.' *Shak*.

Delightful task: to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson*.

3. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind, Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior*.

4. To rouse; to stir up. 'And seeks the tusked boar to rear.' *Dryden*.—5. To raise; to breed, as cattle.—6. To build up; to construct. 'One reared a font of stone.' *Tennyson*.

A stately pyramid to her I'll rear. *Shak*.

7. To achieve; to obtain. *Spenser*.—To rear one's steps, to ascend; to move upward.

Up to a hill anon his steps he *reared*. *Milton*.

Rear (*rēr*), *v. t.* To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to assume an erect posture; as, in the pathway *rears* the speckled snake. *Gay*.

Rear (*rēr*), *adv.* Early; soon. [Provincial English.]

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*? *Gay*.

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Rear-line (*rēr'līn*), *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

Rearily (*rēr'li*), *adv.* Early.

I'll bring it to-morrow, Do very *rearily*, I must be abroad else. To call the maids. *Fletcher*.

Reassure (rē-ā-shūr'), v.t. 1. To assure anew, to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear, and felt their unfinished fears.
Till darkness fell on waters and the rest. Dryden.

2. Same as *Reassure*.
Reassurer (rē-ā-shūr'er), n. One who reassures, or assures or assures anew.

Reassuring (rē-ā-shūr-ing), n. The state or quality of being ready, readiness. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Reasty (rē-ā'st'), a. [Probably akin to rusty.] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste applied to dry meat. [Obsolete or provincial English.]

Through foamy tea reasty.
Much bacon is reasty. Foster

Reata (rē-ā'ta), n. [Sp.] A rawhide rope, used in Mexico and California for lassoing horses or mules.

Reata (rē'ta), n. A term applied to the floating water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus fluitans*), and probably also to various water weeds. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Reatach (rē-ā-tach'), v.t. To attach again.

Reattachment (rē-ā-tach'ment), n. A second or repeated attachment.

Reattain (rē-ā-tān'), v.t. To attain again.

Reattempt (rē-ā-tēmt'), v.t. To attempt again. "Reattempt a perfect mortification of the old man throughout." Dr. H. More

Reauraria (rē-ā-ur-ā-ri-a), n. [In honour of Reauraria, a famous French naturalist and physician.] A genus of plants, nat. order Tamaricaceae, the species of which are small shrubs, with fleshy scale-like leaves, overtopped by resinous stalk glands. They are native of the Mediterranean and the milder parts of Northern Asia. *R. verruculata* is a native of Sicily and Egypt, and is used at Alexandria as a cure for the itch.

Reave (rēv'), v.t. [A. Sax. *rafian*, to seize, to rob, from *raf*, clothing, spoil, akin to *loaf*, *raf*, *Q. rufen*, *R. to rob*, *L. rapio*, to seize.] 1. To take away by stealth or violence, to bereave, to deprive. "To reave the orphan of his patrimony." Shaks. [Now hardly used except in poetry.]—2. To take away (in a good sense). "Talk, that might quiet fancy's rage." Spenser

Reaver (rēv'er), n. One who reaves or robs, a robber. "The footsteps of the literary reaver." Sir W. Hamilton.

Reavow (rē-ā-vow'), v.t. To avow again.

Reawake (rē-ā-wāk'), v.t. To awake again.

Rebait, **Rebait** (rē-bait, rē-bait), n. Same as *Rebait*.

Rebaptism (rē-bap-tizm), n. A second baptism.

Rebaptismation (rē-bap-tiz'm-ā-shon), n. A second baptism. *Rebaptism*.

Rebaptize (rē-bap-tiz'), v.t. To baptize a second time.

Rebaptizer (rē-bap-tiz'er), n. One who rebaptizes. *Rebaptizer*.

Rebarbarization (rē-bār-bār-iz-ā-shon), n. The act of rebarbarizing, or the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

Rebarbarize (rē-bār-bār-iz'), v.t. To reduce again to a state of barbarism, to make barbarous a second time.

They succeeded in rapidly elevating Germany to a higher European rank in letters, than (rebarbarized by polemical theology and religious wars) she was again able to reach the almost three centuries there-
after. Sir W. Hamilton.

Rebate (rē-bāt'), v.t. pret. & pp. *rebated*, *pp. rebating*. [O. Fr. *rebatre*, Mod. Fr. *rebatre*—*re*, back, and *batre*, to beat, from *L. L. batere*, a form of *L. battere*, to beat (whence also *abate*)] 1. To blunt, to blunt to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness. "But both rebated and blunt his natural edge." Shaks. "The keener edge of battle to rebate." Dryden.—2. To make less, to diminish, to reduce, to abate, to deduct or make a discount from. Chillingworth, *Miscell.*

Rebate (rē-bāt'), n. See *REBATE*.

Rebate (rē-bāt'), n. 1. A kind of hard free-stone used in pavements.—2. A piece of wood fastened to a handle for beating water.

Rebate, Rebatement (rē-bāt, rē-bāt'ment), n. 1. Diminution.—2. In com. abatement in price, deduction.—3. In Arr a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms, as when the top or point of a weapon is broken off, or part of a cross cut off.—4. *Rebate and discount*, in Arr a rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready money payments are calculated.

Rebated (rē-bāt'), a. In Arr having the points broken off or cut short.

Rebate (rē-bāt'), n. A sort of ruff. See *KALATO*.

That rebate becomes their singularity.

Rebec, **Rebeck** (rē-bek'), n. [Fr. *rebec*, *rebeck*, from Ar. *rebek*, a kind of musical instrument.] A stringed instrument somewhat similar to the violin, having properly three strings tuned in G, A, and B, and played with a bow. It was introduced by the Moors into Spain. "The fount of rebecs." Milton.

Rebecca (rē-bek'-ka), n. A title given to the leader of an anti-tarphic conspiracy which was commenced in Wales, in 1180, by breaking down the tarphic-gates. The leader and his followers, who were generally dressed in women's clothes, were called "Rebecca and her daughters," and made their attacks by night on horseback. The name was derived from a strange application of a passage in Genesis xiv 60.

Rebeccaism (rē-bek'-ka-izm), n. The principles and practices of the Rebeccaism.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek'-ka-iz'), n. A member of the Rebecca association. See *REBECCA*.

Rebeka, *n*. A rebec. *Chaucer*. See *REBEC*.

Rebel (rēb'-el), n. [Fr. *rebelle*, from *L. rebelis*, making war again—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war.] 1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it, one who *defies* and *defies* to overthrow the authority to which he is right-fully subject.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. Shaks.

2. One who refuses to obey any superior; one who sets at naught the command of a court. *Bowyer*—*Insurgent*, *Rebel*. See *IN-
SURRECT*.

Rebel (rēb'-el), a. *Rebellious*; acting in revolt. "Rebel angels." Milton.

Rebel (rēb'-el), v.t. pret. & pp. *rebelled*, *pp. rebelling*. (See the noun.) 1. To revolt, to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance; to take up arms against the government of constituted authorities.

Part of the angels rebelled against God, and there-
by lost their happy state. Locks.

2. To refuse to obey a superior; to shake off subjection.

How could my hand rebel against my heart?
How could your heart rebel against your reason? Dryden.

And there he set himself to play upon her
With talting out, live distant from a height
Above her all the maid. Tennyson.

3. To turn with disgust or nausea; to con-
ceive a loathing; as, his stomach rebelled at
such food.

Rebeldom (rēb'-el-dom), n. *Rebellious con-
duct*. [Rare.]

Never mind his rebellion of the other day; never
mind about his being angry that his granams were
recovered. Thackeray.

Rebeller (rēb'-el-er), n. One that rebels. "A
continual rebel against God." J. Ussher.

Rebellion (rēb'-el-yon), n. [L. *rebellio*, *rebel-
lionis* (See the noun.)] Among the Romans,
rebellion was originally a revolt or open re-
sistance to their government by nations that
had been subdued in war, a renewed war.]

1. An open and avowed renunciation of the
authority of the government to which one
owes allegiance, the taking of arms traitor-
ously to resist the authority of lawful govern-
ment, revolt. "Gross rebellion and detested
treason." Shaks.

He told me that rebellion had had luck,
And that young Harry Percy's spear was cold. Shaks.

2. Open resistance to, or refusal to obey,
lawful authority—(See *rebellion*, in *Scott*
less, disobedience to letters of holding. See
REBELLION.) Communion of rebellion, in law
one of the abolished processes of contempt in
the High Court of Chancery. *Insurrec-
tion*, *Sedition*, *Rebellion*, *Revol*, *Mutiny*.
See *INSURRECTION* *AY* *Sedition*, *revolt*,
insurrection, *mutiny*, *rebellion*.

Rebellious (rēb'-el-yus), a. Engaged in, or
characterized by, rebellion; renouncing the
authority and dominion of the government
to which allegiance is due, resisting govern-
ment or lawful authority; spurning con-
trol, mutinous. "Rebellious subjects
emulate to peace." Shaks. "Your rebellious necks."
Shaks. "Thoughts like himself, rebellious."
Milton. — *Rebellious assembly*, in law, a
gathering of twelve persons or more, intend-
ing, going about, or practicing unlawfully,
and of their own authority, to change any
laws of the realm, or to destroy any property,
or do any other unlawful act.

Rebellionally (rēb'-el-yus-li), adv. In a re-
bellious manner, with violent or obstinate
disobedience or resistance to lawful author-
ity. "Had rebellionally borne arms against
his." Camden.

Rebellionness (rēb'-el-yus-nēs), n. The
quality or state of being rebellious. "Solid
proofs of English rebellionness." Sp. Mer-
ton.

Rebellow (rēb'-el-ow'), v.t. To bellow in re-
turn, to echo back a loud rushing noise.

The cave rebellowed and the temple shook. Dryden.

Rebending (rēb'-end-ing), p.p. In her hand
first one way and then another, like the
letter S the same as *Bowed-inbowed*. See
ANODATED.

Rebeting (rēb'-et-ing), n. In song the act or
process of deepening or sustaining worn lines
in an engraved plate by the action of acid.

Rebloom (rēb'-lo-m), v.t. To bloom or blis-
som again.

Health again resumed

In former seat, I must not say *recovered*. Crabbe.

Rebloom (rēb'-lo-m), v.t. To blossom
again, to rebloom.

Reboant (rēb'-ō-ant), a. [L. *reboant*, *rebo-
ant*, p.p. of *rebo*, *re*, again, and *bo*, to
cry aloud, to bellow.] Reboanting; loudly
rebounding. "Their echoes reboant." E. A.
Browning.

Rebation (rēb'-ō-shon), n. [L. *rebo*, *rebo-
ant*, *re*, again, and *bo*, to bellow.] The
return of a loud bellowing sound. "The re-
bation of an universal groan." By Patrick.

Rebait (rēb'-ait'), v.t. 1. To bait again.—
2. To take fire, to be hot. *Sir T. Egmont*.

Rebait (rēb'-ait'), v.t. To bait again.

Rebound (rēb'-ound'), v.t. (Fr. *reb*, *re*, and
bound, *Fr. rebouter*, to rebound.) 1. To
spring back, to start back, to fly back by
elastic force after impact on another body.

Bottom which are absolutely hard, as well as
to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one an-
other. Newton.

2. To re-echo. "Where the long roots re-
bounded to the din." T. Watson.—3. To take
bounds or leaps.

Along the coast the ferry steeds rebound. Pope.

Rebound (rēb'-ound'), v.t. 1. To drive back;
to cause to echo; to reverberate.

Stevens sang; the valves his voice rebound. Dryden.

Rebound (rēb'-ound'), n. The act of flying
back on collision with another body; *rebound*.

The weapon with snoring fury flew,
But back, as from a rock, with swift rebound
Marston's return. Dryden.

Comedy often springs from the deepest melancholy,
as if in sudden rebound. G. H. Lewis.

Rebrace (rēb'-rak'), v.t. To brace again. "Re-
brace the chicken's claws of time-wearied
age." Gray.

Rebreath (rēb'-rēth'), v.t. To breathe again.
"To rebreath that air you tasted first."
Keats.

Rebucous (rēb'-ū-ous), a. *Rebuking*; re-
proving.

She gave unto him many rebucous words. Parson.

Rebut (rēb'-ut'), n. [Fr. *rebut*, *re*, and *but*;
comp. *Fr. rebut*, *rebut*, a check, a
chiding. See *REBUT*, *REBUT*.] 1. A beating,
scolding, or driving back; a reproof.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous crowd,
Incited with fire and strife, hurried him
As many others did. Milton.

2. Sudden check, defeat. "The rebuff we
received in the program of that experiment."
Burt.—3. Refusal, rejection of solicitation.

Who knows once will know twice;
That heart, he says, is not of ice,
And one rebuff is rebuff. Spenser.

Rebuff (rēb'-uf'), v.t. To beat back; to offer
sudden resistance to, to check. "He who
had never heard such speeches from a
knight" then rebuffed by a woman. Sir P. Sidney.

Re-buffet (rēb'-uf-et'), v.t. To buffet again;
to beat back.

first pairs is to one of the second as the remaining one of the second is to the remaining one of the first.

Reciprocalness (rē-sip'rō-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being reciprocal.

Reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v. i. pret. & pp. reciprocated; ppr. reciprocating.* [L. *reciprocō*, *reciprocātum*. See **RECIPROCAL**.] To move backwards and forwards; to have an alternate movement; to act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows reciprocating air. *Dryden.*

Reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v. t.* To interchange; to give and return mutually; to give in requital; as, to reciprocate favours.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties. *Comper.*

Reciprocating (rē-sip'rō-kāt-ing), *p. and a.* Alternating; backwards and forwards alternately; reciprocal.

The duty of the cam-wheel is to give an intermittent reciprocating motion to the bar, which is returned by a spring after each impulse. *E. H. Knight.*

—**Reciprocating motion**, in *mach.* a mode of action frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other.—**Reciprocating engine**, that form of engine in which the piston and piston rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely, or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating cylinder engines; in contradistinction to rotary engine. See under **ROTATORY**.—**Reciprocating propeller**, one having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path.

Reciprocation (rē-sip'rō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *reciprocatio*, *reciprocationis*, from *reciprocō*. See **RECIPROCAL**.] 1. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the reciprocation of kindnesses.—2. Alternation; as, the reciprocation of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides.

Reciprocity (rē-sip'rō-si-ti), *n.* [Fr. *reciprocité*. See **RECIPROCAL**.] The state or character of being reciprocal; specifically, reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights or benefits to be mutually yielded or enjoyed; as, the commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of reciprocity.

Reciprocity, in political science, the term usually applied to the principle of securing, in commercial treaties between nations, mutual advantages to the same extent, e.g. the admission, mutually, of certain goods, supposed to be practically equivalent to each other, duty free, or at equal duties on importation.

Brande & Cox.

—**Law of reciprocity**, a term employed by Legendre in his *Théorie des Nombres* to denote a reciprocal law that has place between prime numbers of different forms, which is this, that *m* and *n* being prime odd numbers, the remainder of $\frac{m-1}{2} \div n =$ the remainder of $\frac{n-1}{2} \div m$. Known also as the *Law of Legendre*.—**SYN.** Reciprocation, interchange, exchange, mutuality.

Reciprocuous (rē-sip'rō-kor'nus), *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, backwards and forwards, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having horns turned backwards and forwards, as those of a ram. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Reciprocoust (rē-sip'rō-kus), *a.* Reciprocal. **Reciproque**, **Reciprokt** (rē-sip'rōk), *a.* [Fr. *reciproque*.] Reciprocal. 'Except the love be reciprocal.' *Bacon.* 'Reciprok commeroes.' *B. Jonson.*

Recision (rē-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *recisio*, from *recido*, to cut off—*re*, back, and *cedo*, to cut.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

Recital (rē-si'tal), *n.* [From *recite*.] 1. The act of reciting; the repetition of the words of another or of a writing; as, the recital of a deed; the recital of evidence given.—2. Narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure or of a series of events; as, occupied in the recital of his own adventures. 'Betrays him into vain and fantastic recitals of his own performances.' *Addison*.—3. That which is recited; a story; a narration; as, a harrowing recital.—4. In *law*, that part of a deed which recites the deeds, arguments, and other matters of fact, which may be necessary to explain the reasons upon which it is founded.—5. A musical entertainment given by a single performer; as, an organ recital.—**Account, Narrative, Recital**. See under **ACCOUNT**.—**SYN.** Rehearsal, recitation, narration, description, explanation, account, detail, narrative.

Recitation (rē-si-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *recitatio*, *recitationis*. See **RECITE**.] 1. The act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of words; specifically, (a) the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory, as an elocutionary exhibition. (b) In *colleges and schools*, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.—2. The composition or matter delivered or recited.

Recitative (rē-si-tā-tiv'), *a.* [Fr. *recitativ*; It. *recitativo*. See **RECITE**.] 1. Reciting; rehearsing.—2. Pertaining to, or intended for, musical recitation or declamation; in the style or manner of recitative. 'Recitative music.' *Dryden.*

Recitative (rē-si-tā-tiv'), *n.* A species of vocal composition which differs from an air in having no definite rhythmical arrangement, and no decided or strictly constructed melody, but approaches in tonal succession and rhythm to the declamatory accents of language. It is not governed by any principal or predominant key, though its close must be in some key of the air which follows, or, at least, in no very remote key. It is used in operas, oratorios, &c., to express some action or passion, or to relate a story or reveal a secret or design. There are two kinds of recitative, *unaccompanied* and *accompanied*. The first is when a few occasional chords are struck by an instrument or instruments to give the singer the pitch, and intimate to him the harmony. The second, which is now the more common, is when all, or a considerable portion, of the instruments of the orchestra accompany the singer, either in sustained chords or florid passages, in order to give the true expression or colouring to the passion or sentiment to be expressed.—2. A piece of music to be sung recitatively.

Recitatively (rē-si-tā-tiv'li), *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

Recitativo (rē-si-tā-tiv'vō), *n.* [It.] Recitative (which see). 'Then thus in quaint recitativo spoke.' *Pope.*

Recite (rē-sit'), *v. t. pret. & pp. recited; ppr. reciting.* [Fr. *reciter*, from L. *recito*—*re*, again, and *cito*, to call or name, to cite. See **CITE**.] 1. To repeat, as something prepared, written down, or committed to memory beforehand; to deliver, from a written or printed document or from memory; specifically, to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience.—2. To tell over; to relate; to narrate; to go over in particulars; to recapitulate; as, to recite past events; to recite the particulars of a voyage. 'To recite what merit lived in me.' *Shak.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse recite.

Pope.

SYN. To rehearse, narrate, relate, describe, recapitulate, detail, number, count.

Recite (rē-sit'), *v. i.* To rehearse before an audience compositions committed to memory; to rehearse a lesson; as, the class will recite at eleven o'clock.

Recite (rē-sit'), *n.* Recital. 'All former recites or observations of long-lived racea.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Reciter (rē-si'tēr), *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator. 'Delivered down from one reciter to another.' *Bp. Percy.*

Reck (rek), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *recean*, *recean*, to reckon, care, regard, pret. *rohke* (original *o* seen in pret. being changed by a following *t*, as in *foot*, *feetrōkian*, Icel. *rakja*, O. H. G. *rōhhian*, to reckon or care. Hence *reckless*.] To care; to mind; to heed; to regard.

I *reck* not though I end my life to-day. *Shak.*
But little he'll *reck* if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him. *Walt.*
Often followed by *of*.

Of God, or hell, or worse.

He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

Reck (rek), *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for. 'This son of mine not *recking* danger.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

And may you better *reck* the rede,
Than ever didst the adviser. *Burns.*

—It *recks* (impersonal), it concerns.

Of night, or loneliness, it *recks* me not. *Milton.*

[This verb is obsolete unless in poetry.]
Reckless (rek'les), *a.* [From the verb; A. Sax. *recoless*.] Not *recking*; careless; heedless of consequences; mindless. 'Careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present, or to come.' *Shak.*

The Saxon adjective *reckless*, formerly spelled *reckless*, was in constant use down to the middle of the sixteenth century, but when Hooker, writing fifty years later, employed the word, it had become so

nearly obsolete, that he, or perhaps his editor, thought it necessary to explain its meaning in a marginal note. It has now been revived, and is perfectly familiar to every English-speaking person.

G. P. Marsh.

—**Rash, Foolhardy, Reckless**. See under **RASH**.—**SYN.** Hoodless, careless, mindless, thoughtless, negligent, indifferent, regardless, unconcerned, inattentive, remiss.

Recklessly (rek'les-li), *adv.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.

Recklessness (rek'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; carelessness; negligence.

Reckling (rek'ling), *n.* [Probably from *reck*, lit. one that requires to be cared for.] The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals; hence, a helpless babe. *Hallivell.*

There lay the *reckling*, one
But one hour old. What said the happy sire?
Tempest.

Reckon (rek'n), *v. t.* [O. E. *rekenen*, *rekenen*, A. Sax. *gerecenan*, *recenian*; cog. D. *rekenen*, Dan. *regne*, Icel. *reikna*, Sw. *räkna*, G. *rechnen*, to reckon, number, esteem. Perhaps from same root as *right*.] 1. To count; to number; to tell one by one; to compute; to calculate.

The priest shall *reckon* to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated from thy estimation.

Lev. xxvii. 12.
I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*

2. To estimate by rank or quality; to set in the number or rank of; to esteem; to account; to repute.

For him I *reckon* not in high estate. *Milton.*
He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. *Luke xxi. 37.*

SYN. To number, enumerate, compute, calculate, estimate, value, esteem, account, repute.

Reckon (rek'n), *v. i.* 1. To make computation; to cast account; to compute; to calculate.

Be friends, you English fools, be friends; we have French quarrels now, if you could tell how to *reckon*. *Shak.*

2. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.

I *reckoned* till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones. *Is. xxxviii. 13.*

3. To make up or render an account; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert and penalty.

All flesh shall rise and *reckon*. *Abp. Sandys.*
We shall not spend a large expense of time
Before we *reckon* with your several loves. *Shak.*

4. To think; to suppose; to imagine; to conjecture; to conclude; as, I *reckon* he'll come. [This application of the word is provincial in England, and is extremely common in the middle and southern states of America, corresponding to the *I guess* of the northern states.]—To *reckon for*, to have to account or to give an account for; to be answerable for.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day.

—To *reckon on* or *upon*, to count or depend upon; to lay dependence or stress on; as, he *reckons upon* the support of his friends.

In the whole corporation, the government could not *reckon on* more than four votes. *Macaulay.*

—To *reckon with*, to call to account; to settle accounts with; to exact penalty of.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them. *Mat. xxv. 19.*

Reckoner (rek'n-ēr), *n.* 1. One who reckons or computes.

Reckoners without their host must *reckon* twice. *Camden.*

2. Something that assists a person to reckon, as a book containing a series of tables; a ready-reckoner.

Reckoning (rek'n-ing), *n.* 1. The act of counting or computing; calculation.—2. An account of time.

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute? *Sandys.*

3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment.

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often. *South.*

4. The charges or account made by a host in a hotel, tavern, &c.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*. *Addison.*

Till issuing arm'd he found the host and cried,
'Thy *reckoning*, friend?' *Trinymon.*

5. Esteem; account; estimation.

You make no further *reckoning* of it (beauty), than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.

Sir P. Sidney.

6. *Naut.* the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. *Dead-reckoning* means the same as *reckoning*, due allowance being made for drift, lee-way, currents, &c. — *Syn.* Calculation, computation, estimation, estimate, charge, bill.

Reckoning (rek-'n-ing-buk), *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered. *Johnson.*

Reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.t.* [*Re* and *claim*; *Fr.* *reclamer*, to reclaim back, to reclaim a hawk, to protest; *L.* *reclamo*—*re*, back, and *clamo*, to call. See *CLAIM*.] 1. To claim back; to attempt to recover possession of; to demand to have returned. 'A tract of land (Holland) snatched from an element perpetually reclaiming its prior occupancy.' *Coze*.—2. To call back; specifically, in *falconry*, to bring a hawk to the wrist by a certain call. *Chaucer*.—3. To call out repeatedly to; to call on. [*Rare*.]

The headstrong horses hurried Octavian along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. *Dryden.*

4. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; as, to reclaim a hawk. 'An eagle well reclaimed.' *Dryden*.—5. To rescue from being wild, desert, waste, or the like; to bring under cultivation; as, to reclaim land.—6. To bring back from error, wandering, or transgression to the observance of moral rectitude; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life; to reform; as, to reclaim a prodigal.

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than reclaim men from their errors. *Swift.*

7. To bring under restraint or close limits; to check; to restrain; to hold back.

By this means also the wood is reclaimed and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure. *Holland.*

Or is her tow'ring flight reclaimed,
By seas from Icarus' downfall named? *Prior.*

8.† To gainay or contradict; to cry out against.

Herod, instead of reclaiming what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises. *Fuller.*

9.† To recover; to regain. *Spenser*.—*Reclaimed animals*, in *law*, those that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property may be acquired in them.—*Syn.* To reform, recover, restore, amend, correct.

Reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.i.* 1. To cry out; to exclaim against anything.

O tyrant Love! . . .
Wisdom and wit in vain reclaim;
And arts but soften as to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

2. To effect reformation. *Milton*.—3.† To draw back; to give way. *Spenser*.—4. In *Scots law*, to appeal. See *RECLAIMING*.

Reclaim (rē-klām'), *n.* The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; reformation; reclamation. 'Free from all man's reclaim.' *Spenser*. 'The concealing of Solomon's reclaim.' *Hales*.

Reclaimable (rē-klām'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

Reclaimably (rē-klām'-a-bl), *adv.* So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

Reclaimant (rē-klām'-ant), *n.* One that opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against. 'Unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants.' *Waterland*.

Reclaiming (rē-klām'-ing), *p.* and *a.* Serving or tending to reclaim; recalling to a regular course of life; reforming. In *Scots law*, appealing from a judgment of the lord-ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—*Reclaiming days*, the days allowed to a party dissatisfied with the judgment of the lord-ordinary to appeal therefrom to the inner house.—*Reclaiming note*, the petition of appeal to the inner house craving the alteration of the judgment reclaimed against.

Reclaimless (rē-klām'-les), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed; not to be reclaimed.

Reclamation (rek-la-mā'-shon), *n.* [*Fr.* *réclamation*. See *RECLAIM*.] The act of reclaiming; as, (a) the act of bringing from a waste state into cultivation. (b) The bringing back of a person from evil courses; a turning from wrong or disreputable habits to a better way of life; as, his *reclamation* was now complete. 'Reclamation from evil.' *Bp. Hall*. (c) A demand; a challenge of

something to be restored; claim made. (d) A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; cry of opposition or disapprobation.

But now secret murmurs and even violent reclamations were heard that the Pope owed the people great sums for the losses sustained by his long absence. *Milman.*

Reclinant (rē-klīn'-ant), *a.* In *her.* same as *Declinant*.

Reclinate (rē-klīn'-āt), *a.* [*L.* *reclinatus*, pp. of *reclino*, to bend back. See *RECLINE*.] In bot. reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base; falling gradually back from the perpendicular, as the branches of many trees. *Lindley.*

Reclination (rek-li-nā'-shon), *n.* 1. The act of leaning or reclining.—2. In *dialling*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane, which it intersects in a horizontal line.—3. In *surv.* one of the operations used for the cure of cataract. It consists in applying the needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the cataract, and depressing it into the vitreous humour, in such a way that the front surface of the cataract is the upper one, and its back surface the lower one. *Dunglison*.

Recline (rē-klīn'), *v.t.* [*L.* *reclino*, to bend back—*re*, back, and *clino*, to bend (whence also *inclino*, *decline*, the root being that which also gives *E. lean*).] To lean back; to lean to one side or sideways; as, to recline the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

Recline (rē-klīn'), *v.i.* To lean; to rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; as, to recline on a couch. 'On silken cushions half reclined.' *Tennyson*.

Recline (rē-klīn'), *a.* [*L.* *reclinis*.] Leaning; being in a leaning posture. [*Rare*.]

They sat recline,
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers. *Milton.*

Reclined (rē-klīn'-d), *a.* In bot. same as *Reclinate*.

Recliner (rē-klīn'-er), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specifically, a dial whose plane reclines from a vertical position; a reclining dial.

Reclining (rē-klīn'-ing), *p.* and *a.* Leaning back or sideways; resting; lying; in bot. same as *Reclinate*.—*Reclining board*, a board to which young persons are fastened, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*.—*Reclining dial*, a dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. If, besides reclining, it also declines from any of the cardinal points it is called a *reclining declining dial*.

Reclose (rē-klōz'), *v.t.* To close or shut again.

Reclothe (rē-klōth'), *v.t.* To clothe again. 'Clothes and reclothes the happy plains.' *Tennyson*.

Recludo (rē-klūd'), *v.t.* [*L.* *recludo*—*re*, back, and *cludo*, to shut.] To open; to uncloase. [*Rare*.]

Recluse (rē-klūs'), *a.* [*Fr.* *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, from *L.* *reclusus*, pp. of *recludo*, *recludere*, to lay open, but in *L.L.* signifying to shut—*re*, again, back, and *cludo*, to shut.] Living shut up or apart from the world; retired from the world or from public notice; sequestered; solitary; as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life. 'This *recluse*, passive condition.' *Howell*. 'This *recluse* period.' *Goldsmith*.

I all the live long day
Consume in meditation deep, *reclusus*
From human converse. *J. Phillips.*

Recluse (rē-klūs'), *n.* 1. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk. 'A *recluse* who had never quitted his hermitage.' *Buckle*. Specifically—2. A religious devotee who lives in a single cell, usually attached to a monastery.

Recluse† (rē-klūs'), *v.t.* To shut up; to seclude.

She sees at once the virgin mother stay
Reclused at home. *Donne.*

Reclusely (rē-klūs'-lī), *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society.

Recluseness (rē-klūs'-nes), *n.* The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society. 'The *recluseness* of a college life.' *Hazlitt*.

A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the over-laboured man. *Fellham.*

Reclusion (rē-klū'-shon), *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. *Johnson*.

Reclusive (rē-klū'-siv), *a.* Affording retirement from society; recluse.

And if it sort not well, you may conceal her
In some *reclusive* and religious life. *Shak.*

Recluse (rē-klū'-so-ri), *n.* [*L.L.* *reclusorium*.] The abode of a recluse; a hermitage.

Recoagulation (rē-kō-ag'-ū-lā'-shon), *n.* A second coagulation. *Boyle.*

Recoast (rē-kōst'), *v.t.* To coast back; to sail again near or along the coast of.

Recook (rē-kōkt'), *v.t.* [*L.* *recoquo*, *recoctum*, to cook or boil over again—*re*, again, and *coquo*, to cook or boil.] To cook over again; hence, to vamp up or anew.

Old women and men, too . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recook* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly hand-someness. *Jov. Taylor.*

Recoction (rē-kōk'-shon), *n.* A second coction or preparation.

Recognisable, Recognise. For these and their related words see *RECOGNIZABLE, RECOGNIZE*, &c.

Recognition (rek-og-nī'-shon), *n.* [*L.* *recognitio*, *recognitio*, from *recognosco*, *recognitum*. See *RECOGNIZE*.] 1. The act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; knowledge or acquaintance confessed or avowed; formal avowal; notice taken.

Every species of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come. *N. Grew.*

But the view in which the state regards the practice of morality is evidently seen in its *recognition* of that famous maxim, by which penal laws in all communities are fashioned and directed, that the severity of the punishment must always rise in proportion to the propensity to the crime. *Warburton.*

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooper.*

2. In *Scots law*, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal, or generally any return of the feu to the superior from whatever ground of eviction.

Recognitor (rē-kōg'-nī-tor), *n.* In *law*, one of a jury impanelled on an assize, so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict.

Recognitory (rē-kōg'-nī-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recognition. *Lamb.*

Recognisable, Recognisable (rek-og-nī'-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged.

Recognition, Recognisance (rē-kōg'-nī-zans or rē-kōn'-l-zans), *n.* [*Fr.* *reconnaissance*, *O. Fr.* *recognissance*. See *RECOGNIZE*.] 1. Act of recognizing; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.

So the unnumbered sounds that evening store;
The songs of birds—the whispering of the leaves—
The voice of waters—the great bell that heaves
With solemn sound—and thousand others move,
That distance of *recognisance* bereaves
Make pleasing music and not wild uproar. *Keats.*

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognisance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, (a) an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. (b) The verdict of a jury impanelled upon assize.

Recognition (rē-kōg-nī-zā'-shon), *n.* Act of recognizing.

Recognise, Recognise (rek-og-nīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recognized, recognised*; ppr. *recognizing, recognising*. [*Prefix re*, and *cognize*, but directly from *recognosco* (which is older in English), *O. Fr.* *recognissance*, from *L.* *recognosco*—*re*, and *cognosco*, from *con*, and *gnosco*, to know.] 1. To recall or recover the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing formerly known; to know again.

Then first he *recognised* the ethereal guest:
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; as, he would not *recognize* him as ambassador.

He brought several of them . . . to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him. *Bp. Fell.*

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with a person by a bow, nod, lifting the hat, and the like; as, he passed me without *recognizing* me.—4. To indicate appreciation of; as, his townsmen *recognized* his merit by electing

him their member.—5. To review; to re-examine; to take cognizance of anew. *South.*
Recognize, Recognise (rek'og-niz or rek'on-liz), v. t. In law, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal; as, A. B. recognized in the sum of twenty pounds.
Recognise, Recognisee (rè-kog-niz-è or rè-kon'i-zè), n. In law, the person to whom a recognition is made.
Recogniser, Recogniser (rek'og-niz-ér), n. One who recognizes.

Recognisor, Recognisor (rè-kog'niz-or or rè-kon'i-sor), n. In law, one who enters into a recognition.

Recoil (rè-kol'), v. t. [Fr. *reculer*, from *L. re*, back, and *culus*, the posterior. The same root is seen also in Gael. *cul*, W. *cil*, the back.] 1. To rebound; to bound, start, roll, rush, or fall back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to take a sudden backward motion after an advance; to be driven or forced to retreat; to return after a certain strain or impetus; as, a gun recoils when discharged. 'These dread curules, . . . like an overcharged gun, recoil.' *Shak.*

Revenge, at first thought sweet,
 Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*

2. To start or draw back as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
 Amid the chords, bewildered laid
 And back recoiled, he knew not why,
 Even at the sound himself had made. *Collins.*

3. † To go back in thought.

Looking on the lines
 Of my boy's face, methought I did recoil
 Twenty-three years. *Shak.*

4. † To fall off; to degenerate. *Shak.*

Recoil, † v. t. To drive back.

Recoil (rè-kol'), n. 1. A starting or falling back; a backward movement; rebound.

On a sudden open sky,
 With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
 The infernal doors. *Milton.*

The recoil from formalism is scepticism.
F. W. Robertson.

2. The rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged, arising from the exploded powder acting equally on the gun and the ball.

Recoiler (rè-kol'ér), n. One who recoils; one who falls back from his promise or profession. *Hackett.*

Recoilingly (rè-kol'ing-liz), adv. In a recoiling manner; with starting back or retrocession. *Hilbert.*

Recoilment (rè-kol'ment), n. The act of recoiling.

Recoin (rè-koin'), v. t. To coin again; as, to recoin gold or silver.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was very often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

Recoinage (rè-koin'aj), n. 1. The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute by the recoinage of groats and half-groats, now twelve-pences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

2. That which is coined anew.

Recoiler (rè-kol'ér), n. One who recoils.
Recollect (rek'ol-lekt'), v. t. 1. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.

Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read,
 which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts.*

Perchance
 We do but recollect the dreams that come
 Just ere the waking. *Tennyson.*

2. † To gather; to pick up; to collect. *Shak.*
 3. † To recover resolution or composure of mind; to collect one's self; generally used reflexively or in pp.

The Tyrian queen
 Admired his fortunes, more admired the man,
 Then recollected stood. *Dryden.*

—Remember, Recollect. See under REMEMBER.

Recollect (rè-kol-lekt'), v. t. To collect or gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to recollect routed troops.

God will one day raise the dead, recollecting our scattered ashes, and rearing our dissolved frame. *Barnes.*

Recollect (rek'ol-lekt'), n. See RECOLLECT.
Recollection (rek-ol-lek'shon), n. 1. The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory or ideas revived to the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.

Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance; as, the events mentioned are not within my recollection.

3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind. 'One of his earliest recollections.' *Macaulay.*—4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness; self-control. [Rare.]

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and recollection which scarcely suited his time of life.

—Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence. See under MEMORY.—SYN. Reminiscence, remembrance, memory.

Recollective (rek'ol-lekt-iv), a. Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

Recollet (rek'ol-lè), n. [Fr. *recollet*, *L. recollectus*, so called because they recollected and strictly observed all the rules of their order.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans. Called also *Recollet*.

Recolonization (rè-kol'on-iz-à'shon), n. A second colonization.

Recolonise (rè-kol'on-iz), v. t. To colonize a second time.

Recombination (rè-kom'bi-nà'shon), n. Combination a second time.

Recombine (rè-kom-bin'), v. t. To combine again. *Carew.*

Recomfort (rè-kum'fèrt), v. t. 1. To comfort again; to console anew. 'God, that can . . . recomfort folk disconsolate.' *Lydgate.*

'One from sad dismay recomforted.' *Milton.*
 2. To give new strength to. 'To recomfort it (the ground) sometimes with muck put to the roots.' *Bacon.*

Recomfortless (rè-kum'fèrt-less), a. Without comfort. *Spenser.*

Recomforture (rè-kum'fèrt-tur), n. Renewal or restoration of comfort. *Shak.*

Recommence (rè-kom-mens'), v. t. and i. To commence again; to begin anew; as, to recommence work. 'Desirous enough of recommencing courtier.' *Johnson.*

The voice with which I fenced
 A little ceased but recommenced. *Tennyson.*

Recommencement (rè-kom-mens'ment), n. A commencement anew.

Recommend (rek'om-mend'), v. t. [Fr. *recommander*, from *re*, to commend, to commend, to intrust.] 1. To commend to another's notice; to put in a favourable light before another; to commend or give favourable representations of; to bring under one's notice as likely to be of service. 'Those who had no other design in all their actions than to recommend true piety and goodness to them.' *Stillingfleet.*

Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable; to attract favour to.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
 Succeeds, and e'en a stranger recommends. *Pope.*
 Hence, to recommend itself, to be agreeable; to make itself approved.

This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
 Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
 Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*

3. To commit with prayers.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. *Acts xv. 40.*

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; as, I would strongly recommend you to travel for your health.—5. † To give or commit in kindness. 'Mine own purse which I had recommended to his use.' *Shak.*

Recommendable (rek'om-mend'a-bl'), a. Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*

Recommendableness (rek'om-mend'a-bl-ness), n. The quality of being recommendable.

The last rule to try opinions by, is the recommendableness of our religion to strangers. *Dr. H. More.*

Recommendably (rek'om-mend'a-bli), adv. In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

Recommendation (rek'om-mend-à'shon), n. 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another; as, we introduce a friend to a stranger by a recommendation of his virtues or accomplishments.—2. That which procures a kind or favourable reception; any thing, quality, attribute, &c., which produces or tends to produce a favourable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation. *Dryden.*

Recommendative (rek'om-mend-a-tiv), a. That which recommends; a recommendation.

Recommendatory (rek'om-mend-a-to-ri), a. Serving to recommend; recommending.

He was received, on the presentation of recommendatory letters from his bishop, with condescending welcome. *Milman.*

Recommender (rek'om-mend'ér), n. One who commends. 'St Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was.' *Atterbury.*

Recommission (rè-kom-mi'shon), v. t. To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired, were to be recommissioned. *Judge Marshall.*

Recommit (rè-kom-mit'), v. t. pret. & pp. re-committed; ppr. recommitting. 1. To commit again; as, to recommit persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be re-committed. *Clarendon.*

2. To refer again to a committee; as, to recommit a bill to the same committee.

Recommitment (rè-kom-mit'ment), n. 1. A second or renewed commitment.—2. A renewed reference to a committee.

Recommittal (rè-kom-mit'al), n. Same as *Recommitment*.

Recommunicate (rè-kom-mu-ni-kat'), v. t. and i. To communicate again.

Recompact (rè-kom-pakt'), v. t. To join anew. 'Repair and recompact my scatter'd body.' *Donna.*

Recompence (rek'om-pens), n. Same as *Recompense*.

To me belongeth vengeance, and recompence.

And every transgression and disobedience received a just recompence of reward. *Heb. ii. a.*

Recompensation (rè-kom-pen-sà'shon), n. 1. † Recompense.—2. In *Scots law*, a term applied to a case in which one pursues for a debt, and the defender pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

Recompense (rek'om-pens), v. t. pret. & pp. recompensed; ppr. recompensing. [Fr. *recompenser*, *L. L. recompensare*—*L. re*, again, and *compensare*, compensation, to compensate. See COMPENSATE.] 1. To make a return to; to give or render an equivalent to, as for services, loss, &c.; to reward; to requite; to compensate; with a person as object.

Yet fortune cannot recompense me better
 Than to die well and not my master's debtor. *Shak.*

2. To return an equivalent for; to pay for; to reward; to requite: with a thing as object; as, to recompense services.—3. To pay or give as an equivalent; to pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom. xii. 17.*

4. To make amends for by anything equivalent; to make compensation for; to pay some forfeit for. 'If the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass unto.' *Num. v. 8.*

He is a very licentious translator, and does not recompense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own. *Johnson.*

SYN. To repay, requite, compensate, reward, remunerate.

Recompense (rek'om-pens), n. An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

Those who inflict must suffer; for they see
 The work of their own heart, and they must be
 Our chastisement or our recompense. *Shelley.*

SYN. Compensation, remuneration, amends, satisfaction, reward, requital.

Recompense† (rek'om-pens), v. i. To make amends or return. *Chaucer.*

Recompensement (rek'om-pens-ment), n. Recompense; requital. *Fabryan.*

Recompenser (rek'om-pens-ér), n. One who recompenses. 'A thankful recompenser of the benefits received.' *Foss.*

Recompensive (rek'om-pens-iv), a. Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce the seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next. *Sir J. Browne.*

Recompilation (rè-kom-pi-là'shon), n. The compiling anew of what had been compiled before; a new compilation.

Recompile (rè-kom-pil'), v. t. To compile again or anew.

Recompilement (rē-kom-pil'ment), *n.* New compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside. *Boon.*

Recompose (rē-kom-pōs'), *v. t.* 1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquillize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind. 'By music he was *recomposed*.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle.*

Recomposer (rē-kom-pōs'ér), *n.* One who or that which *recomposes*. *Dr. H. More.*

Recomposition (rē-kom-pō-si'ahon), *n.* The act of *recomposing*; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb.*

Reconcilable (rē-kon-sil'i-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reconciled; as, (a) capable of being again brought to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship; as, the parties are not *reconcilable*. (b) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; capable of being harmonized or made congruous.

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worship of God, and are not *reconcilable* with solemn assemblies. *R. Nelson.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable* by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only and others added the transports. *Arncliffe.*

Reconcilableness (rē-kon-sil'i-a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable: (a) possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (b) Consistency; harmony.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover, not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony between texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

Reconcilably (rē-kon-sil'i-a-blī), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

Reconcile (rē-kon-sil'), *v. t.* past & pp. *reconciled*; ppr. *reconciling*. (Fr. *réconcilier*, from *L. reconciliō*—*re*, again, and *concilio*, to bring together, to conciliate, from *concilium*, council.) 1. To conciliate anew; to restore to union and friendship after estrangement; to bring again to friendly or favourable feelings; as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance. 'Dropitious now and *reconciled* by prayer.' *Dryden.*

First be *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. *Mat. x. 2.*

The gods are hard to *reconcile*. *Terence.*

2. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.—3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; with to; as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions. 'The treasurer's talent in removing prejudices, and *reconciling* himself to wavering affections.' *Clarendon.*—4. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of state. *Lach.*

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear, Consider'd singly or beheld too near; Which, but proportion'd to their light and place, Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

5. To remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize; as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians.—6. In ship-building, to join one piece of work fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves.—*SYN.* To reunite, conciliate, propitiate, pacify, appease.

Reconcile (rē-kon-sil'), *v. i.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Reconciliation (rē-kon-sil-ment), *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

No cloud Of anger shall remain, but peace assured And *reconciliation*. *Milton.*

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all *reconciliation* impracticable. *Swift.*

Reconciler (rē-kon-sil'ér), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

Reconciliation (rē-kon-sil-i-ā'hon), *n.* [*L. reconciliatio*, *reconciliationis*. See *RECONCILE*.] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity. 'What means he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to *reconciliation* again.' *North.*—2. In *Script.* atonement; expiation.

Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make *reconciliation* for the sins of the people. *Heb. ii. 17.*

3. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *Daniel Rogers.*

SYN. Reconciliation, reunion, pacification, appeasement, propitiation, atonement, expiation.

Reconciliatory (rē-kon-sil'i-a-to-ri), *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. *By Hall.*

Reconciliation (rē-kon-sil-ā'hon), *n.* The act of *reconcending*.

Recondense (rē-kon-dens'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *recondensed*; ppr. *recondensing*. To condense again. 'Vapours . . . by a very little cold *recondensed* into water.' *Boyle.*

Recondite (rē-kon-dit or rē-kon'dit), *a.* [*L. reconditus*, pp. of *recondo*—*re*, back, and *condo*, to conceal (whence *abcond*).] 1. Hidden from the view or mental perception; secret; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things. 'When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences.' *Glanville.*—2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse. 'Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.' *Fellon.*—3. In bot. concealed; not easily seen.

Reconditory (rē-kon-di-to-ri), *n.* A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.]

Reconduct (rē-kon-duk't), *v. t.* To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'st a guide To *reconduct* thy steps! *Dryden.*

Reconduction (rē-kon-duk'ahon), *n.* In law, a relocation; a renewal of a lease.

Reconfirm (rē-kon-firm'), *v. t.* To confirm anew. *Clarendon.*

Reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), *v. t.* To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle.*

Reconnaissance (rē-kon-nās-sans), *n.* [*Fr. Reconnaissance*.] The act or operation of reconnoitring; preliminary examination or survey; specifically, (a) an examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (b) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (c) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, a canal, and the like.—*Reconnaissance in foris* (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

Reconning (rē-kon'ing), *n.* The act of conning again.

Reconnaissance (rē-kon-nōis-sans), *n.* Same as *Reconnaissance*.

Reconnoître, Reconnoiter (rē-kon-nōi'tér), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *reconnoitred*; ppr. *reconnoitring*. [*O. Fr. reconnoître*, *Fr. reconnaître*, from *L. recognoscere*—*re*, again, and *cognosco*—*con*, together, and *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know. The elements of the word are thus the same as in *recognize*.] 1. To examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See *RECONNAISSANCE*.—2. To know again; to recognize.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and present uncouth appearance. *Rev. R. Graves.*

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoître* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *H. Walpole.*

Reconquer (rē-kong'kér), *v. t.* 1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

Belisarius first *reconquered* Africa from the Vandals. *Brougham.*

2. To recover; to regain.

Reconquest (rē-kong'kwést), *n.* A conquest again or anew.

Reconsecrate (rē-kon-sé-krit), *v. t.* To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Aylmer.*

Reconsecration (rē-kon-sé-kri-ā'hon), *n.* A renewed consecration.

Reconsider (rē-kon-sid'ér), *v. t.* 1. To consider again; to turn over in the mind again; to review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chatterfield.*

2. To take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding; as,

to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote.

Reconsideration (rē-kon-sid-ér-ā'hon), *n.* The act of *reconsidering*: (a) a renewed consideration or review in the mind. *J. S. Mill.* (b) A second consideration; specifically, in deliberative assemblies, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been previously passed or acted upon, as a motion, vote, &c.

Reconsole (rē-kon-sō'lāt), *v. t.* To console or comfort again. 'That only God who can *reconsole* us both.' *Wotton.*

Reconsolidate (rē-kon-sol'i-dāt), *v. t.* To consolidate anew.

Reconsolidation (rē-kon-sol'id-ā'hon), *n.* The act of *reconsolidating*, or state of being *reconsolidated*; a second or renewed consolidation. *Sir H. De la Beche.*

Reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

Reconstruction (rē-kon-struk'ahon), *n.* Act of constructing again.

He had pulled a government down. The far harder task of *reconstruction* was now to be performed. *Macaulay.*

Reconstructive (rē-kon-strukt'iv), *a.* Able or tending to reconstruct.

Recontinuance (rē-kon-tin'āns), *n.* The state of *recontinuing*; renewed continuance. 'Of which course some have wished a *re-continuance*.' *Drayton.*

Recontinue (rē-kon-tin'ū), *v. t.* and *i.* To continue again or anew.

Reconvene (rē-kon-vén'), *v. t.* To convene or call together again.

Reconvene (rē-kon-vén'), *v. i.* To assemble or come together again. 'About the time of the two houses *reconvening*.' *Clarendon.*

Reconvention (rē-kon-ven'ahon), *n.* In law, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a former action; a cross-bill or ligation. In *Scots law*, when an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner over whom the courts of the country have otherwise no jurisdiction, his adversary in the suit is entitled, by *reconvention*, to sue the foreigner on a counter claim in compensation or extinction of the demand.

Reconversion (rē-kon-vér'ahon), *n.* A second or renewed conversion.

Reconvert (rē-kon-vért'), *v. t.* To convert again. *Milton.*

Reconvey (rē-kon-vā'), *v. t.* 1. To convey back or to its former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again. *Sir G. Dromond.*

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

Reconveyance (rē-kon-vā'ans), *n.* The act of *reconveying*; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

Record (rē-kord'), *v. t.* [*Fr. recorder*, to get by heart, formerly also to record, from *L. recorder*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (whence also *cordial*, *concord*, &c.).] 1. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to take a note or memorial of; to register; to enrol; to chronicle; to note; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events. 'Those statutes that are *recorded* in this schedule.' *Shak.*—2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart.—3. To see or know by personal presence; to bear witness to; to attest.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death.

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifts Rome shall *record*. *Shak.*

4. To mark distinctly; to cause to be remembered. [Rare.]

So even and more *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

5. To recite; to repeat; to sing; to play. 'To see the lark *record* her hymns.' *Fairfax.*

And to the nightingale's complaining notes, Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes. *Shak.*

6. To call to mind; to remember. **Record** (rē-kord'), *v. i.* 1. To reflect; to meditate; to ponder. 'Praying all the way, and *reording* upon the words which he before had read.' *Fuller.*—2. To sing or repeat a tune.

To the lute She sung, and made the night-bird mute. That still *records* with moan. *Shak.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

him their member.—5. To review; to re-examine; to take cognizance of anew. *South.*
Recognise, **Recognize** (rek'og-niz or rek'on-lz), v. t. In law, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal; as, A. B. recognized in the sum of twenty pounds.
Recognisee, **Recognizee** (rè-kog-niz-è or rè-kon-l-zè), n. In law, the person to whom a recognition is made.

Recogniser, **Recogniser** (rek'og-niz-ér), n. One who recognizes.
Recognisor, **Recognisor** (rè-kog'niz-or or rè-kon-l-zor), n. In law, one who enters into a recognition.

Recoil (rè-koll'), v. t. [Fr. *reculer*, from *L. re*, back, and *culus*, the posterior. The same root is seen also in Gael. *cul*, W. *cil*, the back.] 1. To rebound; to bound, start, roll, rush, or fall back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to take a sudden backward motion after an advance; to be driven or forced to retreat; to return after a certain strain or impetus; as, a gun recoils when discharged. 'These dread curses, . . . like an overcharged gun, recoil.' *Shak.*

Revenge, at first though sweet,
 Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*

2. To start or draw back as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
 Amid the chords, bewildered laid
 And back recoiled, he knew not why,
 Even at the sound himself had made. *Collins.*

3.† To go back in thought.

Looking on the lines
 Of my boy's face, methought I did recoil
 Twenty-three years. *Shak.*

4.† To fall off; to degenerate. *Shak.*

Recoil, v. t. To drive back.

Recoil (rè-koll'), n. 1. A starting or falling back; a backward movement; rebound.

On a sudden open fly,
 With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
 The infernal doors. *Milton.*
 The recoil from formalism is scepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. The rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged, arising from the exploded powder acting equally on the gun and the ball.

Recoiler (rè-koll'ér), n. One who recoils; one who falls back from his promise or profession. *Hackett.*

Recoilingly (rè-koll'ing-lí), adv. In a recoiling manner; with starting back or retrocession. *Hulst.*

Recoilment (rè-koll'ment), n. The act of recoiling.

Recoil (rè-koin'), v. t. To coin again; as, to recoil gold or silver.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was very often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

Recoinage (rè-koin'áj), n. 1. The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute by the recoinage of groats and half-groats, now twelve-pences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

2. That which is coined anew.

Recoiner (rè-koin'ér), n. One who recoins.
Recollect (rek'ol-lekt'), v. t. 1. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.

Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read,
 which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts.*

Perchance
 We do but recollect the dreams that come
 Just ere the waking. *Tennyson.*

2.† To gather; to pick up; to collect. *Shak.*
 3.† To recover resolution or composure of mind; to collect one's self: generally used reflexively or in pp.

The Tyrian queen
 Admired his fortunes, more admired the man,
 Then recollected stood. *Dryden.*

—Remember, Recollect. See under REMEMBER.

Recollect (rè-kol-lekt'), v. t. To collect or gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to recollect routed troops.

God will one day raise the dead, recollecting our scattered ashes, and rearing our dissolved frame. *Berrys.*

Recollect (rek'ol-lekt'), n. See RECOLLECT.
Recollection (rek'ol-lek'shon), n. 1. The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory or ideas revived to the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.

Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance; as, the events mentioned are not within my recollection.—3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind. 'One of his earliest recollections.' *Macaulay.*—4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness; self-control. [Rare.]

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and recollection which scarcely suited his time of life. *Principal Robertson.*

—Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence. See under MEMORY.—SYN. Reminiscence, remembrance, memory.

Recollective (rek'ol-lekt-iv), a. Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

Recollet (rek'ol-lé), n. [Fr. *recollet*, *L. recollectus*, so called because they recollected and strictly observed all the rules of their order.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans. Called also *Recollet*.

Recolonisation (rè-kol'on-lz-á'shon), n. A second colonization.

Recolonise (rè-kol'on-lz), v. t. To colonize a second time.

Recombination (rè-kom'bi-ná'shon), n. Combination a second time.

Recombine (rè-kom-bin'), v. t. To combine again. *Carew.*

Recomfort (rè-kum'fèrt), v. t. 1. To comfort again; to console anew. 'God, that can . . . recomfort folke disconsolate.' *Lydgate.*

'One from sad dismay recomforted.' *Milton.*
 2. To give new strength to. 'To recomfort it (the ground) sometimes with muck put to the roots.' *Bacon.*

Recomfortless (rè-kum'fèrt-less), a. Without comfort. *Spenser.*

Recomforture (rè-kum'fèr-tür), n. Renewal or restoration of comfort. *Shak.*

Recommence (rè-kom-mens'), v. t. and i. To commence again; to begin anew; as, to recommence work. 'Desirous enough of recommencing courtier.' *Johnson.*

The voice with which I fenced
 A little ceased but recommenced. *Tennyson.*

Recommencement (rè-kom-mens'ment), n. A commencement anew.

Recommend (rek'om-mend'), v. t. [Fr. and commend; Fr. *recommander*, to commend, to commend, to intrust.] 1. To commend to another's notice; to put in a favourable light before another; to commend or give favourable representations of; to bring under one's notice as likely to be of service. 'Those who had no other design in all their actions than to recommend true piety and goodness to them.' *Stillington.*
Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable; to attract favour to. A decent boldness ever meets with friends. Succeeds, and e'en a stranger recommends. *Pope.*

Hence, to recommend itself, to be agreeable; to make itself approved.

This castle hath a pleasant seat;
 the air
 Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
 Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*

3. To commit with prayers.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. *Acts xv. 40.*

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; as, I would strongly recommend you to travel for your health.

5.† To give or commit in kindness. 'Mine own purse which I had recommended to his use.' *Shak.*

Recommendable (rek'om-mend'a-bl'), a. Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*

Recommendableness (rek'om-mend'a-bl-ness), n. The quality of being recommendable.

The last rule to try opinions by, is the recommendableness of our religion to strangers. *Dr. H. More.*

Recommendably (rek'om-mend'a-bli), adv. In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

Recommendation (rek'om-mend-á'shon), n. 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another; as, we introduce a friend to a stranger by a recommendation of his virtues or accomplishments.—2. That which procures a kind or favourable reception; any thing, quality, attribute, &c., which produces or tends to produce a favourable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where unfortunately was a powerful recommendation. *Dryden.*

Recommendative (rek'om-mend'a-tiv), a. That which recommends; a recommendation.

Recommendatory (rek'om-mend-a-tò-ri), a. Serving to recommend; recommending.

He was received, on the presentation of recommendatory letters from his bishop, with condescending welcome. *Milman.*

Recommender (rek'om-mend'ér), n. One who commends. 'St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was.' *Atterbury.*

Recommission (rè-kom-mi'shon), v. t. To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired, were to be recommissioned. *Judge Marshall.*

Recommit (rè-kom-mit'), v. t. pret. & pp. re-committed; ppr. recommitting. 1. To commit again; as, to recommit persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be re-committed. *Clarendon.*

2. To refer again to a committee; as, to recommit a bill to the same committee.

Recommitment (rè-kom-mit'ment), n. 1. A second or renewed commitment.—2. A renewed reference to a committee.

Recommittal (rè-kom-mit'al), n. Same as Recommitment.

Recommunicate (rè-kom-mu'ni-kát), v. t. and i. To communicate again.

Recompact (rè-kom-pakt'), v. t. To join anew. 'Repair and recompact my scatter'd body.' *Donne.*

Recompence (rek'om-pens), n. Same as Recompense.

To me belongeth vengeance, and recompence. *Deut. xxxii. 35.*

And every transgression and disobedience received a just recompence of reward. *Heb. ii. 2.*

Recompensation (rè-kom'pen-sá'shon), n. 1.† Recompense.—2. In Scots law, a term applied to a case in which one pursues for a debt, and the defender pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

Recompense (rek'om-pens), v. t. pret. & pp. recompensed; ppr. recompensing. [Fr. *recompenser*, *L. L. recompensare*—*L. re*, again, and *compensare*, *compensatum*, to compensate. See COMPENSATE.] 1. To make a return to; to give or render an equivalent for, as for services, loss, &c.; to reward; to requite; to compensate: with a person as object.

Yet fortune cannot recompense me better
 Than to die well and not my master's debtor. *Shak.*

2. To return an equivalent for; to pay for; to reward; to requite: with a thing as object; as, to recompense services.—3. To pay or give as an equivalent; to pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom. xii. 17.*

4. To make amends for by anything equivalent; to make compensation for; to pay some forfeit for. 'If the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass unto.' *Num. v. 8.*

He is a very licentious translator, and does not recompense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own. *Johnson.*

SYN. To repay, requite, compensate, reward, remunerate.

Recompense (rek'om-pens), n. An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

Those who inflict must suffer: for they see
 The work of their own heart, and they must be
 Our chastisement or our recompense. *Shelley.*

SYN. Compensation, remuneration, amends, satisfaction, reward, requital.

Recompense (rek'om-pens), v. i. To make amends or return. *Chaucer.*

Recompensement (rek'om-pens-ment), n. Recompense; requital. *Fabryan.*

Recompenser (rek'om-pens-ér), n. One who recompenses. 'A thankful recompenser of the benefits received.' *Poore.*

Recompensive (rek'om-pens-iv), a. Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce the seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next. *Sir J. Browne.*

Recompilation (rè-kom'pi-lá'shon), n. The compiling anew of what had been compiled before; a new compilation.

Recompile (rè-kom-pli'), v. t. To compile again or anew.

Recomplement (rè-kom-pli'ment), *n.* New compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recomplement* of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*

Recompose (rè-kom-pòz), *v. t.* 1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind. 'By music he was *recomposed*.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle.*

Recomposer (rè-kom-pòz'èr), *n.* One who or that which recomposes. *Dr. H. More.*

Recomposition (rè-kom-pò-zì'ahon), *n.* The act of recomposing; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb.*

Reconcilable (rè-kon-sil-à-bl), *a.* Capable of being reconciled; as, (a) capable of being again brought to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship; as, the parties are not *reconcilable*. (b) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; capable of being harmonized or made congruous.

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worship of God, and are not *reconcilable* with solemn assemblies. *R. Nelson.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable* by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only and others added the transports. *Arbuthnot.*

Reconcilableness (rè-kon-sil-à-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable: (a) possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (b) Consistency; harmony.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover, not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony between texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

Reconcilably (rè-kon-sil-à-bl), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

Reconcile (rè-kon-sil), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *reconciled*; ppr. *reconciling*. (Fr. *réconcilier*, from *L. reconciliare*—*re*, again, and *concilio*, to bring together, to conciliate, from *conciliium*, council.) 1. To conciliate anew; to restore to union and friendship after estrangement; to bring again to friendly or favourable feelings; as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance. 'Propitious now and *reconciled* by prayer.' *Dryden.*

First he *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. *Mat. v. 24.*

The gods are hard to *reconcile*. *Teren.*

2. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.—3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; with to; as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions. 'The treasurer's talent in removing prejudices, and *reconciling* himself to wavering affections.' *Clarendon.*—4. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness: followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of state. *Lach.*

Some figures monstrous and mishaped appear, Consider'd singly or beheld too near;

Which, but proportion'd to their light and place, Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

5. To remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize; as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians.—6. In ship-building, to join one piece of work fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves.—*SYN.* To reunite, conciliate, propitiate, pacify, appease.

Reconcile (rè-kon-sil), *v. i.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Reconciliation (rè-kon-sil-ment), *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

No cloud

Of anger shall remain, but peace assured And reconciliation. *Milton.*

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all *reconciliation* impracticable. *Swift.*

Reconciler (rè-kon-sil-èr), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

Reconciliation (rè-kon-sil-à'ahon), *n.* [L. *reconciliatio*, *reconciliatio*. See *RECONCILE*.] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity. 'What means he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to *reconciliation* again.' *North.*—2. In *Scrip.* atonement; expiation.

Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make *reconciliation* for the sins of the people. *Heb. ii. 17.*

3. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *Daniel Rogers.*

SYN. Reconciliation, reunion, pacification, appeasement, propitiation, atonement, expiation.

Reconciliatory (rè-kon-sil-à-to-ri), *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*

Recondensation (rè-kon-dén-sà'ahon), *n.* The act of recondensing.

Recondense (rè-kon-dens'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *recondensed*; ppr. *recondensing*. To condense again. 'Vapours . . . by a very little cold *recondensed* into water.' *Boyle.*

Recondite (rè-kon-dit or re-kon'dit), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, pp. of *recondo*—*re*, back, and *condo*, to conceal (whence *abcond*).] 1. Hidden from the view or mental perception; secret; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things. 'When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences.' *Glanville.*—2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse. 'Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.' *Fellon.*—3. In bot. concealed; not easily seen.

Reconditory (rè-kon-di-to-ri), *n.* A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.]

Reconduct (rè-kon-duk't), *v. t.* To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'st a guide To *reconduct* thy steps? *Dryden.*

Reconduction (rè-kon-duk'shon), *n.* In law, a relocation; a renewal of a lease.

Reconfirm (rè-kon-fèrm'), *v. t.* To confirm anew. *Clarendon.*

Reconjoin (rè-kon-join'), *v. t.* To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle.*

Reconnaissance (rè-kon-nâs-sans), *n.* [Fr. See *RECONNOITRE*.] The act or operation of reconnoitring; preliminary examination or survey; specifically, (a) an examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (b) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (c) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, a canal, and the like.—*Reconnaissance in force* (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

Reconning (rè-kon'ing), *n.* The act of conning again.

Reconnoissance† (re-kon'nôis-sans), *n.* Same as *Reconnaissance*.

Reconnoître, Reconnoiter (rè-kon-noi'tèr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *reconnoitred*; ppr. *reconnoitring*. [O. Fr. *reconnoître*, Fr. *reconnaître*, from *L. recognoscere*—*re*, again, and *cognosco*—*con*, together, and *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know. The elements of the word are thus the same as in *recognize*.] 1. To examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See *RECONNAISSANCE*.—2. To know again; to recognize.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and present uncouth appearance. *Rev. R. Graves.*

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoître* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *H. Walpole.*

Reconquer (rè-kong'kèr), *v. t.* 1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

Belisarius first *reconquered* Africa from the Vandals. *Brougham.*

2. To recover; to regain.

Reconquest (rè-kong'kwèst), *n.* A conquest again or anew.

Reconsecrate (rè-kon-sè-kràt'), *v. t.* To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe.*

Reconsecration (rè-kon-sè-krà'ahon), *n.* A renewed consecration.

Reconsider (rè-kon-sid'èr), *v. t.* 1. To consider again; to turn over in the mind again; to review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield.*

2. To take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding; as,

to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote.

Reconsideration (rè-kon-sid-èr-à'ahon), *n.* The act of reconsidering; (a) a renewed consideration or review in the mind. *J. S. Mill.* (b) A second consideration; specifically, in *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been previously passed or acted upon, as a motion, vote, &c.

Reconsole† (rè-kon-sò-lât'), *v. t.* To console or comfort again. 'That only God who can *reconsole* us both.' *Wotton.*

Reconsolidate (rè-kon-sò-l-àt'), *v. t.* To consolidate anew.

Reconsolidation (rè-kon-sò-l-à'ahon), *n.* The act of reconsolidating, or state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation. *Sir H. De la Beche.*

Reconstruct (rè-kon-strukt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

Reconstruction (rè-kon-struk'shon), *n.* Act of constructing again.

He had pulled a government down. The far harder task of *reconstruction* was now to be performed. *Macaulay.*

Reconstructive (rè-kon-strukt'iv), *a.* Able or tending to reconstruct.

Recontinuance (rè-kon-tin'ü-ans), *n.* The state of recontinuing; renewed continuance. 'Of which course some have wished a *re-continuance*.' *Drayton.*

Recontinue (rè-kon-tin'ü), *v. t.* and *i.* To continue again or anew.

Reconvene (rè-kon-vèn'), *v. t.* To convene or call together again.

Reconvene (rè-kon-vèn'), *v. i.* To assemble or come together again. 'About the time of the two houses *reconvening*.' *Clarendon.*

Reconvention (rè-kon-ven'ahon), *n.* In law, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a former action; a cross-bill or ligation. In *Scots law*, when an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner over whom the courts of the country have otherwise no jurisdiction, his adversary in the suit is entitled, by *reconvention*, to sue the foreigner on a counter claim in compensation or extinction of the demand.

Reconversion (rè-kon-vér'ahon), *n.* A second or renewed conversion.

Reconvert (rè-kon-vèrt'), *v. t.* To convert again. *Milton.*

Reconvey (rè-kon-vè'), *v. t.* 1. To convey back or to its former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again. *Sir G. Denham.*

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

Reconveyance (rè-kon-vi'ans), *n.* The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

Record (rè-kord'), *v. t.* [Fr. *recorder*, to get by heart, formerly also to record, from *L. recorder*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (whence also *cordial*, *concord*, &c.).] 1. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to take a note or memorial of; to register; to enrol; to chronicle; to note; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events. 'Those statutes that are *recorded* in this schedule.' *Shak.*—2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart.—3. To see or know by personal presence; to bear witness to; to attest.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deut. xxx. 19.*

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifts Rome shall *record*. *Shak.*

4. To mark distinctly; to cause to be remembered. [Rare.]

So even and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

5. To recite; to repeat; to sing; to play. 'To see the lark *record* her hymns.' *Fair-fax.*

And to the nightingale's complaining notes, Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes. *Shak.*

6. To call to mind; to remember. *Spenser.* **Record**† (rè-kord'), *v. t.* 1. To reflect; to meditate; to ponder. 'Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read.' *Fuller.*—2. To sing or repeat a tune.

To the lute She sung, and made the night-bird mute, That still *records* with moan. *Shak.*

Record (rek'ord), *n.* 1. That which preserves memory; a memorial. *Shak.*—2. Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving memory; specifically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as, the records of statutes or of judicial courts; the records of a town or parish; the records of a family. In a popular sense the term records is applied to all public documents preserved in a recognized repository, but in the legal sense of the term records are (a) authentic testimonies in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record; (b) the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation. In England the parties come to an issue, which is either some short point of fact or of law, after mutually answering each other, without intervention of judge or court. In Scotland, however, the closing of the record is a formal step, sanctioned by the judge, after each party has said all he wishes to say by way of statement and answer.—*Conveyances by record*, conveyances evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of parliament or royal grant.—*Court of record*, one of the higher courts in which the records of the suits are preserved. These are called the records of the court, and are of such high authority that their truth cannot be called in question.—*Debt of record* is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record.—*Trial by record*, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible.—3. Memory; remembrance. 'That record is lively in my soul.' *Shak.*—4. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.

Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true. John viii. 14.

Heaven be the record to my speech. *Shak.*

5. The list of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history; as, to have a good or a bad record to fall back upon.—6. In racing, the time in which a race or heat is won.—*In record*, upon record, set down; registered. 'The faults whose fine stands in record.' *Shak.* 'My villainy they have upon record.' *Shak.* [Old authors accent this noun as the verb, and this accentuation is sometimes still retained, as in the phrase, a court of record.]

Recordance (rê-kord'ans), *n.* Remembrance; recollection. *Howell.*

Recordari facias loquela (rek-or-dâ'ri fâ'hî-as lok-wê'lam). [L., that you cause the plaintiff to be recorded.] In law, an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

Recordation (rek-or-dâ'shon), *n.* [L. recordatio, recordationis, from recorder. See RECORD.] 1. Remembrance. *Shak.* 'A due recordation of his virtues.' *Wotton.*—2. Record; register.

Recorder (rê-kord'ér), *n.* 1. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions. 2. In England, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record, whence his title is derived. The appointment of recorders is vested in the crown, and the selection is confined to barristers of five years' standing. The recorder of London is appointed by the lord-mayor and aldermen. He is judge of the lord-mayor's court, and one of the commissioners of the central criminal court. The same name is given to similar legal functionaries elsewhere, as in certain colonial settlements. 3. The name of a musical instrument formerly in use in this country, somewhat like a flageolet.

The figures of recorders, flutes, and pipes are straight; but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

4. A registering apparatus.

Recordership (rê-kord'ér-shîp), *n.* The office of a recorder.

Recording (rê-kord'ing), *p.* and *a.* Registering.—*Recording gauge*, a gauge provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.—*Recording telegraph*, a tele-

graph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted. **Record-office** (rek'ord-of'is), *n.* A place for keeping public records.

Recorporification (rê-kor-pô'ri-fî-kâ'shon), *n.* The act of embodying again or of being re-embodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Recouch (rê-kouch'), *v. t.* To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. *Wotton.* [Rare.]

Recount (rê-kount'), *v. t.* [Re and count, but in meaning 1 directly from Fr. *recomter*—re, and comter, to tell=compter, to count, to tell, from L. *computo*, to sum up, to compute. See COUNT.] 1. To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse. 'Should recount our baleful news.' *Shak.* 'Recount what thou hast been.' *Shak.*

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows, Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

2. To count again.—*SYN.* To narrate, relate, repeat, recite, rehearse, enumerate, detail, tell, describe, particularize.

Recountment (rê-kount'ment), *n.* Relation in detail; recital. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Recoup (rê-kôp'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *recouped*; ppr. *recouping*. [From the noun *recoup*, which seems originally to have been a legal term for a sum kept back, a set-off or the like, from Fr. *recoupe*, cloth remaining over cutting out clothes, from *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut.] 1. In law, to keep back as a set-off or discount; to diminish by keeping back a part, as a claim for damages.—2. (With the reflexive pronoun.) To reimburse or indemnify one's self for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.

Why should the manager be grudging his ten per cent . . . when it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would recoup their whole capital? *Sat. Rev.*

Recoup (rê-kôp'), *n.* The keeping back something which is due; a deduction; recoupment; discount. *Wharton.*

Recoupe (rê-kôp'), *n.* and *v. t.* Older spelling of *Recoup*.

Recouped (rê-kôpt'), *a.* In *her.* same as *Couped*.

Recouper (rê-kôp'ér), *n.* In law, one who recoups or keeps back. *Story.*

Recoupment (rê-kôp'ment), *n.* In law, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due.

Recourse (rê-kôrs'), *n.* [Fr. *recours*; L. *recurus*, a running back, a return, from *recurro*, to run back—re, back, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.] 1. Return; new attack; recurrence.

Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the recurrence thereof in the valetudinary. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A going to, as for help or protection; a recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; as, the general had recourse to stratagem to effect his purpose.

Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

3. Access; admittance. 'Give me recourse to him.' *Shak.*—4. Repeated course; frequent flowing. 'Their eyes o'ergalled with recourse of tears.' *Shak.*—5. In *Scots law*, the right competent to an assignee or disponee under the warrantice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrantice.—*Without recourse*, a method of discounting bills practised in America, but not much known in Britain. Instead of discounting in the usual form, the bills are sold to a broker, without a concurrent obligation by endorsement to make them good, the price depending on the state of the market and the credit of the acceptor. In such cases the purchaser stands in the place of the drawer, undertakes all risks, and has the power of legally exacting payment.

Recourse (rê-kôrs'), *v. t.* To return; to recur. *Poë.*

Recoursed (rê-kôrs'd), *a.* Moving alternately. 'That recoursed deep.' *Wotton.*

Recover (rê-kuv'ér), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *recouper*, Fr. *recouper*, from L. *recupero*, *recuperare*, which, according to Corssen, comes from a Latin or Sabine word *cuprus*, recorded by Varro as signifying gold, *recuperare* signifying to make good again; perhaps from same root as *cupio*, to desire.] 1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost; as, to recover stolen goods; to recover a town or territory

which an enemy had taken; to recover health or strength after sickness. 'Recover'd is the town of Orleans.' *Shak.* 'Having recovered her breath.' *Fielding.*

David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 Sam. xxx. 18.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to revive from apparent death; to cure; to heal. 'To recover a man of his leprosy.' 2 Ki. v. 7.

I heard of an Egyptian That had nine hours lien dead, Who was by good appliance recovered. *Shak.*

3. To repair the loss or injury of; to retrieve; to make up for; as, to recover lost time.

Yet this loss Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more Established in a safe unenvied throne. *Milton.*

4. To rescue; to save from danger. 'That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil.' 2 Tim. ii. 26.

If you will not undo what you have done, that is, kill him whom you have recovered [saved from drowning], desire it not. *Shak.*

5. To reach by some effort; to get; to gain; to come to.

The forest is not three leagues off; If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

6. In law, (a) to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to recover damages in trespass; to recover debt and cost in a suit at law. (b) To obtain title by judgment in a court of law; as, to recover lands in ejectment or common recovery.

Recover (rê-kuv'ér), *v. t.* 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well again: often followed by *of* or *from*.

With the help of a surgeon he might yet recover. *Shak.* The man recover'd of the bite, The dog it was that died. *Goldsmith.*

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind; as, to recover from a state of poverty or depression. In this sense sometimes used elliptically without *from*.

As soon as Jones had a little recovered his first surprise. *Fitching.*

He could scarcely recover his astonishment. *Morier.*

3. To come; to arrive; to make one's way. With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch. *Fuller.*

4. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit; as, the plaintiff has recovered in his suit.

Recover (rê-kuv'ér), *n.* Recovery.

He witness when I had recovered him, The prince's head being split against a rocke Fast all recover. *Tragedy of Hoffman, 1693.*

Recover (rê-kuv'ér), *v. t.* To cover again. **Recoverable** (rê-kuv'ér-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being regained or recovered.—2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.—3. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course Is like the sun's, but not like his recoverable. *Shak.*

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor; as, the debt is recoverable.

Recoverableness (rê-kuv'ér-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

Recoverance (rê-kuv'ér-ans), *n.* Recovery. *Berners.*

Recoveree (rê-kuv'ér-é), *n.* In law, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. See under **RECOVERY**.

Recoverer (rê-kuv'ér-ér), *n.* One who recovers; a recoveror.

Recoveror (rê-kuv'ér-or), *n.* In law, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favour in common recovery. See under **RECOVERY**.

Recovery (rê-kuv'ér-î), *a.* 1. The act or power of regaining, retaking, conquering again, or obtaining possession; as, to offer a reward for the recovery of stolen goods. 'The recovery of the Holy Land.' *Arbuthnot.* 2. Restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like; restoration from low condition or misfortune.

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast And bear him home for his recovery. *Shak.*

3. In law, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit; as, the recovery of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the recovery of cost by a defendant; the recovery of land in ejectment.—*Common or feigned recovery*, in law, a fictitious real action, carried on to judgment, and founded on the supposition of an adverse claim, a proceeding

formerly resorted to by tenants in tail for the purpose of barring their entails, and all remainders and reversions consequent thereon, and making a conveyance in fee simple of the lands held in tail. Abolished in 1833.

Recreance (rek'rè-ans), *n.* **Recreancy.** *Chaucer.*

Recreancy (rek'rè-an-si), *n.* The quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Recreandise, *v. n.* **Recreancy;** cowardice; desertion of principle. *Romans of the Rose.*

Recreant (rek'rè-ant), *a.* [Norm. and O.Fr. *recreant*, ppr. of *recreire*, from L.L. *recredere*, to give in, to give up, *recredere* *se*, to confess one's self vanquished in a fight or action at law—*L. re*, back, again, and *credo*, to believe (whence *creed*).] In the middle ages those who delivered themselves up to an enemy were accounted infamous. See **CRAVEN**.] 1. Craven; yielding to an enemy; hence, cowardly; mean-spirited. 'A recreant and most degenerate traitor.' *Shak.* 'And hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs.' *Shak.*—2. Apostate; false. Who for so many benefits received, Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

Recreant (rek'rè-ant), *n.* One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. 'You are all recreants and dastards!' *Shak.*

Recreantly (rek'rè-ant-li), *adv.* In a recreant or cowardly manner; basely; falsely.

Recreate (rek'rè-ât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *re-created*; ppr. *recreating*. [L. *recreo*, *recreatum*—*re*, again, and *creo*, to create.] To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse; to divert; to gratify.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixed with blue and green to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden.*

Necessity, and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us that it is lawful to relax our bow. *Ser. Taylor.*

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *Dr. H. More.*

SYN. To reanimate, enliven, cheer, amuse, divert, entertain.

Recreate (rek'rè-ât), *v. t.* To take recreation. They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*. *L. Addison.*

Recreate (rè-kre-ât'), *v. t.* To create or form anew. On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *recreate* the army. *Wm. Marshall.*

Recreation (rek-rè-â'shon), *n.* The act of recreating or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion.—**SYN.** Amusement, diversion, entertainment, pastime, sport.

Recreation (rè-kre-â'shon), *n.* The act of creating or forming anew; a new creation. **Recreative** (rek'rè-ât-iv), *a.* Tending to recreate; refreshing; giving new vigour or animation; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be *recreative*. *Bacon.* Let not your recreations be lavish squanders of your time; but chose such as are healthful, *recreative*, and apt to refresh you. *Ser. Taylor.*

Recreatively (rek'rè-ât-iv-li), *adv.* In a recreative manner; with recreation or diversion.

Recreativeness (rek'rè-ât-iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

Recrement (rek'rè-ment), *n.* [L. *recrementum*, from *recreo*—*re*, back, and *creo*, to create, to separate.] 1. Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume; as, the *recrement* of ore.—2. In med. a humour, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it, as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, &c. *Dunglison.*

Recremental (rek'rè-men-tal), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to recement; recementitious.

Recrementitious, Recrementitious (rek'rè-men-ti-sh'us), *a.* Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

Recriminatè (rè-krim'in-ât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *recriminated*; ppr. *recriminating*. [L. *re*, again, and *crimino*, to accuse.] To return one accusation with another; to retort a charge; to charge an accuser with the like crime.

It is not my business to *recriminate*. *Stirlingfleet.*

Recriminatè (rè-krim'in-ât), *v. t.* To accuse in return.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the trumpeter. *South.*

Recrimination (rè-krim'in-â'shon), *n.* 1. The act of recriminating; the return of one accusation with another; as, to indulge in mutual *recriminations*.—2. In law, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact; a counter-accusation.

Recriminative (rè-krim'in-ât-iv), *a.* Recriminating or retorting accusation; recriminatory.

Recriminator (rè-krim'in-ât-ér), *n.* One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime.

Recriminatory (rè-krim'in-ât-to-ri), *a.* Retorting accusation; recriminating.

Recross (rè-kros'), *v. t.* To cross again.

Recrudescence (rè-kru'den-sen-s), *n.* See **RECRUD-ESCENT**.

Recrudescence, Recrudescency (rè-kru'den-sen-s), *n.* 1. The state of being recrudescing or becoming sore again. 2. In med. increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

Recrudescing (rè-kru'den-sen-s), *a.* [L. *recresco*, to become raw again—*re*, again, and *crudeo*, to become raw, from *crudus*, raw, crude.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

Recruit (rè-krot'), *v. t.* [Fr. *recruter*, from *recrute*, a participial noun from O.Fr. *recroistre*, pp. *recrû*, from L. *recreo*—*re*, again, and *creo*, to create, to grow (whence *creo*, to increase, &c.).] 1. To repair by fresh supplies; to supply lack or deficiency in.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Glanville.*

2. To restore the wasted vigour of; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to refresh; as, to *recruit* one's health.

We toil till we are weary and have exhausted our strength and spirits, and then we think to refresh and *recruit* ourselves. *South.*

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men any deficiency of troops; to make up by enlistment; as, to *recruit* an army.—**SYN.** To repair, recover, regain, retrieve.

Recruit (rè-krot'), *v. t.* 1. To gain new supplies of anything wanted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures; to go to the country to *recruit*.—2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

When a student in Holland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to *recruit* for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Recruit (rè-krot'), *n.* 1. The supply of anything wanted.

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*

2. A soldier newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army. 'Fresh *recruits*.' *Dryden.*—3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.]

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd, She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*

Recruiter (rè-krot'ér), *n.* One who recruits. 'A *recruiter* of the assembly of divines.' *Wood.*

Recruiting-sergeant (rè-krot'ing-sér-jent), *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits. *Simmonds.*

Recruitment (rè-krot'ment), *n.* The act or business of recruiting; the act of raising new supplies of men for an army.

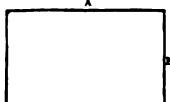
Recrystallisation (rè-kris-tal-iz-â'shon), *n.* The process of recrystallizing; a second crystallization.

Recrystallise (rè-kris-tal-iz), *v. t.* To crystallize anew or a second time.

Rectal (rek'tal), *a.* Appertaining or relating to the rectum.

Rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rectangulus*—*rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.] A right-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides equal.

When the adjacent sides are equal it becomes a square. Every rectangle is said to be contained by any two of the sides about one of its right angles; thus, if A and B represent the sides about one of the right angles,



the figure is said to be contained by A and B; and sometimes it is said to be the rectangle under A and B. The area of a rectangle is numerically expressed by the product of the two numbers which express the lengths of its adjacent sides; thus, if the lengths of the two adjacent sides be expressed by 6 feet and 4 feet respectively, the area is equal to 6 x 4 = 24 square feet.

Rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *a.* Rectangular. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rectangled (rek'tang-gl), *a.* Having right angles or angles of ninety degrees. In *her*, when the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which at the intersection makes a right angle, it is then termed *rectangled*.

A chief *rectangled*. **Rectangular** (rek'tang-glér), *a.* Right angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.

—**Rectangular co-ordinates**, in analytical geom. co-ordinates at right angles to each other.—**Rectangular solid**, in geom. a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base. **Rectangularity** (rek'tang-glér-iti), *n.* The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularness.

Rectangularly (rek'tang-glér-li), *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.—**Rectangularly polarized**, in optics, oppositely polarized.

Rectangularness (rek'tang-glér-ness), *n.* Rectangularity.

Rectembryes (rek'tem-bri-è's), *n. pl.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and E. *embryo*.] A sub-order of Solanaceæ, having the embryo straight, as distinguished from *Curvembryes*, in which it is curved.

Rectifiable (rek'ti-fi-â-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right; as, a *rectifiable* mistake.—2. In geom. said of a curve admitting the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite portion of the curve.

Rectification (rek'ti-fi-kâ'shon), *n.* [Fr. See **RECTIFY**.] The act or operation of rectifying; as, (a) the act of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous; as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses. (b) The process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation in order to render it purer and finer, or freer from earthy matter and water; as, the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid. (c) In geom. the determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.—**Rectification of a globe**, in astron. or geog. the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

Rectifier (rek'ti-fi-ér), *n.* One who or that which rectifies; as, (a) one who corrects or amends. (b) One who refines a substance by repeated distillations; specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (c) In distilling, a second still for redistilling spirits, or a second chamber connected to the main or primary still. (d) *Naut.* an instrument that shows the variations of the compass.

Rectify (rek'ti-fi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rectified*; ppr. *rectifying*. [Fr. *rectifier*, from L. *rectus*, right, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make right; to correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; sometimes applied to persons; as, to *rectify* the prejudiced. *Addison.* 'To *rectify* my conscience.' *Shak.*

When an authentic watch is shown, Each man winds up and *rectifies* his own. *Swickard.*

2. In chem. to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to *rectify* spirit or wine.—To *rectify liquors*, in the spirit trade, to convert the alcohol produced by the distiller into gin, brandy, &c., by adding flavouring materials to it. Thus in order to convert the spirit into London gin, juniper berries and coriander seeds are added previous to the last rectification. Eucalyptic ether and other things give the flavour of brandy.—To *rectify the globe*, in astron. and geog. to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian, or to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.—**SYN.** To correct, amend, emend, better, reform, redress, adjust, regulate, improve.

Rectilineal (rek-ti-lin-è-al), *a.* Same as **RECTILINEAR**.

Rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'-e-al-ly), *adv.* Same as *Rectilinearly*.

Rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'-e-er), *a.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, a line.] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight; as, a *rectilinear* figure or course.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return to the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident. *Newton.*

Rectilinearity (rek-ti-lin'-e-ar'-i-ti), *n.* State of being rectilinear. 'The *rectilinearity* or undulatory motion of light.' *Coleridge.*

Rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'-e-er-ly), *adv.* In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a right line.

Rectilineous† (rek-ti-lin'-e-us), *a.* Rectilinear. *Ray.*

Rectinervis (rek-ti-nér'-vis), *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *nervus*, a nerve.] In bot. same as *Parallel-nerved*.

Rection (rek'-shon), *n.* [L. *rectio*, *rectionis*, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule or govern.] In gram. the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the sentence must be put in a certain case or mode; government. *Prof. Gibbs.*

Rectrostral (rek-ti-ro's-tral), *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *rostrum*, a prow or beak.] Having a straight beak.

Rectiserial (rek-ti-sér'-i-al), *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row.] In bot. a term applied to leaves disposed in a straight or rectilinear series.

Rectitis (rek-ti'tis), *n.* [Rectum, and Gr. term. -itis signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the rectum.

Rectitude (rek-ti'túd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, pp. of *rego*, *rectum*, to keep or lead straight. See *RECTOR*.] 1. Straightness; as, the *rectitude* of a line. *Johnson*.—2. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Calm the disorders of thy mind by reflecting on the wisdom, equity, and absolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

3. Correctness; freedom from error.

As the agreement in a scientific opinion among competent judges widens its area, the chances of *rectitude* increase and the chances of error diminish. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

SYN. Uprightness, integrity, honesty, probity.

Recto (rek'tó), *n.* 1. In law, a writ of right, now abolished.—2. In printing, the right-hand page; opposed to *verso*.

Rector (rek'tér), *n.* [L. *rector*, a ruler, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule, whence *rectitude*, *correct*, *erect*, &c., the root being the same as in *E. right*, *Indian rajah*.] 1. A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

God is the supreme *rector* of the world.

2. In the *Eng. Ch.* a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the personage and tithes; or the parson of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate: in the contrary case, the parson is a *vicar*.—3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland it is also the title of the head-master of an academy or important public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford.—4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.

Rectoral (rek'tér'-al), *a.* Same as *Rectorial*. *Blackstone.*

Rectorate (rek'tér'-át), *n.* The office of rector.

Rectress (rek'tér'-es), *n.* 1. A female rector or ruler; a *rectress*.

So can she rule the greatness of her mind, As a most perfect *rectress* of her will.

2. A rector's wife. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

Rectorial (rek-tó'-ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.—*Rectorial* tithes, great or predial tithes.

Rectorship (rek'tér'-ship), *n.* 1. The office or rank of a rector.—2. Rule; direction; guidance.

Why, had your bodies No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry Against the *rectorship* of judgment! *Shak.*

Rectory (rek-tó'-ri), *n.* 1. A parish church, personage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebe.—2. A rector's mansion or personage-house.

Recto-vesical (rek-tó-ves'-ik-al), *a.* [Rectum,

from L. *rectus*, straight, and *vesica*, a bladder.] In anat. relating to the rectum and bladder; as, the *recto-vesical* fold or pouch of the peritoneum or lining membrane of the abdomen.

Rectress (rek'trés), *n.* [See *RECTOR*.] A female ruler; governess. [Rare.]

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state, Rectress of action, arbitress of fate, To whom all sway, all power, all empire bows. *B. Jonson.*

Rectrix (rek'tríks), *n.* pl. *Rectrices* (rek'trí'séz). 1. Same as *Rectress*. *Sir T. Herbert*.—2. One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird, which like a rudder direct its flight.

Rectum (rek'tum), *n.* [L. *rectum*, straight, lit. the straight intestine.] In anat. the third and last part of the large intestine opening at the anus: so named from an erroneous notion of the old anatomists that it was straight.

Recubation (rek-ú-bá'shon), *n.* [L. *recubo*—*re*, and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down or reclining. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Reculle,† Recula,† *v.t.* [See *RECOIL*.] To start back; to retire; to retreat; to recoil. 'And forced them back to *reculle*.' *Spenser.*

Recule,† Reculement,† *n.* The act of recoiling; recoil.

Recultivate (ré-kul'ti-vát), *v.t.* To cultivate anew.

He had meant, if possible, to *recultivate* his friendship with Eleanor; and in his present frame of mind any such *recultivation* must have ended in a declaration of love. *Trollope.*

Recultivation (ré-kul'ti-vá'shon), *n.* The act of cultivating anew, or state of being cultivated anew. See *RE-CULTIVATE*.

Recumb (ré-kumb), *v.t.* [L. *recumbo*, *recubare*—*re*, and *cumbo*, *cubo*, to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumb*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son. *Barrow.*

Recumbence (ré-kum'bens), *n.* [See *RECUMB*.] The act of reposing or resting in confidence. 'A *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation.' *Ld. North.*

Recumbency (ré-kum'bén-si), *n.* 1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of leaning, reclining, or lying.

But relaxation of the languid frame, By soft *recumbency* of outstretched limbs, Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Comper.*

2. Rest; repose; idle state.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

Recumbent (ré-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *recumbens*, *recumbentis*, pp. of *recumbo*. See *RECUMB*.] 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman *recumbent* . . . posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology, *Recumbent* virtue's downy doctors teach. *Young.*

3. In zool. and bot. an epithet applied to a part that leans or reposes upon anything.

Recumbently (ré-kum'bén'ti), *adv.* In a recumbent manner or posture.

Recuperable (ré-kú-pér'-á-bl), *a.* Recoverable. *Lydgate.*

Recuperate (ré-kú-pér'-át), *v.t.* [L. *recupero*, *recuperatum*. See *RECOVER*.] To recover; to regain; as, to *recuperate* one's health or spirits.

Recuperate (ré-kú-pér'-át), *v.i.* To recover; as, he sat down to *recuperate*.

Recuperation (ré-kú-pér'-á'shon), *n.* [L. *recuperatio*, *recuperationis*, from *recupero*, to obtain again. See *RECOVER*.] Recovery, as of anything lost. 'The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing.' *Dr. H. More.*

Recuperative, Recuperatory (ré-kú-pér'-a-tiv, ré-kú-pér'-a-tó-ri), *a.* Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

Recur (ré-kér), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recurred*; ppr. *recurring*. [L. *recurro*—*re*, and *curro*, to run (whence *course*, *occur*, &c.)] 1. To return; to go or come back.

When the fear of Popery was over, the Tories *re-curred* to their old principles. *Brougham.*

2. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

3. To resort; to have recourse; to turn for aid.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they

recur to the 'punctum stans' of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

4. To occur again or be repeated at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* to-night.

Recure† (ré-kúr'), *v.t.* To cure; to heal; to recover.

Which (ills) to *recure*, we heartily solicit Your gracious self to take on you the charge, And kingly government of this your land. *Shak.*

Recure† (ré-kúr'), *n.* Cure; recovery.

But whom he hits, without *recure* he dies. *Faustus.*

Recureful† (ré-kúr'-ful), *a.* Curing; curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this stain of beauty With this *recureful* maske. *Chapman.*

Recureless† (ré-kúr'-les), *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. 'My *recureless* sore.' *G. Ferrars.*

Recurelessly† (ré-kúr'-les-ly), *adv.* So as not to be cured. 'Recurelessly wounded with his own weapons.' *Greene.*

Recurrence, Recurrency (ré-kúr'rens, ré-kúr'-en-si), *n.* [See *RECUR*.] 1. The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; as, the *recurrence* of error.—2. Report; the having recourse.

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall incessantly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations. *Jos. Taylor.*

Recurrent (ré-kúr'rent), *a.* [L. *recurrens*, *recurrentis*, pp. of *recurro*. See *RECUR*.] 1. Returning from time to time; as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. 'Rhyme, that luxury of *recurrent* sound.' *Prof. Blackie*.—2. In crystal, a term applied to a crystal whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.—*Recurrent* nerve, in anat. a branch of the par vagum, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx.

Recurring (ré-kúr'-ing), *a.* Returning again.—*Recurring* or *circulating* decimals. See under *CIRCULATING*.—*Recurring* series, in alg. a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of *x* are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + (a + 1)x + (2a + 3)x^2 + (3a + 5)x^3 + (5a + 5)x^4 + \dots$ is a *recurring* series.

Recurrent (ré-kúr'-ant), *a.* [L. *recurrens*, *recurrentis*, pp. of *recurro*, to turn backward, freq. of *recurro*. See *RECUR*.] In her. said of an eagle, displayed with the back toward the spectator's face.—*Recurrent* volat in pale, said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, showing the back to the spectator.

Recurion (ré-kér'-shon), *n.* [L. *recursio*, *recursionis*, a return, from *re*, back, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.] Return. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Recurvant (ré-kér'-vánt), *a.* In her. bowed embowed, or curved and recurved.

Recurvate (ré-kér'-vát), *v.t.* [L. *recurvo*, *recurvatum*—*re*, back, and *curvo*, to bend.] To bend back.

Recurvate, Recurved (ré-kér'-vát, ré-kér'-vát-ed), *a.* In bot. bent, bowed, or curved backward or outward; recurved; as, a *recurvate* leaf, corolla, calyx, &c.

Recurvation (ré-kér'-vá'shon), *n.* A bending or flexure backward. 'A serpentine *recurvation*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Recurvature (ré-kér'-vá-túr), *n.* Same as *Recurvation*.

Recurve (ré-kér'-v), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recurred*; ppr. *recurring*. To bend back.

Recurved (ré-kér'-víd), *p.* and *a.* Bent back or downward; as, a *recurved* leaf.

Recurviroster (ré-kér'-vi-ro's-tér), *n.* A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*; an avoet. **Recurvirostra** (ré-kér'-vi-ro's'tra), *n.* [L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A Linnæan genus of birds belonging to the order Grallatores and family Longirostres or Scolopacidae, characterized by having the beak recurved or bent upwards. The avoet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) is the most characteristic species. See *AVOET*.

Recurvirostral (ré-kér'-vi-ro's'tral), *a.* In ornith. having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an avoet; belonging to the genus *Recurvirostra*.

Recurvity (ré-kér'-vi-ti), *n.* Same as *Recurvation*.

Recurvo-patent (ré-kér'-vó-pát'-ent), *a.* In bot. bent back and spreading.

Redact (rê-dakt'), *v.t.* [*L. redigo, redactum*, to bring into a certain condition, to reduce to order—*re*, again, and *ago*, to drive, to bring. In the modern sense, however, the verb is rather from the nouns *redacteur*, *redaction*.] 1. To force or compel to assume a certain form. *Bp. Hall*.

He cursed Petrarch for *redacting* verses into sonnets which, he said, was like that tyrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, and others too long cut short. *Drummond*.

2. To give a presentable literary form to; to act as redactor of. *Carlyle*.

Redacteur, Redactor (rê-dâk'tôr), *n.* [*Fr. redacteur*. See above.] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor.

Each successive singer and redactor furnishes it with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience. *Carlyle*.

Redaction (rê-dâk'shon), *n.* [*Fr. See REDACT.*] 1. The act of digesting or reducing to order; the act of preparing for publication.

To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form, is neither compiling nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*. *Fitzedward Hall*.

2. The work thus prepared.

Redan (rê-dân), *n.* [*Fr. redan*, *O. Fr. redent*, from *re*, back, and *dent*, *L. dens, dentis*, a tooth: from its shape.] 1. In *field fort*, the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form



Redans.

a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy and unprotected on the rear. Two *redans* connected form a *queue d'hyronde*, and three connected form a *bonnet de prêtre*. Several *redans* connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.—2. A projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.

Redargue (rê-dâr-gû), *v.t.* [*L. redarguo*, to disprove, to refute—*red*, *re*, back, and *arguo*, to make clear, to prove, to argue.] To put down by argument; to disprove; to contradict; to refute.

How shall I be able to suffer that God should *red-argue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer. Taylor*.

Consciousness cannot be explained nor *redargued* from without. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Redargution (rê-dâr-gû'shon), *n.* [See above.] Refutation; conviction. 'A *red-argution* and check to impudent and daring inquirers.' *Bp. Rust*. [Rare.]

Redargutory (rê-dâr-gû-tô-ri), *a.* Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory. [Rare.]

Red-belly (rê-bel-lî), *n.* See *CHAR.*

Red-bird (rê-bêrd), *n.* The popular name of several birds in the United States, as the *Tanagra æstiva* or summer red-bird, the *Tanagra rubra*, and the Baltimore oriole or hang-nest.

Red-book (rê-bûk), *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.—*Red-book of the exchequer*, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II.

Redbreast (rêd'brest), *n.* 1. A bird so called from the colour of its breast, the *Erythacus rubecula*, of the family Sylviade, and sub-order Dendroica. The fame of this well-known bird has arisen from its habit of seeking the protection of man during the winter season, when it becomes so tame as to enter dwelling-houses without dread and pick up crumbs. It is also known as the *Robin-redbreast*, or simply as the *Robin*.—2. An American name for a singing bird of the genus *Turdus* (*T. migratorius*), having the breast of a dingy orange-red colour; migratory thrush.

Redbud (rêd'bud), *n.* A small ornamental North American tree, *Cercis canadensis*.

Red-cap (rêd'kap), *n.* 1. The popular name of many small species of insectivorous birds with red crowns, such as some of the tanagers. 'The *red-cap* whistled, and the nightingale sang loud.' *Tennyson*.—2. A spectre having long teeth popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. *Jamieson*.

Redcoat (rêd'kôt), *n.* A familiar name given to a soldier, because in most British regiments red coats are worn. 'The fearful passenger . . . sees a *redcoat* rise from every bush.' *Dryden*.

Red-cross (rêd'kros), *a.* Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George, the national emblem of England.

A *red-cross* knight for ever kneel'd
To a lady in his shield. *Tennyson*.

Redcross-knight (rêd'kros-nî), *n.* See *RED-CROSS*.

Redde, *pret. of rede*. Advised; counselled; explained; read. *Chaucer*.

Red-deer (rêd'dêr), *n.* The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*). See *STAG*.

Redden (rêd'n), *v.t.* To make red.

And this was what *redde*'d her cheek
When I bow'd to her on the moor. *Tennyson*.

Redden (rêd'n), *v.i.* 1. To grow or become red. 'The coral *redde*n, and the ruby glow.' *Pope*. Hence—2. To blush, to become flushed.

Applius *reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope*.
He no sooner saw that her eye glistened and her cheek *reddened* than his obstinacy was at once subdued. *Sir W. Scott*.

Reddendo (rêd-den'dô), *n.* [*L.*] In *Scots law*, the technical name of a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It takes its name from the first word of the clause in the Latin charter, *Reddendo inde annuatim*, &c.; and it specifies the fee-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

Reddendum (rêd-den'dum), *n.* [*L.*, to be returned.] In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

Reddidit se (rêd-dî-dî-t se), [*L.*, he has given himself up.] In *law*, a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

Redding-kame (rêd'ing-kâm), *n.* [See *RED, REDD.*] A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. [Scotch.]

Redding-strak (rêd'ing-strâk), *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate (red) combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. [Scotch.]

Reddish (rêd'ish), *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. 'A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish*.' *Lev. xiii. 19*.

Reddishness (rêd'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree. 'The *reddishness* of the copper.' *Boyle*.

Reddition (rêd-dî'shon), *n.* [*L. redditio, redditionis*, from *reddo*, to return.] 1. A returning of anything; restitution; surrender. *Howell*.—2. Explanation; representation. 'The *reddition* or application of the comparison.' *Chapman*.—3. In *law*, a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person so surrendering.

Redditive (rêd-dî-tiv), *a.* [*L. redditivus*, from *reddo*, to give up.] In *gram.* answering to an interrogative; conveying a reply; as, *redditive* words.

Reddle (rêd'l), *n.* [From *red*; comp. *G. röthel*, from *roth*, red.] Red chalk; a species of argillaceous ironstone ore. It occurs in opaque masses having a compact texture. It is dry and rough to the touch, adhering to the tongue, and yielding an argillaceous odour. It is used as a pigment of a florid colour, but not of a deep red. Sheep are generally marked with it. Spelled also *Ruddle*, *Ruddell*.

Reddour, *n.* [*Fr. roidure*, from *roidir*, to stiffen.] Strength; vigour; power; violence. *Chaucer*.

Rede (rêd), *n.* [*A. Sax. ræd*, counsel. See *READ*. The word is now obsolete or Scotch.] 1. A proverb; a motto. *Spenser*.—2. Counsel; advice.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear. *Ps. i. (Sternhold)*.
And may you better *rede* the *rede*,
Than ever did the adviser. *Burns*.

Rede (rêd), *v.t.* [*A. Sax. rædan*, to give counsel. See *READ*.] 1. To counsel; to advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within
keepe close. *Gammer Gurton*.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I *rede* ye tent it;
A chief's amang ye takin notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it. *Burns*.

2. To explain; to unfold; to interpret.

Her mother Ute, to whom she relates the vision,
soon *redes* it for her. *Carlyle*.
[Obsolete or Scotch in both senses.]

Rede, *a.* Red. *Chaucer*.

Redecorate (rê-dek'o-rât), *v.t.* To decorate or adorn again.

Rededicate (rê-ded'î-kât), *v.t.* To dedicate again or anew.

Rededication (rê-ded'î-kâ'shon), *n.* The act of rededicating; a dedication anew or again.

Redeem (rê-dêm), *v.t.* [*L. redimo*, to buy back, to ransom—*red*, *re*, back, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase.] 1. To buy or purchase back; to repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. *Lev. xiv. 29*.

2. Specifically, (a) in *law*, to recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by payment of what may be due according to the terms of the mortgage. (b) In *com.* to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt, given by the state, a corporation, company, or individual.—3. To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; to pay ransom or equivalent for; as, to *redeem* prisoners, captured goods, pledges, or the like. 'Wanting guilders to *redeem* their lives.' *Shak*. 'Whom he *redeemed* from prison.' *Shak*.

Alas, sweet wife my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can *redeem* it. *Shak*.

4. To rescue; to deliver; to save in general. 'Before the time that Romeo come to *redeem* me.' *Shak*.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps. xiv. 22*.

Perhaps some modern touches here and there
Redeem'd it from the charge of nothingness. *Tennyson*.

5. In *theol.* to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

Christ hath *redemmed* us from the curse of the law,
being made a curse for us. *Gal. iii. 13*.

6. To perform, as a promise; to make good by performance; as, to *redeem* an obligation.—7. To make amends for; to serve as an equivalent for; to atone for; to compensate. 'By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*.' *Dryden*.

This feather stirs, she lives; if he be so
It is a chance which does *redempt* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shak*.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton*.

8. To improve or employ to the best advantage. 'Redeeming the time, because the days are evil.' *Eph. v. 16*.

Redeemability (rê-dêm-a-bîl'î-tî), *n.* Same as *Redeemableness*.

Redeemable (rê-dêm-a-bîl), *a.* 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting redemption.

2. Purchasable or payable in gold and silver, and capable of being thus brought into the possession of government, or the original promiser; as, a *redeemable* annuity.—*Redeemable rights*, in *law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

Redeemableness (rê-dêm-a-bî-nes), *n.* The state of being redeemable. *Johnson*.

Redeemer (rê-dêm'êr), *n.* 1. One who redeems or ransoms.

And his *redempter* challenged for his foe,
Because he had not well maintained his right. *Spenser*.

Specifically—2. The Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

Redeemless (rê-dêm'les), *a.* Incapable of being redeemed; without redemption; incurable; irrecoverable. 'Wretched and *redeemless* misery.' *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

Redeliberate (rê-dê-lib'êr-ât), *v.t.* To deliberate again. *Cotgrave*.

Redeliberate (rê-dê-lib'êr-ât), *v.t.* To reconsider. *Wright*.

Redeliver (rê-dê-liv'êr), *v.t.* 1. To deliver back; to return to the sender.

My lord, I have remembrances of yours
That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shak*.

2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.

Redeliverance (rê-dê-liv'êr-ans), *n.* A second deliverance.

Redelivery (rê-dê-liv'êr-lî), *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation. 'The *redelivery* of what had been taken from them.' *Clarendon*.

Redemand (rè-dè-mand'), *v.t.* To demand back; to demand again.

The duke *redemanded* his prisoners, but receiving excuse, resolved to do himself justice. *Addison.*

Redemand (rè-dè-mand'), *n.* A repeated demand; a demanding back again.

Redemandable (rè-dè-mand'-a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being redemanded. *Wright.*

Redemise (rè-dè-miz'), *v.t.* To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

Redemise (rè-dè-miz'), *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as, the demise and redemise of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

Redemonstrate (rè-dè-mon-strât'), *v.t.* To demonstrate again or afresh.

Every truth of morals must be *redemonstrated* in the experience of the individual man before he is capable of utilizing it as a constituent of character, or a guide in action. *J. R. Lowell.*

Redemptible (rè-dem'ti-bl'), *a.* Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

Redemption (rè-dem'shon), *n.* [Fr., from *L. redemptio, redemptionis*. See **REDEM.**] The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; deliverance; rescue; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, of captured goods, &c.; hence, specifically, (a) *in law*, the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or, the repurchase of the right to enter upon it on performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering.—*Equity of redemption*. See under **EQUITY**. (b) *In com.* repurchase by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt by paying their value to their holders. (c) *In theol.* the purchase of God's favour by the sufferings and death of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ. 'In whom we have *redemption* through his blood.' Eph. i. 7. 'Held thee dearly as his soul's *redemption*.' *Shak.*

Redemptiary (rè-dem'shon-er-i), *n.* One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one who is released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions. *Hack-luyt.*

Redemptor (rè-dem'shon-er), *n.* A name formerly given in the United States to one who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

Redemptionist (rè-dem'shon-ist), *n.* A member of an order of monks who devoted themselves to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery. More frequently called *Trinitarians*.

Redemptive (rè-dem'tiv), *a.* Redeeming; serving to redeem.

Redemptorist (rè-dem'tor-ist), *n.* One of a religious congregation founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820. They devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of Catholicism. They style themselves members of the congregation of the Holy Redeemer. Called also *Liguorists, Liguorians*.

Redemptory (rè-dem'to-ri), *a.* Paid for ransom. 'Hector's *redemptory price*.' *Chapman.*

Redempture (rè-dem'tûr), *n.* Redemption. 'Sweet Jesus the world's *redempture*.' *Fabian.*

Redented (rè-dent'ed), *a.* [O. Fr. *redent*, a double nothing, like the teeth of a saw. See **REDAN**.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

Redeposit (rè-dè-poz'it), *v.t.* To deposit again or anew.

Redescend (rè-dè-send'), *v.i.* To descend again.

These blessed notions of my brain
I now breathe up to thee again;
O let them *redescend* and fill
My soul with holy raptures still! *Howell.*

Re-descent (rè-dè-sent'), *n.* A descending or falling again.

It would be absurd hypothetically to call in the agency of a special force—a force apart from gravitation—to account for the phenomenon of *re-descent*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Red-eye (red'ti), *n.* A fish of the carp family (*Cyprinus erythrophthalmus*), so named from the colour of the iris. See **RUDP**.

Red-fire (red'fir), *n.* A pyrotechnical mixture, consisting of nitrate of strontia, sul-

phur, antimony, and chlorate of potash. It burns with a red flame.

Red-fish (red'fish), *n.* 1. A migratory fish of the Salmonide (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) which ascends the American and Asiatic rivers flowing into the Pacific.—2. A species of fish (*Sebastes nigripinus*) found from the Polar regions to Cape Cod on the Atlantic coast. Called also *Red-perch, Rose-fish, and Braam*.

Red-game (red'gām), *n.* Same as *Red Grouse*. See **GROUSE**.

Red-hand, Red-handed (red'hand, red-handed), *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase to be taken *red-hand* or *red-handed*.

I was pushed over by Pumblechook exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I had been taken *red-handed*, for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people say, 'What's he done, and others, 'He's a young 'un too.' *Dickens.*

Redhead (red'hed), *n.* 1. A head covered with red hair; hence, a person having such a head.—2. An American duck (*Aythya americana*) closely allied to the canvas-back.—3. A plant (*Asclepias curassavica*), the leaves of which are emetic.

Redhibition (red-hi-bl'shon), *n.* [*L. redhibitio, redhibitionis*, from *redhibeo*, to give or receive back—*red*, *re*, back, and *habeo*, to have.] In *law*, an action allowed to a buyer by which to annul the sale of some movable and oblige the seller to take it back again upon the buyer's finding it damaged, or that there was some deceit, &c.

Redhibitory (red-hi-bl'to-ri), *a.* In *law*, pertaining to redhibition.

Red-hot (red'hot), *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness; as, *red-hot iron*; *red-hot balls*.—*Red-hot shot*, cannon balls heated to redness and fired at shipping, magazines, wooden buildings, &c., to combine destruction by fire with battering by concussion.

Redient (red'i-ent), *a.* [*L. rediens, redeo*, to return.] Returning. *E. H. Smith.* [Rare.]

Redigest (rè-di-jest'), *v.t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time.

Rediminish (rè-di-min'ish), *v.t.* To diminish again or anew.

Redingote (red-ing-gôt), *n.* [Fr., corrupted from *E. riding-coat*.] A long, plain, double-breasted outside cloak for ladies' wear.

Redintegrate (rè-din'tè-grât'), *v.t.* [*L. redintegrare, redintegratum*—*red*, *re*, back, again, and *integrare*, to renew, from *integer*, whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.

The English nation seems obliterated. What could *redintegrate* us again? *Coleridge.*

Redintegrate (rè-din'tè-grât'), *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

Redintegration (rè-din'tè-grât'shon), *n.* 1. The act of redintegrating; renovation; restoring to a whole or sound state.

They absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body by mutilating and dividing his mystical. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *chem.* the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.—3. In *psychol.* the law that objects which have been previously combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest another—a term adopted by many psychologists to explain the phenomena of the association of ideas.

Redisburse (rè-dis-bèrs'), *v.t.* To repay or refund.

Rediscover (rè-dis-kuv'ér), *v.t.* To discover again or afresh.

Redipose (rè-dis-pôz'), *v.t.* To dispose or adjust again.

Redisseize (rè-dis-sèz'), *v.t.* In *law*, to disseize anew or a second time.

Redisseizin (rè-dis-sèz'in), *n.* In *law*, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

Redisseizor (rè-dis-sèz'or), *n.* A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

Redissolve (rè-diz-zolv'), *v.t.* To dissolve again.

Redistribute (rè-dis-trib'üt'), *v.t.* To distribute again; to deal back again; to apportion afresh.

Redistribution (rè-dis-trib'üt'shon), *n.* A dealing back; a second or new distribution.

We have said that in our opinion the *redistribution* of seats formed an essential part of reform. *Gladstone.*

Redition (rè-d'ahon), *n.* [*L. reditio, redditio*, from *redao*, *reditum*, to return—*re*, back, and *eo*, to go.] The act of going back; return. [Rare.]

Address suite to my mother; that her means May make the day of your *redition* scene. *Chapman.*

Redivide (rè-di-vid'), *v.t.* To divide again.

Redivived (rè-di-viv'd'), *a.* [*L. redivivus*, revived.] Made to live again; revived. 'New devised or *redivived* errors of opinion.' *Bp. Hall.*

Red-lac (red'lak), *n.* An evergreen shrub, a species of sumac (*Rhus succedanea*).

Red-lattice (red'lat-is), *n.* A lattice-window painted red, formerly the customary badge of an inn or ale-house.

No, I am not sir Jeffery Balurdo; I am not as well known by my wit as an ale-house by a *red-lattice*. *Martinet.*

—*Red-lattice phrases*, pot-house talk.

And yet, you, rogue, will ensconce your rage, your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice phrases*, and your bold beating oaths, under the shelter of your honour. *Shak.*

Sometimes corrupted into *Red-lattice, Red-lattice*.

That knows not of what fashion dice are made, Nor ever yet lookt towards a *red lattice*. *Chapman.*

Red-lead (red'led), *n.* (PbO_2). An oxide of lead produced by heating the protoxide in contact with air. It is much used as a pigment, and is commonly known by the name of *Minium*.—*Red-lead ore*. Same as *Crocoite*.

Red-letter (red'let-er), *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—*Red-letter day*, a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

Red-looked (red'lukt'), *a.* Having a red face; causing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

Let my tongue blister;
And never to my *red-look'd* anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shak.*

Redly (red'li), *adv.* With redness.

Redness (red'nes), *n.* The quality of being red; red colour.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lip. *Shak.*

Red-nose (red'nôz), *a.* Having a red nose; having a nose reddened by drinking. 'The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry.' *Shak.*

Redolence, Redolency (red'ô-lens, red'ô-len-ê), *n.* The quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolence*. *Mortimer.*

Redolent (red'ô-lent), *a.* [*L. redolens, redolens*, ppr. of *redoleo*, to emit a scent—*red*, *re*, and *oleo*, to smell.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odour; odorous; smelling; fragrant; often with *qf*. 'Honey *redolent* of spring.' *Dryden.* 'Gales . . . *redolent* of joy and youth.' *Gray.*

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent*. *Sandys.*

Redolently (red'ô-lent-li), *adv.* In a redolent manner; fragrantly.

Redondilla (red-on-dèl'ya), *n.* [Sp.] The name given to a species of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rhymed with the fourth and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called *redondillas*, whether they made perfect rhymes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

Redouble (rè-du'bl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redoubled*; ppr. *redoubling*. 1.† To repeat in return. 'To her *redoubled* that her under-song.' *Spenser*.—2. To double again or repeatedly; to multiply; to repeat often.

Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shak.*

3. To increase by repeated or continued additions. 'And Etna rages with *redoubled* heat.' *Addison.*

Redouble (rè-du'bl'), *v.t.* To become twice as much; to be repeated; to become greatly or repeatedly increased.

The argument *redoubles* upon us. *Spectator.*

Redoubt (rè-dout'), *n.* See **REDOUBT**.

Redoubt (rè-dout'), *v.t.* (See below.) To fear; to dread; to reverse; to stand in awe of. *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare, except in pp. See **REDOUBTED**.]

The king *redoubted* greatly the fortunes of the world. *Berniers.*

render submissive or subservient; as, the Romans *reduced* Spain, Gaul, and Britain by their arms.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, princedom, powers, dominions, I *reduce*.
Milton.

8. To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to *reduce* men to tribes.

The variations of languages are *reduced* to rules.
Johnson.

9. To bring from a form less fit to one more fit for operation; specifically, (a) in *arith.* to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* a shilling to forty-eight farthings, or forty-eight farthings to a shilling. (b) In *alg.* to bring to the simplest form with the unknown quantity of an equation by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side. (c) In *logic*, to bring a syllogism in an imperfect mood into some one of the four perfect moods in the first figure. — 10. In *metal.* to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore. — 11. In *surg.* to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone. — 12. In *Scots law*, to set aside by an action at law; to rescind or annul by legal means; as, to *reduce* a deed, writing, &c. — To *reduce* a *figure*, design, or draught, to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion. — To *reduce* to the ranks (*milit.*), to degrade for misconduct to the position of a private soldier. — *SYN.* To diminish, lessen, decrease, abate, shorten, curtail, impair, lower, subject, subdue, subjugate, conquer.

Reducement (ré-dû's'ment), *n.* The act of reducing; reduction. *Milton* [Rare.]

Reducible (ré-dû's'i-bl), *a.* [L. *reducens*, *reducens*, ppr. of *reduco*, to reduce. See **REDUCE**] tending to reduce.

Reducent (ré-dû's'ent), *n.* That which reduces.

Reducer (ré-dû's'er), *n.* One that reduces. **Reducible** (ré-dû's'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by the author.
Dryden.

Reducibleness (ré-dû's'i-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

Reducibly (ré-dû's'i-bl-ly), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

Reduct (ré-dûkt'), *v. t.* [L. *reduco*, *reducitum*. See **REDUCE**] To reduce; to bring together. *Hall.*

Reduct (ré-dûkt'), *n.* In *building*, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience; a quirk. *Gwilt.*

Reducibility (ré-dûkt-i-bl'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being reducible; reducibleness.

Reductio ad absurdum (ré-dûkt'ah-d ad ab-sér'dum), [L.] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it. It is much used in geometry. In this way the proposition is not proved in a direct manner by principles before laid down, but it is shown that the contrary is absurd or impossible; and thus the truth of the proposition is demonstrated indirectly. This method of demonstration is frequently termed *indirect*, in contradistinction to the ordinary or *direct* method.

Reduction (ré-dûk'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réduction*; L. *reductio*, *reductio*. See **REDUCE**] The act of reducing, or state of being reduced: (a) conversion into another state or form; as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order. (b) Diminution; as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt. (c) Conquest; subjugation; as, the *reduction* of a province under the power of a foreign nation. (d) In *arith.* (1) the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another; as, the *reduction* of pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains to grains, or the *reduction* of grains to pounds; the *reduction* of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called *reduction descending*; the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of farthings and pence into pounds, is called *reduction ascending*. Hence the arithmetical rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination is called *reduc-*

tion. (2) The act or process of changing the form of a quantity or expression without changing its value; as, the *reduction* of fractions to lower or the lowest terms, to a common denominator, or the like. (e) In *alg.* the process of clearing equations of all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known ones on the other. (f) In *geom.* the process of constructing a figure similar to a given figure, either greater or less, or of constructing a figure equivalent to a given figure in area, but having a different number of sides; as, the *reduction* of a polygon to an equivalent triangle. (g) In *logic*, the process of bringing a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure. (h) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draught, &c., on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions; also, the thing so reduced. (i) In *surg.* the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (j) In *metal.* the operation of obtaining pure metals from metallic ores. (k) In *astron.* (1) the correction of observations for known errors of instruments, &c. (2) The collection of observations to obtain a general result. (l) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, &c. — *Reduction* and *reduction-improbatum*, the action of simple reduction and the action of reduction-improbatum are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. The object of this class of actions is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights, whether heritable or movable, against which the pursuer of the action can allege and instruct sufficient legal grounds of reduction. See **IMPROBATION**. — *Reduction reductive*, an action in which a decree of reduction, which has been erroneously or improperly obtained, is sought to be reduced. — *SYN.* Diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, subjugation, conquest, subjection.

Reductive (ré-dûkt'iv), *a.* [Fr. *réductif*] Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductive* of these to act.
Fer. Taylor.

Reductive (ré-dûkt'iv), *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equality, than the wars that have happened in the world.
Sir M. Hale.

Reductively (ré-dûkt'iv-ly), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

Reduit (red-wé), *n.* [Fr.] A redoubt.

Redundance, **Redundancy** (ré-dun'dans, ré-dun'dan-si), *n.* [L. *redundantia*, from *redundo*. See **REDOUND**] 1. The quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

This has swollen our code to an enormous *redundance* till, in the labyrinth of written law, we almost feel again the uncertainty of arbitrary power.
Hallam.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*.
Addison.

3. In law, impertinent or foreign matter inserted in a pleading.

Redundant (ré-dun'dant), *a.* [L. *redundans*, *redundantis*, ppr. of *redundo*. See **REDOUND**] 1. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh.
Arbuthnot.

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.

Where an author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched.
Watts.

— *Redundant hyperbola*, in *math.* a line of the third order, having three pairs of asymptotic branches. — *SYN.* Superfluous, superabundant, excessive, exuberant, overflowing, plentiful, copious.

Redundantly (ré-dun'dant-ly), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

Reduplicate (ré-dû'pli-kát), *v. t.* [L. *reduplico*, *reduplicatum* — *re* and *duplico*. See **DUPLICATE**] 1. To double again; to multiply; to repeat. 'That *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour.' *By Pearson.* — 2. In *philol.* to repeat, as the initial syllable or the root

of a word, as for the purpose of marking past time. See **REDUPLICATION**.

Reduplicate (ré-dû'pli-kát), *v. i.* In *philol.* to be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.

Reduplicate (ré-dû'pli-kát), *a.* 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative. — 2. In *bot.* applied to a form of aestivation in the edges of the sepals or petals which are turned outwards.

Reduplication (ré-dû'pli-ká'shon), *n.*

1. The act of doubling. — 2. In *rhet.* a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins. — 3. In *philol.* (a) the repetition of the root of a word, or of the initial syllable (more or less modified), as for the purpose of marking past time, as in Greek *pephugô*, to flee, perfect *pepheuga*; so *did* is a reduplicated past.

All strong verbs in the Aryan languages originally formed their perfect tense by *reduplication*, that is by the repetition of the root. . . . In the Latin, Gothic, and Old English forms, the vowel change shows that the initial letter of the root has gone, and the first consonant is the initial of the reduplicated syllable. . . . In languages belonging to the Teutonic group, we have even clearer examples of *reduplication*, as well as of the loss of it.
Dr. Morris.

(b) The new syllable formed by reduplication.

Reduplicative (ré-dû'pli-kát-iv), *a.* Double; reduplicate. *Watts.*

Red-ware (red'wâr), *n.* A sea-weed, *Laminaria digitata*.

Red-wat (red'wat), *a.* Wetted by something red, as blood. [Scotch.]

The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let bygones be bygones.
Blackwood's Mag.

Red-water (red'wâ-tér), *n.* A disease of cattle, and occasionally of sheep, in which the appetite and rumination become irregular, the bowels speedily become constipated, and the urine reddened with broken-down red globules of blood. It is caused by eating coarse, indigestible, innutritive food, by continued exposure to inclement weather, and other causes which lead to a deteriorated state of the blood. Called also *Bloody Urine*, *Hæmaturia*, and *Moor-ill*.

Redwing (red'wing), *n.* A species of thrush (*Turdus iliacus*), well-known in Britain as a winter bird of passage. It spends the summer in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, its winter range extending to the Mediterranean. It is about equal to the song thrush in size, congregates in large flocks, and has an exquisite song.

Red-wood (red'wud), *n.* The name of various sorts of wood of a red colour, as (a) an Indian dye-wood, the produce of *Pterocarpus santalinus*; (b) the wood of *Cornus mascula*, the red-wood of the Turks; (c) that of *Gordonia Hematoxylon*, the red-wood of Jamaica; (d) that of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*, or Andaman wood; (e) that of *Ceanothus cufubrinus*, the red-wood of the Bahamas; (f) that of *Sequoia sempervirens*, a coniferous tree of California, the red-wood of the timber-trade. This last tree attains gigantic dimensions, being frequently more than 300 feet high. It has long been an inmate of our gardens. The name of *red-wood trees* is further given to the *Soymdia febrifuga*. See **SOYMDIA**.

Red-wud (red'wud), *a.* Stark mad. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Ree (ré), *n.* [Sp. *rey*, a king, from L. *rex*.] A small Portuguese coin or money of account, about one-fifth of an English farthing. Spelled also *Rei*.

Ree (ré), *v. t.* [This belongs to the root of *riddle* (which see).] To riddle; to sift; to separate or throw off.

Ree (ré), *a.* [Scotch.] [A. Sax. *rethe*, fierce.] 1. Wild; outrageous; crazy. — 2. Half-drunken; tipsy.

Reebok (rébok), *n.* [D. lit. *roe-buck*.] A species of South African antelope, the *Pelea caprea* or *Antelope caprea*. The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hottentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 2½ feet high at the shoulder, of a slighter and more graceful form than the generality of other antelopes, and extremely swift.

Re-echo (ré-é'kô), *v. t.* To echo back; to re-verbinate again; as, the hills *re-echo* the roar of cannon.

Re-echo (ré-é'kô), *v. i.* To echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo. 'And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main.' *Pope.*

Re-echo (ré-é'kô), *n.* The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; nh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See **KMY**.

Reechy (réch'i), a. [A weakened form of *reeky*. See **REEK**.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; aquatid; filthy.

The kitchen maitin pins
Her richest lockram round her *reechy* neck.

Reed (réd), n. (O. E. *rede*, read. A. Sax. *Aréde*; O. E. *reid*, D. *riet*, *ried*, O. H. G. *Aríet*, Mod. G. *riet*, *ried*; also *Ir. readan*, Gael. *ribhid*—*reed*.) 1. A name usually applied indiscriminately to all tall, broad-leaved grasses which grow along the banks of streams, and even to other plants with similar leaves, growing in such situations, as the bamboo. Strictly speaking, however, it is the name given to plants of the genera *Arundo*, *Phragmites*, and especially to *Phragmites communis* (the common reed). This is the largest of all the grasses of northern climates, and one of the most universally diffused. It is used for various economical purposes, as for thatching, for protecting embankments, for roofing for cottages, &c. The sea-reed or nat-grass (*Amphiphaea* (or *Paspalum*) *arenaria*) is an important agent in binding together loose sandy sea-shores, and is manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes. The bur-reed is of the genus *Sparganium*; the Indian flowering reed of the genus *Canna*. 2. An instrument made from a reed, with holes to be stopped by the fingers, a rustic or pastoral pipe. 'Arcadian pipes, the pastoral reed of Hermes.' *Milton*. (Used by Shakespeare, in this sense, adjectivally. And speak between the change of man and boy with a reed voice.' *Shak*.) 3. Part of a musical instrument: (a) a little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet is blown. (b) One of the thin plates of metal whose vibrations produce the notes of an accordion, harmonium, or seraphine, in which case it is called a *reed*; attached, also, to certain sets of registers of pipes in an organ, when it is called a *beating or striking reed*.—4. An arrow, as made of a reed.

With cruel skill the backward reed
He sent, and as he flew, he flew *Prater*.

5. Straw prepared for thatching; thatch. [Provincial English.]—6. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reeds, called *dents*, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart. 7. In *navy*, the abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants. 'The abomasum or fourth stomach, commonly called the *reed*.' *Dr Carpenter*.—8. In mining, the tube conveying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. *E. H. Knight*.—9. pl. In arch same as *Reeding*.

Reed-bird (réd'bér'l), Same as *Rice-bird*.
Reed-buck (réd'buk), n. Same as *Riet-bok*.
Reed-bunting (réd'bunt'ing), n. One of the British buntings, *Emberiza schoeniclus*, a small perching or insectivorous bird that frequents reeds, fens, &c. It feeds on seeds and small molluscs. Called also *Reed sparrow*, *Black-headed Bunting*, &c.

Reedlet (réd'), n. Same as *Rede Spenser*.
Reeded (réd'ed), a. 1. Covered with reeds; abounding in reeds. 'Where houses lie reeded.' *Tusser*.—2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

Reeden (réd'n), a. Consisting of a reed or reeds, made of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive to feed
Through *reeded* pipes. *Dryden*.

Reed-grass (réd'gras), n. A name given to various large water-side grasses. The meadow reed-grass is *Glyceria agnata*, the wood reed grass of the United States *Cinna arundinacea*.

Re-edification (ré-ed'i-f'i-ká'shon), n. Act or operation of rebuilding, state of being rebuilt.

Re-edify (ré-ed'i-f'i), v. t. To rebuild; to build again after destruction.

Returned from Babylon by leave of kings
Their lot is, whom God disposed, the use of God
They *re-edify*. *Milton*.

Reeding (réd'ing), n. 1. In arch a number of beaded mouldings united together, and designed for ornament. 2. A term applied to the milling on the edge of coins.

Reedless (réd'les), a. Destitute of reeds, as, *reedless banks*. *May*.

Reedling (réd'ling), n. (*Reed* and term *ling*.) A name given to the bearded titmouse (*Parus* or *Calamophila bairmiana*), from its being its favourite resort.

Reed-mace (réd'mas), n. A plant of the

genus *Typha*, nat. order Typhaceae. These plants are also known in Britain by the names of cat-tail, and grow in ditches and marshy places, and in the borders of ponds, lakes, and rivers. They are tall stout erect plants with creeping root-stocks, long flag-like leaves, and long dense cylindrical brown spikes of minute flowers. The great cat-tail or *T. latifolia* is a very handsome aquatic. On the Continent, the down of the flowers is used for stuffing pillows, &c., cattle are fond of the leaves, and the roots are sometimes eaten as a salad. The leaves are used by coopers for filling up the interstices between the wood of their casks, also for making mats, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c. It is often called *Bulrush*, though that name belongs more properly to *Scirpus lacustris*.

Reed-organ (réd'or-gan), n. See **MELODEON**.
Reed-pipe (réd'píp), n. 1. A musical pipe made of reed.—2. A pipe in an organ in which the vibration is produced by means of a reed.

Reed-plane (réd'plán), n. In *joinery*, a concave-sole plane used in making beads.

Reed-sparrow (réd'spa-ró), n. Same as *Reed-bunting*.

Reed-stop (réd'stop), n. In *music*, a set of pipes furnished with reeds, and associated with the flute-stops of an organ, to give variety to the effects.

Reed-warbler (réd'war-blér), n. A species of insectivorous bird, the *Salicaria arundinacea* of the family Sylviidae, frequenting marshy places and building its nest on reeds. It arrives in England in April and departs in September.

Reedy (réd'i), a. 1. Abounding with reeds; as, a *reedy pool*.

Beautiful Paris
Came up from *reedy* Simois all alone. *Tennyson*.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed. 'With the tip of her *reedy* wand, making the sign of the cross.' *Longfellow*.—3. Applied to a voice or a musical instrument characterised by a thin, harsh tone like the vibration of a reed.

Reef (réf), n. [Same word as *D reef*, a reef, a skeleton or carcass. *Ice. rif*, a rib, a reef, *Dan. res, rie*, *Sw. res*, *G. rif*, reef. Perhaps ultimately the same word as *rib*, or from root of *rive*.] A chain, mass, or range of rocks in various parts of the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water. 'The league-long roller thundering on the reef.' *Tennyson*. See **CORAL**.

Reef (réf), n. [Probably directly from *D. reef*, the reef of a sail; *L. G. ref, rif*, *Ice. rif*, *Dan. res, reb*, *Sw. raf*, reef. *Akin A. Sax. ref*, a garment, plunder. *Comp. rob*.] *Naut.* A certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet-holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail in proportion to the increase of the wind. There are several reefs parallel to

the deck. *Close-raafed* denotes the position of the sails when all the reefs are taken in.—To *reef paddles*, in steamships, to discom-

Reefing a Sail.

next the float-boards from the paddle arms, and bolt them again nearer the centre of the wheel in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

Reef-band (réf'band), n. *Naut.* A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail at right angles to the length of cloth to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed. The reef-band is pierced with holes for the reef-points, by which it is tied to the yard in shortening sail. Fore-and-aft sails have also a reef-band extending diagonally upward from the outer leech, for balance reefing. See *Balance reef* under **REEF**, n.

Reef-criingle (réf'kring-gl), n. *Naut.* the ring of a sail. See **CRINGLE**.

Reef-earings (réf'er-ingz), n. pl. *Naut.* Certain small ropes used to reef the sail when the reef-tackles have stretched it to take off the strain.

Reefers (réf'ér), n. 1. One who reefs: a name familiarly applied to midshipmen because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth*.—2. A reefing-jacket.

Reefing-jacket (réf'ing-jak-et), n. A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

Reef-knot (réf'not), n. *Naut.* a knot in which the ends fall always in a line with the outer parts, formed by passing the ends of the two parts of one rope through the loop formed by another whose two ends are similarly passed through a loop on the first.

Reef-line (réf'lin), n. *Naut.* a small rope formerly used in reefing. It passed spirally around the yard, and through the eyelets in the reef-band successively so as to draw the latter up to the yard when the line was hauled upon.

Reef-pendant (réf'pen-dant), n. *Naut.* a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leech down to the boom while reefing.

Reef-point (réf'point), n. *Naut.* one of the small pieces of line fastened by the middle in the eyelet-holes, for tying up a sail to the yard when reefing it.

Reef-tackle (réf'tak-l), n. *Naut.* a tackle by which the reef-criingles on the leeches of a sail are drawn up to the yard for reefing.

Reefy (réf'i), a. Full of reefs or rocks; as, a *reefy coast*.

Reek (rék), n. [A. Sax. *rék*, smoke, vapour; O. Frs. *rék* *Ice. rékyr*, D. and L. G. *reest*, *Dan. rog*, *Sw. rök*, *G. rauch*, smoke, vapour; *akin to Ice. rök*, *rökr*, vapour, dusk, Lith. *ruks*, smoke. In the A. Sax. and several of the other forms the original vowel has been modified by i in the final syllable, now lost; *comp. reek*.] Vapour, steam, exhalation; fume; smoke. 'As hateful to me as the reek of a limekiln.' *Shak*. [Now mainly poetical, and used for steam or exhalation rather than smoke; in Scotland still the common word for smoke.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fen. *Shak*.

Reek (rék), v. t. [A. Sax. *reokan*, *reokan*. From the noun.] To smoke; to steam; to exhale:

to emit vapour. [In usage corresponds to the noun (which see).]

Many chimneys reeking you shall espie. Spenser.
I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed.
Milton.

Reek (rēk'), *n.* A rick.

I'll instantly set all my hands to thrashing
Of a whole reek of corn.
B. Jonson.

Reek, **Reek** (rēk'), *a.* A course; exploit; adventure; frolic. [Scotch.]

Reekie (rēk'i), *a.* Smoky. [Scotch.]—*Auld Reekie*, a familiar name of Edinburgh.

Reeky (rēk'i), *a.* 1. Smoky; soiled with smoke. 2. Giving out reek or vapour; giving out fumes or evil odours. See **REEK**.

Shut me in a charnel house
With reeky shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shak.

Reel (rēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *areol*, *reol*, a reel; Icel. *arell*, a weaver's rod or sley; comp. also Gael. *ruidh*, a reel for winding yarn on.] A frame or cylinder turning on an axis, on which lines, threads, &c., are wound; as, (a) a roller or bobbin of wood, ivory, &c., for thread used in sewing. (b) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, &c. (c) *Naut.* a revolving frame on which the log-line is wound. See **LOG**. (d) A skeleton barrel attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, around which the inner end of the line is wound, and from which it is paid out as the fish runs away when first hooked. The line is gradually wound in again as the struggles of the fish become less violent.

Reel (rēl), *v.t.* To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle.

Reel (rēl), *n.* [Gael. *righil*, a reel.] 1. A lively dance peculiar to Scotland, in one part of which the couples usually swing or whirl round, and in the other pass and re-pass each other, forming the figure 8.—2. The music for this dance, generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.

Ceilles Duncan did goe before them, playing this
reel or dounce upon a small trump.
News from Scotland, 1591.

Reel (rēl), *v.i.* [O.E. *reāde*, *rele*, to roll, to reel; perhaps from *reā*, an implement, or from Icel. *riðlaek*, to reel to and fro, to waver; allied to *riðka*, to writhe.] 1. To stagger; to incline or sway in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken
man.
Pa. cvil. 27.

He with heavy fumes oppress,
Reel'd from the palace and retired to rest.
Pope.

2. To whirl; to have a whirling or giddy sensation; as, my brain *reeled*. *Lord Lytton*.—3. To perform the dance called a *reel*; to describe the figure 8 as the couples do in passing and re-passing each other in the course of this dance.

The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They reel'd, they set, they crossed, they cleekit.
Burns.

Reel (rēl), *a.* A staggering motion, as that of a drunk man. 'Drink, then, increase the reels.' *Shak.*

Reel-cotton (rēl'kōt-tŭn), *n.* Sewing cotton wound on reels, not made up into balls, skeins, or the like.

Re-elect (rē-ē-lēkt'), *v.t.* To elect again.

The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be re-elected after a year's interval. *Brougham.*

Re-election (rē-ē-lēk'ahon), *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election; as, the re-election of a former representative. *Swift.*

Re-elevate (rē-ē-ē-vāt), *v.t.* To elevate or raise again or anew. *Coleridge.*

Re-eligibility (rē-ē-l'i-j'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.

Re-eligible (rē-ē-l'i-j'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being elected again to the same office.

Reel-rall (rēl'rāl), *adv.* In a confused manner; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

Reel-stand (rēl'stānd), *n.* A holder for thread-reels for ladies' use, made of rose-wood, ebony, &c.

Reem (rēm), *n.* The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in Job xxxix. 9, and translated as unicorn. There is little doubt that a two-horned animal was intended by the name, and the common belief now is that the reem was the aurochs or urus.

Will the tall reem, which knows no lord but me,
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?
Young.

Reem (rēm), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rifman*, to enlarge, from *rām*, room.] *Naut.* to widen the seams

between a vessel's planks for the purpose of caulking them. Written also *Ream*.

Re-embark (rē-em-bark'), *v.t.* To embark or put on board again. 'The whole army being re-embarked.' *W. Belsham.*

Re-embark (rē-em-bark'), *v.i.* To embark or go on board again. 'We re-embarked in our boat.' *Cook.*

Re-embarkation (rē-em-bark'ā'shon), *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again. 'Reviews, re-embarkations, and councils of war.' *Smollett.*

Re-embattle (rē-em-bat'l), *v.t.* To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.

They, harden'd more, . . .
Stood re-embattel'd fierce, by force or fraud
Weening to prosper.
Milton.

Re-embody (rē-em-bo'di), *v.t.* To embody again.

Re-embrace (rē-em-brās'), *v.i.* To embrace again or anew. 'To re-embrace in ecstasies.' *Young.*

Re-emerge (rē-ē-mérj'), *v.i.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

Re-emergence (rē-ē-mérj'ens), *n.* The act of emerging again; a new emergence. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Reemling-iron (rēm'ling-ī-ern), *n.* *Naut.* an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that the oakum may be more readily admitted.

Re-enact (rē-en-akt'), *v.t.* To enact again. *Arbutnot.*

Re-enaction (rē-en-ak'shon), *n.* The passing into a law again. *Clarks.*

Re-enactment (rē-en-akt'ment), *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarks.*

Re-encourage (rē-en-ku'rāj'), *v.t.* To encourage again.

Re-encouragement (rē-en-ku'rāj'ment), *n.* Renewed or repeated encouragement.

Re-endow (rē-en-dou'), *v.t.* To endow again.

Re-enferoce (rē-en-fōr'), *v.t.* To make fierce again; to make fiercer. *Spenser.*

Re-enforce (rē-en-fōr'), *v.t.* To enforce anew; to strengthen with new assistance or support. Written also *Reinforce* (which see).

Re-enforcement (rē-en-fōr'ment), *n.* Act of re-enforcing; supply of new force; fresh assistance; new help. See **REINFORCEMENT**.

Re-engage (rē-en-gāj'), *v.t.* To engage a second time.

Re-engage (rē-en-gāj'), *v.i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again.

It put him in so fierce a rage
He once resolved to re-engage. *Hudibras.*

Re-engagement (rē-en-gāj'ment), *n.* Renewed engagement.

Re-engrave (rē-en-grāv'), *v.t.* To engrave again or afresh.

Re-enjoy (rē-en-jōj'), *v.t.* To enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles re-enjoyed is only
an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded.
Pope.

Re-enjoyment (rē-en-jōj'ment), *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.

Re-enkindle (rē-en-kin'dl), *v.t.* and *i.* To enkindle again; to rekindle. 'Re-enkindle the higher life.' *Glanville.*

A taper, when its crown of flames is newly blown off, retains a nature so symbolical to light that it will with greediness re-enkindle and snatch a ray from the neighbour fire.
Jer. Taylor.

Re-enlist (rē-en-list'), *v.t.* and *i.* To enlist a second time.

Re-enlistment (rē-en-list'ment), *n.* The act of re-enlisting; a second enlistment.

Re-enslave (rē-en-slāv'), *v.t.* To enslave again.

Re-enstamp (rē-en-stamp'), *v.t.* To enstamp again. *Bedell.*

Re-enter (rē-en'ter), *v.t.* 1. To enter again or anew. 'That glory . . . into which He re-entered after His passion and ascension.' *Waterland*.—2. In *engr.* to cut deeper, as the incisions of a plate which the aquafortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

Re-enter (rē-en'ter), *v.i.* To enter anew; as, to re-enter a house.

Re-entering (rē-en'ter-ing), *p.* and *a.* Entering anew.—*Re-entering angle*, an angle pointing inwards; specifically, in *fort.* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

Re-enthrone (rē-en-thrōn'), *v.t.* To enthrone again; to replace on a throne. 'To re-enthrone the king.' *Southern.*

Re-enthronement (rē-en-thrōn'ment), *n.* The act of re-enthroning; a second enthroning.

Re-entrance (rē-en'trans), *n.* The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance,
Is notwithstanding the first step of their re-entrance
into life.
Hooker.

Re-entrant (rē-en'trant), *a.* Same as *Re-entering* (which see).

Re-entry (rē-en'tri), *n.* 1. A new or second entry.

A right of re-entry was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted. *Brougham.*

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking the possession of lands lately lost.—*Proviso for re-entry*, a clause usually inserted in leases, that upon non-payment of rent, &c., the term shall cease.

Reeper (rēp'ēr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used for building purposes in the East.

Re-erect (rē-ē-rekt'), *v.t.* To erect again or anew. 'Marble mines to re-erect those walls.' *Drayton.*

Reermouse (rērmouse), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrærmūs*, from *hræran*, to raise, to move.] A reermouse; a bat.

Reek (rēk'), *n.* [Gael. *riag*, strong mountain grass, a moor, a marsh.] 1. A kind of coarse grass.—2. Waste land which yields such grass; a marshy place. [A Scotch word.]

Reest (rēst), *v.i.* To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; to be restive. [Scotch.]

In art or car thou never reestit,
The steiyeat brae thou had face it.
Burns.

Reest (rēst), *v.t.* To arrest; to cause to stand suddenly still; to stop suddenly. [Scotch.]

Re-establish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v.t.* To establish anew; as, to re-establish a covenant; to re-establish health.

The French were re-established in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.

Re-establisher (rē-es-tab'lish-ēr), *n.* One who re-establishes. 'Restorers of virtue, and re-establishers of a happy world.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Re-establishment (rē-es-tab'lish'ment), *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their re-establishment under Barchocab in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.

Re-estate (rē-es-tāt'), *v.t.* To re-establish.

Re-estate, **Reestit** (rēst'ēd, rēst'it), *p.* and *a.* Dried in smoke or in the sun; singed; withered. [Scotch.] See **REIST**.

Reeve (rēv), *n.* [A. Sax. *gerēfa*, a steward, a person having a certain authority; whence *Sc. grieve*, a farm bailiff; origin doubtful.] 1. A bailiff; a steward; a peace officer. This word enters into the composition of some titles yet in use. Hence *sheriff*, that is, shire-reeve, the governor of a shire or county, borough-reeve, port-reeve, &c.—2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edin. Rev.* [Local.]

Reeve (rēv), *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.

Reeve (rēv), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *reeved* or *rove*; ppr. *reeving*. *Naut.* to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.; to run or pass through such hole.

Reeve (rēv), *v.t.* See **REIVE**.

Re-examinable (rē-eg-zam'in-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being re-examined or reconsidered.

Re-examination (rē-eg-zam'in-ā'shon), *n.* A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

Re-examine (rē-eg-zam'in), *v.t.* To examine anew.

Spend the time in re-examining more fully your cause.
Hooker.

Re-exchange (rē-eks-chān'), *n.* 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *com.* the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton.*

Re-exchange (rē-eks-chān'), *v.t.* To exchange again or anew.

Re-exhibit (rē-egs-hib'it), *v.t.* To exhibit again or anew.

Re-expel (rē-eks-pel'), *v.t.* To expel again.

Re-experience (rē-eks-pēr'i-ens), *n.* A renewed or repeated experience.

Re-experience (rē-eks-pē-ri-ens), *v. t.* To experience again.

Re-export (rē-eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* To export again; to export after having been imported. *Adam Smith.*

Re-export (rē-eks-pōrt'), *n.* Any commodity re-exported.

Re-exportation (rē-eks-pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported. *Adam Smith.*

Re-expulsion (rē-eks-pul'shon), *n.* A renewed or repeated expulsion. 'The re-expulsion of the priests.' *Fuller.*

Re-extent (rē-eks-tent), *n.* In law, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, &c. See **EXTENT.**

Reezed† (rézd), *a.* Rusty; grown rank: said of bacon. *By Hall.*

Refashion (rē-fā'shon), *v. t.* To fashion, form, or mould into shape a second time. *Wright.*

Refashionment (rē-fā'shon-ment), *n.* The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt.*

Refasten (rē-fas'n), *v. t.* To fasten again. 'It was so negligently refastened.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Reflect† (rē-fekt'), *v. t.* [*L. reflecto, reflectum*—*re*, again, and *facio*, to make.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue; to repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *reflected*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Reflect† (rē-fekt'), *pp.* Recovered; restored. **Reflection** (rē-fek'shon), *n.* [*Fr. from L. reflectio, reflectio, from reflecto.* See **REFLECT.**] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast. 'Those Attic nights and those reflections of the Gods.' *Curran.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *reflection* of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand *reflection* and to rest invite. *Pope.*

2. In religious houses, a spare meal or repast; a meal sufficient only to maintain life.

Reflective (rē-fek'tiv), *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

Reflective (rē-fek'tiv), *n.* That which refreshes.

Refectorer (rē-fek'tor-er), *n.* The monk in charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Refectory (rē-fek'tō-ri), *n.* [*L. L. refectorium.* See **REFLECT.**] A room of refreshment; an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries where a moderate repast is taken.

Refel (rē-fel'), *v. t.* [*L. refello*—*re*, again, back, and *fallo*, to deceive.] To refute; to disprove; to overthrow by arguments. 'The various methods of discovering and *refelling* the subtle tricks of sophisters.' *Watts.*

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd,
How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd. *Shak.*

Refer (rē-fēr'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *referred*; ppr. *referring.* [*L. refero, referre*, to bring back, to refer, &c.—*re*, back, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. To bear or carry back; to bring back again. *Chaucer; Dryden.* [*A Latinism.*]—

2. To trace back; to assign as the origin; to impute; to assign; to attribute to, as the cause, motive, or ground of explanation. 'Refers all his successes to providence.' *Addison.*

I would have all the parodies *referred* to the authors they imitate. *Swift.*

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; to deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like; as, to *refer* a matter to a third party; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to another court; or the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report.—4. With reflexive pronouns, to betake one's self to; to appeal. *I do refer me to the oracle.* *Shak.*

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard. *You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself.* *Bacon.*

6. To assign, as to an order, genus, or class; as, naturalists are sometimes at a loss to know to what class or genus an animal or plant is to be *referred*.—7. To defer; to put off; to postpone. [*Rare.*]

My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels. *Swift.*

—*Advert, Allude, Refer.* See under **ADVERT.**

Refer (rē-fēr'), *v. i.* 1. To respect; to have relation; as, many passages of Scripture *refer* to the peculiar customs of the orien-

tals.—2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply; to consult; as, to *refer* to a cyclopædia; to *refer* to one's notes.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

3. To allude; to make allusion; to have respect by intimation without naming; as, *I refer* to a well-known fact.—4. To direct the attention; as, an asterisk *refers* to something in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.—*SYN.* To relate, respect, appeal, apply, allude, hint.

Referable (ref-er-ā-bl), *a.* Same as *Referrible*. *Dr. H. Moss.*

Referee (ref-er-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator.

He was the universal *referee*: a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli.*

Reference (ref-er-ens), *n.* 1. The act of referring; as, (a) the act of assigning; as, the *reference* of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (b) The act of alluding; allusion; as, in his observations he made no *reference* to the case which has been stated. (c) In law, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, or some particular point in a cause for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.

Every master in chancery has had a *reference* out of the case. *Dickens.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in or with reference to*.

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, *in reference to* our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say in *reference to* my translation. *Dryden.*

3. One who or that which is or may be referred to; as, (a) one of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like. (b) A passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage.—*Book or work of reference*, a book, such as a dictionary or cyclopædia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.

Referendary (ref-er-en-dā-ri), *n.* 1. One to whose decision anything is referred; a *referee*. 'Let him well chuse his *referendaries*.' *Bacon.*—2. An ancient officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.—3. An officer charged with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees.

Referential (ref-er-en-shal), *a.* Relating to or having reference; containing a reference.

Referentially (ref-er-en-shal-li), *adv.* By way of reference.

Referment (rē-fēr-ment), *n.* Reference for decision. *Abp. Laud.*

Referment (rē-fēr-ment'), *v. i.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*

Referment (rē-fēr-ment'), *v. t.* To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the food,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Referrer (rē-fēr-er), *n.* One who refers.

Referrible (rē-fēr-ri-bl), *a.* Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to. 'Some of which may be *referrible* to this period.' *Hallam.*

Refigure (rē-fīg-ūr), *v. t.* To figure, fashion, form, or shape again. 'Refiguring her shape and her womanhood within his herte.' *Chaucer.*

Refill (rē-fil'), *v. t.* To fill again. 'Ready to *refill* the bowl.' *W. Broome.*

Refind (rē-find'), *v. t.* To find again; to experience anew. *Sandys.*

Refine (rē-fin'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *refined*; ppr. *refining.* [*Fr. raffiner*, to refine—*re*, and *affiner*—*af* (for *L. ad*), to, and *fin*, fine.]

1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; to free from impurities; to free from sediment; to defecate; to clarify; to fine; as, to *refine* liquor, sugar, or the like. 'Wines on the lees well *refined*.' *Is. xiv. 6.*—2. To reduce from the ore; to free or separate from other metals or from dross or alloy; to bring to an uncombined state.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined*. *Zech. xiii. 9.*

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; to make elegant; to raise or educate, as the *taste*; to give culture to;

to polish; as, to *refine* the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings. 'Love *refines* the thoughts.' *Milton.*

The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children born from wealthy parents weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*

Refine (rē-fin'), *v. i.* 1. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stanzas,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, *refines*. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style *refines*! *Pope.*

3. To affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy. *Atterbury.*

Refinedly (rē-fin-ed-li), *adv.* In a refined manner; with affected nicety or elegance. *Dryden.*

Refinedness (rē-fin-ed-ness), *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity. *Barrow.*

Refinement (rē-fin-ment), *n.* 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification; as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.—2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in sublimity and refinement, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like: purity of taste, mind, or the like; elegance of manners, language, &c.; culture.

This refined mind is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this *refinement*, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society. *Dr. Reynolds.*

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; an over-nicety; an affected subtlety; as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning. *SYN.* Purification, clarification, defecation, polish, politeness, elegance, cultivation, civilization, culture, nicety, subtlety.

Refiner (rē-fin-er), *n.* 1. One that refines liquors, sugar, metals, or other things.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver. *Mal. ii. 3.*

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison.*

Refinery (rē-fin-er-i), *n.* A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, or the like.

Reft (rē-ft'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *refitted*; ppr. *refitting.* 1. To fit or prepare again; to restore after damage or decay; to repair; as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

2. To fit out or provide anew.

Reft (rē-ft'), *v. t.* To repair damages, especially to ships; as, the admiral returned to Portsmouth to *refit*.

Reft (rē-ft'), *n.* The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship; as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

Refitment (rē-ft-ment), *n.* The act of refitting.

Refix (rē-fiks'), *v. t.* To fix again; to re-establish. *Wollaston.*

Reflect (rē-fekt'), *v. t.* [*L. reflecto*—*re*, back, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend (whence *flexure, defect, inflect, inflection, &c.*)] 1. To bend back; to turn back; to cast back; to throw back.

Do you *reflect* that guilt upon me? *Congreve.*
Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations. *Fuller.*

Especially—2. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws; as, to *reflect* light, heat, or sound; an incident and a *reflected* ray.

Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

2. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

*Nature is the glass reflecting God.
As by the sun reflected in the sea. Young.*

Reflect (ré-ékt'), *v. t.* 1 To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like, or to return rays or beams; as, a reflecting mirror or sun. — 2 To band or turn back, to be reflected.

Immediate matter moves always in a straight line, and never reflects in an angle. Berkeley.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to think or consider seriously, to revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct, to ponder or meditate.

*Who saith: Who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels duth reflect. Sir J. Drayton.*

4. To pay attention to what passes in the mind, to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness.

We cannot be said to reflect upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. Sir W. Hamilton.

All men are conscious of the operations of their own minds at all times while they are awake, but there are few who reflect upon them, or make them objects of thought. Reid.

5. To bring reproach; to cast censure or blame.

*Reveries of whose reflect on brethren still. Dryden.
I do not reflect in the least on the memory of his late majesty. Swift.*

6. To consider, think, cogitate, meditate, contemplate, ponder, muse, ruminate.

Reflected (ré-éktéd'), *pp.* 1 Cast or thrown back, as, reflected light. — 2 In a curved or turned round, thus the chain or line from the collar of a beast thrown over the back is termed reflected. See FLECTED. — *Reflected light*, in painting, the enlaid light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to make out their forms. It is reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, either seen in the picture or supposed to be acting on it.

Reflectant (ré-ékt'ant'), *a.* 1 Bending or flying back, reflected. 'The ray descendant, and ray reflectant.' Sir E. Dwyer. — 2 Capable of reflecting. 'A reflectant body.' Sir E. Dwyer.

Reflectible (ré-ékt'ib'l'), *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

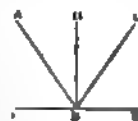
Reflecting (ré-ékt'ing'), *a.* and *a.* 1 Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface. — 2 Given to reflection, thoughtful, meditative, provident, as, a reflecting mind. — *Reflecting circle*, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle. It was invented by Mayer about 1764, and afterwards improved by Borda and Troughton. Troughton's has

Troughton's Reflecting Circle.

three arcs radiating from the centre at angular distances of 120° apart, each provided with a vernier, so that each angle measured is derived from the mean of three readings at opposite points of the arc. Notwithstanding the accuracy theoretically obtainable by this principle, the instrument has never come into extensive use. Also called a *Repeating Circle*. — *Reflecting goniometer*. See THOMSON'S MIRROR GONIOMETER under GALVANOMETER. — *Reflecting microscope*. See under MICROSCOPE. — *Reflecting telescope*, a form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former. — *Reflecting telescope*. See TELESCOPE.

Reflectingly (ré-ékt'ing-lí'), *adv.* 1 With reflection. — 2 With censure; reproachfully; censoriously.

Reflection (ré-ékt'sh'ón), *n.* 1 The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected, specifically, in physics, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, sound, or other form of radiant energy, experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. When a perfectly elastic body strikes a hard and fixed plane obliquely it rebounds from it, making the angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence. (See INCIDENT.) In the annexed figure let *AB* represent a smooth polished surface or mirror, and suppose a ray of light proceeding in the direction *AN* to impinge on the surface at *A*, and to be reflected from it in the direction *AC*. From *A* draw *AM* perpendicular to *BC*, then the angle *ABN* is called the angle of incidence, and *MAC* the angle of reflection. Sometimes, however, the angle *ABD* is taken for the angle of incidence, and *CBE* for that of reflection. These two angles are in the same plane, and the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence, and on the opposite side of the perpendicular. This law holds true whatever be the nature of the reflecting surface, or the origin of the light which falls upon it. — *Plane of reflection*, the plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat. — *Total reflection*, when a ray of light traversing a refracting medium is totally reflected at the surface of the medium, so that it does not issue from it at all. — 2 That which is produced by being reflected, an image given back from a reflecting surface.



*As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there. Dryden.*

3. The turning of the mind to that which has already occupied it, attentive or continued consideration, meditation, contemplation, deliberation, as, a man much given to reflection. 'But with the morning cool reflection came.' Sir W. Scott.

They only bubble who practice not reflection. Shakespeare.

4. Result of attentive or continued consideration, thought or opinion after deliberation.

5. The action of the mind by which it takes cognizance of its own operations.

By reflection, then, in the following part of this discourse I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by which we come to be conscious of these operations in the understanding. Locke.

6. Censure; reproach cast.

*He died, and ah! stay on reflection dead
His pale face roams on the royal dead. Prior.*

7. In seam, the folding of a membrane upon itself, duplicature. Druggillson. SYN. Meditation, contemplation, rumination, cogitation, consideration, musing, thinking, censure, reproach.

Reflective (ré-ékt'iv'), *a.* 1 Throwing back rays or images, reflecting; as, a reflectant mirror.

*In the reflector stream the shining birds
Varying his charms impudently. Prior.*

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind, exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment; as, reflective reason.

His perceptive and reflective faculties, then acquired a precocious and extraordinary development. Alcott.

3. In gram, reflexive, reciprocal. — Reflective faculties, in paren, a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality (which see).

Reflectively (ré-ékt'iv-lí'), *adv.* In a reflective manner; by reflection.

Reflectiveness (ré-ékt'iv-nés'), *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

Reflector (ré-ékt'ér'), *a.* 1 One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do better, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. Agassiz.

2. That which reflects; specifically, (a) a polished surface of metal, or any other suitable material, applied for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear, of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed; they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in a parallel stream and to a great distance, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in lighthouses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship lantern fitted with an angled lamp and parabolic reflector. *a* is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil cistern, *d* the outer



Parabolic Reflector.

frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of the combustion. (b) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See under TELESCOPE.

Reflex (ré-éks'), *a.* [L. *reflexus*, *ppr* of *reflexo*. See REFLECT.] 1 Thrown or turned backwards, having a backward direction; reflective, introspective. 'A reflex act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.' Sir W. Hale. 'A reflex argument.' Bentley. — 2 In painting, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; said of parts of a painting. — 3. In bot bent back, reflexed. — *Reflex actions*, in physiol, those actions of the nervous system whereby an impression is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve centre, from which again it is reflected to a motor nerve, and so calls into play some muscle whereby movements are produced. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light. — *Reflex vision*, vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors. **Reflex** (ré-éks'), *a.* 1 Reflection, image produced by reflection. 'The mellowed reflex of a winter moon.' Tompason. (Poetical.)

*You gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. Shaks.
On the depths of death there swims
The reflex of a human face. Tennyson.*

2. Light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade, hence, in painting, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece.

Reflex (ré-éks'), *v. t.* 1 To reflect; to cast or throw, as light; to let shine.

*May never gleams can reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make shade. Shaks.*

2. To band back, to turn back. 'A dog lay his head reflex upon his tail.' John Gregory.

Reflexed (ré-éks't'), *a.* In bot, turned back; curved backward to a great degree; as, a reflexed petal.

Reflexibility (ré-éks'ib'lí-tí-tí'), *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being

reflected; *as, the reflexivity of the rays of light. Newton.*

Reflexible (rè-flek'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*. *Chyren.*

Reflexion (rè-flek'shon), *n.* Same as *Reflection*.

Reflexity (rè-flek'si-ti), *n.* Capacity of being reflected; reflexivity. [Rare.]

Reflexive (rè-flek'siv), *a.* Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

—*Reflexive verb*, in *gram.* a verb which has for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject of the verb; as, *I be-thought myself*; the witness *forsook himself*. Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns*, and in English are generally compounds with *self*; as, to deny *one's self*; though such examples also occur, as: he be-thought *him* how he should act. 'I do repent *me*.' *Shak.* Pronouns compounded with *self* or *selves* (as *myself*, *yourself*, *your-selves*), though usually called *reflexive* or *reflexive*, are as often emphatic as reflexive.

Reflexively (rè-flek'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward. — 2. In *gram.* after the manner of a reflexive verb.

Reflexiveness (rè-flek'siv-nee), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

Reflexly (rè-flek'sli), *adv.* In a reflex manner.

Refloat (rè-flòt), *n.* Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. 'Float and *refloat* of the sea.' *Bacon.*

Refluorescence (rè-flò-res'ens), *n.* A blossoming anew.

Reflourish (rè-flu'rish), *v.i.* To flourish anew.

Reflow (rè-flò), *v.i.* To flow back; to ebb.

Reflower (rè-flou'ér), *v.i.* To flower again.

Refutation (rè-fluk'tü-ä'shon), *n.* A flowing back.

Reflux (rè-fluk), *n.* [From *refluent*.] A flowing back.

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mend, repair, better, improve, restore, reclaim.

Reform (rè-form'), *v.i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to a good state; to pass by change from worse to better; to be amended or corrected; as, a man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform*.

Re-form (rè-form'), *v.t.* To form again or anew; to give the same or another disposition or arrangement to; as, to *re-form* troops that have been scattered or broken.

Reform (rè-form'), *n.* Any rearrangement which either brings back a better order of things which has been fallen away from or reconstructs the present order in an entirely new form; reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; a change from worse to better; specifically, a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation; as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform*. — *Reform acts*, in *politics*, the well-known acts which passed the legislature in 1832, by which a considerable change was made in the parliamentary representation of the people. The acts of 1832 were modified and extended by acts passed in 1867 and 1868, also known as *reform acts*. — *Reform school*, the name given in America to a reformatory. — *SYN.* Reformation, amendment, rectification, correction.

Reformable (rè-form'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reformed.

Reformato (rè-for-mä'dò), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever*. — 2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay. *B. Jonson*.

Reformato (rè-for-mä'dò), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformato; hence, degraded; inferior. 'You are a *reformato* saint.' *Hudibras*. — 2. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation. *Fenton*.

Reformatize (rè-form'al-iz), *v.t.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. 'The *reformatizing* Pharisees.' *Loe*.

Reformation (rè-for-mä'shon), *n.* The act of reforming or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything objectionable or bad; the redress of grievances or abuses; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of abuses; his *reformation* is long delayed.

Your captain is brave, and vows *reformation*. *Shak.*

'Tis the talent of our English nation Still to be plotting some new *reformation*. *Chapman*.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation*. *Dryden*.

—*The Reformation*, the name usually given to the religious revolution of the sixteenth century, begun by Luther and others about 1517, and which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic. — *SYN.* Reform, amendment, correction, rectification.

Reformation (rè-for-mä'shon), *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square.

Reformative (rè-for-mä-tiv), *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

Reformatory (rè-for-mä-to-ri), *a.* Tending to produce reformation; reformative. — *Reformatory school*, a reformatory. See the noun.

Reformatory (rè-for-mä-to-ri), *n.* An institution for the reception and reformation of juveniles who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by differences of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state and only receive children or youths under judicial sentence.

Reformed (rè-form'd), *p. and a.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as, a *reformed* profligate; the *reformed* church.

—*Reformed Church* comprises, in a general sense, all those bodies of Christians that have separated from the Church of Rome at or since the era of the Reformation; but it is applied in a restricted sense to those Protestant churches which did not embrace the doctrines and discipline of Luther. The title was first assumed by the French Protestants, and afterwards became the common denomination of all the Calvinistic churches on the Continent. — *Reformed Presbyterian*. See under CAMERONIAN and MACMILLANITE.

Reformer (rè-form'ér), *n.* 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment; as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses. — 2. One of those who commenced or assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century. — 3. One who promotes or urges political reform.

Reformist (rè-form'ist), *n.* 1. One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant. *Hoswell*. — 2. One who proposes or favours a political reform.

Reformly (rè-form'li), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A fierce reformer once, now rankled with a contrary heat, would send us back very *reformly* indeed to learn reformation from Tyndarus and Rebusius, two canonical promoters. *Milman.*

Reformation (rè-for'ti-fä'shon), *n.* A fortifying anew or a second time.

Reformatory (rè-for'ti-fä), *v.t.* To fortify anew.

Reformation (rè-for'shon), *n.* [L. *refodao*, *refodum*, to dig up again.] The act of digging up again. 'Reformation of graves.' *Ep. Hall*.

Refound (rè-found'), *v.t.* 1. To found or cast anew. 'Ancient bells *refounded*.' *T. Watson*.

2. To found or establish again; to re-establish.

Refounder (rè-found'ér), *n.* One who re-founds.

Refract (rè-frakt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *refracter*, from L. *refringo*, *refractum*, to break up — *re*, and *frango*, *fractum*, to break (whence *fraction*, *fracture*, *infraction*, &c.).] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in optics, to break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; to deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. 'Visual beams *refracted* through another's eye.' *Seiden*. See REFRACTION.

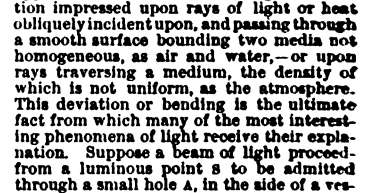
Refractable (rè-frakt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. *Dr. H. More*.

Refracted (rè-frakt'ed), *p. and a.* 1. In physics, turned from a direct course, as rays of light. — 2. In bot. and conch. bent back at an acute angle; as, a *refracted* corolla.

Refracting (rè-frakt'ing), *p. and a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course; as, a *refracting* medium. — *Refracting angle of a prism*, the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light. — *Refracting dial*, a dial which shows the hour by means of some refracting transparent fluid. — *Refracting surface*, a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction. — *Refracting telescope*. See TELESCOPE.

Refraction (rè-frak'shon), *n.* The act of refracting or state of being refracted; almost exclusively a term in physics, and generally applied to a deflection or change of direction impressed upon rays of light or heat obliquely incident upon, and passing through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, — or upon rays traversing a medium, the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. This deviation or bending is the ultimate fact from which many of the most interesting phenomena of light receive their explanation. Suppose a beam of light proceed from a luminous point *s* to be admitted through a small hole *A*, in the side of a vessel *AB*; then, the vessel being empty, the light will fall on the bottom at a point *L*, in the same straight line with *s* and *A*. Now let water be poured into the vessel, and suppose the beam of light to fall on its surface at *P*; then it will be seen that the light no longer continues its course in the same straight line, but is bent or *refracted* at *P*, and proceeds through the water in a straight line *PR* more nearly perpendicular to the surface. A similar deviation takes place in all cases in which light passes from one transparent medium into another; but the magnitude of the angle *KPL*, or the amount of the refraction, varies according to the nature of the two media, and the degree of obliquity with which the incident ray falls on the surface of separation.

If through *P*, *Q*, *P*, *q* be drawn perpendicular to the surface; then *SPQ* is the *angle of incidence*, and *RPq* the *angle of refraction*, and



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If through *P*, *Q*, *P*, *q* be drawn perpendicular to the surface; then *SPQ* is the *angle of incidence*, and *RPq* the *angle of refraction*, and

both these angles are in the same plane, and they are always on opposite sides of the perpendicular. The sine of the angle of incidence has to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant ratio, whatever be the inclination of the incident ray to the surface. When a ray of light passes from a rarer into a denser medium the refraction is towards the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is less than the angle of incidence. On the contrary, when a ray of light passes from a denser into a rarer medium, the refraction is from the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is greater than the angle of incidence. A familiar instance of refraction is the broken appearance which a stick presents when thrust partly into clear water, the portion in the water apparently taking a different direction from the other portion.—*Astronomical or atmospheric refraction*, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction the heavenly bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is in the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is nothing. Tennyson uses the word figuratively apparently in this sense: he speaks of foretelling the future by

Such refraction of events
As often times ere they rise.

—*Axis of refraction*. See *AXIS*.—*Conical refraction*, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow, luminous cone, and consisting of two kinds—*external conical refraction*, and *internal conical refraction*; the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.—*Double refraction*, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain transparent mediums, as Iceland-spar, one part being called the ordinary ray, the other the extraordinary ray. All crystals except those whose three axes are equal exhibit double refraction.—*Axis of double refraction*. See *Optic axis*, (b), under *OPTIC*.—*Index of refraction*. See *INDEX*.—*Plane of refraction*, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface, at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—*Point of refraction*. See *POINT*.—*Terrestrial refraction*, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of terrestrial refraction.—*Refraction of altitude and declination*, of *ascension and descension*, of *latitude and longitude*, the change in the altitude, declination, &c., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—*Refraction of sound*, the bending of a beam of sound from its rectilinear course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning towards the side of least velocity, and from the side of greatest velocity.

Refractive (rē-frak'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—*Refractive index*, same as *Index of Refraction*. See *REFRACTION*.—*Refractive power*, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it. Used also in the same sense as *refractive index*.

Refractiveness (rē-frak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractive.

Refractometer (rē-frak-tom'et-ēr), *n.* [*Refraction*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

Refractor (rē-frak'tēr), *n.* A refracting telescope. See *TELESCOPE*.

Refractorily (rē-frak'tō-ri-ly), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.

Refractoriness (rē-frak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractory: (a) perversely or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience. 'My refractoriness to obey the parliament's order.' *Bp. Sanderson*. (b) Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer: said of minerals.

Refractory (rē-frak'tō-ri), *a.* [*Fr. refrac-*

taire; *L. refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, from *refringo*, *refractum*—*re*, and *frango*, *fractum*, to break.] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* servant.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation,
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and refractory. *Shak.*

2. Resisting ordinary treatment: said especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like.—*SYN.* Perverse, contumacious, unruly, stubborn, obstinate, ungovernable, unmanageable.

Refractory (rē-frak'tō-ri), *n.* 1. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

How sharp hath your censure been of these refractories. *Bp. Hall.*

2. † Obstinate opposition. 'Glorious in their scandalous refractories to public order and constitutions.' *Jer. Taylor*.—3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vapourable glaze and placed in a kiln, to communicate a flux to the other articles. *E. H. Knight*.

Refragability (rē-frā-ga-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness.

Refragable (rē-frā-ga-bl), *a.* [*L. L. refragabilis*, from *L. refragor*, to oppose, to resist—*re*, back, and *frango*, to break.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. [Far less common than *irrefragable*.]

Refragableness (rē-frā-ga-bl-nes), *n.* State of being refragable. [Rare.]

Refragate (rē-frā-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. refragor*. See *REFRAGABLE*.] To oppose; to be opposite in effect; to break down under examination, as theories or proofs. *Glanville*.

Refrain (rē-frān'), *v. t.* [*Fr. refréner*, to bridle in, to curb, to check, to repress, from *L. refræno*—*re*, back, and *framo*, to curb, *frangum*, a rein. But *O. Fr. refréindre*, *refraindre*, from *L. refringere* (*re*, and *frango*, to break), which had often a sense scarcely to be distinguished from that of *refrénér*, might also be considered the origin of this verb.] To hold back; to restrain; to curb; to keep from action.

My son . . . refrain thy foot from thy path. *Prov. i. 15.*

Then Joseph could not refrain himself before all them that stood by him. *Gen. xiv. 1.*

Refrain (rē-frān'), *v. i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.

Refrain from these men and let them alone. *Acts v. 38.*

We revere, and we refrain
From talk of battles loud and vain. *Tennyson.*

Refrain (rē-frān'), *n.* [*Fr. refrain*, from *O. Fr. refraindre*, *L. refringo*—*re*, again, and *frango*, to break. The *refrain*, therefore, is literally the break or interruption to the course of the piece.] The burden of a song; that part of a song or poetic composition that is repeated at the end of every stanza; a kind of musical repetition.

Refrainer (rē-frān'ēr), *n.* One who refrains.

Refrainment (rē-frān'ment), *n.* The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

Reframe (rē-frām'), *v. t.* To frame or put together again.

Refrangibility (rē-frān'jī-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the disposition of rays of light, &c., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another. 'Refrangibility of the rays of light.' *Newton*.

Refrangible (rē-frān'jī-bl), *a.* [*L. re*, and *frango*, to break. See *REFRACT*.] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. 'Some rays are more refrangible than others.' *Locke*.

Refrangibleness (rē-frān'jī-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being refrangible; refrangibility.

Refruide, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. refroidir*, *Fr. refroidir*, *L. re*, again, and *frigere*, to cool.] To cool.

Refrigerant (rē-frīj'ēr-ant), *n.* [*See REFRAIGERATE*.] The act of restraining. *Colgrave*.

Refrish (rē-fresh'), *v. t.* [*Re*, and *fresh*, but directly from *O. Fr. rafraichir*, *rafrāichir*, *Mod. Fr. rafraichir*, to refresh, from the German. See *FRESH*.] 1. To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore vigour or energy to; to give new strength to; to rein-

vigorate; to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, pain, or the like; to reanimate; as, cooling drinks *refresh* a heated person; rain *refreshes* the parched earth. 'And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope.' *Shak.*

I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. *1 Cor. xiv. 17, 18.*

Observant, studious, thoughtful, and *refreshed* By knowledge gathered up from day to day; Thus had he lived a long and innocent life. *H. W. D.*

2. To freshen up; to improve by new touches; to make as if new; to restore; to repair; to renovate; to retouch.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes that fold
The shield of Pallas and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with the view of restoring their fresh appearance.—*SYN.* To reinvigorate, revive, reanimate, renovate, renew, recruit, restore, recreate, enliven, cheer.

Refresh (rē-fresh'), *v. t.* To lay in a stock of fresh provisions.

We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*. *Simmons's Colonial Mag.*

Refreshment (rē-fresh'ment), *n.* Act of refreshing.

Beauty, sweet love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time. *Daniel.*

Refresher (rē-fresh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates. 2. A fee paid to counsel for refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned from one term or sittings to another. 'A *refresher*, as lawyers call it.' *De Quincy*.

Refreshful (rē-fresh'fūl), *a.* Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell. *Thomson.*

Refreshfully (rē-fresh'fūl-ly), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

There came upon my face
Dew-drops. *Keats.*

Refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *p.* and *a.* Acting or operating so as to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating; as, a *refreshing* draught, sleep, breeze, or the like. 'Refreshing showers.' *Shak.*

Refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. 'Secret refreshings that repair his strength.' *Milton*.

Refreshingly (rē-fresh'ing-ly), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

Refreshfulness (rē-fresh'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of refreshing.

Refreshment (rē-fresh'ment), *n.* 1. The act of refreshing; the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, weariness, &c.—2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigour, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

Such honest refreshments and comforts of life our
Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Bp. Spritt.*

Refret, **Refrete**, *n.* The burden of a song; refrain. *Chaucer*.

Refrigerant (rē-frīj'ēr-ant), *a.* [*L. refrigerans*, *refrigerantis*, ppr. of *refrigero*. See *REFRIGERATE*.] Cooling; allaying heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*. *Bacon*.

Refrigerant (rē-frīj'ēr-ant), *n.* In *med.* a medicine which abates heat or cools, or which directly diminishes the force of the circulation, and reduces the heat of the body or a portion of it without occasioning any diminution of the ordinary sensibility or nervous energy. The agents usually regarded as refrigerants are weak vegetable acids, or very greatly diluted mineral acids; some saline, neutral, or super salts, and cool air, ice-cold water, and externally evaporating lotions. Hence, *fig.* anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion. *Raistr.*

Refrigerate (rē-frīj'ēr-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *refrigerated*; ppr. *refrigerating*. [*L. refrigero*, *refrigeratum*, to refrigerate—*re*, again, and *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world reproduce, do *refrigerate*. *Bacon*.

oh, chain; ch, So, loah; g, go; j, job;

a, Fr. tow; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Regal (ré-gal), *n.* [Fr. *régale*.] An old musical instrument; a small portable organ played with the fingers of the right hand, the left



Regal, from an old painting.

being used in working the bellows. It was much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Regale (ré-gal'), *n.* pl. **Regalia** (which see). [L.] A prerogative of monarchy; that which pertains to a king.

Regale (ré-gal'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *regaled*; ppr. *regaling*. [Fr. *régaler*, to regale—*re*, and an old verb *galer*, to amuse one's self; to rejoice; *It. gale*, good cheer, probably from root of Gothic *gajanan*, to rejoice. (See **GALA**.)] Dier, however, takes it from Sp. *regalar*, to fondle, to pet, formerly to melt, from L. *regulare*, to melt, to thaw, to warm. See **CONGRUAL**.] To entertain sumptuously or magnificently; to entertain with something that gives great pleasure; to gratify, as the senses; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

The gate they pass, and to the dome retire,
Where Venus oft *regales* the god of fire. *Faust*.
Regale (ré-gal'), *v. t.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling*. *Shakespeare*.

Regale (ré-gal'), *n.* A splendid repast or banquet; a magnificent entertainment or treat.

Regalament (ré-gal'ment), *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The muses still require
Humid *regalment*, nor will aught avail
Imploping Phoebus with unmoistened lips. *Philips*.

Regaler (ré-gal'ér), *n.* One who or that which regales.

Regalia (ré-gal'i-a), *n.* pl. [L. *regalia*, royal or regal things, nom. pl. neut. of *regalis*, regal.] 1. The privileges, prerogatives, and rights of property belonging, in virtue of office, to the sovereign of a state. These are usually reckoned to be six, viz. the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as extrays, &c.; of assessments; and minting of money.—*Regalia of the church*, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.—2. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c. The regalia of England consist of the crown, sceptre with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other articles. These are preserved in the Jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the sceptre, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited within the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh. 3. The insignia, decorations, or 'jewels of an order, as the Freemasons, Knights Templars, and the like. (Rather an improper usage.)—4. A large kind of cigar.

Regalian (ré-gal'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to a king or sovereign; regal; sovereign.

He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining. *Brougham*.

Regalism (ré-gal'izm), *n.* See **extract**.
Nevertheless in them (the Catholic kingdoms of Europe) *regalism*, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed. *Card. Manning*.

Regality (ré-gal'i-ti), *n.* [From L. *regalis*. See **REGAL**.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

He came partly in by the sword and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon*.

2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given in *liberum regalitatem*, the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.—3. An ensign or badge of royalty; in pl. *regalia*.

Kings in an open and stately place, before all their subjects, receive their crowns, and other *regalities*. *Sir T. Elyot*.

Regally (ré-gal'i), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

Alfred . . . was buried *regally* at Westminster. *Milton*.

Regals (ré-gal's), *n.* pl. Ensigns of royalty. See **REGALIA**.

Regard (ré-gård'), *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder*, to regard, to observe, to keep in view—*re*, back, and *garder*, to guard, to keep; Romanesque form of Teut. *ward*. See **GUARD**, **WARD**.] 1. To look upon; to observe; to notice with some particularity; to pay attention to.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

2. To look toward; to have an aspect or prospect toward; to point or be directed. 'That exceedingly beautiful seat on the ascent of a hill, flanked with wood, and *regarding* the river.' *Boelyn*.—3. To attend to with respect, or to observe a certain respect towards; to respect; to reverence; to honour; to esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day *regardeth* it unto the Lord. *Rom. xiv. 6*.

This aspect of mine,
The best regarded virgins of your clime
Have loved. *Shak.*

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; to mind; to care for; as, to *regard* the feelings of others; not to *regard* pain suffered.—5. To have or to show certain feelings towards; to show a certain disposition towards; to treat; to use.

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness. *Macaulay*.

6. To view in the light of; to put on the same footing as; to look on; to consider.

They are not only *regarded* as authors, but as parties. *Addison*.

7. To have relation to; to respect; as, this argument does not *regard* the question.—*As regards* (impers.), with regard to; as respects; as concerns; as, *as regards* that matter I am quite of your opinion.—*SYN*. To consider, observe, remark, heed, mind, respect, esteem, estimate, value.

Regard (ré-gård'), *v. i.* To reflect; to bear in mind; to care. *Shak.*

Regard (ré-gård'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Look or gaze; aspect directed to another. 'Throw a strange *regard* upon me.' *Shak.*

But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton*.

2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration. 'A particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept.' *Atterbury*.

With some *regard* to what is just and right
They'll lead their lives. *Milton*.

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; respect; esteem; reverence; as, to have a great *regard* for a person.

To him they had *regard*, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. *Acts viii. 11*.

4. Repute, good or bad; note; account.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* among them. *Spenser*.

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases, *in regard to*, *with regard to*. 'That God Almighty should erect this stately fabric of heaven and earth . . . with especial *regard* to man, so puny and weak a creature.' *Barrow*.

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, *in regard to* themselves; in justice and goodness, *in regard to* their neighbours; and piety toward God. *Watts*.

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition. 'Regards that stand aloof from the main point.' *Shak.*—7. Prospect; object of sight.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and the aerial blue
An indistinct *regard*. *Shak.*

8. In the *forest laws*, view; inspection.—9. pl. Respects; good wishes; compliments; as, give my best *regards* to the family. (Colloq.)—*Court of regard*, or *survey of dogs*, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expedition of mastiffs, that is, for cutting off the claws and ball of the forefoot, to pre-

vent them from running after deer.—*At regard of*, with respect to; in comparison of. *Chaucer*.—*In regard*, comparatively; relatively. *Sir J. Elyot*. Comp. *In respect*.—*In regard of*. This phrase was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for *in* or *with regard to* or *respect to*.

Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the great hurt the church did receive by a number of things that in use.

In regard of its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes. *Dickens*.

—*With regard of* was also formerly used where we should now say *with regard to*. 'With *regard of* what we are and were.' *Milton*.—*SYN*. Consideration, notice, observance, heed, care, concern, respect, estimation, esteem, attachment, reverence.

Regardable (ré-gård'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable. *Sir T. Browne*.

Regardant (ré-gård'ant), *a.* 1. Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching. 'Turns thither his *regardant*



Lion regardant passant.

eye.' *Southey*.—2. In her, looking behind: applied to any animal whose face is turned towards the tail in an attitude of vigilance. — *Villain regardant*, *regardant villain*, or *regardant to the manor*, in old law, a villain or retainer annexed to the land or manor, who had charge to do all base services within the same.

Regarder (ré-gård'ér), *n.* 1. One that regards.—2. In law, an officer whose business was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offences and defaults.

Regardful (ré-gård'fúl), *a.* Having or paying regard: (a) full of regard or respect; respectful. (b) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South*.

SYN. Mindful, heedful, attentive, observant. **REGARDFULLY** (ré-gård'fúl-li), *adv.* In a *regardful* manner: (a) attentively; heedfully. (b) Respectfully.

Is this the Athenian minion whom the world
Voiced so *regardfully*? *Shak.*

Regarding (ré-gård'ing), *prep.* [This word, originally a participle, is now established as a preposition, being freely used without being made to agree with any other word.] Respecting; concerning; in reference to; as, to be at a loss *regarding* something.

Regardless (ré-gård'les), *a.* 1. Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as, *regardless* of life or of health; *regardless* of danger; *regardless* of consequences.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton*.

2. Not regarded; alighted. [Rare.]

Yes, traitor, Lara, lost, abandoned Lara,
Is a *regardless* suppliant now to Osmyr. *Congreve*.

SYN. Heedless, negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful.

Regardlessly (ré-gård'les-li), *adv.* In a *regardless* manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

Regardlessness (ré-gård'les-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

They are too bookish; their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving makes them stand in their own light. *Whitlock*.

Regather (ré-gavh'ér), *v. t.* To gather or collect again. 'Renewed his provisions and *regathered* more force.' *Hackluyt*.

Regatta (ré-gat'ta), *n.* [It.] Originally a gondola race in Venice; now applied to any important or showy sailing or rowing race in which a number of yachts or boats contend for prizes.

Regel, **Rigel** (ré-gel, rí-gel), *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

Regelation (ré-je-lá'shon), *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *gelatio*, *gelationis*, a freezing, from *gelo*, *gelatum*, to congeal, from *gelu*, ice.] A name given to the phenomenon presented by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. In such a case congelation and cohesion take place. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water at such a tem-

perature at 100° Fahr. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

It will probably be remembered that I deduced the formation of glaciers and their subsequent motion through valleys of varying width and fissure, from the fact that when two pieces of ice are pressed together they freeze together at their places of contact. This fact was first mentioned to me verbally by my discoverer, Faraday. It is perhaps worth stating that the term *regulation* was first introduced in a paper published by Mr. Huxley and myself more than seven years after the discovery of the fact by Faraday, and that it was suggested to us by our friend Dr. Hooker, director of the Royal Geographical Society.

Regency (rĕ-jen-si), *n.* [See **REGENT**, *a.*] 1. Rule; authority; government. 'The sceptre of Christ's regency.' Hooker. — 2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era. The ancient 'habitués'... contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV in his regency. Lord Lytton.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or viceregent.

Regions they passed, the mighty regencies Of scapula. Milton.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government, as, a regency constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

Instead of naming the duke of Lancaster sole protector, they constituted a council or regency, consisting of twelve persons. Ep. Leath.

Regeneracy (rĕ-jen-er-ah), *n.* The state of being regenerated.

Regenerate (rĕ-jen-er-ah), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regenerated*, ppr. *regenerating*. [*L. regenero, regeneratus*—*re*, again, and *genero*, to generate. See **GENERATE**.] 1. To generate or produce anew, to reproduce.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads, Regenerate the plants and new adorns the meads. Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In *theol.* to cause to be born again; to cause to become a Christian; to renew, as the heart by a change of affections; to change, as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy *agere* he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time. Addison.

Regenerate (rĕ-jen-er-ah), *a.* 1. Reproduced.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood, Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerates*, Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up. Shak.

2. In *theol.* born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Regenerativeness (rĕ-jen-er-ah-ness), *n.* The state of being regenerated.

Regeneration (rĕ-jen-er-ah-shon), *n.* 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew. — 2. In *theol.* new birth by the grace of God, that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Spirit. Tit. iii.

3. In *biol.* reproduction of a part which has been destroyed.

Regenerative (rĕ-jen-er-ah-iv), *a.* Producing regeneration, renewing. 'Regenerative influences.' Bushnell.

Regeneratively (rĕ-jen-er-ah-iv-ly), *adv.* In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

Regeneratory (rĕ-jen-er-ah-iv-ry), *a.* Regenerative, having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

Regensis (rĕ-jen-er-ah-sis), *n.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *genesis*.] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

For not mankind only, but all that mankind does or beholds, is in continual growth, *regensis*, and self-perfecting vitality. Carlyle.

Regent (rĕ-jent), *a.* [*L. regens, regentis*, ppr. of *rego*, to rule, cog. *Sir regis*, to rule, from same root also *E. right*. See **REGAL**, *a.*] 1. Ruling, governing. 'Some other active regent principle that resides in the body.' Sir M. Hale. — 2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He then calls the *regent* power, Under him *regent*. Milton.

— Queen *regent* a queen who governs, as distinguished from a queen consort.

Regent (rĕ-jent), *n.* [Fr. *regent*. See above.] 1. A governor, a ruler in a general sense.

I rule, though *regent* of the sun, and held The sharpest sighted spirit of all in Heaven. Milton.

2. One invested with vicarious authority;

one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments the maxim is, that this office belongs to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many limitations.

3. One of a certain standing who taught in universities: the word formerly in use for a professor. — 4. In the state of New York, a member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state.

5. In the English universities, a member of the universities who has certain peculiar duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident Masters of Arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called non-regents. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees, and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort.

Regent-bird (rĕ-jent-bird), *n.* The *Serrius chryscephalus*, a very beautiful bird of Australia, belonging to the family Meliphagidae or honey-eaters, and to the tenebros-

Regent-bird (*Serrius chryscephalus*).

tral group of the larks or perchers. The colour of the plumage is golden yellow and deep velvety black. It was discovered during the regency of George IV, and was named in compliment to him.

Regentess (rĕ-jent-ess), *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. Coltrane.

Regentship (rĕ-jent-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a regent or one who governs for a king, regency. Shak.

Regeminate (rĕ-jen-min-ah), *v.t.* [*Re* and *germinate*.] To germinate again.

Potential plants *regeminate* several years successively. Linn.

Regeneration (rĕ-jen-min-ah-shon), *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

Regest (rĕ-jest), *n.* [*L. regesta*, a list, from *rego*, *regestum*, to carry back, to record—*re*, back, and *gero*, to carry.] A register.

Regest (rĕ-jest), *v.t.* [*L. regero, regestum*, to bear or carry back—*re*, back, and *gero*, to bear, to carry.] To throw back; to re-tort.

Who can say it is other than righteous, that thou shouldst *regest* one day upon us—Depart from me, ye wicked! Ep. Hall.

To get or obtain again.

Regiment (rĕ-jim-ent), *n.* [*L. regis, regis*, to rule, from same root also *E. right*. See **REGAL**, *a.*] A large division of an army, composed of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel. It is the largest, permanent association of soldiers, and the third subdivision of an army corps, several regiments going to a brigade, and several brigades to a division.

These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continually, and in command of the same body of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as each may comprise any number of battalions. The British artillery force is organized in an anomalous way, the whole body forming one regiment, divided into brigades.

Regiment (rĕ-jim-ent), *v.t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers.

The men raised were raised for the sovereign, and *regimented* by him. Frothingham.

Regimental (rĕ-jim-ent-ah), *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as, regimental officers; regimental clothing.

Regimentals (rĕ-jim-ent-ah-les), *n. pl.* Articles of military dress, the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Regiminal (rĕ-jim-in-ah), *a.* Relating to or pertaining to regimen, as, strict regiminal rules.

Region (rĕ-jun), *n.* [Fr. *répion*, *L. regis, regis*, from *rego*, to rule. See **REGAL**, *a.*] 1. A large division of any space or surface considered as apart from others, especially, a tract of land of considerable but indefinite extent, any large tract of sea, land, &c., characterized by some features not found in other areas or parts; a country, a district, as the equatorial regions, the temperate regions, the polar regions, the upper regions of the atmosphere. 'Pinto a region.' Shak. 'The regions of Artos, Wallon, and Picardy.' Shak. 'A region of smooth and idle dreams.' Milton.

His fame spread abroad throughout all the regions round about Galilee. Mark i.

The restless regions of the storm the song's round about Galilee. Lytton.

took care to collect and publish their law current meditations. 18 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

2. The killing or murder of a king.

Urged the bold traitor to the regicide. Dryden.

Sometimes used adjectively. 'The regicide villain was apprehended.' Howell.

Regifugium (rĕ-jĭ-fŭ-jĭ-um), *n.* [*L. rex, regis*, a king, and *fugio*, to fly.] An ancient Roman annual festival held once a year to some ancient writers in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

Regild (rĕ-gild), *v.t.* To gild anew.

Regime (rĕ-jim), *n.* [Fr. *régime*, for *REXIMUS*.] Mode, system, or style of rule or management; government, especially connected with certain social features, administration; rule. — The ancient *regime*. — [Fr. *ancien régime*] a former style or system of government; an ancient social system. — Specifically, the political system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

Regimen (rĕ-jim-ent), *n.* [*L. from rego*, to govern, whence *regal*, *regent*, &c.] 1. In *med.* the regulation of diet, exercise, &c., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules: sometimes used as equivalent to hygiene. — 2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. — 3. In *gram.* (a) government, the alteration which one word occasions or requires in another in connection with it. (b) The words governed. — 4. Orderly government, system of order.

The nature of the *regimen* under which, and the rules by which the members of each community continue to live, &c., forms the subject of the first great branch of political science. Erasmian.

In the course of many centuries the forms and principles of political *regimen* in these different nations became more divergent from each other. Hume.

Regiment (rĕ-jim-ent), *n.* [Fr. *régiment*, from *L. L. regimentum*, from *L. regis, regis*, to rule. *Regiment* signifies primarily administration, then the thing affected by administration, and finally a body of troops organized.] 1. Mode of ruling, government; authority. 'The regiment of the soul over the body.' Sir M. Hale. 'The monstrous regiment of women.' Knox. — 2. A kingdom, district ruled. Spenser. — 3. Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her, into their former law and regimen. J. Fletcher.

4. In *mil.* a body of soldiers consisting of one or more battalions of infantry or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel. It is the largest, permanent association of soldiers, and the third subdivision of an army corps, several regiments going to a brigade, and several brigades to a division. These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continually, and in command of the same body of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as each may comprise any number of battalions. The British artillery force is organized in an anomalous way, the whole body forming one regiment, divided into brigades.

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2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Mat. iii. 5*—A part or division of the body, as, the epigastric region.

Let it fall rather, though the feet invade
The region of thy heart. *Shak.*

4. Place, rank, station, dignity. 'He is of
ten high a region.' *Shak.*—5. The upper
air, the heavens. *Shak.*—6. District,
country division, quarter, tract, locality.

Regional (rē-jū-nl), a. Of or pertaining to
a particular region, national. *Quindlen.*

Regions (rē-jū-n), a. [L. *regio*, from *rex*,
a king.] Pertaining to a king, royal. *Jas*
Harrington.

Registrar (rē-jis-trā), n. [Fr. *registrar*, *registre*,
L. *regis* + *strum*, *regis*, a book of
records, *re* back and *strum*, to carry.]
1. An official written account or entry in a
book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings,
etc. for preservation or for reference, a re-
cord, a list, a roll, also, the book in which
such a register or record is kept, as, a
parish register (which see).—2. In some
documents issued by the customs authori-
ties as evidence of a ship's nationality. See
REGISTERATION.—3. A register, a record
containing the number and date of registra-
tion of each foreign-going ship and her reg-
istered crew, the length and general
nature of her voyage or employment, the
names, ages, etc. of the master and crew, etc.

4. One who registers, a registrar, as in the title
of the register. See below.—5. A contrivance
for regulating the passage of heat or air, as
the draught-regulating plate of a furnace,
the damper plate of a locomotive engine, a
perforated plate governing the opening into
a duct which admits warm air into a room
for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which
allows foul air to escape. 6. A device for
automatically indicating the number of re-
volutions made or amount of work done by
machinery or recording steam, air, or water
pressure, or other data, by means of appar-
atus deriving motion from the object or ob-
jects whose force velocity, etc., it is desired
to ascertain.—7. In printing, (a) the agree-
ment of two printed forms to be applied to
the same sheet, either on the same side, as
in chromatic printing, where a number of
colours are laid on consecutively, or on
both sides, as in book or newspaper print-
ing, where the correspondence of pages or
columns on the respective sides is required.

(b) The inner part of the mould in which
types are cast. 7. In music, (a) the com-
position of a voice or instrument, or a portion of
the composition of a voice, as, the upper, middle,
or lower register. (b) A stop or set of pipes in
an organ. (c) The knob or handle by means of
which the performer commands any
given stop. *Long's register.* See under
STOP.—8. A register, as, the name of every
child must be registered within twenty-one
days of birth. 9. In rope-making, to twist,
as yarn into a strand.

Register (rē-jis-trā), v. i. In printing, to cor-
respond exactly as columns or lines of
printed matter on opposite sheets, so that
when brought together line shall fall upon
line and column upon column.

Registered (rē-jis-trād), p. and a. Recorded,
as in a register or book, enrolled. *Regis-
tered company*, a company entered in an
official register but not incorporated by act
or charter. *Registered invention*, an inven-
tion protected by an inferior patent.

Registered letter a letter the address of which
is registered at a post-office, for which a
special fee is paid in order to secure its safe
transmission.

Register-grade (rē-jis-trād), n. A grade
furnished with an apparatus for regulating
the admission of air and the heat of the
fire.

Registering (rē-jis-trād), p. and a. Re-
cording, enrolling. *Registering instru-
ments*, machines or instruments which re-

gister or record, such as gauges, indicators,
and tell-tales. *Sturges.*

Register-office (rē-jis-trād), n. 1. An
office where a register is kept or where re-
gisters or records are kept; a registry; a
record office. 2. An agency for the employ-
ment of domestic servants.

Register-ship (rē-jis-trād), n. The office
of a register or registrar.

Registrar (rē-jis-trād), n. [L. *regis* + *trā*,
See **REGISTER**.] One whose business it is to
write or keep a register, a keeper of records;
as, the registrar of joint-stock companies,
regis-
trars of

of a
of re-
as ap-
local,
in as
ary of

state, the general superintendence of the
whole system of registration of births,
deaths, and marriages is intrusted.

Registrarship (rē-jis-trād), n. The
office of a registrar.

Registry (rē-jis-trād), n. A registrar.

Registrant (rē-jis-trād), n. 1. To register; to
enrol.

Registration (rē-jis-trād), n. The act
of inserting in a register; as, the registra-
tion of deeds, the registration of births,
deaths, and marriages. *Registration of
British ships*, a duty imposed on shipowners
in order to secure to their vessels the privi-
leges of British ships. Registration is to
be made by the principal officer of customs
at any port or place in the United Kingdom,
and by certain specified officers in the col-
onies. The registration comprises the name
of the ship, the names and descriptions of
the owners, the tonnage, build, and descrip-
tion of the vessel, the particulars of her
origin, and the name of the master, who is
entitled to the custody of the certificate of
registry. The vessel is considered to belong
to the port at which she is registered.—2. *Regis-
tration of voters*, the enrolment of the
names of those persons who are entitled to
vote at an election.

Registry (rē-jis-trād), n. 1. The act of record-
ing or writing in a register, as, the registry
of wills, etc.—2. The place where a register
is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded. *See*
W. Temple.

Regium (rē-jū-m), n. [L. *regius*, royal.]
1. A royal or pertaining to a king appointed
by a king.—2. A series of facts recorded. *See*
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in various countries to date public docu-
ments and other deeds from the year of ac-
cession of the sovereign. The practice still
prevails in Britain, in the enumeration of
acts of parliament.

Regnancy (rē-gnān-si), n. The act of reign-
ing; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

Regnant (rē-gnān), a. [L. *regnum*, *regna-
tis*, pp. of *regno*, to reign, from *reges*, a
kingdom, from *rex*, to rule. See **REX**.]
1. Reigning; exercising royal authority by
hereditary right, and not as regent. *Queen
regnant*. *Wotton*.—2. Ruling, predominant;
prevailing, having the chief power, as, *virtus
regnat*. *Seneca*.

Regnative (rē-gnān-tiv), a. Ruling; govern-
ing.

Regna (rē-gnā), n. [Fr.] Kingdom. *Chaucer.*

Regnum (rē-gnū-m), n. [L. *regno*,
to rule, and *gr. aureus*, a lizard.] *Lit.*
royal lizard. A provisional name for a
large lizard of which the jaw and teeth
alone have been found, supposed to be
allied to the *Megalosaurus*. The remains
occur in the Wealden strata of Tilgate
Forest. *Pag.*

Regurgite (rē-gor-jit), v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *gorjo*,
To regurgitate, to overflow, to scorch. *See*
Gorge.] 1. To vomit up, to eject from the
stomach, to throw back or out again.

He had eaten the king's grapes, and did thus re-
gurgite the fruit. *See* *9. Maynard*.

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stomach, to throw back or out again.

contrary to the order of the signs. The whole revolution is accomplished in about 184 years.

Regressive (rè-grè'siv), *a.* Passing back; returning.

Regressively (rè-grè'siv-lì), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. 'Moving regressively from the end to the beginning.' *De Quincey.*

Regret (rè-grèt), *n.* [*Fr. regret, regret, regretter, O. Fr. regretter, to regret.* A word of disputed origin; by some it is taken from *L. requiritari*, from *re*, again, and *queritari*, to raise a plaintive cry, to wall, a freq. from *queror, queri*, to complain; but Dies and other etymologists prefer the Teutonic verb seen in *Icel. gráta*, *Goth. grētan*, *A. Sax. grētan*, *Sc. greet*, to weep. Littre favours a derivation from *L. re*, back, and *gradus*, a step, an old and provincial sense being that of return.] 1. Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; sorrowful longing. 'Anguish and regret for loss of life and pleasure overloved.' *Milton.*

Never any prince expressed a more lively regret for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*

We have a voice, with which to pay the debt Of boundless love and reverence and regret To those great men who fought and kept it ours. *Tranbyson.*

2. Pain of mind at something done or left undone: remorse; bitterness of reflection. 'A passionate regret at sin.' *Dr. H. More.*

3. † Dislike; aversion. 'Ineffective regrets to damnation.' *Dr. H. More.*—*SYN.* Grief, concern, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, penitence, remorse, self-condemnation.

Regretful (rè-grèt'fùl), *v.t. pret. & pp. regretted; ppr. regretting.* [See the noun.] 1. To lament the loss of, or separation from; to look back at with sorrowful longing. 'Recruits who regretted the plough from which they had been violently taken.' *Macaulay.* 2. To grieve at; to be sorry for; as, to regret one's rashness; to regret a choice made.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow By all mankind regretted so. *Cotton.*

3. † To be uneasy at.

Those, the impety of whose lives makes them regret a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

SYN. To grieve at, lament, sorrow, rue, repent, bewail, bemoan. **Regretful** (rè-grèt'fùl), *a.* Full of regret. **Regretfully** (rè-grèt'fùl-lì), *adv.* With regret.

Regrettable (rè-grèt'a-bl), *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret.

Regardant (rè-gàrd'ant), *a.* In *her.* same as *Regardant*.

Regardant (rè-gàrd'ant), *a.* A reward; a recompense.

And in *regardant* of that duty done, I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shak.*

Regardant (rè-gàrd'ant), *v.t.* To reward. 'Or been *regardant* with so much as thanks.' *Shak.*

Regula (reg'ù-la), *n.* [*L. a rule.*] 1. A term for the book of rules or orders of a religious house; rule. *Rev. P. G. Lee.*—2. In *arch.* a fillet or listel, by some restricted to the band or fillet below the tennis in the Doric architrave; a reglet.

Regulable (reg'ù-la-bl), *a.* Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

Regular (reg'ù-lèr), *a.* [*L. regularis, from regula, a rule, from rego, to rule (whence regent, &c.).*] 1. Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode or to established customary forms; normal; as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* plan; *regular* features; a *regular* building. 2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying; as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attending on divine worship; the *regular* return of the seasons.

More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion by a *regular* kind of sensuality and indulgence than by gross drunkenness. *Law.*

3. In *geom.* applied to a figure whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, an equilateral pentagon, hexagon, &c. Regular figures of more than four sides are usually called *regular* polygons. (Circles can be described within and about all regular figures, and the area of any one may be found by multiplying half its perimeter by the perpendicular let fall from the centre of the inscribed or circumscribed circle upon one of the sides.—*Regular bodies*, those which have all their sides, angles, and faces similar and equal. Of these there are only five—the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron. The sides or faces of the first, third, and fifth of these solids are equilateral triangles; those of the second are squares; and those of the fourth are regular pentagons. They are also termed *Platonic bodies*.—4. In *gram.* adhering to the common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, those verbs which form their preterites and past participles by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the present tense are called *regular* verbs, all others being *irregular*.—5. Instituted or initiated according to established rules, forms, or discipline; as, a *regular* physician; *regular* troops.—6. Belonging to a monastic order, and bound to certain rules; as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy.—7. In *bot.* applied to parts of plants when symmetrical in their figure and size and the proportion of their parts; as, a *regular* calyx or corolla.—8. Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete; as, a *regular* humbug; a *regular* deception; a *regular* brick. [Colloq.]—*Regular architecture*, that which has its parts symmetrical or disposed in counterparts.—*Regular curves*, the perimeters of conic sections which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.—*Regular troops*, or *regulars*, troops of a permanent army: opposed to *militia* or *volunteers*.

Regular (reg'ù-lèr), *n.* 1. In the *R. Cath.* Ch. a monk who has taken the vows and who is bound to follow the rules of some monastic order.—2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.—3. In *chron.* a fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell, and also the age of the moon on the first day of each month. **Regularity** (reg'ù-là'r-i-tì), *n.* The state or quality of being regular; agreeableness to a rule; or to established order; conformity to certain principles; method; certain order; steadiness or uniformity in a course; as, *regularity* of a plan or of a building; *regularity* of features; the *regularity* of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great *regularity*.

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order. *Alford.*

Regularize (reg'ù-lèr-lìz), *v.t.* To make regular. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.] **Regularly** (reg'ù-lèr-lì), *adv.* 1. In a regular manner; as, (a) in a manner according to a rule or established mode; as, a physician or lawyer *regularly* admitted to practice; a *very regularly* formed. (b) In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; as, day and night *regularly* returning. (c) Methodically; in due order; as, affairs *regularly* performed.—2. Thoroughly; completely; as, he was *regularly* taken in. [Colloq.] **Regularity** (reg'ù-lèr-nes), *n.* *Regularity*, 'Regularity of shape.' *Boyle.*

Regulatable (reg'ù-là't-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being regulated. 'Steam in *regulatable* quantity.' *E. H. Knight.* **Regulate** (reg'ù-lât), *v.t. pret. & pp. regulated; ppr. regulating.* [*L. regulo, regulatum, from regula, a rule (whence also regular), from rego, to rule.*] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; to direct; as, to *regulate* our moral conduct by the laws of God and of society; to *regulate* our manners by the customary forms. 'Certain *regulated*, established essences.' *Locke.*

Even goddesses are women, and no wife Has power to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.* 2. To put or keep in good order; as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* a clock.—*SYN.* To adjust, dispose, methodize, arrange, direct, order, rule, govern.

Regulation (reg'ù-lâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.—2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under their control; a governing direction; precept; law; as, police *regulations*.—3. Used as an adjective with the sense of having a fixed or regulated pattern or style. 'My *regulation* saddle-holsters and housings.' *Thackeray.* 'The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair.' *Dickens.*

Regulative (reg'ù-lât'iv), *a.* 1. Regulating; tending to regulate.—2. In *metaph.* assumed

by the mind as the basis or condition of all other knowledge; furnishing fundamental or guiding principles in the search of what is.

This idea of a Final Cause is applicable as a fundamental and *regulative* idea to our speculations concerning organized creatures only. *W. Howells.*

Regulator (reg'ù-lât'èr), *n.* 1. One who regulates.—2. A general name for any contrivance of which the object is to produce uniformity of motion; as, (a) in *steam engines and mach.* a governor (which see); also, a device for regulating the quantity of steam admitted to the valve-chamber of an engine. (b) A device for regulating access of air to a stove or furnace. (c) In *horology*, (1) a clock keeping accurate time, used for regulating other time-pieces; (2) the device by which the bob of a pendulum is elevated or depressed; (3) the fly of the striking part of a clock; (4) an arm which determines the length of the balance or hair-spring of a watch.—*Regulator cock*, in *locomotive engines*, a cock placed to admit oil or tallow to lubricate the faces of the regulator.—*Regulator cover*, in *locomotive engines*, the outside cover, removable when required to examine the regulator.—*Regulator shaft and levers*, in *locomotive engines*, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator.—*Regulator valve*, the valve in a steam-pipe of a locomotive engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder.

Reguline (reg'ù-lin), *a.* [See *REGULUS.*] Of or pertaining to regulus.

Regulus (reg'ù-lis), *v.t. pret. & pp. regulized; ppr. regulizing.* To reduce to regulus.

Regulus (reg'ù-lus), *n.* [*L.* a petty king or sovereign, a dim. of *rex, regis*, a king.] 1. A name originally applied by the alchemists to antimony, because the facility with which it alloyed with gold (the king of metals) induced these empirics to hope that antimony would lead them to the discovery of the philosopher's stone. The term is now used in a generic sense for metals in different stages of purity, but which still retain to a greater or less extent the impurities they contained in the state of ore. When, for example, the ore called sulphuret of copper is smelted, the product of the different furnaces through which it passes is termed *regulus* until it is nearly pure copper. The word is also used by some metallurgists to denote the metallic button which is found at the bottom of an assay crucible.—2. A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. Sometimes called *Cor Leonis* or the *Lion's Heart*.

By Ptolemy and other Greeks it was called *Basiliskos*, whence it derived the Latin name *Regulus*. *Worcester.*

3. A genus of insectivorous birds closely allied to the wren. They are the smallest birds of the family Sylviidae; they inhabit the woods and thickets of the colder and temperate regions of both continents. Their bill is slender, and forms a perfect and very sharp cone. *R. cristatus*, the gold-crowned wren, is common in Britain. Another species, the fire-crowned wren (*R. ignicapillus*), with a redder crest, is also found, but it is scarce.

Regur (rè'gèr), *n.* The native name for the cotton soil of India, covering at least one-third of Southern India, characteristic chiefly of the high plateaux of the Deccan. It is of a bluish-black, greenish, or dark-gray colour, and is of such marvellous fertility that it may be cultivated year after year without manure. Its composition is 46-70 silica, 20-30 alumina, 16-00 carbonate of lime, 10-20 carbonate of magnesia. It is of alluvial origin, and probably of upper Pliocene age.

Regurgitate (rè-gèr'jì-tât), *v.t. pret. & pp. regurgitated; ppr. regurgitating.* [*L. L. regurgilo, regurgitatum*—*L. re*, back, and *gurgis, gurgitis*, a whirlpool; comp. *gorge*.] To pour or cause to rush or surge back; to pour or throw back in great quantity. *Bradley.* **Regurgitate** (rè-gèr'jì-tât), *v.t.* To be poured back; to rush or surge back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopped, it *regurgitated* upwards to the lungs. *Harewood.*

Regurgitation (rè-gèr'jì-tâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of regurgitating or pouring back.—2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.—3. *In med.* (a) the puking or posetting of infans (b) The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult.

Rehabilitate (rè-ha-bil'itât), *v.t. pret. & pp. rehabilitated; ppr. rehabilitating* [*Fr. réhabilité—re and habilité.* See *HABILITATE*.

those in the higher arctic regions being the largest; about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight, swift

or fleet.—2. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

And their fish may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional reinforcement.

Waterland.

Reinform (ré-in-form'), v.t. To inform again.

Reinfund (ré-in-fund'), v.t. [L. *re*, back, and *fundus*, (a) fundum, to pour in. See *INFUSE*.] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift*

Reinfuse (ré-in-fuse'), v.t. To infuse again.

Reingratiate (ré-in-grá-ti-át), v.t. To ingratiate again, to recommend again to favour.

'If he were once reingratiated to his majesty's trust.' *Clarendon.*

Reinhabit (ré-in-há-bit'), v.t. To inhabit again.

Towns and cities were not reinhabited, but by raised and waste. *Milton.*

Reinless (rán-less), a. Without rein; without restraint, unchecked. 'A wilful prince, a ruthless raging horse.' *Mir for Mega.*

Reinquire (ré-in-quir'), v.t. To inquire a second time.

Reins (ráns), n. pl. [Fr. *rein*, from L. *renis*, the kidney] 1. The kidneys.—2. The lower parts of the back; the region of the kidneys.—3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body.

I am he which smothereth the reins and heathen. *Rev. II. 23.*

—*Reins of a vessel*, in arab. the sides or walls that sustain the arch.

Reinsert (ré-in-sér'), v.t. To insert a second time.

Reinsertion (ré-in-sér-shon), n. The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

Reinspect (ré-in-spek'), v.t. To inspect again.

Reinspection (ré-in-spek-shon), n. The act of inspecting a second time.

Reinspire (ré-in-spir'), v.t. To inspire anew.

'With youthful fancy re-inspired.' *Tennyson.*

Reinspirit (ré-in-spir-it'), v.t. To inspirit anew.

Reinstall (ré-in-stál'), v.t. To install again, to seat anew.

That alone can reinstall them in David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*

Reinstallment (ré-in-stál-ment), n. The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional installment.

Reinstate (ré-in-stát'), v.t. To instate again, to place again in possession or in a former state, to restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life, reinstated him in his throne. *Dr H. More.*

Modesty reinstates the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

Reinstatement (ré-in-stát-ment), n. The act of reinstating, restoration to a former position, office, or rank; re-establishment.

'The reinstatement of the insurgent Counts of Celano and Aversa in their lands and domains.' *Milman.*

Reinstation (ré-in-stá-shon), n. The act of reinstating, reinstatement. *Genl. Mag.*

Reinstruct (ré-in-strukt'), v.t. To instruct anew.

Reinsurance (ré-in-shú-ráns), n. 1. A renewed or second insurance.—2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*.

Reinsure (ré-in-shúr'), v.t. To insure again, to insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other insurers.

Reinsurer (ré-in-shúr-ér), n. One who reinsures. See *REINSURANCE*.

Reintegrate (ré-in-té-grát'), v.t. [Fr. *reintegrer*, L. *reintegrare*—*red*, re, again, and *integrare* to renew, from *integer*, whole (whence *integrity*).] To renew with regard to any state of quality, to restore. [Rare.]

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

Reintegration (ré-in-té-grát-shon), n. The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again.

Reinter (ré-in-ter'), v.t. To inter again.

They convey the bones of their dead friends from all places to be reinterred. *Hutch.*

Reinterrogate (ré-in-ter-ré-gát'), v.t. To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Outgrave.*

Reinthrone (ré-in-thrón') v.t. Same as *Reenthron*. 'A pretence to reinthrone the king.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Reinthrone (ré-in-thrón'), v.t. To reenthron. *Howell.*

Reintroduce (ré-in-tré-dú-s'), v.t. To introduce again.

Reintroduction (ré-in-tré-dúk-shon), n. A second introduction.

Reinundate (ré-in-un-dát or ré-in-un-dát'), v.t. To inundate again.

Reinvest (ré-in-vest'), v.t. To invest anew.

'They might be re-invested with a robe of his righteousness.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Reinvestigate (ré-in-ves-tí-gát'), v.t. To investigate again.

Reinvestigation (ré-in-ves-tí-gát-shon), v.t. A second investigation.

Reinvestment (ré-in-vest-ment'), n. The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

Reinvigorate (ré-in-ví-gor-át'), v.t. To revive vigour in, to reinvigorate.

Reinvolve (ré-in-volv'), v.t. To involve anew. 'To reinvolve us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.' *Milton.*

Reird (rérd), n. [A Sax. word, the voice.] Noise, shouting; the act of breaking wind.

Sir D. Lindsay. [Scotch.]

Reird (rérd), v.t. To make a loud noise; to make a crashing noise, to break wind. *Sir D. Lindsay.* [Scotch.]

Reis (rés), n. [A Sax. word, reis, head, chief.] A head; a chief, a leader, a captain. — *Reis ofends*, one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs.

Reis (rés), n. [O. E. *reis*, A. Sax. *reis*; cogn. *reis*, *reis*, *reis*, *reis*, *reis*, *reis*, a three branch, a twig.] A small twig; brushwood. [Scotch.]

'It was that devil's buckie Calum Bleg, and Aleck.' *I saw him whisk away among the reys.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Reisner-work (réis-ner-wérk), n. [From its inventor *Reisner*, a German of the time of Louis XIV.] A kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted colours are employed, designs being formed in woods lighter or darker than the ground.

Reissuable (ré-iss-ú-á-bil'), a. Capable of being released, as, *reissuable bank-notes*.

Reissue (ré-iss-ú), v.t. To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd Her bow, whence reissuing, reborn and crown'd, To meet her lord, she took the tax away. *Tennyson.*

Reissue (ré-iss-ú), v.t. To issue, send out, or put forth a second time; as, to *reissue* an edict, to *reissue* bank-notes.

Reissuable (ré-iss-ú), n. A second or renewed issue; as, the *reissuable* of old notes or coins.

Reist (rést), v.t. [Dutch, *reist*, to grill or toast. *Akin* *reist*.] To dry by the heat of the sun or by smoke; as, to *reist* fish. [Scotch.]

Let us cut up bushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smother that said devil's dam as if she were to be roasted for her sins. *Sir M. W. Scott.*

Reist (rést), v.t. To make to stand still, to arrest in a course. *Whittier* also *Reist*. [Scotch.]

Reist (rést), v.t. To stop obstinately; to stick fast, as a horse. *Sir W. Scott.* *Whittier* also *Reist*. [Scotch.]

Reit (réit), n. A badge, sea-weed. *Budley.*

Reiter (réit-ér), n. [G.] A rider, a trooper. The German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were called *reiters*, especially in France during the religious wars.

Reiterant (ré-it-ér-ant), n. *Reitering*. [Rare and poetical.]

Ah! ye talk the nonsense, All of you—spirits and clay—go, and depart! In Heaven they said so, and on Eden's gate.— And here, reiters, in the wilderness. *S. S. Browning.*

Reiterate (ré-it-ér-át'), v.t. pret. & pp. *reiterated*, ppr. *reiterating*. [L. *re*, again, and *itero*, *iterum*, to repeat, from *iterum*, again.] 1. To repeat again and again, to do or say (especially to say) repeatedly, as to *reiterate* an explanation. *Reiterate* and *inculcate* one thing often. *Holland.* 'Earliest reiterated avowal.' *Sp. Harvey.* 'Reiterated crimes.' *Milton.*

You never spoke what did become you less Than this, which to reiterate were less. *Mind.*

2. To walk over again; to go along repeatedly.

No more shall I reiterate thy strand, Whereon so many guilty structures stand. *Herrick.*

Reiterated (ré-it-ér-át'), a. *Reiterated*. *Southey.*

Reiteratedly (ré-it-ér-át-ly), adv. By reiteration, repeatedly.

Reindeer (*Cervus lapponicus*).

of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 300 lbs., besides the sledges to which they are usually attached when used as beasts of draught. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as he furnishes food clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be at most a well-marked variety of it. Spelled formerly *Reindeer*, *Rain-deer*.

Reindeer-moss (rán-dér-mos), n. A lichen (*Cremopsis rangiferina*) which constitutes almost the sole winter food for reindeer, &c., in high northern latitudes, where it sometimes attains the height of 1 foot. It is also found in the moors and mountains of Britain. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties.

Reinduce (ré-in-dús'), v.t. To induce again.

Reinfect (ré-in-fekt'), v.t. To infect again.

Reinfectious (ré-in-fek-shus), a. Capable of infecting again.

Reinflame (ré-in-flám'), v.t. To inflame anew, to rekindle, to warm again. 'To re-inflame my Daphnis with desires.' *Dryden.*

Reinforce (ré-in-fór'), v.t. [Spelled also *Re-enforce*.] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to, to strengthen, as, to *reinforce* an argument.

It pleased God to reinforce his rightful claim of homage, and to command heaven and earth, angels and men, to pay him all honour, reverence, and adoration. *H. Martineau.*

2. To strengthen with additional military forces, to increase with more troops, ships, &c.

The French have reinforced their scattered men. *Shelley.*

So the ships being loosed, the Earl of Shrewsbury entered it, and victualled and reinforced it. *Barnes.*

Reinforce (ré-in-fór'), n. An additional thickness imparted to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it; as, (a) a strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cingle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover, a piece pasted around the button-hole of a paper collar, &c. (b) That part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. *Reinforce rings*, flat hoop-like mouldings on the reinforces of a cannon on the end nearest to the breech.

Reinforcement (ré-in-fór-ment), n. (Spelled also *Re-enforcement*.) 1. The act of reinforcing.—2. Additional force, fresh assistance, particularly, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of an army

Reiteration (rē-lī'ér-ā'hon), *n.* The act of reiterating; repetition.

Reiterative (rē-lī'ér-āt-iv), *n.* 1. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; as, prittle-prattle is a reiterative of prattle. — 2. In gram., a word, as a verb, signifying repeated or intense action.

Reive (rév), *v.t.* [See REAVE.] To seize and carry away; to pillage. [Obsolete or Scotch.] Spelled also *Reave*.

Reiver (rév'ér), *n.* One who reives; one who pillages or makes a business of pillaging, as those who formerly lived on the Borders, and who plundered the opposite marches, stealing especially cattle and sheep.

*But . . . would you rather be descended from the Scottish sheep-stealers, or the Border yeomen? Human nature is weak; but it is my weakness, and not my reason, which answers, from the Scottish Reivers.' Mrs. Riddell.

Reject (ré-jék'), *v.t.* [L. *reicio*, *rejectionem*, to reject—*re*, again, and *jacio*, to throw (whence also, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, &c.).] 1. To throw away, as anything useless or vile; to cast off; to discard; as, to pick out the good and reject the bad. 2. To refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly; to slight; to despise. 'The golden sceptre which thou didst reject.' Milton.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee. Hos. iv. 6.

3. To refuse to grant; as, to reject a prayer or request.—SYN. To repel, slight, despise, renounce, rebuff, decline.

Rejectable (ré-jék'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected.

Rejection (ré-jék'ta-men'ta), *n. pl.* [From L. *rejection*, freq. of *reicio*, *rejectionem*, to reject, and *jacio*, to throw.] Things thrown out or away. 'Discharge the rejectiona by the mouth.' Owen.

Rejectionous (ré-jék-tā-nūs), *a.* [L. *rejectionus*, from *reicio*, *rejectionem*. See REJECT.] Not chosen or received; rejected. 'Profane, rejectionous, and reprobate people.' Barrow.

Rejecter (ré-jék'tér), *n.* One that rejects or refuses.

Rejection (ré-jék'hon), *n.* [L. *rejection*, *rejectionis*, from *reicio*, *rejectionem*. See REJECT.] The act of rejecting; the act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant; as, the rejection of what is worthless; the rejection of a request.

The rejection I use of experiments is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. Bacon.

Rejectionist (ré-jék-ti'ahus), *a.* Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection. 'Persons spurious and rejectionist, whom their families and allies have disowned.' Cudworth.

Rejective (ré-jék'tiv), *a.* Rejecting or tending to reject or cast off.

Rejection (ré-jék'tment), *n.* Matter thrown away.

Rejoice (ré-jóis'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rejoiced*; ppr. *rejoicing*. [O.E. *rejoisse*, *rejoyas*, from O.Fr. *rejoir*, *rejoissant*, Fr. *rejoir*, *rejoissant*; prefix *re*, and *joir*, older *joir*—L. *ex*, and *gaudio*, to rejoice. Comp. joy.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to be joyful; to feel joy; to exult; often with *at*, *in*, *on account of*, &c., or frequently a subordinate clause. 'To rejoice in the boy's correction.' Shak.

When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice. Prov. xxix. 2.

Than to rejoice the former queen is well? Shak.

SYN. To delight, joy, exult, triumph.

Rejoice (ré-jóis'), *v.t.* 1. To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate. 'While she, great saint, rejoices heaven.' Prior.

Whoso loveth wisdom, rejoiceth his father. Prov. xiii. 3.

2. To feel joy on account of. Shak.—SYN. To gladden, please, cheer, exhilarate, delight.

Rejoice (ré-jóis'), *n.* Act of rejoicing.

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable rejoices for the conversion of lost sinners. Sir T. Browne.

Rejoicement (ré-jóis'ment), *n.* Rejoicing.

Rejoicer (ré-jóis'ér), *n.* 1. One that rejoices. He that believes God to be cruel, or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. Jer. Taylor.

2. One that causes to rejoice; as, a rejoicer of the comfortless and widow. Pope.

Rejoicing (ré-jóis'ing), *n.* 1. The act of expressing joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. Ps. cxviii. 15.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the king, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The rejoicings were not less enthusiastic or less sincere. Macaulay.

2. The subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever; for they are the rejoicing of my heart. Ps. cxix. 121.

3. The experience of joy. Gal. vi. 4.

Rejoicingly (ré-jóis'ing-ly), *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Rejoice, *v.t.* To rejoice. Chaucer.

Rejoin (ré-jóin'), *v.t.* 1. To join again; to unite after separation.

The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken to pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and rejoined together at Suez. Sir T. Browne.

2. To join the company of again; to bestow one's company on again; as, after some time he rejoined his friends.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot, Meet and rejoin me in the pensive grove. Pope.

3. To answer; to say in answer; with a clause as object.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I rejoin that a translator has no such right. Dryden.

Rejoin (ré-jóin'), *v.t.* 1. To answer to a reply.

2. In law, to answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejoinder (ré-jóin'dér), *n.* [An infinitive form: Fr. *rejoindre*, to rejoin. *Attainder*, *remainder* are similar forms.] 1. An answer to a reply; or in general, an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. Glanville.

2. In law, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*.—SYN. Reply; retort; answer; replication.

Rejoinder (ré-jóin'dér), *v.t.* To make a reply. 'When Nathan shall rejoinder with a Thou art the man.' Hammond.

Rejoindure (ré-jóin'dür), *n.* A joining again; reunion.

Rudely beguiles our lips Of all rejoindure, forcibly prevents Our lock'd embraces. Shak.

Rejoin (ré-jóin'), *v.t.* 1. To reunite the joints of; to joint anew. — 2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings, when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

Rejoit (ré-jóit'), *v.t.* To joint again; to shake or shock anew; to rebound. Locke.

Rejoit (ré-jóit'), *n.* A reacting jolt or shock.

These inward rejoits and recoillings of the mind. South.

Rejournal (ré-jérn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *réjournalier*. See *ADJOURN*.] 1. To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fusteller, and then *rejournal* the controversy of precedence to a second day of audience. Shak.

2. To refer; to send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejournal* all such atheistical spints. Burton.

Rejournalment (ré-jérn'ment), *n.* Adjournment. 'So many *rejournalments* and delays.' North.

Rejudge (ré-juf'), *v.t.* To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace, Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. Pope.

Rejuvenate (ré-jú'ven-át), *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young.] To restore to youth; to make young again.

Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, converted with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvenated* life. Lord Lytton.

Rejuvenescence (ré-jú'ven-es'ens), *n.* [From L. *re*, again, and *juvenescens*, *juvenescens*, ppr. of *juvenescere*, to reach the age of youth, to grow young, from *juvenis*, a youth.] A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*. Chatterfield.

Rejuvenescency (ré-jú'ven-es'en-si), *n.* Same as *Rejuvenescence*.

Rejuvenescent (ré-jú'ven-es'ent), *a.* Becoming or become young again.

Rising Rejuvenescent he stood in a glorified body. Southey.

Rejuvenize (ré-jú'ven-iz), *v.t.* To render young again.

Reken, *v.t.* or *i.* To reckon; to come to a reckoning. Chaucer.

Rekindle (ré-kin'dl), *v.t.* 1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew. — 2. To inflame again; to rouse anew.

Rekindled at the royal charms Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. Pope.

Reking (ré-king'), *v.t.* To make king again; to raise to the monarchy anew.

You hazard less *rekinging* him, Than I unkinged to be. Warner.

Rekke, *v.t.* To reckon; to care. Chaucer.

Relade (ré-lád'), *v.t.* To lade or load again.

Relaid (ré-lád'), pret. & pp. of *relay*.

Relais (ré-lá'), *n.* [Fr.] In fort, a narrow walk of 4 or 5 feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

Reland (ré-land'), *v.t.* To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

Reland (ré-land'), *v.i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

Relapsable (ré-laps'a-bl), *a.* Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse.

Relapse (ré-laps'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *relapsed*; ppr. *relapsing*. [L. *relabior*, *relapsus*, to slide back—*re*, back, and *labior*, *lapis*, to slide (whence *lapse*, *collapse*, &c.).] 1. To slip or slide back; to return. 'Relapsing from a necessary guide.' Dryden.

2. To fall back; to return to a former bad state or practice; to backslide; as, to relapse into vice or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. Jer. Taylor.

3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.

He was not well cured and would have *relapsed*. Wiceman.

Relapse (ré-laps'), *n.* 1. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

This would but lead me to a worse *relapse* And heavier fall. Milton.

2. One who has fallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.

Relapsed (ré-laps'), *a.* In the R. Cath. Ch. a term applied to a heretic who having abjured his errors has fallen back into them again. Sometimes used as a noun.

Relapsor (ré-laps'ér), *n.* One that relapses into vice or error. Bp. Hall.

Relapsing (ré-laps'ing), *p.* and *a.* Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.—*Relapsing fever*, an acute, epidemic, contagious fever, characterized by a relapse of all the symptoms during convalescence, which may be repeated more than once. It is also called *famine fever*, because it generally occurs during seasons of destitution.

Relate (ré-lát'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *related*; ppr. *relating*. [Fr. *relater*, to state, to mention; L. *refero*, *relatum*, to refer, to bring back—*re*, back, and *fero*, *latum*, to bring or bear.] 1. To bring back; to restore.

Till morrow next again Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate*. Spenser.

2. To refer or ascribe to as source or origin.

3. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of; as, to relate the story of Priam.

'Shall these unlucky deeds *relate*.' Shak.—4. To ally by connection or kindred. Pope.

—To relate one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words. Bacon. [Rare.]—SYN. To tell, recite, narrate, recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe.

Relate (ré-lát'), *v.i.* 1. To have reference or respect; to regard; to stand in some relation; to have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge . . . Relates in purpose only to Achilles. Shak.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. Locke.

2. To make reference; to take account.

'Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without relating to any imperial account.' Fuller.

Related (ré-lát'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Recited; narrated.—2. Allied by kindred; connected

by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.—3. Standing in some relation or connection; as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.—4. In music, same as *Relative*.

Relatedness (rĕ-lāt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity. *Symerson.*

Relater (rĕ-lāt'ēr), *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates; an historian. 'A tedious *relater* of facts.' *Swift.*

Relation (rĕ-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. relatio, relationis, from refero, relatum.* See **RELATE**.] 1. The act of relating or telling, or that which is related or told; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, an historical *relation*; we listened to the *relation* of his adventures.—2. Respect; reference; regard; generally or always in the phrase *in relation to*.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, *in relation to* its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection perceived or imagined between things; a certain position occupied by one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband to wife, or of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *J. Taylor.*

Although *relations* are not real entities, but merely mental modes of viewing things, let it be observed that our ideas of *relation* are not vague nor arbitrary, but are determined by the known qualities of the related objects. *Fleming.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor though they have no *relation* to us? . . . the gospel stiles them all our brethren. *Sp. Spt.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations*. *Swift.*

6. In *math.* ratio; proportion. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense in reference to two quantities which have something in common by means of which they may be compared, or indicating any dependence of one quantity upon another.

7. In *logic*, one of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.—8. In *arch.* the direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.—9. In *law*, (a) where two different things or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding. (b) The act of a relator at whose instance an information is filed. See **RELATOR**.—*Inharmonious relation*, in music, a term denoting that a dissonant sound is introduced which was not heard in the preceding chord.—**SYN.** Recital, rehearsal, narration, account, narrative, tale, detail, description, kindred, consanguinity, affinity, kinsman, kinswoman.

Relational (rĕ-lā'shon-al), *a.* 1. Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*; as, a *relational* part of speech. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunction are *relational* parts of speech.

Relationist (rĕ-lā'shon-lat), *n.* A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Relationship (rĕ-lā'shon-ship), *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative (rel'a-tiv), *a.* [*Fr. relatif, L. relatiuus, from refero.* See **RELATE**.] 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; as, the arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject. 'Grounds more *relative* than this.' *Shak.*—2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other.

3. In *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent; as, the *relative* pronouns *who, which, and that*.—4. In music, *relative chord*, a common chord made up of notes taken from the scale; as the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are *relative* to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.—*Relative key*, a key whose tonic chord is a relative chord; that is, a key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related.—*Relative mode*, in music, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.—*Relative chronology*, in *geol.* the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—*Relative gravity*. The same as *Specific Gravity*.—*Relative motion*, the change of the relative place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative place*, that part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.—*Relative terms*, in *logic*, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.—*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

Relative (rel'a-tiv), *n.* 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation. 2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by. Dissolv'd in tears to see us die. *Pemfret.*

3. In *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. 'He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance.' Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent. 'Judas declared him innocent, which he could not be, had he deceived his disciples.' *Porteus.* Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent. 'Another reason that makes me doubt of my innate practical principles is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed whereof a man may not justly demand a reason, which would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, which every innate principle must needs be.' *Locke.* Here the first *which* refers to the demanding of a reason, the second to *self-evident*.—4. In *logic*, a relative term. See the adjective.

Relatively (rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*; as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively* to his income.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself before you consider it *relatively*. *Harris.*

Relativeness (rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Relativity (rel'a-tiv-ti), *n.* Relativeness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Relator (rĕ-lāt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who relates; a rehearser; a narrator or reciter. 'The several *relators* of this history.' *Fuller.*—2. In *law*, a private person at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

Relatrix (rĕ-lāt'riks), *n.* In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story.*

Relax (rĕ-laks'), *v.t.* [*L. relaxo, to loosen, to slacken, to relax—re, back, again, and laxo, to loosen, to widen, from lazus, wide, loose, open (whence laz)*.] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Horror cut
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd*. *Milton.*

Some good survivor with his flute would go
Piping a ditty sad for Bon's fate,
And cross the unpurported ferry's flow,
And *relax* Pluto's brow. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labour; to unbend; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts. 4. To relieve from attention or effort; to afford a relaxation to; as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—5. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open. as, medicines *relax* the bowels. [In the following quotation the word is used in the peculiar sense of to hand or turn over to.]

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm; in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prisoners.*

SYN. To slacken, loosen, loose, remit, abate, mitigate, ease, unbend, divert.

Relax (rĕ-laks'), *v.i.* 1. To become loose, feeble, or languid. 'His knees *relax* with toil.' *Pope.*—2. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prater.*

3. To remit in close attention; to unbend; as, it is useful for the student to *relax* often and give himself to exercise and amusements.

Relax't (rĕ-laks'), *n.* Relaxation. Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations. *Feldman.*

Relax't (rĕ-laks'), *a.* Relaxed; loose. *Bacon.*

Relaxable (rĕ-laks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted. *Barrow.*

Relaxant (rĕ-laks'ant), *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

Relaxation (rĕ-lak-a'shon), *n.* [*L. relaxatio, relaxations.* See **RELAX**.] 1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, (a) a diminution of tension, closeness, or firmness; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibres, or nerves; specifically, in *pathol.* a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts. (b) Remission or abatement of rigour. 'Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.' *Waterland.* (c) Remission of attention or application; as, *relaxation* of efforts.—2. The act of recreating or refreshing; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort. 'Proper *relaxations* in business.' *Addison.* 'Hours of careless *relaxation*.' *Macaulay.*

But *relaxation* of the languid frame
By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Croquer.*

—*Letters of relaxation*, in *Scots* law, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is, from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation reposing him against the sentence.

Relaxative (rĕ-laks'a-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Relaxation (rĕ-laks'a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine. 'You must use *relaxatives*.' *B. Jonson.*—2. What gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Mexican festivals seem . . . as *relaxatives* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison.*

Relay (rĕ-lā'), *n.* [*Fr. relais, a relay of horses; originally, relief or release; L.L. relatus—L. re, and lazus, loose.* See **RELEASE**.] 1. A supply of anything laid up or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages. 'Who call aloud . . . for change of follies and *relays* of joy.' *Young.* Specifically, (a) a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveller may proceed without delay. (b) In *hunting*, a fresh set of dogs or horses, or both, placed in readiness at certain places, in case the game comes that way, to be cast off, or to mount the hunters in lieu of the horses already weary. (c) A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.

2. In *electric teleg.* a subsidiary electro-magnetic circuit made and broken by the primary circuit. By means of an apparatus consisting of a magnet, armature, lever, &c., a current too feeble to produce sensible mechanical effects at a distance is made to set in action an auxiliary current competent for the work. Except by a battery of enormous power, currents of efficient strength can only be sent on short circuits in land telegraph lines, generally less than 50 miles, as the loss by leakage on the way is very considerable. On lines of greater length, which otherwise could not be worked from end to end, relays are therefore introduced

at intermediate points. The analogy of this use of the apparatus to change of horses on a long journey is the origin of the name. Relays are also used in connection with alarms, when these are large and powerful. —*Relay of ground, ground laid up in fallow.* C. Richardson.

Relay (rè-là'), v. t. To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement.

Relbun (rèl'bun), n. The roots of *Calcocaria arachnoides*, largely used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. See CALCOLARIA.

Releasable (rè-lè-a-bl), a. Capable of being released. Selden.

Release (rè-lès'), v. t. pret. & pp. *released*; ppr. *releasing*. [O.E. *releas*, *releasan*, to release, to relax, from O.Fr. *releaser*, *relaisser*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re*, and *laisser*, to leave; *l.* *lasciare*; O.I.t. *laxare*; from L. *laxare*, to loosen, from *laxus*, loose, lax. *Release*, *relax*, and *relax* are thus the same word.] 1. To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude. Mark xv. 9. 'Release me from my bands.' *Shak.*

*You release'd his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy.* Dryden.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.—3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to release one from debt, from a promise or covenant.—4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; to remit; to discharge or relinquish, as a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession, when one coparcener releases his right to the other, or the mortgagee releases his claim to the mortgagor.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be released and delivered to the king her father. *Shak.*

5. To relax. *Hooker*.—SYN. To free, liberate, loose, discharge, quit, acquit.

Release (rè-lès'), n. 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. 'Release from hell.' *Milton*.—2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done!

But still I think it can't be long before I find release. *Tennyson.*

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Est. ii. 18.*

4. In law, properly, a discharge of a right; an instrument in writing by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and in general it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has or claims to have against another or his lands.—5. In the steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.

Re-lease (rè-lès'), v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *lease*.] To lease again or anew.

Releasee (rè-lès-è'), n. In law, a person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

Releasement (rè-lès'ment), n. The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. 'Releasement from all evils.' *Milton*.

Releaser (rè-lès-er), n. One who releases. 'Of evils thou the chief and best releaser.'

Heywood.

Releasor (rè-lès-or), n. In law, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a releasor.

Reless, † n. Release. *Chaucer*.

Reliefs, † n. That which is left. *Chaucer*.

Relegate (rè-lè-gât'), v. t. pret. & pp. *relegated*; ppr. *relegating*. [L. *relega*, *relegatum*, to send away, to banish, to remove—*re*, back, and *lego*, to send.] 1. To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.

We have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to show) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke.*

When Mr. Disraeli was relegated to the cold shade of Opposition in 1868, he consoled himself by writing a novel. *Scotsman newspaper.*

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period; a term in Roman law.

Relegation (rè-lè-gât'shon), n. [L. *rel-gatio*.] The act of relegating; banishment; specif-

cally, a term in ancient Roman law. See RELEGATE, 2.

Relent (rè-lent'), v. t. [Fr. *valentir*, to slacken, to abate, to grow cool—prefix *re*, and *alentir*, from *a*, to, and *lent*, l. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow; akin to *lenis*, soft, smooth, pliant. See LENIENT.] 1. To soften in substance; to lose compactness; to become less rigid or hard.

In some houses, sweetmeats will relent more than in others. *Bacon.*

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth relenting feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To deliquesce; to dissolve; to melt.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the relenting of the air. *Johnson.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion and placed in a cellar, will . . . begin to relent. *Boyle.*

3. To become less intense; to relax. *Sir K. Digby* [Rave].—4. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to give way; to yield; to comply; to feel compassion. 'Relent and yield to mercy.' *Shak.*

Fierce Andronicus would not relent. *Shak.*

Stern Proserpine relented,
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

Relent (rè-lent'), v. t. 1. To slacken; to remit; to stay; to abate. 'And oftentimes he would relent his pace.' *Spenser*.—2. To soften; to mollify; to dissolve.

Thou art a pearl which nothing can relent
But vinegar made of devotion's tears. *Davies.*

Relent (rè-lent'), n. Remission; stay.

She came without relief unto the land of Amazons. *Spenser.*

Relentless (rè-lent'less), a. Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; un pitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to relentless despotism.

For this th' avenging power employs his darts . . .
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire. *Dryden.*

Unrelenting, implacable, un pitying, unmerciful, merciless, pitiless, cruel.

Relentlessly (rè-lent'less-ly), adv. In a relentless manner; without pity.

Relentlessness (rè-lent'less-ness), n. The quality of being relentless or unmoved by pity.

Relentment (rè-lent'ment), n. The act or state of relenting; compassion.

Releasee (rè-lès-è'), n. In law, the person to whom a release is executed.

Releasor (rè-lès-or), n. In law, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the releasor and releasee. *Blackstone.*

Relet (rè-lèt'), v. t. To let anew, as a house.

Relevance, **Relevancy** (rè-lè-vans, rè-lè-van-si), n. [See RELEVANT.] 1. The state of affording relief or aid.—2. The state or character of being relevant or bearing on the matter in hand; pertinence; applicableness; as, your argument has no relevance to the case.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse
so plainly.

Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore. *Pope.*

3. In Scots law, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel, in Scots law, is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated, to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The relevancy of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolvitor.

Relevant (rè-lè-vant'), a. [Fr. *relevé*, ppr. *relevant*. See BELIEVE.] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support. Hence—2. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable; as, the testimony is not relevant to the case.

Close and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

3. In Scots law, sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact. SYN. Pertinent, applicable, apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

Relevantly (rè-lè-vant-li), adv. In a relevant manner.

Relevation (rè-lè-vât'shon), n. A raising or lifting up.

Reliability (rè-lè-a-blî-tî-ti), n. The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness. *Coleridge.*

Reliable (rè-lè-a-bl), a. Such as may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; to be depended on. This word has been again and again attacked by different writers, having been at various times stigmatized

as an Americanism, as irregular in formation, as unnecessary, as vulgar, and what not. Against such charges, however, it has found able defenders, the most notable of whom is Mr. Fitzedward Hall, in his little work *On English Adjectives in -able, with Special Reference to Reliable*. The first instance of its use as known to him was in a paper written by Coleridge to the *Morning Post* in 1800, the expression in which it occurs being 'the best means, and most reliable pledge.' Coleridge used it repeatedly afterwards; and it has also been used by many good writers since. It is now, indeed, of everyday occurrence, though no doubt certain persons still object to the use of it. Among those who have employed it Mr. Hall mentions Rev. James Martineau, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Dr. Henry Maudslay, Bishop Wilberforce, Dean Mansel, Harriet Martineau, and Mr. Leslie Stephen—names surely sufficient to support any one who chooses to use the vocable in question. That it is unnecessary is not quite the fact, at least we can hardly admit that its place is already sufficiently occupied by trustworthy or trusty as is usually stated. 'If this were true,' says Mr. Hall, 'inasmuch as we have trust, verb and substantive, there would be no need of rely and reliance; they must be wholly superfluous. But we rely where we look for support; we trust where we apprehend no deception; and reliable and trustworthy or trusty, properly employed, are no less different than their respective verbs. In corollary to this, rely except metaphorically, has not a personal reference, whereas trust has; and the best writers who have hitherto practically accepted reliable, have applied it to things solely. That many persons use reliable instead of trustworthy, of course, no ground for rejecting it.' That it is formed after a somewhat uncommon model is also no sufficient ground for rejecting it, when we find in good use such words as available, such as one may avail one's self of; conversable, such as may be conversed with; dispensable, that may be dispensed with, and similarly indispensable; laughable, worthy of being laughed at, and sundry others. Altogether it seems too late in the day to protest against the use of the word now; those who do not like it can let it alone; but as Professor Whitney remarks (the quotation is from Mr. Hall):—'We have had to swallow too many linguistic camels, to want to make life more uncomfortable by straining at such gnats as that.'

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more reliable, being peopled in those agitated times by unknown, unrecommended strangers, gully-looking Tories, and very knavish Whigs. *It being.*

He (Mr. Grote) seems to think that the reliable chronology of Greece begins before its reliable history. *Goodstone.*

Above all, the grand and only reliable security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill.*

The sturdy peasant has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most reliable source of trinkets and other pecuniary advantages. *Leslie Stephen.*

Reliableness (rè-lè-a-blî-ness), n. The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

But the number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its reliableness, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way. *J. S. Mill.*

I remember . . . being very much struck with the way in which people in Austrian Croatia talked of the truthfulness and reliableness of their Turkish neighbours. *Grant Duff.*

Reliably (rè-lè-a-blî), adv. In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

Reliance (rè-lî-ans), n. [From *rely*, *reliant*.] 1. The act of relying, or the state or quality of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence; as, we may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; to have reliance on the testimony of witnesses.

'Reliance on the divine mercies.' *Richardson*. 'In reliance on promises which proved to be of very little value.' *Macaulay*.

Those in whom he had reliance
For his noble name,
With one smile of still defiance
Sold him into shame. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

Reliant (rè-lî-ant'), a. Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-reliant; as, a reliant spirit; a reliant bearing.

Relic (rè-lîk'), n. [Older *relique*, from Fr. *relique*; L. *reliquia*, remains—*re*, back, and *linguo*, to leave, from root *lig*, akin to *lig*; in

by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.—3. Standing in some relation or connection; as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.—4. In music, same as *Relative*.

Relatedness (rê-lâ'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity. *Emerson.*

Relater (rê-lât'ér), *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates; an historian. 'A tedious *relater* of facts.' *Swift.*

Relation (rê-lâ'shon), *n.* [*L. relatio, relationis*, from *refero, relatum*. See *RELATE*.] 1. The act of relating or telling, or that which is related or told; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, an historical *relation*; we listened to the *relation* of his adventures.—2. Respect; reference; regard; generally or always in the phrase *in relation to*.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, *in relation to* its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection perceived or imagined between things; a certain position occupied by one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband to wife, or of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *Ts. Taylor.*

Although *relations* are not real entities, but merely mental modes of viewing things, let it be observed that our ideas of *relation* are not vague nor arbitrary, but are determined by the known qualities of the related objects. *Fleming.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.' *Milton.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor though they have no *relation* to us? . . . the gospel stiles them all our brethren. *Bp. Sprat.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations*. *Swift.*

6. In *math.* ratio; proportion. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense in reference to two quantities which have something in common by means of which they may be compared, or indicating any dependence of one quantity upon another.

7. In *logic*, one of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.—8. In *arch.* the direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.—9. In *law*, (a) where two different times or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding. (b) The act of a relator at whose instance an information is filed. See *RELATOR*.—*Inharmonic relation*, in music, a term denoting that a dissonant sound is introduced which was not heard in the preceding chord.—*SYN.* Recital, rehearsal, narration, account, narrative, tale, detail, description, kindred, consanguinity, affinity, kinsman, kinswoman.

Relational (rê-lâ'shon-al), *a.* 1. Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Took.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*; as, a *relational* part of speech. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunction are *relational* parts of speech.

Relationist (rê-lâ'shon-ist), *n.* A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Relationship (rê-lâ'shon-ship), *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative (rel'a-tiv), *a.* [*Fr. relatif, L. relatus*, from *refero*. See *RELATE*.] 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; as, the arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject. 'Grounds more *relative* than this.' *Shak.*—2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to something.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, enclosed with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other. *Blackstone.*

3. In *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent; as, the *relative* pronouns *who, which, and that*.—4. In music, *relative chord*, a common chord made up of notes taken from the scale; as the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are minor to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.—*Relative key*, a key whose tonic chord is a relative chord; that is, a key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related.—*Relative mode*, in music, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.—*Relative chronology*, in *geol.* the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute or historical* method.—*Relative gravity*. The same as *Specific Gravity*.—*Relative motion*, the change of the relative place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative place*, that part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.—*Relative terms*, in *logic*, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.—*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

Relative (rel'a-tiv), *n.* 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation. 2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
Dissolv'd in tears to see us die. *Pemfret.*

3. In *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. 'He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance.' Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent. 'Judas declared him innocent, which he could not be, had he deceived his disciples.' *Porteus.* Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent. 'Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed whereof a man may not justly demand a reason, which would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, which every innate principle must needs be.' *Locke.* Here the first *which* refers to the demanding of a reason, the second to *self-evident*.—4. In *logic*, a relative term. See the adjective.

Relatively (rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*; as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively* to his income.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself before you consider it *relatively*. *Watts.*

Relativeness (rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Relativity (rel-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Relativeness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Relator (rê-lât'ér), *n.* 1. One who relates; a rehearser; a narrator or reciter. 'The several *relators* of this history.' *Fuller.*—2. In *law*, a private person at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

Relatrix (rê-lât'rika), *n.* In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story.*

Relax (rê-laks'), *v.t.* [*L. relaxo*, to loosen, to slacken, to relax—*re*, back, again, and *laxo*, to loosen, to widen, from *laxus*, wide, loose, open (whence *lax*).] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd*.
Some good survivor with his flute would go
Piping a ditty sad for Bon's fate,
And cross the unpermitted ferry's flow,
And *relax* Pluto's brow. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swif.*

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labour; to unbend; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts. 4. To relieve from attention or effort, to afford a relaxation to; as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—5. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open, as, medicines *relax* the bowels. [In the following quotation the word is used in the peculiar sense of to hand or turn over to.]

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm; in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prætor.*

SYN. To slacken, loosen, loose, remit, abate, mitigate, ease, unbend, divert.

Relax (rê-laks'), *v.i.* 1. To become loose, feeble, or languid. 'His knees *relax* with toil.' *Pope.*—2. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others the *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

3. To remit in close attention; to unbend; as, it is useful for the student to *relax* often and give himself to exercise and amusements.

Relax't (rê-laks'), *n.* Relaxation.
Labours and cares may have their *relax't* and recreations. *Falstaff.*

Relax't (rê-laks'), *a.* Relaxed; loose. *Bacon.* **Relaxable** (rê-laks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted. *Barrow.*

Relaxant (rê-laks'ant), *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

Relaxation (rê-laks'a-shon), *n.* [*L. relaxatio, relaxationis*. See *RELAX*.] 1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, (a) a diminution of tension, closeness, or firmness; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibres, or nerves; specifically, in *pathol.* a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts. (b) Remission or abatement of rigour. 'Abatement of *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.' *Waterland.* (c) Remission of attention or application; as, *relaxation* of efforts.—2. The act of recreating or refreshing; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort. 'Proper *relaxations* in business.' *Addison.* 'Hours of careless *relaxation*.' *Macaulay.*

But *relaxation* of the languid frame
By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Cougher.*

—*Letters of relaxation*, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is, from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation reposing him against the sentence.

Relaxative (rê-laks'a-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Relaxative (rê-laks'a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine. 'You must use *relaxatives*.' *B. Jonson.*—2. What gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Morocco festivals seem . . . as *relaxatives* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison.*

Relay (rê-lâ'), *n.* [*Fr. relais*, a relay of horses; originally, relief or release; *L.L. relarius*—*L. re*, and *larius*, loose. See *RELAXE*.] 1. A supply of anything laid up or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages. 'Who call aloud . . . for change of follies and *relays* of joy.' *Young.* Specifically, (a) a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveller may proceed without delay. (b) In hunting, a fresh set of dogs or horses, or both, placed in readiness at certain places, in case the game comes that way, to be cast off, or to mount the hunters in lieu of the horses already weary. (c) A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.

2. In *electric teleg.* a subsidiary electro-magnetic circuit made and broken by the primary circuit. By means of an apparatus consisting of a magnet, armature, lever, &c., a current too feeble to produce sensible mechanical effects at a distance is made to set in action an auxiliary current competent for the work. Except by a battery of enormous power, currents of efficient strength can only be sent on short circuits in land telegraph lines, generally less than 50 miles, as the loss by leakage on the way is very considerable. On lines of greater length, which otherwise could not be worked from end to end, relays are therefore introduced

at intermediate points. The analogy of this use of the apparatus to change of horses on a long journey is the origin of the name. Relays are also used in connection with alarms, when these are large and powerful. — *Relay of ground*, ground laid up in fallow. *C. Richardson.*

Relay (ré-lá'), *v. t.* To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement.

Relbun (rel'bun), *n.* The roots of *Calceolaria arachnoides*, largely used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. See **CALCEOLARIA**.

Releaseable (ré-lés-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being released. *Selden.*

Release (ré-lés'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *released*; ppr. *releasing*. [*O. E. release, release*, to release, to relax, from *O. Fr. releaser, relaiser*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re-*, and *laisser*, to leave; *It. lasciare*; *O. It. lassare*; from *L. lassare*, to loosen, from *lassus*, loose, lax. *Release, relax, and relay* are thus the same word.] 1. To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude. Mark xv. 9. 'Release me from my hands.' *Shak.*

Thou releas'd his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.—3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to release one from debt, from a promise or covenant.—4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; to remit; to discharge or relinquish, as a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession, when one coparcener releases his right to the other, or the mortgagee releases his claim to the mortgagor.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be released and delivered to the king her father. *Shak.*

5. To relax. *Hooker*.—**SYN.** To free, liberate, loose, discharge, quit, acquit.

Release (ré-lés'), *n.* 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. 'Release from hell.' *Milton*.—2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done!

But still I think it can't be long before I find release. *Tennyson.*

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast . . . and he made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Est. ii. 18.*

4. In law, properly, a discharge of a right; an instrument in writing by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and in general it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has or claims to have against another or his lands.—5. In the steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.

Re-lease (ré-lés'), *s. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and *lease*.] To lease again or anew.

Releasee (ré-lés'-é), *n.* In law, a person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

Releasement (ré-lés'ment), *n.* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. 'Releasement from all evils.' *Milton.*

Releaser (ré-lés'-ér), *n.* One who releases. 'Of evils thou the chief and best releaser.' *Heywood.*

Releasor (ré-lés'-or), *n.* In law, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a releasor.

Releas, n. Release. *Chaucer.*

Relate, *n.* That which is left. *Chaucer.*

Religate (rel'-gát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *religated*; ppr. *religating*. [*L. relega, relegatus*, to send away, to banish, to remove—*re-*, back, and *lego*, to send.] 1. To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.

We have not religated religion (like something we were ashamed to show) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Barth.*

When Mr. Disraeli was religated to the cold shade of Opposition in 1858, he consoled himself by writing a novel. *Sentimental newspaper.*

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period; a term in Roman law.

Religation (rel'-gá'shon), *n.* [*L. religatio*.] The act of relegating; banishment; specif-

cally, a term in ancient Roman law. See **RELEGATE**, 2.

Relent (ré-lent'), *v. i.* [*Fr. valentir*, to slacken, to abate, to grow cool—prefix *re-*, and *alentir*, from *a-*, to, and *lent*, *L. lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow; akin to *lenis*, soft, smooth, pliant. See **LENIENT**.] 1. To soften in substance; to lose compactness; to become less rigid or hard.

In some houses, sweetmeats will relent more than in others. *Bacon.*

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth relenting feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To deliquesce; to dissolve; to melt.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion and placed in a cellar, will . . . begin to relent. *Boyle.*

3. To become less intense; to relax. *Sir K. Digby* (Kare.)—4. To become less harsh, cruel, or obstinate; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to give way; to yield; to comply; to feel compassion. 'Relent and yield to mercy.' *Shak.*

Fierce Andronicus would not relent. *Shak.*

Stern Proserpine relenting,
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

Relent (ré-lent'), *v. t.* 1. To slacken; to remit; to stay; to abate. 'And oftentimes he would relent his pace.' *Spenser*.—2. To soften; to mollify; to dissolve.

Thou art a pearl which nothing can relent
But vinegar made of devotion's tears. *Davies.*

Relent (ré-lent'), *n.* Remission; stay.

She came without relent unto the land of Amara. *Spenser.*

Relentless (ré-lent'les), *a.* Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unyielding; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to relentless despotism.

For this th' avenging power employs his darts . . .
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire. *Dryden.*

Stx. Unrelenting, implacable, un pitying, unmerciful, merciless, pitiless, cruel.

Relentlessly (ré-lent'les-ly), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

Relentlessness (ré-lent'les-ness), *n.* The quality of being relentless or unmoved by pity.

Relentment (ré-lent'ment), *n.* The act or state of relenting; compassion.

Releasee (ré-lés'-é), *n.* In law, the person to whom a release is executed.

Releasor (ré-lés'-or), *n.* In law, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privacy of estate between the releasor and releasee. *Blackstone.*

Relat (ré-lét'), *v. t.* To let anew, as a house. **Relevance, Relevancy** (rel'-evans, rel'-ev-an-si), *n.* [See **RELEVANT**.] 1. The state of affording relief or aid.—2. The state or character of being relevant or bearing on the matter in hand; pertinence; applicableness; as, your argument has no relevance to the case.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore. *Poe.*

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel, in *Scots law*, is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated, to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The relevancy of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolvitor.

Relevant (rel'-evant), *a.* [*Fr. relever*, ppr. *relevant*. See **RELIEVE**.] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support. Hence—2. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable; as, the testimony is not relevant to the case.

Close and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact.

SYN. Pertinent, applicable, apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

Relevantly (rel'-evant-ly), *adv.* In a relevant manner.

Relevation (rel'-é-vá'shon), *n.* A raising or lifting up.

Reliability (ré-lí-a-bil'-i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness. *Coleridge.*

Reliable (ré-lí-a-bl), *a.* Such as may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; to be depended on. This word has been again and again attacked by different writers, having been at various times stigmatized

as an Americanism, as irregular in formation, as unnecessary, as vulgar, and whatnot. Against such charges, however, it has found able defenders, the most notable of whom is Mr. Fitzedward Hall, in his little work *On English Adjectives in -able*, with *Special Reference to Reliable*. The first instance of its use as known to him was in a paper written by Coleridge to the *Morning Post* in 1800, the expression in which it occurs being 'the best means, and most reliable pledge.'

Coleridge used it repeatedly afterwards; and it has also been used by many good writers since. It is now, indeed, of every-day occurrence, though no doubt certain persons still object to the use of it. Among those who have employed it Mr. Hall mentions Rev. James Martineau, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Dr. Henry Maudslay, Bishop Wilberforce, Dean Mansel, Harriet Martineau, and Mr. Leslie Stephen—names surely sufficient to support any one who chooses to use the vocable in question. That it is unnecessary, is not quite the fact, at least we can hardly admit that its place is already sufficiently occupied by *trustworthy* or *trust* as is usually stated.

'If this were true,' says Mr. Hall, 'inasmuch as we have *trust*, verb and substantive, there would be no need of *rely* and *reliance*: they must be wholly superfluous. But we *rely* where we look for support; we *trust* where we apprehend no deception; and *reliable* and *trustworthy* or *trust*, properly employed, are no less different than their respective verbs. In corollary to this, *rely* except metaphorically, has not a personal reference, whereas *trust* has; and the best writers who have hitherto practically accepted *reliable*, have applied it to things solely. That many persons use *reliable* instead of *trustworthy* is, of course, no ground for rejecting it. That it is formed after a somewhat uncommon model is also no sufficient ground for rejecting it, when we find in good use such words as *available*, such as one may avail one's self of; *conversible*, such as may be conversed with; *dispensable*, that may be dispensed with, and similarly *indispensable*; *laughable*, worthy of being laughed at, and sundry others. Altogether it seems too late in the day to protest against the use of the word now; those who do not like it can let it alone; but as Professor Whitney remarks (the quotation is from Mr. Hall):—'We have had to swallow too many linguistic camels, to want to make life more uncomfortable by straining at such gnats as that.'

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by unknown, unrecommended strangers, gully-looking Tories, and very knavish whigs. *J. S. Mill.*

He (Mr. Grote) seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history. *Gladstone.*

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill.*

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the sordid lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkets and other pecuniary advantages. *Leslie Stephen.*

Reliability (ré-lí-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

But the number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness*, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way. *J. S. Mill.*

I remember . . . being very much struck with the way in which people in Austrian Croatia talked of the truthfulness and *reliableness* of their Turkish neighbours. *Grant Duff.*

Reliably (ré-lí-a-bl-ly), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

Reliance (ré-lí-ans), *n.* [From *rely*, *reliant*.] 1. The act of relying, or the state or quality of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence; as, we may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; to have reliance on the testimony of witnesses.

'Reliance on the divine mercies.' *Richardson.* 'In reliance on promises which proved to be of very little value.' *Macaulay.*

Those, in whom he had *reliance*
For his noble name,
With one smile of still defiance
Sold him into shame. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

Reliant (ré-lí-ant), *a.* Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-reliant; as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Relic (rel'ik), *n.* (Older *relique*, from *F. relique*; *L. reliquie*, remains—*re-*, back, and *linguo*, to leave, from root *lig*, akin to *lig*; in

by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.—3. Standing in some relation or connection; as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.—4. In music, same as *Relative*.

Relatedness (rê-lât'ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity. *Emerson.*

Relater (rê-lât'ér), *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates; an historian. 'A tedious *relater* of facts.' *Swift.*

Relation (rê-lâ'shon), *n.* [*L. relatio, relationis*, from *refero, relatum*. See *RELATE*.] 1. The act of relating or telling, or that which is related or told; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, an historical *relation*; we listened to the *relation* of his adventures.—2. Respect; reference; regard; generally or always in the phrase *in relation to*.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, *in relation to* its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection perceived or imagined between things; a certain position occupied by one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband to wife, or of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *Taylor.*

Although *relations* are not real entities, but merely mental modes of viewing things, let it be observed that our ideas of *relation* are not vague nor arbitrary, but are determined by the known qualities of the related objects. *Fleming.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor though they have no *relations* to us? . . . the gospel stiles them all our brethren. *Sp. Synod.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations*. *Swift.*

6. In *math.* ratio; proportion. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense in reference to two quantities which have something in common by means of which they may be compared, or indicating any dependence of one quantity upon another.

7. In *logic*, one of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.—8. In *arch.* the direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.—9. In *law*, (a) where two different times or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding. (b) The act of a relator at whose instance an information is filed. See *RELATOR*.—In *harmonic relation*, in music, a term denoting that a dissonant sound is introduced which was not heard in the preceding chord.—*SYN.* Recital, rehearsal, narration, account, narrative, tale, detail, description, kindred, consanguinity, affinity, kinsman, kinswoman.

Relational (rê-lâ'shon-al), *a.* 1. Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*; as, a *relational* part of speech. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunction are *relational* parts of speech.

Relationist (rê-lâ'shon-ist), *n.* A relative; a relationist. *Sir T. Browne.*

Relationship (rê-lâ'shon-ship), *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative (rê-lâ-tiv), *a.* [*Fr. relatif, L. relatus*, from *refero*. See *RELATE*.] 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; as, the arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject. 'Grounds more *relative* than this.' *Shak.*—2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, enclosed with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other. *Blackstone.*

3. In *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent; as, the *relative* pronouns *who, which, and that*.—4. In music, *relative chord*, a common chord made up of notes taken from the scale; as the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are *relative* to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.—*Relative key*, a key whose tonic chord is a relative chord; that is, a key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related.—*Relative mode*, in music, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.—*Relative chronology*, in *geol.* the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute or historical* method.—*Relative gravity*. The same as *Specific Gravity*.—*Relative motion*, the change of the relative place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative place*, that part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.—*Relative terms*, in *logic*, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.—*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

Relative (rê-lâ-tiv), *n.* 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation. 2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
Dissolv'd in tears to see us die. *Pope/Pet.*

3. In *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. 'He seldom lives frugally *who* lives by chance.' Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent. 'Judas declared him innocent, *which* he could not be, had he deceived his disciples.' *Porteus.* Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent. 'Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed whereof a man may not justly demand a reason, *which* would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, *which* every innate principle must needs be.' *Locke.* Here the first *which* refers to the demanding of a reason, the second to *self-evident*.—4. In *logic*, a relative term. See the adjective.

Relatively (rê-lâ-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*; as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively* to his income.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself before you consider it *relatively*. *Watts.*

Relativeness (rê-lâ-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Relativity (rê-lâ-tiv-ty), *n.* Relativeness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Relator (rê-lât'ér), *n.* 1. One who relates; a rehearser; a narrator or reciter. 'The several *relators* of this history.' *Fuller.*—2. In *law*, a private person at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

Relatrix (rê-lât'riks), *n.* In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story.*

Relax (rê-laks'), *v. t.* [*L. relaxo*, to loosen, to slacken, to relax—*re*, back, again, and *laxo*, to loosen, to widen, from *laxus*, wide, loose, open (whence *lax*)] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd*. *Milton.*

Some good survivor with his flute would go
Piping a ditty sad for Buon's fate,
And cross the unpurported ferry's bow,
And *relax* Pluto's brow. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labour; to unbend; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts. 4. To relieve from attention or effort, to afford a relaxation to; as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—5. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open, as, medicines *relax* the bowels. [In the following quotation the word is used in the peculiar sense of to hand or turn over to.]

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm; in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prior.*

SYN. To slacken, loosen, loose, remit, abate, mitigate, ease, unbend, divert.

Relax (rê-laks'), *v. i.* 1. To become loose, feeble, or languid. 'His knees *relax* with toil.' *Pope.*—2. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

3. To remit in close attention; to unbend; as, it is useful for the student to *relax* often and give himself to exercise and amusements.

Relaxant (rê-laks'-ant), *n.* Relaxation.

Labours and cares may have their *relaxant* and recreations. *Fellows.*

Relaxant (rê-laks'-ant), *a.* Relaxed; loose. *Brown.* Relaxant (rê-laks'-ant), *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted. *Barrow.*

Relaxant (rê-laks'-ant), *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

Relaxation (rê-laks'-shon), *n.* [*L. relaxatio, relaxationis*. See *RELAX*.] 1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, (a) a diminution of tension, closeness, or firmness; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibres, or nerves; specifically, in *pathol.* a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts. (b) Remission or abatement of rigour. 'Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.' *Waterland.* (c) Remission of attention or application; as, *relaxation* of efforts.—2. The act of recreating or refreshing; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort. 'Proper *relaxations* in business.' *Addison.* 'Hours of careless *relaxation*.' *Macaulay.*

But *relaxation* of the languid frame
By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Compton.*

—*Letters of relaxation*, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is, from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation reposing him against the sentence.

Relaxative (rê-laks'-at-iv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Relaxative (rê-laks'-at-iv), *n.* 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine. 'You must use *relaxatives*.' *B. Jonson.*—2. What gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Moresco festivals seem . . . as *relaxatives* of corporal labours. *L. Addison.*

Relay (rê-lâ'), *n.* [*Fr. relais*, a relay of horses; originally, relief or release; *L. L. relaxus*—*L. re*, and *laxus*, loose. See *RELAX*.] 1. A supply of anything laid up or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages. 'Who call aloud for change of follies and *relays* of joy.' *Young.* Specifically, (a) a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveller may proceed without delay. (b) In *hunting*, a fresh set of dogs or horses, or both, placed in readiness at certain places, in case the game comes that way, to be cast off, or to mount the hunters in lieu of the horses already weary. (c) A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.

2. In *electric teleg.* a subsidiary electro-magnetic circuit made and broken by the primary circuit. By means of an apparatus consisting of a magnet, armature, lever, &c., a current too feeble to produce sensible mechanical effects at a distance is made to set in action an auxiliary current competent for the work. Except by a battery of enormous power, currents of efficient strength can only be sent on short circuits in land telegraph lines, generally less than 50 miles, as the loss by leakage on the way is very considerable. On lines of greater length, which otherwise could not be worked from end to end, relays are therefore introduced

at intermediate points. The analogy of this use of the apparatus to change of horses on a long journey is the origin of the name. Relays are also used in connection with alarms, when these are large and powerful. — *Relay of ground*, ground laid up in fallow. *C. Richardson.*

Relay (ré-lá'), *v.t.* To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement.

Relban (rél'bun), *n.* The roots of *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, largely used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. See *CALCEOLARIA*.

Releasable (ré-lés'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being released. *Selden.*

Release (ré-lés'), *v.t. pret. & pp. released*; *ppr. releasing*. [O.E. *releas*, *releas*, to release, to relax, from O.Fr. *releaser*, *relaisser*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re-*, and *laisser*, to leave; It. *lasciare*; O.It. *lassare*; from *lassare*, to loosen, from *lassus*, loose, lax. *Release*, *relax*, and *relax* are thus the same word.] 1. To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude. *Mark xv. 2. "Release me from my hands."* *Shak.*

*You releas'd his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy.* *Dryden.*

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.—3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to release one from debt, from a promise or covenant.—4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; to remit; to discharge or relinquish, as a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession, when one coparcener releases his right to the other, or the mortgagee releases his claim to the mortgagor.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be released and delivered to the king her father. *Shak.*

5. To relax. *Hooker.*—*SYN.* To free, liberate, loose, discharge, quit, acquit.

Release (ré-lés'), *n.* 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. *"Release from hell."* *Milton.*—2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

*It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done!*

But still I think it can't be long before I find release. *Tennyson.*

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Est. ii. 18.*

4. In law, properly, a discharge of a right; an instrument in writing by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and in general it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has or claims to have against another or his lands.—5. In the steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.

Re-lease (ré-lés'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re-*, and *lease*.] To lease again or anew.

Releasee (ré-lés'-é), *n.* In law, a person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

Releasement (ré-lés'-ment), *n.* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. *"Releasement from all evils."* *Milton.*

Releaser (ré-lés'-ér), *n.* One who releases. *"Of evils thou the chief and best releaser."* *Heywood.*

Releasor (ré-lés'-or), *n.* In law, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a releasor.

Release, *n.* Release. *Chaucer.*

Relief, *n.* That which is left. *Chaucer.*

Religate (rel-é-gat'), *v.t. pret. & pp. religated*; *ppr. religating*. [L. *religio*, *religatum*, to send away, to banish, to remove—*re-*, back, and *lego*, to send.] 1. To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.

We have not religated religion like something we were ashamed to show to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke.*

When Mr. Disraeli was religated to the cold shade of Opposition in 1868, he consoled himself by writing a novel. *Saturday Review.*

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period; a term in Roman law.

Religation (rel-é-gá'shon), *n.* [L. *religatio*.] The act of religating; banishment; specif-

cally, a term in ancient Roman law. See *RELIGATE*, 2.

Relent (ré-lent'), *v.i.* [Fr. *relentir*, to slacken, to abate, to grow cool—prefix *re-*, and *alentir*, from *a-*, to, and *lent*, L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow; akin to *lenis*, soft, smooth, pliant. See *LENIENT*.] 1. To soften in substance; to lose compactness; to become less rigid or hard.

In some houses, sweetmeats will relent more than in others. *Bacon.*

*When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth relenting feels the genial ray.* *Pope.*

2. To deliquesce; to dissolve; to melt.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion and placed in a cellar, will . . . begin to relent. *Boyle.*

3. To become less intense; to relax. *Sir K. Digby* [Kare.]—4. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to give way; to yield; to comply; to feel compassion. *"Relent and yield to mercy."* *Shak.*

Fierce Andronicus would not relent. *Shak.*

*Stern Proserpine relenting,
And gave him back the fair.* *Pope.*

Relent (ré-lent'), *v.t.* 1. To slacken; to remit; to stay; to abate. *"And oftentimes he would relent his pace."* *Spenser.*—2. To soften; to mollify; to dissolve.

*Thou art a pearl which nothing can relent
But vinegar made of devotion's tears.* *Davies.*

Relent (ré-lent'), *n.* Remission; stay.

She came without relent unto the land of Amazons. *Spenser.*

Relentless (ré-lent'-les), *a.* Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unyielding; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to relentless despotism.

*For this th' avenging power employs his darts . . .
Thus will persist, relentless in his fra.* *Dryden.*

SYN. Unrelenting, implacable, unyielding, unmerciful, merciless, pitiless, cruel.

Relentlessly (ré-lent'-les-ly), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

Relentlessness (ré-lent'-les-ness), *n.* The quality of being relentless or unmoved by pity.

Relentment (ré-lent'-ment), *n.* The act or state of relenting; compassion.

Releasee (ré-lés'-é), *n.* In law, the person to whom a release is executed.

Releasor (ré-lés'-or), *n.* In law, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the releasor and releasee. *Blackstone.*

Relief (ré-lé'), *v.t.* To let anew, as a house.

Relevance, **Relevancy** (rel'-evans, rel'-ev-an-si), *n.* [See *RELEVANT*.] 1. The state of affording relief or aid.—2. The state or character of being relevant or bearing on the matter in hand; pertinence; applicableness; as, your argument has no relevance to the case.

Much I marvelled this ungrainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly.

Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore. *Pope.*

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevance of the libel, in *Scots law*, is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated, to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The relevance of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolvitor.

Relevant (rel'-evant), *a.* [Fr. *relevé*, *ppr. relevant*. See *RELIEVE*.] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support. Hence—2. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable; as, the testimony is not relevant to the case.

Close and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact. *SYN.* Pertinent, applicable, apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

Relevantly (rel'-evant-ly), *adv.* In a relevant manner.

Relevation (rel'-é-vá'shon), *n.* A raising or lifting up.

Reliability (ré-lí'a-bil'-i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness. *Coleridge.*

Reliable (ré-lí'a-bl), *a.* Such as may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; to be depended on. This word has been again and again attacked by different writers, having been at various times stigmatized

as an Americanism, as irregular in formation, as unnecessary, as vulgar, and what not. Against such charges, however, it has found able defenders, the most notable of whom is Mr. Fitzedward Hall, in his little work *On English Adjectives in -able, with Special Reference to Reliable*. The first instance of its use as known to him was in a paper written by Coleridge to the *Morning Post* in 1800, the expression in which it occurs being 'the best means, and most reliable pledge.' Coleridge used it repeatedly afterwards; and it has also been used by many good writers since. It is now, indeed, of everyday occurrence, though no doubt certain persons still object to the use of it. Among those who have employed it Mr. Hall mentions Rev. James Martineau, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Dr. Henry Maudslay, Bishop Wilberforce, Dean Mansel, Harriet Martineau, and Mr. Leslie Stephen—names surely sufficient to support any one who chooses to use the vocable in question. That it is unnecessary is not quite the fact, at least we can hardly admit that its place is already sufficiently occupied by *trustworthy* or *trusty* as is usually stated.

'If these were true,' says Mr. Hall, 'inasmuch as we have *trust*, verb and substantive, there would be no need of *rely* and *reliance*: they must be wholly superfluous. But *we rely* where we look for support; *we trust* where we apprehend no deception; and *reliable* and *trustworthy* or *trusty*, properly employed, are no less different than their respective verbs. In corollary to this, *rely* except metaphorically, has not a personal reference, whereas *trust* has; and the best writers who have hitherto practically accepted *reliable*, have applied it to things solely. That many persons use *reliable* instead of *trustworthy* is, of course, no ground for rejecting it.' That it is formed after a somewhat uncommon model is also no sufficient ground for rejecting it, when we find in good use such words as *available*, such as one may avail one's self of; *conversible*, such as may be conversed with; *dispensable*, that may be dispensed with, and similarly *indispensable*; *laughable*, worthy of being laughed at, and sundry others. Altogether it seems too late in the day to protest against the use of the word now; those who do not like it can let it alone; but as Professor Whitney remarks (the quotation is from Mr. Hall):—'We have had to swallow too many linguistic camels, to want to make life more uncomfortable by straining at such gnats as that.'

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by unknown, unrecommended strangers, gaily-looking Tories, and very knavish Whigs. *Living.*

He (Mr. Grote) seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history. *Gladstone.*

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill.*

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkets and other pecuniary advantages. *Leslie Stephen.*

Reliability (ré-lí'a-bil'-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

But the number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness*, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way. *J. S. Mill.*

I remember . . . being very much struck with the way in which people in Austrian Croatia talked of the truthfulness and *reliableness* of their Turkish neighbours. *Grant Duff.*

Reliably (ré-lí'a-blí), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

Reliance (ré-lí'ans), *n.* [From *rely*, *reliant*.] 1. The act of relying, or the state or quality of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence; as, we may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; to have reliance on the testimony of witnesses.

"Reliance on the divine mercies." *Richardson.* *"In reliance on promises which proved to be of very little value."* *Macaulay.*

Those, in whom he had *reliance*
For his noble name,
With one smile of still defiance
Sold him into shame. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

Reliant (ré-lí'ant), *a.* Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-reliant; as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Relic (rel'ik), *n.* (Older *relicus*, from Fr. *relique*; L. *reliquia*, remains—*re-*, back, and *lingo*, to leave, from root *lig*, akin to *li*; in

by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.—3. Standing in some relation or connection; as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.—4. In music, same as *Relative*.

Relatedness (ré-lâ-ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity. *Synonym.*

Relater (ré-lâ-tér), *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates; an historian. 'A tedious *relater* of facts.' *Swift*.

Relation (ré-lâ-shon), *n.* [*L. relatio, relationis*, from *refero, relatum*. See **RELATE**.] 1. The act of relating or telling, or that which is related or told; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, an historical *relation*; we listened to the *relation* of his adventures.—2. Respect; reference; regard; generally or always in the phrase in *relation to*.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, *in relation to* its agreement with poetry. *Dryden*.

3. Connection perceived or imagined between things; a certain position occupied by one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband to wife, or of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *Dr. Taylor*.

Although *relations* are not real entities, but merely mental modes of viewing things, let it be observed that our ideas of *relation* are not vague nor arbitrary, but are determined by the known qualities of the related objects. *Fleming*.

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton*.

Are we not to pity and supply the poor though they have no *relation* to us? . . . the gospel stills them all our brethren. *Bp. Sprat*.

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations*. *Swift*.

6. In *math.* ratio; proportion. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense in reference to two quantities which have something in common by means of which they may be compared, or indicating any dependence of one quantity upon another.

7. In *logic*, one of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.—8. In *arch.* the direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.—9. In *law*, (a) where two different times or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding. (b) The act of a relator at whose instance an information is filed. See **RELATOR**.—*Inharmonious relation*, in music, a term denoting that a dissonant sound is introduced which was not heard in the preceding chord.—*SYN.* Recital, rehearsal, narration, account, narrative, tale, detail, description, kindred, consanguinity, affinity, kinsman, kinswoman.

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We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke*.

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Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is so, a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South*.

Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other. *Blackstone*.

3. In *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent; as, the *relative* pronouns *who, which, and that*.—4. In music, *relative chord*, a common chord made up of notes taken from the scale; as the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are *relative* to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.—*Relative key*, a key whose tonic chord is a *relative chord*; that is, a key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related.—*Relative mode*, in music, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.—*Relative chronology*, in geol., the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute or historical* method.—*Relative gravity*. The same as *Specific Gravity*.—*Relative motion*, the change of the relative place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative place*, that part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.—*Relative terms*, in logic, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.—*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

Relative (rel'a-tiv), *n.* 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation. 2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
Dissolv'd in tears to see us die. *Pemfret*.

3. In *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a *relative* pronoun. 'He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance.' Here *who* is the *relative*, which represents *he*, the antecedent. 'Judas declared him innocent, which he could not be, had he deceived his disciples.' *Porteus*. Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent. 'Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed whereof a man may not justly demand a reason, which would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, which every innate principle must needs be.' *Locke*. Here the first *which* refers to the demanding of a reason, the second to *self-evident*.—4. In *logic*, a *relative* term. See the adjective.

Relatively (rel'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a *relative* manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*; as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively* to his income.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself before you consider it *relatively*. *Hant*.

Relativeness (rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Relativity (rel'a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Relativeness. *Coleridge*. [*Rare*.]

Relator (ré-lâ-tér), *n.* 1. One who relates; a rehearser; a narrator or reciter. 'The several *relators* of this history.' *Fuller*.—2. In *law*, a private person at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

Relatrix (ré-lâ-triks), *n.* In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story*.

Relax (ré-laks'), *v.t.* [*L. relaxo*, to loosen, to slacken, to relax—*re*, back, again, and *lazo*, to loosen, to widen, from *laxus*, wide, loose, open (whence *lax*).] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd*. *Milton*.

Some good survivor with his flute would go
Piping a ditty sad for Bon's fate,
And cross the supermuted ferry's flow,
And *relax* Pluto's brow. *Matt. Arnold*.

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift*.

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labour; to unbend; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts. 4. To relieve from attention or effort. To afford a relaxation to; as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—5. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines *relax* the bowels. [In the following quotation the word is used in the peculiar sense of to hand or turn over to.]

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the *relax'd* of relaxed to the secular arm; in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Pringle*.

SYN. To slacken, loosen, loose, remit, abate, mitigate, ease, unbend, divert.

Relax (ré-laks'), *v.i.* 1. To become loose, feeble, or languid. 'His knees *relax* with toil.' *Pope*.—2. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior*.

3. To remit in close attention; to unbend; as, it is useful for the student to *relax* often and give himself to exercise and amusements.

Relax't (ré-laks'), *n.* Relaxation.

Labours and cares may have their *relaxers* and recreations. *Fellham*.

Relax't (ré-laks'), *a.* Relaxed; loose. *Bacon*.

Relaxable (ré-laks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted. *Barrow*.

Relaxant (ré-laks'ant), *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

Relaxation (ré-laks-shon), *n.* [*L. relaxatio, relaxationis*. See **RELAX**.] 1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, (a) a diminution of tension, closeness, or firmness; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibres, or nerves; specifically, in *pathol.* a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts. (b) Remission or abatement of rigour. 'Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.' *Waterland*. (c) Remission of attention or application; as, *relaxation* of efforts.—2. The act of recreating or refreshing; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort. 'Proper *relaxations* in business.' *Addison*. 'Hours of careless *relaxation*.' *Mansel*.

But *relaxation* of the languid frame
By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Cropper*.

—*Letters of relaxation*, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is, from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation reposing him against the sentence.

Relaxative (ré-laks'a-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Relaxative (ré-laks'a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine. 'You must use *relaxatives*.' *B. Jonson*.—2. What gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Moresco festivals seem . . . as *relaxations* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison*.

Relay (ré-lâ'), *n.* [*Fr. relate*, a relay of horses; originally, relief or release; *L. relaxus*—*L. re*, and *laxus*, loose. See **RELAX**.]

1. A supply of anything laid up or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages. 'Who call aloud . . . for change of follies and *relays* of joy.' *Young*. Specifically, (a) a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveller may proceed without delay. (b) In *hunting*, a fresh set of dogs or horses, or both, placed in readiness at certain places, in case the game comes that way, to be cast off, or to mount the hunters in lieu of the horses already weary. (c) A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift. 2. In *electric teleg.* a subsidiary electro-magnetic circuit made and broken by the primary circuit. By means of an apparatus consisting of a magnet, armature, lever, &c., a current too feeble to produce sensible mechanical effects at a distance is made to set in action an auxiliary current competent for the work. Except by a battery of enormous power, currents of efficient strength can only be sent on short circuits in land telegraph lines, generally less than 50 miles, as the loss by leakage on the way is very considerable. On lines of greater length, which otherwise could not be worked from end to end, relays are therefore introduced.

at intermediate points. The analogy of this use of the apparatus to change of horses on a long journey is the origin of the name. Relays are also used in connection with alarms, when these are large and powerful. — *Relay of ground*, ground laid up in fallow. *C. Richardson.*

Relay (ré-lâ'), *v.t.* To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement.

Relbun (rel'bun), *n.* The roots of *Calceolaria arachnoides*, largely used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. See **CALCEOLARIA**.

Releasable (ré-lâs'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being released. *Soldan.*

Release (ré-lâs'), *v.t. pres. & pp. released; ppr. releasing.* [O.E. *releas*, *releas*, to release, to relax, from O.Fr. *releaser*, *relaisier*, to release, to relinquish; prefix *re*, and *laisier*, to leave; *it. lasciare*; O.It. *lassare*; from *l. lassare*, to loosen, from *lassus*, loose, lax. *Release*, *relax*, and *relax* are thus the same word.] 1. To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude. Mark xv. 2. 'Release me from my hands.' *Shak.*

Thou releasest his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil. — 3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to release one from debt, from a promise or covenant. — 4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; to remit; to discharge or relinquish, as a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession, when one coparcener releases his right to the other, or the mortgagee releases his claim to the mortgagor.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be released and delivered to the king her father. *Shak.*

5. To relax. *Hooker.* — **SYN.** To free, liberate, loose, discharge, quit, acquit.

Release (ré-lâs'), *n.* 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. 'Release from hell.' *Milton.* — 2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done!

But still I think it can't be long before I find release. *Tennyson.*

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. Est. ii. 18.

4. In law, properly, a discharge of a right; an instrument in writing by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and in general it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has or claims to have against another or his lands. — 5. In the steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.

Re-lease (ré-lâs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *lease*.] To lease again or anew.

Releasee (ré-lâs'-é), *n.* In law, a person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

Releasement (ré-lâs'-ment), *n.* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. 'Releasement from all evils.' *Milton.*

Releaser (ré-lâs'-ér), *n.* One who releases. 'Of evils thou the chief and best releaser.' *Heywood.*

Releasor (ré-lâs'-or), *n.* In law, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a releasor.

Releasor, *n.* Release. *Chaucer.*

Reliefs, *n.* That which is left. *Chaucer.*

Religate (rel-é-gât'), *v.t. pres. & pp. religating; ppr. religating.* [L. *religare*, *religatum*, to send away, to banish, to remove — *re*, back, and *lego*, to send.] 1. To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.

We have not *religated* religion (like something we were ashamed to show) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages.

When Mr. Disraeli was *religated* to the cold shade of Opposition in 1868, he consoled himself by writing a novel. *Scotsman newspaper.*

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period; a term in Roman law.

Religation (rel-é-gâ'shon), *n.* [L. *religatio*.] The act of religating; banishment; specif-

cally, a term in ancient Roman law. See **RELIGATE**, 2.

Relent (ré-lent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *ralentir*, to slacken, to abate, to grow cool — prefix *re*, and *alentir*, from *a*, to, and *lent*, L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow; akin to *lenis*, soft, smooth, pliant. See **LENIENT**.] 1. To soften in substance; to lose compactness; to become less rigid or hard.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To deliquesce; to dissolve; to melt.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion and placed in a cellar, will . . . begin to *relent*. *Boyle.*

3. To become less intense; to relax. *Str. K. Drigby* [Kare]. 4. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to give way; to yield; to comply; to feel compassion. 'Relent and yield to mercy.' *Shak.*

Fierce Andronicus would not *relent*. *Shak.*

Stern Proserpine *relent*ed. *Pope.*

Relent (ré-lent'), *v.t.* 1. To slacken; to remit; to stay; to abate. 'And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace.' *Spenser.* — 2. To soften; to mollify; to dissolve.

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*
But vinegar made of devotion's tears. *Davies.*

Relent (ré-lent'), *n.* Remission; stay.

She came without *relent* unto the land of Anaxoras. *Spenser.*

Relentless (ré-lent'-les), *a.* Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; un pitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

For this th' avenging power employs his darts . . .
Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

Str. Unrelenting, implacable, unpitying, unmerciful, merciless, pitiless, cruel.

Relentlessly (ré-lent'-les-ly), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

Relentlessness (ré-lent'-les-ness), *n.* The quality of being relentless or unmoved by pity.

Relentment (ré-lent'-ment), *n.* The act or state of relenting; compassion.

Releasee (ré-lâs'-é), *n.* In law, the person to whom a release is executed.

Releasor (ré-lâs'-or), *n.* In law, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privacy of estate between the releasor and releasee. *Blackstone.*

Relat (ré-lét'), *v.t.* To let anew, as a house.

Relevance, **Relevancy** (rel'é-vans, rel'é-van-si), *n.* [See **RELEVANT**.] 1. The state of affording relief or aid. — 2. The state or character of being relevant or bearing on the matter in hand; pertinence; applicableness; as, your argument has no *relevance* to the case.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning — little *relevancy* bore. *Pope.*

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The *relevancy* of the libel, in *Scots law*, is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated, to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The *relevancy* of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolvitor.

Relevant (rel'é-vant'), *a.* [Fr. *relevé*, ppr. *relevant*. See **RELIEVE**.] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support. Hence — 2. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable; as, the testimony is not *relevant* to the case.

Close and *relevant* arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact.

Str. Pertinent, applicable, apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

Relevantly (rel'é-vant'-ly), *adv.* In a relevant manner.

Relevation (rel-é-vâ'shon), *n.* A raising or lifting up.

Reliability (ré-lâ-bi-lî-ti'), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability. *Coleridge.*

Reliable (ré-lâ-bi'), *a.* Such as may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; to be depended on. This word has been again and again attacked by different writers, having been at various times stigmatized

as an Americanism, as irregular in formation, as unnecessary, as vulgar, and whatnot. Against such charges, however, it has found able defenders, the most notable of whom is Mr. Fitzward Hall, in his little work *On English Adjectives in -able, with Special Reference to Reliable*. The first instance of its use as known to him was in a paper written by Coleridge to the *Morning Post* in 1800, the expression in which it occurs being 'the best means, and most *reliable* pledge.' Coleridge used it repeatedly afterwards; and it has also been used by many good writers since. It is now, indeed, of everyday occurrence, though no doubt certain persons still object to the use of it. Among those who have employed it Mr. Hall mentions Rev. James Martineau, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Dr. Henry Maudslay, Bishop Wilberforce, Dean Mansel, Harriet Martineau, and Mr. Leslie Stephen — names surely sufficient to support any one who chooses to use the vocable in question. That it is unnecessary is not quite the fact, at least we can hardly admit that its place is already sufficiently occupied by *trustworthy* or *trusty* as is usually stated. 'If this were true,' says Mr. Hall, 'inasmuch as we have *trust*, verb and substantive, there would be no need of *rely* and *reliance*: they must be wholly superfluous. But we rely where we look for support; we trust where we apprehend no deception; and *reliable* and *trustworthy* or *trusty*, properly employed, are no less different than their respective verbs. In corollary to this, *rely* except metaphorically, has not a personal reference, whereas *trust* has; and the best writers who have hitherto practically accepted *reliable*, have applied it to things solely. That many persons use *reliable* instead of *trustworthy*, is, of course, no ground for rejecting it.' That it is formed after a somewhat uncommon model is also no sufficient ground for rejecting it, when we find in good use such words as *available*, such as one may avail one's self of; *conversible*, such as may be conversed with; *dispensable*, that may be dispensed with, and similarly *indispensable*; *laughable*, worthy of being laughed at; and sundry others. Altogether it seems too late in the day to protest against the use of the word now; those who do not like it can let it alone; but as Professor Whitney remarks (the quotation is from Mr. Hall): 'We have had to swallow too many linguistic camels, to want to make life more uncomfortable by straining at such gnats as that.'

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Ellanabtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by unknown, unrecommended strangers, glib-looking Tories, and very knavish Whigs. *J. Irving.*

He (Mr. Grote) seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history. *Gladstone.*

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting — the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill.*

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the sordid lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkets and other pecuniary advantages. *Leslie Stephen.*

Reliability (ré-lâ-bi-lî-ty), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

But the number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness*, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way. *J. S. Mill.*

I remember . . . being very much struck with the way in which people in Austrian Croatia talked of the truthfulness and *reliableness* of their Turkish neighbours. *Grant Duff.*

Reliably (ré-lâ-bi-ly), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

Reliance (ré-lâns'), *n.* [From *rely*, *reliant*.] 1. The act of relying, or the state or quality of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence; as, we may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; to have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses.

'*Reliance* on the divine mercies.' *Richardson.* 'In *reliance* on promises which proved to be of very little value.' *Macaulay.*

Those, in whom he had *reliance*
For his noble name
With one smile of self defiance
Sold him into shame. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

Reliant (ré-lânt'), *a.* Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-reliant; as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Relic (rel'ik), *n.* (Older *relicue*, from Fr. *relique*; L. *reliquiae*, remains — *re*, back, and *linguo*, to leave, from root *lig*, akin to *lig*; in

Religion (rē-lī'jōn), *n.* [Fr. *religion*, from *L. religio, religiosus*, religion, piety, conscientiousness, scrupulousness, from *religio*, to bind back—*re*, back, and *ligo, ligare*, to bind, to bind together. Others derive *religio* from *religere*, to gather, to collect, making the primary meaning a collection, and then more specifically a collection of religious formulae.] 1. The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being or to any order of beings conceived by them as demanding reverence from the possession of superhuman control over the destiny of man or the powers of nature; the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; right feeling towards God as rightly apprehended; piety. Religion, as distinguished from morality, denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while morality is concerned with man's duty to his fellow. As distinguished from theology, religion is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God, while theology is objective, and denotes those ideas or conceptions which man entertains respecting the God whom he worships, especially his reasoned and systematized ideas concerning God.

It will be easily perceived that *religion* means at least two very different things. When we speak of the Jewish, or the Christian, or the Hindu religion, we mean a body of doctrines handed down by tradition, or in canonical books, and containing all that constitutes the faith of Jew, Christian, or Hindu. Using *religion* in that sense, we may say that a man has changed his religion, that is, that he has adopted the Christian instead of the Brahmanical body of religious doctrines, just as a man may learn to speak English instead of Hindustani. But *religion* is also used in a different sense. As there is a faculty of speech, independent of all the historical forms of language, so we may speak of a faculty of faith in man, independent of all historical religions. If we say that it is *religion* which distinguishes man from the animal, we do not mean the Christian or Jewish religion only, we do not mean any special religion, but we mean a mental faculty, that faculty which, independent of, nay, in spite of, sense and reason, enables man to apprehend the Infinite under different names, and under varying disguises. Without that faculty, no religion, not even the lowest worship of idols and fetiches, would be possible; and if we will but listen attentively we can hear in all religions a groaning of the spirit, a struggle to conceive the inconceivable, to utter the unutterable, a longing after the Infinite, a love of God.

Max Müller.

2. Any system of faith and worship; as, the religion of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, &c. See extract above. 3. † The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies. 'Gay religions full of pomp and gold.' Milton. — *Established religion*, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state, in distinction from other forms, and to which certain privileges and distinctions are attached. — *Natural religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature or of the unaided reason. — *Revealed religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty which comes to us from positive revelation. — *To get religion*, to be converted: a term in use among certain religious sects in the United States.

Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity. Religion is what binds men to God, and is often external. Devotion is the state in which men vow to be obedient to him: it always implies the internal subjection of the man to God. Piety is the filial sentiment which we cherish to Him as our Father. Sanctity is the habitual holiness which a sense of his law and character inspires.

August.

Religionary (rē-lī'jōn-ə-rī), *a.* Relating to religion; pious. 'Religionary professions.' Ep. Barlow.

Religionist (rē-lī'jōn-ə-rī), *n.* Same as Religionist.

Religionist (rē-lī'jōn-ēr), *n.* A religionist. [Rare.]

Religionism (rē-lī'jōn-izm), *n.* The outward practice of religion; profession of religion; affected or false religion.

Religionist (rē-lī'jōn-ist), *n.* 1. A religious bigot; one who deals much in religious terms or in religious discourse.

Some religionists will be tempted to say how sad it was that one who came so near to the kingdom of God should not have entered in. *Contemporary Rev.*

2. A partisan of a religion.

It may be said that (Jeremy) Taylor belonged to a worsted class of religionists, and that such readily adopted the doctrines of toleration. Gladstone.

Religionless (rē-lī'jōn-less), *a.* Without religion; not professing or believing in religion. 'A worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, religionless old woman.' Thackeray.

Religiosity (rē-lī'jō-ōs'ī-tī), *n.* Sense or sentiment of religion; tendency towards religiousness. [Rare.]

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest; the outcome of many or of all high qualities; what we may call religiosity. Carlyle.

Religious (rē-lī'jūs), *a.* [Fr. *religieux, L. religiosus*, from *religio*. See RELIGION.]

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion; as, a religious society; a religious sect; a religious place; religious subjects; religious books or teachers; religious liberty.

And storied windows richly light,
Casting a dim religious light. Milton.

2. Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout; as, a religious man; religious behaviour. 'An old religious man.' Shak.

'Holy and religious fear.' Shak. — 3. Devoted by vows to the practice of the rites of religion; engaged by vows to a monastic life; as, a religious order or fraternity. 'Religious folks.' Chaucer.

4. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious; sacred; as, to be religious in keeping promises. 'Dear religious love.' Shak.

'With thy religious truth and modesty.' Shak. — *SYM.* Pious, godly, holy, devout, devotional, conscientious, strict, rigid, exact.

Religious (rē-lī'jūs), *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun; a religious or religiousness.

What the Protestants call a fanatic, is in the Roman Church a religious of such an order. Addison.

Religiously (rē-lī'jūs-ly), *adv.* In a religious manner: (a) piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. Shak.

(b) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as, a vow or promise religiously observed.

The privilege justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are religiously to be maintained. Bacon.

Religiousness (rē-lī'jūs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being religious. Sir E. Sandys.

Relique, † *n.* A relic. Chaucer.

Relinquent (rē-līng'kwent), *a.* Relinquishing. [Rare.]

Relinquent (rē-līng'kwent), *n.* One who relinquishes. [Rare.]

Relinquish (rē-līng'kwish), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *relinquir, relinquissant*, from *L. relinquo* (whence *relic, relief*)—*re*, and *linquo*, to leave.] 1. To give up the possession or occupancy of; to withdraw from; to leave; to abandon; to quit.

They placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English. Sir J. Davies.

2. To cease from; to give up the pursuit or practice of; to desist from; as, to relinquish bad habits. 'With commandment to relinquish (for his own part) the intended attempt.' Hacktuit. 'Relinquishing the war against an exhausted kingdom.' Bolingbroke. — 3. To renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to relinquish a debt. — *SYM.* To leave, quit, forsake, forego, resign, abandon, desert, renounce.

Relinquisher (rē-līng'kwish-ēr), *n.* One who leaves or quits; one who renounces or gives up.

Relinquishment (rē-līng'kwish-ment), *n.* The act of relinquishing, leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to. 'The utter relinquishment of all things popish.' Hooker.

Reliqua (rē-lī'kwa), *n.* [L. nom. pl. neut. of *reliquus*, remaining, from *relinquo*. See RELINQUISH.] In law, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating an account. Wharton.

Reliquary (rē-lī'kwa-rī), *n.* In law, the debtor of a *reliqua*, or of a balance due; also, a person who only pays piecemeal. Wharton. **Reliquary** (rē-lī'kwa-rī), *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from *L. reliquus, relic*. See RELIC.] A depositary for relics; a casket in which relics are kept; called also a Shrine.

I stopped at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France, . . . rubies and emeralds as big as small eggs; crucifixes and vases, crown and reliquaries of inestimable value. Gray.

Relique (rē-lī'k or rē-lī'k), *n.* A relic. See RELIC.

On these terms Innocent permitted the Cardinal

Legate to receive at Narni Conrad's oath of unequalled fidelity, on the gospels, on the cross, and on the holy reliques. Altiman.

Reliquiae (rē-lī'kwi-ē), *n.* [L., remnants, remains of the dead, from *relinquo, reliqui*, to leave.] 1. In geol. a term occasionally applied to fossil remains. — 2. In bot. same as *Indusaria* (which see).

Reliquidate (rē-lī'kwi-dāt), *v.t.* To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time. Wright.

Reliquidation (rē-lī'kwi-dā'shon), *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. Clarke.

Relish (rē-lī'ch), *v.t.* [Fr. *relâcher*, old or local form of O. Fr. *relâcher*—*re*, again, and *lâcher*, to lick, a word of Germanic origin. See LICK.] 1. To like the taste or flavour of; to partake of with pleasure or gratification; as, to relish venison. — 2. To be pleased with or gratified by; to have a liking for; to enjoy; to experience pleasure from.

There's not a soldier of us all, that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace. Shak.

He knows how to prize his advantages and to relish the honours which he enjoys. Atterbury.

3. To give an agreeable taste to; to impart a pleasing flavour to; to cause to taste agreeably. 'A savvy bit that serv'd to relish wine.' Dryden.

He said he always found that, taken without vinegar, they (pickled walnuts) relished the beer. Dickens.

4. To savour of; to have a smack or taste of; to have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and relisheth the soldier. Beau. & Fl.

Relish (rē-lī'ch), *v.t.* 1. To have a pleasing taste.

Their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates. Haweswill.

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredits. Shak.

3. To have a flavour.

A theory which, how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. Woodward.

Relish (rē-lī'ch), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The sensation produced by anything on the palate; savour; taste; commonly a pleasing taste.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the same plant. Locke.

2. Inclination; taste; appreciation; fondness; liking; appetite; generally used with *for*, before the thing, sometimes with *of*, but the latter is ambiguous. 'Any relish for fine writing.' Addison. 'A relish of such reflections as improve the mind.' Addison. 'A relish for whatever was excellent in arts or letters.' Macaulay. — 3. That quality in an object which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by anything.

When liberty is gone,

Life grows insipid and has lost its relish. Addison.

4. Characteristic quality; savour; flavour; hence, sort; cast. 'His fears . . . of the same relish as ours are.' Shak.

It preserves some relish of old writing. Pope.

5. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture. 'Some act that has no relish of salvation in it.' Shak. — 6. That which is used to impart a flavour; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating. — *SYM.* Taste, savour, flavour, appetite, zest, gusto, liking, delight.

Relishable (rē-lī'ch-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

Relisten (rē-lis'n), *v.t.* To listen again or anew. 'As I relisten to it prattling.' Tennyson.

Relive (rē-līv'), *v.t.* To live again; to revive. Tennyson.

Will you deliver

How this dead queen relives! Shak.

Relive (rē-līv'), *v.t.* To recall to life; to reanimate; to revive. Spenser.

Reload (rē-lōd'), *v.t.* To load again, as a gun.

Reloan (rē-lōn'), *v.t.* To lend again; to lend what has been lent and repaid. [American.]

Reloan (rē-lōn'), *n.* A second lending of the same thing or amount. [American.]

Relocate (rē-lō'kāt), *v.t.* To locate a second time.

Relocation (rē-lō'kāt'shon), *n.* 1. The act of relocating. — 2. [L. *reloco*, to let out again.] In *Scots law*, a re-letting; renewal of a lease. — *Tacit relocation*, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease; inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the

Religion (rē-lī'jŏn), *n.* [Fr. *religion*, from *L. religio, religiosus*, religion, piety, conscientiousness, scrupulousness, from *religio*, to bind back—*re*, back, and *ligo, ligare*, to bind, to bind together. Others derive *religio* from *relegere*, to gather, to collect, making the primary meaning a collection, and then more specifically a collection of religious formulas.] 1. The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being or to any order of beings conceived by them as demanding reverence from the possession of superhuman control over the destiny of man or the powers of nature; the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; right feeling towards God as rightly apprehended; piety. Religion, as distinguished from morality, denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while morality is concerned with man's duty to his fellow. As distinguished from theology, religion is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God, while theology is objective, and denotes those ideas or conceptions which man entertains respecting the God whom he worships, especially his reasoned and systematized ideas concerning God.

It will be easily perceived that religion means at least two very different things. When we speak of the Jewish, or the Christian, or the Hindu religion, we mean a body of doctrines handed down by tradition, or in canonical books, and containing all that constitutes the faith of Jew, Christian, or Hindu. Using religion in that sense, we may say that a man has changed his religion, that is, that he has adopted the Christian instead of the Brahmanical body of religious doctrines, just as a man may learn to speak English instead of Hindustani. But religion is also used in a different sense. As there is a faculty of speech, independent of all the historical forms of language, so we may speak of a faculty of faith in man, independent of all historical religions. If we say that it is religion which distinguishes man from the animal, we do not mean the Christian or Jewish religion only, we do not mean any special religion, but we mean a mental faculty, that faculty which, independent of, nay, in spite of, sense and reason, enables man to apprehend the Infinite under different names, and under varying disguises. Without that faculty, no religion, not even the lowest worship of idols and fetiches, would be possible; and if we will but listen attentively we can hear in all religions a groaning of the spirit, a struggle to conceive the inconceivable, to utter the unutterable, a longing after the Infinite, a love of God. *Max Müller.*

2. Any system of faith and worship; as, the religion of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, &c. See extract above.—3. The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies. 'Gay religions full of pomp and gold.' *Milton.*—Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state, in distinction from other forms, and to which certain privileges and distinctions are attached.—Natural religion, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature or of the unaided reason.—Revealed religion, the knowledge of God and of our duty which comes to us from positive revelation.—To get religion, to be converted: a term in use among certain religious sects in the United States.

Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity. Religion is what binds men to God, and is often external. Devotion is the state in which men vow to be obedient to him; it always implies the internal subjection of the man to God. Piety is the filial sentiment which we cherish to Him as our Father. Sanctity is the habitual holiness which a sense of his law and character inspires. *Angus.*

Religiosity (rē-lī'jŏn-ə-rī), *a.* Relating to religion; pious. 'Religiosity professions.' *Ep. Barlow.*

Religiosity (rē-lī'jŏn-ə-rī), *n.* Same as Religiosity.

Religioner (rē-lī'jŏn-ər), *a.* A religionist. [Rare.]

Religionism (rē-lī'jŏn-izm), *n.* The outward practice of religion; profession of religion; affected or false religion.

Religionist (rē-lī'jŏn-ist), *n.* 1. A religious bigot; one who deals much in religious terms or in religious discourse.

Some religionists will be tempted to say how sad it was that one who came so near to the kingdom of God should not have entered in. *Contemporary Rev.*

2. A partisan of a religion.

It may be said that (Jeremy) Taylor belonged to a worsted class of religionists, and that such readily adopted the doctrines of toleration. *Gladstone.*

Religionless (rē-lī'jŏn-ləs), *a.* Without religion; not professing or believing in religion. 'A worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, religionless old woman.' *Thackeray.*

Religiosity (rē-lī'jŏn-ə-rī), *n.* Sense or sentiment of religion; tendency towards religiousness. [Rare.]

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest; the outcome of many or of all high qualities; what we may call religiosity. *Carlyle.*

Religious (rē-lī'jŏs), *a.* [Fr. *religieux, L. religiosus*, from *religio*. See RELIGION.] 1. Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion; as, a religious society; a religious sect; a religious place; religious subjects; religious books or teachers; religious liberty.

And storied windows richly light,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

2. Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout; as, a religious man; religious behaviour. 'An old religious man.' *Shak.* 'Holy and religious fear.' *Shak.*—3. Devoted by vows to the practice of the rites of religion; engaged by vows to a monastic life; as, a religious order or fraternity. 'Religious folk.' *Chaucer.* 4. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious; sacred; as, to be religious in keeping promises. 'Dear religious love.' *Shak.* 'With thy religious truth and modesty.' *Shak.*—*SYM.* Pious, godly, holy, devout, devotional, conscientious, strict, rigid, exact.

Religious (rē-lī'jŏs), *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun; a religious or religiousse.

What the Protestants call a fanatic, is in the Romish Church a religious of such an order. *Addison.*

Religiously (rē-lī'jŏs-lī), *adv.* In a religious manner; (a) piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Shak.*

(b) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as, a vow or promise religiously observed.

The privilege justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are religiously to be maintained. *Bacon.*

Religiousness (rē-lī'jŏs-nəs), *n.* The quality or state of being religious. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Relic, *n.* A relic. *Chaucer.*

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When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid and has lost its relish. *Addison.* 4. Characteristic quality; savour; flavour; hence, sort; cast. 'His fears . . . of the same relish as ours are.' *Shak.*

It preserves some relish of old writing. *Pope.*

5. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture. 'Some act that has no relish of salvation in it.' *Shak.*—6. That which is used to impart a flavour; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.—*SYM.* Taste, savour, flavour, appetite, zest, gusto, liking, delight.

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Will you deliver
How this dead queen relives? *Shak.*

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Relocation (rē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of relocating.—2. [L. *reloco*, to let out again.] In *Scots law*, a re-letting; renewal of a lease.—*Tacit relocation*, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease; inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the

Or lips, to leave | 1 That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest, as, the relief of magnificence, the relief of antiquity 'The relief of this town.' *Shak*

Past Graves and relief of departed worth: Byron.
2 The body of a deceased person; a corpse, under the notion of its being deserted by the soul. (Usually in the plural.)

Shall our victims stand both rescued? Frost.
3 That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento, a souvenir, a keepsake.

*The fair past-echoes of the Queen,
That born in dancing, and the pearls were split
From her, some gleams, some as other kept.*

Veronese
4 In the 2. Cath and Great Churches, the remains of statues or figures, or parts of them, or of their garments, &c. which are considered in many instances to be ended with miraculous powers. They are preserved in the churches, convents, &c. in which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha. 2 Ki. xiii. 21.

*With green, white, crossbones,
Bands, pictures, crucifixes, and pikes;
The tools of working out salvation
By mere mechanical operations. Hudibras.*

Relief (rel'if), *n.* In the manner of

relieve (rel'iev). *Relief* (rel'iev). 1. To relieve, a widow, to relieve, from relief, *pp. of relieve*, to leave. See **RELIEVE**. 2. A widow, a woman whose husband is dead.

*As dying without issue, Jacob was obliged by his
to marry his widow and to come up and to his
brother. Sh.*

Relieved (rel'iev'd), *a.* In law, left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea or other water.

Relieving (rel'iev'ing), *a.* In law, the sudden recession of the sea or other water from land, land on left uncovered.

Relieve (rel'iev), *v.* Partly from the verb *relieve* partly directly from *Fr. relief*, which is used especially as a term in art and law, and itself runs to some extent on *relieve*, relief, raised work. See **RELIEVE**. 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, the removal in whole or in part, of any evil or anything painful, oppressive, or burdensome by which some one is obtained, alleviation, succour, comfort, *an. relief* from pain or sorrow, to obtain a great relief from the use of medicine.

Whatever answer in relief would be. Shak.

*From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my agonies breast are shown
Tending to some relief of our extremity. Addison.*

2 That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil, specifically, assistance given under the poor-law to a pauper; *an. to administer relief*.

*So should we make our death a glad relief.
From future shame. Dryden.*

3 Release from a post or duty by a substitute or substitute who may act either permanently or temporarily, especially, the discharge of a sentinel from his post, whose place is supplied by another soldier, *an. the person who takes his place*.

*For this relief much thanks, 'tis better cold
And I am well at heart. Shak.*

4 In sculpture, &c., the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds: high relief (*alto-relievo*), low relief (*basso-relievo*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-relievo*). The difference is in the degree of projection. High relief is that

in which the figures project at least one-half of their apparent circumference from the back ground. Low relief is a representation of one or more figures, raised upon a flat surface or back ground, in such a man-

ner, however, as that no part of them shall be entirely detached from it, as in medals, busts, intaglios, and other ornaments.

Low Relief

Middle or half relief is the third species between the other two - 3 In painting, the appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects, attained by skilful drawing or colouring so that they appear precisely as they are found in nature. 4 Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or being brought into close relation with or proximity to it, as, the weakness of the present ministry brings the excellences of the former into strong relief.

*And is it that the base of grief
Makes former glories seem so great?
The lessons of the present state
Thus turn the past in this relief? Tennyson.*

5 In poetry, the modulation or surface elevations of a country. 6 In fort the height of a parapet from the bottom of the ditch - 7 In building, a note on the horn on arriving at home.

*Now he, when you come to your steady door,
You should the welcome before, as you pass them
Sound the whistle down stairs.*

Return from Perseus's ship.

10 Broken meat given in alms - 11 In feudal law, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor for the privilege of taking up the estate, which on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, and the like, the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed at a certain rate by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scotch law being a sum payable by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a fief, also called *casualty of relief*. In Scotch law it is also applied to the right of recovering money paid in certain cases, then if an heir pays a debt legally payable by an executor he has relief against the executor - *Relief* Church a body of presbyterians dissenters in Scotland, whose ground of separation from the Established Church was the violent exercise of lay patronage which obtained in the latter. Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Established Church in 1756, and the first Relief presbytery met October 22, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and Secession Churches amalgamated and formed the United Presbyterian Church. *See* ALLEVIATION, MITIGATION, AID, HELP, SUCOUR, ASSISTANCE, REMEDY, REDRESS, INDEMNIFICATION.

Reliefman (rel'iev'man), *a.* Distributor of relief.

Relief-valve (rel'iev'valv), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot well when shut off from the boiler.

Relier (rel'iev), *a.* One who relieves or places full confidence. 'No reliance on my fortune. *Acron & Pl.*

Relievable (rel'iev'able), *a.* Capable of being relieved, fitted to receive relief. 'Wherein the party is relievable by common law. *See* **RELEASABLE**.

Relieve (rel'iev), *v. t.* *pp. relieved*, *pp. relieving*. 1. To relieve from *Fr. reliev*, to set up again, to enhance or set off, to release from a post, formerly also to succour or assist, from *L. reliev*, relieve, to lift up again, *re* again, and *lev* to raise, from *lev*, light (whence *levity*, *alleviate*). 1. To lift or raise up again. *From Platon.* 2. To remove, wholly or partially, to alleviate that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, and the like, to mitigate, to alleviate, to lessen, *an. to relieve pain or distress*, to relieve the wants of the poor. 'Did relieve my passion much. *Shak.* 'Merry never relieved by any. *Shak.*

3 To free, wholly or partially, from pain,

grief, want, anxiety, trouble, or anything that is considered to be an evil, to give ease, comfort, or consolation, to help, to aid, to support; to succour, *an. to relieve the poor and needy*. 'A debt to relieve a lame beggar. *Shak.* 'To relieve them of their load. *Shak.*

He relieved the titheless and widow. Ps. cxviii. 5.

4 To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; to put another in the place of or to take the place of in the performance of any duty bearing of any burden, and the like, *an. to relieve a sentinel or guard*.

*Farwell, honest soldier:
Who hath relieved you? - Remains for any place
Shak.*

*Review the mission that have watched all night.
Percy.*

5 To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, and the like, to right, - 6 To obviate the monotony of, to prevent from being tedious or too uniform by the introduction of some variety.

*The poet must not confound his poem with his
truth business, but sometimes relieve the reader
with a moral reflection. Addison.*

7 To give mutual assistance, to support.

*Parables or the relation eternally pursue on each
other when neither will point counter nor there are
glorious together. See F. Browne.*

8 To make to seem in view to render conspicuous or prominent, to set off by contrast, to give the appearance of projection or prominence to by the juxtaposition of some contrast. See **RELIEF**.

*Her all have relieved against the blue sky, created
almost of imperceptible height. See R. R. R.*

Relieve (rel'iev), *v. t.* To alleviate, assuage, soothe, assist, aid, help support, sustain, ease, mitigate, lighten diminish, remove, free, remedy, redress, indemnify.

Reliever (rel'iev'er), *n.* 1 One that relieves or gives ease. The comforters of their distress and the relievers of their indignity. *Adam Smith*. 2 In gun, an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to discharge the anchor of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

Relieving (rel'iev'ing), *p. and a.* Serving or tending to relieve - *Relieving* work, an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight. It is also called a *Dunbar's arch* (which see). *Relieving officer* a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of an English poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains that the case is within the conditions required by the law. He has to visit the houses of the applicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and has to give immediate relief in urgent cases or to re-



Showing with Relieving Tackle.

conditioned cases. - *Relieving machine* (name), temporary tackle attached to the end of the tiller in bad weather to assist the helmsman and in case of accident happening to the tiller rope; also, tackle carried under a vessel's bottom when heaving down to keep her from being too much raised over.

Relieve (rel'iev or rel'iev & rel'iev), *a.* An erroneous spelling for **RELIEVE**. *See* **RELIEVE**.

Relight (rel'iev), *v. t.* 1 To light anew, to illuminate again.

His power was laid on and relight my eye. Page.

2 To relight, to set on fire again.

Relight (rel'iev), *v. t.* To burn again; to relight, to take fire again.

*The deities
all suddenly, and glowing
in his heart. Charles Smith.*

Religious (rel'iev-ee-us), *a.* (Fr.) 1 A female religious a nun.

Religious (rel'iev-ee-us), *a.* a dog and of [Fr.]

One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church, a member of a monastic order, a monk.

Religion (rē-lī-jən) *n.* [*Fr. religion, from L. religio, religio, religion, piety, conscientiousness, scrupulousness, from religo, to bind back -v, back, and ago, ago, to bind, to bind together. Others derive religio from religere, to gather, to collect, making the primary meaning a collection, and then more specifically a collection of religious formulas.*] 1 The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being or to any order of beings conceived by them as demanding reverence from the possession of superhuman control over the destiny of man or the powers of nature, the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience right feeling towards God as rightly apprehended, piety. Religion, as distinguished from morality, denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the abstruse and will of God, while morality is concerned with man's duty to his fellow. As distinguished from theology religion is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God, while theology is objective, and denotes those ideas or conceptions which man entertains respecting the God whom he worships, especially his reasoned and systematized ideas concerning God.

It will be no secret to any one who has seen the Jewish, or we mean a brief then, or in case constitutes the using religion has changed by the Christian in those doctrines English in need in a different speech, under language to or man, especially say that it is to the animal, we religious only, but we mean a independence of English man to out names, and that facility of of words and fit will but have it a growing of it conceivable, to the future, a

2 Any system of faith and worship; as, the religion of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, &c. See extract above. 3 The rites or services of religion, the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies. 'Gay religious full of pomp and gold.' *Alison.* 4 Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the State, and to distinctions in the knowledge is derived from the unaided power of man, who knowledge of God and of our duty which comes to us from positive revelation. -To get religion, to be converted; a term in use among certain religious sects in the United States.

Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity. Religion is what binds man to God, and is more external. Devotion is the state in which man bows to be obedient to him. It always implies the internal subjection of the man to God. Piety is the filial sentiment which we cherish to Him as our Father. Sanctity is the habitual holiness which a saint of his law and character receives.

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* Relating to religion, piety. 'Religiosity professions.' *By Barlow.*

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* Same as Religiosity.

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* A religiousist.

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* The outward practice of religion, profession of religion; affected or false religion.

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* 1 A religiousist, one who deals much in religious terms or in religious discourse.

Some religiosity may be supposed to say here and there that one who comes to meet the kingdom of God should not have entered in. *Contemporary Rev.*

2 A partizan of a religion.

It may be said that (Jenny) Taylor belonged to a certain class of religiosity, and that such readily adopted the doctrine of toleration. *Chadwick.*

Religionism (rē-lī-jən-izm) *n.* Without religion, not professing or believing in religion. 'A worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, religionless old woman.' *Thackeray.*

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* Same as religionism. [*Rare.*]

One Jewish quality (three Arabs manifest), the outcome of many or of all high qualities, what we may call religiosity. *Conford.*

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* [*Fr. religio, L. religio, from religo.* See RELIGION.] 1 Pertaining or relating to religion, concerned with religion, teaching or setting forth religion, set apart for purposes connected with religion, as, a religious society, a religious act, a religious place, religious subjects, religious books or teachers, religious library.

And shrouded windows richly light,
Casting a dim religious light. *Alison.*

2 Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion, pious, godly, devout, as, a religious man, religious behaviour. 'An old religious man.' *Shak.* 'Holy and religious fear.' *Shak.* 3 Devoted by vows to the practice of the rites of religion, engaged by vows to a monastic life, as, a religious order or fraternity. 'Religious folks.' *Chaucer.* 4 Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation, scrupulously faithful, conscientious, sacred, as, to be religious in keeping promises. 'Dear religious love.' *Shak.* With the religious truth and modesty.

Shak. 5 Pious, godly, holy, devout, devotional, conscientious, strict, rigid, exact. **Religiosity** (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion, a monk or friar, a nun, a religious or religiousist.

What the Protestants call a fanatic, is in the Romish Church a religiousist of such an order. *Alison.*

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* In a religious manner (a) piously, with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands, according to the rites of religion, reverently, with veneration.

For their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Shak.*

(b) Exactly, strictly, conscientiously; as, a vow or promise religiously observed.

The privilege justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are religiously to be maintained. *Barrow.*

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* The quality or state of being religious. *See E. Sandys.*

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* A religiousist.

Religiosity (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* Relinquishing. [*Rare.*]

Relinquish (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* One who relinquishes. [*Rare.*]

Relinquish (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* [*Fr. relinquer, relinquishment, from L. relinquo (whence relin, relinqu) -re, and linquo, to leave.*] 1 To give up the possession or occupancy of; to withdraw from, to leave; to abandon, to quit.

They placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English. *See J. Davies.*

2 To cease from, to give up the pursuit or practice of, to desist from, as, to relinquish bad habits. 'With commendation to relinquish (for his own part) the intended attempt.' *Macpherson.* 'Relinquishing the war against an exhausted kingdom.' *Relinquish.* 3 To renounce a claim to, to resign, as, to relinquish a debt. -*See* To leave, quit, forsake, forgo, resign, abandon, desert, renounce.

Relinquish (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* One who leaves or quits, one who renounces or gives up.

Relinquishment (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* The act of relinquishing, leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to. 'The other relinquishment of all things papish.' *Hooker.*

Reliquia (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* [*L. nom. pl. neut. of relinquo, remaining, from relinquo.* See RELINQUISH.] 1 In law the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating an account. *Wharton.*

Reliquary (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* In law, the debtor of a reliqua, or of a balance due, also, a person who only pays piece-meal. *Wharton.* **Reliquary** (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* [*Fr. reliquaire, from L. reliqua, reliqua.* See RELIC.] A depository for relics, a casket in which relics are kept, called also a shrine.

I swept at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the times of France - rubies and emeralds as big as small eggs - crucifixes and vases, crowns and reliquaries of inestimable value. *Gray.*

Relique (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* A relic. *See RELIC.*

On these terms Innocent permitted the Cardinal

Legate to receive at Narbonne south of unquenchable fidelity, on the galleys, on the cross, and on the holy reliquary. *Alison.*

Reliquia (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* [*L., remnants, remains of the dead, from relinquo, reliqua, to leave.*] 1 In gen. a term occasionally applied to fossil remains - 2 In bot. same as Reliquia (which see).

Reliquiate (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* To liquify, to melt, to adjust a second time. *Wright.*

Reliquiation (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* A second or renewed liquification, a renewed adjustment. *Clarke.*

Relish (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* [*Fr. relacher, old or local form of O Fr. relacher, re, again, and lacher, to lick, a word of Germanic origin.* See LICK.] 1 To like the taste or flavour of, to partake of with pleasure or gratification, as, to relish venison. 2 To be pleased with or gratified by, to have a liking for, to enjoy; to experience pleasure from.

There's not a soldier of an old, that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do relish the portion of that prayer for peace. *Shak.*

He knows how to prize his advantage and to relish the banquet which he enjoys. *Hamlet.*

3 To give an agreeable taste to, to impart a pleasing flavour to, to cause to taste agreeably. 'A savory bit that served to relish wine.' *Dryden.*

He said he always found that, when without dinner, they (pickled walnuts) relished the best. *Hamlet.*

4 To savour of, to have a smack or taste of, to have the mark or manner of.

To ordered walk, and relisheth the soldier. *Shak. & P.*

Relish (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* 1 To have a pleasing taste.

Their greatest delight would not relish to their palates. *Hamlet.*

2 To give pleasure.

Had I been the leader out of this court, it could not have relished among my other discourses. *Shak.*

3 To have a savour.

A theory which, how muchsoever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

Relish (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* [*See the verb.*] 1 The sensation produced by anything on the palate; savour; taste; commonly a pleasing taste.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt are all the options we have in denoting that numerous variety of substance to be found distinct in the same place. *Locke.*

2 Inclination, taste, appreciation, fondness; liking, appetite generally used with for before the thing, sometimes with of, but the latter is ambiguous. 'Any relish for fine writing.' *Alison.* 'A relish of such reflections as improve the mind.' *Alison.* 'A relish for whatever was excellent in art or letters.' *Macpherson.* 3 That quality in an object which gives pleasure, the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by anything.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid and has lost its relish. *Alison.*

4 Characteristic quality; savour, flavour, hence, sort; cast. 'His fears . . . of the same relish as ours are.' *Shak.*

It preserves some relish of old writing. *Pope.*

5 A small quantity just perceptible; tincture. 'Some cast that has no relish of cultivation in it.' *Shak.* 6 That which is used to impart a savour, especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating. -*See* Taste, savour, flavour, appetite, zest, gusto, liking, delight.

Relishable (rē-lī-jən-sē) *a.* Capable of being relished, having an agreeable taste.

Relist (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* To listen again or anew. 'As I relist to it, I protest.' *Tennyson.*

Relive (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* To live again; to revive. *Tennyson.*

Will you deliver
Now this dead queen rather? *Shak.*

Relive (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* To recall to life; to reanimate, to revive. *Spranger.*

Relive (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* To lead again, as a gun.

Relive (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* To lend again; to lend what has been lent and repaid. [*American.*]

Relive (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* A second lending of the same thing or amount. [*American.*]

Relocate (rē-lī-jən-sē) *v.* To locate a second time.

Relocation (rē-lī-jən-sē) *n.* 1 The act of relocating. 2 [*L. relocate, to let out again.*] In Scots law, a re-letting of a house or a lease. -*Tant relocation, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease, inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the*

lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

Relodge (rē-lōj'), v.t. To lodge again. *Southery.*

Relover (rē-luv'), v.t. To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and leveling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Bayle.*

Relucens (rē-lū'sent), a. [*L. relucens, relucens*, ppr. of *reluceo*—*re*, back, and *luceo*, to shine.] 1. Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering.

Gorgeous banners to the sun expand
Their streaming volumes of *relucens* gold. *Glover.*

In brighter mazes, the *relucens* stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson.*

2. Bright; shining; eminent. 'That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucens* in despite of jealousies.' *Bp. Hackett.*

Reluctor (rē-lukt'), v.t. [*L. reluctor*—*re*, back, and *luctor*, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against anything; to make resistance.

We with studied mixtures force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Dr. H. More.*

Reluctance (rē-luk'tans), n. The state or quality of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; unwillingness: often followed by *to*, though sometimes by *against*.

Aeneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action. *Dryden.*

Reluctance against God and his just yoke. *Milton.*

Reluctancy (rē-luk'tan-si), n. Same as *Reluctance*.

Beas witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Reluctant (rē-luk'tant), a. [*L. reluctans, reluctans*, ppr. of *reluctor*. See *RELUCTOR*.] 1. Striving against doing something; struggling or resisting with violence.

Down he fell
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vain; a greater Power
Now ruled him. *Milton.*

2. Unwilling to do what one feels called on to do; acting with repugnance; averse; loth; as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string. *Tickell.*

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness; as, *reluctant* obedience.—*Averse, Reluctant.* See under *VERSE*.—*SYN.* Unwilling, loth, disinclined, averse, backward.

Reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), adv. In a reluctant manner; with opposition of heart; unwillingly; as, what is undertaken *reluctantly* is seldom well performed.

Reluctate (rē-luk'tāt), v.t. To hang back; to be reluctant; to struggle against. 'Delude their *reluctating* consciences.' *Dr. H. More.*

Reluctation (rē-luk'tā-shon), n. Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

Relume (rē-lūm'), v.t. [See *RELUMINE*.] To rekindle; to light again.

Yet in thy heart what human sympathies,
What soft compassion glows, as in the skies
The tender stars their clouded lamps *relume*. *Longfellow.*

Relumine (rē-lū'min'), v.t. [*L. relumino*—*re*, again, and *lumen*, light, from *luceo*, to shine.] 1. To light anew; to rekindle. 'When the light of the Gospel was *rellumined* by the Reformation.' *Bp. Louth.*—2. To illuminate again. 'Time's *rellumined* river.' *Hood.*

Rely (rē-lī'), v.t. pret. & pp. *relied*; ppr. *relying*. [From old *relie*, *rely*, *relye*, lit. to rally, from *L. re*, again, and *ligare*, to bind. It seems to have been originally transitive, and to have been often used with reflexive pronouns. Fitzward Hall quotes from old authors such passages as: 'Those men who, fearing God, *relied* themselves upon his word' (1612); 'Not *relying* ourselves entirely upon him and his salvation' (*Bp. Sanderson*, 1681); whence the transition to the modern meaning is easy.] To rest with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust; to depend: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *rely* on the promise of a man who is known to be upright; to *rely* on the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; to *rely* on the mercy and promises of God. 'Bade me *rely* on him as

on my father.' *Shak.* 'As one *relying* on your lordship's will.' *Shak.*

Because thou hast *relied* on the king of Syria, and not *relied* on the Lord thy God; therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. *1 Chr. xvi. 7.*

SYN. To trust, depend, confide, repose.

Remade (rē-mād'), pret. & pp. of *remake*.

Remain (rē-mān'), v.t. [*O. Fr. remainder, remanoir*, from *L. remaneo*—*re*, back, and *maneo*, *manai*, to remain, to stay (whence *mansion*).] 1. To continue in a place; to stay; to abide. 'He should have *remained* in the city of refuge.' *Num. xxv. 28.*—2. To continue in an unchanged form, state, or condition. 'Childless thou art, childless *remain*.' *Milton.*

If she depart, let her *remain* unmarried. *1 Cor. vii. 21.*

3. To endure; to continue; to last.

For the upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall *remain* in it. *Prov. ii. 21.*

4. To stay behind after others have gone; to be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away, removed or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his hands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered. *Ezek. xvii. 21.*

5. To be left as not included or comprised; to be still to deal with.

That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be seen. *Lath.*

Remain is used by Milton and others in some cases transitively:

The easier conquest now *remains* thee. *Per. Last.*

This, however, may be considered as elliptical for *remains* to thee, as *remain* is not properly a transitive verb.—*SYN.* To continue, stay, wait, tarry, rest, sojourn, dwell, abide, last, endure.

Remain (rē-mān'), n. 1.† State of remaining; stay; abide.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often, since my here-*remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shak.*

2.† That which is left to be done.

I know your master's pleasure and he mine;
All the *remain* is 'Welcome!' *Shak.*

3. That which is left; remainder; relic: chiefly used in the plural. 'Our little *remains* of victuals.' *Sir J. Hawkins.* ('Solomon's Proverbs') the most curious and valuable *remain* of ancient wisdom. *Bp. Louth.*

'When this *remain* of horror has entirely subsided.' *Burke.* 'Their small *remains* of life.' *Pope.*

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient. *Addison.*

Specifically.—4. That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse: now only used in the plural.

Be kind to my *remains*, and O, defend,
Against your judgment, your departed friend! *Dryden.*

5. pl. The productions, especially the literary works of one who is dead; posthumous works; as, Coleridge's *Literary Remains*.—*Organic remains.* See *ORGANIC*.

Remainder (rē-mān'dér), n. [An *O. Fr.* infinitive (see *REMAIN*, v.t.); comp. *rejoinder*.] 1. That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

2. In *arith.*, &c., the sum or quantity that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.

3. In *law*, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate, as a life interest, is determined. Thus, if the owner of the fee-simple or freehold of lands give them by will or deed to A for life, and after his decease to B and his heirs, the interest of B is termed the remainder, because, after deducting A's life estate, all that remains belongs to B. Remainders are either *vested*, *contingent*, or *cross*. *Vested* or *executed remainders* are those by which a present interest passes to the party, though it is to be enjoyed in future, and by which the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent, as if A be tenant for years, remainder to B in fee: hereby B's remainder is vested, which nothing can defeat or set aside. *Contingent remainders*, otherwise called *executory*, are defined to be 'where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event; so that the particular

estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect.' *Cross remainder* is where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other. Thus, if an estate be granted as to one half to A for life with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to B in fee-simple; and as to the other half, to B for life with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to A in fee-simple, these *remainders* are called *cross remainders*.—*SYN.* *Rem.* residue, remnant, remains, leavings, relic.

Remainder (rē-mān'dér), a. *Remainder*, refuse; left; as, the *remainder* vianda. 'A dry as the *remainder* biscuit after a voyage.' *Shak.*

Remainder-man (rē-mān'dér-man), n. In *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

Remake (rē-māk'), v.t. pret. & pp. *remade*; ppr. *remaking*. To make anew.

As a stream that spouting from a cliff
Falls in mid air, but gathering at the base
Remakes itself and flashes down the vale. *Tennyson.*

Remand (rē-mān'd'), v.t. [*Fr. remander*, from *L. re*, and *mandō*, to commit, to one's charge.] 1. To send, call, or order back; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place.

'Remand it to its former place.' *SoutH.*

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot know the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colours or recognise faces. But the remedy is, not to *remand* him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. *Maccubey.*

2. In *law*, to send back to jail, as an accused party, in order to give time to collect more evidence against him; to hold over till some future time, as a case in which further evidence is required.

Morgan is sent back into custody, whither also I am *remanded*. *Small.*

Remand (rē-mān'd'), n. The state of being remanded, recommended, or held over; the act of remanding.

He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete. *Dickens.*

'How does your case stand now?' 'Why, sir, as a *remand* at present.' *Dickens.*

Remandment (rē-mān'd'ment), n. The act of remanding.

Remanence, Remanency (rem'a-nen-si), n. The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

Neither St. Augustine nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge.*

Remanent (rem'a-nent), n. [*L. remanens, remanentis*, ppr. of *remaneo*. See *REMANE*.] The part remaining; remnant. *Bacon.*

Remanent (rem'a-nent), a. *Remanent*, [Perhaps obsolete, except in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology; as, the *remanent* members of the trust; the *remanent* members of session.]

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor.*

Remanet (rem'a-net), n. [*L.*, it remains.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

Remark (rē-mārk'), n. [*Fr. remarquer*—*re* and *marque*. See *MARK*.] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause though worth the search, may yet elude Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd. *Congreve.*

2. A brief statement taking notice of something; an observation; a comment; as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the judicious or the unconsidered *remarks* of a critic.

My ears could hear
Her lightest breathes; her least *remark* was worth
The experience of the wise. *Tompson.*

SYN. Observation, note, comment, utterance, saying.

Remark (rē-mārk'), v.t. 1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression; as, I *remarked* the manner of the speaker; I *remarked* his elegant expressions.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker; to utter by way of comment or observation; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before *remarked*.—3.† To mark; to point out; to distinguish.

'His manacles *remark* him.' *Milton.*—*SYN.* To observe, notice, heed, regard, note, say.

Remark (rē-mārk'), v.t. To make observation to observe.

Re-mark (rē-mārk'), v.t. To mark anew or a second time.

Remarkable (rē-mārk'a-bl'), a. 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

This *remarkable* that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Pope.*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished; as, the remarkable preservation of lives in shipwreck.

There is nothing left *remarkable* beneath the visiting moon. *Shak.*

Sometimes used substantively. 'Unless we note down what *remarkables* we have found.' *Watts*.—*SYN.* Observable, noticeable, extraordinary, unusual, rare, strange, wonderful, notable, distinguished, famous, eminent.

Remarkableness (rê-mârk'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

Remarkably (rê-mârk'a-bl), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly; as, *remarkably* large; *remarkably* foolish; *remarkably* odd.

Remarker (rê-mârk'ér), *n.* One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outline the author—by writing a better book on the same subject. *Watts*.

Remarriage (rê-mâ'rij), *n.* Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage. 'With whom polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use.' *Bp. Hall*.

Remarry (rê-mâ'ri), *v. t.* To marry again or a second time.

Remarry (rê-mâ'ri), *v. i.* To be married again or a second time.

Remast (rê-mâst'), *v. t.* To furnish with a second mast or set of masts.

Remasticate (rê-mâst'ik-â), *v. t.* To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

Remastication (rê-mâst'ik-â-shon), *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

Remberge (rê-mber'), *n.* A long narrow rowing vessel of war formerly used by the English. See **RAMBERGE**.

Remblai (rân-blâ), *n.* (Fr., from *remblayer*, to fill up an excavation, to embark, from *O. Fr. embler*, to embarrass, to hinder—*em*, in, and *blær*, to sow with wheat, from *Fr. blé*, wheat, *L. L. bladum*, grain.) 1. In fort, the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the *débât* from the ditch.—2. In *engin*, a term used to express the earthwork that is carried to bank in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

Remble (rê-mbl'), *v. t.* To remove. [Provincial English.]

Sartin-sewer I beâ, that a weint niver give it to Joânes, Neither a moânt to Robins—a never *rembles* the stoâns. *Tennyson*.

Remo, *n.* A realm. 'Sondry *remos*.' *Chaucer*.

Remoant (rê-mân'), *v. t.* To give meaning to; to interpret. *Wycliffe*.

Remoant (rê-mân'), *a.* [L. *remeans*, *remeantis*, ppr. of *remo*—*re*, back, and *mo*, to go.] Coming back; returning. *Kingsley*. [Rare.]

Remoasure (rê-mezh'ûr), *v. t.* To measure anew.

Remediable (rê-mê'di-a-bl), *a.* (See **REMEDY**.) Capable of being remedied or cured; as, the evil is believed to be *remediable*. 'Not *remediable* by courts of equity.' *Bacon*.

Remediableness (rê-mê'di-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remediable.

Remediably (rê-mê'di-a-bl), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure.

Remedial (rê-mê'di-al), *a.* [L. *remediatio*, healing, from *remedium*. See **REMEDY**.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil; as, to adopt *remedial* measures.—*Remedial statutes*, those statutes which are made to supply some defect in the existing law, and redress some abuse or inconvenience with which it is found to be attended, without introducing any provision of a penal character.

The *remedial* part of law is so necessary a consequence of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory or *remedial*. *Blackstone*.

Remediably (rê-mê'di-al-ly), *adv.* In a remedial manner.

Remediately (rê-mê'di-ât), *a.* Remedial.

All you unpublished virtues of the earth, Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediately* in the good man's distress. *Shak.*

Remediless (rê-mê'di-less), *a.* 1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as, a *remediless* disease.—2. Irreparable; as, a loss

or damage is *remediless*.—3. Not admitting change or reversal; as, 'doom *remediless*.' *Milton*.—4. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless. *Sponser*.—*SYN.* Incurable, cureless, irremediable, irrecoverable, irremediable, irremediable, desperate.

Remedilessly (rê-mê'di-less-ly), *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. **Remedilessness** (rê-mê'di-less-nes), *n.* The state of being without a remedy; incurableness.

Remedy (rê-mê'di), *n.* [L. *remedium*. See the verb.] 1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; with *for*; as, a *remedy* for the gout. 'A bath and healthful *remedy* for men diseased.' *Shak.*—2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; reparation: usually with *for* or *against*.

Things without all *remedy* Should be without regard. *Shak.*

Attempts have been made for some *remedy* against this evil. *Swift*.

3. In law, the means given for the recovery of a right or of compensation for the infringement thereof.—4. In coining, a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins.—*SYN.* Cure, restorative, counteraction, reparation, redress, relief, aid, help, assistance.

Remedy (rê-mê'di), *v. t. pret. & pp. remedied; ppr. remedying.* [Fr. *remédier*, from *L. remedium*, that which heals again—*re*, again, and *medeo*, to heal.] 1. To cure; to heal; to restore to soundness or health; as, to *remedy* a disease.—2. To repair or remove, as some evil; to redress; to counteract; as, to *remedy* the evils of a war.

Remelt (rê-melt'), *v. t.* To melt again.

Remember (rê-mem'ber), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *remembrer*, as *remembrer*, to call to mind, to remember, from *L. L. rememorare*—*L. re*, back or again, and *memoro*, *memorare*, to bring to remembrance, from *memor*, mindful.] 1. To bring back again to the memory; to recall to mind; to recollect.

Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations. *Deut. xxiii. 7.*

We are said to *remember* anything, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts*.

I *remember*, I *remember*, The fir trees dark and high. *Præd.*

2. To bear or keep in mind; to have in memory; to be capable of recalling when required; to preserve unforgetten; as, to *remember* one's lessons; to *remember* all the circumstances.—3. To be continually thoughtful of; to have present to the attention; to attend to; not to forget.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton*.

4.† To mention.

The ditty does *remember* my drow'd father. *Shak.*

5. To put in mind; to remind.

I'll not *remember* you of my own lord. *Shak.*

Grief fills the room up of my absent child, . . . Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words, *Remembers* me of all his gracious parts. *Shak.*

6. To think of; to consider; to take into consideration; as, do not blame him too severely, you must *remember* his weakness.

When I *remember* thee upon my bed, and meditate upon thee in the night watches. *Ps. lxxii. 6.*

7. To keep in mind with gratitude, favour, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion. 'If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thine handmaid and *remember* me.' 1 Sam. i. 11. 'Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy.' *Exod. xx. 8.*

Let them have their wages duly paid, And something over to *remember* me. *Shak.*

—*Remember, Recollect.* *Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, but it does not imply that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and before us. *Remembrance* is the storehouse, *recollection* the act of culling out this article and that from the repository. He *remembers* everything he hears, and can *recollect* any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot *remember* a thing when we mean we cannot *recollect* it.

Remember (rê-mem'ber), *v. i.* To call something to remembrance; to exercise the faculty of recollecting.

I *remember* Of such a time: being my sworn servant, The duke retained him his. *Shak.*

Rememberable (rê-mem'ber-a-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being remembered. *Coleridge*.

Rememberably (rê-mem'ber-a-bl), *adv.* In a rememberable manner; so as to be remembered. *Southey*.

Rememberer (rê-mem'ber-ér), *n.* One that remembers. 'A *rememberer* of the least good office.' *Wotton*.

Remembrance (rê-mem'brans), *n.* [O. Fr. *remembrance*. See above.] 1. The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory; recollection; as, a bitter *remembrance* of injuries.

Of joys departed, Not to return, how painful the *remembrance*. *Blair*.

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke*.

2. Power or faculty of remembering; memory; limit of time over which the memory extends, as when we say an event took place before our *remembrance*, or since our *remembrance*.

Thou I have heard relating what was done Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton*.

Remembrance wakes with all her busy train, Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain. *Goldsmith*.

3. The state of being remembered; the state of being held honourably in memory.

Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shak.*

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*. *Ps. cxli. 6.*

4. What is remembered; a recollection.

How sharp the point of this *remembrance* is! *Shak.*

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in mind; as, (a) an account preserved; a memorandum or note to preserve or assist the memory; a record.

Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower. *Sir M. Hale*.

Let the understanding reader take with him but three or four short *remembrances*—the memorandums I would commend to him are these. *Chillingworth*.

(b) A monument; a memorial. (c) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

I am glad I have found this napkin: This was her first *remembrance* from the Moor. *Shak.*

6. State of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

We with wisest sorrow think on him, Together with *remembrance* of ourselves. *Shak.*

Let your *remembrances* apply to Banquo. *Shak.*

7.† Admonition.

I do commit unto your hand The unstained sword that you have used to bear; With this *remembrance*—that you use the same With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit, As you have done 'gainst me. *Shak.*

—*Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence.* See under **MEMORY**.

Remembrancer (rê-mem'brans-ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind. *Fer. Taylor*.

Wonders—past the wit Of any spirit to tell, but one of those Who, when this planet's sphere time doth close Will be his high *remembrancers*. *Keats*.

2. An officer in the exchequer of England whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number—the king's *remembrancer*, the lord treasurer's *remembrancer*, and the remembrancer of first-fruits; but the duties of the second of these offices were merged in the first by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cxc. The name is also given to an officer of some corporations; as, the *remembrancer* of the city of London.

Rememoratè (rê-mem'or-ât), *v. t.* (See **REMEMBER**.) To remember; to revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties whether we *rememoratè* or learn anew. *L. Bryskett*.

Rememoration† (rê-mem'or-â-shon), *n.* Remembrance. 'Helps of memory, of affection, of *rememoration*.' *Mountagu*.

Rememorative† (rê-mem'or-ât-iv), *a.* Recalling to mind; reminding. *Waterland*.

Remenant†, *n.* A remnant; a remaining part. *Chaucer*.

Remercie†, **Remercy**† (rê-mér'si), *v. t.* (Fr. *remercier*, from *re*, again, and *mercier*, to thank, from *merci*, from *L. merces*, merces—

dis, salary, reward, in L.L. mercy, thanks.) To thank.

She him *remercied* as the patron of her life.

Remerge (rê-mérj'), v.i. To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall,
Remerging in the general soul,
Is faith as vague as all unsweet. *Tennyson.*

Remiform (rê-mi-form), a. [L. *remus*, an oar, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an oar.

Remiges (rê-mi-jéz), n. pl. [L. *remex*, *remigia*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air.

Remigrate (rê-mi-grât), v.i. [L. *remigro*, *remigratum*—*re*, again, and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate again; to remove back again to a former place or state; to return.

Remigration (rê-mi-grâ'shon), n. Removal back again; a migration to a former place.

Remijia (rê-mi-j'a), n. [After *Remijo*, a Brazilian physician.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceae: the bark of some of the species is used as a substitute for cinchona.

Remind (rê-mind'), v.t. To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; to recall or bring to the notice of; as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to arrest, seize, and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulness of senses. *South.*

Reminder (rê-mind-ér), n. One who or that which reminds; that which serves to awaken remembrance.

Remindful (rê-mind-fül), a. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

Reminiscence (rem-i-nis-sens), n. [Fr. *réminiscence*, from L. *reminiscentia*, from *reminiscor*, to recall to mind—*re*, again, and *miniscor*, not found but in composition, from root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory; recollection; memory.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*. *Sir M. Hale.*

The other part of memory called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot or but confusedly remembered. *South.*

I forgive your want of *reminiscence*, since it is long since I saw you. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge; as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian. [This is the sense in which the word is now most commonly used.]—*Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence.* See under **MEMORY**.

Reminiscency (rem-i-nis-sen-si), n. Reminiscence.

Reminiscent (rem-i-nis-sent), a. Having remembrance; calling to mind. 'Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reminiscent (rem-i-nis-sent), n. One who calls to mind and records past events.

Reminiscential (rem-i-nis-sen-shal), a. Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. *Sir T. Browne.*

Remiped (rê-mi-ped), n. [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars: applied specially to a genus of crustaceans of the family Hippidae, and to one of an order of coleopterous insects, including those which have tarsi adapted for swimming.

Remiped (rê-mi-ped), a. Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars: said of certain animals or insects.

Remise (rê-mér), n. [Fr. *remise*, delivery, surrender, from *remettre*, L. *remitto*—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] In law, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.

Remise (rê-miz'), v.t. pret. & pp. *remised*; ppr. *remising*. To give or grant back; to release a claim to; to resign or surrender by deed. '*Remised*, released, and for ever quitclaimed.' *Blackstone.*

Remiss (rê-mis'), a. [L. *remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict, pp. of *remittere*—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack; as, to be *remiss* in attendance on official duties; *remiss* in

payment of debts. 'Must think me tardy and *remiss*.' *Shak.* '*Remiss* in mine office.' *Shak.*

Your candour in pardoning my errors may make me more *remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; slack; languid. 'These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss*.' *Roscommon.* 'Till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.' *Woodward.*—*SRN.* Slack, diligent, aloof, negligent, careless, neglectful, inattentive, heedless, thoughtless.

Remissalles, i. n. pl. [O. Fr.] Orts: leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse. *Chaucer.*

Remissful (rê-mis-fül), a. Prone to remission; ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious.

As though the heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
Took those best-loved from worse days to come. *Dryden.*

Remissibility (rê-mis-i-bil'i-ti), n. Capability of being remitted or abated; quality of being remissible.

This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins. *Fer. Taylor.*

Remissible (rê-mis-i-bil'), a. Capable of being remitted or forgiven. 'Punishments *remissible* or expiable.' *Felltham.*

Remissio injuriæ (rê-mis-i-ô-in-jû-ri-ê), [L.] In *Scots law*, a plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offence; condonation.

Remission (rê-mi'shon), n. [L. *remissio*, *remissionis*, from *remitto*, to send back. See **REMISS**.] The act of remitting; as, (a) diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigour; the *remission* of close study or of labour.

Without *remission* of the blast or shower. *Wordsworth.*

(b) Discharge or relinquishment of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up; as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tithes. *Swift.*

(c) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as, the *remission* of sins. Mat. xxvi. 28. '*Remission* for my folly past.' *Shak.*

(d) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance. *Swift.* (e) In *med.* abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time. (f) The act of sending back. 'Eurydice and her *remission* into hell.' *Stackhouse.*

Remissive (rê-mis-iv), a. 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement. 'Whene'er he breathed, *remissive* of his might.' *Pope.*—2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

O Lord, of thy abounding love
To my offence *remissive* be. *Wither.*

Remissly (rê-mis-iv), adv. In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardour.

Like an unbenet bow carelessly
His sinewy proboscis did *remissly* lie. *Dennie.*

Remissness (rê-mis-snes), n. The state or quality of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardour or vigour; want of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape. *Arbuthnot.*

Remissory (rê-mis-o-ri), a. Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*. *Latimer.*

Remit (rê-mit'), v.t. pret. & pp. *remitted*; ppr. *remitting*. [L. *remitto*, to let go back, to send back, to slacken, to relax—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To relax in intensity; to make less intense or violent; to abate. 'So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.' *Milton.*—2. To refrain from exacting; to give up in whole or in part; as, to *remit* punishment.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other faults. *Shak.*

The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to *remit* penalties without limit. *Murphy.*

3. To pardon; to forgive; to refrain from exacting punishment for.

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them. *Jn. xx. 23.*

4. To give or deliver up; to surrender. To resign.

Will you have me, or your pearl again?
Neither of either—I *remit* both twain. *Shak.*
The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*. *Dryden.*

5. To refer. 'A clause . . . that *remit*' all to the bishop's discretion.' *Bacon.*—6. To send back; to put again into custody.

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. In *Scots law*, to transfer a cause from one tribunal or judge to another. See **REMIT**.

8. In *com.* to transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.—9. To restore; to replace.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

10. To transfer. [Rare.]

These observations were *remitted* into the philosophical transactions. *South.*

SYN. To relax, release, abate, relinquish, forgive, pardon, absolve.

Remit (rê-mit'), v.i. 1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Browne.*

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South.*

3. In *med.* to abate in violence for a time without intermission; as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.* to transmit money, &c.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *South.*

Remit (rê-mit'), n. In *Scots law*, a *remission*, a sending back. In judicial procedure, the term is applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purposes of the remit.

Remittance (rê-mit-ment), n. The act of remitting or state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon. *Milton.*

Remittal (rê-mit'al), n. 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first-fruits.—2. Act of sending away to a distant place, as money. *Swift.*

Remittance (rê-mit-ans), n. 1. In *com.* the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased.—2. The sum, bills, &c., remitted in payment.

Remittancer (rê-mit-ans-ér), n. One who sends a remittance. 'His *remittancers* at Madrid.' *Cumberland.*

Remittée (rê-mit-é), n. A person to whom a remittance is sent.

Remittent (rê-mit-ent), a. [L. *remittens*, *remittentis*, ppr. of *remitto*. See **REMIT**.] Temporarily ceasing; having *remission* from time to time; a term applied to diseases, the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but return again, so as not to leave the person free from the disease until it changes its character or vanishes. *Remittent fever*, any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leaving the patient. It differs from an *intermittent* in this, that there is never a total absence of fever.

Remittent (rê-mit-ent), n. Any disease which presents remissions; a remittent fever.

Remitter (rê-mit-ér), n. 1. One who remits, as, (a) one that pardons. '*Remitters* of sin.' *Fulke.* (b) One who makes remittance for payment.—2. In law, the sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters.

Remittor (rê-mit-tor), n. In law, same as *Remitter*.

Remix (rê-miks'), v.t. To mix again or repeatedly.

Remnant (rem-nant), n. [Contr. from *remnant*. See **REMANENT** and **REMAIND**.] 1. That which is left or remains after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part; specifically, the last piece of a web of cloth.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and request. *Neh. i. 3.*

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed. 'Where I may think the remnant of my thoughts.' *Shak*

The remnant of my tale is of a length
To test your patience. *Dryden*

3. A scrap, a fragment, a little bit; used in contempt.

A way, thou say, (thou quantity, thou remnant)
I may chance have some odd quarts and remnants
Of wit broken on me, because I have talked as long
As a first marriage. *Shak*

REM. Remains, rest, remains, remainder

Remnant (rem'nant), *n.* 1. Remaining, yet left. 'The remnant days of his disease.' *Fuller*

And quiet dedicate her remnant life
To the just duties of a humble wife. *Pope*

Remodel (re-mod'el), *v. t. pret. & pp. remod-elled, pp. remodelling.* To model or fashion anew

Why should any man
Remodel himself? *Tracy*

Remodification (re-mod'i-fik'a'shon), *n.* The act of modifying again, a repeated modification or change

Remodify (re-mod'i-fy), *v. t.* To modify again, to shape anew, to re-form

Remollient (re-mol'i-ent), *a.* [L. *remolli-* pp. of *remollere*, to soften — *re*, again, and *molle*, from *molis*, soft.] Softening. [Rare]

Remotion (re-mo'shon), *p.* and *a.* Moved again. 'Class already made and remotion.' *Becon*

Remonstrance (re-mon'strance), *n.* [O Fr. *remonstrance*, Mod. Fr. *remonstrance*. See REMONSTRATE.] 1. The act of demonstrating, demonstration; manifestation; show. 'Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power.' *Shak*

No, the atheist is too wise in his generation to make remonstrances and declamations of what he thinks.

2. The act of remonstrating or expostulating, expostulation, strong representation of reasons or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed, hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have done up a remonstrance in which they set forth that their father having refused to take in the *Quarter*, &c. *Addison*

It was moved by the opposition that the House of Commons should present to the king a remonstrance, enumerating the faults of his administration from the time of his accession, and expressing the distrust with which his policy was still regarded by his people.

3. In Rom. Cath. Ch. the same as *Monstrance* (which see).

Remonstrant (re-mon'strant), *a.* Expostulatory, urging strong reasons against an act, inclined or tending to remonstrate. *Waterland*

Remonstrant (re-mon'strant), *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of remonstrants is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.

Remonstrate (re-mon'strate), *v. t. pret. & pp. remonstrated, pp. remonstrating.* [O Fr. *remonstrer*, Fr. *remonstrer*, L.L. *remonstrare* — *re*, again, and *monstrare*, to show.] 1. To demonstate, to exhibit, to prove.

In the death of Lady Carberry was not all so much trouble as two dies of a common ague, an angel was God to remonstrate to all that stand in that sad attendance that then and was dear to him.

J. Taylor

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings, to expostulate; as, to remonstrate with a person on his conduct, to remonstrate against a profligate life. — *Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach*. See under CENSURE.

Remonstrator (re-mon'strator), *v. t.* 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons, to set forth, to show clearly.

De Lide, alarmed at the cruel prospect of this unexpected visit, remonstrated to his brother officers the undesirability and great expense of such a visit.

History of Dudley, 1776

2. To show or point out again.

I will remonstrate to you the third time.

7 Times

Remonstrating (re-mon'strating), *a.* The act of remonstrating, a remonstrance.

Remonstrator (re-mon'strator), *n.* One who remonstrates, a remonstrant.

Remotor (re-mo'tor), *a.* [Fr.] In Acoustics, a kind of escapement in which the impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of com-

municating directly with the pendulum or balance. It is designed to sustain the movement of the escapement perfectly even.

Remora (rem-o-ra), *n.* [L., from *re*, back, and *morare*, delay.] 1. Delay; obstacle, hindrance.

The sun is, they thought to halt or take away the remora of his negative voice, which, like so that little part at sea, took upon it to arrest and stop the commonwealth's sailing under full sail to a reformation.

Milton

2. The sucking-fish, a species of teleostean fishes (*Hemirhamphus*), having a flattened, oval, adhesive disc on the top of the head, by means of which it is able to attach itself

Remorse (*Re-morse* *remorse*)

firmly to the surface of other fishes, or to the bottoms of vessels, but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The ancients attributed to the remorse miraculous powers of delaying ships. — 3. In med. a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood. — 4. In very, an instrument to retain parts in place.

Remorseful (rem-o-rs'ful), *a.* [L. *remorse*, *remorsus* — *re*, and *morere*, to delay.] To hinder, to delay.

Remorseful (re-mo'r's-ful), *a.* [Fr. *remorse*, from L. *remorse*. See REMORSE.] To feel remorse. 'His conscience remorseful against the destruction of so noble a prince.' *Sh. T. Eliza*

Remorseful (re-mo'r's-ful), *v. t.* 1. To cause remorse, to afflict. 2. To rebuke. *Shelton*

Remorseful (re-mo'r's-ful), *n.* Compensation, remorse. 'Remorseful of conscience.' *Albion*

Remorse (re-mo'r's), *n.* [L.L. *remorsus*, a biting again, from L. *remorsus*, *remorsus* — *re*, again, and *morere*, to bite, to gnaw (where *morere*)] 1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt, compensation of conscience for a crime committed.

When delays, they breed remorse. *Southwell*

So spoke our father penitent; and live
Felt less remorse. *Milton*

2. Sympathetic sorrow, pity; compassion, mercy. 'The tears of soft remorse.' *Shak*

'Pity, the cry, "some favour, some remorse." *Shak*

Curs on th' unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw

To so remorse. *Dryden*

Remorseful (re-mo'r's-ful), *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction.

The remorseful owner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings.

Sp. Hall

Remorseful (re-mo'r's-ful), *n.* 1. Full of remorse, impressed with a sense of guilt. 'Remorseful souls.' *Sp. Hall*. — 2. Compassionate, feeling tenderly.

Descend on our long-suffering heart, with thy remorseful eye.

Chapman

3. Feeling compassion, pitiable.

Euphrates straightly heated the report
Of this his fellow a most remorseful fate. *Chapman*

Remorsefully (re-mo'r's-ful-ly), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

How Sir Bedivere

Remorsefully regarded his late hours. *Tracy*

Remorsefulness (re-mo'r's-ful-ness), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

Remorseless (re-mo'r's-less), *a.* Without remorse, unfeeling, cruel, insensible to distress, as, the remorseless deep. 'Flinty, rough, remorseless.' *Shak*

'Remorseless cruelty.' *Milton*

'Remorseless advenurers.' *South* — 3. Unfeeling, pitiless, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel.

Remorselessly (re-mo'r's-less-ly), *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

Remorselessness (re-mo'r's-less-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless, insensibility to distress.

Remote (re-mo't), *a.* [L. *remotus*, from *removere*, to remove — *re*, and *moveo*, to move.] 1. Distant in place, not near, as, a remote country, a remote place. 'Some remote and desert place.' *Shak*

Give me a life remote from guilty courts. *Granville*

2. Distant or far away in various respects; as, (a) distant in time, past or future; as, remote antiquity.

It is not all remote and even apparent good that affects us.

Locke

(b) Not directly producing an effect; not proximate, as, the remote causes of a disease. 'From the effect to the remotest cause.' *Granville*. (c) Alien, foreign, not agreeing with; as, a proposition remote from reason. *Locke*. (d) Abstracted, separated.

Whenever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, nowhere find any boundary.

Locke

(e) Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as, a remote kinsman. (f) Slight; inconsiderable, as, a remote analogy between cases; a remote resemblance in form or colour.

Remotely (re-mo't-ly), *adv.* In a remote manner, as, (a) at a distance in space or time, not nearly. (b) At a distance in consanguinity or affinity, as, remotely connected. (c) Slightly, in a small degree; as, to be remotely affected by an event.

Remoteness (re-mo't-ness), *n.* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, operation, efficiency, &c. distance; as, the remoteness of a kingdom or of a star; the remoteness of the deluge from our age; the remoteness of a future event, the remoteness of causes, remoteness of resemblance.

The most striking characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader. In effect to produce it, not so much by what it expresses, as by what it suggests, not so much by the ideas which it directly conveys, as by the other ideas which are connected with them.

Murray

Remotion (re-mo'shon), *n.* 1. The act of removing, removal.

This act persuades me
That this remotion of the date and her
Is practice only. *Shak*

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [Rare.]

The which gleam (of the stars) was the mark conferred by the severity of their remotion.

De Quincy

Remouade (rem-y'lad), *n.* [Fr. *remouade*, *remouade*] In cookery, a fine kind of salad dressing, consisting of yolk of hard-boiled egg, salad-oil, mustard, pepper, and vinegar.

Remould (re-mould), *v. t.* To mould or shape anew.

Remount (re-mount), *v. t.* To mount again; as, to remount a horse.

Remount (re-mount), *v. i.* 1. To mount again, to remount, as, to remount to heaven.

Thus Cynthia soon remounts, and clift in two
His rival's hand. *Dryden*

2. To go back, as in time or in research.

The sharpest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to examine the lessons we have been taught, to remount to first principles, and take nobody's word about them.

Jefferson

Remount (re-mount), *n.* The opportunity or means of remounting, specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

Remountability (re-mo'r's-abil'i-ty), *n.* The capacity of being removable, as from an office or station, capacity of being displaced.

Removable (re-mo'r's-ibil), *a.* Capable of being removed, admitting of removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Each course is removable at the pleasure of the recter of the mother church.

Aspley

Removal (re-mo'val), *n.* The act of removing, as, (a) a moving from one place to another, change of place or site; as, the removal of a family from one dwelling to another.

A full experience of the inconveniences of the site of the capital led Charles the Third to consent to its removal to Seville.

Prescott

(b) The act of displacing from an office or post.

(c) The act of taking away by remedying, the act of putting an end to, as, the removal of a grievance, the removal of a disease.

Remove (re-mo've), *v. t. pret. & pp. removed, pp. removing* [L. *removere* — *re*, and *moveo*, to move.] 1. To shift from the position occupied to cause to change place, to put from its place in any manner; as, to remove a building.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark.

Deut. xix. 14

Moved is good time; for that thou movedst your labor
Removes your labor. *Shak*

2. To displace from an office, post, or position; as, to remove a governor. — 3. To take or put away in any manner, to take away by causing to come, to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to, to banish;

sh. chain; sh. Se. inch; g. go; j. job;

sh. Fr. ten; ug. sing; sh. then; th. this;

v. way; wh. whig; sh. aware. — See KEY.

dis, salary, reward, in L.L. mercy, thanks.] To thank.

She him *remercied* as the patron of her life.

Remerge (rê-mérj'), v.i. To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall,
Remerging in the general soul,
Is faith as vague as all unsweet. *Tennyson.*

Remiform (rê-mi-form), a. [L. *remus*, an oar, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an oar.
Remigios (rê-mi-jéz), n. pl. [L. *remex*, *remigia*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air.

Remigrate (rê-mi-grât'), v.i. [L. *remigro*, *remigratum*—*re*, again, and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate again; to remove back again to a former place or state; to return.

Remigration (rê-mi-grâ'shon), n. Removal back again; a migration to a former place. *Sir M. Hale.*

Remijia (rê-mi-jî-a), n. [After *Remijo*, a Brazilian physician.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ; the bark of some of the species is used as a substitute for cinchona.

Remind (rê-mind'), v.t. To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; to recall or bring to the notice of; as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

When age itself, which will not be defed, shall begin to arrest, seize, and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulness of senses. *South.*

Reminder (rê-mind-ér), n. One who or that which reminds; that which serves to awaken remembrance.

Remindful (rê-mind-fûl), a. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

Reminiscence (rem-i-nis-sens), n. [Fr. *réminiscence*, from L. *reminiscentia*, from *reminiscor*, to recall to mind—*re*, again, and *miniscor*, not found but in composition, from root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory; recollection; memory.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*. *Sir M. Hale.*

The other part of memory called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot or but confusedly remembered. *South.*

I forgive your want of *reminiscence*, since it is long since I saw you. *Sir H. Scott.*

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge; as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian. [This is the sense in which the word is now most commonly used.]—*Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence.* See under **MEMORY**.

Reminiscent (rem-i-nis-sen-sî), n. Reminiscence.

Reminiscent (rem-i-nis-sent), a. Having remembrance; calling to mind. 'Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reminiscent (rem-i-nis-sent), n. One who calls to mind and records past events.

Reminiscential (rem'i-nis-en'shal), a. Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. *Sir T. Browne.*

Remiped (rem'i-ped), n. [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars; applied specially to a genus of crustaceans of the family Hippidae, and to one of an order of coleopterous insects, including those which have tarsi adapted for swimming.

Remiped (rem'i-ped), a. Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; said of certain animals or insects.

Remise (re-mér'), n. [Fr. *remise*, delivery, surrender, from *remettre*, L. *remitto*—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] In law, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.
Remise (re-miz'), v.t. pret. & pp. *remied*; ppr. *remising*. To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed. '*Remied*, released, and for ever quitclaimed.' *Blackstone.*

Remiss (re-mis'), a. [L. *remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict, pp. of *remittere*—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack; as, to be *remiss* in attendance on official duties; *remiss* in

payment of debts. 'Must think me tardy and *remiss*.' *Shak.* '*Remiss* in mine office.' *Shak.*

Your candour in pardoning my errors may make me more *remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; slack; languid. 'These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss*.' *Roscommon.* 'Till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.' *Woodward.*—*SYN.* Slack, diligent, slothful, negligent, careless, neglectful, inattentive, heedless, thoughtless.

Remissalies, n. pl. [O.Fr.] Orts; leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse. *Chaucer.*

Remissful (rê-mis-fûl), a. Prone to remission; ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious.

As though the heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
Took those best-loved from worse days to come. *Dryden.*

Remissibility (rê-mis'i-bil'i-ti), n. Capability of being remitted or abated; quality of being remissible.

This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins. *Jer. Taylor.*

Remissible (rê-mis'i-bl), a. Capable of being remitted or forgiven. 'Punishments *remissible* or expiable.' *Feltham.*

Remissio injuriæ (rê-mis'i-ô in-jû-ri-ê), [L.] In *Scots law*, a plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offence; condonation.

Remission (rê-mi'shon), n. [L. *remissio*, *remissionis*, from *remitto*, to send back. See **REMISS**.] The act of remitting; as, (a) diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigour; the *remission* of close study or of labour.

Darkness fell
Without *remission* of the blast or shower.

(b) Discharge or relinquishment of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up; as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tithes. *Swift.*

(c) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as, the *remission* of sins. Mat. xxvi. 28. '*Remission* for my folly past.' *Shak.*

(d) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance. *Swift.* (e) In *med.* abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time. (f) The act of sending back. 'Eurydice and her *remission* into hell.' *Stackhouse.*

Remissive (rê-mis'iv), a. 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement. 'Whene'er he breathed, *remissive* of his might.' *Pope.*—2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

O Lord, of thy abounding love
To my offence *remissive* be. *Wither.*

Remissly (rê-mis'iv), adv. In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardour.

Like an unbenet bow carelessly
His sinewy proberis did *remissly* lie. *Dunne.*

Remissness (rê-mis'nes), n. The state or quality of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardour or vigour; want of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape. *Arbuckle.*

Remissory (rê-mis'o-ri), a. Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*. *Latimer.*

Remit (rê-mit'), v.t. pret. & pp. *remitted*; ppr. *remitting*. [L. *remitto*, to let go back, to send back, to slacken, to relax—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To relax in intensity; to make less intense or violent; to abate. 'So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.' *Milton.*—2. To refrain from exacting; to give up in whole or in part; as, to *remit* punishment.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak.*

The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to *remit* penalties without limit. *Macaulay.*

3. To pardon; to forgive; to refrain from exacting punishment for.

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them. *Ja. xx. 23.*

4. To give or deliver up; to surrender; to resign.

Will you have me, or your pearl again?
Neither of either—I *remit* both twin. *Shak.*
The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*. *Dryden.*

5. To refer. 'A clause . . . that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion.' *Bacon.*—6. To send back; to put again into custody.

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. In *Scots law*, to transfer a cause from one tribunal or judge to another. See **REMIT**, a.
8. In *com.* to transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.—9. To restore; to replace.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

10. To transfer. [Rare.]

These observations were *remitted* into the philosophical transactions. *Wood.*

SYN. To relax, release, abate, relinquish, forgive, pardon, absolve.

Remit (rê-mit'), v.i. 1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Browne.*

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South.*

3. In *med.* to abate in violence for a time without intermission; as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.* to transmit money, &c.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison.*

Remit (rê-mit'), n. In *Scots law*, a *remission*; a sending back. In judicial procedure, the term is applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purposes of the remit.

Remittance (rê-mit'ment), n. The act of remitting or state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon. *Milton.*

Remittal (rê-mit'al), n. 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first-fruits.—2. Act of sending away to a distant place, as money. *Swift.*

Remittance (rê-mit'ans), n. 1. In *com.* the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased.—2. The sum, bills, &c., remitted in payment.

Remittancer (rê-mit'ans-ér), n. One who sends a remittance. '*His remittancers* at Madrid.' *Cumberland.*

Remittée (rê-mit'é), n. A person to whom a remittance is sent.

Remittent (rê-mit'ent), a. [L. *remittens*, *remittentis*, ppr. of *remitto*. See **REMIT**.] Temporarily ceasing; having remissions from time to time; a term applied to diseases, the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but return again, so as not to leave the person free from the disease until it changes its character or vanishes.—*Remittent fever*, any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leaving the patient. It differs from an *intermittent* in this, that there is never a total absence of fever.

Remittent (rê-mit'ent), n. Any disease which presents remissions; a remittent fever.

Remitter (rê-mit'ér), n. 1. One who remits; as, (a) one that pardons. '*Remitters* of sin.' *Fulke.* (b) One who makes remittance for payment.—2. In law, the sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters.

Remittor (rê-mit'tor), n. In law, same as *Remitter*.

Remix (rê-miks'), v.t. To mix again or repeatedly.

Remnant (rem'nant), n. [Contr. from *remnant*. See **REMANENT** and **REMAIND**.] 1. That which is left or remains after a separation, removal, or destruction of a part; specifically, the last piece of a web of cloth.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and *remnant*. *Neh. i. 3.*

Fate, far, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, So. abuse; y, So. lay.

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed. 'Where I may think the **remnant** of my thoughts.' *Shak.*

The remnant of my tale is of a length
To give your patience. *Drayton.*

3. A scrap, a fragment; a little bit: used in contempt.

Away, then, say, this quantity, thou remnant! *Shak.*

I may chance have some odd quins and remnants of me broken on me, because I have ruled so long a most marriage. *Shak.*

REMA *Remains, rest, remains, remainder*

Remnant (rem'nant), *n.* Remaining, yet left. 'The remnant drops of his disease.' *Shak.*

And quiet delicate her remnant life
To the just duties of a humble wife. *Prior.*

Remodel (ré-mod'al), *v. t. pret. & pp. remod-elled; ppr. remodelling. To model or fashion anew.*

Why should any man
Remodel mortals? *Freemason.*

Remodification (ré-mod'i-fik'ashon), *n.* The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change.

Remodify (ré-mod'i-fy), *v. t.* To modify again; to shape anew, to re-form.

Remollient (ré-mol'i-ent), *a.* [*L. remolli-ent* ppr of *remollire*, to soften - *re*, again, and *molle*, from *molle*, soft.] Softening; softening. [*Rare*]

Remolten (ré-mol'ten), *p. and a.* Melted again. 'Glass already made and remolten.' *Beacon.*

Remonstrance (ré-mon'trans), *n.* [*O Fr. remontrance*, Mod. fr. *remonstrance*. See **REMONSTRATE**.] 1. The act of demonstrating, demonstration, manifestation; show. 'Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power.' *Shak.*

No the subject to two men in his generation to make remonstrances and declarations of what he thinks. *South.*

2. The act of remonstrating or expostulating; expostulation, strong representation of reasons or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed, hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance, in which they set forth that their father having refused to take in the *Spanner Act*, *Adrian.* It was moved by the expectation that the House of Commons should present to the king a remonstrance, enumerating the faults of his administration from the time of his accession, and expressing the distrust with which his policy was still regarded by his people. *Macaulay.*

3. In *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the name of **Remonstrance** (which see).

Remonstrant (ré-mon'trant), *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act, inclined or tending to remonstrate. *Waterland.*

Remonstrator (ré-mon'trant), *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of remonstrators is given to the Armenians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.

Remonstrator (ré-mon'trant), *v. t. pret. & pp. remonstrated; ppr. remonstrating.* [*O Fr. remontrator, Fr. remontrier, L. L. remonstrare - L. re, again, and monstrare, to show*] 1. To demonstrate, to exhibit, to prove.

In the death of Lady Carbery was an as much trouble as the first of a common eye, as (arch) was God to remonstrate to all that would in that and attendance that this and was dear to him. *Jay Taylor.*

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate; as, to remonstrate with a person on his conduct, conscience remonstrates against a profligate life. - *Reproach, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrance, Expostulation, Reproach.* See under **CENSURE**.

Remonstrator (ré-mon'trant), *v. t.* 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons, to set forth, to show clearly.

On L. Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, remonstrated to his brother officer the understanding and good-natured warmth of his friend. *Hutcheon of Dunlith, etc.*

2. To show or point out again.

I will remonstrate to you the third day. *J. Jay.*

Remonstrator (ré-mon'trant), *n.* The act of remonstrating, a remonstrance.

Remonstrator (ré-mon'trant), *n.* One who remonstrates a remonstrator.

Remonstrator (ré-mon'trant), *n.* [*Fr.*] In horology, a kind of escapement, in which the impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of com-

municating directly with the pendulum or balance. It is designed to sustain the movement of the escapement perfectly even.

Remora (rem'ra), *n.* [*L. from re, back, and mora, delay*] 1. Delay, obstacle, hindrance.

The men in their thought to look or take along the remora of his negative voice, which, like to that that just at sea, took upon it to arrest and stop the conversation steering under full sail to a reformation. *Milton.*

2. The sucking-fish, a species of teleostean fishes (*Echeneis remora*), having a flattened, oval, adhesive disc on the top of the head, by means of which it is able to attach itself

Remora (Echeneis remora)

firmly to the surface of other fishes, or to the bottoms of vessels, but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The ancient attributed to the remora miraculous powers of delaying ships. - 2. In used a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood. - 3. In *arg.* an instrument to retain parts in place.

Remorate (rem'or-ate), *v. t.* [*L. remorare, remoratus - re, and movere, to delay*] To hinder; to delay.

Remord (ré-mord'), *v. t.* [*Fr. remordre, from L. remordere. See REMORDER.*] To feel remorse. 'His conscience remording against the destruction of so noble a prince.' *Shak.*

Remord (ré-mord'), *v. t.* 1. To cause remorse to afflict. 2. To rebuke. *Shak.*

Remordancy (ré-mord'ans), *n.* Compunctive remorse. 'Remordancy of conscience.' *Killingbeal.*

Remorse (ré-mors'), *n.* [*L. L. remorsus, a biting again, from L. remordere, remorsum - re, again, and mordere, to bite, to gnaw (whence morder)*] 1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.

Sham delays, thy loved remorse. *Southwell.*

So spoke our father penitent; now live
Felt less remorse. *Milton.*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

mercy. 'The tears of soft remorse.' *Shak.*

'Pity,' the cries, 'some favour, some remorse.' *Shak.*

Cut on the upward path, where tears are
Down. *Drayton.*

To be remorse. *Drayton.*

Remorseful (ré-mors'ful), *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction.

The remorseful dancer begins first with the under of horns offerings. *Sp. Hall.*

Remorseful (ré-mors'ful), *a.* 1. Full of remorse, impressed with a sense of guilt. 'Remorseful souls.' *Sp. Hall.* - 2. Compassionate, feeling tenderly.

Discom on our long-departed hunt, with thy remorseful eye. *Chapman.*

3. Causing compassion; pitiable.

Everyday straight looked the sight
Of this his fellow's most remorseful face. *Chapman.*

Remorsefully (ré-mors'ful-ly), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

He was remorsefully regarded his tears. *Freemason.*

Remorsefulness (ré-mors'ful-ness), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

Remorseless (ré-mors'less), *a.* Without remorse; unfeeling; cruel; incapable to distress, as, the remorseless deep. 'Plenty, rough, remorseless.' *Shak.*

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2. Distant or far away in various respects; as, (a) distant in time, past or future; as, remote antiquity.

It is not all remote and even appears good that affects us. *Locke.*

(b) Not directly producing an effect, not proximate, as the remote causes of a disease. 'From the effect to the remote cause.' *Grassie.* (c) Alien, foreign, not agreeing with, as, a proposition remote from reason. *Locke.* (d) Abstracted, separated.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, nowhere find any boundary. *Locke.*

(e) Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as, a remote kinsman. (f) Slight; inconsiderable, as, a remote analogy between cases, a remote resemblance in form or colour.

Remotely (ré-mot'i-ly), *adv.* In a remote manner as, (a) at a distance in space or time, not nearly. (b) At a distance in consanguinity or affinity, as, remotely connected. (c) Slightly, in a small degree; as, to be remotely affected by an event.

Remoteness (ré-mot'ness), *n.* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, operation, efficiency, etc.; distance; as, the remoteness of a kingdom or of a star; the remoteness of the deluge from our age; the remoteness of a future event, the remoteness of causes, remoteness of resemblance.

The most striking characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader. In effect it produces, not so much by what it expresses, as by what it suggests, not so much by the ideas which it directly conveys, as by the other ideas which are connected with them. *Macaulay.*

Remotion (ré-mot'ion), *n.* 1. The act of removing; removal.

This act pertains to the

That this remotion of the dish and her

is practice only. *Shak.*

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [*Rare*]

The which place (of the stars) was the north

centered by the equality of their rotation. *De Quincy.*

Remouade (ré-mou'ade), *n.* [*Fr. remouade, remouade*] In cookery, a fine kind of salad dressing, consisting of yolk of hard boiled eggs, salad-oil, mustard, pepper, and vinegar.

Remould (ré-mou'd), *v. t.* To mould or shape anew.

Remount (ré-mou'nt), *v. t.* To mount again; as, to remount a horse.

Remount (ré-mou'nt), *v. t.* 1. To mount again, to remount, as, to remount to heaven.

Shut Cyren on our remount, and cloak in two
His rival's head. *Drayton.*

2. To go back, as in time or in remembrance.

The shortest and the most easy of arriving at real knowledge is to withdraw the human eye from books, to remount to first principles, and take somebody's word about them. *Macaulay.*

Remount (ré-mou'nt), *n.* The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

Removability (ré-mou'ra-bil'i-ty), *n.* The capacity of being removable, as from an office or station, capacity of being displaced.

Removable (ré-mou'ra-bil), *a.* Capable of being removed; admitting of removal, as from one place to another, or from an office to another.

Such create is removable at the pleasure of the

rector of the mother church. *Ap. Hall.*

Removal (ré-mou'al), *n.* The act of removing, as, (a) a moving from one place to another, change of place or site; as, the removal of a family from one dwelling to another.

A full experience of the inconveniences of the site

of the capital led Charles the Third to contemplate its removal to Seville. *Prescott.*

(b) The act of displacing from an office or post. (c) The act of taking away by remedying; the act of putting an end to; as, the removal of a grievance, the removal of a disease.

Remove (ré-mou'), *v. t. pret. & pp. removed; ppr. removing.* [*L. removere - re, and movere, to move*] 1. To shift from the position occupied to cause to change place, to put from its place in any manner; as, to remove a building.

Then shall not remove thy neighbor's landmark.

David. *Am. 24.*

Moved I in good time; let him that moved you either

removes you hence. *Shak.*

2. To displace from an office, post, or position, as, to remove a governor. - 3. To take or put away in any manner, to take away by causing to cease, to cause to leave a person or thing, to put an end to, to banish;

as, to remove a disease or complaint; to remove grievances. 'Remove sorrow from thy heart.' Eccles. xi. 10.

The means that makes us strangers. *Shak.*
4. To make away with; to cut off; as, to remove a person by poison.

When he's removed, your highness will take again your queen as yours at first. *Shak.*
5. In law, to carry from one court to another; as, to remove a cause or suit by appeal.

Remove (rê-môv'), v.t. To change place in any manner; to move from one place to another; to change the place of residence; as, to remove from Edinburgh to London.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane I can not taint with fear. *Shak.*
The verb *remove*, in most of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *removes* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water or a ship *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship was *removed* from one place in a harbour to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat to another station.

Remove (rê-môv'), n. 1. The act of removing, or state of being removed; a removal; change of place.

Our pleasure, To such whose place is under us, requires Our quick *remove* from hence. *Shak.*
What is early received in any considerable strength of impress grows into our tender nature, and is there of difficult *remove*. *Glanville.*

2. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. *Addison.*
They may pass into the hands of a posterity that he many *removes* from us. *Addison.*
Hence—3. A class or division in a school or the like.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is 'placed' by the head-master in some class, division, or *remove*, and of course, at the bottom. He advances in the school by going up two *removes* in a year. *West. Rev.*

4. A posting stage; the distance between two resting-places on a road. *Shak.*—5. † The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the *remove* Bring up your army. *Shak.*

6. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift.*

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else.

Removed (rê-môv'd), p. and a. 1. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.—2. Remote; separate from others: sometimes used of steps in the scale of gradation. 'A lie seven times *removed*.' *Shak.* 'So *removed* a dwelling.' *Shak.*—3. In her. same as *Fractured*.

Remoteness (rê-môv'd-ness), n. State of being removed; remoteness; retirement. I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *remoteness*. *Shak.*

Remover (rê-môv'ér), n. 1. One that removes; as, a *remover* of landmarks.—2. In law, the removal of a suit from one court to another. *Bouvier.*

Remphan (rem'fan), n. An idol worshipped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness. Acts vii. 43.

Rempli (rah-plé), pp. [Fr., filled up.] In her. a term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first tincture round the chief.

Removable, t. a. [From Fr. *revenir*, to move, to stir—L. *re*, and *muta*, to change.] Movable; inconstant. *Chaucer.*

Remove (rê-môv'), v.t. [Fr. *revenir*, to remove.] To remove.

Bur in that faith, wherewith he could *remove* The steadfast hills, and seas dry up to nought, He played the Lord. *Farfax.*



Chief rempli.

Remugiant (rê-mû'j-ent), a. [L. *remugians*, *remugiens*, ppr. of *remugio*—*re*, again, and *mutio*, to bellow.] Rebellowing. 'Remugiant echoes and ghastly murmurs.' *Dr. H. More.*

Remuner (rê-mû'nér), v.t. To remunerate. *Lord Rivers.*

Remunerability (rê-mû'nér-a-bil'i-ti), n. The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded. *By. Pearson.*

Remunerable (rê-mû'nér-a-bl), a. Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

Remunerate (rê-mû'nér-ât), v.t. pret. & pp. *remunerated*; ppr. *remunerating*. [L. *remunero*, *remuneratum*—*re*, back, and *munus*, *muneris*, a service, office, a present, gift.] To reward; to recompense; to requite, in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; as, to *remunerate* troops for their services and sufferings; to *remunerate* men for labour.

The labour expended in producing the food and recompensed by it, needs not be *remunerated* over again from the produce of the subsequent labour which it has fed. *J. S. Mill.*

SYN. To reward, recompense, compensate, satisfy, requite, repay, pay, reimburse. **Remuneration** (rê-mû'nér-â'shon), n. 1. The act of remunerating or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices.—2. What is given to remunerate; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

Remuneration! O, that's the Latin word for three farthings. *Shak.*

SYN. Reward, recompense, compensation, repayment, satisfaction, requital.

Remunerative (rê-mû'nér-ât-iv), a. 1. Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return; as, his occupation was barely *remunerative*.—2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory. 'Punitive and *remunerative* justice.' *Boyle.*

Remuneratory (rê-mû'nér-a-to-ri), a. Affording recompense; rewarding; requiting. *Johnson.*

Remurmur (rê-mêrmér), v.t. [L. *remurmuro*. See **MURMUR**.] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

The trembling trees in every plain and wood, Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

Remurmur (rê-mêrmér), v.i. To murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds.

The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around. *Dryden.*

Reasonable, t. adv. [For *reasonable*, from O. Fr. *reason*, reason, also talk.] 1. Reasonable.—2. Loquacious. *Pierre Plouman.*

Renaissance (rê-nâs'sâns), n. [Fr., regeneration or new birth—*re*, again, and *naissance*, birth. See **RENAISSANCE**.] The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct: a term generally applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; but specially applied to the time of the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century, and in a narrower sense to the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic, and was to a large extent a revival of the forms and ornaments of Roman and Grecian art.—*Renaissance architecture*, a style which originated in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterwards spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is a return to the classical forms which had been displaced by the Byzantine and the Gothic. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died 1446) may be said to have originated the style, having previously prepared himself by a careful study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome; and his buildings are distinguished by the use of the three classical orders, with much of the classical severity and grandeur, though in design they are made conformable to the wants of his own age. He sometimes retains, however, elements derived from the style which he superseded; as for instance in his masterpiece, the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, where he makes a skillful use of the pointed Gothic vault. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the noble and simple works of Bramante (died 1514) are among the finest examples of it, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. It reached its highest pitch of grandeur in the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michael Angelo, after whom it

declined. Another Renaissance school arose in Venice, where the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are distinguished by the prominence given to external decoration. From this school sprang Palladio (1618-1580), after whom the distinctive style of architecture which he followed received the name of Palladian. The Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombardy and Florentine architects about the end of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during the greater part of the following century, but especially in the first half under Louis XII. and Francis I. The early French architects of this period, while adopting the ancient classical orders and other features of the new style, still retained many of the features of the architecture of the preceding ages; later on they followed classical types more closely. As applied to ecclesiastical edifices, the Renaissance style of architecture is charged in France as elsewhere with depriving them of all their religious character. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the Renaissance style degenerated in France as it had done in Italy and in course of time gave rise to the dissipated productions of the so-called Rococo style. Into England the Renaissance style was introduced at a later period than into France, and it is there represented by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir C. Wren, and their contemporaries, St. Paul's, London, being a grand example of the latter architect. A great many of the princely residences of Germany belong to the Renaissance style, but not to its best period.

Renaissant (rê-nâs'sant), a. Of or pertaining to the renaissance. See **RENAISSANCE**. **Renal** (rê-nal), a. [L. *renalis*, from *ren*, *pl. renes*, the kidneys.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as, the *renal* arteries.—*Renal glands*, in anat. two flat triangular bodies, which cover the upper part of the kidneys. A hollow cavity in the interior contains a brown, reddish, or yellowish fluid. They are small in the adult, but in the foetus longer than the kidney. Also called the supra-renal glands or capsules. They have no excretory duct, and their use is unknown, but from the bronzing of the skin observed in 'Addison's disease' (connected with these bodies) it has been assumed that they have to do with the deposition of pigmentary matter in the skin. **Re-name** (rê-nâm), v.t. To give a new name to.

Renard (ren'ard), n. [Fr., from O. G. *Reinhard*, *Reginhard*, strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox: a name used in fables, poetry, &c. It is also written *Reynard*.

Saint Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

Renaissance (rê-nâs'sans), n. 1. The state of being renaissant. *Coleridge*.—2. Same as *Renaissance*. [This form seems now to be getting pretty common.]

Unlike as the spirit of Calvinism seems to the spirit of the Renaissance, both found a point of union in the exaltation of the individual man. *J. R. Green.*

Renaissance (rê-nâs'sen-si), n. The state of springing or being produced again; renaissance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Renaissant (rê-nâs'sent), a. [L. *renascens*, *renascens*, ppr. of *renascor*—*re*, again, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] Springing or arising into being again; reproduced; reappearing, rejuvenated.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in 'Protestantism' should shut the subject of Papal Christianity into the Limbo of unknowable things, and treat its *renaissant* vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion. *Contemp. Rev.*

Renascent (rê-nâs'sen-t), a. Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being.

Renat, **Renate** (ren'at), n. The *renat* apple. *Drayton.*

Renate (rê-nât), p. and a. [L. *renatus*, ppr. of *renascor*, to be born again.] Born again; regenerated.

It is strange that those of your side should ever that the good works of those that are *renat* should out of condignity merit heaven. *Feltham.*

Renavigate (rê-nâv'i-gât), v.t. To navigate again; as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean.

Renay (rê-nâ), v.t. [Fr. *renier*, from L. *re*, and *negō*, to deny.] To deny; to disown; to refuse.

They affirmed themselves rather to die than to *renay* their very God. *Joye.*

Renconter (ren-kon'tér), n. French form of *Rencontre*.

Dick briefly detailed the particulars of his ride, concluding with his *rencontre* with Mr. ... *W. H. Auden.*

Rencounter (ren-koun'tér), *n.* [Fr. *rencontre* = *re-encounter*.] 1. A meeting of two persons or bodies; a sudden coming in contact; collision.

Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several justings and *rencounters*, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things? *Dr. J. Scott.*

2. A meeting in opposition or contest; combat.

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Glanville.*

3. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

The confederates should . . . outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

SYN. Combat, fight, conflict, collision, clash.

Rencounter (ren-koun'tér), *v.t.* 1. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. [Rare.]—2. To attack hand to hand; to encounter. 'And him *rencountering* fierce, reasked the noble pray.' *Spenser.*

Rencounter (ren-koun'tér), *v.i.* 1. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. —2. To clash; to come in collision. —3. To fight hand to hand.

Renculus (ren'kú-lus), *n.* [Dim. of *L. ren*, the kidney.] In anat. a lobe of the kidney.

Reñd (ren'd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reñt*; ppr. *reñding*. [A Sax. *reñdan*, *hrendan*, to tear, to rend; *O. Fris. renda*, *randa*, *N. Fris. renne*, to cut, to rend. Comp. *W. rhann*, *ri. rann*, a part, a share, a portion, a division; *Armor. runna*, to break, to part, to separate.] 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.

If thou more mourn'st, I will *rend* an oak. And peg thee in his knotty entrails. *Shak.* Uncover not your heads, neither *rend* your clothes. *Lev. x. 6.*

2. To separate or part with violence; to pluck with violence; to tear away. 'An empire from its old foundation *rend*.' *Dryden.*

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. *1 Ki. xi. 11.* If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide, These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks. *Shak.*

I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Page.*

—To *rend* the heart, to break the heart; to affect with deep anguish or repentant sorrow.

Rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God. *Joel ii. 13.* And every pang that *rends* the heart. *Goldsmith.*

[*Rend* in old phrase to *rap* and *rend*, to *rape* and *renne*, is properly *renne*, from *icel. ræna*, to plunder.]—**SYN.** To tear, burst, break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, split.

Reñd (ren'd), *v.i.* To be or to become rent or torn; to become dissipated; to split; to part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*, *Shak.* And all to topple. The rocks did *rend*, the veil of the temple divided of itself. *Jer. Taylor.*

Render (ren'dér), *n.* One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers. *Bp. Gruden.*

Render (ren'dér), *v.t.* [Fr. *rendre*, *it. rendere*, from *L. reddo*, to restore, by the insertion of nasal *n* before *d*—*re*, back, and *do*, to give.] 1. To return; to give in return; to give or pay back; as, to *render* thanks; sometimes with *back*. 'And *render* back their cargo to the main.' *Addison.*

See that none *render* evil for evil to any man. *1 Thes. v. 15.* 2. To inflict, as a retribution.

I will *render* vengeance to my enemies. *Deut. xxxii. 41.*

3. To give, often to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty; to furnish; to report; as, to *render* an account; to *render* judgment.

More reasons for this action At our mere leisure shall I *render* you. *Shak.* The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason. *Prov. xxi. 16.*

4. To surrender; to yield or give up.

To Caesar will I *render* My legions and my horse. *Shak.*

5. To afford; to give for use or benefit; as, Wellington *rendered* great service to his country.—6. To make or cause to be, by some influence or by some change; to invest with qualities; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye gods *Render* me worthy of this noble wife! *Shak.*

I referred, first, to their (the Venetians) intense love of colour, which led them to lavish the most expensive decorations on ordinary dwelling-houses; and, secondly, to that perfection of the colour-instinct in them which enabled them to *render* whatever they did, in this kind, as just in principle as it was gorgeous in appearance. *Ruskin.*

7. To translate, as from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English. 8. To interpret, or bring into full expression to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of; to reproduce; as, an actor *renders* his part with much truth and accuracy; a musician *renders* a piece of music with great effect; a painter *renders* a scene in a felicitous manner.

Under the strange-statured gate, Where Arthur's wars were *render'd* mystically. *Trueman.*

9. To represent; to exhibit; to describe. He did *render* him the most unnatural That liv'd amongst men. *Shak.*

10. In building, to plaster directly, and without the intervention of laths.—11. To boll down and clarify; as, to *render* tallow.

Render (ren'dér), *v.i.* 1. To give an account; to make explanation or confession. My boom is, that this gentleman may *render* Of whom he had this ring. *Shak.*

2. **Naut.** (a) To yield or give way to the action of some mechanical power. (b) To pass freely through a block: said of a rope.

Render (ren'dér), *n.* 1. A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent. In those early times the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demesns. *Blackstone.*

Each person of eighteen years old on a *feud* paid a certain head-money and certain *renders* in kind to the lord, as a personal payment. *Brougham.*

2. A surrender; a giving up. *Shak.*—3. An account given; a statement; a confession. 'May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.' *Shak.*

Renderable (ren'dér-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Renderer (ren'dér-ér), *n.* One who renders.

Rendering (ren'dér-ing), *n.* The act of one who renders, or that which is rendered; as, (a) a version; a translation; as, a particular *rendering* of a passage. (b) In the fine arts and drama, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory *rendering* of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

(c) The laying on of the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work. (d) The coat thus laid on.

Rendezvous (ren-de-vó or rân-dâ-vó), *n.* [Fr. *rendez-vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place. 'I know not,' says Bishop Hurd, 'how *rendezvous* came to make its fortune in our language. It is of an awkward and ill construction, even in French.'] 1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.—2. A place of meeting; a place at which persons commonly meet. 'An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. A meeting. [Rare.]

Their time is every Wednesday . . . in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvous*. *Bp. Strat.*

4. A sign or occasion that draws men together. The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat. 'A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto.' *Shak.*

When I cannot live any longer, I will do as I may: that is my rest, that is the *rendezvous* of it. *Shak.*

Rendezvous (ren-de-vó or rân-dâ-vó), *v.i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops. The next spring he *rendezvoused* at Erzurum. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Rendezvous (ren-de-vó or rân-dâ-vó), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rendezvoused*; ppr. *rendezvousing*. To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Echard.*

Renderible (ren'di-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—2. Capable of being translated.

Renderible (ren'di-bl), *a.* Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

Rendition (ren-di'shon), *n.* [See **RENDER**.] 1. The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

This *rendition* of the word seems also most naturally to agree with the genuine meaning of some other words in the same verse. *Smith.*

2. The act of rendering or reproducing ar-

tistically; as, an actor's *rendition* of a character; a musician's *rendition* of a passage.—3. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

The rest of these brave men that suffered in cold blood after articles of *rendition*. *Evans.*

Reñd-rock (ren'd'rok), *n.* The name given in the United States to a variety of dynamite, otherwise called by the French name *lithofracteur*, of which it is an approximate translation.

Renegate (re-nég'), *v.t.* To renounce. *Shak.* See **RENEGE**.

Renegade, Renegado (ren-é-gád, ren-é-gá-dó), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, Fr. *renégat*, *L.L. renegatus*, one who denies his religion—*L. re*, back, again, and *nego*, *negatum*, to deny. *Runagate* is a corruption of this.] 1. An apostate from a religious faith.

Who would suppose it, that one that was educated in the Church of England, should become such a fierce and overdoing *renegade*. *Bp. Parker.*

There lived a French *renegade* in the same place where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts a party and joins another; a deserter. **Renegate** (ren-é-gát), *n.* [Fr.] A renegade. *Chaucer.*

Renegation (ren-é-gá'shon), *n.* Denial. [Rare.] The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Milman.*

Renegat (re-nég'), *v.t.* [L.L. *renego*. See **RENEGADE**.] To deny; to disown; to renounce.

His captain's heart, Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shak.*

Renegot (re-nég'), *v.t.* To deny. *Shak.* **Renelie**, *v.t.* [Fr. *renier*, from *L.L. renegare*. See **RENEGADE**.] To renounce; to abjure. *Chaucer.* Written also *Reneye*.

Renerve (re-nérv'), *v.t.* To nerve again; to give new vigour to.

Renew (re-nú'), *v.t.* 1. *Lit.* To make new again; to restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; to revive; to make fresh or vigorous again; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or impairment. 'The enchanted herbs that did *renew* old *Æson*.' *Shak.*

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. *1 Sam. xii. 14.* Thou seest all things, thou wilt see my grave; Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty more by morn. *Tennyson.*

2. To make again; as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.—3. To begin again; to recommence.

Either *renew* the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat. *Shak.* The last great age *renews* its finish'd course. *Dryden.*

4. To repeat; to go over again; to iterate. 'The birds their notes *renew*.' *Milton.*

5. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.—6. In *theol.* to make new spiritually; to change from enmity to the love of God and his law; to regenerate. 'If they fall away, to *renew* them again to repentance.' *Heb. vi. 6.*

Renew (re-nú'), *v.i.* 1. To become new; to grow afresh; to begin again. 'Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*.' *Dryden.*—2. To begin again; not to desist.

Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas Hath beat down Menon. *Shak.*

Renewability (re-nú'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being renewable.

Renewable (re-nú'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being renewed; as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

Renewal (re-nú'al), *n.* The act of renewing or of forming anew; as, the *renewal* of a treaty. 'One of those *renewals* of our constitution.' *Bolingbroke.*

Renewedly (re-nú'ed-ly), *adv.* Again; anew; once more. [Rare.]

Renewedness (re-nú'ed-nes), *n.* State of being renewed. 'Renewedness of heart.' *Hammond.*

Renewer (re-nú'ér), *n.* One who renews. **Reneye**, *v.* Same as *Reneye*.

Renge, *v.* A range; rank; the step of a ladder. *Chaucer.*

Renification (re-ní'dí-fí-ká'shon), *n.* The act of building a nest a second time.

Reniform (re-ní-form), *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys; as, a *reniform* leaf. See **KIDNEY-FORM**.

ch, chain; th, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

as, to remove a disease or complaint; to remove grievances. 'Remove sorrow from thy heart.' Eccles. xi. 10.

The means that makes us straggle. *Shak.*
4. To make away with; to cut off; as, to remove a person by poison.

When he's removed, your highness will take again your queen as yours at first. *Shak.*
5. In law, to carry from one court to another; as, to remove a cause or suit by appeal.

Remove (rê-môv'), v.t. To change place in any manner; to move from one place to another; to change the place of residence; as, to remove from Edinburgh to London.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane I can not taint with fear. *Shak.*

The verb remove, in most of its applications, is synonymous with move, but not in all. Thus we do not apply remove to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man moves his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not remove it. Remove usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water or a ship removes at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship was removed from one place in a harbour to another. Move is a generic term, including the sense of remove, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat to another station.

Remove (rê-môv'), n. 1. The act of removing, or state of being removed; a removal; change of place.

To such whose place is under us, requires Our quick remove from hence. *Shak.*

What is early received in any considerable strength of impress grows into our tender nature, and is there of difficult remove. *Glasville.*

2. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation. A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator. *Addison.*

They may pass into the hands of a posterity that lie many removes from us. *Addison.*
Hence—3. A class or division in a school or the like.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is 'placed' by the head-master in some class, division, or remove, and, of course, at the bottom. He advances in the school by going up two removes in a year. *West. Rev.*

4.† A posting stage; the distance between two resting-places on a road. *Shak.*—5.† The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the remove Bring up your army. *Shak.*

6. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails. *Swift.*

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else.

Removed (rê-môv'), p. and a. 1. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.—2. Remote; separate from others; sometimes used of steps in the scale of gradation. 'A lie seven times removed.' *Shak.*—3. In her. same as *Fractured*. *Shak.*—4. In her. same as *Fractured*.

Remotedness (rê-môv'-ed-ness), n. State of being removed; remoteness; retirement. I have eyes under my service, which look upon his remotedness. *Shak.*

Remover (rê-môv'ér), n. 1. One that removes; as, a remover of landmarks.—2. In law, the removal of a suit from one court to another. *Bouvier.*

Remphan (rem'fan), n. An idol worshipped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness. *Acts vii. 43.*

Rempli (rê-plî), pp. [Fr., filled up.] In her. a term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first tincture round the chief.

Remuable, a. [From Fr. *revenir*, to move, to stir—L. *re*, and *muta*, to change.] Movable; inconstant. *Chaucer.*

Remue (rê-mû), v.t. [Fr. *remuer*, to remove.] To remove.

But in that faith, wherewith he could remove The steadfast hills, and seas dry up to nought, He played the Lord. *Feirfax.*



Chief rempli.

Remugient (rê-mû'jî-ent), a. [L. *remugiens*, *remugiens*, ppr. of *remugio*—*re*, again, and *ugio*, to bellow.] Rebellowing. 'Remugient echoes and ghastly murmurs.' *Dr. H. More.*

Remuner (rê-mû'nér), v.t. To remunerate. *Lord Risers.*

Remunerability (rê-mû'nér-a-bil'î-ti), n. The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded. *By Pearson.*

Remunerable (rê-mû'nér-a-bl), a. Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

Remunerate (rê-mû'nér-ât), v.t. pret. & pp. remunerated; ppr. remunerating. [L. *remunero*, *remuneratum*—*re*, back, and *munus*, munera, a service, office, a present, gift.] To reward; to recompense; to requite, in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; as, to remunerate troops for their services and sufferings; to remunerate men for labour.

The labour expended in producing the food and recompensed by it, needs not be remunerated over again from the produce of the subsequent labour which it has fed. *J. S. Mill.*

SYN. To reward, recompense, compensate, satisfy, requite, repay, pay, reimburse. **Remuneration** (rê-mû'nér-â'shon), n. 1. The act of remunerating or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices.—2. What is given to remunerate; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

Remuneration! O, that's the Latin word for three farthings. *Shak.*

SYN. Reward, recompense, compensation, repayment, satisfaction, requital.

Remunerative (rê-mû'nér-ât-iv), a. 1. Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return; as, his occupation was barely remunerative.—2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory. 'Punitive and remunerative justice.' *Boyle.*

Remuneratory (rê-mû'nér-a-tô-ri), a. Affording recompense; rewarding; requiting. *Johnson.*

Remurmur (rê-mér'mér), v.t. [L. *remurmuro*. See *MURMUR*.] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

The trembling trees in every plain and wood, Her fate remurmur to the silv'ry flood. *Pope.*

Remurmur (rê-mér'mér), v.i. To murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds.

The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around. *Dryden.*

Reasonable, adv. [For *reasonable*, from O. Fr. *reason*, reason, also talk.] 1. Reasonable.—2. Loquacious. *Piers Plowman.*

Renaissance (rê-nâ'ssâns), n. [Fr., regeneration or new birth—*re*, again, and *nais-sance*, birth. See *RENAISANT*.] The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct; a term generally applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; but specially applied to the time of the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century, and in a narrower sense to the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic, and was to a large extent a revival of the forms and ornaments of Roman and Grecian art.—*Renaissance architecture*, a style which originated in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterwards spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is a return to the classical forms which had been displaced by the Byzantine and the Gothic. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died 1446) may be said to have originated the style, having previously prepared himself by a careful study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome; and his buildings are distinguished by the use of the three classical orders, with much of the classical severity and grandeur, though in design they are made conformable to the wants of his own age. He sometimes retains, however, elements derived from the style which he superseded; as for instance in his masterpiece, the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, where he makes a skilful use of the pointed Gothic vault. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the noble and simple works of Bramante (died 1514) are among the finest examples of it, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. It reached its highest pitch of grandeur in the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michael Angelo, after whom it

declined. Another Renaissance school arose in Venice, where the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are distinguished by the prominence given to external decoration. From this school sprang Palladio (1518-1580), after whom the distinctive style of architecture which he followed received the name of 'Palladian'. The Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombard and Florentine architects about the end of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during the greater part of the following century, but especially in the first half under Louis XII. and Francis I. The early French architects of this period, while adopting the ancient classical orders and other features of the new style, still retained many of the features of the architecture of the preceding ages; later on they followed classical types more closely. As applied to ecclesiastical edifices, the Renaissance style of architecture is charged in France as elsewhere with depriving them of all their religious character. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the Renaissance style degenerated in France as it had done in Italy and in course of time gave rise to the dissipated productions of the so-called Rococo style. Into England the Renaissance style was introduced at a later period than into France, and it is there represented by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir C. Wren, and their contemporaries, St. Paul's, London, being a grand example of the latter architect. A great many of the princely residences of Germany belong to the Renaissance style, but not to its best period.

Renaissant (rê-nâ'ssant), a. Of or pertaining to the renaissance. See *RENAISSANCE*.

Renal (rê-nal), a. [L. *renalis*, from *ren*, pi *renes*, the kidneys.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as, the renal arteries.—*Renal glands*, in anat. two flat triangular bodies, which cover the upper part of the kidneys. A hollow cavity in the interior contains a brown, reddish, or yellowish fluid. They are small in the adult, but in the foetus longer than the kidney. Also called the supra-renal glands or capsules. They have no excretory duct, and their use is unknown, but from the bronzing of the skin observed in 'Addison's disease' (connected with these bodies) it has been assumed that they have to do with the deposition of pigmentary matter in the skin.

Re-name (rê-nâm'), v.t. To give a new name to.

Renard (ren'ard), n. [Fr., from O. G. *Reinhart*, *Reinhart*, strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox; a name used in fables, poetry, &c. It is also written *Reynard*.

Saint Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

Renaissance (rê-nâ'ssâns), n. 1. The state of being renaissant. *Coleridge*.—2. Same as *Renaissance*. [This form seems now to be getting pretty common.]

Unlike as the spirit of Calvinism seems to the spirit of the Renaissance, both found a point of union in the exaltation of the individual man. *J. R. Green.*

Renascent (rê-nâ'ssen-sen), n. The state of springing or being produced again; renaissance. *Sir T. Brown.*

Renascent (rê-nâ'ssen-sen), a. [L. *renascens*, *renascentis*, ppr. of *renascor*—*re*, again, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in 'Protestantism' should shunt the subject of Pagan Christianity into the Limbo of unknown things, and treat its *renascent* vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion. *Contemp. Rev.*

Renascent (rê-nâ'ssen-sen), a. Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being.

Renat, **Renate** (ren'at), n. The rennet apple. *Drayton.*

Renate (rê-nât), p. and a. [L. *renatus*, pp. of *renascor*, to be born again.] Born again; regenerate.

It is strange that those of your side should avow that the good works of those that are *renate* should out of condescension merit heaven. *Feldham.*

Renavigate (rê-nâv'î-gât), v.t. To navigate again; as, to renavigate the Pacific Ocean.

Renay (rê-nâ'), v.t. [Fr. *renier*, from L. *re*, and *nego*, to deny.] To deny; to disown; to refuse.

They affirmed themselves rather to die than to renay their very God. *Joy.*

Renouance (ren-kon'tér), n. French form of *Renouance*.

Dick briefly detailed the particulars of his ride, concluding with his *renouance* with Barrow. *W. H. Auden.*

Fâto, far, fat, fâll; mē, met, hér;

pine, pîn; nôta, not, move; tâbe, tab, bûll;

oil, pound; u, Se. abuse; y, Se. lay.

Rencounter (ren-koun'tér), *n.* [Fr. *rencon- tre = re-encounter.*] 1. A meeting of two persons or bodies; a sudden coming in contact; collision.

Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several justings and rencounters, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things? *Dr. J. Scott.*

2. A meeting in opposition or contest; combat.

The jousting chiefs in rude rencounter join. *Glavinell.*

3. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

The confederates should . . . outnumber the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addison.*

878. Combat, fight, conflict, collision, clash.

Rencounter (ren-koun'tér), *v. t.* 1. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. [Rare.]—2. To attack hand to hand; to encounter. 'And him rencountering fierce, rescued the noble pray.' *Spenser.*

Rencounter (ren-koun'tér), *v. i.* 1. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.—2. To clash; to come in collision.—3. To fight hand to hand.

Renculus (ren'kü-lus), *n.* [Dim. of *L. ren*, the kidney.] In anat. a lobe of the kidney.

Render (ren'dér), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rent*; ppr. *renting*. [A Sax. *rendan*, *rendan*, to tear, to rend; O. Fris. *renda*, *randa*, *N. Fris. rende*, to cut, to rend. Comp. *W. rhan*, *Ir. rana*, a part, a share, a portion, a division; *Armor. ranna*, to break, to part, to separate.] 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.

If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak And peg thee in his knotty entrails. *Shak.*

Uncover not your heads, neither *rend* your clothes. *Lev. x. 6.*

2. To separate or part with violence; to pluck with violence; to tear away. 'An empire from its old foundation *rent*.' *Dryden.*

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 Ki. xi. 11. If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide, These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks. *Shak.*

I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pepe.*

—To *rend* the heart, to break the heart; to affect with deep anguish or repentant sorrow.

Rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God. *Joel ii. 13.*

And every pang that *rends* the heart Bids expectation rise. *Goldsmith.*

[*Rend* in old phrase to *rap* and *rend*, to *rape* and *renne*, is properly *renne*, from Icel. *renna*, to plunder.]—879. To tear, burst, break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, split.

Rend (ren'd), *v. i.* To be or to become rent or torn; to become disunited; to split; to part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*, And all to topple. *Shak.*

The rocks did *rend*, the veil of the temple divided of itself. *Jer. Taylor.*

Render (ren'dér), *n.* One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers. *Bp. Gaudin.*

Render (ren'dér), *v. t.* [Fr. *rendre*, *It. rendere*, from *L. reddo*, to restore, by the insertion of *nass* a before *d*—*ra*, back, and *do*, to give.] 1. To return; to give in return; to give or pay back; as, to *render* thanks; sometimes with back. And *render* back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*

See that none *render* evil for evil to any man. *1 Thes. v. 15.*

2. To inflict, as a retribution.

I will *render* vengeance to my enemies. *Deut. xxxii. 41.*

3. To give, often to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty; to furnish; to report; as, to *render* an account; to *render* judgment.

More reasons for this action At our more leisure shall I *render* you. *Shak.*

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason. *Prov. xxvi. 16.*

4. To surrender; to yield or give up.

To Cæsar will I *render* My legions and my horse. *Shak.*

5. To afford; to give for use or benefit; as, Wellington *rendered* great service to his country.—6. To make or cause to be, by some influence or by some change; to invest with qualities; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

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2. A surrender; a giving up. *Shak.*—3. An account given; a statement; a confession. 'May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.' *Shak.*

Renderable (ren'dér-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Renderer (ren'dér-ér), *n.* One who renders.

Rendering (ren'dér-ing), *n.* The act of one who renders, or that which is rendered; as, (a) a version; a translation; as, a particular *rendering* of a passage. (b) In the *fine arts* and *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory *rendering* of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

(c) The laying on of the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work. (d) The coat thus laid on.

Rendezvous (ren-de-vó or rân-dâ-vó), *n.* [Fr. *rendez-vous*, *render* yourselves, repair to a place. 'I know not,' says Bishop Hurd, 'how *rendezvous* came to make its fortune in our language. It is of an awkward and ill construction, even in French.'] 1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.—2. A place of meeting; a place at which persons commonly meet. 'An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. A meeting. [Rare.]

Their time is every Wednesday . . . in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvous*. *Bp. Sprat.*

4. A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat. 'A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto.' *Shak.*

When I cannot live any longer, I will do as I may: that is my rest, that is the *rendezvous* of it. *Shak.*

Rendervous (ren'dé-vó or rân-dâ-vó), *v. i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The next spring he *rendervoused* at Etzrum. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Rendervous (ren'dé-vó or rân-dâ-vó), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rendervoused*; ppr. *rendervousing*. To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Echard.*

Rendible (ren'di-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—2. Capable of being translated.

Rendible (ren'di-bl), *a.* Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

Rendition (ren'di-shon), *n.* [See **RENDER.**] 1. The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

This *rendition* of the word seems also most naturally to agree with the genuine meaning of some other words in the same verse. *South.*

2. The act of rendering or reproducing ar-

tistically; as, an actor's *rendition* of a character; a musician's *rendition* of a passage.—3. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

The rest of these brave men that suffered in cold blood after articles of *rendition*. *Edw. M.*

Reud-rock (reud'rok), *n.* The name given in the United States to a variety of dynamite, otherwise called by the French name *lithofracteur*, of which it is an approximate translation.

Reueague (re-nég), *v. t.* To renounce. *Shak.* See **RENEGE.**

Renegade, **Renegado** (ren'é-gád, ren'é-gá-dó), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, Fr. *renégat*, *L. L. renegatus*, one who denies his religion.—*L. re*, back, again, and *nego*, *negatus*, to deny. *Runagate* is a corruption of this.] 1. An apostate from a religious faith.

Who would suppose it, that one that was educated in the Church of England, should become such a fierce and overbearing *renegade*. *Bp. Farber.*

There lived a French *renegade* in the same place where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts a party and joins another; a deserter.

Renegate (ren'é-gát), *n.* [Fr.] A renegade. *Chaucer.*

Renegation (ren'é-gá-shon), *n.* Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Milman.*

Renegot (ré-nég), *v. t.* [L. *renego*. See **RENEGADE.**] To deny; to disown; to renounce.

His captain's heart, Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shak.*

Renegot (ré-nég), *v. i.* To deny. *Shak.*

Renie, *v. t.* [Fr. *renier*, from *L. L. renegare*. See **RENEGADE.**] To renounce; to abjure. *Chaucer.* Written also *Reneye*.

Renerve (ré-nerv), *v. t.* To nerve again; to give new vigour to.

Renew (ré-nú), *v. t.* 1. *Lit.* to make new again; to restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; to revive; to make fresh or vigorous again; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or impairment. 'The enchanted herbs that did *renew* old Æson.' *Shak.*

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. *1 Sam. xi. 14.*

Thou seest all things, thou wilt see my grave; Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty more by morn. *Tennyson.*

2. To make again; as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.—3. To begin again; to recommence.

Either *renew* the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat. *Shak.*

The last great age *renews* its finish'd course. *Dryden.*

4. To repeat; to go over again; to iterate. 'The birds their notes *renew*.' *Milton.*

5. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.—6. In *theol.* to make new spiritually; to change from enmity to the love of God and his law; to regenerate. 'If they fall away, to *renew* them again to repentance.' *Heb. vi. 6.*

Renew (ré-nú), *v. i.* 1. To become new; to grow afresh; to begin again. 'Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*.' *Dryden.*—2. To begin again; not to desist.

Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas Hath beat down Menon. *Shak.*

Renewability (ré-nú-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being renewable.

Renewable (ré-nú-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being renewed; as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

Renewal (ré-nú'al), *n.* The act of renewing or of forming anew; as, the *renewal* of a treaty. 'One of those *renewals* of our constitution.' *Bolingbroke.*

Renewedly (ré-nú'ed-li), *adv.* Again; anew; once more. [Rare.]

Renewedness (ré-nú'ed-nes), *n.* State of being renewed. '*Renewedness* of heart.' *Hammond.*

Renewer (ré-nú'ér), *n.* One who renews.

Reneye, *t.* Same as *Renie*.

Renget, *t.* A range; rank; the step of a ladder. *Chaucer.*

Renification (ré-ni'di-fi-ká-shon), *n.* The act of building a nest a second time.

Reniform (ré-ni-form), *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys; as, a *reniform* leaf. See **KIDNEY-FORM.**

Renitence (rē-ni'tens), *n.* Same as *Renitency*. *W. Wollaston.*

Renitency (rē-ni'ten-si), *n.* [See **RENITENT**.] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity. — 2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

It is a singular blessing that nature hath formed the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs, of not learning new tricks. *Sterne.*

Renitent (rē-ni'tent), *a.* [L. *renitens*, *renitens*, ppr. of *renitor*—*re*, back, and *nitro*, to struggle, to strive.] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray*. — 2. Persistently opposed.

Renne, † *v.t.* To run. *Chaucer.*

Renne, † *v.t.* [Icel. *renna*, to plunder.] To plunder. *Chaucer.*

Rennet (ren'net), *n.* [Also written *runnet*, and formed from the verb to *run*, formerly also in form *renne*; A. Sax. *rennan*, to run, *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate, a sense which *run* or *runn* still has in Scotland, like G. *rennen*, to run, to curdle, *rennen*, rennet; D. *rinnen*, to curdle, to coagulate.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk.

Rennet, Renneting (ren'net, ren'net-ing), *n.* [According to Diaz, Fr. *renette*, dim. of *reine*, L. *regina*, a queen, and so=queen of apples; but Mahn gives it from *raïne*, a green or tree frog, from L. *rana*, a frog, because the apple is spotted like this frog.] A kind of apple said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *rennets*, bettered in their nature by such double extraction. *Fuller.*

Renneted (ren'net-ed), *a.* Mixed or treated with rennet. 'Dressed milk *renneted*.' *Chapman.*

Rennet-whey (ren'net-whā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

Renning (ren'ing), *n.* Same as *Rennet*. 'Renning to turn milk.' *Holland.*

Renounce, † *n.* [See **RENOWN**.] *Renown*. *Chaucer.*

Renounce (rē-noun's), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *renounced*; ppr. *renouncing*. [Fr. *renoncer*; L. *renunciō*—*re*, and *nuncio*, *nuntio*, to tell, *nuntius*, a messenger, O.L. *nuntius* contracted from *nouentius*, from *novus*, new. See **NUNCIO**. Comp. *announce*, *pronounce*.] 1. To declare against; to disown; to disclaim; to abjure; to forswear; to refuse to own or to acknowledge as belonging to; as, to *renounce* a title to land or a claim to reward; to *renounce* allegiance.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2 To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake.

This world I do *renounce*, and, in your sights Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shak.*

—*Renounce, Recant, Abjure.* *Renounce* is to declare that we have given up some profession, opinion, or pursuit finally and for ever. We may, however, *renounce* what we never had; as, when a child has the promise made for him at baptism of *renouncing* the world. *Recant* is to make publicly known that we have given up a principle or avowal of belief, formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness, and adopted a contrary one. *Abjure* is to *renounce* in the most formal and solemn manner, but does not necessarily imply any change. We *renounce* a profession, or we *renounce* claims; we *recant* statements, vows, &c., and we *abjure* heresy or allegiance to a government. — *SYN.* To cast off, disavow, disown, disclaim, deny, abjure, recant, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate.

Renounce (rē-noun's), *v.t.* 1.† To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*

2. In card-playing, not to follow suit, when one has a card of the same sort; to revoke. **Renounce** (rē-noun's), *n.* In card playing, the declining to follow suit when it can be done.

Renouncement (rē-noun's-ment), *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enjayed and sainted; By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit. *Shak.*

Renouncer (rē-noun's-er), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims. *Barrow.*

Renovate (ren'ô-vât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *renovated*; ppr. *renovating*. [L. *renovo*, *renovatum*—*re*, again, and *novus*, to make new; *novus*, new.] 1. To renew; to render as good as new; to restore to freshness or to a good condition; as, to *renovate* a building. — 2. To give force or effect to anew; to renew in effect.

He *renovates* by so doing all those sinners which beforetimes were forgiven him. *Latimer.*

Renovater (ren'ô-vât-er), *n.* One who or that which renovates.

Renovation (ren'ô-vâ'shon), *n.* [L. *renovatio*, *renovatio*. See **RENOVATE**.] The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal; as, the *renovation* of the heart by grace. 'Waked in the *renovation* of the just.' *Milton.*

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Johnson.*

Renovator (ren'ô-vât-er), *n.* One who or that which renovates or renews.

Renovelaunce, † *n.* A renewing. *Chaucer.*

Renouvelle, † *v.t.* [Fr. *renouveler*.] To renew. *Chaucer.*

Renowned (rē-noun'm'd), *a.* [See **RENOWN**.] Renowned. 'Thou far *renowned* son of great Apollo.' *Spenser.*

Renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [O.E. *renowme*, from Fr. *renom*, from L. *re*, and *nomen*, a name; comp. noun, also from *nomen*.] The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

He was a wight of high *renown*. *Shak.*

Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

Renown (rē-noun'), *v.t.* To make famous.

The memorials and the things of fame That do *renown* this city. *Shak.*

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*. *Dryden.*

Renowned (rē-nound'), *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent; as, *renowned* men; a *renowned* king; a *renowned* city. 'Some *renowned* metropolis.' *Milton*. — *SYN.* Famed, famous, distinguished, noted, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, wonderful.

Renownedly (rē-nound'-li), *adv.* In a renowned manner; with fame or celebrity.

Renowner (rē-noun'-er), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame. 'His great *renowner*.' *Chapman*. — 2. [Translation of G. *renommist*.] A bully; a boaster; a swaggerer. *Longfellow*. 'O thou beer-soaking *Renowner*.' *Thackeray*.

Renownful (rē-noun'fūl), *a.* Renowned; illustrious. 'Renownful Scipio, spread thy two-necked eagles.' *Marston.*

Renownless (rē-noun'-les), *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

Renasselaerite (rens'-sel-âr-î-t), *n.* [After Van Rensselaer.] A stearitic mineral, probably identical with pyralite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

Rent (rent), pp. of *rend*.

Rent (rent), *n.* [From *rend*.] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a torn opening; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack. 'This vast rent in so high a rock.' *Addison*.

You all do know this mantle. . . . Look! in this place, ran Cassius' dagger through; See what a rent the envious Casca made. *Shak.*

2. A schism; a separation; as, a *rent* in the church. — *SYN.* Fissure, breach, rupture, disruption, tear, dilaceration, break, fracture.

Rent (rent), *v.t.* To rend; to tear. 'Will you *rent* our ancient love asunder?' *Shak*. 'What griefs my heart did *rent*.' *Donne*.

Rent (rent), *v.t.* To rant. *Hudibras*.

Rent (rent), *n.* [Fr. *rente*; Fr. *renta*, *renda*; It. *rendita*, that which is rendered or given up, from L.L. *rendo*, for L. *reddo*, to give up. See **RENDER**.] A sum of money, or a certain amount of anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements; more generally, a compensation or return made to the owner by the user or occupier of any corporeal inheritance; as, the *rent* of a farm, of a deer-forest, of salmon-fishings; not necessarily, although by English usage generally, consisting in money. *Rents*, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent-sec*. *Rent-service* is when some corporeal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest

or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-sec*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copyholders of manors, which cannot be varied; called also *quit-rents*. These, when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to *rents reserved in work or of the base metals*, called *black rents* or *black mail*. A *fee-farm rent* is rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one-fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday. — *Fore-hand rent*, (a) a fine or premium given by the lessee at the time of taking his lease. It is otherwise called a fore-gift or income. (b) *Rent paid in advance*.

Rent (rent), *v.t.* 1. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent; to let on lease.

There is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle. *Swift*

2. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent; as, the tenant *rents* his estate for a year.

Who was dead, Who married, or was like to be, and how The wares went, and who would *rent* the hall. *Tempest.*

Rent (rent), *v.i.* To be leased or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred pounds a year.

Rentable (rent'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rented.

Rentage (rent'ā), *n.* *Rent*.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due. *FA. Fletcher*

Rental (rent'al), *n.* [L.L. *rentale*, from *renta*. See **RENT**.] 1. A schedule or account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or estate are set down; rent-roll. — 2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate; as, the *rental* of the estate is five thousand a year. — *Rental right*, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called *Rentallers* or *Kindly Tenants*.

Rentall (rent'al-er), *n.* One who holds a rental right. See under **RENTAL**.

Rent-arrear (rent-a-rēr), *n.* Unpaid rent.

Rent-charge (rent'chārg), *n.* See **RENT**.

Rent-day (rent'dā), *n.* The day for paying rent.

Rente (rānt), *n.* [Fr.] A public fund or stock bearing interest; French government stock.

Renter (rent'ēr), *n.* One who leases an estate; or more commonly, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent. *Locke*.

Renter (rent'ēr), *v.t.* [Fr. *rentraire*, to join two pieces of cloth, to *renter*—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *traire*, from L. *trahere*, to draw.] To *renter*; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible. — 2. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design.

Renterer (rent'ēr-er), *n.* One who *rents*; a *renter*.

Renter-warden (rent'ēr-war-den), *n.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

Rentier (rānt-î-ā), *n.* [Fr., from *rente*, government stock.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a fund-holder.

Rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income. See **RENTAL**.

Godfrey Bertram succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period. *Sir W. Scott*

Rent-sec (rent'sek), *n.* [Lit. dry rent; Fr. *sec*, dry.] In law, see **RENT**.

Rent-service (rent'ser-vis), *n.* In law, see **RENT**.

Renuent (ren'û-ent), *a.* [L. *renuens*, *renuens*, ppr. of *renuo*—*re*, back, and *nuo*, to nod.] Throwing back the head; specifically, applied to two muscles which perform this function.

Renumerate (rē-nû-mér-ât), *v.t.* [L. *renumero*, *renumeratum*—*re*, again, and *numero*, to count. See **NUMBER**.] To count or number again.

Renitence (rē-ni'tens), *n.* Same as *Renitency*. *W. Wallaston.*
Renitency (rē-ni'ten-si), *n.* [See *RENITENT*.]
 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

It is a singular blessing that nature hath formed the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs, 'of not learning new tricks.' *Sterne.*

Renitent (rē-ni'tent), *a.* [*L. renitens, renitēns*, ppr. of *renitor*—*re*, back, and *nitōr*, to struggle, to strive.] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray*.—2. Persistently opposed.

Renne, *v. t.* To run. *Chaucer.*

Renne, *v. t.* [*Ice. ræna*, to plunder.] To plunder. *Chaucer.*

Rennet (ren'net), *n.* [Also written *runnet*, and formed from the verb to run, formerly also in form *renne*; *A. Sax. rennan*, to run, *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate, a sense which *run* or *rin* still has in Scotland, like *G. rennen*, to run, to curdle, *rennen*, *rennet*; *D. rinnen*, to curdle, to coagulate.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk.

Rennet, **Renneting** (ren'net, ren'net-ing), *n.* [According to *Diez*, *Fr. reinette*, dim. of *reine*, *L. regina*, a queen, and so—queen of apples; but *Mahn* gives it from *raïne*, a green or tree frog, from *L. rana*, a frog, because the apple is spotted like this frog.] A kind of apple said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *rennets*, bettered in their nature by such double extractions. *Fidler.*

Rennetted (ren'net-ed), *a.* Mixed or treated with rennet. 'Fressed milk *rennetted*.' *Chapman.*

Rennet-whay (ren'net-whā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

Renning (ren'ing), *n.* Same as *Rennet*. 'Renning to turn milk.' *Holland.*

Renomée, *n.* [See *REOWN*.] *Renown*. *Chaucer.*

Renounce (rē-nouns'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *renounced*; ppr. *renouncing*. [*Fr. renoncer*; *L. renuncio*—*re*, and *nuncio*, *nuntio*, to tell, *nuntius*, a messenger, *O. L. nuntius* contracted from *noentius*, from *novus*, new. See *NUNCIO*. Comp. *announce*, *pronounce*.] 1. To declare against; to disown; to disclaim; to abjure; to forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to renounce a title to land or a claim to reward; to renounce allegiance.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace Can force me to renounce the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake.

This world I do renounce, and, in your sights Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shak.*

—*Renounce, Recant, Abjure.* *Renounce* is to declare that we have given up some profession, opinion, or pursuit finally and for ever. We may, however, *renounce* what we never had; as, when a child has the promise made for him at baptism of *renouncing* the world. *Recant* is to make publicly known that we have given up a principle or avowal of belief, formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness, and adopted a contrary one. *Abjure* is to renounce in the most formal and solemn manner, but does not necessarily imply any change. We *renounce* a profession, or we *renounce* claims; we *recant* statements, vows, &c., and we *abjure* heresy or allegiance to a government.—*SYN.* To cast off, disavow, disown, disclaim, deny, abjure, recant, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate.

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He of my sons who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*

2. In *card-playing*, not to follow suit, when one has a card of the same sort; to revoke. **Renounce** (rē-nouns'), *n.* In *card-playing*, the declining to follow suit when it can be done.

Renouncement (rē-nouns'ment), *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and spirit; By your *renouncement*, an immortal saint. *Shak.*

Renouncer (rē-nouns'ēr), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims. *Barrow.*

Renovate (ren'ô-vât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *renovated*; ppr. *renovating*. [*L. renovo, renovatum*—*re*, again, and *novō*, to make new; *novus*, new.] 1. To renew; to render as good as new; to restore to freshness or to a good condition; as, to renovate a building.—2. To give force or effect to anew; to renew in effect.

He *renovates* by so doing all those sinners which beforetimes were forgiven him. *Latimer.*

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Renovation (ren'ô-vâ'shon), *n.* [*L. renovatio, renovatio*. See *RENOVATE*.] The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal; as, the renovation of the heart by grace. 'Waked in the renovation of the just.' *Milton.*

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world. *Johnson.*

Renovator (ren'ô-vât-ēr), *n.* One who or that which renovates or renews.

Renovelaunce, *n.* A renewing. *Chaucer.*

Renovelle, *v. t.* [*Fr. renouveler*.] To renew. *Chaucer.*

Renowned (rē-noun'ed), *a.* [See *REOWN*.] Renowned. 'Thou far renowned son of great Apollo.' *Spenser.*

Renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [*O. E. renoume*, from *Fr. renom*, from *L. re*, and *nomen*, a name; comp. *noun*, also from *nomen*.] The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

He was a wight of high *renown*. *Shak.*

Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

Renown (rē-noun'), *v. t.* To make famous.

The memorials and the things of fame That do *renown* this city. *Shak.*

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*. *Dryden.*

Renowned (rē-nound'), *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent; as, *renowned* men; a *renowned* king; a *renowned* city. 'Some *renowned* metropolis.' *Milton*.—*SYN.* Famed, famous, distinguished, noted, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, wonderful.

Renownedly (rē-nound'ed-ly), *adv.* In a renowned manner; with fame or celebrity.

Renowner (rē-noun'ēr), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame. 'His great *renowner*.' *Chapman*.—2. [Translation of *G. renommt*.] A bully; a boaster; a swaggerer. *Longfellow*. 'O thou beer-soaking *Renowner*.' *Thackeray*.

Renownful (rē-noun'fūl), *a.* Renowned; illustrious. 'Renownful Scipio, spread thy two-necked eagles.' *Marston.*

Renownless (rē-noun'les), *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

Rensselaerite (rens'sel-ār-ī-t), *n.* [After *Van Rensselaer*.] A steatitic mineral, probably identical with pyralite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

Rent (rent), *pp.* of *rend*.

Rent (rent), *n.* [From *rend*.] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a torn opening; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack. 'This vast *rent* in so high a rock.' *Addison*.

You all do know this mantle. . . . Look! in this place, ran Cassius' dagger through; See what a *rent* the envious Casca made. *Shak.*

2. A schism; a separation; as, a *rent* in the church.—*SYN.* Fissure, breach, rupture, disruption, tear, laceration, break, fracture.

Rent (rent), *v. t.* To rend; to tear. 'Will you *rent* our ancient love asunder?' *Shak*. 'What griefs my heart did *rent*.' *Donne*.

Rent (rent), *v. i.* To rant. *Hudibras*.

Rent (rent), *n.* [*Fr. rente*; *Fr. renta, renda*; *It. rendita*, that which is rendered or given up, from *L. L. rendo*, from *L. reddo*, to give up. See *RENDER*.] A sum of money, or a certain amount of anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements; more generally, a compensation or return made to the owner by the user or occupier of any corporeal inheritance; as, the *rent* of a farm, of a deer-forest, of salmon-fishings; not necessarily, although by English usage generally, consisting in money. *Rents*, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent-sec*. *Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest

or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-sec*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copyholders of manors, which cannot be varied; called also *quit-rents*. These, when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents* or *black mail*. A *fee-farm rent* is rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one-fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.—*Fore-hand rent*, (a) a fine or premium given by the lessee at the time of taking his lease. It is otherwise called a *fore-gift* or income. (b) *Rent* paid in advance.

Rent (rent), *v. t.* 1. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent; to let on lease.

There is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle. *Swift*

2. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent; as, the tenant *rents* his estate for a year.

Who married, or was like to be, and how The races went, and who would *rent* the hall. *Temple.*

Rent (rent), *v. i.* To be leased or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred pounds a year.

Rentable (rent'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rented.

Rentage (rent'áj), *n.* *Rent*.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage due*. *PA. Fletcher*

Rental (rent'al), *n.* [*L. rentale*, from *renta*. See *RENT*.] 1. A schedule or account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or estate are set down; rent-roll.—2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate; as, the *rental* of the estate is five thousand a year.—*Rental right*, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called *Rentalers* or *Kindly Tenants*.

Rentallier (rent'al-ēr), *n.* One who holds a rental right. See under *RENTAL*.

Rent-arrear (rent-a-rēr), *n.* Unpaid rent.

Rent-charge (rent'chārg), *n.* See *RENT*.

Rent-day (rent'dā), *n.* The day for paying rent.

Rente (rānt), *n.* [*Fr.*] A public fund or stock bearing interest; French government stock.

Renter (rent'ēr), *n.* One who leases an estate; or more commonly, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent. *Locke*.

Renter (rent'ēr), *v. t.* [*Fr. rentreire*, to join two pieces of cloth, to *renter*—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *traire*, from *L. trahere*, to draw.] 1. To finewear; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.—2. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design.

Renterer (rent'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who *renters*; a finewearer.

Renter-warden (rent'ēr-war-den), *n.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

Rentier (rānt-ēr-ā), *n.* [*Fr.*] from *rente*, government stock.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a fund-holder.

Rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income. See *RENTAL*.

Godfrey Bertram succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period. *Sir H. Scott*

Rent-sec (rent'sek), *n.* [*Lit.* dry rent; *Fr. sec, dry*] In law, see *RENT*.

Rent-service (rent'sēr-vis), *n.* In law, see *RENT*.

Renuent (ren'û-ent), *a.* [*L. renuens, renuens*, ppr. of *renuo*—*re*, back, and *nuo*, to nod.] Throwing back the head; specifically, applied to two muscles which perform this function.

Renumerate (rē-nû'mér-ât), *v. t.* [*L. renuero, renumeratum*—*re*, again, and *nuero*, to count. See *NUMBER*.] To count or number again.

Fâte, far, fat, fâll; môt, met, hêr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tâbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. aburn; y, Sc. feg

Renunciation (rē-nūn'si-ā'shon), *n.* [Lat. *renunciatio*, *renunciatio*, from *renuncio*. See **RENOUNCE**.] The act of renouncing: (a) a disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

He that loves riches can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and renunciation of the world.

Jer. Taylor.

(b) In law, the act of renouncing a right: applied particularly in reference to an executor who has been nominated in a will, but who, having an option to accept it, declines to do so, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office. In *Scots law* the term is also used in reference to an heir who is entitled, if he chooses, to succeed to heritable property, but, from the extent of the encumbrances, prefers to refuse it. The renunciation of a lease in Scotland is equivalent to the surrender of a lease in England.—**SYN.** Renouncement, disavowment, disavowal, disavowment, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, denial, abandonment, relinquishment.

Reverse (rēn-vērs'), *v.t.* [Fr. *renverser* —*re*, back, *en*, in, into, and *L. versare*, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] 1. To reverse. 'Whose shield he bears *reverse*.' *Spenser*. 2. To turn upside down; to overthrow. 'To blast the credit of virtue, and *reverse* the notions of good and evil.' *Jeremy Collier*.

Reverse (rēn-vērs'), *a.* [See the verb.] In *her.* inverted; upside down; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture; as, a chevron *reverse*, that is, with the point downwards.

Reversement (rēn-vērs'mēt), *n.* The act of reversing. 'A total *reversement* of the order of nature.' *Stukely*.

Renvoy (rēn-vōi'), *v.t.* [Fr. *renvoyer* —*re*, back, and *envoyer*, to send.] To send back. 'Not dismissing or *renvoying* her.' *Bacon*.

Renvoy (rēn-vōi'), *n.* The act of sending back or dismissing home. *Howell*.

Reny (rē-ni'), *v.t.* and *t.* [See **RENYE**.] To deny; to disown.

Reobtain (rē-ob-tān'), *v.t.* To obtain again. I came to *reobtain* my dignity, And in the throne to seat my sire again.

Mir. for Mag.

Reobtainable (rē-ob-tān-ā-bl'), *a.* That may be obtained again. *Sherwood*.

Reoccupy (rē-ok'kū-pl'), *v.t.* To occupy anew; as, he now *reoccupies* his former place.

Reometer (rē-om'et-ēr), *n.* Same as *Rheometer*.

Reopen (rē-ō'pēn), *v.t.* To open again; as, the theatre was *reopened* at Christmas.

Reopen (rē-ō'pēn), *v.t.* To be opened again; to open anew; as, the schools *reopen* for the session to-day.

Reoppose (rē-ōp-pōz'), *v.t.* To oppose again. *Sir T. Browne*.

Reordain (rē-or-dān'), *v.t.* To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time. *Bp. Burnet*.

Reorder (rē-or-dēr'), *v.t.* To order a second time.

Reordination (rē-or-din-ā'shon), *n.* A second or repeated ordination.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination*. *Atterbury*.

Reorganization (rē-or-gan-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of organizing anew; as, repeated *reorganization* of the troops.

Reorganize (rē-or-gan-iz), *v.t.* To organize anew; to reduce again to an organized condition; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army.

Re-orient (rē-ō-ri-ent), *a.* Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]

The songs, the stirring air, The life *re-orient* out of dust, Cry thro' the sense to hearten trust In that which made the world so fair. *Tennyson*.

Reotrope (rē-ō-trōp'), *n.* Same as *Rheotrope*.

Reoxygenate (rē-oks'i-jen-āt'), *v.t.* To oxygenate again or a second time.

Reoxygenate (rē-oks'i-jen-iz), *v.t.* Same as *Reoxygenate*.

Rep, Repp (rep), *a.* Formed with a finely corded surface; having a cord-like appearance.

Rep, Repp (rep), *n.* A dress fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

Repace (rē-pās'), *v.t.* To pace again; to go over again in a contrary direction.

Repacify (rē-pas'i-fi'), *v.t.* To pacify again. 'To *repacify* the people's hate.' *Daniel*.

Repack (rē-pak'), *v.t.* To pack a second time; as, to *repack* beef or pork.

Repacker (rē-pak'ēr), *n.* One that repacks.

Repaid (rē-pād'), *pp.* of *repay*. Paid back.

Money can be *repaid*. *Tennyson*.

Not kindness.

Repaint (rē-pānt'), *v.t.* To paint anew.

Repair (rē-pār'), *v.t.* [Fr. *réparer*; *L. reparo* —*re*, again, and *paro*, to get or make ready (whence also *compare*, *prepare*).] 1. To execute restoration or renovation on; to restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a wall, or a ship; to *repair* a breach. 'Seeking that beauteous roof to

ruinate which to *repair* should be thy chief desire.' *Shak*. 'Shouldst *repair* my youth.' *Shak*. 'Secret refreshings that *repair* his strength.' *Milton*.

Heaven rejoiced and soon *repaired* Her mural breach. *Milton*.

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to give indemnity for; as, to *repair* a loss or damage. 'I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear.' *Shak*.—3. To recover or get into position for offence again, as a weapon. *Spenser*.—**SYN.** To restore, renew, amend, mend, retrieve, recruit.

Repair (rē-pār'), *n.* 1. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the *repair* of a church or a city. 'Even in the instant of *repair* and health.' *Shak*.

Sunk down and sought *repair* Of sleep, which instantly fell on me. *Milton*.

2. State as regards repairing; as, a building in good or bad *repair*.

Repair (rē-pār'), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *reparier*, from *L. reparare* (whence also *Sp. reparar*, *It. riparare*) —*re*, back, and *patria*, one's native country, because a haunt is as one's *patria* or country.] To go to some place; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety. 'Bid them *repair* to the market-place.' *Shak*.

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades *repair*. *Pope*. Bless that abode where want and pain *repair*, And every stranger finds a ready chair. *Goldsmith*.

Repair (rē-pār'), *n.* 1. The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting. 'Their *repair* hither.' *Shak*.

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon*.

2. Place to which one repairs; haunt; resort. 'And beat him downward to his first *repair*.' *Dryden*.

Repairable (rē-pār-ā-bl'), *a.* Capable of being repaired; repairable. *Cotgrave*.

Repairer (rē-pār'ēr), *n.* One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay, Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryden*.

Repairment (rē-pār'mēt), *n.* Act of repairing. *Clarke*.

Repend (rē-pānd'), *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backward, turned up.] In bot. having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as the leaf of *Solanum nigrum*, or garden nightshade.

Rependo-dentate (rē-pān'dō-den-tāt'), *a.* In bot. repand and toothed.

Rependous (rē-pān'dus), *a.* [See **REPEND**.] Bent upward; convexly crooked. *Sir T. Browne*.

Reparability (rē-pā-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being repairable.

Reparable (rē-pā-rā-bl'), *a.* [Fr. from *L. reparabilis*. See **REPAIR**.] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good; as, a *reparable* structure; a *reparable* loss or injury. *Jer. Taylor*.—**SYN.** Restorable, retrievable, recoverable.

Reparably (rē-pā-rā-bl'), *adv.* In a *reparable* manner.

Reparation (rē-pā-rā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of repairing; repair; as, the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway.—2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends; as, you ought to make some *reparation*.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden*.

Reparative (rē-pā-rā-tiv'), *a.* Capable of effecting repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend defect or make

good. '*Reparative* inventions by which art and ingenuity study to help and repair defects or deformities.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Reparative (rē-pā-rā-tiv'), *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Reparrelt (rē-par'el), *n.* [*Re* and *apparel*.] A change of apparel. 'Send him a suit of *reparrel*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Repartee (rē-pār-tē'), *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, from *repartir*, to share, part, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] 1. Originally an answering thrust in fencing. Hence—2. A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he; Hear but the youngster's *repartee*. *Prior*.

Repartee (rē-pār-tē'), *v.t.* To make smart and witty replies. 'To argue or to *repartee*.' *Prior*.

Repartimiento (rē-pār'ti-mi-en'tō), *n.* [Sp.] A partition or division, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes. *Irving*.

Repartition (rē-pār-ti'shon), *n.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *partition*.] A division into smaller parts; a fresh partition.

Repass (rē-pās'), *v.t.* To pass again; to pass or travel back over; to recross; as, to *repass* a bridge or a river.

We have passed and now *repassed* the sea, And brought desired help. *Shak*.

Repass (rē-pās'), *v.t.* To pass or go back; to move back; as, troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes. 'The passing and *repassing* sun.' *Dryden*.

Repassage (rē-pās'āj), *n.* The act of *repassing*; a passing again; passage back.

Repassant (rē-pās'ant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied when two lions or other animals are borne going contrary ways, one of which is *passant*, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield in the usual way, and the other *repassant* by going towards the sinister.

Repast (rē-past'), *n.* [O. Fr. *repast*, Fr. *repas*, from *repasco*, *repastum*, to feed again; *L. re*, again, and *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed; akin to obsolete *Gr. paō*, to eat, to feed; *Skr. pā*, to sustain.] 1. The act of taking food; a meal; as, to take a hurried *repast*. 'For brief *repast*.' *Tennyson*.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton*. And hie him home at evening's close, To sweet *repast* and calm repose. *Gray*.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*. I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shak*.

3. Refreshment by sleep; repose. 'More sound *repast*.' *Spenser*.

Repast (rē-past'), *v.t.* To feed; to feast. 'Repast them with my blood.' *Shak*.

Repast (rē-past'), *v.t.* To take food; to feast. *Pope*.

Repasture (rē-pas'tūr), *n.* Food; entertainment. 'Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.' *Shak*.

Repatiate (rē-pā'tri-āt'), *v.t.* [L. *repatio*, *repatium* —*re*, again, and *patria*, one's country.] To restore to one's own country. *Cotgrave*.

Reparation (rē-pā'tri-ā'shon), *n.* Return or restoration to one's own country.

I wish your honour (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy *reparation*. *Reliquie Voltanniana*.

Repay (rē-pā'), *v.t.* 1. To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced. 'Unwillingness to *repay* a debt.' *Shak*.—2. To make return or requital for, in a good or bad sense; as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid* The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rome*.

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Repeal (rē-pēl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *rappeler* —*re*, back, and *appeler*, *L. appello*, to call upon, speak

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KET**.

to, accost, or address. See APPEAL.] 1.† To recall, as from banishment, exile, disgrace, or the like. 'Repeal thee home again.' *Shak.*—2.† To render of no force; to keep down.

Adam soon *repeated* Milton.
The doubts that in his heart arose.

3. To recall, as a deed, law, or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted.

Statutes are silently *repeated* when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. *Dryden.*

—*Abolish, Repeal, Abrogate, Annul.* See under ABOLISH.—SYN. To revoke, rescind, recall, annul, abrogate, abolish, cancel, reverse.

Repeal (rê-pêl'), *n.* 1. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute.—2.† Recall, as from exile. 'When she for thy *repeal* was suppliant.' *Shak.*

The tribunes are no soldiers; and their people Will be as rash in the *repeal*, as hasty To expel him hence. *Shak.*

Repealability, Repealableness (rê-pêl'-a-bil'i-ti, rê-pêl'-a-bil'-ne-s), *n.* The quality or state of being repealable.

Repealable (rê-pêl'-a-bil'), *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted.—SYN. Revocable, abrogable, voidable, reversible.

Repeater (rê-pêl'-êr), *n.* One that repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, one who agitates for a repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Repeat (rê-pêt'), *v. t.* [Fr. *répéter*, from *L. repeto*—*re*, again, and *peto*, to seek (whence *petition*, *compete*, &c.)] 1. To do or perform again; to go over, say, make, &c., again; to iterate; as, to *repeat* an action; to *repeat* an attempt or exertion; to *repeat* an argument.—2.† To make trial of again.

Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

3. To recite; to rehearse; to say over. 'The third of the five vowels, if you *repeat* them.' *Shak.*

He *repeated* some lines of Virgil. *Walker.*

4. In *Scots law*, to restore; to refund; to repay, as money erroneously paid.—To *repeat* one's self, to say or do again what one has said or done before.

In personating the heroes of the scene, he does little but *repeat* himself. *Jeffrey.*

—To *repeat signals* (*naut.*), to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again.—SYN. To iterate, reiterate, renew, recite, relate, rehearse, recapitulate.

Repeat (rê-pêt'), *n.* 1. The act of repeating; repetition.—2. That which is repeated.—3. In *music*, a sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed. In some cases it consists of two or four dots placed one above the other in the spaces of the staff, and is generally preceded or followed by a bar or double bar mark; that is, one or two lines drawn from the top to the bottom of the staff. If the signs of the repeat do not coincide with a well-defined portion of the movement the character *Da Capo* (or their initials D.C.) indicate that a piece, passage, or movement is to be repeated from the beginning.

Repeat (rê-pêt'), *v. i.* To strike the hours; as, a *repeating* watch.

Repeatingly (rê-pêt'-ed-lî), *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again, indefinitely; as, I have been there *repeatingly*.

Repeater (rê-pêt'-êr), *n.* 1. One that repents; one that recites or rehearses. 'Repeaters of their popular oratorical vehemences.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. A watch that strikes the hours and quarters, or even hours, quarters, and odd minutes on the compression of a spring. 3. In *arith.* an intermediate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater*; as, .3333, &c.; but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater*; as, .08333, &c. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure; thus the above examples are written, .3̇333, &c. and .08̇333, &c. A repeater is also called a *Simple Repeater*.—4. In America, a fraudulent voter; one who records or attempts to record his vote more than once.—5. A firearm that may be discharged several times

in rapid succession without reloading; a revolver. See REVOLVER.—6. *Naut.* a vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat every signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Called also *Repeating ship*. 7. In *telegr.* an instrument for automatically resending a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, &c., the original line current becomes too enfeebled to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.

Repeating (rê-pêt'-ing), *p.* and *a.* Doing the same thing over again; producing a like result several times in succession; as, a *repeating* firearm, which may be discharged several times without being reloaded; a *repeating* watch, which repeats the striking of the hours, &c., on pressing a spring.—*Repeating instruments*, instruments on the principle of the sextant for measuring angular distances. See *Reflecting circle* under REFLECTING.—*Repeating ship*. See REPEATER.

Repetition (rê-pêt'-dâ'shon), *n.* [L. *repeto*, to step back—*L. re*, back, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] A stepping or going back; return. *Dr. H. More.*

Repel (rê-pêl'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *repelled*; ppr. *repelling*. [*L. repello*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive (whence *expel*, *compel*, *expulsion*, &c.)] 1. To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover. *Shak.*

Hippomedon *repelled* the hostile tide. *Pope.*

2. To encounter or assault with effectual resistance; to resist; to oppose; as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—SYN. To repulse, resist, oppose, reject, refuse.

Repel (rê-pêl'), *v. i.* 1. To act with force in opposition to forces impressed; as, electricity sometimes attracts and sometimes *repels*.—2. In *med.* to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

Repellence, Repellency (rê-pêl'-en-s, rê-pêl'-en-si), *n.* The quality of being repellent; the quality of repelling; repulsion.

Repellent (rê-pêl'-ent), *a.* [*L. repellens*, *repellens*, ppr. of *repello*. See REPEL.] Having the effect of repelling; having power to repel; able or tending to repel. '*Repellent* particles.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Repellent (rê-pêl'-ent), *n.* 1. In *med.* a remedy which, when applied to a swollen part, causes the fluids which render it tumid to recede as it were from it; an application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body. Astringents, ice, cold water, &c., are *repellents*.—2. A kind of waterproof cloth.

Repeller (rê-pêl'-êr), *n.* One who or that which repels.

Repent (rê-pent'), *a.* [*L. repens*, *repentis*, ppr. of *repo*, to creep.] Creeping; as, a *repent* root. In *zool.* this term is applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pairs of short legs.

Repent (rê-pent'), *v. i.* [Fr. *repentir*, *se repentir*, to repent—*L. re*, and *penitens*, as in *penitent* me, it repents me, from *pœna*, pain. See PAIN.] 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one's self.

Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure; Married in haste, we may *repent* at leisure. *Congreve.*

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; to be penitent.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke xiii. 3.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation—that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

3. To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with what has occurred.

Let peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. *Ex. xiii. 17.*

4.† To express sorrow for something past.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon, poor Enobarbus did, Before thy face *repent*. *Shak.*

Repent (rê-pent'), *v. t.* 1. To remember with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach;

to feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of; as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbour.

Thou like a contrite penitent, Charitably warned of thy sins, dost *repent* These vanities and giddiness. *Donne.*

This verb was formerly often, and is still sometimes, used reflexively and impersonally.

No man *repented* him of his wickedness. *Jer. viii. 1.*
Lo! it *repenteth* me that man was made. *Psa.*
I *repent* me of all I did. *Tennyson.*

2.† To be sorry for or on account of generally. '*Repented* the evils she hatched were not effected.' *Shak.*

Repent (rê-pent'), *n.* Repentance. *Spenser.*

Repentance (rê-pent'-ans), *n.* [Fr. *repentance*. See above.] The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or left undone; especially, contrition for sin; such sorrow for past conduct as produces a new life.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not? Yet what can it when one can not repent? *Shak.*

What this *repentance* was which the new covenant required as one of the conditions to be performed by all those who should receive the benefits of that covenant, is plain in the Scripture, to be not only a sorrow for sins past, but (what is a natural consequence of such sorrow, if it be a real turning from them into a new and contrary life.

SYN. Penitence, contrition, contriteness, compunction.

Repentant (rê-pent'-ant), *a.* [Fr. *repentant*.]

1. Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.—2. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin. '*Repentant* sighs and voluntary pains.' *Pope.*
'And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.' *Shak.*

Repentantly (rê-pent'-ant-lî), *adv.* In a repentant manner.

Repenter (rê-pent'-êr), *n.* One that repents. 'Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.' *Donne.*

Repentingly (rê-pent'-ing-lî), *adv.* With repentance.

Repentless (rê-pent'-les), *a.* Without repentance; unrepenting.

Repeope (rê-pêp'), *v. t.* To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this, my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage, and *repeopling* the island. *Shak.*

Reperception (rê-pêr-sép'-shon), *n.* The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception of the same object.

No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine. *Kear.*

Repercuss (rê-pêr-kus'), *v. t.* [*L. repercutio*, *repercutissum*—*re*, back, and *percutio*—*per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, to shake, to beat.] To beat or drive back.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate here, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*

Repercussion (rê-pêr-kush'-on), *n.* [*L. repercutio*, *repercutissum*, from *repercutio*. See REPERCUSS.] 1. The act of driving back; reversion; as, the *repercussion* of sound.

In echoes there is no new elision, but a *repercutio*. *Bacon.*

2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound.

Repercussive (rê-pêr-kus'-iv), *a.* (See REPERCUSS.) 1. Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reversion. '*Repercussive* rocks renewed the sound.' *Pattison.*—2.† Repellent. 'Blood is stanchied by astringent and *repercussive* medicines.' *Bacon.*—3. Driven back; reversion. 'The *repercussive* roar.' *Thomson.*

Repercussive (rê-pêr-kus'-iv), *n.* A repellent.

Repertitious (rê-pêr-ti'-shus), *a.* (From *L. reperto*, *repertum*, to meet with, to find out.) Found; gained by finding. *Bailey.*

Répertoire (rep'-êr-twar'), *n.* [Fr. *répertoire*. See REPERTORY.] A repository; specifically, a list of dramas, operas, or the like, which can be readily and efficiently performed by a dramatic or operatic company on account of their familiarity with them; the stock-pieces of a theatre, &c.; those parts, songs, &c., that are usually or most frequently performed by an actor, vocalist, or the like; hence, generally a certain number of things which can be readily done by a person from his familiar acquaintance with them.

Repertory (rep'-êr-to-ri), *n.* [*L. repertorium*, from *reperto*, to find again—*re*, again, and *perio*, to uncover.] 1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the in-

des of a book, a commonplace-book, &c. 'A *repositor* or index.' *Holland*.—2. What contains a store or collection of things; a treasury, a magazine, a repository (This is now the usual meaning.)

The revolution of France is an inextinguishable repository of one kind of examples. *Burke*

Reperusal (rè-pér-à-rà), *n.* A second or another perusal.

The press being urgent, I had no leisure for a reperusal. *Sir W. Hamilton*

Reperuse (rè-pér-à-rà), *v.t.* To peruse again. *Lord Lytton*

Repetend (rep-è-tend'), *n.* [L. *repetendus*, fut. part. pass. of *repeto*. See REPEAT.] In *arith.* that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, ad infinitum. It is called a *simple repetend* when only one figure recurs, as .3333, &c., and a compound *repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .029029, &c. It is usual to mark the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them; thus the repetends above mentioned are written 3 and 029. See REPEAT.

Repetition (rep-è-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *repetitio*, *repetitio*.] 1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds.—2. The act of repeating or saying over; a reciting or rehearsing, especially recital from memory. 'A name whose repetition will be dogged with curses.' *Shak.*

I love such tears,
As fall from his notes, beaten through mine ears,
With repetitions of what heaven hath done. *Chapman*

3. What is repeated; as, the sentence is a mere repetition.—4. In *rhét.* reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience. 5. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.

Repetitionary (rep-è-ti'-shon-à-ri), *a.* Containing repetition. [Rare.]

Repetitious (rep-è-ti'shùs), *a.* Repeating, containing repetition. *Dwight* [American.]

Repetitive (rè-pè-ti-tiv), *a.* Containing repetitions; repeating.

Repetitor (rep-è-ti'tor), *n.* A private instructor in a German university.

Repine (rè-plin'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repined*; *pp.* *repining*. [O.E. *repona*, *Fr.* *repénir*, to prick again.—L. *re*, again, and *pungo*, to prick, influenced in form and use by the verb *to pine*, to languish.] 1. To fret one's self, to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to indulge in complaint, to murmur: with *at* or *against*.

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *repining* at one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God. *Sir M. Temple*

Multitudes *repined* at the want of that which nothing but sickness renders them from enjoying. *Rambler*

2. To be indignant or angry. *Spenser*.

Repine (rè-plin'), *n.* A repining. *Shak.*

Repinner (rè-plin'er), *n.* One that repines or murmurs.

Let rash *repiners* stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee. *Young*

Repiningly (rè-plin'ing-lì), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

Replace (rè-plàs'), *v.t.* 1. To put again in the former place, as, to replace a book.

The earl was replaced in his government. *Bacon*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection to be replaced in their promised Italy. *Dryden*

3. To repay; to refund; as, to replace a sum of money borrowed.—4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced, or of something lost; as, the paper is lost, and cannot be replaced. 5. To fill the place of, to succeed, to be a substitute for, to fulfil the end or office of.

In this period the desolation of her citizens reflects that of her monarchs. *Ruskin*

It is a heavy charge against Peter, to have suffered that so important a person as the receiver of an absolute monarch must needs be, should grow up ill-educated and unfit to replace him. *Brougham*

—Replaced crystal, a crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

Replacement (rè-plàs'ment), *n.* 1. The act of replacing.—2. In *crystal*, the removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

Replait (rè-plàs'), *v.t.* To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and

again. 'Many small foldings often replaited.' *Dryden*

Replant (rè-plant'), *v.t.* 1. To plant again.

Small trees being yet unripe take up and replant in good ground. *Bacon*

2. To restate. 'And replant Henry in his former state.' *Shak.*

Replantable (rè-plant'-à-bl), *a.* Capable of being planted again.

Replantation (rè-plant'-à-shon), *n.* The act of planting again. 'Attempting the replantation of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.' *Hallivell*

Replead (rè-plèd'), *v.t.* or *i.* To plead again.

Repleader (rè-plèd'-er), *n.* In law, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again.

Whenever a replender is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo*. *Blackstone*

Repledge (rè-plèj'), *v.t.* 1. To pledge again. 2. In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal on the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the reploder's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

Repledger (rè-plèj'-er), *n.* One who repledges.

Replegiare (rè-plèj'-à-rè), *v.t.* [L.L. See REPLEVY.] 1. In law, to redeem a thing detained or taken by another by giving sureties.—2. In *Scots law*, to replodge.

Replenish (rè-plen'ish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *replenir*, *replenire*, from L. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, to fill.] 1. To fill again after having been emptied or diminished, hence, to fill completely, to stock with numbers or abundance; as, the magazines are replenished with corn; the springs are replenished with water.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth. *Gen. i. 28*

1. *Replete* (rè-plèt'), *v.t.* To fill to repletion or satiety.

1. *Repletess* (rè-plèt'-ness), *n.* The state of being replete, fulness, repletion.

1. *Repletious* (rè-plè'ti'shon), *n.* [Fr. *repletious*, from L. *repletio*, *repletio*. See REPLETUS.]

1. The state of being replete or completely filled; superabundant fulness; surfeit.

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great repletion. *Arbuthnot*

The stomach should never be filled to a sense of uneasy repletion. *Dr. Holland*

3. In med. fulness of blood; plethora.

Repletive (rè-plèt'-iv), *a.* [Fr. *repletif*. See REPLETUS.] Tending to replete, causing repletion. *Colgrave*

Repletively (rè-plèt'-iv-lì), *adv.* In a repletive manner, so as to be repleted.

Repletory (rè-plèt'-o-ri), *s.* Of or pertaining to repletion, tending to or producing repletion.

A university, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its 'mental dietetic' is tonic, not repletory. *Sir W. Hamilton*

Replevable (rè-plèv'-à-bl), *s.* In law, capable of being replevied.

Replevin (rè-plèv'in), *n.* [L.L. *replevinus*. See REPLEVY.] 1. In law, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention.—2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—3. A bail.

Replevin (rè-plèv'in), *v.t.* To replevy (which see).

Repleviable (rè-plèv'-i-à-bl), *a.* Same as Replevable.

Replevish (rè-plèv'ish), *v.t.* In law, to bail out; to replevy.

Repleviser (rè-plèv'-i-sor), *n.* One who replevies, one who takes back by a writ of replevin goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained. See REPLEVIN

Replevy (rè-plèv'i), *n.* Replevin (which see).

Replevy (rè-plèv'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *replevied*; *pp.* *replevying*. [O.Fr. *replevir*, L.L. *replegiare*, to give bail, surety, from *plegius*, bail, security. See PLEDGE.] 1. To recover possession of, as goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit-at-law, to take or get back, as goods, by a writ of replevin. See REPLEVIN.—2. To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized, to bail, as a person. *Spenser* 'Ms. who did from the pound replevin you.'

Hudibras

Replian (rep'lì-ka), *n.* [It. *replian*, a reply, a repetition.—L. *re*, back, and *plian*, a fold.] 1. In the *fine arts*, a copy of a picture, sculpture, or the like, made by the hand that executed the original. 2. A copy, repetition.

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Reply (rê-plî'), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; an answer.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*

Thus saying rose
The monarch, and prevented all *reply*. *Milton.*

2. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter attack; as, his *reply* was a blow.—3. In music, the answer to the leading theme, subject, or principal in a fugue.

Replyer (rê-plî'èr), *n.* Same as *Replier*.
Repoison (rê-poi'z'n), *v. t.* To poison again. 'Least the physicians should *repoison* her.' *J. Webster.*

Repolish (rê-pôl'ish), *v. t.* To polish again. 'By the maker's hand *repolished*.' *Donne.*

Repose (rê-pôz'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *reposed*; ppr. *reposing*. [L. *repono*, to replace — *re*, again, and *pono*, to place.] 1. To replace; specifically, in *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—2. To reply. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Repopulation (rê-pôp'ü-lî'shon), *n.* The act of repossessing or state of being repossessed.

Report (rê-pôrt'), *v. t.* [Fr. *reporter*, to carry back; also *rapporter*, to carry back, to relate or report; the former from L. *reporto* — *re*, again, and *porto*, to carry, the latter from *re*, *ad*, and *porto*.] 1. To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained; the committee *reported* the whole number of votes.—2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell; to make known. They *reported* his good deeds before me. *Neh. vi. 19.*

3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story, as in the common phrase, it is *reported*. It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu said it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. *Neh. vi. 16.*

4. To give an official or formal account or statement of; as, the chancellor of the exchequer *reports* annually to parliament the amount of revenue and expenditure.—5. To write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative body, a meeting, or a court; to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker; as, the debate was fully *reported*. 6. To lay a charge against; to bring to the cognizance of; as, I will *report* you to your employer.—7. To refer for information. I *report* the reader to the Belgian histories; he may see the change of war betwixt these two sides. *Fuller.*

8. To return or reverberate, as sound; to echo back. 'A church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times.' *Bacon.*—To be *reported*, or usually, to be *reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach. 'Timotheus was well *reported of*.' *Acts xvi. 2.*—To *report one's self*, to make known one's whereabouts or movements to the proper quarter, so as to be in readiness to perform a duty, service, &c., when called upon.—*SYN.* To relate, tell, recite, narrate, state, rumour.

Report (rê-pôrt'), *v. i.* 1. To make a statement of facts; as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.—2. To take down in writing from a speech, discourse, replies, &c., from a speaker's lips for the purpose of publication; to furnish an account of the proceedings of a public assembly; specifically, to discharge the office of a reporter for the newspaper press; as, he *reports* for such and such a paper.—3. To make known one's whereabouts, movements, &c., to a superior, so as to be ready for duty or service when called upon; as, the captain *reported* to his general; he *reported* at headquarters.

Report (rê-pôrt'), *n.* 1. An account brought back or returned; result of an investigation; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and bring or send information. 'From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*.' *Waller.*—2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence, rumour; common fame. 'Report speaks goldenly of his profit.' *Shak.*

It was a true *report* that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. *1 Ki. x. 6.*

3. Repute; public character. 'By honour and dishonour, by evil *report* and good *report*.' *2 Cor. vi. 8.*

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that feared God, and of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. *Acts x. 22.*

4. An account or statement of a judicial

opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*. Reports of the proceedings of courts of justice contain a statement of the pleadings, the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the judgment of the court in each case reported. The object of them is to establish the law, and prevent conflicting decisions, by preserving and publishing the judgments of the court, and the grounds upon which it decided the question of law arising in the case.—5. An official statement of facts, verbal or written; particularly, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like.—6. A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing an account of the cargo on board, &c.—7. An account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly, meeting, court, and the like, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech.—8. Sound of an explosion; loud noise. 'Rising and cawing at the gun's *report*.' *Shak.*

The lashing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her sides. *Dryden.*

9. [Fr. *rapporter*.] Relation; correspondence; connection; reference. 'The corridors worse, having no *report* to the wings they join to.' *Evelyn.*—*SYN.* Account, relation, narration, detail, description, recital, narrative, story, rumour, hearsay.

Reportable (rê-pôrt'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be reported.

Reportage (rê-pôrt'aj), *n.* Report.

Reported (rê-pôrt'ed), *p. and a.* Told or made known by report.—*Reported speech*, oblique speech.

Reporter (rê-pôrt'èr), *n.* One who reports; specifically, (a) an official or person who draws up statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (b) A member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to give an account of the proceedings of public meetings and entertainments, collect information respecting interesting or important events, and the like.

Reporting (rê-pôrt'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Giving a report or statement.—2. Of or pertaining to a reporter or reports; as, the *reporting* style of phonography.

Reporting (rê-pôrt'ing), *n.* The act or system of drawing up reports.—*Newspaper reporting*, that system by which parliamentary debates and proceedings, and the proceedings of public meetings, the accounts of important or interesting events, &c., are taken down, usually in short-hand, and promulgated throughout the country by means of the newspapers.

Reportingly (rê-pôrt'ing-lî), *adv.* By report or common fame. *Shak.*

Reportorial (rê-pôrt'ôri-äl), *a.* Relating to a reporter or reporters; consisting of or constituted by reporters; as, the *reportorial* corps of a newspaper.

Reposal (rê-pôz'al), *n.* [From *repose*.] 1. The act of reposing or resting. 'The *reposal* of any trust, virtue or worth in thee.' *Shak.* 2. That on which one reposes. 'His chief pillow and *reposal*.' *Burton.*

Reposance (rê-pôz'ans), *n.* The act of reposing; reliance. 'What sweet *reposance* heaven can beget.' *John Hall.*

Repose (rê-pôz'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *reposed*; ppr. *reposing*. [Fr. *reposer*, to place again, to settle, to rest — *re*, again, and *poser*. See *POSE*.] 1. To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest; frequently used reflexively. 'There *repose* you for this night.' *Shak.*

Have ye chosen this place
After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue? *Milton.*

2. To cause to be calm or quiet; to tranquillize; to compose. *Fuller.*—3. To lay, place, or rest in confidence or trust; as, to *repose* trust or confidence in a person's veracity.

The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee. *Shak.* Occasionally used reflexively. 'On thy fortune I *repose myself*.' *Shak.*—4. To lay up; to deposit; to lodge. 'Pebbles *reposed* in those cliffs.' *Woodward.*—*SYN.* To rest, settle, recline, repose, deposit, lodge.

Repose (rê-pôz'), *v. i.* 1. To lie at rest; to sleep.

Within a thicket I *reposed*. *Chapman*

2. To rest in confidence; to rely; follow; by on. 'Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*.' *Shak.*—3. To lie; to rest; as, *reposing* on sand.—*Rest, Repose.* See *and-r*. *REST.*—*SYN.* To lie, recline, couch, rest, sleep, settle, lodge, abide.

Repose (rê-pôz'), *n.* [Fr. *repose*. See *th-* verb.] 1. The act or state of reposing. A lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*. *Shak.*

2. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness or disturbance; as, the nation then enjoyed *repose*.—3. Settled composure, absence of all show of feeling.

Her manners had not that *repose*
Which marks the ease of *Vere de Vere*. *Tennyson*

4. Cause of rest; what gives repose. *Dryden.*

5. In poetry, a rest; a pause.—6. That quality in a work of art which gives it entire dependence on its inherent ability, and does not appeal by gaudiness of colour or exaggeration of attitude to a false estimate of ability; a general quietude of colour or treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints or of striking action in figures. *Fairholt.*—*SYN.* Recumbency, reclination, rest, ease, quiet, quietness, tranquillity, peace.

Reposed (rê-pôzd), *p. and a.* Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.

But *reposed* nature may do well in youth, as seen in Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. *Bacon*

Reposedly (rê-pôz'ed-lî), *adv.* In a reposed manner; quietly; composedly; calmly.

Reposedness (rê-pôz'ed-nês), *n.* State of being at rest. 'With wonderful *reposedness* of mind and gentle words.' *Trans. of Ben Calini*, 1626.

Reposful (rê-pôz'ful), *a.* Full of repose; affording repose or rest; trustful. 'A fast friend, or *reposful* confidant.' *Hawell.*

Reposer (rê-pôz'èr), *n.* One who reposes.

Reposit (rê-pôzit'), *v. t.* [L. *repono*, *repositum* — *re*, back, and *pono*, to place. See *POSITION*.] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Others *reposit* their young in holes, and secure themselves also therein. *Deveraux*

Reposition (rê-pô-zîsh'on), *n.* 1. Act of repositing or laying up in safety. 'That age which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. The act of replacing. 'The *reposition* of a bone.' *Wierman.*—3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

Repository (rê-pôz'it-ô-ri), *n.* [L. *repositorium*, from *repono*, *repositum*. See *REPOSIT*.] 1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke*

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a warehouse; a shop.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the *Art Repository*, who consents to allow it to be in the counter. *Thackeray*

Repossess (rê-pôz-zez'), *v. t.* To possess again. 'Repossess the crown.' *Shak.* 'Nor shall my father *repossess* the land.' *Pope.*—*T.* *repossess one's self of*, to obtain possession of again.

Repossession (rê-pôz-zezh'on), *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek *repossession* by force. *Raleigh*

Reposure (rê-pôz'hûr), *n.* Rest; quiet. 'In the *reposure* of most soft content.' *Martston.*

Repour (rê-pôr'), *v. t.* To pour again.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night,
Repeating down black darkness from the sky. *Mir. for Magi*

Reposée (rê-pôz-sâ), *p. and a.* [Fr. pp. of *reposer* — *re*, back, and *poser*, to push, to thrust. See *POSE*.] A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, especially silver, resembling embossing. It is effected by repeated strokes of the hammer from behind until a rough image of the desired figure is produced, which is finished by chasing. The finest specimens of this style are those of Benvenuto Cellini of the sixteenth century. Much common work of this description, chiefly on tea and coffee pots, is executed at Birmingham in pewter and Britannia metal, and afterwards electrotyped so as to hide the quality of the material.

Reprehe, *n.* Reproof. *Chaucer.*

Fâte, far, fat, fâll; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, buil; oil, pound; ú, &c. abuse; y, &c. try.

Reprehend (rep-ré-hend'), *v.t.* [L. *reprehendo*—*re*, back or again, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of—*pra*, before, and *obla*, *hendo*, seen also in *comprehend*, *apprehend*, &c.] 1. To charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove: formerly sometimes followed by *of*. 'Aristippus being reprehended of luxury by one that was not rich.' *Bacon*.

Then pardon me for reprehending thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shak.*

2. To take exception to; to speak of as a fault; to censure.

1 nor advise nor reprehend the choice. *J. Phillips.*

3. † To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

SVX To chide, reprove, censure, blame, reprimand, rebuke.

Reprehender (rep-ré-hend'-ér), *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves. 'Those fervent reprehenders of things.' *Hooker.*

Reprehensible (rep-ré-hen'-si-bl), *a.* [Fr. *répréhensible*, from L. *reprehendo*, *reprehensum*. See **REPREHEND**.] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things; as, a reprehensible person; reprehensible conduct. 'Anything notoriously reprehensible in his morals.' *Bp. Horsley*.—**SVX** Blamable, culpable, censurable, rebukable, reproveable.

Reprehensibleness (rep-ré-hen'-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

Reprehensibly (rep-ré-hen'-si-bl), *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

Reprehension (rep-ré-hen'-shon), *n.* [Fr. *réprehension*, from L. *reprehensio*, *reprehensio*, from *reprehendo*. See **REPREHEND**.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame; as, conduct deserving the severest reprehension.

This Basilisk took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension, that he had not showed more gratefulness to Dorus. *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*Admonition, Reprehension, Reproof.* See under **ADMONITION**.

Reprehensive (rep-ré-hen'-siv), *a.* Containing reprehension or reproof. 'Christ's reply, in which, by a reprehensive shortness, he both clears the man's innocence and vindicates God's proceedings.' *South*.

Reprehensively (rep-ré-hen'-siv-ly), *adv.* With reprehension.

Xenophanes the Colophonian reprehensively admonished the Egyptians after this manner.

Reprehensory (rep-ré-hen'-so-ri), *a.* Containing reproof.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any reprehensory complaint. *Johnson.*

Represent (rep-ré-zent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *représenter*, from L. *repræsentō*—*re*, again, and *præsentō*, to place before, from *præsen*, present. See **PRESENT**.] 1. To present again or in place of something else; to exhibit the image or counterpart of; to suggest by being like; to typify.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

2. To portray by pictorial or plastic art; as, the king was represented sitting on horseback. — 3. To portray by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part of; to personate; as, to represent the character of Othello. — 4. To exhibit to the mind in language; to give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; to bring before the mind; to give an account of; to describe; as, he represents his master as very exacting; travellers represent these mountains as very rugged.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

5. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to be a substitute or agent for; as, the commercial traveller represents his employer; the member of parliament represents his constituents; parliament represents the nation; Lord Beaconsfield represented Britain at the Congress of Berlin. 6. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done.

7. To serve as a sign or symbol of; as, mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations.

lations; words represent ideas or things. — 8. To image or picture in sensation.

Among these, Fancy next
Her office holds; of all exterior things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, airy shapes. *Milton.*

9. To present again; to bring again before the mind; to re-present. *Sir W. Hamilton.* **Re-present** (ré-pré-zent'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *present*.] To present anew; to present to the mind after having been observed before.

Good reasoning is the ideal assemblage of facts, and their re-presentation to the mind in the order of their actual series. It is seeing with the mind's eye. Bad reasoning will always be found to depend on some of the objects not being mentally present; some links in the chain are dropped or overlooked; some objects instead of being represented are left absent, or are presented so imperfectly that the inferences from them are as erroneous as the inferences from imperfect vision are erroneous. Bad reasoning is imperfect re-presentation. *G. H. Lewis.*

Representable (rep-ré-zent'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being represented. *Coleridge.*

The peripherally-initiated feelings of external origin are more representable than those of internal origin; and both of these can be represented with greater facility than the centrally-initiated feelings. *H. Spencer.*

Representance (rep-ré-zent'-ans), *n.* Representation; likeness. *Donne.*

Representant (rep-ré-zent'-ant), *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.

Representant (rep-ré-zent'-ant), *n.* A representative.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the representant of his brother. *Wotton.*

Representation (rep'ré-zen-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of representing, describing, exhibiting, portraying, &c. — 2. That which represents; the means by which something is represented: more particularly, (a) an image or likeness; a picture or statue; as, representations of natural scenery. (b) Exhibition of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance. (c) Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts, &c.; as, the representation of an historian, of a witness, or an advocate. Hence sometimes, specifically, a written expostulation; a remonstrance.

He threatened 'to send his Jack-boot to rule the country,' when the senate once ventured to make a representation against his ruinous policy. *Brougham.*

3. The part performed by a representative or deputy; especially, the function of the delegate of a constituency in a legislative assembly; the system according to which communities are represented in such assemblies; as, the representation of a county or borough in parliament.

The reform in representation he uniformly opposed. *Burke.*

4. A number of delegates or representatives collectively. — 5. In law, (a) the standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as heirs, executors, administrators. In *Scots law*, the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor. (b) A collateral statement in insurance, either by parol or in writing, of such facts or circumstances relating to the proposed adventure, and not inserted in the policy, as are necessary for the information of the insurer, to enable him to form a just estimate of the risk. (c) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord-ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment was brought under review. — **SVX** Description, show, delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance, exhibition, sight.

Re-presentation (ré-pré-zen-tā'shon), *n.* The act of presenting to the mind what was formerly present, but is now absent.

If all reasoning be the re-presentation of what is now absent but formerly was present, and can again be made present,—in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact,—then is it evident that Philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact), must be an impossible attempt. *G. H. Lewis.*

Representational (rep'ré-zen-tā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing representation.

Representational (rep'ré-zen-tā'shon-a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to representation; representative; as, a representational system of government. [Rare.]

Representative (rep-ré-zent'-a-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *représentatif*. See **REPRESENT**.] 1. Fitted

to represent, portray, or typify; exhibiting likeness or similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another; acting as a substitute for others; performing the functions of others; as, a representative body.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representative of the people. *Swift.*

3. Conducted by the agency of delegates who are chosen by the people; as, a representative government.

He (Cromwell) gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the representative system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon. *Macaulay.*

4. In nat. hist. presenting the full characteristics of the type of a group; as, a representative genus. — 5. In metaph. (a) giving a transcript of what is directly presented to or known by the mind; as, the representative faculties. (b) Existing as a transcript of what was originally directly presented to or known by the mind; as, representative knowledge.

Representative (rep-ré-zent'-a-tiv), *n.* 1. One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is represented or exhibited. 'A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of credulity.' *Addison.*

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority; as, an attorney is the representative of his client or employer; a member of the House of Commons is the representative of his constituents and of the nation. — 3. In law, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown. — *Real representative*, an heir-at-law or devisee. — *Personal representative*, an executor or administrator. — *House of Representatives*, the lower or popular branch of the supreme legislative body in the United States; the lower house of the national congress. It consists of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states in numbers proportioned to their population. Each state appoints at least one representative.

Representatively (rep-ré-zent'-a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a representative manner. *Barrow.*

Representativeness (rep-ré-zent'-a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes that every thought is attended with consciousness and representativeness. *Spectator.*

Representer (rep-ré-zent'-ér), *n.* One who represents; as, (a) one who shows, exhibits, or describes. *Sir T. Browne*. (b) A representative; one that acts by deputation. [Rare.]

My muse officious ventures
On the nation's representatives. *Swift.*

Representation (rep-ré-zent'-ment), *n.* Representation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Repress (ré-pres'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *press*; L. *reprimō*, *repressum*—*re*, back, and *presso*, to press.] 1. To press back or down effectually; to crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; as, to repress sedition or rebellion; to repress the first risings of discontent. 'Sovereign law . . . crowning good, repressing ill.' *Sir W. Jones*. — 2. To check; to restrain; to keep under due restraint.

Such kings
Favour the innocent, repress the bold. *Waller.*

SVX To curb, check, restrain, suppress, smother, quell, subdue, crush, overpower.

Represser (ré-pres'-ér), *n.* The act of subduing.

Repressible (ré-pres'-i-bl), *a.* Capable of being repressed or restrained.

Repressibly (ré-pres'-i-bl), *adv.* In a repressible manner.

Repression (ré-pres'-shon), *n.* 1. The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing; as, the repression of tumults. 'What sublime repression of himself.' *Tennyson*. — 2. That which represses; check; restraint.

Repressive (ré-pres'-iv), *a.* Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

It was now necessary to have recourse to repressive measures. *Macaulay.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

Repressively (rè-pres'iv-ly), *adv.* In a repressive manner; so as to repress.
Repréfet (rè-préf'), *n.* Reproof. *Spenser.*
Repréval (rè-prév'al), *n.* Respite; reprieve.

His (the sailor's) sleeps are but *reprévols* of his dangers. *Sir T. Overbury.*

Reprieve (rè-prév'), *n.* [O.E. *repreve*, *repreve*, reproof, censure; but in this case apparently = *re-proof*, a fresh proof or trial — *re*, again, and *old preve*, *preve*, a proof, test, trial; or, according to another view, from O.Fr. *reprover*, *repuer*, to blame, condemn; L. *reprobare* (*re*, and *probo*, to prove), to reject, condemn, meaning originally the rejection of a sentence already passed. *Retrieve* is a word that has undergone a similar change of form.] 1. The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. It may take place (a) at the mere pleasure of the crown; (b) where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the indictment is insufficient, or any favourable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give time to apply to the crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon; (c) where a woman is capitally convicted and pleads her pregnancy; (d) where the criminal becomes insane. The word is popularly but incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission, or commutation of a capital sentence.

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Lord Clarendon.*

2. Respite; interval of ease or relief.
All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*.
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

Reprieve (rè-prév'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *reprieved*; ppr. *reprieving*. 1. To reprove. *Spenser.*
2. To grant a respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*

3. To relieve for a time from any suffering.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure a man from his conscience. *South.*

Reprimand (rep'ri-mand'), *n.* [Fr. *reprimande*, from L. *reprimanda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, from *reprimere*, *repressum*, to repress. *Reprimande* would thus signify primarily a thing worthy of blame, then the act of blaming.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public; as, to give one a severe *reprimand*.

His letter is that of a superior, under the guise of the lowest humility, dictating what is inflexibly right; in its address it is the supplication of a sutor; in its substance, in its spirit, a lofty *reprimand*. *Milman.*

Reprimand (rep'ri-mand'), *v. t.* 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence; as, the court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded*. — *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate*, *Expostulate*, *Reproach*. See under CENSURE. — SYN. To reprove, reprehend, chide, rebuke, censure, blame.

Reprint (ré-print'), *v. t.* 1. To print again; to print a second or any new edition of. *Pope.*
2. To renew the impression of.

The business of redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image on the soul. *South.*

Reprint (ré-print'), *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reprinting.

Reprisal (ré-priz'al), *n.* [Fr. *reprisaille*, from It. *ripraglia*, from L.L. *reprisalia*, from L. *reprehendo*, to take again; comp. *prize*, a capture, *reprise*, a taking back, also from L. *prehendo*.] 1. The seizure or taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him; also, that which is so taken.

Reprisals are used between nation and nation in order to do themselves justice when they cannot otherwise obtain it. If a nation has taken possession of what belongs to another—if she refuses to pay a debt, to repair an injury, or to give adequate satisfaction for it, the latter seizes something belonging to the former, and applies it to her own advantage, unless she obtains payment of what is due to her, together with interest and damages, or may keep it as a pledge until she has received ample satisfaction. . . . *Reprisals* are either a *diary*, as arresting and taking the goods of men and strangers within the realm, or a *retaliatory*, as satisfaction out of the realm, and are under the great seal. *Warton.*

2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. — 3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman, as it seems, being very desirous to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations. *Warton.*

4. Same as *Reception*. — *Letters of marque and reprisal*. See MARQUE.

Reprise (ré-priz'), *n.* [Fr. *reprise*, from *reprendre*, to take back; L. *reprehendo*. See REPRISAL.] 1. A taking by way of retaliation.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

2. A term used by mariners to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle. — 3. In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners in whole, if after that period she is the lawful prize of those who recaptured her. — 4. *pl.* In *law*, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands as rent-charge, rent-secq, annuities, and the like. Written also *Reprises*.

Reprise (ré-priz'), *v. t.* 1. To take again; to retake. *Spenser*; *Chapman*. — 2. To recompense; to pay.

Repristinate (ré-pris'tin-ah'), *v. t.* To restore to pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.]
Repristination (ré-pris'tin-ah'shon'), *n.* The act of restoring to original or first state or condition, or the state of being so restored; resuscitation. [Rare.]

Reprive (ré-priv'), *v. t.* To reprove; to rescue; to relieve from. *Spenser.*

Reprise (ré-priz'), *v. t.* To prize anew.

Reprise (ré-priz'), *n.* See REPRISAL, 4.

Reproach (ré-próch'), *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher*, O.Fr. *reprochier*, Fr. *reprochar*, to reproach, which Diez refers to a L.L. *repropiare*, from L. *re*, back, and *prope*, near. *Reproach* thus signifies primarily to bring near, to bring, as it were, under one's eyes. Compare sense of *object* (verb), which also primarily signifies to bring before the face. So also *approach*, from L. *prope*.] 1. To charge with a fault in severe language; to censure with severity, opprobrium, or contempt; to upbraid; now usually with a personal object. *Mentius* with his ardent warm'd
His faltering friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight. *Dryden.*

That this new-comer Shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men
Reproach you, saying all your force is gone? *Tennyson.*

2. To disgrace. 'Else imputation . . .
might *reproach* your life.' *Shak.* — *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate*, *Expostulate*, *Reproach*. See under CENSURE. SYN. To upbraid, censure, blame, rebuke, condemn, revile, vilify.

Reproach (ré-próch'), *n.* 1. The act of reproaching; a severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; censure mingled with contempt or opprobrium; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; abusive reflections; as, to heap *reproaches* on a person. 'Foul-mouthed *reproach*.' *Shak.*
2. An occasion of blame or censure; shame; infamy; disgrace.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. *Joel* ii. 17.

3. Object of contempt, scorn, or derision.
Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. *Neh.* ii. 17.

SYN. Disrepute, discredit, dishonour, scandal, opprobrium, invective, contumely, reviling, abuse, vilification, scurrility, insolence, insult, scorn, contempt, ignominy, shame, disgrace, infamy.

Reproachable (ré-próch'a-bl'), *a.* 1. Deserving reproach. — 2. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful. 'Contumelious or *reproachable* verses.' *Sir T. Eliot.* [Rare.]

Reproachableness (ré-próch'a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being reproachable.

Reproachably (ré-próch'a-bl'), *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

Reproacher (ré-próch'ér), *n.* One who reproaches.

Reproachful (ré-próch'fúl), *a.* 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding; scurrilous; opprobrious; as, *reproachful* words. 'Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.' *Shak.* — 2. Worthy or deserving of reproach; shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous;

base; vile; as, *reproachful* conduct. — A *reproachful* life.' *Milton.* — SYN. *Opprobrious*, contumelious, abusive, insulting, contemptuous, insolent, scurrilous, disreputable, discreditable, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, base, vile, infamous.

Reproachfully (ré-próch'fúl-ly), *adv.* 1. In a reproachful manner: (a) in terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. 'Give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully*.' 1 Tim. v. 14. (b) Shamefully, disgracefully; contemptuously. 'Shall I then be used *reproachfully*?' *Shak.*

Reproachfulness (ré-próch'fúl-ness), *n.* Quality of being reproachful.

Reproachless (ré-próch'les), *a.* Without reproach.

Reprobance (rep'rô-bans), *n.* Reprobation.

Reprobate (rep'rô-bât'), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, pp. of *reprobo* — *re*, denoting the opposite of the action betokened by the simple verb, and *probo*, to approve. Comp. *reprove* and *reprove*.] 1. Not enduring; proof or trial; not of standard purity or fitness; disallowed; disapproved; rejected.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jer.* vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or grace. 'By *reprobate* desire thus madly led.' *Shak.* 'Spirits *reprobata*.' *Milton.*

God forbid that every single commission of a sin should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South.*

— *Profligate*, *Reprobate*, *Abandoned*. See under ABANDONED. — SYN. Abandoned, vitiated, depraved, corrupt, wicked, profligate, base, vile, castaway.

Reprobate (rep'rô-bât'), *n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch; as, to shun the society of *reprobates*.

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate*, a villain, a tutor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Raleigh.*

Reprobate (rep'rô-bât'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *reprobated*; ppr. *reprobating*. [L. *reprobo*, *reprobatus*. See the adjective.] 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly; to condemn; to reject. It expresses more than *disapprove*. We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal.

And doth he *reprobate*, and will he damn
The use of his own bounty? *Croft.*

2. In a milder sense, to disallow.
Such an answer as this, is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law. *Aspley.*

3. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. 'A *reprobated* hardness of heart.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*. — *Approbate* and *reprobate*, in *Scots* law, to take advantage of one part of a deed and reject the rest. This is incompetent. A deed must be taken altogether or rejected altogether. See under APPROBATE. — SYN. To condemn, reprehend, censure, disallow, abandon, reject.

Reprobateness (rep'rô-bât-ness), *n.* The state of being reprobate.

Reprobator (rep'rô-bât-ér), *n.* One who reprobates. 'John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobator* of French modes.' *Went Noble.*

Reprobation (rep'rô-bâ'shon'), *n.* [L. *reprobatio*, *reprobationis*. See REPROBATE.] 1. The act of reprobating, or of disapproving with marks of extreme dislike.

The profligate pretences . . . are mentioned with becoming *reprobation*. *Tennyson.*

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on it that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clippings and false coins. *Dryden.*

3. In *theol.* the act of consigning, or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; or, that decree by which a certain number of the human race are supposed to have been set apart from eternity as *reprobates*: the opposite of *election*. — 4. In *eccl.* law, the pronouncing of exceptions either to facts, persons, or things.

Reprobationer (rep'rô-bâ'shon-ér), *n.* In *theol.* one who believes in the doctrine of the reprobation of the non-elect.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model, which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we should

with, either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *South.*

Reprobative, Reprobatory (rep'rô-bât-iv, rep'rô-bât-ô-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory.

Reprobator (rep'rô-bât-ôr), *n.* In Scots law, formerly an action instituted for the purpose of convicting a witness of perjury, or of proving that he was liable to the objections of agency, enmity, partial counsel, or the like.

Reproduce (rê-prô-dûs'), *v.t. pret. & pp. reproduced; ppr. reproducing.* 1. To produce or yield again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring; as, trees are reproduced by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polyps, are reproduced by gemmation or budding.

If horse-dung reproduces oats it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Sir. T. Arden.*

2. To make a copy of; to portray; to represent; to bring to the memory or imagination; as, he reproduced the scene on canvas.

Reproducer (rê-prô-dûs-er), *n.* One who or that which reproduces. 'The reproducer of this fatal scheme.' *Burke.*

Reproduction (rê-prô-dûk'shon), *a.* 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in manufactures, the reproduction of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value. *Adam Smith.*

Specifically—2. The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing; as, the reproduction of plants or animals.

And all the admirable contrivances of nature, for the reproduction of the species of all the myriads of organized nature, where shall we behold any for that of the same individual? *Falmer.*

3. That which is reproduced or revived; that which is presented anew; as, the play is not new, it is a reproduction.

Reproductive, Reproductive (rê-prô-dûk'tiv, rê-prô-dûk'tô-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce; as, the reproductive organs of an animal.

Repromulgate (rê-prô-mul-gât'), *v.t.* To promulgate again; to republish.

Repromulgation (rê-prô-mul-gât'shon), *a.* A second or repeated promulgation.

Reproof (rê-prôf'), *n.* [From *reprove* (which see).] 1. The expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the doubtfulness of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shak.*

Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. *Pope.*

2. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper . . . what words, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the reproof of this lies the jest. *Shak.*

—*Admonition, Reprehension, Reproof.* See under *ADMONITION*. —*SYN.* Reprehension, chiding, reprimand, rebuke, censure, blame.

Reprovable (rê-prôv'â-bl), *a.* Worthy of being reprov'd; deserving reproof or censure; blamable. *Jer. Taylor.* —*SYN.* Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, culpable, rebukable.

Reprovableness (rê-prôv'â-bl-nes), *a.* State of being reprovable.

Reprovablely (rê-prôv'â-bl-ly), *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

Reproval (rê-prôv'al), *n.* Act of reprov'g; admonition; reproof.

Reprove (rê-prôv'), *v.t. pret. & pp. reprov'd; ppr. reprov'g.* [Fr. *reprover*, to blame, to censure; O. Fr. *reprover*, from L. *reprobo*. See *REPROBATE*.] 1. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Lake* iii. 19. Formerly sometimes with *of*; as, to reprove one of laziness. *Carew*. —2. To express disapproval of; as, to reprove sins; with a thing as object. —3. To have the effect of censuring; to serve to admonish.

The vicious cannot bear the presence of the good, whose very looks reprove them, and whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buchan.*

4. To convince, as of a fault; to make manifest.

When he is come he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. *John* xvi. 8.

5. To refute; to disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual. *Shak.*

—*Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach.* See under *CENSURE*. —*SYN.* To reprehend, chide, rebuke, scold, blame, censure.

Reprover (rê-prôv'er), *a.* One that reprov'g; one who or that which blames. 'The reprovers of vice.' *Locke.*

Reprovingly (rê-prôv'ing-ly), *adv.* In a reprov'g manner.

Reprune (rê-prôv'), *v.t.* 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs. *Boslyn*. —2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers. 'Yet soon reprunes her wing to soar anew.' *Young.*

Rep-silver (rep-sil-vér), *n.* Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the duty of reaping his corn.

Reptant (rep'tant), *a.* [See *REPTATION*.] In bot. and zool. creeping; crawling; reptatory.

Reptation (rep-tâ'shon), *n.* [L. *reptatio*, *reptationis*, from *repto*, freq. of *repto*, to creep.] The act of creeping or crawling, as of the serpents and other members of the Reptilia.

Reptatory (rep'ta-tô-ri), *a.* In zool. creeping; crawling; reptant; as, reptatory animals.

Reptile (rep'til), *a.* [Fr. *reptile*, creeping, from L. *reptilis*, creeping, from *reptum*, supine of *repto*, to creep. Curtius considers *repto* = *serpo*, a metathesis of *serpo*, to creep. *Cog. Gr. herpo*, to creep. *Sk. srip*, to go.] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small, short legs. —2. Grovelling; low; mean; vulgar; as, a reptile race or crew. 'A false, reptile prudence.' *Burke.*

Dislodge their reptile souls
From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

Reptile (rep'til), *n.* 1. In a general sense, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as snakes, lizards, caterpillars, &c.; a crawling creature; specifically, in zool. an animal belonging to the class Reptilia (which see).

An inadvertent step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd
Will step aside and let the reptile live. *Cowper.*

2. A grovelling, abject, or mean person: a term of contempt.

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the reptile Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. *Warburton.*

Reptilia (rep-ti'li-a), *n. pl.* A class of vertebrate animals, constituting with the birds, to which they are most closely allied, Huxley's second division of vertebrates, Sauropsida. The reptiles lie between amphibia and birds, differing from the former chiefly in breathing by lungs during the whole period of their existence; and from birds in being cold-blooded, in the body being supplied with a mixture of venous and arterial blood, in being covered by plates or scales instead of feathers, and in the fore-legs never being constructed—in living reptiles at least—on the type of wings. The heart has only three cavities, viz. two separate auricles and a single ventricular cavity, usually divided into two by an incomplete partition. In the Crocodilia alone is the partition between the ventricles a perfect one; and even in these the heart consists functionally of no more than three chambers. The lungs are less cellular than in birds and mammals, and often attain a great size. Reptiles are oviparous, but in some cases, as in vipers and some lizards, the eggs are retained in the body till the young are ready to be excluded, when the animal is said to be ovo-viviparous. The lower jaw articulates with the skull by a quadrate bone, and, as this often projects backward, the opening of the mouth is very great and may even extend beyond the base of the skull. Except in the turtles and tortoises, teeth adapted rather for seizing and holding prey than for masticating it are present, but, save in the crocodiles, are not sunk in sockets. Ribs are always present. With the exception of the tortoises, reptiles are of an elongated form. In the serpents and some lizards no traces of limbs appear; in other lizards they are rudimentary, whilst in the remainder of the class they are fully devel-

oped, but not to the extent to which development takes place in birds and quadrupeds, these members seldom being of sufficient length to keep the belly from the ground. All reptiles have horny epidermic scales, and the class is divided into two sections—Squamata and Loricata, according as the exo-skeleton consists simply of these scales, or there are osseous plates developed in the derma as well. The class is divided into ten orders, of which the first four are represented by living forms; the remaining six are extinct. The living orders are the Chelonla (tortoises and turtles), Ophidia (serpents and snakes), Lacertilia (lizards), Crocodilia (crocodiles and alligators). The extinct orders are the Ichthyopterygia, Sauropterygia, Anomodontia, Pterosauria, Deinosaurs, and Theriodontia.

Reptilian (rep-ti'li-an), *a.* Belonging to the Reptilia or reptiles. —*Reptilian age*, in geol. the era in which the class of reptiles attained its highest expansion, comprising the triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous periods.

Reptilian (rep-ti'li-an), *n.* An animal of the class Reptilia; a reptile.

Republic (ré-pub'lik), *n.* [Fr. *république*, L. *respublica*—*res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public.] 1. A commonwealth; a political constitution in which the supreme power in the state is vested not in a hereditary ruler, but either in certain privileged members of the community or in the whole community. According to the constitution of the governing body a republic may therefore vary from the most exclusive oligarchy to a pure democracy, the supreme power in the former being assigned to the nobles or a few privileged individuals, as was formerly the case in Venice and Genoa; while in the latter the supreme power is placed in the hands of rulers chosen periodically by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly. The purest and most ancient form of a republic was that in which all the citizens met in common assembly to enact their laws, a system practicable only in very small states, and which accordingly has been superseded in all modern republics of the world by the representative system. The United States of America and Switzerland are *federal republics*, consisting of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, so as to present to the external world the aspect of a single state with a central government, without wholly renouncing their individual powers of internal self-government. —2. One's country at large; the state; the public.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the republic's, not their own. *B. Jonson.*

—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary and learned men.

Republican (ré-pub'li-kan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as, a republican constitution or government. —2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as, republican sentiments or opinions; republican manners. —*Republican party*, in United States politics, a name first applied to the party which favoured a strong central government, not acting through the states, but directly upon the people: opposed to the *Democratic party*, which maintained the rights of individual states. The party was latterly identified with the anti-slavery movement, and may be, in a general way, described as analogous to the British Liberal party.

Republican (ré-pub'li-kan), *n.* 1. One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a republican almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. In United States politics, one of the Republican party. See under the adjective. —*Black Republicans*, a name applied by their opponents to the Republican party in the United States, from their anti-slavery tendencies. —*Red Republican*. See under *RED*. **Republicanism** (ré-pub'li-kan-izm), *n.* 1. A republican form or system of government. —2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles; as, his republicanism was of the most advanced type.

Republicanism (ré-pub'li-kan-iz), *v.t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to republicanism the rising generation.

Republication (ré-pub'li-kan'shon), *n.* 1. The act of republishing; a new publication of

Repressively (rê-pres'iv-ly), *adv.* In a repressive manner; so as to repress.

Reprisal (rê-prîz'), *n.* Reproof. *Spenser.*
Reprisal (rê-prîz'al), *n.* Respite; reprove.

His (the sailor's) sleeps are but *reprisals* of his dangers.
Sir T. Overbury.

Reprove (rê-prôv'), *v.* [O.E. *reprove*, *repreve*, reproof, censure; but in this case apparently *re-prove*, a fresh proof or trial—*re*, again, and old *prove*, *proof*, a proof, test, trial; or, according to another view, from O.Fr. *reprover*, *reprover*, to blame, condemn; L. *reprobare* (*re*, and *probo*, to prove), to reject, condemn, meaning originally the rejection of a sentence already passed. *Retrieve* is a word that has undergone a similar change of form.] 1. The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. It may take place (a) at the mere pleasure of the crown; (b) where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the indictment is insufficient, or any favourable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give time to apply to the crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon; (c) where a woman is capitally convicted and pleads her pregnancy; (d) where the criminal becomes insane. The word is popularly but incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission, or commutation of a capital sentence.

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprove* was sent to suspend the execution for three days.
Lord Clarendon.

2. Bespite; interval of ease or relief.

All that I ask is but a short *reprove*.
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

Reprove (rê-prôv'), *v.* *t.* pret & pp. *reproved*, *ppr. reprov'ing*. 1. To re-prove. *Spenser.*
2. To grant a respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprove* a criminal for thirty days.

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprove* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives.
Addison.

3. To relieve for a time from any suffering.

Company, though it may *reprove* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure a man from his conscience.
South.

Reprimand (rep'ri-mand'), *n.* [Fr. *réprimande*, from L. *reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, from *reprimere*, *repress*, to repress. *Reprimande* would thus signify primarily a thing worthy of blame, then the act of blaming.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public; as, to give one a severe *reprimand*.

His letter is that of a superior, under the guise of the lowest humility, dictating what is irrefragably right; in its address it is the supplication of a sutor; in its substance, in its spirit, a lofty *reprimand*. *Milman.*

Reprimand (rep'ri-mand'), *v.* 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission.
Arbuthnot.

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence; as, the court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded*.—*Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate*, *Expostulate*, *Reproach*. See under CENSURE.—*SYN.* To reprove, reprehend, chide, rebuke, censure, blame.

Reprint (ré-prînt'), *v.* 1. To print again; to print a second or any new edition of. *Pope.*
2. To renew the impression of.

The business of redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image on the soul.
South.

Reprint (ré-prînt'), *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression.

Reprisal (ré-prîz'al), *n.* [Fr. *reprisaille*, from It. *ripreavaglia*, from L.L. *reprisalia*, from L. *reprehendo*, to take again; comp. *prize*, a capture, *reprise*, a taking back, also from L. *prehendo*.] 1. The seizure or taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him; also, that which is so taken.

Reprisals are used between nation and nation in order to do themselves justice when they cannot otherwise obtain it. If a nation has taken possession of what belongs to another—if she refuses to pay a debt, to repair an injury, or to give adequate satisfaction for it, the latter seizes something belonging to the former, and applies it to her own advantage, unless she obtains payment of what is due to her, together with interest and damages, or may keep it as a pledge until she has received ample satisfaction. . . . *Reprisals* are either *ordinary*, as arresting and taking the goods of merchant-strangers within the realm, or *extraordinary*, as satisfaction out of the realm, and are under the great seal. *H'arton.*

2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. — 3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman, as it seems, being very desirous to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations.
Waterland.

4. Same as *Recaption*.—*Letters of marque and reprisal*. See MARQUE.

Reprise (ré-prîz'), *n.* [Fr. *reprise*, from *reprendre*, to take back; L. *reprehendo*. See REPRISAL.] 1. A taking by way of retaliation.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

2. A term used by masons to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle. —

3. In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners in whole, if after that period she is the lawful prize of those who recaptured her.—4. *pl.* In law, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands as rent-charge, rent-sock, annuities, and the like. Written also *Reprizes*.

Reprise (ré-prîz'), *v.* 1. To take again; to retake. *Spenser*; *Chapman*.—2. To recompense; to pay.

Repristinate (ré-prîs'ti-nât'), *v.* To restore to pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.]

Repristination (ré-prîs'ti-nâ'shon'), *n.* The act of restoring to original or first state or condition, or the state of being so restored; resuscitation. [Rare.]

Reprise (ré-prîv'), *v.* To reprove; to rescue; to relieve from. *Spenser.*

Reprise (ré-prîz'), *v.* To prize anew.

Reprise (ré-prîz'), *n.* See REPRISAL, 4.

Reproach (ré-prôch'), *v.* [Fr. *reprocher*, O.Fr. *reprocher*, Pr. *reprochar*, to reproach, which Diez refers to a L.L. *repropiare*, from L. *re*, back, and *prope*, near. *Reproach* thus signifies primarily to bring near, to bring, as it were, under one's eyes. Compare sense of *object* (verb), which also primarily signifies to bring before the face. So also *approach*, from L. *prope*.] 1. To charge with a fault in severe language; to censure with severity, opprobrium, or contempt; to upbraid; now usually with a personal object. *Mozentius*, . . . with his ardent war'd His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight. *Dryden.*

That this new-come Shame There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men *Reproach* you, saying all your force is gone? *Tennyson.*

2. To disgrace. 'Else imputation . . . might *reproach* your life.' *Shak.*—*Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate*, *Expostulate*, *Reproach*. See under CENSURE.—*SYN.* To upbraid, censure, blame, rebuke, condemn, revile, vilify.

Reproach (ré-prôch'), *n.* 1. The act of reproaching; a severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; censure mingled with contempt or opprobrium; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; abusive reflections; as, to heap *reproaches* on a person. 'Foul-mouthed *reproach*.' *Shak.*
2. An occasion of blame or censure; shame; infamy; disgrace.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. *Joel* ii. 17.

3. Object of contempt, scorn, or derision. Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. *Neh.* ii. 17.

SYN. Disrepute, discredit, dishonour, scandal, opprobrium, invective, contumely, reviling, abuse, vilification, scurrility, insolence, insult, scorn, contempt, ignominy, shame, disgrace, infamy.

Reproachable (ré-prôch'a-bl'), *a.* 1. Deserving reproach.—2. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful. 'Contumelious or *reproachable* verses.' *Sir T. Elyot*. [Rare.]

Reproachableness (ré-prôch'a-bl-nes'), *n.* The state of being reproachable.

Reproachably (ré-prôch'a-bl'), *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

Reproacher (ré-prôch'ér'), *n.* One who reproaches.

Reproachful (ré-prôch'f'ul'), *a.* 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding; scurrilous; opprobrious; as, *reproachful* words. 'Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.' *Shak.*—2. Worthy or deserving of reproach; shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous;

base; vile; as, *reproachful* conduct. 'A *reproachful* life.' *Milton*.—*SYN.* Opprobrious, contumelious, abusive, insulting, contemptuous, insolent, scurrilous, disreputable, discreditable, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, base, vile, infamous.

Reproachfully (ré-prôch'f'ul-ly), *adv.* 1. In a reproachful manner: (a) in terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. 'Give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully*.' 1 Tim. v. 14. (b) Shamefully, disgracefully; contemptuously. 'Shall I then be used *reproachfully*?' *Shak.*

Reproachfulness (ré-prôch'f'ul-nes'), *n.* Quality of being reproachful.

Reproachless (ré-prôch'les'), *a.* Without reproach.

Reprobance (rep'rô-bans), *n.* Reprobation. *Shak.*

Reprobate (rep'rô-bât'), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, pp. of *reprobo*—*re*, denoting the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, and *probo*, to approve. Comp. *reprove* and *reprove*.] 1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fitness; disallowed; disapproved; rejected. *Reprobate* silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jer.* vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or grace. 'By *reprobate* desire thus madly led.' *Shak.* 'Spirits *reprobate*.' *Milton.*

God forbid that every single commission of a sin should so far deprive the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South.*

—*Profligate*, *Reprobate*, *abandoned*. See under ABANDONED.—*SYN.* Abandoned, vitiated, depraved, corrupt, wicked, profligate, base, vile, castaway.

Reprobate (rep'rô-bât'), *n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch; as, to shun the society of *reprobates*.

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate*, a villain, a tumbler to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Raleigh.*

Reprobate (rep'rô-bât'), *v.* *t.* pret & pp. *reprobated*; *ppr. reprob'ating*. [L. *reprobo*, *reprobatus*. See the adjective.] 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly; to condemn; to reject. It expresses scorn, than *disapprove*. 'We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal.'

And doth he *reprobate*, and will he damn The use of his own bounty? *Cromper.*

2. In a milder sense, to disallow.

Such an answer as this, is *reprobated* and disallowed in law. *Argyle.*

3. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. 'A *reprobated* hardness of heart.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.—*Approbate* and *reprobate*, in *Scots law*, to take advantage of one part of a deed and reject the rest. This is incompetent. A deed must be taken altogether or rejected altogether. See under APPROBATE.—*SYN.* To condemn, reprehend, censure, disown, abandon, reject.

Reprobateness (rep'rô-bât-nes'), *n.* The state of being reprobate.

Reprobator (rep'rô-bât'ér'), *n.* One who reprobates. 'John, Duke of Argyll, the patriotic *reprobator* of French modes.' *Mark Noble.*

Reprobation (rep'rô-bâ'shon'), *n.* [L. *reprobatio*, *reprobationis*. See REPROBATE.] 1. The act of reprobating, or of disapproving with marks of extreme dislike.

The prodigate pretences . . . are mentioned with becoming *reprobation*. *Jeffrey.*

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

3. In *theol.* the act of consigning, or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; or, that decree by which a certain number of the human race are supposed to have been set apart from eternity as *reprobates*, the opposite of *election*.—4. In *eccl.* law, the propounding of exceptions either to facts, persons, or things.

Reprobationer (rep'rô-bâ'shon-ér'), *n.* In *theol.* one who believes in the doctrine of the reprobation of the non-elect.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Genes or Scotch model, which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we should

with, either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *South.*

Reprobative, Reprobatory (rep'rô-bât-iv, rep'rô-bât-o-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; censure.

Reprobator (rep'rô-bât-or), *n.* In Scots law, formerly an action instituted for the purpose of convicting a witness of perjury, or of proving that he was liable to the objections of agency, enmity, partial counsel, or the like.

Reproduce (rê-prô-dûs), *v.t. pret. & pp. reproduced; ppr. reproducing.* 1. To produce or yield again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring; as, trees are reproduced by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polyps, are reproduced by gemmation or budding.

If horse-dung reproduced oats it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Sib. T. Arvane.*

2. To make a copy of; to portray; to represent; to bring to the memory or imagination; as, he reproduced the scene on canvas.

Reproducer (rê-prô-dûs-er), *n.* One who or that which reproduces. 'The reproducer of this fatal scheme.' *Burke.*

Reproduction (rê-prô-dûk'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in manufactures, the reproduction of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value. *Adam Smith.*

Specifically—2. The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing; as, the reproduction of plants or animals.

Amid all the admirable contrivances of nature, for the reproduction of the species of all the myriads of organized nature, where shall we behold any for that of the same individual? *Falmer.*

3. That which is reproduced or revived; that which is presented anew; as, the play is not new, it is a reproduction.

Reproductive, Reproductive (rê-prô-dûk-tiv, rê-prô-dûk-tô-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce; as, the reproductive organs of an animal.

Repromulgate (rê-prô-mul-gât), *v.t.* To promulgate again; to republish.

Repromulgation (rê-prô-mul-gât'shon), *n.* A second or repeated promulgation.

Reproof (rê-prûf), *n.* (From *reprobo* (which see).) 1. The expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the doubtfulness of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shak.*

Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. *Pope.*

2. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper . . . what words, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the reproof of this lies the jest. *Shak.*

—*Admonition, Reprehension, Reproof.* See under ADMONITION.—*SYN.* Reprehension, chiding, reprimand, rebuke, censure, blame.

Reprovable (rê-prûv-a-bl), *a.* Worthy of being reproofed; deserving reproof or censure; blamable. *Jer. Taylor.*—*SYN.* Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, culpable, rebukable.

Reprovableness (rê-prûv-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being reprovable.

Reprovably (rê-prûv-a-bl), *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

Reproval (rê-prûv-al), *n.* Act of reproving; admonition; reproof.

Reprove (rê-prûv), *v.t. pret. & pp. reproofed; ppr. reproofing.* [Fr. *reprover*, to blame, to censure; O. Fr. *reprover*, from L. *reprobo*. See REPROBATE.] 1. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke iii. 19.* Formerly sometimes with *of*; as, to reprove one of laziness. *Carver.*—2. To express disapproval of; as, to reprove sins; with a thing as object.—3. To have the effect of censuring; to serve to admonish.

The vicious cannot bear the presence of the good, whose very looks reprove them, and whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buckminster.*

4. To convince, as of a fault; to make manifest.

When he is come he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. *John xvi. 8.*

5. To refute; to disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual. *Shak.*

—*Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach.* See under CENSURE.—*SYN.* To reprehend, chide, rebuke, scold, blame, censure.

Reprover (rê-prûv-er), *n.* One that reproves; one who or that which blames. 'The reprovers of vice.' *Locke.*

Reprovingly (rê-prûv-ing-ly), *adv.* In a reproving manner.

Reprune (rê-prûn), *v.t.* 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs. *Bvelyn.*—2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers. 'Yet soon reprunes her wing to soar anew.' *Young.*

Rep-silver (rep-sil-vër), *n.* Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the duty of reaping his corn.

Reptant (rep-tant), *a.* [See REPTATOR.] In bot. and zool. creeping; crawling; reptatory.

Reptation (rep-tâ-shon), *n.* [L. *reptatio*, *reptationis*, from *repto*, freq. of *repto*, to creep.] The act of creeping or crawling, as of the serpents and other members of the Reptilia.

Reptatory (rep-tâ-to-ri), *a.* In zool. creeping; crawling; reptant; as, reptatory animals.

Reptile (rep-til), *a.* [Fr. *reptile*, creeping, from L. *reptilis*, creeping, from *repto*, supine of *repto*, to creep. Curtius considers *repto* = *serpo*, a metathesis of *serpo*, to creep. *Cog. Gr. kerpô*, to creep, *Sk. srip*, to go.] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small, short legs.—2. Grovelling; low; mean; vulgar; as, a reptile race or crew. 'A false, reptile prudence.' *Burke.*

Dislodge their reptile souls
From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

Reptile (rep-til), *n.* 1. In a general sense, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as snakes, lizards, caterpillars, &c.; a crawling creature; specifically, in zool. an animal belonging to the class Reptilia (which see).

An inadvertent step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd
Will step aside and let the reptile live. *Comper.*

2. A grovelling, abject, or mean person: a term of contempt.

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the reptile Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. *Warburton.*

Reptilia (rep-tî-li-a), *n. pl.* A class of vertebrate animals, constituting with the birds, to which they are most closely allied, Huxley's second division of vertebrates, Sauropsida. The reptiles lie between amphibia and birds, differing from the former chiefly in breathing by lungs during the whole period of their existence; and from birds in being cold-blooded, in the body being supplied with a mixture of venous and arterial blood, in being covered by plates or scales instead of feathers, and in the fore-legs never being constructed—in living reptiles at least—on the type of wings. The heart has only three cavities, viz. two separate auricles and a single ventricular cavity, usually divided into two by an incomplete partition. In the Crocodilia alone is the partition between the ventricles a perfect one; and even in these the heart consists functionally of no more than three chambers. The lungs are less cellular than in birds and mammals, and often attain a great size. Reptiles are oviparous, but in some cases, as in vipers and some lizards, the eggs are retained in the body till the young are ready to be excluded, when the animal is said to be ovo-viviparous. The lower jaw articulates with the skull by a quadrate bone, and, as this often projects backward, the opening of the mouth is very great and may even extend beyond the base of the skull. Except in the turtles and tortoises, teeth adapted rather for seizing and holding prey than for masticating it are present, but save in the crocodiles, are not sunk in sockets. Ribs are always present. With the exception of the tortoises, reptiles are of an elongated form. In the serpents and some lizards no traces of limbs appear; in other lizards they are rudimentary, while in the remainder of the class they are fully devel-

oped, but not to the extent to which development takes place in birds and quadrupeds, these members seldom being of sufficient length to keep the belly from the ground. All reptiles have horny epidermic scales, and the class is divided into two sections—Squamata and Loricata, according as the exo-skeleton consists simply of these scales, or there are osseous plates developed in the derma as well. The class is divided into ten orders, of which the first four are represented by living forms; the remaining six are extinct. The living orders are the Chelonina (tortoises and turtles), Ophidia (serpents and snakes), Lacertilia (lizards), Crocodilia (crocodiles and alligators). The extinct orders are the Ichthyopterygia, Sauropterygia, Anomodontia, Plesiosauria, Deinosauria, and Theriodontia.

Reptilian (rep-tî-li-an), *a.* Belonging to the Reptilia or reptiles.—*Reptilian age*, in geol. the era in which the class of reptiles attained its highest expansion, comprising the triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous periods.

Reptilian (rep-tî-li-an), *n.* An animal of the class Reptilia; a reptile.

Republic (rê-pub'lik), *n.* [Fr. *république*, L. *respublica*—*res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public.] 1. A commonwealth; a political constitution in which the supreme power in the state is vested not in a hereditary ruler, but either in certain privileged members of the community or in the whole community. According to the constitution of the governing body a republic may therefore vary from the most exclusive oligarchy to a pure democracy, the supreme power in the former being consigned to the nobles or a few privileged individuals, as was formerly the case in Venice and Genoa; while in the latter the supreme power is placed in the hands of rulers chosen periodically by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly. The purest and most ancient form of a republic was that in which all the citizens met in common assembly to enact their laws, a system practicable only in very small states, and which accordingly has been superseded in all modern republics of the world by the representative system. The United States of America and Switzerland are federal republics, consisting of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, so as to present to the external world the aspect of a single state with a central government, without wholly renouncing their individual powers of internal self-government.—2. One's country at large; the state; the public.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the republic's, not their own. *B. Jonson.*

—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary and learned men.

Republican (rê-pub'li-kan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as, a republican constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as, republican sentiments or opinions; republican manners.—*Republican party*, in United States politics, a name first applied to the party which favoured a strong central government, not acting through the states, but directly upon the people; opposed to the Democratic party, which maintained the rights of individual states. The party was latterly identified with the anti-slavery movement, and may be, in a general way, described as analogous to the British Liberal party.

Republican (rê-pub'li-kan), *n.* 1. One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a republican almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. In United States politics, one of the Republican party. See under the adjective.—*Black Republicans*, a name applied by their opponents to the Republican party in the United States, from their anti-slavery tendencies.—*Red Republican*. See under RED.

Republicanism (rê-pub'li-kan-izm), *n.* 1. A republican form or system of government.—2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles; as, his republicanism was of the most advanced type.

Republicanism (rê-pub'li-kan-iz), *v.t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to republicanism the rising generation.

Republication (rê-pub'li-kan-iz'shon), *n.* 1. The act of republishing; a new publication of

something before published; as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet. — 2. The reprint in one country of a work published in another. — 3. In law, a second publication of a former will after cancelling or revoking.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republishing* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone*.

Republish (ré-pub'lish), *v.t.* To publish anew; (a) to publish again, as a new edition of a book. (b) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (c) In law, to revive, as a will revoked, either by re-execution or by a codicil. *Blackstone*.

Republisher (ré-pub'lish-ér), *n.* One who republishes.

Repudiable (ré-pú'di-á-bl), *a.* Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

Repudiate (ré-pú'di-át), *v.t. pret. & pp. repudiated; ppr. repudiating.* [L. *repudio*, *repudiatus*, to divorce, to cast off or reject, from *repudiare*, a casting off, a divorce.] 1. To cast away; to reject; to discard; to renounce; to disavow.

Atheists . . . *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley*.

2. To put away; to divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke*.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt; to disclaim; specifically, to disown, as debts contracted by a former government for the convenience or to meet the necessities of the state.

Repudiation (ré-pú'di-á'shon), *n.* [L. *repudiatio*, *repudiatus*, from *repudio*. See **REPUDIATE**.] The act of repudiating or the state of being repudiated: (a) rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or obligation. (b) The putting away of a wife or a woman betrothed; divorce. (c) Refusal on the part of a government to pay debts contracted by a former government. (d) *Eccles.* the refusal to accept a benefice.

Repudiationist (ré-pú'di-á'shon-ist), *n.* One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, &c.

Repudiator (ré-pú'di-át-ér), *n.* One who repudiates.

Repugn (ré-pún'), *v.t.* [L. *repugno*, to fight against — *re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight.] To oppose; to resist; to fight against. 'When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.' *Shak.*

Repugn (ré-pún'), *v.t.* To oppose; to make resistance. *Spenser*.

Nature *repugning*, they scarce taste anything that may be profitable. *Sir T. Elyot*.

Repugnable (ré-pún'-á-bl), *a.* Capable of being resisted.

Repugnance (ré-pug'nans), *n.* [Fr. *répugnance*, L. *repugnantis*, from *repugno*, to resist — *re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight (whence *pugnacious*, *impugn*, &c.)] 1. The state of being opposed in mind; opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. 'The *repugnances* which we naturally have to labour.' *Dryden*.

It was the part of a prudent successor to preserve an undeviating economy, to remove without *repugnance* or delay the irritations of monopolies and purveyance, and to remedy those alleged abuses in the church. *Hallam*.

2. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety; as, the *repugnance* of a thing to reason. 'Repugnances of works and words.' *Prynne*. — *Antipathy*, *Hatred*, *Aversion*, *Repugnance*. See under **ANTI-PATHY**. — *SYN.* Reluctance, unwillingness, aversion, dislike, antipathy, hatred, hostility, irreconcilableness, contrariety, inconsistency.

Repugnancy (ré-pug'nans), *n.* 1. Repugnance; contrariety; inconsistency.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker*.

2. Act of resisting; resistance.

And let the foes quietly cut their throats, Without *repugnancy*. *Shak.*

Repugnant (ré-pug'nant), *a.* [L. *repugnans*, *repugnantis*, ppr. of *repugno*. See **REPUGNANCE**.] 1. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; at variance; inconsistent; usually followed by *to*, but sometimes by *with*; as, a supposition *repugnant* to common sense; every sin is *repugnant* to the will of God. 'So *repugnant* and contrarie are the physicians one to another.' *Holland*. 'A sens *repugnant* with their other known doctrines.' *Waterland*. 'Maxims *repugnant* to justice.' *Principal Robertson*.

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the lawgiver. God himself. *Parkins*.

2. Highly distasteful; offensive; as, that course was most *repugnant* to me. — 3. † Disobedient; refractory; not obsequious.

His antique sword
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls
Repugnant to command. *Shak.*

4. In law, contrary to what is stated before; inconsistent; generally used of a clause in an instrument inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument. — *SYN.* Opposite, opposed, adverse, contrary, inconsistent, irreconcilable, hostile, inimical.

Repugnantly (ré-pug'nant-ly), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction. *Sir T. Browne*.

Repugnate (ré-pug'nát), *v.t.* To oppose; to fight against.

Repullulate (ré-pul'lú-lát), *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *pulullus*, to bud, from *pulullus*, dim. of *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken.] To bud again. *Hovell*.

Repullulation (ré-pul'lú-lá'shon), *n.* The act of budding again.

Repulse (ré-puls'), *n.* [L. *repulsus*, from *repello*, *repulsus* — *re*, back, and *pello*, to drive.]

1. The condition of being repelled; the condition of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. 'By fate repelled, and with *repulses* tired.' *Sir J. Denham*. — 2. The act of repelling or driving back.

He received in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts to the body. *Shak.*

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse*, whatever she doth say. *Shak.*

4. Failure; disappointment.

Do not, for one *repulse*, forego the purpose
That you resolved to effect. *Shak.*

Repulse (ré-puls'), *v.t. pret. & pp. repulsed; ppr. repulsing.* [See the noun.] 1. To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discovered and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton*.

2. To refuse; to reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;
And he, *repulsed* — a short tale to make —
Fell into a sadness. *Shak.*

Repulseless (ré-puls'les), *a.* Incapable of being repelled. [Rare.]

Repulser (ré-puls'ér), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back.

Repulsion (ré-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *repulsio*, *repulsio*, from *repello*, *repulsus*. See **REPEL**.] The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in physics, a term often applied to the action which two bodies exert upon one another when they tend to increase their mutual distance. It was formerly thought that there were two forces, attraction and repulsion, which balanced and counteracted each other; but it is now known that all apparent repulsion is merely a difference of attractions. All repulsion can be referred to attraction, and attraction to displacements in and through material media.

Repulsive (ré-pul'siv), *a.* 1. Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling. 'A *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another.' *Newton*. 'The *repulsive* hand of Diomed.' *Chapman*. — 2. Resisting; withstanding.

The foe thrice tugged, and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood. *Pope*.

3. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; as, *repulsive* manners; a very *repulsive* appearance.

Repulsively (ré-pul'siv-ly), *adv.* In a repulsive manner.

Repulsiveness (ré-pul'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

Repulsory (ré-pul'so-ri), *a.* Repulsive; driving back. [Rare.]

Repurchase (ré-pér'chás), *v.t.* To purchase back or again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expenditure.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,
Repurchased with the blood of enemies. *Shak.*

Repurchase (ré-pér'chás), *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold; a new purchase.

Repure (ré-púr'), *v.t.* To purify or refine again. 'Love's thrice *repured* nectar.' *Shak.*

Repurify (ré-pú'rí-fi), *v.t.* To purify again. *Daniel*.

Reputable (rep'ú-tá-bl), *a.* [See **REPUTE**.] 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem;

estimable; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct. — 2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger it is as *reputable* to *chide* an enemy as to defeat one. *W. Browne*.

SYN. Respectable, creditable, honourable, estimable.

Reputableness (rep'ú-tá-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being reputable.

Reputably (rep'ú-tá-bl-ly), *adv.* In a reputable manner; with reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office *reputably*.

Reputation (rep'ú-tá'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réputation*, from L. *reputatio*, *reputatio*. See **REPUTE**.] 1. Account; estimation; consideration. 'For which he held his glory and his renown at no value or *reputation*.' *Chaucer*. 2. Character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute: in a good or bad sense.

Versy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison*.

3. Favourable regard; the credit, honour, or character which is derived from a favourable public opinion or esteem; good name. 'Seeking the bubble *reputation* even in the cannon's mouth.' *Shak.*

I see my *reputation* is at stake. *Shak.*
At every word a *reputation* dies. *Pope*.

SYN. Credit, repute, regard, estimation, esteem, honour, fame.

Reputatively (rep'ú-tá-tiv-ly), *adv.* By repute. 'Reputatively learned.' *Chapman*. [Rare.]

Repute (ré-pút'), *v.t. pret. & pp. reputed; ppr. reputing.* [Fr. *reputer*, from L. *reputo*, to count over — *re*, and *puto*, to reckon, to estimate (whence *compute*, *inputa*, &c.)] 1. To hold in thought; to account; to hold; to reckon; to deem. 'All in England did *repute* him dead.' *Shak.*

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? *Job xviii. 3*.

2. To estimate; to value. *Shak.*

Repute (ré-pút'), *n.* Reputation; character, good or bad, attributed by public report or opinion; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honour derived from common or public opinion; as, men of *repute*. 'A knight of old *repute*.' *Tennyson*.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne upheld by old *repute*. *Milton*. — *Habit* and *repute*, in *Scots* law, an expression applied to whatever is held and reputed or generally received as matter of fact; as, a *habit* and *repute* thief; a *habit* and *repute* marriage.

Reputed (ré-pút'-ed), *p. and a.* Generally considered or esteemed; generally believed, regarded, or accounted. 'The *reputed* son of Cordelion.' *Shak.* — *Reputed owner*, in law, one who has to all appearances the right and actual possession of property. When a reputed owner becomes bankrupt, all goods and chattels in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may in general be claimed by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

Reputedly (ré-pút'-ed-ly), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Reputeless (ré-pút'-les), *a.* Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful. 'Reputeless banishment.' *Shak.*

Requa-battery (ré'kwá-bat'-ér-ly), *n.* A kind of mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of rifle breech-loading barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane on a light field carriage, used in the American civil war.

Requere, *v.t.* To require. *Chaucer*.

Request (ré-kwest'), *n.* [O Fr. *requeste*; Mod. Fr. *requête*, from L. *requisitus*, a thing required, a want, a need, from *requiro*, *requisitum* — *re*, again, and *quero*, *queritum*, to seek, to look or search for. *Requiere*, *quest*, *inquisition*, &c., all have the same origin.] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen. *Est. vi. 3*.

'To what *request* for what strange boon,' he said,
'Are these your pretty tricks and fooleries,
'O Vivien, the preamble?' *Tennyson*.

2. The thing asked for or requested.

I will both hear and grant you your *request*. *Shak.*
He gave them their *request*; but sent loaners one
their soul. *Ps. cxl. 15*.

3. A question.

My friend requests.
Which I do not pronounce, in O you wonder!
If you be mad or no. *Shak.*

4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for. "Coriolanus being now in no request." *Shak.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us men. *See W. Temple.*

Request expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from *demand*. — *Court of requests* in England, a court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his majesty by supplication, abolished by stat. 10 and 17 Car. 1. The name was also given to tribunals of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, which were for the most part abolished by the County Court Act of 1846. — *Letters of requests*, (a) in eccles. law, an instrument by which the regular judge of a cause allows or permits his own jurisdiction, in which event the cause comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Arches. (b) Letters formerly granted by the lord privy seal preparatory to granting letters of marque. — *See* Asking, solicitation, petition, prayer, supplication, entreaty, suit.

Request (ré-kwèst'), v. t. (See the noun.) 1. To make a request for, to ask, to solicit, to express desire for.

The weight of the golden ornaments which he requested was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold. *Judg. viii. 25.*

2. To express a request to, to ask, as, we requested a friend to accompany us. — *See* To ask, solicit, desire, entreat, beseech.

Requester (ré-kwèst'ér), n. One who requests, a petitioner.

Request-note (ré-kwèst'not'), n. In the inland revenue, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles.

Requiem (ré-kwí-an), v. t. To reanimate, to give new life to. *Shak.*

Requiem (ré-kwí-an), n. [Acc. case of L. requies, rest, repose, relaxation—*re*, again, and *quies*, rest, repose.] 1. A funeral hymn or dirge sung for the repose of the soul of a dead person, a service of mass containing a hymn beginning "Requies aeternam," &c., sung for the dead for the rest of the soul, as called from the first word of the hymn.

We should praise the service of the dead.
To sing a requiem and such peace to her.
As to peace parted soul. *Shak.*

2. A grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

The requiem composed by Mozart, Joubert, and Cherubini are well known. *See* *Requiem* & *Can.*

3. Rest, quiet, peace. "Ere had I an eternal requiem here." *Shaksp.*

Requiescent (ré-kwí-sen-sen), n. (L. L. requiescent, from L. requies, requies, rest, quiet. See above.) A person who "lodies digged up out of their requiescentia."

Rever

Requin (ré-kwín), n. [Fr.] A fish of the shark kind, the *Caranx vulgaris* or white shark.

Requirable (ré-kwí-er-er), a. Capable of being required, fit or proper to be demanded. *See* *Requit*.

Require (ré-kwí-er), v. t. pret. & pp. *requir'd*; pp. *requir'd* [O Fr. *requerre*, *requirer*, *requerre*, Mod Fr. *requérir*, from L. *requere*, *requirere*, to search for, to ask for, to need, to require. See *Requer*.] 1. To demand, to ask or claim, as of right and by authority, to insist on having, to exact.

Why then dost my lord *require* this thing? (The ask.)
2. To ask as a favour, to request.

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horses to help us against the enemy on the way. *Erra* will on.

Then, in that time and place I spoke to her.

Expos. mag. at her hand the greatest gift.
A woman's heart, the heart of her I loved. *Travellers.*

3. To ask or order to do something; to call on, to request.

In humblest manner I *require* your highness
That it shall please you to declare. *Shak.*

4. To have need or necessity for, to render necessary or indispensable, to demand, to need, to want, as, the matter *requires* great care, we *require* food to support our strength. "For you see my plight *requires* it." *Shak.*

God gives us what he knows we want *requir'd*. *Travellers.*
To him light labour opened his wholesome store,
Just gave what life required and gave no more. *Goldsmith.*

5. To find it necessary, to have to: with infinitive, as, you will certainly *require* to go. — *Ask Demand, Claim, Require, Beg, Borrow.* See under *Ask*. — *See* To claim, exact, enjoy, prescribe, direct, order, demand, need.

Requirement (ré-kwí-er-ment), n. 1. The act of requiring, demand, requisition. — 2. That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command, an essential condition, claim. "The requirements of the divine law." *Poole*. — 3. That which is required, something for the supply of needs, something necessary.

The great want and requirement of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and noble mind. *See* *Re.*

Requiem (ré-kwí-er), n. One who requires, *Rever.*

Requisite (ré-kwí-er), n. [L. *requisite*, from *requirere*. See *Requiere*, *Requer*.] 1. Required by the nature of things or by circumstances, necessary, no needful that it cannot be dispensed with, as, air is *requisite* to support life; heat is *requisite* to vegetation. "All truth *requisite* for man to know." *Milton.*

Cold collect the spirits to accure, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the hand, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. *Shak.*

Requisite (ré-kwí-er), n. Necessary, indispensable, essential.

Requisite (ré-kwí-er), n. That which is necessary, something indispensable. "Nath all these *requisites* in him." *Shak.*

God on his part has declared the *requisite* on ours, what we must do, obtain blessing, in the great business of us all to know. *Alp. H. ed.*

Requisitely (ré-kwí-er-ly), adv. In a requisite manner, necessarily. "Discerning how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences." *Boyle.*

Requisition (ré-kwí-er-ition), n. The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

Requisition (ré-kwí-er-ition), n. [L. *requisitio*, *requisitionis*, from *requirere*, *requisitionis*. See *Requer*.] 1. The act of requiring, application made as of a right, demand, specifically, the demand made by one state upon another for the rendition of a fugitive from law, also, a demand made with authority for a supply of necessities, a levying of necessities by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

Had you been well I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my request. *Chambers.*

2. In Scots law, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.

3. A written call or invitation, as, a *requisition* for a public meeting. — 4. State of being required or desired, request, demand, as, his works are in great *requisition*.

Requisition (ré-kwí-er-ition), v. t. (See the noun. The verb is of recent introduction.)

1. To make a requisition or demand upon; as, to *requisition* a community for the support of troops. 2. To demand, as for the use of an army or the public service. — 3. To present a requisition or request to, as, to *requisition* a person to become a candidate for a seat in parliament.

Requisitionist (ré-kwí-er-ition-ist), n. One who makes requisition.

Requisitive (ré-kwí-er-iv), a. 1. Expressing or implying demand.

Hence new modes of speaking, if we interrogate, 'is the interrogative mode; if we request, 'is the requisitive. *Horrie.*

2. Requisite. *Selfing-foot.*

Requisitive (ré-kwí-er-iv), n. One who makes requisition. [Rare.]

Requisitor (ré-kwí-er-iv), n. One who makes requisition, specifically, one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts. *Requisitor* (ré-kwí-er-iv), n. Sought for, demanded. [Rare.]

Requit (ré-kwí-er), n. Requit. *Durn.*

Requit (ré-kwí-er), pret. of *requirere*. *Spenser.*

Requitable (ré-kwí-er-iv), a. Capable of being requited.

Requit (ré-kwí-er), n. [From *requirere*.] The act of requiting or what requires, return for any office good or bad, (a) in a good sense, compensation, recompense, reward, as, the *requit* of services.

We bear
Each goodness of your justice that may soul
Cannot but yield you forth to public thanks.
Forbearing *requit* requested. *Shak.*

(b) in a bad sense, retaliation or punishment. "Requite their cause by *requit*." *Hooker*. *See* Compensation, recompense, remuneration, reward, satisfaction, payment, retribution, retaliation, punishment.

Requite (ré-kwí-er), v. t. pret. & pp. *requit*; pp. *requit* [From *re*, back, and *quit*, to quit.] To repay either good or evil. (a) in a good sense, to recompense, to return the equivalent in good, to reward. "With deeds *requite* thy gentleness." *Shak.*

I also will *requite* you this kindness. *See* *Re. H. A.*

(b) in a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil, to punish.

Joseph will *requite* you both as, and will certainly *requite* us all the evil which we did to him. *Gen. 15.*

Requit (ré-kwí-er), n. One who requites, remunerate, satisfy, recompense, retaliate, punish.

Requisition (ré-kwí-er-ition), n. Requit. *Hall.*

Requit (ré-kwí-er), n. One who requites. A grateful remiter and *requirer* of courtesy. *Barrow.*

Requit (ré-kwí-er), n. See *Requit*.

Requit (ré-kwí-er), v. t. To read, to read. *Chambers.*

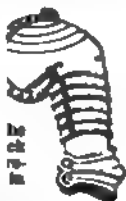
Re-read (ré-kwí-er), v. t. To read again or anew.

The bill, however, was read, and re-read, and in some understanding manner passed through its several stages. *Travellers.*

Re-requiem (ré-kwí-er-iv), n. [That is, banquet coming in the rear.] *Dessert.*

He came again another day in the afternoon, and finding the king at a *re-requiem*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back again. *Travellers.*

Requiem (ré-kwí-er), n. Armour for the



In the description of Britain prefixed to *Herodotus's Chronicle*, we are told that formerly before chimneys were common in mean houses, each man made his fire agree to a *re-requiem* in the hall where he dined and received his guests. *Travellers.*

2. The screen or decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church, also, the wall or a screen at the back of a seat, a screen or partition wall separating the chancel from the body of the church, an altar-piece.

It was usually ornamented with painting, &c., especially behind an altar, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of niches, busts, statues, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours. *Travellers.*

Spelled also *Requiem*, *Re-requiem*, *Re-requiem* (ré-kwí-er), n. [Hind.] A plant, the *Lythra argentea*, whose leaves are used in the North-west Provinces of India for making mats.

Requiem (ré-kwí-er), n. [Fr. *requiem*.] In Scots law, a fee held of a superior lordship, an under fee, held by an under tenant.

Re-refine (ré-kwí-er), v. t. To refine anew or afresh.

For by my theories
Which your pulpit and better grante practice,
I re-refine the court, and civilize
The barbarous nations. *Massinger.*

Re-requiem (ré-kwí-er-iv), n. pp. *Re-requiem* or repeated again and again. "Grant my *re-requiem* request." *Travellers.*

Re-requiem (ré-kwí-er), n. [A. Sax. *Re-requiem*, from *Re-requiem*, to raise, to move, and *Re-requiem*, a house.] A bat. Written also *Re-requiem* [Old and provincial.]

Some war with ever more for their ladders wings,
To make my small elven coat. *Shak.*

Re-requiem (ré-kwí-er-iv), n. and a. [From *Re-requiem*, *Re-requiem*.] Insufficiently raised.

Re-requiem (ré-kwí-er-iv), v. t. To resolve a second time. "Resolves and *re-requiem*; then dies the same." *Travellers.*

Re-requiem (ré-kwí-er-iv), n. In law, see extract.

Re-requiem when placed upon there hath a writ of restitution before been granted, and restitution is generally matter of duty; but *re-requiem* is a matter of grace. *Travellers.*

Rear-ward (rér'wárd), *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard. *Num. x. 25.*

Re-ring (ré-ríng'), *v. t.* To ring again; to re-echo. The shouts of clamorous joy re-ringing. *Southey.*

Re-risen (ré-rízn'), *pp.* Risen again or anew. 'The sun of sweet content re-risen in Katie's eyes.' *Tennyson.*

Res (rés), *n.* [L., a thing.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action; used in sundry legal phrases; as, *res gestæ*, things done, material facts, as opposed to mere hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

Resall (ré-sál'), *v. t. or i.* To sell back. *Pope.*

Resale (ré-sál'), *n.* 1. A sale at second hand.—2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor. *Bacon.*

Resalgar, *n.* Realgar, *Chaucer.*

Resalute (ré-sa-lút'), *v. t.* 1. To salute or greet anew. 'To resalute the world with sacred light.' *Milton.*—2. To salute in return.

Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name, whom he resaluted. *Burton.*

Resaunt, *n.* In arch. An old English term for an ogee. Written also *Resaunt*, *Resaunt*.

Rescat (rés'kat), *n.* [Sp. *rescatar*, to ransom.] A ransom; relief; rescue. *Hackluyt.*

Rescind (ré-sínd'), *v. t.* [Fr. *rescindere*, L. *rescindere*—*re*, again, and *scindere*, to cut off (whence *scission*, *scissors*, *concise*, &c.).] 1. To cut off; to cut short; to remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are rescinded, his superfluous cut off. *Pyrrhus.*

2. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to rescind a law, a resolution, or a vote; to rescind an edict or decree; to rescind a judgment.

Just before this, the king also rescinded the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions. *Buckle.*

SYN. To revoke, repeal, abrogate, annul, recall, reverse, vacate, void.

Rescindable (ré-sínd'a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being rescinded.

Rescindment (ré-sínd'mént'), *n.* The act of rescinding; rescission.

Rescision (ré-sí'zhon), *n.* [L. *rescisio*, *rescisio*, from L. *rescindere*. See **RESCIND**.] 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off. *Bacon.*—2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the rescision of a law, decree, or judgment. 'The law permits not rescision of the bargain.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Rescissory (ré-sí's-ó-ri), *a.* [L. *rescissorius*, Fr. *rescisoire*.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding. 'To pass a general act rescissory (as it was called) annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633.' *Burnet.*—*Rescissory actions*, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby deeds, &c., are declared void.

Rescous (rés'kus), *n.* In law, rescue (which see).

Rescove (rés'kou), *v. t. and n.* To rescue; rescue.

Rescribe (rés'krib'), *v. t.* [L. *rescribere*—*re*, again, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*—2. To write over again. *Howell.*

Rescribendary (rés'krib'en-da-ri), *n.* In the R. Cath. Ch. an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value on indulgences.

Rescript (rés'kript'), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, from *rescribere*. See **RESCRIBE**.] 1. The answer of an emperor or pope when questions of jurisprudence are officially propounded to them; hence, an edict or decree.

The popes, in such cases where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were styled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe.*

The first article in the Roman code was that an imperial rescript, by whomsoever or howsoever obtained, was void if it was against the law. *S. Sharpe.*

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier.*

Rescription (rés'krip'shon), *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in rescription. *Lowndes.*

Rescriptive (rés'krip'tiv'), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript; decisive; settling.

Rescriptively (rés'krip'tiv-ly), *adv.* By rescript. *Burke.* [Rare.]

Rescuable (rés'kü-a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is rescuable by my function. *Gaydon.*

Rescue (rés'kü), *v. t. pret. & pp. rescued*; *ppr. rescuing*. [Norm. *rescu*, *rescou*, rescued, retaken; O. Fr. *rescoudre*, *rescoudre*, to rescue, to redeem; from L. *re*, again, and *excutere*, to shake off—*ex*, out, away, and *cutio*, *quassum*, to shake (whence *concussion*, &c.).] 1. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to rescue seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

So the people rescued Jonathan, that he did not. *1 Sam. xiv. 45.*

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves; Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shak.*

2. In law, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody; as, to rescue a prisoner from a constable.—**SYN.** To retake, recapture, free, deliver, liberate, save.

Rescue (rés'kü), *n.* [O. E. *rescou*, *rescou*, O. Fr. *rescousse*. See the verb.] 1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger by force or by the interference of an agent.

Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot. *Shak.*

2. In law, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing (as a thing lawfully detained) out of the custody of the law.

The rescue of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*

Rescueless (rés'kü-less), *a.* Without rescue. *Warner.*

Rescuer (rés'kü-ér), *n.* One that rescues.

Rescusee (rés'kus-é'), *n.* [See **RESCUE**, *n.* and *v. t.*] In law, the party in whose favour a rescue is made.

Rescussor (rés'kus-or), *n.* In law, one that commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

Research (rés'érch'), *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *search*; Fr. *recherche*.] 1. Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation; as, microscopical research; historical researches.

In our country the dearest interests of parties have been frequently staked on the results of the researches of antiquaries. The inevitable consequence was, that our antiquarians conducted their researches in the spirit of partisans. *Macaulay.*

2. In music, an extemporaneous performance on the organ, pianoforte, or the like, in which the leading themes or subjects in the piece to which it serves as prelude are suggested and employed.—**SYN.** Investigation, examination, inquiry, scrutiny.

Research (rés'érch'), *v. t.* [See the noun.] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth. [Rare.]

It is not easy to research with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Watson.*

2. (rés'érch.) To search again; to examine anew.

Researcher (rés'érch'ér), *n.* One who researches; one engaged in research.

Researchful (rés'érch'fúl), *a.* Full of research; making research; inquisitive. *Cole-ridge.*

Reseat (rés'ést'), *v. t.* 1. To seat or set again. *Will you adventure to reseat him Upon his father's throne?* *Dryden.*

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; to furnish with a new seat or seats; as, to reseat a church.

Trowsers are resealed or repaired where the material is strong enough. *Mayhew.*

Resect (rés'ekt'), *v. t.* [See **RESECTION**.] To cut or pare off.

Resect (rés'ekt'), *a.* Cut off; resected. *Dr. H. More.*

Resection (rés'ek'shon), *n.* [L. *resectio*, *resectio*, from *resco*, *resectum*, to cut off—*re*, back, and *seco*, to cut.] 1. The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*—2. In surg. the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Reseda (rés'é-da), *n.* [L., from *resedo*, to calm or appease—the Latins having considered its application useful in external bruises.] A genus of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs and undershrubs, nat. order Resedaceæ (which see), of which it is the type. Two species are British plants. *R. luteola* (wild wood or dyer's weed) affords a beautiful yellow dye, and was formerly cultivated for that purpose. *R. odorata* is mignonette.

Resedaceæ (rés'é-dá'sé-dé), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, generally herbs or small undershrubs, with alternate entire or pinnately

divided leaves and terminal spikes or racemes of small greenish-yellow or whitish flowers. It consists of weeds for the most part inhabiting Europe, the adjoining parts of Asia, the basin of the Mediterranean, and the adjacent islands. *Roseda luteola* (w.) and *R. odorata* (mignonette) are the only species possessing any interest except to the botanist. See **RESEDA**.

Reseck (rés'ek'), *v. t. and i.* To seek again.

Reseize (rés'é-iz'), *v. t. pret. & pp. reseized*; *ppr. reseizing*. 1. To seize again; to seize a second time.—2. To put into possession of to reinstate; chiefly in such phrases as: to be reseized of or in; to be repossessed of. *Spenser.*—3. In law, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been dis seized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justice. *Blackstone.*

Reseizer (rés'é-iz'ér), *n.* One who reseizes again.

Reseizure (rés'é-iz'ér), *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*

Resell (rés'el'), *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

Resemblable (rés-zem'bla-bl'), *a.* Capable of admitting of being compared.

For man of soule reasonable Is to an angel resemblable. *Comus.*

Resemblance (rés-zem'blans), *n.* 1. The state or quality of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

One main aim of poetry and painting is to please, they bear a great resemblance to each other. *Dryden.*

I cannot help remarking the resemblance between him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

2. Something similar; similitude; representation. 'Fairer resemblance of thy Maker fair.' *Milton.*

These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are resemblances formed according to things spiritual. *Hooder.*

3. Likelihood; probability.

But what likelihood is in that?—Not a *van-Namur* but a certainty. *Shak.*

SYN. Likeness, similarity, similitude, resemblance, representation, image.

Resemblant (rés-zem'blant), *a.* Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling.

What marvel then if thus their features were Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey.*

Resemble (rés-zem'bl'), *v. t. pret. & pp. resembled*; *ppr. resembling*. [Fr. *resembler*—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem, from L. *similis*, *similis*, to make like, from *similis*, like (whence *similar*, *dissimulate*).] 1. To be like to; to have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities; as, one man may resemble another in features; he may resemble a third person in temper or deportment.

Each one resembled the children of a king. *Judg. viii. 18.*

Heaven resembles hell As he our darkness. *Milton.*

2. To represent as like something else; to liken; to compare.

Most safely may we resemble ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty which is never separated from the love of God. *Ezra.*

3. To imitate; to counterfeit. 'They can so well resemble man's speech.' *Holland.*

Resembling (rés-zem'bling-ly), *adv.* In a resembling manner; so as to resemble.

The angel that holds the book in the Revelation, describes him resemblingly. *Bayly.*

Reseminate (rés-sem'in-át'), *v. t.* To propagate again; to beget or produce again by seed. 'That without all conjugation it (the phoenix) begets and resemminates itself.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Resend (rés'send'), *v. t.* To send again; to send back.

I sent to her Tokens and letters which she did resend. *Shak.*

Resent (rés-zent'), *v. t.* [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, and *sentio*, to feel, to perceive by the senses (whence *sensae*, *consent*, &c.).] 1. To feel back or in return; hence, to perceive by the senses; to have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of.

'Tis by my touch alone that you resent What objects yield delight, what do, what hurt. *Rowland.*

2 † To have a certain sense or feeling at something; to take well or ill, often to take well; to receive satisfaction from.

I resented as I ought the news of my mother-in-law's death.
Quoted by Trench.

How much more should we *resent* such a testimony of God's favour (than that of an earthly prince).

3. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show such anger by words or acts.

*Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong.*
Milnes.

4. † To give back to the feeling; to return.

Where doth the pleasant air resent a sweeter breath?
Dryden.

Resent (ré-sent'), v. t. 1. † To have a certain flavour; to savour. 'Vessels full of traditional pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention.' *Fuller*.—2. To be indignant; to feel resentment.

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.

Resenter (ré-sen'tér), n. 1. One who *resents*: one that feels an injury deeply. 'A grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies.' *Barrow*.
2. † One that takes a thing well or ill.

Resentful (ré-sen'tfú), a. Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.

Resentfully (ré-sen'tfú-lí), adv. In a resentful manner; with resentment.

Resentment (ré-sen't-ment), n. Resentment. 'Though this king may have *resentment* and will t' avenge him of this injury.' *Daniel*.

Resentingly (ré-sen'ting-lí), adv. 1. With resentment or a sense of wrong or affront.—2. † With deep sense or strong perception.

Resentive (ré-sen'tív), a. Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion roamed,
The guardian army came.

Resentment (ré-sen't-ment), n. [See **RESENT**.] 1. The act of resenting; the feeling with which one who *resents* is impressed; a deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves or to those connected with us; strong displeasure; anger.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe?

Dryden.
Resentment is a lesser degree of wrath excited by smaller offences committed against less triable minds. It is a deep reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender.

2. † The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger.

3. † The taking of a thing well or ill; often, a taking well; a strong perception of good; gratitude. 'That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him for the numberless great benefits we receive from him.' *Barrow*.—*SYN.* Anger, irritation, vexation, displeasure, grudge, indignation, choler, gall, ire, wrath, rage, fury.

Reserate (rés-ér-át), v. t. [L. *reservo*, *reseratum*, to unlock—*re*, back, and *sero*, to sew.] To unlock; to open.

Reservance (rés-zér-váns), n. Reservation.

Reservation (rés-ér-vá-shon), n. [Fr. *réservation*, from L. *reservo*, *reservatum*. See **RESERVE**.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as, mental *reservation*.

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrogs.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.—3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.: a reserve.—4. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody. 'In heedful *reservation*.' *Shak*.—5. In law, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded, or granted; also, a proviso.—6. The portion of the sacramental elements reserved in the Roman Catholic Church for the purposes of devotion, and for the communion of the absent and the sick.—*Mental reservation*, the act of reserving or holding back some word or clause

which is necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker. A mental reservation is involved if a person were to say, 'I did not write that letter,' mentally withholding the word *to-day*, although he had written it yesterday or on some earlier day.

Will a person who has no conscience, or a person whose conscience can be at rest by immoral sophistry, hesitate to repeat any phrase you can dictate? The former will kiss the book without any scruple at all. The scruples of the latter will be very easily removed. He now swears allegiance to one king with a *mental reservation*. He will then abjure the other king with a *mental reservation*.

Reservative (rés-zér-vá-tív), a. Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

Reservatory (rés-zér-vá-to-ri), n. A place in which things are reserved or kept. Woodward.

Reserve (rés-zér-v), v. t. pret. & pp. *reserved*; ppr. *reserving*. [Fr. *réserveur*, from L. *reservo*—*re*, back, and *sero*, to keep.] 1. To keep back; to keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep back for a time.

Take each man's censure but *reserve* thy judgment.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble?

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours.

2. To make an exception of; to except.

In this same decree, which so remarkably *reserves* the absence of from blood, the Sabbath is not at all *reserved* as a thing either of necessity or expedience.

Reserve (rés-zér-v), n. 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.—2. That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

The virgins, beside the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply.

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations.

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness towards others; caution in personal behaviour. 'Such fine *reserve* and noble reticence.' *Tennyson*.

My soul surprised, and from her sex disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind.

It is the part of the lyric poet to abandon himself without *reserve*, to his own emotions.

5. An exception; something excepted.

Is knowledge so despised,
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*.

6. In law, reservation.—7. In banking, that portion of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and which is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans.—8. *Milit* (a) the body of troops in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (b) That portion of the fighting force of a country upon which its defence is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated; as, the naval *reserve*. (c) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.

9. In *theol*, the system according to which only that portion of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit. Known also among Roman Catholic writers as the *Economy*.—10. In *calico-printing*, same as *Resist*.—In *reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use; as, he has large quantities of wheat in *reserve*; he has evidence or arguments in *reserve*.—*SYN.* Reservation, retention, limitation, backwardness, *reservé*, coldness, shyness, coyness, modesty.

Reserved (rés-zér-vd'), p. and a. 1. Kept for another or future use; retained.—2. Showing reserve in behaviour; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity.

3. In *her*, contrary to the usual way and position.—*Reserved list*, in the royal navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the remote contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—*Reserved power*, in *Scots law*, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, &c. *Reserved powers* are of different sorts; as,

a *reserved power* of burdening a property a *reserved power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—*SYN.* Retained, excepted, withheld, restrained, cautious, backward, cold, shy, coy, modest.

Reservedly (rés-zér-vd-lí), adv. In a reserved manner; with reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force.

Reservedness (rés-zér-vd-nes), n. The quality of being reserved; closeness; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness* that every man may innocently practise.

Reservee (rés-ér-vé'), n. In law, one to whom anything is reserved.

Reserver (rés-zér-vér), n. One who or that which reserves.

Reservoir (rés-ér-vwár), n. [Fr. See **RESERVE**.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.

2. A name sometimes applied to the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants.

Reservoir (rés-ér-vor'), n. In law, one who reserves.

Reset (rés-set'), n. [O. Fr. *recepte*, *recette*, receiving. See **RECEIPT**.] In *Scots law*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Reset of theft*, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

Reset (rés-set'), v. t. pret. & pp. *resetted*; ppr. *resetting*. In *Scots law*, to receive and harbour an outlaw or criminal; to receive stolen goods.

We shall see if an English bound is to harbour and *reset* the Southrons here.

Reset (rés-set'), v. t. To set again; as, (a) to give a new setting to; as, to *reset* a diamond. (b) In *printing*, to set over again, as a page of matter.

Reset (rés-set'), n. 1. The act of resetting.—2. In *printing*, matter set over again.

Resettable (rés-set'-á-bl), a. Capable of being reset.

Resetter (rés-set-ér), n. One who resets or places again.

Resetter (rés-set-ér), n. In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

Resettle (rés-set'l), v. t. and i. To settle again. 'To *resettle* the minds of those princes.' *Swift*.

Resettlement (rés-set'l-ment), n. The act of resettling, or process or state of being resettled; as, (a) the act of settling or composing again. 'The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul.' *Norris*. (b) The state of settling or subsiding again; as, the *resettlement* of lees.

Reshape (rés-sháp'), v. t. To shape again.

Reship (rés-shíp'), v. t. pret. & pp. *reshipped*; ppr. *reshipping*. To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as, coffee and sugar imported into London, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

Reshipment (rés-shíp-ment), n. 1. The act of shipping or loading on board a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.—2. That which is reshipped.

Resiance (rés'-áns), n. [See **RESIANT**.] Residence; abode. 'Merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp.' *Bacon*.

Resiant (rés'-ánt), a. [O. Fr. *resceant*, *resceant*; L. *residens*, *residens*. See **RESIDENT**.] Resident; dwelling; present in a place.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome.

—*Resiant rolls*, in law, rolls containing the *resiants* or residents in a tithing, &c., which were called over by the steward on holding courts-leet.

Resiant (rés'-ánt), n. A resident.

Reside (rés-íd'), v. i. pret. & pp. *resided*; ppr. *residing*. [Fr. *résider*; L. *resideo*—*re*, and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle down.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time; to have one's dwelling or home; to abide continuously, or for a lengthened period.

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside*;
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds.

Re-ward (rêr'wârd), *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard. Num. x 25.

Re-ring (rê-ring'), *v. t.* To ring again; to re-ring. 'The shouts of clamorous joy re-ringing.' *Southey*.

Re-risen (rê-rîz'n), *pp.* Risen again or anew. 'The sun of sweet content re-risen in Katie's eyes.' *Tennyson*.

Res (rés), *n.* [L. a thing.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action; used in sundry legal phrases; as, *res gestæ*, things done, material facts, as opposed to mere hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

Resall (rê-sâl'), *v. t. or i.* To sail back. *Pope*.

Resale (rê-sâl'), *n.* 1. A sale at second hand.—2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor. *Bacon*.

Resalgar, *n.* Resalgar, *Chaucer*.

Resalute (rê-sa-lû't'), *v. t.* 1. To salute or greet anew. 'To resalute the world with sacred light.' *Milton*.—2. To salute in return.

Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name, whom he *resaluted*. *Burton*.

Resaunt, *n.* In arch. an old English term for an ogee. Written also *Ressant*, *Ressaunt*.

Rescat (res'kat), *n.* [Sp. *rescatar*, to ransom.] A ransom; relief; rescue. *Hackluyt*.

Rescind (rê-sînd'), *v. t.* [Fr. *rescindre*, L. *rescindere*—*re*, again, and *scindere*, to cut off (whence *scission*, *scissors*, *concise*, &c.)] 1. To cut off; to cut short; to remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off. *Prynne*.

2. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

Just before this, the king also *rescinded* the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions. *Buckle*.

SYN. To revoke, repeal, abrogate, annul, recall, reverse, vacate, void.

Rescindable (rê-sînd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rescinded.

Rescindment (rê-sînd'ment), *n.* The act of rescinding; rescission.

Rescision (re-sî'zhon), *n.* [L. *rescisio*, *rescisio*, from L. *rescindere*. See **RESCIND**.] 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off. *Bacon*.—2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the *rescision* of a law, decree, or judgment. 'The law permits not *rescision* of the bargain.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Rescissory (rê-sîs'o-rî), *a.* [L. *rescissorius*, Fr. *rescisoire*.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding. 'To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called) annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1683.' *Burnet*.—*Rescissory* actions, in *Scott* law, those actions whereby deeds, &c., are declared void.

Rescous (res'kus), *n.* In law, rescue (which see).

Rescove (res'kou), *v. t. and n.* To rescue; rescue.

Rescribe (rê-skrîb'), *v. t.* [L. *rescribo*—*re*, again, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. To write back. *Aylife*.—2. To write over again. *Howell*.

Rescribendary (rê-skrîb'en-da-rî), *n.* In the R. Cath. Ch. an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value on indulgences.

Rescript (rê'skrîpt), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, from *rescribo*.] 1. The answer of an emperor or pope when questions of jurisprudence are officially propounded to them; hence, an edict or decree.

The popes, in such cases where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were styled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of law. *Aylife*.

The first article in the Roman code was that an imperial *rescript*, by whomsoever or howsoever obtained, was void if it was against the law. *S. Sharpe*.

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier*.

Rescription (rê-skrîp'shon), *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. *Lovday*.

Rescriptive (rê-skrîp'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript; decisive; settling.

Rescriptively (rê-skrîp'tiv-lî), *adv.* By rescript. *Burke*. [Rare.]

Rescuable (res'ku-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function. *Gaydon*.

Rescue (res'kû), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rescued*; ppr. *rescuing*. [Norm. *rescu*, *rescou*, rescued, retaken; O. Fr. *rescoure*, *rescoure*, to rescue, to redeem; from L. *re*, again, and *excute*, to shake off—*ex*, out, away, and *quatio*, *quasum*, to shake (whence *concussion*, &c.)] 1. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

So the people *rescued* Jonathan, that he died not. 1 Sam. xiv. 45.
Draw forth thy weapon, 'we are beset with thieves; *Rescue* thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shak.*

2. In law, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a constable.—**SYN.** To retake, recapture, free, deliver, liberate, save.

Rescue (res'kû), *n.* [O. E. *rescou*, *rescou*, O. Fr. *rescou*. See the verb.] 1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger by force or by the interference of an agent.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Talbot. *Shak.*

2. In law, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing (as a thing lawfully detained) out of the custody of the law.

The *rescue* of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone*.

Rescueless (res'kû-less), *a.* Without rescue. *Warner*.

Rescuer (res'kû-er), *n.* One that rescues.

Rescuesee (res'kû-sê'), *n.* [See **RESCUE**, *n.* and *v. t.*] In law, the party in whose favour a rescue is made.

Rescussor (res'kus'or), *n.* In law, one that commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

Research (rê-sêrch'), *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *search*; Fr. *recherche*.] 1. Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation; as, *microscopical research*; *historical researches*.

In our country the dearest interests of parties have been frequently staked on the results of the *researches* of antiquaries. The inevitable consequence was, that our antiquaries conducted their *researches* in the spirit of partisans. *Macaulay*.

2. In music, an extemporaneous performance on the organ, pianoforte, or the like, in which the leading themes or subjects in the piece to which it serves as prelude are suggested and employed.—**SYN.** Investigation, examination, inquiry, scrutiny.

Research (rê-sêrch'), *v. t.* [See the noun.] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth. [Rare.]

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Watson*.

2. (rê-sêrch.) To search again; to examine anew.

Researcher (rê-sêrch'ér), *n.* One who researches; one engaged in research.

Researchful (rê-sêrch'fûl), *a.* Full of research; making research; inquisitive. *Cole-ridge*.

Reseat (rê-sêt'), *v. t.* 1. To seat or set again.

Will you adventure to *reseat* him.
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden*.

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; to furnish with a new seat or seats; as, to *reseat* a church.

Trousers are *reseated* or repaired where the material is strong enough. *Mayhew*.

Resect (rê-sekt'), *v. t.* [See **RESECTION**.] To cut or pare off.

Resect (rê-sekt'), *a.* Cut off; resected. *Dr. H. More*.

Resection (rê-sek'shon), *n.* [L. *resectio*, *resectio*, from *resco*, *resectum*, to cut off—*re*, back, and *seco*, to cut.] 1. The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave*.—2. In *surg.* the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Reseda (rê-sê-da), *n.* [L. from *resedo*, to calm or appease—the Latins having considered its application useful in external bruises.] A genus of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs and undershrubs, nat. order *Resedaceæ* (which see), of which it is the type. Two species are British plants. *R. Luteola* (wild woad or dyer's weed) affords a beautiful yellow dye, and was formerly cultivated for that purpose. *R. odorata* is mignonette.

Resedaceæ (rê-sê-dâ'sê-dê), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, generally herbs or small undershrubs, with alternate entire or pinnately

divided leaves, and terminal spikes or racemes of small greenish-yellow or whitish flowers. It consists of weeds for the most part inhabiting Europe, the adjoining parts of Asia, the basin of the Mediterranean, and the adjacent islands. *Reseda Luteola* (w. woad) and *R. odorata* (mignonette) are the only species possessing any interest except to the botanist. See **RESEDA**.

Reseek (rê-sêk'), *v. t. and i.* To seek again. **Reseize** (rê-sê-zî'), *v. t. pret. & pp. reseizing*. ppr. *reseizing*. 1. To seize again; to seize a second time.—2. To put into possession of; to restate; chiefly in such phrases as *to be reseized of or in*; to be repossessed. *Spenser*.—3. In law, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been dis seized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices to *assize*. *Blackstone*.

Reseizer (rê-sê-zî-er), *n.* One who seizes again.

Reseizure (rê-sê-zî-er), *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon*.

Resell (rê-sel'), *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

Resemblable (rê-sem'bla-bl), *a.* Capable or admitting of being compared.

For man of soule reasonable is to an angel *resemblable*. *Spenser*.

Resemblance (rê-sem'blans), *n.* 1. The state or quality of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

One main aim of poetry and painting is to please the eye by a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden*.

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* between him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope*.

2. Something similar; similitude; representation. 'Fairer *resemblance* of thy Maker fair.' *Milton*.

These sensible things which religion hath allowed to be *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual. *Hooker*.

3. Likelihood; probability.

But what likelihood is in that?—Not a *resemblance*, but a certainty. *Shak.*

SYN. Likeness, similarity, similitude, resemblance, representation, image.

Resemblant (rê-sem'blant), *a.* Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling.

What marvel then if thus their features were *resemblant* lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey*.

Resemble (rê-sem'bl), *v. t. pret. & pp. resembled*; ppr. *resembling*. [Fr. *resembler*—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem, from L. *similis*, *similis*, to make like, from *similis*, like (whence *similar*, *dissimulate*).] 1. To be like; to have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities; as, one man may *resemble* another in features; he may *resemble* a third person in temper or deportment.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king. *Judge*, *viz. M.*

As he our darkness. *Heaven resembles hell*. *Milton*.

2. To represent as like something else; to liken; to compare.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, as respect of that pure faculty which is never separated from the love of God. *Kalchb.*

3. To imitate; to counterfeit. 'They can so well *resemble* man's speech.' *Holland*.

Resembling (rê-sem'bling), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few *resembling* in the world. *Boyle*.

Resemblingly (rê-sem'bling-lî), *adv.* In a resembling manner; so as to resemble.

The angel that holds the book in the Revelation describes him *resemblingly*. *Boyle*.

Reseminate (rê-sem'in-â-t'), *v. t.* To propagate again; to beget or produce again by seed. 'That without all conjugation it (the phoenix) begets and *resemimates* itself.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Resend (rê-send'), *v. t.* To send again; to send back.

I sent to her
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*. *Shak.*

Resent (rê-zent'), *v. t.* [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, and *sentio*, to feel, to perceive by the senses (whence *sense*, *consent*, &c.)] 1. To feel back or in return; hence, to perceive by the senses; to have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of.

'Tis by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what thro' the heart
Communicates. *Rowland*.

2 † To have a certain sense or feeling at something; to take well or ill, often to take well; to receive satisfaction from.

I resented as I ought the news of my mother-in-law's death.
Quoted by French.

How much more should we *resent* such a testimony of God's favour (than that of an earthly prince).
Barrow.

3. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show such anger by words or acts.

*Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong.*
Milton.

4 † To give back to the feeling; to return.
Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?
Drayton.

Resent (ré-zent'), v. i. 1. † To have a certain flavour; to savour. 'Vessels full of traditional portage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention.' *Fuller*.—2. To be indignant; to feel resentment.

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.
Swift.

Resenter (ré-zent'ér), n. 1. One who resents: one that feels an injury deeply. 'A grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies.' *Barrow*. 2. † One that takes a thing well or ill.

Resentful (ré-zent'fúl), a. Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.
Johnson.

Resentfully (ré-zent'fúl-lí), adv. In a resentful manner; with resentment.

Resentment (ré-sen't-ment), n. Resentment. 'Though this king may have *resentment* and will t' avenge him of this injury.' *Daniel*.

Resentingly (ré-sen't-ing-lí), adv. 1. With resentment or a sense of wrong or affront.—2. † With deep sense or strong perception.
Sir T. More.

Resentive (ré-sen'tív), a. Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion roused,
The guardian army came.
Thomson.

Resentment (ré-sen't-ment), n. [See **RESENT**.] 1. The act of resenting; the feeling with which one who is injured is impressed; a deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves or to those connected with us; strong displeasure; anger.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe?
Dryden.

Resentment is a lesser degree of wrath excited by smaller offences committed against less irritable minds. It is a deep reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender.
Cogan.

2. † The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger.
Jer. Taylor.

3. † The taking of a thing well or ill; often, a taking well; a strong perception of good; gratitude. 'That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him for the numberless great benefits we receive from him.' *Barrow*.—SYN. Anger, irritation, vexation, displeasure, grudge, indignation, choler, gall, ire, wrath, rage, fury.

Reserator (ré-sér'át), v. t. [L. *resero*, *reseratum*, to unlock—re, back, and *sero*, to sew.] To unlock; to open.
Boyle.

Reservance (ré-zér'vans), n. Reservation.

Reservation (rez-ér-vá'shon), n. [Fr. *réservation*, from L. *reservo*, *reservatum*. See **RESERVE**.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as, mental reservation.

I most unfeign'dly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs.
Shak.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.—3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.: a reserve.—4. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody. 'In heedfull'st *reservation*.' *Shak.*—5. In law, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded, or granted; also, a proviso.—6. The portion of the sacramental elements reserved in the Roman Catholic Church for the purposes of devotion, and for the communion of the absent and the sick.—*Mental reservation*, the act of reserving or holding back some word or clause

which is necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker. A mental reservation is involved if a person were to say, 'I did not write that letter,' mentally withholding the word *to-day*, although he had written it yesterday or on some earlier day.

Will a person who has no conscience, or a person whose conscience can be at rest by immoral sophistry, hesitate to repeat any phrase you can dictate? The former will kiss the book without any scruple at all. The scruples of the latter will be very easily removed. He now swears allegiance to one king with a *mental reservation*. He will then abjure the other king with a *mental reservation*.
Macaulay.

Reservative (ré-zér'v-a-tív), a. Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

Reservatory (ré-zér'v-a-tó-ri), n. A place in which things are reserved or kept. Woodward.

Reserve (ré-zér'v), v. t. pret. & pp. *reserved*; ppr. *reserving*. [Fr. *réserver*, from L. *reservo*—re, back, and *servo*, to keep.] 1. To keep back; to keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep back for a time.

Take each man's censure but *reserve* thy judgment.
Shak.
Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble?
Job xxxviii. 22, 23.

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours.
Swift.

2. To make an exception of; to except.

In this same decree, which so remarkably *reserves* the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not at all *reserved* as a thing either of necessity or expedience.
Horley.

Reserve (ré-zér'v), n. 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.—2. That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

The virgins, beside the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply.
Tillotson.

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations.
Addison.

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness towards others; caution in personal behaviour. 'Such fine *reserve* and noble reticence.' *Tennyson*.

My soul surprised, and from her sex disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind.
Prior.
It is the part of the lyric poet to abandon himself without *reserve*, to his own emotions.
Macaulay.

5. An exception; something excepted.

Is knowledge so despised,
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?
Milton.
Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*.
Daniel Rogers.

6. In law, reservation.—7. In banking, that portion of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and which is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans.—8. *Milit.* (a) The body of troops in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (b) That portion of the fighting force of a country upon which its defence is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated; as, the naval *reserve*. (c) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.

9. In *theol.* the system according to which only that portion of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit.

Known also among Roman Catholic writers as the *Economy*.—10. In *calico-printing*, same as *Resist*.—In *reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use; as, he has large quantities of wheat in *reserve*; he has evidence or arguments in *reserve*.—SYN. Reservation, retention, limitation, backwardness, reservéness, coldness, shyness, coyness, modesty.

Reserved (ré-zér'v'd), p. and a. 1. Kept for another or future use; retained.—2. Showing reserve in behaviour; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity.
Dryden.

3. In *her.* contrary to the usual way and position.—*Reserved list*, in the royal navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the remote contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—*Reserved power*, in *Scots law*, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, &c. Reserved powers are of different sorts; as,

a *reserved power* of burdening a property a *reserved power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—SYN. Retained, expected, withheld, restrained, cautious, backward, cold, shy, coy, modest.

Reservedly (ré-zér'v-ed-lí), adv. In a reserved manner; with reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force.
Pope.

Reservedness (ré-zér'v-ed-nes), n. The quality of being reserved; closeness; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.

Disimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness* that every man may innocently practise.
South.

Reservee (rez-ér-vé'), n. In law, one to whom anything is reserved.

Reserver (ré-zér'v-ér), n. One who or that which reserves.
Wotton.

Reservoir (rez-ér-vwár), n. [Fr. See **RESERVE**.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.
Addison.

2. A name sometimes applied to the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants.

Reservoir (rez-ér-vor'), n. In law, one who reserves.
Story.

Reset (ré-set'), n. [O. Fr. *recepte*, *recepte*, receiving. See **RECEIPT**.] In *Scots law*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Reset of theft*, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

Reset (ré-set'), v. t. pret. & pp. *resetted*; ppr. *resetting*. In *Scots law*, to receive and harbour an outlaw or criminal; to receive stolen goods.

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and *reset* the Southrons here.
Sir W. Scott.

Reset (ré-set'), v. t. To set again; as, (a) to give a new setting to; as, to *reset* a diamond. (b) In *printing*, to set over again, as a page of matter.

Reset (ré-set'), n. 1. The act of resetting.—2. In *printing*, matter set over again.

Resettable (ré-set'-á-bl), a. Capable of being reset.

Resetter (ré-set'ér), n. One who resets or places again.

Resetter (ré-set'ér), n. In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

Resettle (ré-set'l'), v. t. and i. To settle again. 'To *resettle* the minds of those princes.'
Swift.

Resettlement (ré-set'l-ment), n. The act of resettling, or process or state of being resettled; as, (a) the act of settling or composing again. 'The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul.' *Norris*. (b) The state of settling or subsiding again; as, the *resettlement* of seas.

Reshape (ré-sháp'), v. t. To shape again.

Reship (ré-shíp'), v. t. pret. & pp. *reshipped*; ppr. *reshipping*. To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as, coffee and sugar imported into London, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

Reshipment (ré-shíp-ment), n. 1. The act of shipping or loading on board a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.—2. That which is reshipped.

Resiance (ré'si-ans), n. [See **RESIANT**.] Residence; abode. 'Merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp.' *Bacon*.

Resiant (ré'si-ant), a. [O. Fr. *reséant*, *reséant*; L. *residens*, *residents*. See **RESIDENT**.] Resident; dwelling; present in a place.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome.
B. Jonson.

—*Resiant rolls*, in law, rolls containing the *resiants* or residents in a tithing, &c., which were called over by the steward on holding courts-leet.

Resiant (ré'si-ant), n. A resident.
Sir J. Hawkins.

Reside (ré-zíd'), v. i. pret. & pp. *resided*; ppr. *residing*. [Fr. *résider*; L. *resideo*—re, and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle down.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time; to have one's dwelling or home; to abide continuously, or for a lengthened period.

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside*;
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds.
Dryden.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; to inhere.

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially reside. *Barrow.*

3. † To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle; to subside. — *SYN.* To dwell, inhabit, sojourn, abide, remain, live, domiciliate, domicile.

Residence (rez-i-dens), *n.* [*Fr. résidence.* See **RESIDE**.] 1. The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the residence of an Englishman in France or Italy for a year.

The Confessor had often made considerable residence in Normandy. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. An abode or abiding place in general; especially, the place where a person resides; place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation. 'Near the residence of Postumus.' *Shak.*

Within the infant rind of this small flower, Poison hath residence and medicine power. *Shak.*

Caprea had been . . . the residence of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. That in which anything permanently rests.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and residence of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

4. † A falling or that which falls to the bottom of liquors; the residuum of a body after any destructive operation.

Divers residences of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

5. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie; especially, the continuing of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to non-residence. Under the act 1 and 2 Vict. civ., if an incumbent is absent for one or more periods, exceeding in the whole three calendar months in each year, he will be liable to the penalties for non-residence unless he has obtained a license from the bishop, or is within any of the statutory exemptions. — *SYN.* Domiciliation, inhabitation, sojourn, stay, abode, home, dwelling, habitation, domicile, mansion.

Residency (rez-i-den-si), *n.* Residence; specifically, the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Resident (rez-i-dent), *a.* [*L. residens, residentis*, ppr. of *resideo*. See **RESIDE**.] 1. Having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time; as, he is now resident in the country.

He is not said to be resident in a place who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately. *Aliff.*

2. Fixed; firm. 'The watery pavement is not stable and resident like a rock.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Resident (rez-i-dent), *n.* 1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time; one residing; as, the English residents of Paris; only a visitor not a resident. — 2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors. *Addison.* — 3. In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from the same. — *SYN.* Inhabitant, inhabitant, dweller, sojourner.

Residenter (rez-i-dent-er), *n.* A resident; as, a residenter in a locality.

Residential (rez-i-den-shal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents.

It is thought that the locality will be much sought after for villa residences, and thus obtain a residential traffic. *Ill. London News.*

Such I may presume roughly to call a residential extension. *Gladiolus.*

Residentiality (rez-i-den-sher-i), *a.* Having residence. *Dr. H. More.*

Residential (rez-i-den-sher-i), *n.* 1. One who is resident. 'The residential, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot.' *Cole-ridge.* — 2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence; as, a canon residential.

Residentialship (rez-i-den-sher-i-ship), *n.* The station of a residential.

Residentship (rez-i-dent-ship), *n.* The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident. *Wood.*

Resider (rez-i-d'er), *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

Residual (rez-i-d'ü-al), *a.* [*L. residuus*, from *resideo*. See **RESIDE**.] Having the character of a residuum; remaining after a part is taken or dealt with; remaining to be explained or brought under some law.

In using this term ('vital force'), however, it must not be forgotten that we are simply employing a convenient expression for an unknown quantity, for that residual portion of every vital action which cannot at present be referred to the operation of any known physical force. *H. A. Newman.*

What if species should offer residual phenomena here and there, not explainable by natural selection? *Huxley.*

— **Residual air**, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled, variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches. — **Residual charge**, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric after a discharge, owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric. *Faraday.*

— **Residual figure**, in *geom.* the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater. — **Residual quantity**, in *alg.* a binomial connected by the sign — (minus); thus $a - b$, $a - \sqrt{b}$, &c., are residual quantities.

Residual (ré-zid'ü-al), *n.* In *math.* an expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction, as $a - b$.

Residuary (rez-id'ü-a-ri), *a.* [*L. residuus*. See **RESIDE**.] Pertaining to a residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with; as, residuary estate, the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially. 'The residuary advantage of an estate.' *Atlife.* — **Residuary gun**, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearine, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing, &c. — **Residuary legatee**, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

Residue (rez-i-du), *n.* [*Fr. résidu*, from *L. residuum*, what is left behind, from *residuum*, remaining. See **RESIDUAL**.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some way; that which is still over; remainder; the rest.

And the residue of the families of the sons of Kohath had cities of their coasts out of the tribe of Ephraim. *1 Chr. vi. 64.*

The residue of your fortune

Go to my cave and tell me. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.

Residuosity (ré-zid'ü-ös), *a.* Remaining; residual. *Landon.*

Residuum (rez-id'ü-um), *n.* [*L.*] 1. That which is left after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after other matters have been put aside or treated in some way; a residue.

'I think so' is the whole residuum that can be found after evaporating the prodigious pretensions of the zealot demagogue. *Li. Taylor.*

2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies. — 3. The vilest and most worthless part of a people; the scum or dregs of society; the rabble. *John Bright.*

Resiege (ré-séj'), *v.t.* To seat again; to re-instate.

Resign (ré-zin'), *v.t.* [*Fr. résigner*, *L. resigno*, to assign back, to resign — *re*, and *signo*, to mark, mark out, from *signum*, a mark, token, sign.] 1. To assign back; to return formally; to give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; as, an officer resigns his commission; a ministry resigns office; hence, to surrender; to relinquish; to give over. 'Vile earth to earth resign.' *Shak.* 'Desirous to resign and render back all I received.' *Milton.*

I here resign my government to thee. *Shak.*
Phœbus resigns his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim; to give up; as, he resigns all pretensions to skill. 'Soon resigned his former suit.' *Spenser.* — 3. To yield or give up in confidence; to submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all things resign ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

4. To submit without resistance; to yield; to commit. 'What thou art resign to death.' *Shak.* — 5. † To intrust; to consign; to commit to the care of.

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and credited to the conduct of such as they call governors. *Swift.*

SYN. To surrender, submit, leave, relinquish, forego, quit, forsake, abandon, renounce, abdicate.

Resign (ré-sin'), *v.t.* To sign again.

Resign (ré-zin'), *n.* Resignation. *Beau. & F.*

Resignant (rez-i-g-nant), *a.* In *her.* concealed; applied to a lion's tail.

Resignation (rez-i-g-ná'shon), *n.* 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim,

office, place, or possession; as, the resignation of a crown or commission. 'The resignation of thy state and crown.' *Shak.* — 2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; patience; endurance; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations.

Resignation superadds to patience a submissive disposition respecting the intelligent cause of our uneasiness. It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to indict. *Cogan.*

3. In *Scots law*, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. *SYN.* Surrender, relinquishment, abandonment, abdication, renunciation, submission, acquiescence, patience, endurance.

Resigned (ré-zind'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Surrendered; given up. — 2. Feeling resignation; submissive; patient.

A firm, yet cautious mind;
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet resigned.

With all my strength I pray'd for both, and so I was resigned. *Trantrum.*

Resignedly (ré-zin'-ed-li), *adv.* With resignation; submissively.

Resignee (ré-zin-é), *n.* In *law*, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

Resigner (ré-zin-er), *n.* One who resigns.

Resignment (ré-zin'-ment), *n.* The act of resigning. 'His full resignation.' *Beau. & F.*

Resile (ré-zil'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resiled*; ppr. *resiling*. [*L. resilio*, to leap or spring back — *re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.] To start back; to recede from a purpose; to recoil. 'The small majority . . . resiling from their own previously professed intention.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The more I resiled from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. *Hume.*

Resilience, **Resiliency** (ré-sil'-en-a, ré-sil'-en-si), *n.* The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding; as, the resilience of a ball or of sound. 'Whether there be any such resilience in echoes.' *Bacon.* 'The common resiliency of the mind from one extreme to the other.' *Johnson.*

Resilient (ré-sil'-ent), *a.* [*L. resiliens, resiliens*, ppr. of *resilio*. See **RESILE**.] Inclined to resile; leaping or starting back; rebounding.

Resilition (ré-sil'-i-shon), *n.* The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [*Rare.*]

Resin (rez-in), *n.* [*Fr. résine*, *L. resina*.] An inflammable substance found in most vegetables, and in almost every part of them. Resins are obtained chiefly in two ways, either by spontaneous exudation from the plants, or by extraction by heat and alcohol. They are entirely insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and the volatile oils, partially soluble in alcohol and the fixed oils, and dissolvable under heat. They are divisible into *hard resins* and *soft resins*, the former being solid and brittle at ordinary temperatures, easily pulverized, and containing little or no essential oil; the latter being mouldable by the hand, while some of them are viscous and semi-fluid, in which case they are called *balams*. When pure, resins are nearly insipid and inodorous. They are non-conductors of electricity, and when excited by friction with a woollen cloth their electricity is negative. They combine with the alkalis of the metals, performing the function of weak acids, and forming soaps. They are soluble in many of the acids, and convertible by some into other peculiar acids. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxygenation of the essential oils. There is a great number and variety of the resins. They are valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them are used in medicine. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine. Resins are often naturally blended with gum, in which they constitute the series of *gum-resins*. See **GUM**. — *Kauri, couree, or coudeé resin*, a gum or resin imported from New Zealand, and obtained from the *Dawsonia australis*, or kauri-pine. See **DAMMAR-RESIN**. — *Resin of aldehyde*, a product of the decomposition of the aqueous solution of aldehyde by caustic potash. — *Resin of copper*, a name given to the protochloride of copper from its resemblance to common resin. — *Forest mineral resins*, a term applied to amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other min-

Fâte, far, fat, fâll; mé, met, her; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; t, Sc. abuse; f, Sc. fep.

eral hydrocarbons. See COLOPHONY, RESIN.

Resinaceous (rez-in-á'shus), *a.* Resinous; having the quality of resin.

Resinate (rez-in-át), *n.* A general name for a salt of the acids obtained from turpentine, viz. sylvic, pinic, and pimic acid. The general formulae of these salts are $C_{10}H_{12}MO_4$ and $C_{10}H_{14}M_2O_4$.

Resin-bush (rez-in-bush), *n.* A colonial South African name for *Eurypia speciosa*, so called because of a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves.

Resiniferous (rez-in-lí'ér-us), *a.* [L. *resina*, and *fero*, to produce.] Yielding resin; as, a resiniferous tree or vessel.

Resinification (re-sin-i-fí-ká'shon), *n.* The act or process of treating with resin.

The resinification of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. *Ure.*

Resiniform (rez-in-i-form), *a.* Having the form of resin.

Resino-electric (rez-in-ó-élek'trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity; applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, &c., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

Resinoid (rez-in-oid), *a.* Resembling resin. **Resinous** (rez-in-us), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin; as, resinous substances.—*Resinous electricity*, negative electricity, that kind of electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind with a woollen cloth; in distinction from that excited by rubbing glass, &c., which is termed *vitreous* or *positive electricity*.

Resinously (rez-in-us-ly), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; by means of resin; as, resinously electrified.

Resinousness (rez-in-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being resinous.

Resiny (rez-in-i), *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

Resipiscence (res-i-pis'sens), *n.* [Fr. *resipiscence*, from L. *resipiscere*, from *resipio*, to recover one's senses, inceptive of *resipio*—*re*, again, and *resipio*, to taste.] Wisdom after the fact; change to a better frame of mind; repentance. [Rare.]

They drew a flattering picture of the resipiscence of the Anglican party. *Hallam.*

Resist (ré-zíst'), *v.t.* [Fr. *résister*, from L. *resisto*, to withstand—*re*, and *sisto*, to cause to stand, to set or place, to stand, from *sto*, to stand, the root being that of *E. stand*.] 1. *Lit.* to stand against; to withstand, so as not to be impressed by; hence, to counteract, as a force by inertia or reaction; to oppose; as, a dam or mound *resists* a current of water (*passively*), by standing unmoved and interrupting its progress.

The sword Of Michael from the armoury of God Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*

2. To act in opposition to; to strive against; to endeavour to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; as, an army *resists* the progress of an enemy (*actively*), by encountering and defeating it.

Ye do always resist the Holy Ghost. Ac. vii. 51. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Jam. iv. 7.

3. To baffle; to disappoint. God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. Jam. iv. 6.

4. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; to offend. These cakes resist me, she but thought upon. *Shak.*

SYN. To withstand, oppose, hinder, check, thwart, baffle, disappoint.

Resist (ré-zíst'), *v.t.* To make opposition.

He now obeys, and now no more resisteth. While she takes all she can, not all she listeth. *Shak.*

Resist (ré-zíst'), *n.* In calico-printing, a sort of paste applied to calico goods to prevent colour or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be coloured, either by acting mechanically in preventing the colour, &c., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the colour so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibres. Called also *Resist-paste* and *Reserve*.—*Resist-work*, calico with a blue ground and white patches or spots.

Sir Robert Peel was quick to appreciate the value of all new processes and inventions, in illustration of which we may allude to his adoption of the process for producing what is called *resist-work* in calico-printing. This is accomplished by the use of a paste,

or resist, on such parts of the cloth as are to remain white. *Smiles.*

Resistance (ré-zíst-ans), *n.* 1. The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat, progress or designs.

Nevertheless there is none so perfect in this life that findeth not let and resistance by the reason of original sin. *Tyndale.*

In the middle ages resistance was an ordinary remedy for political distempers, a remedy which was always at hand, and though doubtless sharp at the moment produced no deep or lasting ill effects. *Macaulay.*

2. In physics, the quality or property in matter of not yielding to force or external impression; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the resistance of air to the motion of a cannon-ball, or of water to the motion of a ship. The resistance produced by the rubbing of the surfaces of two bodies against each other, caused by the asperities or inequalities of the rubbing surfaces, is called *friction* (which see).—*Resistance* or *resisting force*, in physics, denotes, generally, a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect. It is a power by which motion, or a tendency to motion in any body, is retarded or prevented. Resistance is sometimes considered as of two kinds, *active* and *passive*, the first being that which corresponds to the useful effect produced by a machine, and the second that which arises from the inertia of the machine.—*Resistance coil*, in *teleg.* a coil usually of a material of a less conducting power than the main circuit, introduced into a circuit to increase the resistance.—*Electric resistance*, the force required to electrify a given body, and therefore the opposition to the passage of a current.—*Solid of least resistance*, in *mech.* the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains the least resistance of all others having the same length and base; or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton.—*Unit of resistance*, in *elect.* the standard of measurement of electric resistance. The unit adopted by the British Association is called an *ohm* (which see); it is about equal to the resistance of a round copper wire 485 metres long and 1 millimetre in diameter. The French unit of resistance equals nearly 9 ohms.—*SYN.* Opposition, antagonism, hindrance, check.

Resistant (ré-zíst-ant), *n.* One who or that which resists.

According to the decrees of power in the agent and resistant is an action performed or hindered. *Sp. Fearson.*

Resistant, **Resistent** (ré-zíst-ant, ré-zíst-ent), *a.* Making resistance; resisting.

Resister (ré-zíst-ér), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands. 'Resisters of God's spirit.' *South.*

Resistful (ré-zíst'fúl), *a.* Resisting.

Resistibility (ré-zíst'i-bíl'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being resistible; as, the resistibility of grace.—2. The quality of resisting.

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and resistibility together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Lacks.*

Resistible (ré-zíst'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being resisted; as, a resistible force; resistible grace.

Resistibleness (ré-zíst'i-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being resistible; resistibility.

Resistibly (ré-zíst'i-blí), *adv.* In a resistible manner.

Resisting (ré-zíst'ing), *p. and a.* Withstanding; opposing.—*Resisting force*. See under RESISTANCE.—*Resisting medium*, a substance which opposes the passage of a body through it. Specifically, in *astron.* an exceedingly rare medium supposed to be diffused through space; ether (which see).

Resistingly (ré-zíst'ing-ly), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

Resistive (ré-zíst'iv), *a.* Having the power to resist. *B. Johnson.*

Resistless (ré-zíst'les), *a.* 1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible. 'A power resistless.' *Milton.* 'Re-

sistless in her love as in her hate.' *Dryden.* 2. Powerless to resist; helpless.

Resistless, *tame.* Am I to be burned up? No I will shout Until the gods through heaven's blue look out. *Keats.*

Resistlessly (ré-zíst'les-ly), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

Resistlessness (ré-zíst'les-ness), *n.* State of being resistless or irresistible.

Resist-paste (ré-zíst'pást), *n.* See RESIST.

Resmooth (ré-amóth'), *v.t.* To make smooth again; to smooth out.

And thus your pains May only make that foot-print upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing. *Tennyson.*

Resold (ré-sóld'), *pp. of resell.* Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

Resolder (ré-sól'dér), *v.t.* To solder or mend again; to rejoin; to make whole again. 'Resolder'd peace.' *Tennyson.*

Resolvable (rez'o-lú-bl), *a.* [Fr. *résolvable*.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved; as, bodies resolvable by fire.

Resolubleness (rez'o-lú-bl-ness), *n.* Quality of being resolvable.

Resolute (rez'o-lút), *a.* [Fr. *résolu*, *pp. of résoudre*, to resolve. See RESOLVE.] 1. Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand, Ready to fight; therefore be resolute. *Shak.*

2.† Convinced; satisfied; certain.—3.† Resolving; convincing; satisfying. 'I have given resolute answer.' *Foote*.—*SYN.* Determined, decided, fixed, steadfast, firm, steady, constant, persevering, bold, unshaken.

Resolute (rez'o-lút), *n.* 1. A resolute or determined person. *Young Fortinbras*

Hath, in the skirts of Norway, here and there, Sharped up a list of landless resolute. *Shak.*

2. Repayment; redelivery. 'Yearly resolute.' *Burnet.*

Resolutely (rez'o-lút-ly), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly; as, persist resolutely in a course of virtue.

Some of these facts he examines, some he resolutely denies. *Swift.*

Resoluteness (rez'o-lút-ness), *n.* The quality of being resolute; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

Resolution (rez-o-lú'shon), *n.* [Fr. *résolution*, from L. *resolutio*. See RESOLVE.] 1. The act, operation, or process of resolving; as, (a) the act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means. (b) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (c) The act of unravelling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication.

The unravelling and resolution of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution. *Sir K. Digby*.—3. The state of being resolved or determined; a fixed purpose or determination of mind; a settled purpose; as, a resolution to reform our lives; a resolution to undertake an expedition.

Your resolution cannot hold, when 'tis Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king. *Shak.*

4. The quality or character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination; as, a man of great resolution.

They who governed the parliament, had the resolution to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*

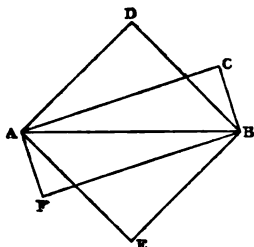
5. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals; a formal proposition brought before a public body for discussion and adoption; as, the resolutions of a public meeting.

Every question, when agreed to, assumes the form either of an order or a resolution of the house (Parliament). By its orders the house directs its committees, its members, its officers, the order of its own proceedings, and the acts of all persons whom they may concern; by its resolutions, the house declares its own opinions and purposes. *Sir E. May.*

6. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as, a judicial resolution. *Sir M. Hale*. [This word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal; we use *judgment*, *decision*, or *decree*.]

7. The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.—8. The state of being relaxed; relaxation; a weakening. 'The resolution and languor ensuing.' *Sir T. Browne*.—9. In music, the

succession of a concord immediately after a discord, by raising or depressing a note a tone or a semitone, according to the rules of harmonical progression.—10. In *med.* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour without coming to suppuration, the dispersing of inflammation, the breaking up and disappearance of fever.—11. In *math.* the orderly enumeration of the things to be done to obtain what is required in a problem. A problem may be divided into three parts—the proposition, the resolution or solution, and the demonstration.—*Resolution of an equation, in alg.* the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity; the reduction of an equation.—*Resolution of forces or of motion, in dyn.* the dividing of any single force or motion into two or more others, which, acting in different directions, shall produce the same effect as the given motion or force. This is the reverse of composition of forces or of motion. Thus, let A B represent the quantity and direction of some given force; draw any lines A C, A D, and join C B, D B, and



complete the parallelograms A D B E, A C B F. Then by composition of forces the force A B is equivalent to A D and A E, or to A C and A F. Hence it is evident that a given force, as A B, may be resolved into as many pairs of forces as there can be triangles described upon a given straight line A B, or parallelograms about it. And as the forces represented by A D, D B, or A C, C B, may also be resolved into other pairs of forces, it appears that by proceeding in the same manner with the successive pairs of forces a given force may be resolved into an unlimited number of others, acting in all possible directions. See COMPOSITION, FORCE, RESULTANT.—*Resolution of nebulae.* See under RESOLVE, v. t.—*Decision, Determination, Resolution.* See under DECISION.—*SYN.* Analysis, separation, disentangling, dissolution, resolvedness, resoluteness, firmness, constancy, perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude, boldness, decision, purpose, resolve.

Resolutioner (rez-o-lú'shon-ér), n. One who joins in a resolution or declaration; specifically, one of a party in the Church of Scotland in the seventeenth century.

The two contending parties—the *Resolutioners* and *Protesters*—though restrained from flying at each other's throats, continued, in their compulsory restraint, to nourish their hatred of each other.

J. H. Burton.

Resolutionist (rez-o-lú'shon-ist), n. One who makes a resolution. *Quart. Rev.*

Resolute (rez'o-lút-iv), a. Having the power to dissolve or relax. 'A resolute and disquieting faculty.' *Holland*. [Rare.]—*Resolute clause, in Scots law,* a clause in a deed of entail, the object of which is to declare that if the heir of entail in possession do any of the things which he is expressly prohibited from doing, such as altering the order of succession, &c., his right to the estate shall cease, and it shall pass on to the next heir.—*Resolute condition, in Scots law,* a condition in a sale which does not suspend the completion of the contract, but which resolves the sale if the condition be not purified at the time specified.

Resolvability (ré-zolv'a-bil'i-ti), n. The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

The evidence of resolvability seems to me to be rather negative.

Lassell.

Resolvable (ré-zolv'a-bl), a. Capable of being resolved; as, (a) capable of being separated into constituent parts; decomposable.

The serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat.

Arbuthnot.

(b) Capable of being recognized as constituent parts. 'Resolvable nebulae.' *Whewell*. (c) Capable of being reduced into first principles.

The actions of ingratitude seem directly resolvable into pride.

South.

(d) Capable of being solved; as, this equation is not resolvable.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best resolvable from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass.

Sir T. Browne.

Resolvableness (ré-zolv'a-bl-ness), n. State of being resolvable; resolvability.

Resolve (ré-zolv'), v. t. pret. & pp. resolved; ppr. resolving. [L. *resolvere*, to unloose, to liberate, to open up, to break up, to dissolve, to do away with (hence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvere*, to loose (whence *solution*, *absolve*, *dissolve*, &c.); Fr. *résoudre*, to resolve, *résolutions*, we resolve, *résoluant*, resolving.] 1. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; as, to resolve a body into its component or constituent parts. 'Now resolved to elements again.' *Dryden*.—2. To separate, as the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyse.

Good or evil actions . . . may be resolved into some dictates and principles of the law of nature.

Watts.

3. To unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain; as, to resolve questions in moral science; to resolve doubts; to resolve a riddle.

Nor can my dream resolve the doubt. *Tennyson*.

4. † To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; to acquaint; to answer.

I cannot brook delay; resolve me now. *Shak.*

I am not going to resolve him. *Shak.*

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden*.

5. † To settle in an opinion; to make certain.

Long since we were resolved of your truth.

Your faithful service and your toil in war. *Shak.*

6. To fix in determination or purpose; to determine; to decide; generally in past participle. 'Resolved on death, resolved to die in arms.' *Dryden*.

I am resolved that thou shalt spend some time With Valentinus in the emperor's court. *Shak.*

7. To make ready in mind; to prepare.

Quit presently the chapel, or resolve you For more amusements. *Shak.*

8. To melt; to dissolve.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt.

Thaw and resolve itself into a dew. *Shak.*

9. To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; as, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.—10. To determine on; to express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; as, this was resolved by the legislature.—11. In music, to cause to move or progress, as a dissonance into any one of the consonant harmonies for which it creates in the ear an expectation.—12. In *med.* to disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumour.—13. In *math.* to bring. See RESOLUTION.—14. In *alg.* to bring all the known quantities of an equation to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—15. † To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser*.—To resolve a nebula, in astron. to magnify it to such a degree that the stars composing it are recognised separately.—*SYN.* To solve, analyse, explain, unravel, disentangle, determine, decide.

Resolve (ré-zolv'), v. i. 1. To form an opinion or purpose; to determine in mind; to intend; to purpose; as, he resolved to abandon his vicious course of life.

How yet resolves the governor of the town? *Shak.*

2. To determine by vote; as, the legislature resolved to receive no petitions after a certain day.—3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

Even as a form of wax

Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire. *Shak.*

4. To separate into its component parts or into distinct principles; to be ultimately reduced; as, water resolves into vapour; a substance resolves into gas; the question resolves into this.—5. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced.

Let men resolve of that as they please. *Lack.*

SYN. To determine, decide, conclude, purpose.

Resolve (ré-zolv'), n. 1. The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton*.—2. That which has been resolved on; fixed

purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution. 'Many a holy vow and pure resolve.' *Tennyson*.

He straight revokes his bold resolve. *Danbarn*

On reason build resolve. *Young*

That column of true dignity in man.

3. The determination or declaration of any corporation or association; a resolution. **Resolvedly** (ré-zolv-ed-ly), adv. 1. In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

Let us cheerfully and resolvedly apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Mass. Sharp*

2. So as to resolve and clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [Rare.]

Of that, and all the progress, more or less.

Resolvedly more leisure shall express. *Shak.*

Resolvedness (ré-zolv-ed-ness), n. Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. 'This resolvedness, this high fortitude in sin.' *Dr H. More*.

Resolvend (ré-zolv-énd), n. [From L. *resolvere*, to resolve.] In *arith.* a number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

Resolvent (ré-zolv-ént), a. Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution; solvent.

Resolvent (ré-zolv-ént), n. 1. That which has the power of causing solution.—2. In *med.* that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the supuration of tumours; a discutient.

Resolver (ré-zolv-ér), n. One who or that which resolves; as, (a) one who forms a firm resolution. 'That unsincere resolver.' *Hammond*. (b) That which solves or clears. 'A good resolver of all cases of conscience.' *Burnet*. (c) That which separates parts; that which dissolves or disperses. 'Universal resolver of mixed bodies.' *Boyle*.

Reson (ré-zon), n. Reason; ratio; proportion. *Chaucer*.

Resonance (rez'o-nans), n. [L. *resonans*, 1. The state or quality of being resonant, or the act of resounding.—2. In *acoustics*, a prolongation or increase of any sound by reflection, or that property of sonorous bodies by which they vibrate in unison with the vibrations of other bodies and strengthen the original note, as in sounding-boards or the bodies of musical instruments.

The notes of a musical-box are rendered louder by resonance when it is placed on a table. *Hobbs*

3. In *med.* a thrilling of the voice more loud than natural, or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health, as detected by auscultation. *Dungham*.

Resonance (rez'o-nans), n. Same as Resonance.

Resonant (rez'o-nant), a. [L. *resonans*, resonant, ppr. of *resono*—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound.] Capable of returning sound; fitted to resound; resounding; returning sound; echoing back.

His volant touch,

Instinct through all proportions low and high,

Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.

Milton

The streets were resonant with female peals of old and young.

De Quincey.

Resonantly (rez'o-nant-ly), adv. In a resonant or resounding manner.

Resonator (rez'o-nát-ér), n. An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds. There are various forms, but they are all contrived so that tones above or below the pitch of the resonator will be but imperfectly heard; but if a note be sounded corresponding to the peculiar or proper note of the instrument it will appear greatly intensified.

Resorb (ré-sorv'), v. t. [L. *resorbere*—*re*, and *sorbere*, to drink in.] To swallow up. *Foamy*.

Resorbent (ré-sorv-ént), a. Swallowing up. 'Resorbent ocean's wave.' *Woodward*.

Resorcine (re-zor'sin), n. [Resin, alluding to galbanum, and *oreine*.] A colourless crystalline compound obtained by fusing galbanum with potassium hydrate, dissolving the fused product in water, neutralizing with sulphuric acid, and mixing the filtered solution with ether. It yields a fine purple red colouring matter and several other dyes.

Resort (ré-zort), v. i. [Fr. *resortir*, to go out again, formerly to seek refuge, to resort, from prefix *re*, and *sortir*, to go out, from L. *sortiri*, to obtain, then to take shelter, to have recourse to, from *sors*, *sortis*, lot, fate.] 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self; as, to be compelled to resort to force.

The king thought it time to resort to other counsels.

Clarendon.

• Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, byll;

oil, pound; u, Sc. abuns; y, Sc. fç.

2. To go; to repair, by way of intercourse and connection. 'The people resort unto him again.' Mark x. 1.

Head waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most resort. *Tennyson.*

3.† To fall back.

The inheritance of the son never resorted to the mother. *Sir M. Hale.*

Resort (ré-zort'), n. 1. The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse; as, a resort to other means of defence; a resort to subterfuges for evasion.—2. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence. 'The like places of resort.' *Swift*.—3. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse. 'Kept severely from resort of men.' *Shak.*

I pithies, noble lord,
Join with me to forbid him her resort. *Shak.*

4. The place frequented; a haunt; as, ale-houses are the resorts of the idle and dissolute.—5. *In law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court.—6.† Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Some know the resorts and fairs of business that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

—Last or dernier resort, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; a court from which there is no appeal.

Resorter (ré-zort'ér), n. One who resorts or frequents. *Shak.*

Resound (ré-sound'), v. t. [O. E. *resounen*, *resounen* (Chaucer), from L. *resono*, *resonare*, to resound—*re*, again, and *sonare*, to sound. See SOUND.] 1. To sound again; to send back sound; to echo. 'And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.' *Pope*.—2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, resound. *Pope.*

SYN. To echo, re-echo, reverberate, sound. **Resound (ré-sound'), v. i.** 1. To be filled with sound; to ring; to echo; to reverberate.

The sacred porticoes resound with the continued hosannas of the multitudes. *Horley.*

2. To sound loudly; as, his voice resounded far.—3. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. 'Common fame . . . resounds back to them.' *South*.—4. To be much mentioned. 'What resounds in fable or romance of Uther's son.' *Milton*. 'Milton, a name to resound for ages.' *Tennyson*.

Resound (ré-sound'), n. Return of sound; echo.

His huge trunked sounded, and his armies did echo the resound. *Chapman.*

Resound (ré-sound'), v. t. To sound again or repeatedly; as, to resound a note or syllable.

Resound (ré-sound'), v. i. To sound again; as, the trumpet sounded and resounded.

Resource (ré-sôrs'), n. [Fr. *ressources*, from an old verb *ressourdre*, of which the pp. is *ressourcé*, *ressourcé*, to arise anew—*re*, again, and *sourdre*, to spring up as water, from L. *surgo*, *surgere*, to arise, contr. for *sur-rigere*—*sub*, under, and *rego*, to direct.] 1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who with disdain and grief had viewed
His foes pursuing and his friends pursued,
Used threatenings mixed with prayers, his last resource. *Dryden.*

For the expression of that ideal the resources of art were quite sufficient. *Dr. Caird.*

2. pl. Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater resources. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Expedient, resort, means, contrivance, device.

Resourceless (ré-sôrs'les), a. Destitute of resources.

Mungo Park, resourceless, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible white object in the eyes of all. *Carlyle.*

Resow (ré-sô'), v. t. To sow again. 'To resow summer corn.' *Bacon.*

Respass (res'pas), n. A form of old *raspie*, raspberry.

The wine of cherries, and to these
The cooling breath of raspases. *Horrick.*

Respeak (ré-spék'), v. t. 1. To answer; to speak in return; to reply. [Rare.]

And the king's rouse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shak.*

2. To speak again; to repeat.

Respect (ré-spék'), v. t. [Fr. *respecter*, from L. *respicio*, *respectrum*—*re*, back, and *specio*, to look, to look at.] 1. *Lit.* to look back upon; hence, to notice with special attention; to regard as worthy of particular notice; to regard; to heed; to consider; to have regard to in design or purpose.

In orchards and gardens we do not so much respect beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

I am armed so strong in honesty.

That they pass by me as the idle wind.
Which I respect not. *Shak.*

2. To have reference or regard to; to relate to; as, the treaty particularly respects our commerce. [Hence prep. *respecting*.]

All these quotations solely respect the parliament immediately preceding that of 1679, and have no respect to any subsequent parliament whatever. *John Wilkes.*

3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth.

I always loved and respected Sir William. *Swift.*

4.† To look toward; to front upon or in the direction of.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so respect the south. *Sir T. Brown.*

—To respect persons, also to respect the person, to respect a person, to show undue bias towards; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

As Solomon saith, to respect persons is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread. *Bacon.*

Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor. *Lev. xix. 15.*

Neither doth God respect any person. *1 Sam. xiv. 14.* **SYN.** To regard, esteem, honour, revere, venerate.

Respect (ré-spék'), n. [L. *respectus*. See the verb.] 1. The act of respecting or noticing with attention; the looking towards; regard; attention. 'But he it well did ward with wise respect.' *Spenser.*

We pass by common objects or persons without noticing them, whereas we turn back to look again at those which deserve our admiration, our regard, our respect. This was the original meaning of 'respect' and 'respectable.' *Max Müller.*

2. The act of holding in high estimation or honour; due attention; regard; the deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence. 'Out of the great respect they bear to beauty.' *Shak.* 'With all respect and rites of burial.' *Shak.*

Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you? *Shak.*

I found the king abandoned to neglect,
Seen without awe, and served without respect. *Prior.*

3. pl. An expression of respect, esteem, or deference; as, please give him my respects.

4. Good-will; favour.

The Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering. *Gen. iv.*

5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice.

It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment. *Prov. xxiv. 23.*

6. Respected character; respectability; repute. 'Many of the best respect in Rome.' *Shak.*—7. Consideration; motive in reference to something. 'Whatsoever secret respects were likely to move them.' *Hooker.*

If importunity or idle respects lead a man he shall never be without. *Bacon.*

8. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.

Everything which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many respects, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

9. Relation; regard; reference; used especially in the phrase in or with respect to (or of). 'Misgraffed in respect of years.' *Shak.* 'So that all these four places have one respect and ayme.' *Donne.*

'They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with respect to the benefits men received from him, had several titles.' *Tillotson.*

In respect was formerly used to signify relatively; comparatively speaking. Comp. *in regard*.

He was a man, this, *in respect*, a child. *Shak.*

In respect of was formerly often used in the sense of relatively to; in comparison with. 'Hector was but a Trojan *in respect* of this.' *Shak.* 'In respect of a fine workman I am but a colbler.' *Shak.* By modern writers

it is apt to be used a little vaguely with such senses as: by reason of; in point of; in consideration of; on account of. Hence from its ambiguity it is as well to avoid the phrase. Compare the following examples.

They are *in respect* of that responsibility allowed to appoint a commissioner to superintend their local police. *Brougham.*

What are the dimensions of Ceylon? Of all islands in the world which we know, *in respect* of size it most resembles Ireland, being about one-sixth part less. *De Quincey.*

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect* of the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water. *De Quincey.*

Respectability (ré-spék't'a-bil'i-ti'), n. 1. State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.—2. A respectable person or thing; specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven respectabilities not a few one finds that are not good for much. *Carlyle.*

Respectable (ré-spék't'a-bl), a. 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly respectable. *De Quincey.*

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; as, born of poor but respectable parents.—3. Belonging to a fairly good position in society; moderately well to do; not quite at the bottom of the social scale.—4. Mediocre; moderate; not despicable; usually applied to qualities, capabilities, number, and the like; as, a respectable discourse or performance; a respectable number of citizens convened.

Respectableness (ré-spék't'a-bl-nes), n. Respectability.

Respectably (ré-spék't'a-bl), adv. In a respectable manner: (a) in a manner to merit respect. (b) Moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised.

Respectant (ré-spék't'ant), a. In her. same as *Respecting*.

Respectant (ré-spék't'ant), a. In her. said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be combatant.

Respector (ré-spék't'ér), n. One that respects; chiefly used in the phrase, *respector of persons*, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candour, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respector* of persons. *Acts x. 34.*

Respectful (ré-spék't'ful), a. 1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect; as, respectful deportment. 'With humble joy and with respectful fear.' *Prior*.—2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious. 'Or you grow cold, respectful, or forsworn.' *Prior*.—*SYN.* Civil, dutiful, obedient, courteous, complaisant.

Respectfully (ré-spék't'ful-l), adv. In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men who are, methinks, to be respectfully treated in regard to their quality. *Carlyle.*

Respectfulness (ré-spék't'ful-nes), n. The quality of being respectful.

Respecting (ré-spék't'ing), ppr. used as a prep. Regarding; in regard to; relating to; as, he was at fault respecting the source of my information.

Respecting (ré-spék't'ing), p. and a. In her. same as *Respectant*.

Respection (ré-spék't'ahon), n. The act of respecting; respect; regard; partiality. 'Without difference or respectation of persons.' *Tyndale.*

Respective (ré-spék't'iv), a. [Fr. *respectif*. See RESPECT.] 1. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; severally connected or belonging; several; particular; as, let them retire to their respective places of abode. 'Where your respective dwellings are.' *Butler.*

When so many present themselves before their respective magistrates to take the oath it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.—3.† Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her. But I can make *respective* in myself. *Shak.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

4. † Rendering respect; respectful. *Chapman*.
5. † Observing or noting with attention; careful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. 'Respectful and wary men.' *Hooker*.

If you look upon the Church of England with a *respective* eye, you cannot, with a good conscience, refuse this change. *Sander.*

6. † Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

Away to heaven *respective* lenity,
And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now! *Shak.*

Respectively (ré-spekt'iv-ly), *adv.* 1. In a respective manner; in their respective relations; as relating to each; as each belongs to each; as, let them *respectively* perform their duties.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. † Partially; not absolutely. *Raleigh*.—
3. † Partially; with respect to private views.
4. † With respect or reverence; respectfully.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shak.*

Respectless (ré-spekt'les), *a.* 1. Having no respect; without regard; without reference; regardless. *Drayton*. [Rare.]—2. † Having no respect or regard for reputation. *B. Johnson*.

Respectlessness (ré-spekt'les-ness), *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [Rare.]

Respectuous (ré-spekt'û-us), *a.* Inspiring respect. 'Respectuous and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people.' *Kneller*.

Resperse (ré-spér's), *v. t.* [*L. resperare, respergo*—*re*, again, and *spargo*, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle; to scatter. 'Any of the prayers that are *respered* through the Bible.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Resperation (ré-spér'shon), *n.* [*L. respersio*.] The act of sprinkling or spreading.

Respirability, Respirableness (res-pi-rabil'i-ti or ré-spi-r'a-bil'i-ti, res-pi-r'a-bl-ness or ré-spi-r'a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being respirable.

Respirable (res-pi-r'a-bl or ré-spi-r'a-bl), *a.* 1. † That can respire.—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed; as, *respirable* air.

Respiration (res-pi-rá'shon), *n.* [*L. respiratio, respiratio*, from *respiro*. See *RESPIRE*.] 1. † The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
Or vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

2. The act of respiring or breathing; the function by which the nutrient circulating fluid of an organized body is submitted to the influence of air for the purpose of changing its properties. The respiratory function in animals may be mainly considered to be devoted to the excretion of carbonic acid, and to the absorption or inhalation of oxygen gas, by which process the dingy hued venous blood becomes converted into the florid red arterial blood. In the more highly organized animals respiration is carried on by the lungs; in fishes it is effected by the gills. Respiration includes inspiration or inhalation of air, and expiration or exhalation, the combined process taking place in the healthy adult human subject about fourteen to eighteen times per minute, the average quantity of air inhaled being about 30 cubic inches, a slightly smaller quantity being exhaled. Respiration goes on in plants as well as in animals, plants in the presence of light exhaling oxygen and inhaling carbonic acid, and thus reversing the action of the animal. The respiration of fishes (for these cannot live long without air) is effected by the air contained in the water acting on the gills. 3. † Interval. *Bp. Hall*.—*Artificial respiration*, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the inhalation of chloroform, noxious gases, and the like. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended:—The patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upwards; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project a little from the side of the mouth. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, and raised till they nearly meet above the head: this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down, and firmly pressed for a moment against the sides of the chest; thus imitating a deep expiration.

These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute.

Respirational (res-pi-rá'shon-al), *a.* Relating to respiration.

Respirator (res-pi-rát-ér), *n.* An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. They are mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, and are chiefly used by persons having delicate chests, firemen, cutlers, grinders, and the like. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several piles of fine gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through.

Respiratory (res-pi-rá-to-ri or ré-spi-r'a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or serving for respiration; as, *respiratory* organs.—*Respiratory nerves*, a series of nerves proceeding from a narrow white fasciculus, situated between the corpus olivare and the corpus retiforme, in the medulla oblongata, and appropriated to the function of respiration.—*Respiratory sounds*, the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled. When the lungs are healthy two distinct sounds are heard on applying the ear to the chest, or to a stethoscope applied to the chest, viz the *vesicular sound*, otherwise called the *respiratory murmur*, caused by inspiration, and the *bronchial sound* produced by the air passing through the bronchial tubes. In a diseased state of the lungs and tubes these sounds are modified, the vesicular sound becoming weaker in one part of the lungs, and abnormally strong in the remainder, and the healthy bronchial sound being changed into one of certain sounds called by the French *râles* or rattles. The *respiratory sounds* are of the highest importance in the diagnosis of diseases of the chest and bronchial tubes.—*Respiratory surface*, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.

Respire (ré-spir'), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *respired*; ppr. *respiring*. [*Fr. respirer, L. respiro*—*re*, and *spiro*, to breathe (whence *spirit*).] 1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life.—2. To catch breath; to recover breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire;
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tasks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire*. *Spenser.*

3. To rest, as after toil or suffering; to enjoy relief from toil or suffering. *Pope*.

Respire (ré-spir'), *v. t.* 1. To breathe in and out, as air; to inhale and exhale; to breathe.

But I who ne'er was blest by Fortune's hand; . . .
Long in the smoky town have been immured,
Respired its smoke and all its cares endured. *Gay.*

2. To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes. *B. Jonson.*

Respite (res'pit), *n.* [*O. Fr. respit, Fr. respit*, from *L. respectus*, respect, regard. See *RESPECT*.] 1. Temporary intermission of labour, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

Some pause and *respite* only I require. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. In law, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender.—3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time. 'I crave but four days *respite*.' *Shak*.—4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term. 5. † Respect. *Chaucer*.—*SYN.* Pause, interval, stop, cessation, delay, stay, reprieve.

Respite (res'pit), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *respite*; ppr. *respite*. 1. To give or grant a respite to; as, (a) to delay; to postpone. 'They were promised payment in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it.' *Clarendon*. (b) To suspend for a time the execution of; to reprieve.—2. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. 'To *respite* his day-labour with repast.' *Milton*.

Respiteless (res'pit-less), *a.* Without respite or relief. *Baxter*.

Resplendence, Resplendency (ré-splen'dens, ré-splen'den-si), *n.* Brilliant lustre; vivid brightness; splendour. 'That supreme *resplendency* that shines in God.' *Dougl.*

'The *resplendence* of that glorious sphere' *Bryan*.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *M--*

Resplendent (ré-splen'dent), *a.* [*L. resplendens, resplendens*, ppr. of *resplendere*—*re*, back, and *splendo*, to shine.] Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre. 'With resplendent arras and resplendent gold.' *Spenser*. 'The blue sunny deep, *resplendent* far away.' *Shelley*.—*Resplendent felspar*, another name for adulair or moonstone.

Resplendently (ré-splen'dent-ly), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant lustre; with great brightness. *Johnson*.

Resplendishment (ré-splen'dish-ant), *a.* Resplendent; brilliant. *Fabyan*.

Resplendishing (ré-splen'dish-ing), *a.* Resplendent; shining brilliantly. *Sir T. Eliot*.

Resplit (ré-split'), *v. t.* and *i.* To split again to split or rend a second time.

Respond (ré-spond'), *v. t.* [*O. Fr. respondre, Fr. répondre, L. respondeo*—*re*, back, and *spondeo*, to promise solemnly (whence *despond*, spouse).] 1. To make answer; to give a reply in words.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding*; and disputing with a perspicuous energy. *Johnson*.

2. To answer or reply in any way; to exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart
Which *responds* to some new note of complaint
The wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

3. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay
H. Bracme

4. [American.] To be answerable; to be liable to make payment; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.—*SYN.* To answer, reply, rejoin.

Respond (ré-spond'), *v. t.* [American.] To answer; to satisfy by payment; as, the surety was held to *respond* the judgment of court.

Respond (ré-spond'), *n.* 1. † An answer; a response.—2. In religious services, a short anthem or versicle chanted at intervals during the reading of a chapter.—3. In architecture a half pillar or pilaster attached to a wall to support an arch.

Responde-book (res-pon'dé-buk), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

Responsedence, Responsency (ré-spond'en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being respondent; an answering; as, the sweet *responsedence* of united hearts. *Parnell*.

Respondent (ré-spond'ent), *a.* [*L. respondens, respondentis*, ppr. of *respondeo*. See *RESPOND*.] Answering; that answers to demand or expectation; conformable; corresponding. 'Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions.' *Bacon*.

Respondent (ré-spond'ent), *n.* One who responds; as, (a) one who answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit. (b) One who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.

The *respondent* may easily show, that, though we may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to soul and body of him. *Il. ar.*

Respondentia (ré-spon-den'shi-a), *n.* [*L. from respondeo*, to promise, to reply.] A loan upon the cargo of a ship, made on the condition that if the subject on which the money is advanced be lost by sea-risk, or superior force of the enemy, the lender shall lose his money. When money is borrowed in a similar way on the ship itself, it is called *bottomry*.

Responsal (ré-spons'al), *a.* Answerable; responsible. 'For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king.' *Heylin*.

Responsal (ré-spons'al), *n.* 1. Response; answer. 'Some short prayers and *responsals*.' *Brevint*.—2. One who is responsible.

Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscurus, whose *responsal* he had been. *Barnes*.

Response (ré-spons'), *n.* [*L. responsum, from respondeo*. See *RESPOND*.] 1. The act of responding or replying; reply; as, to speak in *response* to a question.—2. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply; as, (a) particularly, an oral answer.

Then did my *response* clearer fall;
'No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another all in all.' *Trueman*

[In above quotation the word is pronounced 'respon'] (b) The answer of the people or

congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service. (c) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. *Watts*. (d) In *R. Cath.* Ch. a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson, and some other parts of the office. (e) In *music*, a repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part of the fugue.

Responsibility (rĕ-spon-s'ib-lĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. 'A responsibility to a tribunal, at which . . . even nations themselves must one day answer.' *Burke*.—2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like, resting on a person; as, heavy responsibilities. 3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

Responsible (rĕ-spon-s'ib-lĭ), *a.* [From *L. responso, responsum*. See *RESPOND*.] 1. Liable to respond; accountable; answerable, as for a trust reposed or for a debt.

With ministers thus responsible the king could do no wrong. *May*.

2. Able to answer or respond to any claim or what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.—3. Involving responsibility.

But it is a responsible trust and difficult to discharge. *Dickens*.

SYN. Accountable, answerable, amenable.

Responsibleness (rĕ-spon-s'ib-lĭ-ness), *n.* State of being responsible; responsibility.

Responsibly (rĕ-spon-s'ib-lĭ), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

Responsion (rĕ-spon'shon), *n.* [*L. responsio, from responso, responsum*. See *RESPOND*.] 1. The act of answering; answer; reply. 'Responsions unto the questions.' *Burnet*.

2. *pl.* The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree; also called the *Little Go*.

Responsive (rĕ-spon-s'iv), *a.* 1. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying. 'A responsive letter, or letter by way of answer.' *Aylife*.—2. Correspondent; suited to something else. 'The vocal lay responsive to the strings.' *Pope*.—3. *†* Responsible; answerable. 'Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be responsive.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Responsively (rĕ-spon-s'iv-lĭ), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

Responsiveness (rĕ-spon-s'iv-ness), *n.* State of being responsive.

Responsory (rĕ-spon-s'o-ri), *a.* Containing answer.

Responsory (rĕ-spon-s'o-ri), *n.* 1. A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking in church service. [*Rare*.] 2. Same as *Antiphony*.

Respect, *t.* *n.* Respect. *Chaucer*.

Resault, *t.* *n.* Same as *Resault*.

Resault (res'alt), *n.* [*Fr.*] In arch. the recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line or range with it.

Resault (res'ant), *n.* An oggee moulding.

Rest (rest), *n.* [*A. Sax. rest, ræst, rest, repose; cog. Dan. Sw. and G. rast, D. rust, rest, repose; Ice. rúst, a mile, lit. the distance between two resting-places; Goth. rasta, a stage, a place of rest on the road, a milestone; same root as Skr. ram, to sport; ra, to rest.*] 1. A state of quiet or repose; cessation of motion, labour, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action; as, rest from labour; rest from mental exertion; rest of body or mind.

His palms are folded on his breast;
There is no other thing expressed
But long disquiet merged in rest. *Tennyson*.

2. Freedom from everything that disquiets, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

And the land had rest fourscore years. *Judg. iii. 30*.

3. Sleep; slumber; as, his rest was troubled by dreams; hence, figuratively or poetically, the last sleep; death; the grave; as, an old man hastening to his rest.

Belinda still the downy pillow press'd,
Her guardian sylph prolonged the balmy rest. *Pope*.

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation. 'In dust, our final rest and native home.' *Milton*.

Ye are not as yet come to the rest and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. *Deut. xii. 9*.

5. That on which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed rests round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Ki. vi. 6*.

Specifically, (a) a projection from the right breast of a coat of mail, serving to support the lance. (b) A device of various kinds for supporting the turning tool or the work in a lathe. (c) A support for the muzzle of a gun in aiming and firing.—6. In *prose*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a caesura.—7. In *music*, an interval of silence occurring in the course of a movement between one sound and another, or the mark or character denoting the interval. The duration of a rest, like the duration of a tone, is indicated by the form of the character representing it, and each note has its corresponding rest. The rests most frequently met with in modern music are:

Breve.	Semibreve.	Minim.	Crotchet.	Quaver.	Semi-quaver.	Demi-semiquaver.	Semidemi-semiquaver.	Dotted Crotchet.	Rest.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A rest like a note may be prolonged by one or more dots.—8. *†* A syllable. *B. Jonson*. 9. In *Aer*, the name given to a figure of doubtful import. It has its name from being taken for a spear-rest, but its shape rather suggests a musical instrument, wherefore it has been called an *organ-rest*. It is not improbably the representation of some instrument like Pan's pipea.—10. *†* A set, game, or match at tennis.

For wit is like a rest
Held up at tennis, when men do the best
With the best gamsters. *Beaumont*.

Knock me down, if ever I saw a rest of wit better
played than that last in my life. *Cibber*.

—To set up one's rest, an old phrase borrowed from the once fashionable and favourite game of primero, meaning to stand upon the cards in one's hand in the hopes that they may prove stronger than those of an opponent; hence, to make up one's mind; to stake one's chances; to fix or place one's hope.

They therefore resolved to set up their rest upon that stake, and to go through with it or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon*.

For the next night, I warrant,
The County Paris hath set up his rest
That you shall rest but little. *Shak.*

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battle. *Bacon*.

SYN. Cessation, pause, intermission, stop, stay, repose, slumber, quiet, ease, quietness, stillness, tranquillity, peacefulness, peace. **Rest** (rest), *v. t.* [*A. Sax. restan, to rest, to be quiet; D. rusten, G. rasten, Sw. rasta*. From the noun. See *REST*, *repose*.] 1. To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; to stop.

He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen. ii. 2*.

But the wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest. *Is. lvii. 20*.

2. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to be undisturbed.

There rest, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton*.

3. To lie for repose; to recline; to lean; as, to rest on a bed.—4. To sleep; to slumber.

(Reason) then retires
Into her private cell, when nature rests. *Milton*.

5. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.

How gladly would I meet
Mortality—my sentence, and be earth
Insensible! How glad would lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should rest,
And sleep secure. *Milton*.

6. To stand for support; to be supported; as, a column rests on its pedestal.—7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. 'To rest on Heaven's determination.' *Addison*.—8. To be fixed in any state or opinion.

Neither will he rest content though thou givest him many gifts. *Prov. vi. 35*.

9. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, to rest on a man's promise.—10. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; to stand.

If you will allow me, I will tell you exactly how the matter rests. *Trollope*.

—To rest with, to be in the power of; to depend upon; as, it rests with time to decide.—*Rest, Repose*. Rest signifies more especially to cease from work or action merely; as, the busy mill-wheel rests. Repose does not necessarily imply previous work, and generally adds to the simple idea of resting that of reclining and refreshing one's powers.—*SYN.* To stop, stay, repose, sleep, slumber, recline, lean, depend, trust, rely, confide.

Rest (rest), *v. t.* 1. To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to; to quiet. 'God rest his soul.' *Shak.*

Your piety has paid
All needful rites to rest my wandering shade. *Dryden*.

2. To lay or place, as on a support; as, to rest one's hand on a chair. 'To rest thy weary head.' *Shak.*

Her weary head upon your bosom rest. *Waller*.
—To rest one's self, to take rest; to cease from labour for the purpose of recruiting one's energies.

I needs must rest me. *Shak.*

Rest (rest), *n.* [*Fr. reste, from rester, to rest, to remain, from L. resto—re, back, and sto, to stand*.] 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand . . . the present comfort of having done our duty, and for the rest it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. *Tillotson*.

2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description. 'Plato and the rest of the philosophers.' *Stillington*. [In this sense rest is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Arm'd like the rest, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden*.

3. A surplus or guarantee fund held in reserve by a bank, or other such company, to equalize its dividends when the profits made fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to shareholders, or to fall back upon in any great emergency.—*SYN.* Remainder, overplus, remnant, residue, others.

Rest (rest), *v. i.* [*Fr. rester*. See *REST*, *remainder*.] 1. To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now
What rests but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression? *Milton*.

Since, therefore, they must be used in such cases, there rests to speak how they are to be bridled, that they may be less dangerous. *Bacon*.

2. To continue to be. 'If England to itself do rest but true.' *Shak.*

But if thou yield I rest thy secret friend. *Shak.*

Rest (rest), *v. t.* [*Contr. for arrest*.] To arrest.

Fear me not, man, I will not break away;
I'll give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money
To warrant thee, as I am rested for. *Shak.*

Restagnant (rĕ-stag'nant), *a.* Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. *Boyle*.

Restagnate (rĕ-stag'nāt), *v. i.* To stand or remain without flowing; to stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to restagnate. *Wierman*.

Restagnation (rĕ-stag-nā'shon), *n.* Stagnation. 'The restagnation of gross blood.' *Wiseman*.

Restant (res'tant), *a.* [*L. restans, restantia, ppr. of resto—re, back, and sto, to stand*.] In bot. remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off.

Restate (rĕ-stāt), *v. t.* To state again; as, to restate a charge. *Palfrey*.

Restaur, **Restor** (res'tar, res'tor), *n.* [*Fr. restaur, recovery of a loss as against an insurer, from L. restaurare, to restore*. See *RESTORE*.] In law, the remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances; or against the masters if the loss arise through their default; also, the remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantee or other person, who is to indemnify him from any damage sustained.

Restaurant (res'to-rant or res'to-rah), *n.* [*Fr.* See *RESTORE*.] A commercial establishment for the sale of refreshments; a house where cooked food and liquors are sold; an eating-house.

Restaurate (res'ta-rāt), *v. t.* To restore. 'And fortune never can be restaurated.' *Turberville*.

Restaurateur (res'to-rā-tēr), *n.* [*Fr.* See *RESTORE*.] The keeper of a restaurant.

Restauration (res-ta-rā'shon), *n.* Restoration to a former good state; recovery. *Hooker*.

Restem (rĕ-stēm'), *v. t.* To stem again; to force back against the current. 'How they restem their backward course.' *Shak.*

Restful (rest'fūl), *a.* 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these for restful death I cry. *Shak.*

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say—is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the restful English coast
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head. *Shak.*

Restfully (rest'fūl-lĭ), *adv.* In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet. 'They living restfully and in health unto extreme age.' *Sir T. Elyot*.

Restfulness (rest'fūl-ness), *n.* State of being restful.

Restharrow (res'thā-rō), *n.* A British plant (*Ononis spinosa*), akin to the brooms, with a woody, tough, and strong root, arresting the harrow's prongs, whence the name. The stems are annual, though often considerably woody or shrubby, various in length, and hairy. Leaves generally simple, entire towards the base; flowers mostly solitary, large and handsome, and of a brilliant rose colour. Called also *Cammock*. See *ONONIS*.

Resthouse (res'thous), *n.* In India, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers; a choultry or serai.

Restiacea (res-ti-ā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [From *L. restia*, a cord, because their stems are used as cords at the Cape of Good Hope.] A nat. order of plants, principally inhabiting the southern hemisphere, and nearly related to the Cyperaceae. They are herbs or undershrubs, with a creeping rhizome or growing in tufts, with narrow leaves, the sheaths of which are usually split, and inconspicuous brown rush-like panicles of flowers. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia, where they form a hard, wiry, rush-like herbage. The stems of some species are manufactured into baskets and brooms, and *Restio tectorum* is employed for thatching.

Restif (res'tif), *a.* Same as *Restive*. 'Impatient of lash and restif to the rein.' *Dryden*.

Restif (res'tif), *n.* A stubborn horse.

Restiveness (res'tif-nes), *n.* Restiveness.

Restiform (res'ti-form), *a.* [L. *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, likeness.] In the form of a cord; applied to two cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata.

Restily (res'ti-li), *adv.* (See *Resty*.) In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly.

Restinction (res'ting-k'shon), *n.* [L. *restinctio*, *restinctio*, from *restinguo*, *restinctum*, to quench—*re*, and *stinguo*, to quench.] The act of quenching or extinguishing. [Rare.]

Restiness (res'ti-nes), *n.* Tendency to rest; sluggishness. *Holland*.

Resting-owing (res'ting-ō'ing), *a.* In *Scots law*, (a) resting or remaining due: said of the debt. (b) Indebted: said of the debtor.

Resting-place (res'ting-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively or poetically for the grave. If I can I'll come again, mother, from out my resting-place. *Tennyson*.

2. In *arch.* a half or quarter pace in a staircase.

Restinguish (res'ting-g'wish), *v. t.* [L. *restinguo*—*re*, again, and *stinguo*, to quench.] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Restipulate (res'tip-ū-lāt), *v. t.* To stipulate anew.

Restipulation (res'tip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of restipulating; a new stipulation. *Bp. Hall*.

Restitute (res'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *restituō*, *restitutum*—*re*, again, and *statuo*, to set up.] To restore to a former state. 'Restituted trade.' *John Dyer*.

Restitute (res'ti-tūt), *n.* That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. [Rare.]

Restitutio in integrum (res'ti-tū'ah-i-5 in in'tē-grum), [L.] In *law*, the rescinding of a contract or transaction, so as to place the parties to it in the same position with respect to one another which they occupied before the contract was made or the transaction took place.

Restitution (res-ti-tū'shon), *n.* [L. *restitutio*, *restitutio*, from *restituō*, to put or set up again—*re*, again, and *statuo*, to set, to place. See *STATUTE*.] 1. The act of returning or restoring what is lost or taken away; the restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived; as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown. 2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys*.
Whoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. That which is given in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed.—4. The recovery of a former state or posture; specifically, in *physics*, the return of elastic bodies forcibly bent or compressed to their natural state: called *Motion of Restitution*.

5. In *law*, the putting a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully dispossessed.—*Restitution of conjugal rights*, in *law*, a species of matrimonial cause which is brought whenever the hus-

band or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other, without any sufficient reason.—*Restitution of minors*, in *law*, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—*Writ of restitution*, in *law*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed to restore to the defendant what he has lost.—*SYN.* Restoration, return, indemnification, reparation, compensation, amends, remuneration.

Restitutor (res'ti-tūt-ēr), *n.* One who makes restitution: a restorer. 'Their rescuer, or restitutor, Quixote.' *Gayton*. [Rare.]

Restive (res'tiv), *a.* [O. Fr. *restif*, drawing backward, refusing to go forward, from *rester*, *L. restare*, to stay back, to remain—*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; obstinate; stubborn; as, a *restive* steed.

The people observed with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him (Abraham Holmes) to the gallows became *restive* and went back. *Macaulay*.

This seems to have been the original and proper signification of the word, but the ordinary meaning now is—2. Refusing to rest or stand still; constantly fidgetting or moving about: said of horses.

Any one now invited to define a 'restive' horse would certainly put into his definition that it was one with too much motion; but in obedience to its etymology 'restive' would have once meant, with too little. *Trench*.

3. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant: applied to persons. *Gladstone*. 4. Being at rest; being less in motion. *Sir T. Browne*.

Restively (res'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restive manner.

Restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being restive.

Restless (res'tles), *a.* [Rest, and suffix -less, without.] 1. Unresting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a *restless* child.

The lover heeded not,
But passionately restless came and went. *Tennyson*.

2. Being without rest or sleep; unable to sleep.

Restless he passed the remnant of the night. *Dryden*.

3. Passed in unequilibrium; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.—4. Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as, a *restless* prince; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

5. Inclined to agitation; turbulent; as, *restless* subjects.—6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition. 'Restless at home, and ever prone to range.' *Dryden*.

7. Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.]

But restless was the chair; the back erect
Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease. *Cowper*.

SYN. Unquiet, uneasy, disturbed, disquieted, sleepless, agitated, anxious, unsettled, roving, wandering.

Restlessly (res'tles-li), *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another. *South*.

Restlessness (res'tles-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being restless; as, (a) continual motion; agitation. 'The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass.' *Boyle*. (b) Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind. 'Restlessness was mistress of my mind.' *W. Harris*.

(c) Inability to sleep or rest; uneasiness. 'Restlessness and intermission from sleep.' *Harvey*.

Restor (res-tor), *n.* In *law*, see *RESTAUR*.

Restorable (res-tōr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being restored or brought to a former condition; as, *restorable* land. *Swift*.

Restorableness (res-tōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being restorable.

Restoral (res-tōr'al), *n.* Restitution; restoration. *Barron*.

Restoration (res-tōr'a'shon), *n.* [O. Fr. *restauration*, Fr. *restauration*, *L. restauratio*, *restauratio*. See *RESTORE*.] 1. The act of restoring; (a) the replacing in a former state or position; replacement; as, the *restoration* of a man to his office or to a good standing in society. (b) Renewal; revival; re-establishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce. (c) The repairing of injuries suffered by works of art, buildings, &c.; hence also, a plan or design of an ancient building, &c., showing it in its original state; as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral.—2. The

state of being restored; recovery; removal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state; as, *restoration* from sickness or from insanity; his *restoration* was a work of time.—3. In *theol.* the doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of happiness; universal salvation; *universalism*.—4. That which is restored.—*The Restoration*, the return of King Charles II. a 1660, and the re-establishment of the English monarchy.—*SYN.* Replacement, renewal, renovation, reintegration, reinstatement, re-establishment, return, revival, recovery, restitution, reparation.

Restorator (res-tōr'a'shon-ēr), *n.* A restorationist.

Restorationism (res-tōr'a'shon-izm), *n.* The doctrines or belief of the Restorationists.

Restorationist (res-tōr'a'shon-ist), *n.* 1. A Universalist; one who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favour and presence of God.

Restorative (res-tōr'a-tiv), *a.* Capable of restoring; having power to renew strength, vigour, &c.

Restorative (res-tōr'a-tiv), *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour, or in recruiting the vital powers.

Restoratively (res-tōr'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigour.

Restorator (res-tōr-āt-ēr), *n.* [Fr. *restaurateur*.] The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. *Ford*.

Restoratory (res-tōr'a-to-ri), *a.* Restorative. [Rare.]

Restore (res-tōr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *restored*; ppr. *restoring*. [O. Fr. *restorer*, Mod. Fr. *restaurer*, to restore, to renew, to repair, to reinstall, from *L. restauro*, to restore, to repair—*re*, again, and the primitive *staurō*, as in *instauro*, to make strong; comp. *staurō*, strong.] 1. To bring back to a former and better state, as (a) to bring back from a state of ruin, decay, and the like; to repair; to rebuild. 'To restore and to build Jerusalem.' *Dan. ix. 25*. (b) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen state to a former state.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal. vi. 1*.

(c) To bring back, as from disease; to heal; to cure.

Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was *restored*—he was like as the other. *Mat. ix. 13*.

2. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life. 'Whose son he had *restored* to life.' 2 *Kl. viii. 1*.—3. To bring back; to renew or re-establish after interruption; as, *peace* is *restored*.

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our *restored* love and amity. *Shaks*.

4. To give or bring back; to return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained; as, to *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. *Gen. xx. 1*.

5. To give in place of or as satisfaction for; hence, to make amends for; to compensate.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. *Ex. xxi. 1*.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are *restored* and sorrows end. *Shaks*.

6. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; to replace; to return, as a person or thing to a former place.

Within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine bed,
and *restore* thee to thy place. *Gen. xl. 13*.

Release me and *restore* me to the ground. *Tennyson*.

7. To recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; to amend.

8. In the *fine arts*, (a) to bring back from a state of injury or decay to, as near as may be, the primitive state, supplying any part wanting by a correct imitation of the original work of the author; as, to *restore* a painting, statue, &c. (b) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated; as, to *restore* ancient ruinous buildings according to their original state or design.—*SYN.* To return, replace, refund, repay, re-instate, re-establish, renew, repair, revive, recover, heal, cure.

Restore (res-tōr), *n.* Restoration; restitution. *Spenser*.

Re-store (res-tōr), *v. t.* To store again or anew; as, the goods were *re-stored*.

Restoremēt (rê-stôr'ment), *n.* The act of restoring; restoration.

Restorer (rê-stôr'ér), *n.* One who or that which restores. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." *Young.*

Restrain (rê-strân'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *restrindre*, Mod. Fr. *restrindre*, from *L. restringo*—*re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw tight (whence also *strain*, *strict*, *constrain*, &c.).] 1. To hold back; to hold in; to check; to confine; to hold from action, proceeding or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress; as, to restrain a horse by a bridle; to restrain men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to restrain our laughter.

And in thy face strange motions have appear'd
Such as we see when men restrain their breath. *Shak.*

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shak.*

2. To abridge; to restrict; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

Though they two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty, yet this discover'd too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

3. To limit; to confine; to restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, &c. *Tillotson.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be restrained by a part of the predicate. *Watts.*

4. To withhold; to forbear.

Thou castest off fear, and restrainest prayer before God. *Job xv. 4.*

5. To strain; to draw tight.

A half-checked bit and a head-stall of sheep's leather which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst. *Shak.*

SYN. To check, hinder, stop, withhold, repress, curb, suppress, coerce, abridge, restrict, limit, confine.

Restrainable (rê-strân'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being restrained.

Restrainedly (rê-strân'-ed-li), *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

Restrainer (rê-strân'-ér), *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.* a substance which acts on the developer by curbing its violent action. *Acids, gelatine, and some other organic bodies act as restrainers.*

Restraiment (rê-strân'ment), *n.* Act of restraining.

Restraint (rê-strânt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *restrainte*, Mod. Fr. *restraint*, pp. of *restrindre*. See **RESTRAIN**.] 1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion in any manner; hindrance of the will, or of any action physical, moral, or mental.

Thus it shall befall
Him, who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton.*

Is there anything which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person than a severe temperance, and a restraint of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*

2. Abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

1. . . heartily request
The enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth more the murning lips of discontent. *Shak.*

3. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition; as, laws are designed to be *restraints* on the vicious.

Say first, what cause
Moved our grandparents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will,
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton.*

SYN. Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, confinement, limitation, restriction.

Restrict (rê-strîkt'), *v.t.* [*L. restringo*, *restringo*—*re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw or to tight.] 1. To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds; as, to restrict words to a particular meaning; to restrict a patient to a certain diet.

The common law of England, indeed, is said to abhor perpetuities, and they are accordingly more restricted there than in any other European monarchy. *Adam Smith.*

[Dr. Johnson regarded this word as 'scarce English' in his time; but it was in use long before (as also *restriction*), being employed by Foxe, the martyrologist.]

Restriction (rê-strîkt'shon), *n.* [*L. restrictio, restrictio*. See **RESTRICT**.] 1. The act of restricting, or state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds; as,

grounds open to the public without restriction.

This is to have the same restriction as all other recreations. *Dr. H. More.*

2. That which restricts; a restraint; as, to impose restrictions on trade.—3. Reservation; reserve.—*Real restriction*, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances be considered.—*Mental restriction*. Same as *Mental reservation*. See under **RESERVATION**.

Restrictionary (rê-strîk'shon-à-ri), *a.* Exercising restriction; restrictive. *Athenæum.* [Rare.]

Restrictive (rê-strîkt'iv), *a.* [*Fr. restrictif*.] 1. Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation; as, a restrictive particle. 2. Imposing restraint; as, laws restrictive of trade.—3.† Styptic; astringent. 'My common restrictive powder.' *Wiseman.*

Restrictively (rê-strîkt'iv-li), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. *Dr. H. More.*

Restrictiveness (rê-strîkt'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being restrictive. 'Such restrictiveness being unsuitable.' *Fuller.*

Restringe (rê-strînj'), *v.t.* [*L. restringo*. See **RESTRAIN**.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

Restringency (rê-strînj'en-si), *n.* The state, quality, or power of being restringent; astringency.

Restringent (rê-strînj'ent), *a.* Capable of restringing; tending to restringe; astringent; styptic.

Restringent (rê-strînj'ent), *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. *Harvey.*

Restrive (rê-strîv'), *v.i.* To strive anew.

Restriving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captivated weapon. *Guardian.*

Resty (res'ti), *a.* 1.† Restive.—2. Indisposed to exertion; stiff with too much rest. 'Where the master is too resty or too rich to say his own prayers.' *Milton.*

Weariness
Can smore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shak.*

Resubject (rê-sûb-jekt'), *v.t.* To subject again.

Resubjection (rê-sûb-jek'shon), *n.* A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

Resublimation (rê-sûb'il-mâ'shon), *n.* A second sublimation.

Resublime (rê-sûb-il'm'), *v.t.* To sublime again; as, to resublime mercurial sublimate. *Newton.*

Resudation (rê-sû-dâ'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *resudation*, from *L. resudo*, *resudatum*—*re*, again, and *sudo*, to sweat.] The act of sweating again. *Colgrave.*

Result (rê-zult'), *v.i.* [*Fr. résulter*, to result, originally to rebound, from *L. resullo*, to spring back, to rebound, freq. from *resilio*—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.] 1.† To leap back; to rebound. 'The huge round stone, resulting with a bound.' *Pope*.—2. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, &c.; as, evidence results from testimony, or from a variety of concurring circumstances; pleasure results from friendship; harmony results from certain accordances of sounds.

Pleasure and peace naturally result from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

3. To have an issue; to terminate: followed by *in*; as, this measure will result in good or evil.—4. To come to a decision; to decide or decree, as an ecclesiastical council. [New England.]

Result, and to result, in the technical sense peculiar to American ecclesiastics, deserve to be expiated. *Ecler. Rev.*

—*Resulting force or motion*, in *dyn.* same as *Resultant*.—*Resulting trust*, in *law*, a trust raised by implication in favour of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives.—*Resulting use*, in *law*, a use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself.—**SYN.** To proceed, spring, rise, arise, originate, ensue, eventuate, terminate.

Result (rê-zult'), *n.* [From the verb.] 1.† Resultance; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the result of the string. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things; as, the result of reasoning; the re-

sult of reflection; the result of a consultation; the result of a certain procedure.

And when I weigh this seeming wisdom well,
And prove it in th' infallible result
So hollow and so false. *Cromper.*

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution; as, the result of an ecclesiastical council.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken results have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*

SYN. Consequence, conclusion, inference, effect, outcome, issue, event.

Resultance (rê-zult'ans), *n.* The act of resulting; that which results; a result. 'That which I call the total resultance.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Resultant (rê-zult'ant), *a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents; as, a resultant motion produced by two forces.

Resultant (rê-zult'ant), *n.* 1. In *dyn.* the force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body. When the two forces act upon a body in the same line of direction, the resultant is equivalent to the sum of both; when they act in opposite directions, the resultant is equal to their difference, and acts in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction of the two forces are inclined to each other, then on taking in each direction, from the point where they intersect, a straight line to represent each of the forces respectively, and constructing a parallelogram, of which these lines are the adjacent sides, the resultant is represented in intensity and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram passing through the point of intersection. By combining this resultant with a third force a new resultant will be obtained, and in this manner the resultant of any number of forces may be determined.—2. In *math.* an eliminant (which see).

Resultate (rê-zult'ât), *n.* A result. The results of their counsel is for the most part direct and sincere. *Bacon.*

Resultful (rê-zult'fûl), *a.* Having results; effectual.

Resultive (rê-zult'iv), *a.* Resultant. 'Resultive firmness.' *Fuller.*

Resultless (rê-zult'les), *a.* Without result; as, resultless investigations.

Resumable (rê-zûm'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being resumed, taken back, or taken up again. *Sir M. Hale.*

Resumé (rê-zû-mâ), *n.* [Fr.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary. 'The excellent little resumé thereof.' *Kingsley.*

Resumé (rê-zûm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resumed*; ppp. *resuming*. [Fr. *résumer*, from *L. resumo*—*re*, and *sumo*, to take (whence *assume*, *consume*, &c.).] 1. To take again; to take back.

The sun, like this from which our sight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, resumes the light he gave. *Sir Z. Denham.*

They resume what has been obtained fraudulently. *Sir W. Davernant.*

2. To enter upon or take up again.

Reason resumed her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*

Could the dead, whose dying eyes
Were closed with wall, resume their life,
They would but find in child and wife
An iron welcome when they rise. *Tennyson.*

3. To take up again after interruption; to begin again; as, to resume an argument or discourse.

Resummon (rê-sum'on), *v.t.* 1. To summon or call again.—2. To recall; to recover. *Bacon.*

Resummons (rê-sum'ons), *n.* In *law*, a second summons, or calling a person to answer an action where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

Resumption (rê-zûm'shon), *n.* [*L. resumptio, resumptio*—*re*, back, and *sumo*, *resumpsum*, to take.] The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again; as, the resumption of a grant; specifically, in *law*, the taking again by the crown such lands or tenements, &c., as on false suggestion, or other error, had been granted by letters patent.

Resumptive (rê-zûm'tiv), *a.* Taking back or again.

Resumptive (rê-zûm'tiv), *n.* A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Resupinate (rê-sûp'i-nât), *a.* [*L. resupinatus*, pp. of *resupino*, to throw on one's back—*re*, and *supino*, to lay backwards, from *supinus*, lying on the back.] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—2. In bot. so turned or twisted that

the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa; as, a *resupinate* corolla; a *resupinate* leaf.

Resupinate (rê-sû'pî-nâ-ted), *a.* Resupinate.

Resupination (rê-sû'pî-nâ'shon), *n.* [See above.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed. 'A *resupination* of the figure,' *Wotton*.

Resupine (rê-sû-pin'), *a.* Lying on the back. He spake, and downward swayed, fell *resupine*, With his huge neck asslant. *Cowper*.

Resupply (rê-sû-plî'), *v.t.* To supply again. *Southey*.

Resurgence (rê-sêr'jens), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rê-sêr'jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *resurgens*, ppr. of *resurgo*—*re*, again, and *surgere*, to rise.] Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rê-sêr'jent), *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith*.

Resurprise (rê-sêr-prîz'), *n.* A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*.

Resurprise (rê-sêr-prîz'), *v.t.* To surprise again; to retake unawares.

Resurrect (rez-êr-êk't'), *v.t.* [See RESURRECTION.] 1. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Low.]—2. To restore to life; to reanimate; to bring to public view that which had been lost or forgotten.

Resurrection (rez-êr-êk'shon), *n.* [Fr. from L. *resurrectio*, from L. *resurgere*, *resurrectum*—*re*, again, and *surgere*, to arise.] 1. A rising again; a springing again into life; a revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation; as, the *resurrection* of hopes; a moral *resurrection*; specifically, a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. 'A glorious and joyful *resurrection*.' *Addison*.

And have hope toward God . . . that there shall be a *resurrection* of the dead, both of the just and unjust. *Acts xiv, 15*.

2. The state of being risen from the dead; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Mat. xxi, 30*.

Resurrectionist (rez-êr-êk'shon-ist), *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurrectionize (rez-êr-êk'shon-îz), *v.t.* To raise from the dead; to resurrect. *Southey*.

Resurrection-man (rez-êr-êk'shon-man), *n.* Same as *Resurrectionist*. *Dickens*.

Resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *v.t.* 1. To survey again or anew; to review.—2. To read and examine again.

These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover. *Shak.*

Resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *n.* A new survey.

Resuscitate (rê-sus'i-tâ-bi), *a.* Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

Resuscitant (rê-sus'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* Resuscitating; one who or that which resuscitates.

Resuscitate (rê-sus'i-tât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resuscitated*; ppr. *resuscitating*. [L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatum*—*re*, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sus*, *sub*, and *cito*, to put into quick motion, to incite, to stimulate, a freq. from *cito*, to summon, to make to go.] To stir up anew; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants. 'After death we should be *resuscitated*.' *Glanville*.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*.

No wind has *resuscitated* the face of the sleeping waters. *Lamb*.

Resuscitate (rê-sus'i-tât), *v.t.* To revive; to come to life again.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill*.

Resuscitation (rê-sus'i-tâ'shon), *n.* The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, suspended animation from exposure to cold, or from disease. 'The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.' *Johnson*.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall*.

Resuscitative (rê-sus'i-tât-iv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Resuscitator (rê-sus'i-tât-êr), *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret (ret), *v.t.* [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to *rot*.] To steep or macerate flax in water, after it is taken from the field, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.

Retable (rê-tâ'bi), *n.* In arch. a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases. Sometimes called *Super-altar*.

Retail (rê-tâl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retailer*, to cut again, to cut often, *retail*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailleur*, to cut, from L.L. *talca*, *talica*, a tally, from L. *talca*, a stick, a bar (hence also *detail*, *tailor*, *tally*).] *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off. 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels: opposed to selling by wholesale; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors. *Adam Smith*.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade, By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope*.

3. To deal out in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many; to tell again; to hand down by report; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age, As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity. *Shak.*

Retail (rê-tâl'), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions. 'These and most other things which are sold by *retail*.' *Adam Smith*.

Retail (rê-tâl'), *a.* Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities or parcels; as, a *retail* trade. *Sydney Smith*.

Retailer (rê-tâl'êr), *n.* One who retails; one who deals out in small quantities.

The profits of the farmer, of the manufacturer, of the merchant and *retailer*, are all drawn from the price of the goods which the two first produce, and the two last buy and sell. *Adam Smith*.

Retainment (rê-tâl'ment), *n.* Act of retaining.

Retain (rê-tân'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retineo*—*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to hold; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with or dismiss; as, the memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind. 'Whom I would have *retained* with me.' *Phil. xiii, 13*.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. *Rom. i, 28*.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone*.

Still Hebron's honour'd, happy soil *retains* Our royal hero's beauteous, dear remains. *Dryden*.

2. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee; as, to *retain* counsel.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison*.

3. To withhold; to restrain; to keep back.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Sir W. Temple*.

Retain (rê-tân'), *v.i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on; to pertain. 'A somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness.' *Boyle*.

2. To keep; to continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move In the pure region of that worthy love. *Dennie*.

Retainable (rê-tân-a-bi), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainal (rê-tân'al), *n.* The act of retaining. *Annual Review*. [Rare.]

Retainership (rê-tân'dêr-ship), *n.* The state of being a retainer or dependant.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all (clergy and nobility) of their own livery or *retainership*. *N. Bacon*.

Retainer (rê-tân'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which retains. 'One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.' *Swift*.—2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; a dependant; in a specific sense, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell*.

Still less would the vast body of tenants and their *retainers*, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. *Hallam*.

3. In law, (a) a preliminary fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, as

it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging them. A *retainer* is either special or general. A *special retainer* is for a particular case which is expected to come on. A *general retainer* is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. Called also *Retaining Fee*.

An authority given to an attorney or solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.—4. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon*.

Retaining (rê-tân'ing), *p.* and *a.* Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—*Retaining fee*, a *retainer*. See *RETAINER*, 3.—*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment. Called also *Retain-wall*.

Retainment (rê-tân'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retain-wall (rê-tân'wâl), *n.* See under *RETAINING*.

Retake (rê-tâk'), *v.t.* pret. *retook*; pp. *retaken*; ppr. *retaking*. 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon*.

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

Retaker (rê-tâk'êr), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

Retaliate (rê-tâl'ât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retaliated*; ppr. *retaliating*. [L. *retaliatio*, *retaliatum*, to retaliate—*re*, in return, and *talio*, like for like, talion, retaliation, from *talio*, such.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom or never used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. 'His visit should be *retaliated*.' *Sir T. Herbert*. 'Hate with hate again *retaliates*.' *Dante*. 'That the kindness he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated*.' *Dryden*.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift*.

Retaliate (rê-tâl'ât), *v.i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

Our captain would not salute the city, except they would *retaliate*. *Henry Trowe*.

Retaliation (rê-tâl'ât'shon), *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil; reprisal; revenge. 'The *lex talionis*, or law of retaliation.' *Blackstone*.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge. *South*.

Formerly it was used also in a good sense, return of good for good. See the verb.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Calamy*.

SYN. Requital, reprisal, revenge, repayment, retribution, punishment.

Retaliative (rê-tâl'ât-iv), *a.* Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quart. Rev.*

Retaliatory (rê-tâl'ât-iv), *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning*.

Retard (rê-târd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*—*re*, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] 1. To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship.—*Retarded motion*, in physics, that which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See under *ACCELERATE*.

They (metaphysics) were carried still farther, and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it. *Bolingbroke*.

2. To defer; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. 'To *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.' *Pope*.—**SYN.** To impede, hinder, obstruct, detain, delay, procrastinate, defer.

Retard (rê-târd'), *v.i.* To stay back. *Sir T. Browne*.

Retard (rê-târd'), *n.* Retardation; used chiefly in the phrase *retard of the tide*, that

in, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

Retardation (ré-tár-dá-shon), *n.* 1. The act of retarding or abating velocity of motion; hindrance; the act of delaying; putting off or rendering more late; as, the retardation of the motion of a ship.

Out of this a man may derive the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of heavy hairs. Bacon.

2. In physics, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves, or from the friction of the surface upon which it moves (see FRICTION, RESISTANCE), or from the action of gravity.—*Retardation of mean solar time*, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution.—*Retardation of the tides*. See under ACCELERATION.

3. That which retards, a hindrance; an obstruction. 'Steep hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial retardations.' Sir W. Scott. — 4. In music, slackening or retarding the time; also, in Astronomy, suspension, the prolonging some note of a previous chord into the succeeding one in such a manner that it becomes a discord which is resolved upwards.

Retardative (ré-tár-dá-tív), *a.* Tending to retard, having power to retard.

Retarder (ré-tár-dér), *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays. 'No inconsiderable retarder.' Glanville.

Retardment (ré-tár-d'ment), *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. Cowley.

Retch (rech), *v. i.* [A Sax. *Arwacen*, to retch, to hawk, allied to *Araca*, the throat, a cough; D. *ruckelen*, to hawk and spit; Icel. *Arwja*, to hawk, to spit, *Arwit*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

Beloved Julia, bear me still beseeching!
Here he grew marvellous with retching. Byron.

[Byron would therefore seem to have pronounced the word *rech*.]
Retch (rech), *v. t.* and *i.* [Weakened form of *reck*.] To reck, to heed; to care for. *Roman of the Rose*.

Reckless (rech'les), *a.* [An old weakened form of *reckless* (which see).] *Reckless*; careless.

This said, he sung his reckless arms abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay. *Mir. for Magic*

Recklessly (rech'les-ly), *adv.* *Recklessly*. Drayton.

Recklessness (rech'les-ness), *n.* *Recklessness*; carelessness. Thus, well they may upbraid our *recklessness*. Daniel.

Rele (ré), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net.] In anat., a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels.—*Rele mirabile*, a net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain.—*Rele mucosum*, in anat., a tissue lying between the epidermis or scarf-skin and the cutis vera or true skin. It is the seat of the colour of the skin, and contains black pigment in the negro.

Retaceous (ré-tá-shus), *a.* Resembling net-work. [Rare.]

Retraction (ré-ték-shon), *n.* [From L. *re-tracto*, to retract, to uncover—*re*, back, and *tracto*, to cover.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This is rather a retraction of a body to its own colour, or a retraction of its active colour, than a change. Boyle.

Retell (ré-tel'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Retent (ré-tent'), *n.* That which is retained.

Retention (ré-tén-shon), *n.* [Fr. *retention*, from L. *retentio*, *retentio*, from *retineo*, *retineo*.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained. 'A froward retention of custom.' Bacon. 2. The power of retaining, especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas, memory. 'No woman's heart so big to hold so much; they lack retention.' Shak.

The next chapter [of Locke's second Essay] treats of retention, which is the same as memory, and which we see, at once, can only occupy itself with ideas already in the mind. J. D. Morrell.

Hence—3. That which preserves impressions, as a tablet. 'That poor retention could not so much hold.' Shak. [Rare.]—4. In med. (a) the power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder. (b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to

contain it only for a time.—5. The act of withholding; reserve, restraint.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without reservation or restraint. *Shak.*

6. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

To send the old and miserable king
To some retirement and appointed guard. *Shak.*

7. In Scots law, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

Retentis (ré-tent'is), [L. ablative pl. of *retentus*, pp. of *retineo*, to hold back. See RETAIN.] Things retained. To be kept in *retentis*, to be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.—To lie in *retentis*, in Scots law, to lie in proof, as the examinations of witnesses, which, in certain cases, are taken before the case is ripe for trial.

Retentive (ré-tent'iv), *a.* [Fr. *retentif*. See RETAIN.] Having the power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory; the *retentive* faculty; the *retentive* force of the stomach; a body *retentive* of heat or moisture.

Not airtight dungeons, nor strong lakes of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

Retentive (ré-tent'iv), *n.* That which retains or confines, restraint.

Secret checks readily conspire with outward restraints. *Sp. Hall.*

Retentively (ré-tent'iv-ly), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Retentiveness (ré-tent'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being retentive; as, *retentiveness* of memory.

Retenus, *t.* Retenus. At his *retenus*, retained by him. Chaucer.

Retepora (ré-té-po-ra), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore.] A genus of zoophytes of the class Polyzoa, the cells of which are immersed in a flattened foliaceous expansion pierced like net-work. The typical species (*R. cellulosa*), found in the Indian and Mediterranean Seas, is known by the name of

Retepora cellulosa.

Neptune's ruffles. Fossil species occur in all formations.

Retepora (ré-té-pór), *n.* One of the Retepora.

Retext (ré-ték's), *v. t.* [L. *retexo*, to unweave.] To unweave; to disentangle. *Sp. Hecker.*

Retexture (ré-ték's-túr), *n.* The act of weaving again; a second or new texture. 'Retexture of spiritual tissues.' Carlyle.

Rethor, *t.* [Gr. *rhétor*.] An orator or rhetorician. Chaucer.

Retiaris (ré-ti-á-ri-é), *n. pl.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] The name given to those spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

Retiarius (ré-ti-á-ri-us), *n.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] In *Rome antiqua* a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and net. With these implements he endeavoured to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with a helmet, a shield, and sword.

Retiary (ré-ti-á-ri), *a.* 1. Netlike. 'Retiary or hanging textures.' Sir T. Browne. 2. Net-making; constructing or using a net or web to catch prey. 'Retiary spiders.' Sir T. Browne.—3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle. 'Scholastic retiary versatility of logic.' Coleridge.

Retiary (ré-ti-á-ri), *n.* 1. A gladiator. See RETIARIUS.—2. In *zool.* a spider which spins a web to catch its prey. See RETIARIUS.

Retice (ré-ti-sen), *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from L. *reticulus*, from *reticeo*, to be silent again, again, and *reticeo*, to be silent.] 1. The quality of being reticent or of observing studied and continued silence, a refraining from talking, the keeping of one's counsel. 'A reticence or keeping silence.' Holland. Such a man must have reticence in him, if he walk wearing his heart upon his sleeve. Carlyle.

2. In *rhét.* apostrophe (which see).

Reticiency (ré-ti-sen-si), *n.* Reticence.

Reticent (ré-ti-sent), *a.* [L. *reticens*, *reticens*, pp. of *reticeo*. See RETICENCE.] Having a disposition to be silent, reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters; as, he is very reticent about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally reticent. Lamb.

Reticle (ré-ti-kil), *n.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A small net.—2. A reticle; a hand-bag. [Rare.]—3. Same as *reticula*.
Reticular (ré-tik'ú-lér), *a.* [See above.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices; as, a *reticular* body or membrane. The *reticular* body, or *rete mucosum*. See RETE.—*Reticular membrane*, substance, or tissue. Same as *Cellular Membrane* or *Tissue*. See CELLULAR.

Reticularia (ré-tik'ú-lér-ia), *n. pl.* Same as *Reticulos*.

Reticularly (ré-tik'ú-lér-ly), *adv.* In a reticular manner. 'The outer surface of the chorion is reticularly ridged.' Owen.

Reticulate, *Reticulated* (ré-tik'ú-lát, ré-tik'ú-lát-ed), *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Netted, resembling net-work, having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work; in bot. and

zool. having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work; as, a *reticulated* leaf; in mineral applied to mineral occurring in

parallel fibres, crossed by other fibres which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.—*Reticulated glass*, a kind of ornamental glassware in which a network of air-bubbles is inclosed in the glass and arranged in regular interlacing series.—*Reticulated micrometer*. See RETICULE, 2. *MICROMETER*.—*Reticulated moulding*, in arch. a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways like net-work. It is seen chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.—*Reticulated work*, that variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid losenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net. This species of masonry was very common among the ancients.



Reticulated Moulding.

Reticulated Work.—Roman.

Retication (ré-tik'ú-lá-shon), *n.* 1. The state of being reticulated or netlike; that which is reticulated; net-work, organization of substances resembling a net.

Your account of the particular net you occupy in the great retication is not very consolatory. Carlyle.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

Reticle (ré-ti-kül), *n.* [Fr. *reticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand.—2. An attachment to a telescope, used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares, a reticulated micrometer.—3. Same as *Reticulum*, 1.

Reticulos (ré-tik'ú-lós), *n. pl.* A term employed by Dr. Carpenter to designate those Protozoa, such as the Foraminifera, in which the pseudopodia run into one another and form a net-work.

Reticulum (ré-tik'ú-lum), *n.* [L. a little net.] 1. The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadrupeds.—2. In bot. the fibrous debris at the base of the petioles of some palms.

the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa; as, a *resupinate* corolla; a *resupinate* leaf.

Resupinated (rě-sû'pî-năt-ed), *a.* Resupinate.

Resupination (rě-sû'pî-nă'shon), *n.* [See above.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed. 'A *resupination* of the figure.' *Wotton*.

Resupine (rě-sû'pîn'), *a.* Lying on the back. He spake, and downward swayed, fell *resupine*, With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper*.

Resupply (rě-sûp-plî'), *v.t.* To supply again. *Southey*.

Resurgence (rě-sér'jens), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rě-sér'jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *resurgens*, ppr. of *resurgo*—re, again, and *surgo*, to rise.] Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rě-sér'jent), *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith*.

Resurprise (rě-sér'prîs'), *n.* A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*.

Resurprise (rě-sér'prîs'), *v.t.* To surprise again; to retake unawares.

Resurrect (rez-ér-rekt'), *v.t.* [See **RESURRECTION**.] 1. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Low.]—2. To restore to life; to reanimate; to bring to public view that which had been lost or forgotten.

Resurrection (rez-ér-kek'shon), *n.* [Fr. from L. *resurrectio*, from L. *resurgo*, *resurrectum*—re, again, and *surgo*, to arise.] 1. A rising again; a springing again into life; a revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation; as, the *resurrection* of hopes; a moral *resurrection*; specifically, a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. 'A glorious and joyful *resurrection*.' *Addison*.

And have hope toward God . . . that there shall be a *resurrection* of the dead, both of the just and unjust. *Acts xiv. 15*.

2. The state of being risen from the dead; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 30*.

Resurrectionist (rez-ér-kek'shon-ist), *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurrectionize (rez-ér-kek'shon-iz), *v.t.* To raise from the dead; to resurrect. *Southey*.

Resurrection-man (rez-ér-kek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *Resurrectionist*. *Dickens*.

Resurvey (rě-sér-vă'), *v.t.* 1. To survey again or anew; to review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *resurvey* These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover. *Shak.*

Resurvey (rě-sér-vă'), *n.* A new survey.

Resuscitable (rě-sus'i-tă-bl), *a.* Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

Resuscitant (rě-sus'i-tănt), *a.* and *n.* Resuscitating; one who or that which resuscitates.

Resuscitate (rě-sus'i-tăt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resuscitated*; ppr. *resuscitating*. [L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatum*—re, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sus*, sub, and *cito*, to put into quick motion, to incite, to stimulate, a freq. from *cio*, to summon, to make to go.] 1. To stir up anew; to revive; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants. 'After death we should be *resuscitated*.' *Glanville*.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*.

No wind has *resuscitated* the face of the sleeping waters. *Lamb*.

Resuscitate (rě-sus'i-tăt), *v.i.* To revive; to come to life again.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill*.

Resuscitation (rě-sus'i-tă'shon), *n.* The act of resuscitating; or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, suspended animation from exposure to cold, or from disease. 'The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.' *Johnson*.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall*.

Resuscitative (rě-sus'i-tăt-iv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Resuscitator (rě-sus'i-tăt-ér), *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret (ret), *v.t.* [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to rot.] To steep or macerate flax in water, after it is taken from the field, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.

Retable (rě-tă'bl), *n.* In arch. a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases. Sometimes called *Super-altar*.

Retail (rě-tăl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retailer*, to cut again, to cut off, *retail*, a piece cut off—re, again, and *tailer*, to cut, from L.L. *tales*, a tally, from L. *tales*, a stick, a bar (hence also *detail*, *tailor*, *tally*).] *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off. 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels; opposed to selling by wholesale; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors. *Adam Smith*.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade, By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope*.

3. To deal out in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many; to tell again; to hand down by report; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age, As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity. *Shak.*

Retail (rě-tăl), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions. 'These and most other things which are sold by *retail*.' *Adam Smith*.

Retail (rě-tăl'), *a.* Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities or parcels; as, a *retail* trade. *Sydney Smith*.

Retailer (rě-tăl'ér), *n.* One who retails; one who deals out in small quantities.

The profits of the farmer, of the manufacturer, of the merchant and *retailer*, are all drawn from the price of the goods which the two first produce, and the two last buy and sell. *Adam Smith*.

Retailment (rě-tăl'ment), *n.* Act of retailing.

Retain (rě-tăn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retineo*—re, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to hold; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with or dismiss; as, the memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind. 'Whom I would have *retained* with me.' *Phil. xiii. 13*.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. *Rom. i. 28*.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone*.

Still Hebron's honour'd, happy soil *retains* Our royal hero's beautiful, dear remains. *Dryden*.

2. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee; as, to *retain* counsel.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison*.

3. To withhold; to restrain; to keep back.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Sir W. Temple*.

Retain (rě-tăn'), *v.i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on; to pertain. 'A somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness.' *Boyle*.

2. To keep; to continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move In the pure region of that worthy love. *Denne*.

Retainable (rě-tăn-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainal (rě-tăn'al), *n.* The act of retaining. *Annual Review*. [Rare.]

Retainership (rě-tăn'dér-ship), *n.* The state of being a retainer or dependant.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all (clergy and nobility) of their own livery or *retainership*. *N. Bacon*.

Retainer (rě-tăn'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which retains. 'One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.' *Swift*.—2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; a dependant; in a specific sense, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

In common law, *retainer* significth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell*.

Still less would the vast body of tenants and their *retainers*, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. *Hallam*.

3. In law, (a) a preliminary fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, as

it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging them. A *retainer* is either *special* or *general*. A *special retainer* is for a particular case which is expected to come on. A *general retainer* is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. Called also *Retaining Fee*. (b) An authority given to an attorney or solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.—4. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon*.

Retaining (rě-tăn'ing), *p.* and *a.* Keeping; in possession; serving to retain; keeping; back; engaging.—*Retaining fee*, a *retainer*: See **RETAINER**, 3.—*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment. Called also *Retain-wall*.

Retainment (rě-tăn'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retain-wall (rě-tăn'wâl), *n.* See under **RETAINING**.

Retake (rě-tăk'), *v.t.* pret. *retook*; ppr. *retaking*; ppr. *retaking*. 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon*.

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

Retaker (rě-tăk'ér), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

Retaliate (rě-tăl'ăt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retaliated*; ppr. *retaliating*. [L. *retalis*, *retaliatum*, to retaliate—re, in return, and *nois talis*, like for like, talion, retaliation, from *talis*, such.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom or never used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. 'His visit should be *retaliated*.' *Sir T. Herbert*. 'Hate with hate again *retaliates*.' *Donne*. 'That the kindness he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated*.' *Dryden*.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift*.

Retaliate (rě-tăl'ăt), *v.i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

Our captain would not salute the city, except they would *retaliate*. *Henry Tounge*.

Retaliation (rě-tăl'ăt'shon), *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil; reprisal; revenge. 'The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*.' *Blackstone*.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge. *Southey*.

Formerly it was used also in a good sense, return of good for good. See the verb.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Calamy*.

SYN. Requital, reprisal, revenge, repayment, retribution, punishment.

Retaliative (rě-tăl'ăt-iv), *a.* Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quart. Rev.*

Retaliatory (rě-tăl'ăt-iv), *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning*.

Retard (rě-tărd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*—re, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] 1. To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship.—*Retarded motion*, in physics, that which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See under **ACCELERATE**.

They (metaphysics) were carried still farther and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it. *Beltinger*.

2. To defer; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. 'To *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.' *Pope*.—**SYN.** To impede, hinder, obstruct, detain, delay, procrastinate, defer.

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is, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

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2. In physics, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves, or from the friction of the surface upon which it moves (see FRICTION, RESISTANCE), or from the action of gravity. — Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution. — Retardation of the tides. See under ACCELERATION.

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Retardative (rē-tārd-iv), *a.* Tending to retard, having power to retard.

Retarder (rē-tārd'er), *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays. 'No inconsiderable retarder.' Glanville.

Retardment (rē-tārd'ment), *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. Cowley.

Retch (rech), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *recean*, to retch, to hawk; allied to *Arcean*, the throat, a cough; D. *rechten*, to hawk and spit; Icel. *Arma*, to hawk, to spit, *Araki*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit, to strain, as in vomiting.

Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!
Here he grew inarticulate with retching. Byron.

[Byron would therefore seem to have pronounced the word *rech*.]

Retch (rech), *v. t.* and *i.* [Weakened form of *rech*.] To retch; to heave; to care for. *Homage of the Rose.*

Reckless (rech'les), *a.* [An old weakened form of *reckless* (which see).] Reckless; careless.

This said, he flung his reckless arms abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay. *Mir. for Mags.*

Recklessly (rech'les-ly), *adv.* Recklessly. Drayton.

Recklessness (rech'les-ness), *n.* Recklessness; carelessness. 'Thus, well they may upbraid our recklessness.' Daniel.

Reck (rech), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net.] In anat. a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels. — *Reck mirabile*, a net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain. — *Reck mucosum*, in anat. a tissue lying between the epidermis or scarf-skin and the cutis vera or true skin. It is the seat of the colour of the skin, and contains black pigment in the negro.

Reckulous (rech'ulous), *a.* Resembling net-work. [Rare.]

Recktion (rē-tek'shon), *n.* [From *L. re-cto*, refection, to uncover — *re*, back, and *cto*, to cover.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This is rather a refection of a body by its own colour, or a refection of its native colour, than a change. Boyle.

Retell (rē-tel'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Retent (rē-tent'), *n.* That which is retained. **Retention** (rē-ten'shon), *n.* [Fr. *retention*, from *L. retentio*, retentionis, from *retinere*, to retain. See RETAIN.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained. 'A froward retention of custom.' Bacon. — 2. The power of retaining, especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas, memory. 'No woman's heart so big to hold so much, they lack retention.' Shak.

The next chapter [of Locke's second Essay] treats of retention which is the same as memory, and which we see, at once, can only occupy itself with ideas already in the mind. J. D. Morrell.

Hence — 3. That which preserves impressions, as a tablet. 'That poor retention could not so much hold.' Shak. [Rare.] — 4. In med. (a) the power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder. (b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to

contain it only for a time. — 5. The act of withholding, reserve, restraint.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without retention or restraint. Shak.

6. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

To send the old and miserable king
To some retention and appointed guard. Shak.

7. In Scots law, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

Retentive (rē-tent'iv), *a.* [L. ablative pl. of *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, to hold back. See RETAIN.] Things retained. To be kept in retentive, to be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose. To lie in retentive, in Scots law, to lie in proof, as the examinations of witnesses, which, in certain cases, are taken before the case is ripe for trial.

Retentive (rē-tent'iv), *a.* [Fr. *retentif*. See RETAIN.] Having the power to retain; as, a retentive memory; the retentive faculty; the retentive force of the stomach, a body retentive of heat or moisture.

Not silent dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. Shak.

Retentive (rē-tent'iv), *n.* That which retains or confines; restraint.

Secret checks readily conspire with outward restraint. By Hall.

Retentively (rē-tent'iv-ly), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Retentiveness (rē-tent'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being retentive; as, retentiveness of memory.

Retenus, *n.* Retinna. — At his retenus, retained by him. Chaucer.

Retepora (rē-tē-pō-rā), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *pora*, a pore.] A genus of zoophytes of the class Polyzoa. *Retepora* are immersed in a flattened foliaceous expansion pierced like net-work. The typical species (*R. cellulosa*), found in the Indian and Mediterranean Seas, is known by the name of

Retepora cellulosa.

Neptune's ruffles. Fossil species occur in all formations.

Retepore (rē-tē-pō-rē), *n.* One of the Retepora.

Retext (rē-tek's), *v. t.* [L. *retexo*, to unweave.] To unweave; to disentangle. By Hecker.

Retexture (rē-tek's-tūr), *n.* The act of weaving again; a second or new texture. 'Retexture of spiritual tissues.' Carlyle.

Rethor, *n.* [Gr. *rhētor*] An orator or rhetorician. Chaucer.

Retiarium (rē-ti-ā-ri-ūm), *n. pl.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] The name given to those spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

Retiarius (rē-ti-ā-ri-ūm), *n.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] In Rom. antiq. a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and net. With these implements he endeavoured to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with a helmet, a shield, and sword.

Retiary (rē-ti-ā-ri), *a.* 1. Netlike. 'Retiary or hanging textures.' Sir T. Browne. 2. Net-making; constructing or using a net or web to catch prey. 'Retiary spiders.' Sir T. Browne. — 3. Armed with a net, hence, skilful to entangle. 'Scholastic retiary verbiage of logic.' Coleridge.

Retiary (rē-ti-ā-ri), *n.* 1. A gladiator. See RETIARIUS. — 2. In zool. a spider which spins a web to catch its prey. See RETIARIUS.

Retice (rē-ti-sē), *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from *L. reticentia*, from *reticere*, to be silent again — *re*, again, and *ticere*, to be silent.] 1. The quality of being reticent or of observing studied and continued silence, a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel. 'A reticence or keeping silence.' Holland.

Such a man must have reticence in him, if he walk wearing his heart upon his sleeve. Carlyle.

2. In rhet. aposiopesis (which see).

Retice (rē-ti-sē), *n.* Reticence.

Retice (rē-ti-sē), *a.* [L. *reticens*, *reticens*, pp. of *reticere*. See RETICENCE.] Having a disposition to be silent, reserved, not apt to speak about or reveal any matters, as, he is very reticent about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally reticent. Lamb.

Reticle (rē-tik'l), *n.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A small net. — 2. A reticle; a hand-bag. [Rare.] — 3. Same as *reticula*. 2. **Reticular** (rē-tik'ū-lar), *a.* [See above.] Having the form of a net or of net-work, formed with interstices, as, a reticular body or membrane. — The reticular body, or *rete mucosum*. See RETE. — *Reticular membrane*, substance, or tissue. Same as *Cellular Membrane* or *Tissue*. See CELLULAR.

Reticularia (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Reticulosa*.

Reticularly (rē-tik'ū-lar-ly), *adv.* In a reticular manner. 'The outer surface of the chorion is reticularly ridged.' Owen.

Reticulate, **Reticulated** (rē-tik'ū-lāt, rē-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work, having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work; in bot. and



Reticulated Mounding.

zool. having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work; as, a reticulated leaf, in mineral applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibres, crossed by other fibres which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. — *Reticulated glass*, a kind of ornamental glassware in which a network of air-bubbles is inclosed in the glass and arranged in regular interlacing series.

Reticulated micrometer. See RETICULE, 2. **MICROMETER**. — *Reticulated mounding*, in arch. a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways like net-work. It is seen chiefly in buildings in the Norman style. *Reticulated work*, that variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net. This species of masonry was very common among the ancients.

Reticulated Work—Roman.

Reticulation (rē-tik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being reticulated or netlike; that which is reticulated, net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.

Your account of the particular net upon which the great reticulation is not very satisfactory. Carlyle.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

Reticule (rē-tik'ū-l), *n.* [Fr. *reticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand. — 2. An attachment to a telescope, used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares, a reticulated micrometer. — 3. Same as *Reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (rē-tik'ū-lō'sā), *n. pl.* A term employed by Dr. Carpenter to designate those Protozoa, such as the Foraminifera, in which the pseudopodia run into one another and form a net-work.

Reticulum (rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.* [L. *reticulum*, a little net.] 1. The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadrupeds. — 2. In bot. the fibrous debris at the base of the petioles of some palms.

the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa; as, a *resupinate* corolla; a *resupinate* leaf.

Resupinated (rê-sû'pî-nâ-ted), *a.* Resupinate.

Resupination (rê-sû'pî-nâ'shon), *n.* [See above.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed. 'A resupination of the figure.' *Wotton*.

Resupine (rê-sû'pîn'), *a.* Lying on the back. He spake, and downward swayed, fell *resupine*, With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper*.

Resupply (rê-sûp-plî'), *v. t.* To supply again. *Southey*.

Resurgence (rê-sêr'jens), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rê-sêr'jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *resurgens*, ppr. of *resurgo*—re, again, and *surgo*, to rise.] Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rê-sêr'jent), *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith*.

Resurprise (rê-sêr-prîz'), *n.* A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*.

Resurprise (rê-sêr-prîz'), *v. t.* To surprise again; to retake unawares.

Resurrect (rez-êr-ekt'), *v. t.* [See RESURRECTION.] 1. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Low.]—2. To restore to life; to reanimate; to bring to public view that which had been lost or forgotten.

Resurrection (rez-êr-ek'shon), *n.* [Fr. from L. *resurrectio*, from L. *resurgo*, *resurrectum*—re, again, and *surgo*, to arise.] 1. A rising again; a springing again into life; a revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation; as, the *resurrection* of hopes; a moral *resurrection*; specifically, a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. 'A glorious and joyful *resurrection*.' *Addison*.

And have hope toward God . . . that there shall be a *resurrection* of the dead, both of the just and unjust. *Acts xiv. 15.*

2. The state of being risen from the dead; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Mat. xxii. 30.*

Resurrectionist (rez-êr-ek'shon-ist), *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurrectionize (rez-êr-ek'shon-iz), *v. t.* To raise from the dead; to resurrect. *Southey*.

Resurrection-man (rez-êr-ek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *Resurrectionist*. *Dickens*.

Resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *v. t.* 1. To survey again or anew; to review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *resurvey* These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover. *Shak.*

Resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *n.* A new survey.

Resuscitate (rê-sûs'i-tâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

Resuscitant (rê-sûs'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* Resuscitating; one who or that which resuscitates.

Resuscitate (rê-sûs'i-tât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *resuscitated*; ppr. *resuscitating*. [L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatus*—re, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sus*, sub, and *cito*, to put into quick motion, to incite, to stimulate, a freq. from *cio*, to summon, to make to go.] 1. To stir up anew; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants. 'After death we should be *resuscitated*.' *Glanville*.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*.

No wind has *resuscitated* the face of the sleeping waters. *Lamb*.

Resuscitate (rê-sûs'i-tât), *v. i.* To revive; to come to life again.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *F. S. Mill*.

Resuscitation (rê-sûs'i-tâ'shon), *n.* The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, suspended animation from exposure to cold, or from disease. 'The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.' *Johnson*.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall*.

Resuscitative (rê-sûs'i-tât-iv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Resuscitator (rê-sûs'i-tât-êr), *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret (ret), *v. t.* [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to rot.] To steep or macerate flax in water, after it is taken from the field, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.

Retable (rê-tâ'bl), *n.* In arch. a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases. Sometimes called *Super-altar*.

Retail (rê-tâl'), *v. t.* [Fr. *retailer*, to cut again, to cut often, *retail*, a piece cut off—re, again, and *tailer*, to cut, from L. *tales*, a tale, a tally, from L. *tales*, a stick, a bar (hence also *detail*, *tailor*, *tally*). *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off.] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels: opposed to selling by wholesale; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors. *Adam Smith*.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade, By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd Jade. *Pope*.

3. To deal out in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many; to tell again; to hand down by report; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

He thinks the truth should live from age to age, As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity. *Shak.*

Retail (rê-tâl), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions. 'These and most other things which are sold by *retail*.' *Adam Smith*.

Retail (rê-tâl'), *a.* Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities or parcels; as, a *retail* trade. *Sydney Smith*.

Retailer (rê-tâl'êr), *n.* One who retails; one who deals out in small quantities.

The profits of the farmer, of the manufacturer, of the merchant and *retailer*, are all drawn from the price of the goods which the two first produce, and the two last buy and sell. *Adam Smith*.

Retainment (rê-tâl'ment), *n.* Act of retaining.

Retain (rê-tân'), *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retineo*—re, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to hold; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with or dismiss; as, the memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind. 'Whom I would have *retained* with me.' *Phil. xiii. 13.*

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. *Rom. i. 28.*

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone*.

Still Hebron's honour'd, happy soil *retains* Our royal hero's beauteous, dear remains. *Dryden*.

2. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee; as, to *retain* counsel.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison*.

3. To withhold; to restrain; to keep back.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Sir W. Temple*.

Retain (rê-tân'), *v. i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on; to pertain. 'A somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness.' *Boyle*.

2. To keep; to continue.

No more can I impure man *retain* and move In the pure region of that worthy love. *Donne*.

Retainable (rê-tân'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainal (rê-tân'al), *n.* The act of retaining. *Annual Review*. [Rare.]

Retainership (rê-tân'dêr-ship), *n.* The state of being a retainer or dependant.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all (clergy and nobility) of their own livery or *retainership*. *N. Bacon*.

Retainer (rê-tân'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which retains. 'One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.' *Swift*.—2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; a dependant; in a specific sense, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell*.

Still less would the vast body of tenants and their *retainers*, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. *Haliam*.

3. In law, (a) a preliminary fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, as

it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging them. A *retainer* is either *special* or *general*. A *special retainer* is for a particular case which is expected to come on. A *general retainer* is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claims on the counsel's services for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. Called also *Retaining Fee*. (b) An authority given to an attorney or solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.—4. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon*.

Retaining (rê-tân'ing), *p.* and *a.* *Keeping* in possession; serving to retain; *keeping*; back; engaging.—*Retaining fee*, a *retainer*. See *RETAINER*, 3.—*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment. Called also *Retain-wall*.

Retainment (rê-tân'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retain-wall (rê-tân'wâl), *n.* See under *RETAINING*.

Retake (rê-tâk'), *v. t.* pret. *retook*; pp. *retaken*; ppr. *retaking*. 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remembrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon*.

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

Retaker (rê-tâk'êr), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

Retaliate (rê-tâl'i-ât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *retaliated*; ppr. *retaliating*. [L. *retatio*, *retaliatum*, to retaliate—re, in return, and *notio*, like for like, talion, retaliation, from *talis*, such.] 1. To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom or never used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. 'His visit should be *retaliated*.' *Sir T. Herbert*. 'Hate with hate again *retaliates*.' *Donne*. 'That the kindness he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated*.' *Dryden*.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift*.

Retaliate (rê-tâl'i-ât), *v. i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

Our captain would not salute the city, except they would *retaliate*. *Henry Tasso*.

Retaliation (rê-tâl'i-ât'shon), *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil; reprisal; revenge. 'The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*.' *Blackstone*.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge. *Southey*.

Formerly it was used also in a good sense, return of good for good. See the verb.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Calamy*.

SYN. Requital, reprisal, revenge, repayment, retribution, punishment.

Retaliative (rê-tâl'i-ât-iv), *a.* Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quart. Rev.*

Retaliatory (rê-tâl'i-ât-to-ri), *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning*.

Retard (rê-târd'), *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*—re, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] 1. To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship.—*Retarded motion*, in physics, that which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See under *ACCELERATE*.

They (metaphysics) were carried still farther, and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it. *Bolingbroke*.

2. To defer; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. 'To *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.' *Pope*.—**SYN.** To impede, binder, obstruct, detain, delay, procrastinate, defer.

Retard (rê-târd'), *v. i.* To stay back. *Sir T. Browne*.

Retard (rê-târd'), *n.* Retardation; used chiefly in the phrase *retard of the tide*, that

in, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

Retardation (ré-tár-dá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of retarding or abating velocity of motion, hindrance; the act of delaying; putting off or rendering more late; as, the retardation of the motion of a ship.

Out of this a man may derive the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs. Bacon.

2. In physics, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves, or from the friction of the surface upon which it moves (see FRICTION, RESISTANCE), or from the action of gravity. — Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution. — Retardation of the tides. See under ACCELERATION.

3. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction. 'Steep hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial retardations.' Sir W. Scott. — 4. In music, slackening or retarding the time, also, in harmony, suspension; the prolonging some note of a previous chord into the succeeding one in such a manner that it becomes a discord which is resolved upwards.

Retardative (ré-tár-dá-tív), *a.* Tending to retard, having power to retard.

Retarder (ré-tár-dér), *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays. 'No inconsiderable retarder.' Glanville.

Retardment (ré-tár-d'ment), *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. Cowley.

Retch (rech), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *Arcean*, to retch, to hawk; allied to *Arce*, the throat, a cough; D. *raekelen*, to hawk and spit; Ice. *Arceja*, to hawk, to spit, *Araki*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

Beloved Julia, bear me still beseeching!
Here he grew inarticulate with retching. Byron.

[Byron would therefore seem to have pronounced the word *rech*.]

Retch (rech), *v. t.* and *i.* [Weakened form of *reck*.] To reck; to heed; to care for. *Romance of the Rose*.

Reckless (rech'les), *a.* [An old weakened form of *reckless* (which see).] Reckless; careless.

This said, he flung his reckless arms abroad,
And grovelling flat upon the ground he lay. *Mir for Mags*.

Recklessly (rech'les-li), *adv.* Recklessly. *Drayton*.

Recklessness (rech'les-nes), *n.* Recklessness; carelessness. 'Thus, well they may upbraid our recklessness.' Daniel.

Rece (ré'se), *n.* [L. *a net*.] In anat. a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels. — *Rece mirabile*, a net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain. — *Rece mucosum*, in anat. a tissue lying between the epidermis or scarf-skin and the cutis vera or true skin. It is the seat of the colour of the skin, and contains black pigment in the negro.

Recessious (ré-sé'sh-us), *a.* Resembling network. [Rare.]

Recession (ré-sé'shon), *n.* [From *L. re-tego*, *retectum*, to uncover — *re*, back, and *tego*, to cover.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This is rather a reversion of a body to its own colour, or a reversion of its native colour, than a change. Boyle.

Retell (ré-tel'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Retent (ré-tent'), *a.* That which is retained. **Retention** (ré-tén'shon), *n.* [Fr. *retention*, from *L. retentio*, *retentio*, from *retinere*, *retinere*, to retain.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained. 'A froward retention of custom.' Bacon. 2. The power of retaining, especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas; memory. 'No woman's heart so big to hold so much, they lack retention.' Shak.

The next chapter [of Locke's second Essay] treats of retention, in the same as memory, and which we see, at once, can only occupy itself with ideas already in the mind. J. D. Merritt.

Hence 3. That which preserves impressions, as a tablet. 'That poor retention could not so much hold.' Shak. [Rare.] — 4. In med. (a) the power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder. (b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to

contain it only for a time. — 5. The act of withholding; reserve, restraint.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without retention or restraint. Shak.

6. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

To send the old and miserable king
To some retention and appointed guard. Shak.

7. In Scots law, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

Retentis (ré-tent'is), [L. ablative pl. of *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, to hold back. See RETAIN.] Things retained. To be kept in retentis, to be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose. — To lie in retentis, in Scots law, to lie in proof, as the examinations of witnesses, which, in certain cases, are taken before the case is ripe for trial.

Retentive (ré-tent'iv), *a.* [Fr. *retentif*. See RETAIN.] Having the power to retain; as, a retentive memory, the retentive faculty; the retentive force of the stomach; a body retentive of heat or moisture.

Not alessen dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. Shak.

Retentive (ré-tent'iv), *n.* That which retains or confines; restraint.

Secret checks readily given with outward retentive. Sp. Hall.

Retentively (ré-tent'iv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Retentiveness (ré-tent'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being retentive; as, retentiveness of memory.

Retenue, *n.* Retinue. — At his retenue, retained by him. Chaucer.

Retepora (ré-té-po-ra), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore.] A genus of zoophytes of the class Polyzoa, the cells of which are immersed in a flattened foliaceous expansion pierced like network. The typical species (*R. cellulosa*), found in the Indian and Mediterranean Seas, is known by the name of

Retepora cellulosa.

Neptune's ruffles. Fossil species occur in all formations.

Retepore (ré-té-pór), *n.* One of the Retepora.

Retext (ré-ték's), *v. t.* [L. *retexo*, to unweave.] To unweave; to disentangle. *Sp. Hackel*.

Retexture (ré-ték'túr), *n.* The act of weaving again, a second or new texture. 'Retexture of spiritual tissues.' Carlyle.

Rethor, *n.* [Gr. *rhétor*.] An orator or rhetorician. Chaucer.

Retiaris (ré-ti-á-ri-s), *n. pl.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] The name given to those spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

Retiarius (ré-ti-á-ri-us), *n.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] In Rom. antiq. a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and net. With these implements he endeavoured to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with a helmet, a shield, and sword.

Retiary (ré-shi-á-ri), *n.* 1. Netlike. 'Retiary or hanging textures.' Sir T. Browne. 2. Net-making, constructing or using a net or web to catch prey. 'Retiary spiders.' Sir T. Browne — 3. Armed with a net, hence, skillful to entangle. 'Scholastic retiary versatility of logic.' Coleridge.

Retiary (ré-shi-á-ri), *n.* 1. A gladiator. See RETIARIUS. — 2. In zool. a spider which spins a web to catch its prey. See RETIARIUS.

Retice (ré-ti-sen), *n.* [Fr. *retice*, from *L. reticula*, from *reticere*, to be silent again — *re*, again, and *ticere*, to be silent.] 1. The quality of being reticent or of observing studied and continued silence, a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel. 'A reticence or keeping silence.' Holland.

Such a man must have reticence in him, if he walk wearing his heart upon his sleeve. Carlyle.

2. In rhet. apologetics (which see).

Retice (ré-ti-sen), *n.* Retice.

Reticent (ré-ti-sent), *a.* [L. *reticens*, *reticens*, ppr. of *reticere*. See RETICENCE.] Having a disposition to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters; as, he is very reticent about his affairs.

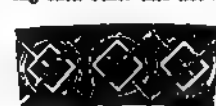
Upon this he is naturally reticent. Lamb.

Reticle (ré-ti-kli), *n.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A small net. — 2. A reticule; a hand-bag. [Rare.] — 3. Same as *reticula*. 2. **Reticular** (ré-tik'ú-lér), *a.* [See above.] Having the form of a net or of net-work, formed with interstices, as, a reticular body or membrane. — The reticular body, or *rete mucosum*. See RETE. — *Reticular membrane*, substance, or tissue. Same as *Cellular Membrane* or *Tissue*. See CELLULAR.

Reticularia (ré-tik'ú-lér-i-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Reticulosa*.

Reticularly (ré-tik'ú-lér-li), *adv.* In a reticular manner. 'The outer surface of the chorion is reticularly ridged.' Owen.

Reticulate, **Reticulated** (ré-tik'ú-lát, ré-tik'ú-lát-ed), *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work; in bot. and



Reticulated Moulding.

zool. having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work; as, a reticulated leaf; in mineral applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibres, crossed by other fibres which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. — *Reticulated glass*, a kind of ornamental glassware in which a network of air-bubbles is inclosed in the glass and arranged in regular interlacing series. — *Reticulated micrometer*. See RETICULE, 2. **MICROMETER**. — *Reticulated moulding*, in arch. a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways like net-work. It is seen chiefly in buildings in the Norman style. — *Reticulated work*, that variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net. This species of masonry was very common among the ancients.

Reticulated Work—Roman.

Reticulation (ré-tik'ú-lá'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being reticulated or netlike; that which is reticulated; net-work, organization of substances resembling a net.

Your account of the particular net you occupy in the great reticulation is not very consolatory. Carlyle.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

Reticula (ré-ti-kúli), *n.* [Fr. *reticula*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand. 2. An attachment to a telescope, used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares; a reticulated micrometer — 3. Same as *Reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (ré-tik'ú-lá-sa), *n. pl.* A term employed by Dr. Carpenter to designate those Protozoa, such as the Foraminifera, in which the pseudopodia run into one another and form a net-work.

Reticulum (ré-tik'ú-lum), *n.* [L. a little net.] 1. The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadrupeds. — 2. In bot. the fibrous debris at the base of the petioles of some palms.

the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa; as, a *resupinate* corolla; a *resupinate* leaf.

Resupinated (rě-sū'pī-nāt-ed), *a.* Resupinate.

Resupination (rě-sū'pī-nā'shon), *n.* [See above.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed. 'A resupination of the figure.' *Wotton*.

Resupine (rě-sū'pīn), *a.* Lying on the back. He spake, and downward swayed, fell resupine, With his huge neck aslant. *Compter.*

Resupply (rě-sūp-plī), *v.t.* To supply again. *Southey.*

Resurgence (rě-sēr'jens), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge.*

Resurgent (rě-sēr'jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *resurgens*, ppr. *resurgo*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, to rise.] Rising again or from the dead. *Ridgway.*

Resurgent (rě-sēr'jent), *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith.*

Resurprise (rě-sēr'prīz), *n.* A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon.*

Resurprise (rě-sēr'prīz), *v.t.* To surprise again; to retake unawares.

Resurrect (rě-zēr-řekt'), *v.t.* [See RESURRECTION.] 1. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Low.]—2. To restore to life; to reanimate; to bring to public view that which had been lost or forgotten.

Resurrection (rě-zēr-řek'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *resurrectio*, from L. *resurgere*, *resurrectum*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, to arise.] 1. A rising again; a springing again into life; a revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation; as, the *resurrection* of hopes; a moral *resurrection*; specifically, a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. 'A glorious and joyful resurrection.' *Addison.*

And have hope toward God . . . that there shall be a *resurrection* of the dead, both of the just and unjust. *Acts xxiv. 15.*

2. The state of being risen from the dead; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Mat. xxiii. 30.*

Resurrectionist (rě-zēr-řek'shon-ist), *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurrectionize (rě-zēr-řek'shon-īz), *v.t.* To raise from the dead; to resurrect. *Southey.*

Resurrection-man (rě-zēr-řek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *Resurrectionist*. *Dickens.*

Resurvey (rě-sēr-vā'), *v.t.* 1. To survey again or anew; to review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *resurvey* These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover. *Shak.*

Resurvey (rě-sēr-vā'), *n.* A new survey.

Resurveyable (rě-sūf'ī-tā-bl), *a.* Capable of being resurveyed or restored to life.

Resuscitant (rě-sūf'ī-tant), *a.* and *n.* Resuscitating; one who or that which resuscitates.

Resuscitate (rě-sūf'ī-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resuscitated*, ppr. *resuscitating*. [L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatus*—*re*, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sus*, sub, and *cito*, to put into quick motion, to incite, to stimulate, a freq. from *cio*, to summon, to make to go.] To stir up anew; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants. 'After death we should be *resuscitated*.' *Glanville.*

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley.*

No wind has *resuscitated* the face of the sleeping waters. *Lamb.*

Resuscitate (rě-sūf'ī-tāt), *v.i.* To revive; to come to life again.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill.*

Resuscitation (rě-sūf'ī-tā'shon), *n.* The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, suspended animation from exposure to cold, or from disease. 'The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.' *Johnson.*

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Ep. Hall.*

Resuscitative (rě-sūf'ī-tāt-iv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Resuscitator (rě-sūf'ī-tāt-ēr), *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret (ret), *v.t.* [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to *rot*.] To steep or macerate flax in water, after it is taken from the field, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.

Retable (rě-tā'bl), *n.* In arch. a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases. Sometimes called *Super-altar*.

Retail (rě-tāl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retailer*, to cut again, to cut often, *retail*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailer*, to cut, from L.L. *talearia*, a tally, from L. *talear*, a stick, a bar (hence also *détail*, *taylor*, *tally*).] *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off. 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels; opposed to selling by wholesale; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors. *Adam Smith.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade, By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Byss.*

3. To deal out in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many; to tell again; to hand down by report; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Metaphors the truth should live from age to age, As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity. *Shak.*

Retail (rě-tāl'), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions. 'These and most other things which are sold by *retail*.' *Adam Smith.*

Retail (rě-tāl'), *a.* Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities or parcels; as, a *retail* trade. *Sydney Smith.*

Retailer (rě-tāl'ēr), *n.* One who retails; one who deals out in small quantities.

The profits of the farmer, of the manufacturer, of the merchant and *retailer*, are all drawn from the price of the goods which the two first produce, and the two last buy and sell. *Adam Smith.*

Retainment (rě-tān'ment), *n.* Act of retaining.

Retain (rě-tān'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retinere*—*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to hold; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with or dismiss; as, the memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind. 'Whom I would have *retained* with me.' *Phil. xiii. 13.*

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. *Rom. i. 28.*

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone.*

Still Hebron's honour'd, happy soil *retains* Our royal hero's beautiful, dear remains. *Dryden.*

2. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee; as, to *retain* counsel.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*

3. To withhold; to restrain; to keep back.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Sir H. Temple.*

Retain (rě-tān'), *v.t.* 1. To belong to; to depend on; to pertain. 'A somewhat languid reliish *retaining* to bitterness.' *Boyle.*

2. To keep; to continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move In the pure region of that worthy love. *Donne.*

Retainable (rě-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainal (rě-tān'al), *n.* The act of retaining. *Annual Review.* [Rare.]

Retainer-ship (rě-tān'ēr-ship), *n.* The state of being a retainer or dependant.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all (clergy and nobility) of their own livery or *retainer-ship*. *N. Bacon.*

Retainer (rě-tān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which retains. 'One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.' *Swift*.—2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; a dependant; in a specific sense, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Conwell.*

Still less would the vast body of tenants and their *retainers*, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. *Haliam.*

3. In law, (a) a preliminary fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, as

it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging them. A *retainer* is either *special* or *general*. A *special retainer* is for a particular case which is expected to come on. A *general retainer* is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. Called also *Retaining Fee*. 'An authority given to an attorney or solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The withdrawal of what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.—4. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.*

Retaining (rě-tān'ing), *p.* and *a.* Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—*Retaining fee*, a *retainer*. See *RETAINER*, 3.—*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a *revetment*. Called also *Retain-wall*.

Retainment (rě-tān'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retain-wall (rě-tān'wāl), *n.* See under *RETAINING*.

Retake (rě-tāk'), *v.t.* pret. *retook*; pp. *retaken*; ppr. *retaking*. 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrances should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

Retaker (rě-tāk'ēr), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

Retaliate (rě-tāl'ī-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retaliated*; ppr. *retaliating*. [L. *retalis*, *retaliatum*, to retaliate—*re*, in return, and *noctis*, like for like, tallion, retaliation, from *talis*, such.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom or never used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. 'His visit should be *retaliated*.' *Sir T. Herbert*. 'Hate with hate again *retaliates*.' *Donne*. 'That the kindness he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated*.' *Dryden*.

It is unlikely to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift*.

Retaliate (rě-tāl'ī-āt), *v.i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

Our captain would not salute the chy, except they would *retaliate*. *Henry Tounge.*

Retaliation (rě-tāl'ī-āt'shon), *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil; reprisal; revenge. 'The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*.' *Blackstone.*

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge. *Smith.*

Formerly it was used also in a good sense, return of good for good. See the verb.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Calamy.*

SYN. Requital, reprisal, revenge, repayment, retribution, punishment.

Retaliative (rě-tāl'ī-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quart. Rev.*

Retaliatory (rě-tāl'ī-āt-ō-ri), *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning.*

Retard (rě-tārd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*—*re*, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] 1. To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship.—*Retarded motion*, in physics, that which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See under *ACCELERATE*.

They (metaphysics) were carried still farther, and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it. *Bolingbroke.*

2. To defer; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. 'To *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.' *Pope*.—**SYN.** To impede, hinder, obstruct, detain, delay, procrastinate, defer.

Retard (rě-tārd'), *v.i.* To stay back. *St. Brounne.*

Retard (rě-tārd'), *n.* Retardation; used chiefly in the phrase *retard of the tide*, that

in the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

Retardation (ré-tár-dá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of retarding or abating velocity of motion; hindrance; the act of delaying; putting off or rendering more late; as, the retardation of the motion of a ship.

Out of this a man may derive the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs.

2. In physics, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves, or from the friction of the surface upon which it moves (see FRICTION, RESISTANCE), or from the action of gravity.—*Retardation of mean solar time*, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution.—*Retardation of the tides*. See under ACCELERATION.

3. That which retards; a hindrance, an obstruction. 'Steep hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial retardations.' Sir W. Scott.—4. In music, slackening or retarding the time; also, in harmony, suspension; the prolonging some note of a previous chord into the succeeding one in such a manner that it becomes a discord which is resolved upwards.

Retardative (ré-tár-dá-tív), *a.* Tending to retard, having power to retard.

Retarder (ré-tár-dér), *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays. 'No inconsiderable retarder.' Glanville.

Retardment (ré-tár-d'ment), *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. Cowley.

Retch (réch), *v. i.* (A. Sax. *reowan*, to retch, to hawk, allied to *Araca*, the throat, a cough, D. *roekelen*, to hawk and spit; Icei. *kronja*, to hawk, to spit, *Arak*, spittle.) To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

Beloved Julia, bear me still beseeching!
Here he grew harkening with retching. Byron.

(Byron would therefore seem to have pronounced the word *retch*.)

Retch (réch), *v. t.* and *i.* (Weakened form of *reck*.) To rock; to heed; to care for. *Reckonment of the Rose*.

Retchless (réch'les), *a.* [An old weakened form of *reckless* (which see).] *Reckless*; careless.

This said, he flung his retchless arms abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.

My for Stage.

Retchlessly (réch'les-ly), *adv.* *Recklessly*.

Retchlessness (réch'les-ness), *n.* *Recklessness*; carelessness. 'Thus, well they may upbraid our retchlessness.' Daniel.

Reve (révé), *n.* [L., a net.] In anat. a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels.—*Reve mirabilia*, a net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain.—*Reve muscunum*, in anat. a tissue lying between the epidermis or scarf-skin and the cutis vera or true skin. It is the seat of the colour of the skin, and contains black pigment in the negro.

Retaceous (ré-tá'sus), *a.* Resembling network. [Rare.]

Retaction (ré-ték'shon), *n.* (From L. *re-ago*, *retractum*, to uncover—*re*, back, and *ago*, to cover.) The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This is rather a retraction of a body to its own colour, or a retraction of its active colour, than a change. Boyle.

Retell (ré-tél'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Retent (ré-tén'), *n.* That which is retained.

Retention (ré-tén'shon), *n.* [Fr. *retention*, from L. *retentio*, *retentio*, from *retinere*, *retinere*. See RETAIN.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained. 'A froward retention of custom.' Bacon. 2. The power of retaining, especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas, memory. 'No woman's heart so big to hold so much; they lack retention.' Shak.

The next chapter [of Locke's second Essay] treats of retention, which is the same as memory, and which we see, at once, can only occupy itself with ideas already in the mind. J. D. Morril.

Hence—3. That which preserves impressions, as a tablet. 'That poor retention could not so much hold.' Shak. [Rare.]—4. In med. (a) the power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder. (b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to

contain it only for a time.—5. The act of withholding; reserve; restraint.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without retention or restraint. Shak.

6. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

To send the old and miserable king
To some retention and appointed guard. Shak.

7. In Scots law, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

Retentis (ré-tén'tis), [L., ablative pl. of *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, to hold back. See RETAIN.] Things retained. To be kept in *retentis*, to be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.—To lie in *retentis*, in Scots law, to lie in proof, as the examinations of witnesses, which, in certain cases, are taken before the case is ripe for trial.

Retentive (ré-tén'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *retentif*. See RETAIN.] Having the power to retain; as, a retentive memory; the retentive faculty; the retentive force of the stomach; a body retentive of heat or moisture.

Not alicius dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. Shak.

Retentive (ré-tén'tiv), *n.* That which retains or confines, restraint.

Secret checks readily comply with outward restraint.

Retentively (ré-tén'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Retentiveness (ré-tén'tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being retentive; as, retentiveness of memory.

Retenus, *n.* *Retinua*.—At his retenus, retained by him. Chaucer.

Retepora (ré-té-po-ra), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore.] A genus of zoophytes of the class Polyzoa, the cells of which are immersed in a flattened foliaceous expansion pierced like network. The typical species (*R. cellulosa*), found in the Indian and Mediterranean Seas, is known by the name of

Retepora cellulosa.

Neptune's ruffles. Fossil species occur in all formations.

Retepora (ré-té-pór), *n.* One of the Retepora.

Retext (ré-ték'), *v. t.* [L. *retexo*, to unweave.] To unweave, to disentangle. Bp. Hecker.

Retexture (ré-ték'túr), *n.* The act of weaving again; a second or new texture. 'Retexture of spiritual tissues.' Carlyle.

Rethor, *n.* [Gr. *rhétor*.] An orator or rhetorician. Chaucer.

Retiaris (ré-ti-á-ris), *n. pl.* [L., from *rete*, a net.] The name given to those spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

Retiarius (ré-ti-á-ri-us), *n.* [L., from *rete*, a net.] In Rom. antiq. a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and net. With these implements he endeavoured to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with a helmet, a shield, and sword.

Retiary (ré-ti-á-ri), *a.* 1. Netlike. 'Retiary or hanging textures.' Sir T. Browne. 2. Net-making, constructing or using a net or web to catch prey. 'Retiary spiders.' Sir T. Browne.—3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle. 'Scholastic retiary versatility of logic.' Coleridge.

Retiary (ré-ti-á-ri), *n.* 1. A gladiator. See RETIARIUS.—2. In zoöl. a spider which spins a web to catch its prey. See RETIARIUM.

Retice (ré-tis), *n.* [Fr. *retice*, from L. *reticula*, from *reticere*, to be silent again—*re*, again, and *ticere*, to be silent.] 1. The quality of being reticent or of observing studied and continued silence, a refraining from talking, the keeping of one's counsel. 'A retice or keeping silence.' Holland. Such a man must have reticence in him, if he walk wearing his heart upon his sleeve. Carlyle.

2. In rhet. aposiopesis (which see).

Reticence (ré-tis-én), *n.* *Retice*.

Reticent (ré-tis-én), *a.* [L. *reticens*, *reticens*, ppr. of *reticere*. See RETICENCE.] Having a disposition to be silent, reserved, not apt to speak about or reveal any matters; as, he is very reticent about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally reticent. Lamb.

Reticle (ré-tí-kl), *n.* [L. *reticulus*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A small net.—2. A reticula, a hand-bag. [Rare.]—3. Same as *reticula*. 2. **Reticular** (ré-tík'ú-lér), *a.* [See above.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; furnished with interstices; as, a reticular body or membrane.—The reticular body, or *rete musculosum*. See RETE.—*Reticular membrane*, substance, or tissue. Same as *Cellular Membrane* or *Tissue*. See CELLULAR.

Reticularia (ré-tík'ú-lá-ri-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Reticulosa*.

Reticularly (ré-tík'ú-lér-ly), *adv.* In a reticular manner. 'The outer surface of the chorion is reticularly ridged.' Owen.

Reticulate, **Reticulated** (ré-tík'ú-lát, ré-tík'ú-lát-ed), *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work; in bot. and



Reticulated Moulting.

parallel fibres, crossed by other fibres which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.—*Reticulated glass*, a kind of ornamental glassware in which a network of air-bubbles is inclosed in the glass and arranged in regular interlacing series.—*Reticulated micrometer*. See RETICULE, 2. **MICROMETER**.—*Reticulated moulding*, in arch. a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways like net-work. It is seen chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.—*Reticulated work*, that variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net. This species of masonry was very common among the ancients.

Reticulated Work—Roman.

Reticulation (ré-tík'ú-lá'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being reticulated or netlike; that which is reticulated; net-work, organization of substances resembling a net.

Your account of the particular net you occupy in the great reticulation is not very consolatory. Carlyle.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

Reticule (ré-tí-kú), *n.* [Fr. *reticula*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand.—2. An attachment to a telescope, used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares, a reticulated micrometer.—3. Same as *Reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (ré-tík'ú-lá-sa), *n. pl.* A term employed by Dr Carpenter to designate those Protozoa, such as the Foraminifera, in which the pseudopodia run into one another and form a net-work.

Reticulum (ré-tík'ú-lum), *n.* [L., a little net.] 1. The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadruped. 2. In bot. the fibrous debris at the base of the petioles of some palms.

the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa; as, a *resupinate* corolla; a *resupinate* leaf.

Resupinated (rě-sū'pī-nāt-ed), *a.* Resupinate.

Resupination (rě-sū'pī-nā'shon), *n.* [See above.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed. 'A *resupination* of the figure.' *Wotton*.

Resupine (rě-sū'pīn'), *a.* Lying on the back. He spake, and downward swayed, fell *resupine*, With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper*.

Resupply (rě-sūp-plī'), *v.t.* To supply again. *Southey*.

Resurgence (rě-sēr'jōns), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rě-sēr'jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *resurgens*, ppr. of *resurgo*—re, again, and *surgere*, to rise.] Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge*.

Resurgent (rě-sēr'jent), *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith*.

Resurprise (rě-sēr-prīz'), *n.* A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Theban. *Bacon*.

Resurprise (rě-sēr-prīz'), *v.t.* To surprise again; to retake unawares.

Resurrect (rě-ēr-rekt'), *v.t.* [See RESURRECTION.] 1. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Low.]—2. To restore to life; to reanimate; to bring to public view that which had been lost or forgotten.

Resurrection (rě-ēr-rek'shon), *n.* [Fr. from L. *resurrectio*, from L. *resurgere*, *resurrectum*—re, again, and *surgere*, to arise.] 1. A rising again; a springing again into life; a revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation; as, the *resurrection* of hopes; a moral *resurrection*; specifically, a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. 'A glorious and joyful *resurrection*.' *Addison*.

And have hope toward God . . . that there shall be a *resurrection* of the dead, both of the just and unjust. *Acts xiv. 15.*

2. The state of being risen from the dead; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Mat. xxii. 30.*

Resurrectionist (rě-ēr-rek'shon-ist), *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurrectionize (rě-ēr-rek'shon-iz), *v.t.* To raise from the dead; to resurrect. *Southey*.

Resurrection-man (rě-ēr-rek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *Resurrectionist*. *Dickens*.

Resurvey (rě-sēr-vā'), *v.t.* 1. To survey again or anew; to review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *resurvey* These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover. *Shak.*

Resurvey (rě-sēr-vā'), *n.* A new survey.

Resuscitable (rě-sū-sī-tā-bl), *a.* Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

Resuscitant (rě-sū-sī-tānt), *a.* and *n.* Resuscitating; one who or that which resuscitates.

Resuscitate (rě-sū-sī-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resuscitated*; ppr. *resuscitating*. [L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatum*—re, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sus*, sub, and *cito*, to put into quick motion, to incite, to stimulate, a freq. from *cio*, to summon, to make to go.] 1. To stir up anew; to revive; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants. 'After death we should be *resuscitated*.' *Glanville*.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*.

No wind has *resuscitated* the face of the sleeping waters. *Lamb*.

Resuscitate (rě-sū-sī-tāt), *v.i.* To revive; to come to life again.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill*.

Resuscitation (rě-sū-sī-tā'shon), *n.* The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, suspended animation from exposure to cold, or from disease. 'The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.' *Johnson*.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall*.

Resuscitative (rě-sū-sī-tāt-iv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Resuscitator (rě-sū-sī-tāt-ēr), *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret (ret), *v.t.* [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to rot.] To steep or macerate flax in water, after it is taken from the field, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.

Retable (rě-tā'bl), *n.* In arch. a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases. Sometimes called *Super-altar*.

Retail (rě-tāl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retailer*, to cut again, to cut often, *retail*, a piece cut off—re, again, and *tailleur*, to cut, from L.L. *talca*, *talca*, a tally, from L. *talca*, a stick, a bar (hence also *detail*, *tailor*, *tally*).] *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off. 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels; opposed to selling by wholesale; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors. *Adam Smith*.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade, By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope*.

3. To deal out in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many; to tell again; to hand down by report; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Metinks the truth should live from age to age, As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity. *Shak.*

Retail (rě-tāl), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions. 'These and most other things which are sold by *retail*.' *Adam Smith*.

Retail (rě-tāl'), *a.* Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities or parcels; as, a *retail* trade. *Sydney Smith*.

Retailer (rě-tāl'ēr), *n.* One who retails; one who deals out in small quantities.

The profits of the farmer, of the manufacturer, of the merchant and *retailer*, are all drawn from the price of the goods which the two first produce, and the two last buy and sell. *Adam Smith*.

Retainment (rě-tāl'ment), *n.* Act of retaining.

Retain (rě-tān'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retineo*—re, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to hold; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with or dismiss; as, the memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind. 'Whom I would have *retained* with me.' *Phil. xiii. 13.*

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. *Rom. i. 28.*

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone*.

Still Hebron's honour'd, happy soil *retains* Our royal hero's beauteous, dear remains. *Dryden*.

2. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee; as, to *retain* counsel.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison*.

3. To withhold; to restrain; to keep back.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Sir W. Temple*.

Retain (rě-tān'), *v.i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on; to pertain. 'A somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness.' *Boyle*.

2. To keep; to continue.

No more can I *retain* and move In the pure region of that worthy love. *Donne*.

Retainable (rě-tān'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainal (rě-tān'al), *n.* The act of retaining.

Retainship (rě-tān'dēr-ship), *n.* The state of being a retainer or dependant.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all (clergy and nobility) of their own livery or *retainer-ship*. *N. Bacon*.

Retainer (rě-tān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which retains. 'One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.' *Swift*.—2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; a dependant; in a specific sense, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cornell*.

Still less would the vast body of tenants and their *retainers*, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. *Italian*.

3. In law, (a) a preliminary fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, as

it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging them. A *retainer* is either special or general. A special *retainer* is for a particular case which is expected to come on. A general *retainer* is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. Called also *Retaining Fee*. (b) An authority given to an attorney or solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.—4. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon*.

Retaining (rě-tān'ing), *p.* and *a.* Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—*Retaining fee*, a *retainer*. See *RETAINER*, 3.—*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment. Called also *Retain-wall*.

Retainment (rě-tān'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retain-wall (rě-tān'wāl), *n.* See under *RETAINING*.

Retake (rě-tāk'), *v.t.* pret. *retook*; pp. *retaken*; ppr. *retaking*. 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon*.

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

Retaker (rě-tāk'ēr), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

Retaliate (rě-tāl'iat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retaliated*; ppr. *retaliating*. [L. *retalio*, *retaliatum*, to retaliate—re, in return, and *talio*, like for like, talion, retaliation, from *talio*, such.] 1. To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom or never used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. 'His visit should be *retaliated*.' *Sir T. Herbert*. 'Hate with hate again *retaliates*.' *Donne*. 'That the kindness he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated*.' *Dryden*.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift*.

Retaliate (rě-tāl'iat), *v.i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

Our captain would not salute the city, except they would *retaliate*. *Henry Tassie*.

Retaliation (rě-tāl'iat'shon), *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil; reprisal; revenge. 'The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*.' *Blackstone*.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the avengest *retaliation* or revenge. *South*.

Formerly it was used also in a good sense, return of good for good. See the verb.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Calamy*.

SYN. Requital, reprisal, revenge, repayment, retribution, punishment.

Retaliative (rě-tāl'iat-iv), *a.* Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quart. Rev.*

Retaliatory (rě-tāl'iat-to-ri), *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning*.

Retard (rě-tārd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*—re, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] 1. To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship.—*Retarded* motion, in physics, that which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times the motion is said to be uniformly *retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See under *ACCELERATE*.

They (metaphysics) were carried still farther, and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it. *Beltinger*.

2. To defer; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. 'To *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.' *Pope*.—**SYN.** To impede, hinder, obstruct, detain, delay, procrastinate, defer.

Retard (rě-tārd'), *v.i.* To stay back. *Sir T. Browne*.

Retard (rě-tārd'), *n.* Retardation; used chiefly in the phrase *retard of the tide*, that

is, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

Retardation (ré-tár-dá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of retarding or abating velocity of motion; hindrance; the act of delaying; putting off or rendering more late; as, the retardation of the motion of a ship.

Out of this a man may derive the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hair. Bacon.

2. In physics, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves, or from the friction of the surface upon which it moves (see FRICTION, RESISTANCE), or from the action of gravity. Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution.—Retardation of the tides. See under ACCELERATION.

3. That which retards, a hindrance, an obstruction. 'Steep hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial retardations.' Sir W. Scott. 4. In music, slackening or retarding the time, also, in harmony, suspension, the prolonging some note of a previous chord into the succeeding one in such a manner that it becomes a discord which is resolved upwards.

Retardative (ré-tár-dá-tív), *a.* Tending to retard, having power to retard.

Retarder (ré-tár-dér), *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays. 'No inconsiderable retarder.' Glanville.

Retardment (ré-tár-d'ment), *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. Cowley.

Retch (rech), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *Arsecan*, to retch, to hawk; allied to *Arca*, the throat, a cough; D. *rechen*, to hawk and spit; Icei. *Armska*, to hawk, to spit, *Arskit*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit, to strain, as in vomiting.

Beloved Julia, bear me still beseeching! Here he grew insatiable with retching. Byron.

[Byron would therefore seem to have pronounced the word *rech*.]

Retch (rech), *v. t.* and *i.* [Weakened form of *reck*.] To rack; to heed, to care for. *Homage of the Rose*.

Retchless (rech'les), *a.* [An old weakened form of *reckless* (which see).] *Reckless*; careless.

This said, he flung his retchless arms abroad, And groveling flat upon the ground he lay. *Mir. for Mags.*

Retchlessly (rech'les-ly), *adv.* *Recklessly* *Drayton*.

Retchlessness (rech'les-ness), *n.* *Recklessness*, carelessness. 'Thus, well they may upbraid our retchlessness.' Daniel.

Rete (ré-té), *n.* [L., a net.] In anat. a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels.—*Rete mirabile*, a net-work of blood-vessels in the base of the brain.—*Rete mucosum*, in anat. a tissue lying between the epidermis or scarf skin and the cutis vera or true skin. It is the seat of the colour of the skin, and contains black pigment in the negro.

Retelious (ré-té'us), *a.* Resembling net-work. [Rare.]

Retention (ré-ték'shon), *n.* [From L. *re-teno*, retentum, to uncover—*re*, back, and *teno*, to cover.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This is rather a retention of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change. Boyle.

Retell (ré-tél'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Retent (ré-tent'), *a.* That which is retained.

Retention (ré-tén'shon), *n.* [Fr. *retention*, from L. *retentio*, *retentio*, from *retineo*, *retentum*. See RETAIN.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained. 'A froward retention of custom.' Bacon. 2. The power of retaining, especially the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas, memory. 'No woman's heart so big to hold so much, they lack retention.' Shak.

The next chapter [of Locke's second Essay] treats of retention [which is the same as memory, and which we see, at once, can only occupy itself with ideas already in the mind.] D. Mervin.

Hence—3. That which preserves impressions, as a tablet. 'That poor retention could not so much hold.' Shak. [Rare.]

4. In med. (a) the power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder. (b) A morbid accumulation of solid or fluid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to

contain it only for a time.—5. The act of withholding, reserve, restraint.

He left I gave him, and did thereto add My love without retention or restraint. Shak.

6. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

To send the old and miserable king To some retention and appointed guard. Shak.

7. In Scots law, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

Retentia (ré-tent'ia), [L., ablative pl. of *retentus*, pp. of *retineo*, to hold back. See RETAIN.] Things retained. To be kept in retentia, to be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.—To lie in retentia, in Scots law, to lie in proof, as the examinations of witnesses, which, in certain cases, are taken before the case is ripe for trial.

Retentive (ré-tent'iv), *a.* [Fr. *retentif*. See RETAIN.] Having the power to retain; as, a retentive memory; the retentive faculty; the retentive force of the stomach; a body retentive of heat or moisture.

Nor slight dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. Shak.

Retentive (ré-tent'iv), *n.* That which retains or confines, restraint.

Secret checks readily comply with outward necessities. By Hall.

Retentively (ré-tent'iv-ly), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Retentiveness (ré-tent'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being retentive; as, retentiveness of memory.

Retenus, *n.* *Retinua*.—At his retenus, retained by him. Chaucer.

Retepora (ré-té-po-ra), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *pora*, a pore.] A genus of zoophytes of the class Polyzoon, the cells of which are immersed in a flattened foliaceous expansion pierced like net-work. The typical species (*R. cellulosa*), found in the Indian and Mediterranean Seas, is known by the name of

Retepora cellulosa.

Neptune's ruffles. Fossil species occur in all formations.

Retepora (ré-té-pór), *n.* One of the *Retepora*.

Retext (ré-ték's), *v. t.* [L. *retexo*, to unweave.] To unweave, to disentangle. By Hackett.

Retexture (ré-ték's-túr), *n.* The act of weaving again; a second or new texture. 'Retexture of spiritual tissues.' Carlyle.

Retheor, *n.* [Or *rhétor*.] An orator or rhetorician. Chaucer.

Retiarum (ré-ti-á-rí-é), *n. pl.* [L., from *rete*, a net.] The name given to those spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

Retiarius (ré-ti-á-rí-us), *n.* [L., from *rete*, a net.] In Rom. antiqu. a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and net. With these implements he endeavoured to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with a helmet, a shield, and sword.

Retiary (ré-ti-á-rí), *a.* 1. Nettlike. 'Retiary or hanging textures.' Sir T. Browne. 2. Net-making; constructing or using a net or web to catch prey. 'Retiary spiders.' Sir T. Browne.—3. Armed with a net, hence, skilful to entangle. 'Scholastic retiary versatility of logic.' Coleridge.

Retiary (ré-ti-á-rí), *n.* 1. A gladiator. See RETIARIUS.—2. In zool. a spider which spins a web to catch its prey. See RETIARIUM.

Retice (ré-ti-sen), *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from L. *reticulus*, from *reticeo*, to be silent again—*re*, again, and *iceo*, to be silent.] 1. The quality of being reticent or of observing studied and continued silence, a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel. 'A reticence or keeping silence.' Holland.

Such a man must have reticence in him, if he walk wearing his heart upon his sleeve. Carlyle.

2. In rhet. aposiopesis (which see).

Reticency (ré-ti-sen-sí), *n.* Reticence.

Reticent (ré-ti-sen-tí), *a.* [L. *reticens*, *reticens*, pp. of *reticeo*. See RETICE.] Having a disposition to be silent, reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters, as, he is very reticent about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally reticent. Lamb.

Reticule (ré-tí-kú), *n.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A small net.—2. A reticulate; a hand-bag. [Rare.]—3. Same as *reticula*. 4. **Reticular** (ré-tí-kú-lér), *a.* (See above.) Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices, as, a reticular body or membrane.—The reticular body, or *reticulum*. See RETE.—*Reticular membrane*, substance or tissue. Same as *Cellular Membrane* or *Tissue*. See CELLULAR.

Reticularia (ré-tí-kú-lá-rí-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Reticulosa*.

Reticularly (ré-tí-kú-lér-ly), *adv.* In a reticular manner. 'The outer surface of the chorion is reticularly ridged.' Owen.

Reticulate, **Reticulated** (ré-tí-kú-lát, ré-tí-kú-lát-ed), *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Netted, resembling net-work; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work, in bot. and



Reticulated Moulding.

parallel fibres, crossed by other fibres which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.—*Reticulated glass*, a kind of ornamental glassware in which a network of air-bubbles is inclosed in the glass and arranged in regular interlacing series.—*Reticulated micrometer*. See RETICULE, 2. **MICROMETER**.—*Reticulated moulding*, in arch. a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways like net-work. It is seen chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.—*Reticulated work*, that variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net. This species of masonry was very common among the ancients.

Reticulated Work—Roman.

Reticulation (ré-tí-kú-lá'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being reticulated or netlike, that which is reticulated, net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.

Your account of the particular net you occupy in the great reticulation is not very satisfactory. Carlyle.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

Reticule (ré-tí-kú), *n.* [Fr. *reticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand.—2. An attachment to a telescope, used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares; a reticulated micrometer.—3. Same as *Reticulum*, 1.

Reticulom (ré-tí-kú-ló'm), *n. pl.* A term employed by Dr Carpenter to designate those Protozoa, such as the Foraminifera, in which the pseudopodia run into one another and form a net-work.

Reticulum (ré-tí-kú-lum), *n.* [L., a little net.] 1. The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadrupeds.—2. In bot. the fibrous debris at the base of the petioles of some palms.

Retiform (rê-tî-form), *a.* [*L. retiformis*—*rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as, the *retiform* coat of the eye.

Retina (rê-tî-na), *n.* [*L. from rete*, a net.] In anat. one of the coats of the eye, being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Retinaculum (rê-tî-nak'û-lum), *n.* [*L. that which holds back*, a holdfast, from *retineo*, to hold back.] 1. In bot. a viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast.—2. In *surg.* an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

Retinal (rê-tî-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the retina of the eye.

Retinalite (rê-tî-n'â-lî-t), *n.* [*Gr. retinê*, resin, *lithos*, a stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

Retinervis (rê-tî-nêr-vîs), *n.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *nervus*, a nerve.] In bot. having veins with the appearance of net-work. Called also *Reticulato-venosus*.

Retinite (rê-tî-nî-t), *n.* [*Fr. rétinite*, from *Gr. retinê*, resin.] A fossil resin found in rounded or irregular lumps in the lignite beds of Devonshire, in similar deposits in Hanover, and in the coal-masses of Walchow in Moravia. It consists of resin, asphaltum, and some earthy matter. Called also *Walchowite*. The term has also been used as a generic name for fossil resins containing oxygen.

Retinitis (rê-tî-nî-tîs), *n.* [*L. from retinua*.] Inflammation of the retina.

Retinoid (rê-tî-nôid), *a.* [*Gr. retinê*, resin, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

Retinoscopy (rê-tî-nos'kô-pî), *n.* [*Retina*, and *Gr. skôpeô*, to see.] Examination of the retina of the eye.

Retinue (rê-tî-nû; re-tî'nû is an older pronunciation, and is that used by Tennyson), *n.* [*O. Fr. retinue*, from *retener*, to retain, *L. retineo*—*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortege. 'The dark retinue reverencing death.' *Tennyson*.

Not only, sir, this your all-liege's fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*

Retiped (rê-tî-ped), *n.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A name given to one of the divisions of a binary arrangement of birds, including all those the skin of whose tarsus is divided into small polygonal scales.

Retiracy (rê-tî-râ-sî), *n.* [*American*.] 1. Act of retiring, or state of having or being retired. *Bartlett*.—2. Sufficiency or competency to retire with. Thus, a person who has retired from business with a fortune is said to have a *retiracy*. *Bartlett*.

Retirade (rê-tî-râd), *n.* [*Fr. from retirer*, to withdraw.] In fort. a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle.

Retiral (rê-tî-râ-l), *n.* The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due; as, the *retiral* of a bill.

Retire (rê-tîr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *retired*; ppr. *retiring*. [*Fr. retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw, a word of Teutonic origin; *Goth. tairan*, *E. to tear*.] 1. To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to advance and retire; to retire from the world; to retire from notice; to retire to the country.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell
And there repose. *Shak.*

The Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb. *Shak.*

2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to retire from battle.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shak.*

3. To withdraw from business or active life; as, he has a sufficient fortune to retire upon.

4. To recede; to be bent or turned back; as, the shore retires to form a bay.—*SYN.* To withdraw, leave, depart, recede, recede, retrocede.

Retire (rê-tîr), *v. t.* 1.† To withdraw; to re-

treat: with reflexive pronoun. 'Give me leave to retire myself.' *Shak.*

He retired himself; his wife and children, into a forest. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2.† To draw back; to take or lead back; to withdraw. 'That he, our hope, might have retired his power.' *Shak.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To make to withdraw; to designate as being no longer qualified for active service; as, to retire a military or naval officer.—4. To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying; as, to retire the bonds of a railway company; to retire a bill.

Retire (rê-tîr), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; retreat; recession; return; a withdrawing. 'The onset and retire.' *Shak.* 'That to his borrow'd bed he make retire.' *Shak.*—2. Retirement; place of privacy. 'The place of her retire.' *Milton.*

And unto Calais (to his strong retire)
With speed betakes him. *Daniel.*

Retired (rê-tîrd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public view; as, he lives a retired life; situated in a retired locality.

And add to these retired Leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure. *Milton.*

2. Secret; private; difficult to be seen or known. 'The most retired and inmost parts of us.' *B. Jonson*.—3. Withdrawn; removed; abstracted.

You find the mind in sleep retired from the senses. *Locke.*

4. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business; as, a retired merchant.—5. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement. 'One old lady of retired habits.' *Ld. Lytton*.—*Retired flank*, in fort. a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned towards the rear of the work.—*Retired list*, in the army and navy, a list on which superannuated and deserving officers are placed.

Retiredly (rê-tîrd'-lî), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.

Retiredness (rê-tîrd'-nes), *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. 'The leisure and retiredness of the cloister.' *Atterbury.*

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
Herself a nun, tied to retiredness. *Doune.*

Retirement (rê-tîr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; the act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station; as, the retirement from the army and navy of old and worn-out officers and men.—2. State of living a retired life; private way of life; seclusion; privacy; as, to be fond of retirement.

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

4. Retired or private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life. 'Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus.' *Addison*.—*SYN.* Withdrawal, departure, retreat, seclusion, privacy, solitude, loneliness.

Retirence (rê-tîr'ens), *n.* Retiring habit or manner; shyness; reservedness. [*Rare*.]

But there was in her speech a certain retirence,
as though all the common gloss of life was in her clear spirit received, sifted, purified. *Mrs. Crask.*

Retirer (rê-tîr'ér), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

Retiring (rê-tîr'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.—2. Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as, retiring modesty; retiring manners.—3. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Every Indian officer has a right to a good retiring allowance, as he is almost certain to close his career in a very debilitated state of health. *W. H. Russell.*

Retilels, **Retilelaris** (rê-tî-lê-lê, rê-tî-lê-lâ'-rî-ê), *n. pl.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders, whose webs are not formed on any regular plan, the threads crossing in all directions. In one species, common in our dwellings, the female gums her eggs into a rounded body and bears them about in her jaws.

Retold (rê-tôld'), *pret.* and *pp.* of *retell*; as, a story retold.

Retortion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; specifically, in international law,

the use, by a power injured through the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the power of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter. Written also *Retortion*.

Retort (rê-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*L. retorquere*, *retortum*—*re*, back, and *torqueo*, *torquum*, to twist (hence *torture*).] 1.† To throw back; to cast back; to reverberate. 'Thus to retort your manifest appeal.' *Shak.*

As when his virtues shining upon others,
Heat them and they retort that heat again
To the first giver. *Shak.*

2. To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to retort the charge of vanity. 'How the opponent's argument may be retorted against himself.' *Watts.*

With retorted scorn, his back he turn'd
On those proud towers to swift destruction doom'd. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as, a retorted line.

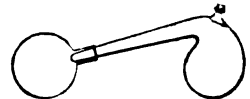
Sometimes rose half up, shaking and clapping their wings; sometimes, with retorted head, pruned themselves as they floated. *Saunders.*

Retort (rê-tôrt'), *v. i.* 1. To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply; as, he retorted upon his adversary with severity.

2. To curl or curve back, as a line. [*Rare*.] **Retort** (rê-tôrt'), *n.* 1. [From the verb.] A censure or incivility returned; the return of an argument, charge, or incivility; a severe reply; a repartee.

If I said his beard was not cut well; he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous. *Shak.*

2. [Directly from *Fr. retorts*, from *L. retortus*, twisted or bent back (see above verb); so called from the shape.] In *chem.* and the arts, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, &c., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a



Retort and Receiver.

flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask and heat applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bell as to enable substances to be introduced without soiling the neck. The term is also generally applied to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, bones, &c., are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and shape.

Retorted (rê-tôrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Thrown back; bent back; twisted back.—2. In *her.* applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.

Retorter (rê-tôrt'ér), *n.* One that retorts.

Retort-house (rê-tôrt'hous), *n.* That portion of a gas-work in which the gas is manufactured and the retorts are situated. *Simmonds.*

Retortion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; reflection or turning back. Written also *Retortion*.

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual *retortum*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Retortive (rê-tôrt'iv), *a.* Containing retort.

Retose (rê-tô's), *a.* [*L. rete*, a net.] A term formerly applied by Dr. Lindley to a division of endogens which have reticulated leaves, as *Smilax*. Their mode of growth is essentially different from that of endogens in general, and the species composing this group stand in the same relation to the mass of endogens, as homologous to the mass of exogens. *Hoblyn.*

Retoss (rê-tô's), *v. t.* To toss back or again. 'Toss and retoss, the ball incessant flies.' *Pope.*

Retouch (rê-tuch'), *v. t.* To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore a faded part, or to add purfums for its general improvement.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle

and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Retouch (rè-tùch'), *n.* A repeated touch; a revision; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the re-application of the artist's hand to a work which he had before considered in a finished state. 'Perpetual touches and retouches.' *Johnson.*

Retour (rè-tòr'), *n.* [Fr. a return.] In *Scots law*, an extract from a chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

Retoured (rè-tòrd'), *a.* In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a retour.—*Retoured duty*, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour, to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

Retourn (rè-tòrn'), *v.t.* To turn back or backward, as the eye. *Spenser.*

Retrace (rè-tràs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, back, and *trace*, Fr. *retracer*.] 1. To trace or track back; to go over again in the reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings.—2. To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Taurus you *retrace*,
He springs from Iacchus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

3. In painting, to trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing.

Retraceable (rè-tràs'a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retraced.

Retract (rè-tràkt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retracter*, from *L. retracto*, freq. of *retrahere*, *re-* back, and *trahere*, to draw (whence also *tract*, *tractable*, *retract*, &c.).] 1. To draw back; to draw in; as, a cat *retracts* its claws.

The seas into themselves *retract* their fows. *Dryden.*

2. To take back; to rescind; to resume. *Woodward.*—3. To withdraw or recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

SYN. To recall, withdraw, revoke, unsay, disavow, recant, abjure, disown.

Retract (rè-tràkt'), *v.t.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not; the grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

Retract (rè-tràkt'), *n.* In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

Retractable (rè-tràkt'a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retracted. 'Retractable into a sheath of skin.' *Cook.*

Retractate (rè-tràkt'ât'), *v.t.* To retract; to recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him. *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

Retraction (rè-tràkt'â-shon), *n.* [L. *retractio*, *retractio*, from *retracto*, freq. of *retrahere*. See **RETRACT**.] The act of retracting or recalling what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared.

For it is not to be doubted but they looked for a glorious victrix and a perpetual triumph by this man's *retraction*. *Fest.*

Let not any member of his party suppose, that the *retraction* of pledges, once given by a minister of the Crown, can make those pledges to be as though they had never been given. *Gladsome.*

Retracted (rè-tràkt'ed'), *p.* and *a.* In *law*, an epithet for charges when borne one shorter than another.

Retractable (rè-tràkt'è-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retracted or drawn back; retractile.

Retractile (rè-tràkt'èl'), *a.* Capable of being drawn back; retractible; as, the claws of feline animals.

A walrus, with fiery eyes, . . . *retractile* from external injuries. *Pennant.*

Retraction (rè-tràkt'â-shon), *n.* [L. *retractio*, *retractio*, from *retrahere*, *retractum*. See **RETRACT**.] 1. The act of retracting or drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws. 2. Act of withdrawing from a step taken; act of recalling or rescinding; the act of changing something done.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled both church and state of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or concessions. *Eikon Basilike.*

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countercharges and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. Act of withdrawing some avowal; recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion.

Retractive (rè-tràkt'iv'), *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

Retractive (rè-tràkt'iv'), *n.* That which withdraws or takes from. 'A strong *retractive*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Retractively (rè-tràkt'iv-l'), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawing.

Retractor (rè-tràkt'ôr'), *n.* [L. See **RETRACT**.] One who or that which retracts or draws back; specifically, (a) in *anat.* a muscle, the office of which is to retract or draw back the part into which it is inserted. (b) In *surp.* (1) a piece of cloth employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles, &c., upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw. (2) A hook or hoe-like instrument to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs. (c) In *firearms*, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

Retraitor, *n.* Retreat. *Bacon.* See **RETRACT**.

Retrait (rè-trât'), *n.* [See **RETRACT**.] A coat of countenance; a drawing; a touch, as of a painter's pencil; a picture; a portrait. Written also *Retraite*, *Retraite*, *Retrait*.

She is the mighty queen of fairy,
Whose false *retrait* I in my shield do bear. *Spenser.*

Retransform (rè-trans-form'), *v.t.* To transform anew; to change back again.

Retransformation (rè-trans-for-mâ'shon), *n.* A second or repeated transformation; a change back again, as to a former state.

Retranslate (rè-trans-lât'), *v.t.* To translate again.

Retraite (rè-trât'), *n.* A retreat. *Spenser.*

Retrait (rè-trât'), *n.* [L. he has withdrawn, third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *retrahere*, to draw back, to withdraw.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

Retread (rè-tred'), *v.t.* and *i.* To tread again. *Wordsworth.*

Retreat (rè-trèt'), *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *re-* back, to withdraw; L. *retrahere*. See **RETRACT**.] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

But beauty's triumph is well timed *retreat*. *Pope.*

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle, or company. 'The calm still mirror of *retreat*.' *Pope.*

'Tis pleasant, through the hoochies of *retreat*,
To peep at such a world, to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd. *Comper.*

3. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of safety or security.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden Apell shows, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

O joy to him in this *retreat*,
Insulated in ambrosial dark. *Tennyson.*

4. A military operation, either forced or strategic, by which an army retires before an enemy; as, to make a *retreat*; to sound a *retreat*. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*.—5. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.—6. A signal given in the army of navy, by beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or from action.—7. A period of retirement, chosen with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting commonly either for three or seven days. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—**SYN.** Retirement, departure, withdrawal, seclusion, solitude, privacy, asylum, shelter, refuge.

Retreat (rè-trèt'), *v.t.* To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; especially, (a) to withdraw to a retreat, or to any secluded situation; to take shelter; to retire to a place of safety or security; as, to *retreat* into a den or into a fort. (b) To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

The rapid currents drive,
Toward the *retreating* sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

(c) To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

Retreat (rè-trèt'), *v.t.* To draw back; to retrace. 'Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course.' *Sylvester.*

Retreated (rè-trèt'ed'), *pp.* Retired; apart.

Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes angelical, to many a harp. *Milton.*

Retreatful (rè-trèt'fùl'), *a.* Furnishing or serving as a retreat. 'Our *retreatful* flood.' *Chapman.*

Retreatment (rè-trèt'ment'), *n.* Retreat. [Rare.]

Retrench (rè-trensh'), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *retrencher*, Mod. Fr. *retrancher*—*re*, and *trancher*, to cut. See **TRENCH**.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 'And thy exuberant parts *retrench*.' *Sir J. Denham.*—2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses. 'Thy glory shall be soon *retrenched*.' *Milton.*—3. To confine; to limit.

These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *Is. Taylor.*

4. To deprive of; to mutilate. 'A face *retrenched* of nose and eyes and beard.' *Hudibras.*—5. *Milit.* To furnish with a retrenchment or with retrenchments.

Retrench (rè-trensh'), *v.i.* 1. To live at less expense; as, it is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed.—2. To encroach; to make inroad.

He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Swift.*

Retrenchment (rè-trensh'ment'), *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*.] 1. The act of retrenching or lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing.—2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution; as, the *retrenchment* of expenses.

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment* than the increase of this charity. *Atterbury.*

3. *Milit.* more properly applied to an interior rampart or defensible line cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence, when the enemy has partly gained possession of the fortress; also applied to a traverse or defence against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

From every post you force me to remove,
But let me keep my last *retrenchment*, love. *Dryden.*

SYN. Lessening, curtailment, diminution, abridgment.

Retribute (rè-trib'ùt or rè-tri-bùt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retributed*; ppr. *retributing*. [L. *retribuo*, *retributum*—*re*, back, and *tribuo*, to assign, bestow, give (whence *attribute*, *contribute*).] To pay back; to requite; to compensate; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offence. *Locke.* [Now scarcely used.]

I come to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you my ocean have enriched me with. *Bent. & Fl.*

Retributer (rè-trib'ùt-ér'), *n.* One that makes retribution.

Retribution (rè-tri-bù'shon), *n.* [See **RETRIBUTE**.] 1. The act of retributing; the act of requiting actions, whether good or bad.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is given to retribute; a reward, recompense, or requital; a suitable return to merits or deserts; now generally or always used of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil.

If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
When we were visited, what hope for you? *Conger.*

It will be seen how, on two important dependencies of the crown, wrong was followed by just *retribution*; how imprudence and obstinacy broke the ties which bound the North American colonies to the parent state; how Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion, remained indeed a member of the empire, but a withered and distorted member. *Macaulay.*

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

—*Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution.* See under **REVENGE**—**SYN.** Repayment, requital, recompense, payment, retaliation.

Retributive, **Retributory** (rè-trib'ù-tiv, rè-trib'ù-tò-ri), *a.* Making retribution; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for offences; as, *retributive* justice.

Retributor (rè-trib'ùt-ér'), *n.* One who retributes or dispenses retribution; a retributer.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor*. *Bp. Hall.*

Retrievable (rè-trèv'a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retrieved or recovered. 'Retrieve the credit of the thing if it be *retrievable*.' *Gray.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yn, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Retiform (rê-tî-form), *a.* [*L. retiformis—rete, a net, and forma, form.*] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as, the *retiform* coat of the eye.

Retina (rê-tî-na), *n.* [*L., from rete, a net.*] In anat. one of the coats of the eye, being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Retinaculum (rê-tî-nak'û-lum), *n.* [*L., that which holds back, a holdfast, from retineo, to hold back.*] 1. In bot. a viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. — 2. In *surp.* an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

Retinal (rê-tî-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the retina of the eye.

Retinalite (rê-tî-n'â-lî-t), *n.* [*Gr. retîné, resin, lithos, a stone.*] A green translucent variety of serpentine from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

Retinervis (rê-tî-nêr-vîs), *n.* [*L. rete, a net, and nervus, a nerve.*] In bot. having veins with the appearance of net-work. Called also *Retioulco-venosa*.

Retinite (rê-tî-nî-t), *n.* [*Fr. rétinite, from Gr. retîné, resin.*] A fossil resin found in rounded or irregular lumps in the lignite beds of Devonshire, in similar deposits in Hanover, and in the coal-mines of Walchow in Moravia. It consists of resin, asphaltum, and some earthy matter. Called also *Walchowite*. The term has also been used as a generic name for fossil resins containing oxygen.

Retinitis (rê-tî-nî-tîs), *n.* [*L., from retina.*] Inflammation of the retina.

Retinoid (rê-tî-nô-id), *a.* [*Gr. retîné, resin, and eîdos, likeness.*] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

Retinoscopy (rê-tî-nos'kô-pî), *n.* [*Retina, and Gr. skopêo, to see.*] Examination of the retina of the eye.

Retinue (rê-tî-nû; rê-tî-nû is an older pronunciation, and is that used by Tennyson), *n.* [*O. Fr. retenue, from retenir, to retain, L. retineo—re, back, and teneo, to hold.*] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortege. 'The dark retinue reverencing death.' *Tennyson*.

Not only, sir, this your all-licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*

Retiped (rê-tî-ped), *n.* [*L. rete, a net, and pes, pedis, a foot.*] A name given to one of the divisions of a binary arrangement of birds, including all those the skin of whose tarsus is divided into small polygonal scales.

Retiracy (rê-tî-râ-sî), *n.* [*American.*] 1. Act of retiring, or state of having or being retired. *Bartlett*. — 2. Sufficiency or competency to retire with. Thus, a person who has retired from business with a fortune is said to have a *retiracy*. *Bartlett*.

Retirade (rê-tî-râd), *n.* [*Fr., from retirer, to withdraw.*] In fort. a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle.

Retiral (rê-tî-râ-l), *n.* The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due; as, the *retiral* of a bill.

Retire (rê-tîr), *v. t. pret. & pp. retired; ppr. retiring.* [*Fr. retirer—re, back, and tirer, to draw, a word of Teutonic origin; Goth. tairan, E. to tear.*] 1. To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to advance and retire; to retire from the world; to retire from notice; to retire to the country.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell
And there repose. *Shak.*

The Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
N'er feels retiring ebb. *Shak.*

2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to retire from battle.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shak.*

3. To withdraw from business or active life; as, he has a sufficient fortune to retire upon. 4. To recede; to be bent or turned back; as, the shore retires to form a bay.—*SYN.* To withdraw, leave, depart, recede, recede, retrocede.

Retire (rê-tîr), *v. t.* 1. To withdraw; to re-

treat: with reflexive pronouns. 'Give me leave to retire myself.' *Shak.*

He retired himself, his wife and children, into a forest. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To draw back; to take or lead back; to withdraw. 'That he, our hope, might have retired his power.' *Shak.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To make to withdraw; to designate as being no longer qualified for active service; as, to retire a military or naval officer. — 4. To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying; as, to retire the bonds of a railway company; to retire a bill.

Retire (rê-tîr), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; retreat; recession; return; a withdrawing. 'The onset and retire.' *Shak.* 'That to his borrow'd bed he make retire.' *Shak.* — 2. Retirement; place of privacy. 'The place of her retire.' *Milton.*

And unto Calais (to his strong retire)
With speed betakes him. *Daniel.*

Retired (rê-tîrd), *p. and a.* 1. Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public view; as, he lives a retired life; situated in a retired locality.

And add to these retired Leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure. *Milton.*

2. Secret; private; difficult to be seen or known. 'The most retired and inmost parts of us.' *B. Jonson.* — 3. Withdrawn; removed; abstracted.

You find the mind in sleep retired from the senses. *Locke.*

4. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business; as, a retired merchant. — 5. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement. 'One old lady of retired habits.' *Ld. Lytton.* — Retired flank, in fort. a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned towards the rear of the work. — Retired list, in the army and navy, a list on which supernumerary and deserving officers are placed.

Retiredly (rê-tîr'ed-lî), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.

Retiredness (rê-tîr'ed-nes), *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. 'The leisure and retiredness of the cloister.' *A. Herbert.*

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
Herself a nun, tied to retiredness. *Doune.*

Retirement (rê-tîr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; the act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station; as, the retirement from the army and navy of old and worn-out officers and men. — 2. State of living a retired life; private way of life; seclusion; privacy; as, to be fond of retirement.

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

4. Retired or private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life. 'Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus.' *Addison.* — *SYN.* Withdrawal, departure, retreat, seclusion, privacy, solitude, loneliness.

Retirence (rê-tî-rêns), *n.* Retiring habit or manner; shyness; reservedness. [*Rare.*]

But there was in her speech a certain retirence,
as though all the common gossip of life was in her clear spirit received, sifted, purified. *Mrs. Craik.*

Retirer (rê-tî-rêr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

Retiring (rê-tî-rîng), *p. and a.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude. — 2. Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as, retiring modesty; retiring manners. — 3. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Every Indian officer has a right to a good retiring allowance, as he is almost certain to close his career in a very dilapidated state of health. *H. H. Russell.*

Retile, **Retilelar** (rê-tî-lê-lê, rê-tî-lê-lâ-rî-lê), *n. pl.* [*L. rete, a net, and tela, a web.*] A tribe of sedentary spiders, whose webs are not formed on any regular plan, the threads crossing in all directions. In one species, common in our dwellings, the female gums her eggs into a rounded body and bears them about in her jaws.

Retold (rê-tôld), *pret. and pp. of retell;* as, a story retold.

Retorsion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; specifically, in international law,

the use, by a power injured through the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the power of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter. Written also *Retortion*.

Retort (rê-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*L. retorquere, retorsum—re, back, and torquere, to twist, (hence torture).*] 1. To throw back; to cast back; to reverberate. 'Thus to retort your manifest appeal.' *Shak.*

As when his virtues shining upon others,
Heat them and they retort that heat again. *Shak.*

2. To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to retort the charge of vanity. 'How the opponent's argument may be retorted against himself.' *Watts.*

With retorted scorn, his back he turn'd
On those proud towers to swift destruction doom'd. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as, a retorted line.

Sometimes rose half up, shaking and clapping their wings; sometimes, with retorted head, praved themselves as they floated. *Saunders.*

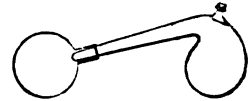
Retort (rê-tôrt'), *v. i.* 1. To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply; as, he retorted upon his adversary with severity.

2. To curl or curve back, as a line. [*Rare.*]

Retort (rê-tôrt'), *n.* 1. [From the verb.] A censure or incivility returned; the return of an argument, charge, or incivility; a severe reply; a reparte.

If I said his beard was not cut well; he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous. *Shak.*

2. [Directly from *Fr. retorte*, from *L. retortus*, twisted or bent back (see above verb); so called from the shape.] In chem. and the arts, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, &c., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a



Retort and Receiver.

flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask and heat applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to enable substances to be introduced without soiling the neck. The term is also generally applied to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, bones, &c., are submitted to destructive distillation, as retorts for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and shape.

Retorted (rê-tôrt'ed), *p. and a.* 1. Thrown back; bent back; twisted back. — 2. In her. applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.

Retorter (rê-tôrt'er), *n.* One that retorts.

Retort-house (rê-tôrt'hous), *n.* That portion of a gas-work in which the gas is manufactured and the retorts are situated. *Sinmons.*

Retortion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; reflection or turning back. Written also *Retorsion*.

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual retorsion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Retortive (rê-tôrt'iv), *a.* Containing retort.

Retose (rê-tô-s), *a.* [*L. rete, a net.*] A term formerly applied by Dr. Lindley to a division of endogens which have reticulated leaves, as Smilax. Their mode of growth is essentially different from that of endogens in general, and the species composing this group stand in the same relation to the mass of endogens, as homogens to the mass of exogens. *Hoblyn.*

Retos (rê-tôs'), *v. t.* To toss back or again. 'Tost and retos, the ball incessant flies.' *Pope.*

Retouch (rê-tuch'), *v. t.* To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise; specifically, in the fine arts, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore a faded part, or to add portions to its general improvement.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle

and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted. Dryden.

Retouch (ré-tuch'), *n.* A repeated touch; a revival; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the re-application of the artist's hand to a work which he had before considered in a finished state. 'Perpetual touches and retouches.' Johnson.

Retour (ré-tör'), *n.* [Fr. a return.] In *Scots law*, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

Retoured (ré-törd'), *a.* In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a *retour*. — *Retoured duty*, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the *retour*, to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

Retourn (ré-törn'), *v.t.* To turn back or backward, as the eye. Spenser.

Retrace (ré-trás'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, back, and *trace*; Fr. *tracé*.] 1. To trace or track back; to go over again in the reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings. — 2. To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Tarnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Iachus of Argive race. Dryden.

3. In painting, to trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing.

Retraceable (ré-trás'-a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retraced.

Retract (ré-trákt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *rétracter*, from *L. retracto*, freq. of *retraho*, *retractum*—*re*, back, and *traho*, to draw (whence also *tract*, *tractable*, *tract*, &c.).] 1. To draw back; to draw in; as, a cat *retracts* its claws.

The seas into themselves *retract* their flows. Dryden.

2. To take back; to rescind; to resume. Woodward. — 3. To withdraw or recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. Stillington.

SYN. To recall, withdraw, revoke, unsay, disavow, recant, abjure, disown.

Retract (ré-trákt'), *v.t.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then denies. Granville.

Retract (ré-trákt'), *n.* In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

Retractable (ré-trákt'-a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retracted. 'Retractable into a sheath of skin.' Cook.

Retractate (ré-trákt'-át'), *v.t.* To retract; to recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him. The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

Retraction (ré-trákt'-á-shon'), *n.* [L. *retractio*, *retractio*, from *retracto*, freq. of *retraho*. See **RETRACT**.] The act of retracting or recalling what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared.

For it is not to be doubted but they looked for a glorious victrix and a perpetual triumph by this man's *retraction*. Fox.

Let not any member of his party suppose, that the *retraction* of pledges, once given by a minister of the Crown, can make those pledges to be as though they had never been given. Gladstone.

Retracted (ré-trákt'-ed'), *p. and a.* In *her.* an epithet for charges when borne one shorter than another.

Retractable (ré-trákt'-i-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retracted or drawn back; retractile.

Retractile (ré-trákt'-il'), *a.* Capable of being drawn back; retractible; as, the claws of feline animals.

A walrus, with fiery eyes, . . . *retractile* from external injuries. Pennant.

Retraction (ré-trákt'-shon'), *n.* [L. *retractio*, *retractio*, from *retracto*, *retractum*. See **RETRACT**.] 1. The act of retracting or drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws. 2. Act of withdrawing from a step taken; act of recalling or rescinding; the act of changing something done.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled both church and state of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or concessions. Eikon Basilike.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermeasures and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. Woodward.

3. Act of withdrawing some avowal; recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion.

Retractive (ré-trákt'-iv'), *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

Retractive (ré-trákt'-iv'), *n.* That which withdraws or takes from. 'A strong *retractive*.' Bp. Hall.

Retractively (ré-trákt'-iv-l'), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawing.

Retractor (ré-trákt'-ér'), *n.* [L. See **RETRACT**.] One who or that which retracts or draws back; specifically, (a) in *anat.* a muscle, the office of which is to retract or draw back the part into which it is inserted. (b) In *surp.* (1) a piece of cloth employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles, &c., upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw. (2) A hook or hoe-like instrument to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs. (c) In *firearms*, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

Retraitor, *n.* A retreat. Bacon. See **RETRACT**.

Retrait (ré-tráit'), *n.* [See **RETRACT**.] A cast of countenance; a drawing; a touch, as of a painter's pencil; a picture; a portrait. Written also *Retraite*, *Retraite*, *Retrait*.

She is the mighty queen of fairy,
Whose false *retrait* I in my shield do bear. Spenser.

Retransform (ré-trans-form'), *v.t.* To transform anew; to change back again.

Retransformation (ré-trans-form'-má'-shon'), *n.* A second or repeated transformation; a change back again, as to a former state.

Retranslate (ré-trans-lát'), *v.t.* To translate again.

Retrator (ré-trát'), *n.* A retreat. Spenser.

Retrait (ré-tráit'), *n.* [L. he has withdrawn, third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *retrahere*, to draw back, to withdraw.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

Retread (ré-tréd'), *v.t. and i.* To tread again. Wordsworth.

Retreat (ré-trét'), *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw; L. *retrahere*. See **RETRACT**.] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

But beauty's triumph is well timed *retreat*. Pope.

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle, or company. 'The calm still mirror of *retreat*.' Pope.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retreat*,
To peep at such a world, to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd. Cowper.

3. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of safety or security.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden April show'rs, a shelter from the heat. Dryden.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world. Goldsmith.

O joy to him in this *retreat*,
Immersed in ambrosial dark. Tennyson.

4. A military operation, either forced or strategical, by which an army retires before an enemy; as, to make a *retreat*; to sound a *retreat*. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*. — 5. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement. — 6. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or from action. — 7. A period of retirement, chosen with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting commonly either for three or seven days. Rev. F. G. Lee. — **SYN.** Retirement, departure, withdrawal, seclusion, solitude, privacy, asylum, shelter, refuge.

Retreat (ré-trét'), *v.i.* To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; especially, (a) to withdraw to a retreat, or to any secluded situation; to take shelter; to retire to a place of safety or security; as, to *retreat* into a den or into a fort. (b) To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

The rapid currents drive,
Toward the *retreating* sea, their furious tide. Milton.

(c) To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

Retreat (ré-trét'), *v.t.* To draw back; to retreat. 'Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course.' Spenser.

Retreated (ré-trét'-ed'), *pp.* Retired; apart.

Others, more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes angelical, to many a harp. Milton.

Retreatful (ré-trét'-fúl'), *a.* Furnishing or serving as a retreat. 'Our *retreatful* flood.' Chapman.

Retreatment (ré-trét'-ment'), *n.* Retreat. [Rare.]

Retrench (ré-trensh'), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *retrencher*, Mod. Fr. *retrencher*—*re*, and *trancher*, to cut. See **TRENCH**.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 'And thy exuberant parts *retrench*.' Sir J. Denham. — 2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses. 'Thy glory shall be soon *retrenched*.' Milton. — 3. To confine; to limit.

These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? J. Taylor.

4. To deprive of; to mutilate. 'A face *retrenched* of nose and eyes and beard.' Hudibras. — 5. *Milit.* to furnish with a retrenchment or with retrenchments.

Retrench (ré-trensh'), *v.i.* 1. To live at less expense; as, it is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed. — 2. To encroach; to make inroad.

He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. Swift.

Retrenchment (ré-trensh'-ment'), *n.* [Fr. *retrenchement*.] 1. The act of retrenching or lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing. — 2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution; as, the *retrenchment* of expenses.

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment* than the increase of this charity. Hutcheson.

3. *Milit.* more properly applied to an interior rampart or defensible line cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence, when the enemy has partly gained possession of the fortress; also applied to a traverse or defence against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

From every post you force me to remove,
But let me keep my last *retrenchment*, love. Dryden.

SYN. Lessening, curtailment, diminution, abridgment.

Retribute (ré-trib'-üt or ré-tri-büt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retributed*; ppr. *retributing*. [L. *retribuo*, *retributum*—*re*, back, and *tribuo*, to assign, bestow, give (whence *attribute*, *contribute*).] 1. To pay back; to requite; to compensate; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offence. Locke. [Now scarcely used.]

I come to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you my ocean have enrich'd me with. Beaumont & Fletcher.

Retributer (ré-trib'-üt-ér'), *n.* One that makes retribution.

Retribution (ré-tri-büt'-shon'), *n.* [See **RETRIBUTE**.] 1. The act of retributing; the act of requiring actions, whether good or bad.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. Bp. Hall.

2. That which is given to retribute; a reward, recompense, or requital; a suitable return to merits or deserts; now generally or always used of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil.

If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
When we were visited, what hope for you? Cowper.

It will be seen how, on two important dependencies of the crown, wrong was followed by just *retribution*; how imprudence and obstinacy broke the ties which bound the North American colonies to the parent state; how Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion, remained indeed a member of the empire, but a withered and distorted member. Macaulay.

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. Spectator.

— *Revenge*, *Vengeance*, *Retribution*. See under **REVENGE**—**SYN.** Repayment, requital, recompense, payment, retaliation. **Retributive**, **Retributory** (ré-trib'-ü-tiv, ré-trib'-ü-ti-ri), *a.* Making retribution; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for offences; as, *retributive* justice.

Retributor (ré-trib'-üt-ér'), *n.* One who retributes or dispenses retribution; a retributer.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor*. Bp. Hall.

Retrievable (ré-trév'-a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being retrieved or recovered. 'Retrieve the credit of the thing if it be *retrievable*.' Gray.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yh, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, assure.—See KEY.

Retiform (rê-tî-form), *a.* [*L. retiformis*—*rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as, the *retiform* coat of the eye.

Retina (rê-tî-na), *n.* [*L. from rete*, a net.] In anat. one of the coats of the eye, being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Retinaculum (rê-tî-nak'û-lum), *n.* [*L. that which holds back*, a holdfast, from *retineo*, to hold back.] 1. In bot. a viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast.—2. In surg. an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

Retinal (rê-tî-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the retina of the eye.

Retinalite (rê-tî-nâ-lî-tî), *n.* [*Gr. retînz*, resin, lithos, a stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

Retinervis (rê-tî-nêr'vîs), *n.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *nervus*, a nerve.] In bot. having veins with the appearance of net-work. Called also *Reticulato-venosus*.

Retinite (rê-tî-nî-tî), *n.* [*Fr. rétinite*, from *Gr. retînz*, resin.] A fossil resin found in rounded or irregular lumps in the lignite beds of Devonshire, in similar deposits in Hanover, and in the coal-mines of Walchow in Moravia. It consists of resin, asphaltum, and some earthy matter. Called also *Walchowite*. The term has also been used as a generic name for fossil resins containing oxygen.

Retinitis (rê-tî-nî-tîs), *n.* [*L. from retina*.] Inflammation of the retina.

Retinoid (rê-tî-noîd), *a.* [*Gr. retînz*, resin, and *eîdos*, likeness.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

Retinoscopy (rê-tî-nos'kô-pî), *n.* [*Retina*, and *Gr. skôpô*, to see.] Examination of the retina of the eye.

Retinue (rê-tî-nû; re-tî-nû is an older pronunciation, and is that used by Tennyson), *n.* [*O. Fr. retenue*, from *retenir*, to retain, *L. retineo*—*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortege. 'The dark retinue reverencing death.' *Tennyson*.

Not only, sir, this your all-licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*

Retiped (rê-tî-ped), *n.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A name given to one of the divisions of a binary arrangement of birds, including all those the skin of whose tarsal is divided into small polygonal scales.

Retiracy (rê-tî-ra-sî), *n.* [*American*.] 1. Act of retiring, or state of having or being retired. *Bartlett*.—2. Sufficiency or competency to retire with. Thus, a person who has retired from business with a fortune is said to have a *retiracy*. *Bartlett*.

Retirade (rê-tî-râd), *n.* [*Fr. from retirer*, to withdraw.] In fort. a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle.

Retiral (rê-tî-râl), *n.* The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due; as, the *retiral* of a bill.

Retire (rê-tîr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *retired*; *ppr. retiring*. [*Fr. retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw, a word of Teutonic origin; *Goth. tairan*, to tear.] 1. To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to advance and retire; to retire from the world; to retire from notice; to retire to the country.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell
And there repose. *Shak.*

The Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, *Shak.*

2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to retire from battle.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shak.*

3. To withdraw from business or active life; as, he has a sufficient fortune to retire upon.

4. To recede; to be bent or turned back; as, the shore retires to form a bay.—*SYN.* To withdraw, leave, depart, recede, recede, retrocede.

Retire (rê-tîr), *v. t.* 1. To withdraw; to re-

treat: with reflexive pronouns. 'Give me leave to retire myself.' *Shak.*

He retired himself, his wife and children, into a forest. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To draw back; to take or lead back; to withdraw. 'That he, our hope, might have retired his power.' *Shak.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To make to withdraw; to designate as being no longer qualified for active service; as, to retire a military or naval officer.—4. To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying; as, to retire the bonds of a railway company; to retire a bill.

Retire (rê-tîr), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; retreat; recession; return; a withdrawing. 'The onset and retire.' *Shak.* 'That to his borrow'd bed he make retire.' *Shak.*—2. Retirement; place of privacy. 'The place of her retire.' *Milton*.

And unto Calais (to his strong retire)
With speed betakes him. *Daniel.*

Retired (rê-tîrd'), *p. and a.* 1. Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public view; as, he lives a retired life; situated in a retired locality.

And add to these retired leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure. *Milton.*

2. Secret; private; difficult to be seen or known. 'The most retired and inmost parts of us.' *B. Jonson*.—3. Withdrawn; removed; abstracted.

You find the mind in sleep retired from the senses. *Locke.*

4. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business; as, a retired merchant.—5. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement. 'One old lady of retired habits.' *Ld. Lytton*.—Retired flank, in fort. a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned towards the rear of the work.—Retired list, in the army and navy, a list on which superannuated and deserving officers are placed.

Retiredly (rê-tîrd'-lî), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.

Retiredness (rê-tîrd'-nes), *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. 'The leisure and retiredness of the cloister.' *Aberbury*.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
Herself a nun, tied to retiredness. *Doune.*

Retirement (rê-tîr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; the act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station; as, the retirement from the army and navy of old and worn-out officers and men.—2. State of living a retired life; private way of life; seclusion; privacy; as, to be fond of retirement.

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

4. Retired or private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life. 'Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus.' *Addison*.—*SYN.* Withdrawal, departure, retreat, seclusion, privacy, solitude, loneliness.

Retirence (rê-tî-rêns), *n.* Retiring habit or manner; shyness; reservedness. [*Rare*.]

But there was in her speech a certain retirence,
as though all the common gossip of life was in her clear spirit received, sifted, purified. *Mrs. Crick.*

Retirer (rê-tî-rêr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

Retiring (rê-tîr'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.—2. Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as, retiring modesty; retiring manners.—3. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Every Indian officer has a right to a good retiring allowance, as he is almost certain to close his career in a very delapidated state of health. *W. H. Russell.*

Retitels, **Retitelarins** (rê-tî-tê-lê, rê-tî-tê-lâ'-rî-ê), *n. pl.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders, whose webs are not formed on any regular plan, the threads crossing in all directions. In one species, common in our dwellings, the female gums her eggs into a rounded body and bears them about in her jaws.

Retold (rê-tôld'), *pret. and pp. of retell*; as, a story retold.

Retorsion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; specifically, in international law,

the use, by a power injured through the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the power of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter. Written also *Retortion*.

Retort (rê-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*L. retorquere*, *retorsum*—*re*, back, and *torquere*, to turn, to twist (hence *torture*).] 1. To throw back; to cast back; to reverberate. 'Thus to retort your manifest appeal.' *Shak.*

As when his virtues shining upon others,
Heat them and they retort that heat again
To the first giver. *Shak.*

2. To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to retort the charge of vanity. 'How the opponent's argument may be retorted against himself.' *Watts*.

With retorted scorn, his back be turn'd
On those proud towers to swift destruction doom'd. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as, a retorted line.

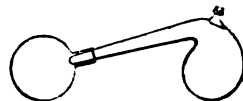
Sometimes rose half up, shaking and chapping their wings; sometimes, with retorted head, pranced themselves as they soared. *Saunders.*

Retort (rê-tôrt'), *v. i.* 1. To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply; as, he retorted upon his adversary with severity.

2. To curl or curve back, as a line. [*Rare*.] **Retort** (rê-tôrt'), *n.* 1. [From the verb.] A censure or incivility returned; the return of an argument, charge, or incivility; a severe reply; a repartee.

If I said his beard was not cut well; he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous. *Shak.*

2. [Directly from *Fr. retorts*, from *L. retortus*, twisted or bent back (see above verb); so called from the shape.] In chem. and the arts, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, &c., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a



Retort and Receiver.

flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask and heat applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to enable substances to be introduced without soiling the neck. The term is also generally applied to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, bones, &c., are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and shape.

Retorted (rê-tôrt'ed), *p. and a.* 1. Thrown back; bent back; twisted back.—2. In *Asr.* applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.

Retorter (rê-tôrt'êr), *n.* One that retorts. **Retort-house** (rê-tôrt'hous), *n.* That portion of a gas-work in which the gas is manufactured and the retorts are situated. *Simmonds*.

Retortion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; reflection or turning back. Written also *Retorsion*.

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual retortion. *Sir W. Hamilton*

Retortive (rê-tôrt'iv), *a.* Containing retort.

Retose (rê-tôse), *a.* [*L. rete*, a net.] A term formerly applied by Dr. Lindley to a division of endogens which have reticulated leaves, as *Smilax*. Their mode of growth is essentially different from that of endogens in general, and the species composing this group stand in the same relation to the mass of endogens, as homologous to the mass of exogens. *Hoblyn*.

Retoss (rê-tôs'), *v. t.* To toss back or again. 'Tost and retost, the ball incessant flies.' *Pope*.

Retouch (rê-tuch'), *v. t.* To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise; specifically, in the fine arts, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore a faded part, or to add purities for its general improvement.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle

and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Retouch (ré-tuch'), *n.* A repeated touch; a revival; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the re-application of the artist's hand to a work which he had before considered in a finished state. 'Perpetual touches and *retouches*.' *Johnson.*

Retour (re-tür'), *n.* [Fr., a return.] In *Scots law*, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

Retoured (re-törd'), *a.* In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a *retour*. — *Retoured duty*, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the *retour*, to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

Retourn (ré-törn'), *v.t.* To turn back or backward, as the eye. *Spenser.*

Retrace (ré-trás'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, back, and *trace*; Fr. *retracer*.] 1. To trace or track back; to go over again in the reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings. — 2. To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Iacchus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

3. In painting, to trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing.

Retraceable (ré-trás'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retraced.

Retract (ré-trákt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retracter*, from *L. retracto*, freq. of *retrahere*, *retractum*—*re*, back, and *trahere*, to draw (whence also *tract*, *tractable*, *retract*, etc.).] 1. To draw back; to draw in; as, a cat *retracts* its claws.

The seas into themselves *retract* their flows. *Dryden.*

2. To take back; to rescind; to resume. *Woodward.* — 3. To withdraw or recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

SYN. To recall, withdraw, revoke, unsay, disavow, recant, abjure, disown.

Retract (ré-trákt'), *v.t.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

Retract (ré-trákt'), *n.* In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

Retractable (ré-trákt'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retracted. 'Retractable into a sheath of skin.' *Cook.*

Retractate (ré-trákt'-át), *v.t.* To retract; to recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him. *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

Retraction (ré-trákt'-shon), *n.* [L. *retractio*, *retractio*, from *retracto*, freq. of *retrahere*. See **RETRACT**.] The act of retracting or recalling what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared.

For it is not to be doubted but they looked for a glorious victory and a perpetual triumph by this man's *retraction*. *Fair.*

Let not any member of his party suppose, that the *retraction* of pledges, once given by a minister of the Crown, can make those pledges to be as though they had never been given. *Gladstone.*

Retracted (ré-trákt'-ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* an epithet for charges when borne one shorter than another.

Retractable (ré-trákt'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retracted or drawn back; retractile.

Retractile (ré-trákt'-il), *a.* Capable of being drawn back; retractible; as, the claws of feline animals.

A walrus, with fiery eyes, . . . *retractile* from external injuries. *Pennant.*

Retraction (ré-trákt'-shon), *n.* [L. *retractio*, *retractio*, from *retrahere*, *retractum*. See **RETRACT**.] 1. The act of retracting or drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws. 2. Act of withdrawing from a step taken; act of recalling or rescinding; the act of changing something done.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled both church and state of the benefit of all my either *retractations* or concessions. *Edison Barwick.*

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countercharges and *retractations* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. Act of withdrawing some avowal; recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion.

Retractive (ré-trákt'-iv), *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

Retractive (ré-trákt'-iv), *n.* That which withdraws or takes from. 'A strong *retractive*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Retractively (ré-trákt'-iv-li), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawing.

Retractor (ré-trákt'-ér), *n.* [L. See **RETRACT**.] One who or that which retracts or draws back; specifically, (a) in *anat.* a muscle, the office of which is to retract or draw back the part into which it is inserted. (b) In *surg.* (1) a piece of cloth employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles, etc., upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw. (2) A hook or hoe-like instrument to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs. (c) In *firearms*, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

Retract, *v.* *Retreat.* *Bacon.* See **RETRACT**.

Retrait (ré-trát'), *n.* [See **RETRACT**.] A cast of countenance; a drawing; a touch, as of a painter's pencil; a picture; a portrait. Written also *Retrate*, *Retraite*, *Retrait*.

She is the mighty queen of fairy,
Whose faire *retrait* I in my shield do bear. *Spenser.*

Retransform (ré-trans-form'), *v.t.* To transform anew; to change back again.

Retransformation (ré-trans-for-má'-shon), *n.* A second or repeated transformation; a change back again, as to a former state.

Retranslate (ré-trans-lát'), *v.t.* To translate again.

Retreat (ré-trát'), *n.* A retreat. *Spenser.*

Retrait (ré-trát'), *n.* [L. he has withdrawn, third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *retrahere*, *retrahi*, to draw back, to withdraw.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

Retread (ré-tred'), *v.t.* and *i.* To tread again. *Wordsworth.*

Retreat (ré-trét'), *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retrahere*, to withdraw; *L. retrahere*. See **RETRACT**.] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

But beauty's triumph is well timed *retreat*. *Pope.*

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle, or company. 'The calm still mirror of *retreat*.' *Pope.*

'Tis pleasant, through the hooplopes of *retreat*,
To peep at such a world, to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd. *Comper.*

3. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of safety or security.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden Apell show'rs, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our *refuges* from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

O joy to him in this *retreat*,
Insanctified in ambrosial dark. *Tennyson.*

4. A military operation, either forced or strategic, by which an army retires before an enemy; as, to make a *retreat*; to sound a *retreat*. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*. — 5. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement. — 6. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or from action. — 7. A period of retirement, chosen with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting commonly either for three or seven days. *Rev. F. G. Lee.* — **SYN.** Retirement, departure, withdrawal, seclusion, solitude, privacy, asylum, shelter, refuge.

Retreat (ré-trét'), *v.t.* To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; especially, (a) to withdraw to a retreat, or to any secluded situation; to take shelter; to retire to a place of safety or security; as, to *retreat* into a den or into a fort. (b) To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

The rapid currents drive,
Toward the *retreating* sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

(c) To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

Retreat (ré-trét'), *v.t.* To draw back; to retreat. 'Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course.' *Splendor.*

Retreated (ré-trét'-ed), *pp.* Retired; apart. Others, more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes angelical, to many a harp. *Milton.*

Retreatful (ré-trét'-ful), *a.* Furnishing or serving as a retreat. 'Our *retreatful* flood.' *Chapman.*

Retreatment (ré-trét'-ment), *n.* Retreat. [Rare.]

Retrench (ré-trensh'), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *retrencher*, Mod. Fr. *retrencher*—*re*, and *trancher*, to cut. See **TRENCH**.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 'And thy exuberant parts *retrench*.' *Sir J. Denham.* — 2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses. 'Thy glory shall be soon *retrenched*.' *Milton.* — 3. To confine; to limit.

These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *Is. Taylor.*

4. To deprive of; to mutilate. 'A face *retrenched* of nose and eyes and beard.' *Hudibras.* — 5. *Milit.* to furnish with a retrenchment or with retrenchments.

Retrench (ré-trensh'), *v.i.* 1. To live at less expense; as, it is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed. — 2. To encroach; to make inroad.

He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Swi./L.*

Retrenchment (ré-trensh'-ment), *n.* [Fr. *retrenchement*.] 1. The act of retrenching or lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing. — 2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution; as, the *retrenchment* of expenses.

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment* than the increase of this charity. *Atterbury.*

3. *Milit.* more properly applied to an interior rampart or defensible line cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence, when the enemy has partly gained possession of the fortress; also applied to a traverse or defence against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

From every post you force me to remove,
But let me keep my last *retrenchment*, love. *Shakespeare.*

SYN. Lessening, curtailment, diminution, abridgment.

Retribute (ré-trib'-üt or ré-trib'-üt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retributed*; ppr. *retributing*. [L. *retribuere*, *retributum*—*re*, back, and *tribuere*, to assign, bestow, give (whence *attribute*, *contribute*).] To pay back; to requite; to compensate; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offence. *Locke.* [Now scarcely used.]

I come to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you my ocean have enrich'd me with. *Beau. & Ft.*

Retributer (ré-trib'-üt-ér), *n.* One that makes retribution.

Retribution (ré-trib'-üt-shon), *n.* [See **RETRIBUTE**.] 1. The act of retributing; the act of requiring actions, whether good or bad.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is given to retribute; a reward, recompense, or requital; a suitable return to merits or deserts; now generally or always used of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil.

If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
When we were visited, what hope for you? *Comper.*

It will be seen how, on two important dependencies of the crown, wrong was followed by just *retribution*; how imprudence and obstinacy broke the ties which bound the North American colonies to the parent state; how Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion, remained indeed a member of the empire, but a withered and distorted member. *Macaulay.*

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spencer.*

— *Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution.* See under **REVENGE**—**SYN.** Repayment, requital, recompense, payment, retaliation.

Retributive (ré-trib'-üt-iv), *a.* Making retribution; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for offences; as, *retributive* justice.

Retributor (ré-trib'-üt-ér), *n.* One who retributes or dispenses retribution; a retributer.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor*. *Bp. Hall.*

Retrievable (ré-trév'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retrieved or recovered. 'Retrieve the credit of the thing if it be *retrievable*.' *Gray.*

Retrievableness (rê-trév'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being retrievable.

Retrievably (rê-trév'a-bli), *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

Retrieval (rê-trév'al), *n.* Act of retrieving. **Retrieve** (rê-trév'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retrieved*; ppr. *retrieving*. [*Fr. retrouver*, to find again, to recover—*re*, again, and *trouver*, to find. *Reprise* shows a similar change of form. See *TRIVER*.] 1. To get again; to regain; to restore; to re-establish; to recover; to restore from loss or injury; as, to *retrieve* the credit of a nation; to *retrieve* one's character; to *retrieve* a decayed fortune. 'Philomela's liberty *retrieved*.' *Philips*.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve* The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden*.

2. To make amends for; to repair.

Accept my sorrow and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior*. While it impoverishes them by the present expense, (it) disables them from *retrieving* its ill consequences by subsequent industry. *Johnson*.

3. To recall; to bring back. 'To *retrieve* men from their old trivial conceits.' *Berkely*.—*SYN.* To recover, regain, recruit, repair, restore.

Retrieve (rê-trév'), *n.* A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, an old hunting term for the recovery of game once sprung. *B. Jonson*; *S. Butler*.

Retrieval (rê-trév'ment), *n.* Act of retrieving, or state of being retrieved; retrieval.

Retriever (rê-trév'ér), *n.* 1. One who retrieves. 2. A dog specially trained to go in quest of game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier.

Retrim (rê-trim'), *v.t.* To trim again. *Wordsworth*.

Retriment (rê-tri-ment), *n.* [*L. retrimmentum*.] Refuse; dregs.

Retros- (rê-trô or ret-rô) [*L. re*, back, and same root as in *trans*, across, *skr. tar*, to go.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying backward or back.

Retrospect (rê-trô-akt' or ret-rô-akt'), *v.t.* To act backward; to act in opposition or in return.

Retraction (rê-trô-akt'shon or ret-rô-akt'shon), *n.* 1. Action returned or action backward.—2. Operation on something past or preceding.

Retractive (rê-trô-akt'iv or ret-rô-akt'iv), *a.* Designed to retract; capable of retracting; operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.—A *retractive law* or *statute* is one which operates to affect, make criminal, or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

Retractively (rê-trô-akt'iv-ly or ret-rô-akt'iv-ly), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by returned action or operation.

Retrocède (rê-trô-séd' or ret-rô-séd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retroceded*; ppr. *retroceding*. [*L. retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go.] To go back; to give place; to retire; to recede.

Retrocéder (rê-trô-séd' or ret-rô-séd'), *v.t.* [*Fr. retrocéder*.] To cede or grant back again; to restore to the former state; as, to *retrocède* a territory to a former proprietor.

Retrocèdent (rê-trô-séd'ent or ret-rô-séd'ent), *a.* Prone or disposed to retrocede or go back; specifically, appellative of certain diseases which move about from one part of the body to another; as, *retrocèdent* gout, gout which leaves the toe for the stomach. **Retrocession** (rê-trô-sé'shon or ret-rô-sé'shon), *n.* 1. The act of retroceding or going back.

This argument is drawn from the sun's *retrocession*. *Dr. H. More*.

—*Retrocession of the equinoxes*. Same as *Precession*.—2. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back into the person of the cedent, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.

Retrochoir (rê-trô-kwîr'), *n.* [*L. retro*, backwards, behind, and *E. choir*.] In arch. see *extract*.

Retrochoir.—The chapels and other parts behind and about the high altar are so called, as, for example, the Lady Chapel, when so placed. Monks who were sick or infirm, or those who arrived too late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the service in the *retrochoirs*. *Oxford Glossary*.

Retrocopulant (rê-trô-kop'ù-lant or ret-rô-kop'ù-lant), *a.* Copulating backward or from behind.

Retro-copulate (rê-trô-kop'ù-lât or ret-rô-kop'ù-lât), *v.t.* To copulate or beget young from behind, as most animals.

Retro-copulation (rê-trô-kop'ù-lâ'shon or ret-rô-kop'ù-lâ'shon), *n.* The act or character of copulating from behind. *Sir T. Browne*.

Retroduction (rê-trô-duk'shon or ret-rô-duk'shon), *n.* [*From L. retro*, back, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] A leading or bringing back.

Retroflex, **Retroflected** (rê-trô-fleks or ret-rô-fleks, rê-trô-flekt'ed or ret-rô-flekt'ed), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, and *flectus*, pp. of *flecto*, to bend.] In bot. bent this way and that, or in different directions, usually in a distorted manner; as, a *retroflex* branch.

Retrofract, **Retrofracted** (rê-trô-frakt or ret-rô-frakt, rê-trô-frakt'ed or ret-rô-frakt'ed), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, and *fractus*, pp. of *frango*, to break.] In bot. (a) bent backward as it were by force, so as to appear as if broken; as, a *retrofract* peduncle. (b) Bent back towards its insertion, as if it were broken.

Retro-generative (rê-trô-jen'ér-ât-iv or ret-rô-jen'ér-ât-iv), *a.* Copulating from behind; retro-copulant.

Retrogradation (rê-trô-gra-dâ'shon or ret-rô-gra-dâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.* the act of moving from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs: applied to the apparent motion of the planets. Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations* as well as their direct motion. *Cutworth*.

2. A moving backward or towards an inferior state; decline in excellence.

Retrograde (rê-trô-grâd or ret-rô-grâd), *a.* [*L. retro*, backward, and *gradior*, to go.] 1. Going or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.* moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs: opposed to *direct*. All motions from east to west are *retrograde*; thus, the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies are *retrograde*, and the earth's diurnal motion, which causes these apparent motions, is *direct*. Two geomantic figures were displayed Above his head, a warrior and a maid; One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden*.

2. Declining from a better to a worse state. *Pope*.—3. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent In going back to school to Wittenberg, It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shak.*

Retrograde (rê-trô-grâd or ret-rô-grâd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retrograded*; ppr. *retrograding*. [See above.] To go or move backward. *Bacon*.

Retrograde (rê-trô-grâd or ret-rô-grâd), *v.t.* To cause to go backward or recede. *Sylvestor*.

Retrogradingly (rê-trô-grâd-ing-ly or ret-rô-grâd-ing-ly), *adv.* By retrograde motion. **Retrogress** (rê-trô-gres or ret-rô-gres), *n.* A going backward; retrogression; decline.

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity, involves *retrogress* in fertility. *H. Spencer*.

Retrogression (rê-trô-gre'shon or ret-rô-gre'shon), *n.* [*Fr. retrogression*, from *L. retrogradior*. See *RETROGRADE*, a.] 1. The act of going backward.

In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogression* that alone would constitute decay. *J. S. Mill*.

2. In *astron.* the same as *Retrogradation*.—3. In *physiol.* backward development. When an animal, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*, or a *retrograde development* or *metamorphosis*.

Retrogressive (rê-trô-gres'iv or ret-rô-gres'iv), *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times *retrogressive*. *Pinkerton*.

Retrogressively (rê-trô-gres'iv-ly or ret-rô-gres'iv-ly), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; by going or moving backward.

Retromingency (rê-trô-min'jen-si or ret-rô-min'jen-si), *n.* [See *RETROMINGENT*.] The act or quality of discharging the urine backward. *Sir T. Browne*.

Retromingent (rê-trô-min'jent or ret-rô-min'jent), *a.* [*L. retro*, backward, and *mingens, mingentis*, ppr. of *mingo*, to make water.] Discharging the urine backward.

Retromingent (rê-trô-min'jent or ret-rô-min'jent), *n.* An animal that discharges its urine backward. *Sir T. Browne*.

Retromingently (rê-trô-min'jent-li or ret-rô-min'jent-li), *adv.* In a *retromingent* manner.

Retropharyngeal (rê-trô-fa-rin'jê-al or ret-rô-fa-rin'jê-al), *a.* [*L. retro*, backwards, and *pharynx*.] In *anat.* relating to parts behind the pharynx or upper part of the throat; as, a *retropharyngeal abscess*.

Retropulsive (rê-trô-pul'siv or ret-rô-pul'siv), *a.* [*L. retro*, backward, and *pelle*, *pushum*, to drive.] Driving back; repelling. *Smart*.

Retrorse (rê-trôrs'), *a.* [*L. retrorsus*, from *retro*, backward, and *versus*, turning about.] In bot. turned backwards.

Retrorsely (rê-trôrs'li), *adv.* In a backward direction; as, a stem *retrorsely* acuminate, or a leaf *retrorsely* sinuate.

Retrospect (rê-trô-spekt' or ret-rô-spekt'), *v.t.* To look back; to affect what is past.

Retrospect (rê-trô-spekt' of ret-rô-spekt'), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, and *specio, spectrum*, to look.] A looking back on things past; a review of past events; view or contemplation of something past. *Addison*; *Warburton*.

The observation is common, that a week spent in travelling or sight-seeing, and therefore full of mental excitements, appears in *retrospect* far longer than one spent at home. *H. Spencer*.

SYN. Review, survey, resurvey, re-examination.

Retrospection (rê-trô-spek'shon or ret-rô-spek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of looking back on things past.—2. The faculty of looking back on past things.

Canst thou take delight in viewing This poor isle's approaching ruin; When thy *retrospection* vast Sees the glorious ages past? *Swift*

Retrospective (rê-trô-spekt'iv or ret-rô-spekt'iv), *a.* 1. Looking back on past events; as, a *retrospective* view.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye, Would from the apparent What conclude the why *Pope*

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past; as, a penal statute can have no *retrospective* effect or operation. 'A scruple about inflicting death by a *retrospective* enactment.' *Macaulay*.

Retrospectively (rê-trô-spekt'iv-ly or ret-rô-spekt'iv-ly), *adv.* In a retrospective manner; by way of retrospect.

Retro-uterine (rê-trô-û-tér-in), *a.* [*Prefix retro*, backwards, and *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus or womb; as, a *retro-uterine abscess*.

Retrovaccination (rê-trô-vak's-nâ'shon), *n.* In *med.* the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which had been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing the vaccine matter through the cow.

Retroversion (rê-trô-vér'shon or ret-rô-vér'shon), *n.* [*L. retro*, backward, and *verto, verturn*, to turn.] A turning or falling backward; as, the *retroversion* of the uterus.

Retrovert (rê-trô-vért or ret-rô-vért), *v.t.* [See *RETROVERSION*.] To turn back.

Retrovert (rê-trô-vért or ret-rô-vért), *n.* One who returns to his original creed; a reconvert. *Fitzeduard Hall*.

Retrude (rê-trûd'), *v.t.* [*L. retrudo*—*re*, back, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust back. *Dr. H. More*.

Retrusé (rê-trûs'), *a.* [*L. retrusus*, pp. of *retrudo*. See *RETRUDE*.] Hidden; abstruse.

Something of so *retruse* a nature that I want a name for it, unless I should venture to term it *divine sagacity*. *Dr. H. More*.

Retrusion (rê-trû'shon), *n.* The act of retruding, or state of being retruded. 'In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause.' *Coleridge*.

Retty (rê-tî'), *n.* A place where flax is retted; a retting.

Retting (rê-tîng), *n.* 1. The act or process of preparing flax for the separation of the woody part from the filamentous part by soaking it in water or by exposure to dew. Also called *Rotting*.—2. The place where the operation is carried on; a rettery. *Urr*. **Retti-weights** (rê-tî-wâts), *n. pl.* The small egg-shaped seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as weights in Hindustan. They are of a scarlet or black colour.

Retund (rê-tund'), *v.t.* [*L. retundo*—*re*, back, and *tundo*, to beat.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; to dull. 'To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon.' *Ray*.

Return (rê-térn'), *v.t.* [*Fr. retourner*—*re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn. See *TURN*.] 1. To come back; to come or go back to the

same place. 'The undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns.' *Shak.*—2. To come or go back to the same state; to pass back; as, to return from bondage to a state of freedom.

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returned into dust. *Shak.*

3. To come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft return. *Milton.*

4. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

Thus with the year
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton.*

5. To speak again of a subject left for a time out of sight; to recur.

But to return to the verses: did they please you?

To return to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

6. To answer.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven return'd . . .
Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

7. To retort.

If you are a malicious reader, you return upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

Return (rê-térn'), v. t. 1. To bring, carry, or send back; to give back; as, to return a borrowed book; to return a hired horse. 'If she will return me my jewels.' *Shak.*—2. To repay; as, to return borrowed money.—3. To give in recompense or requital; as, to return good for evil; to return thanks.

The Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Ki. ii. 44.*

4. To give back in reply; as, to return an answer. 'In courteous words return reply.' *Tennyson.*—5. To bring back and make known; to report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord. *Ex. xix. 8.*

6. To cast back; to throw back; to hurl back.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—
That calls me traitor, I return the lie. *Shak.*

7. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially; as, to return a list of killed and wounded; of men or ships fit for active service, of the number of the population, &c.

8. To render back to a tribunal or to an office; as, to return a writ or an execution. 9. To send; to transmit; to convey.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and return the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

10. To elect, as a member of parliament.

They went in a body to the poll; and when they returned, the Honourable Samuel Slumkey was returned also. *Dickens.*

11. In card-playing, to play a card of the same suit as one's partner played before.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond or led the club. *Dickens.*

SYN. To restore, requite, repay, recompense, render, remit, report.

Return (rê-térn'), n. 1. The act of returning (intransitive), or of coming or going back; as, the return of the traveller; the return of health; the return of the seasons. 'Takes little journeys and makes quick returns.' *Dryden.*

At the return of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee. *1 Ki. xx. 22.*

2. The act of returning (transitive) or of giving or sending back; the act of rendering back; repayment; recompense; requital; restitution; as, the return of anything borrowed or hired, as a book, money, a horse, or the like. 'As rich men deal gifts, expecting in return twenty for one.' *Shak.*

I loved you, and my love had no return. *Tennyson.*

3. That which is returned; as, (a) a repayment or payment; a remittance; a sum of money coming in.

Within these two months, that's a month before
This bond expires, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shak.*

(b) An answer.

Say, if my father render fair return,
It is against my will. *Shak.*

(c) The profit on labour, on an investment, undertaking, adventure, or the like; advantage.

The fruit from many days of recreation is very light, but from the few hours we spend in prayer, the return is great. *Jer. Taylor.*

(d) An account or official or formal report

of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information; as, agricultural returns; census returns; election returns. The return of members of parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.—4. In law, (a) the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer stating what he has done, endorsed; the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. (b) The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings; a day in bank.—5. pl. A light-coloured mild-flavoured kind of tobacco.—6. In arch. the continuation of a moulding, projection, &c., in an opposite or different direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. *Quill.*—7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coal-mine.—Returns of a mine, in fort. the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—Returns of a trench, the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.—Clause of return, in Scots law. See under CLAUSE.

Re-turn (rê-térn'), v. t. and i. To turn again; as, to turn and re-turn.

Returnable (rê-térn'-a-bl'), a. 1. Capable of being returned or restored.—2. In law, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a writ or precept returnable at a certain day; a verdict returnable to the court.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is returnable. *Sir M. Hale.*

Return-ball (rê-térn'-bal'), n. A ball used as a plaything, which is held by an elastic string so as to make it return to the hand from which it is thrown.

Return-chaise (rê-térn'-sház'), n. A chaise going back from its destination empty.

Return-day (rê-térn'-dâ'), n. In law, the day when the defendant is to appear in court and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

Returner (rê-térn'-ér), n. One who returns; one who repays or remits money. 'And those are the returners of our money.' *Locke.*

Returning-officer (rê-térn'-ing-of-fis-ér), n. The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.; the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.

Returnless (rê-térn'-les'), a. Admitting no return. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Return-match (rê-térn'-mach'), n. A second match or trial played by the same two sets of players to give the defeated party their revenge.

Return-ticket (rê-térn'-tik-et), n. A ticket issued by railway and steamboat companies, coach proprietors, and the like, for the journey out and back, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne,—fares, half-a-crown; return-tickets, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood.*

Return-valve (rê-térn'-válv'), n. A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow, or the like.

Retuse (rê-tús'), a. [L. *retusus*, pp. of *retundo*—re, back, and *tundo*, to hammer.]

1. In bot. terminating in a round end, the centre of which is somewhat depressed; as, a *retuse* leaf.—2. In conch. ending in an obtuse sinus, as is the case with certain shells.

Reunion (rê-ân'-yon), n. 1. A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as, a reunion of parts or particles of matter; a reunion of parties or sects.

She that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetic force alone
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one. *Donne.*

2. A meeting, assembly, or festive gathering, as of familiar friends, associates, or members of a society.

Reunite (rê-û-nit'), v. t. 1. To unite again; to join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great was reunited to the crown of France. *Shak.*

2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and reuniting his subjects to himself and to one another. *Ratingbroke.*

Reunite (rê-û-nit'), v. i. To be united again; to join and cohere again.

Reunitedly (rê-û-nit'-ed-ly), adv. In a reunited manner.

Reunion (rê-û-ni'-shon), n. A second or repeated uniting; reunion. 'The resurrection of the body, and its reunion with the soul.' *Knatchbull.* [Rare.]

Reurge (rê-urf'), v. t. To urge again.

Reus (rê-us), n. [L.] In law, a defendant.

Reussin (rôis'in), n. [After T. A. Reuss, an Austrian mineralogist.] A salt occurring as an efflorescence in white six-sided acicular crystals at Seidlitz and Seidschitz, in Bohemia. It consists of a mixture of the sulphates of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, with chloride of magnesium and water, but varies in composition according to the locality and season of the year. Sometimes called *Reussite*.

Reussite (rôis'it), n. See **REUSSIN**.

Revaccinate (rê-vak'-sin-â-t), v. t. To vaccinate a second time.

Revaccination (rê-vak'-si-nâ'-shon), n. A second vaccination. 'The revaccination of recruits.' *Sir T. Watson.*

Revelance (rê-va-les'-ens), n. The state of being revelant. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's revelance had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge.*

Revalance (rê-va-les'-ent), a. [L. *revalanceo*—re, again, and *valesco*, inceptive of *valere*, to be well.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.]

Revaluation (rê-val'-û-â'-shon), n. A second valuation.

Revalue (rê-val'-û), v. t. To value again.

Revamp (rê-vamp'), v. t. To vamp, mend, or patch up again; to rehabilitate; to reconstruct.

Reve (rêv), n. A reeve or bailiff.

Reve (rêv), v. t. [See **REAVE**.] To take away; to plunder; to despoil. *Chaucer.*

Revet (rêv), v. t. [Fr. *réver*, to dream. See **REVERIE**.] To dream; to muse.

I revet all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith.*

Reveal (rê-vêl'), v. t. [Fr. *révéler*, from L. *revelo*, to unveil, to uncover—re, back, and *velo*, to veil. See **VEIL**.] 1. To make known, as something secret or concealed; to disclose; to divulge; to lay open; to betray; as, to reveal secrets; to reveal one's self. 'Time, which reveals all things.' *Locke.* 'A late-lost form that sleep reveals.' *Tennyson.*

Madam, I have a secret to reveal. *Shak.*

2. Specifically, to disclose, discover, or make known that which would be unknown without divine or supernatural instruction.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. *Rom. i. 18.*

SYN. To disclose, divulge, unveil, betray, uncover, discover, impart, communicate, show.

Reveal (rê-vêl'), n. A revealing; disclosure.

Sir T. Browne.

Reveal (rê-vêl'), n. In arch. the vertical side of an aperture between the front of the wall and of the window or door frame. *Quill.*

Revealable (rê-vêl'-a-bl'), a. Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not so revealable as heresy. *Jer. Taylor.*

Revealableness (rê-vêl'-a-bl'-ness), n. State or quality of being revealable.

Revealer (rê-vêl'-ér), n. One who or that which reveals, discloses, shows, or makes known.

He brought a taper; the revealer, light,
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the creators of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs. *Dr. Caird.*

Revelment (rê-vêl'-ment), n. The act of revealing. *South.* [Rare.]

Revegetate (rê-vej'-ê-tât), v. i. To vegetate a second time.

Reveille (rê-vâl'-yâ), n. [Fr. *réveil*, from *réveiller*, to awake—re, and *éveiller*, to awake, from L. *ex*, and *vigilo*, to watch (whence *vigilant*).] *Milit.* the beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a reveille, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come. *Dryden.*

Tennyson has the less correct form *reveille*.

And all the bugle breezes blew
Reveille to the breaking morn. *Tennyson.*

Revel (rev'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *revel*, revelry, excess, disorder, rebellion, from *reveler*, to revolt, to rebel, from *L. rebellare*, to rebel.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity; a festivity; a merry-making; more specifically, a sport of dancing, masking, &c., formerly practised in princes' courts, noblemen's houses, inns of court, &c., generally at night.

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct, Crave leave to view these ladies, and intrate An hour of revels with them. *Shak.*

—*Master of the revels*, or *lord of misrule*, an officer formerly attached to royal and other distinguished houses, whose duty it was to preside over the Christmas diversions. In the reign of Henry VIII. this officer was rendered permanent in the royal household. It continued till about the end of the seventeenth century.

Revel (rev'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reveled*; ppr. *revealing*. 1. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian; to indulge in festivity. 'Antony, that revels long o' nights.' *Shak.*

Brisk let us revel, while *revel* we may, For the gay bloom of fifty soon passes away. *Moor.*

2. To move playfully or wantonly; to indulge one's inclination or caprice; to wanton; to take one's fill of pleasure. 'His father revelled in the heart of France.' *Shak.* 'Whence'er I revelled in the women's bowers.' *Prior.*

Revel (ré-vel'), *v.t.* [L. *revellō*—*re*, and *vellō*, to pull.] 'To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion. 'Reveiling the humours from their lungs.' *Harvey.*

Reve-land (rév'land), *n.* In law, such land as having reverted to the king, after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the *reve* or *reese*, or bailiff of the manor.

Revelator (rév'lat-ér), *v.t.* To reveal.

Revelation (rév'el-á'shon), *n.* [L. *revelatio*, *revelatio*, from *revelo*, to reveal.] 1. The act of revealing; (a) the disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them. (b) The act of revealing or communicating divine truth.

How that by *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery, as I wrote afore in few words. *Eph. iii. 3.*

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known.—3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John.

Revelator (rév'el-át-ér), *n.* One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare.]

Revelant (ré-vel'ent), *a.* [L. *revellens*, *revellens*, ppr. of *revellō*, to pull or tear away, out, or off.] Causing revulsion.

Reveler (ré-vel'ér), *n.* One who revels or feasts with noisy merriment.

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

Revel-master (ré-vel-mas-tér), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; lord of misrule.

Revelment (ré-vel'ment), *n.* Act of revealing.

Revelour, *n.* A reveller. *Chaucer.*

Revel-rout (ré-vel-rút), *n.* 1. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his mission, the *revel-rout* is done. *Rome.*

2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.

Revelry (ré-vel-ri), *n.* The act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, Midnight shout and revelry, Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

Revendicate (ré-ven'dí-kát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revendicated*; ppr. *revendicating*. [Fr. *revendiquer*—*re*, again, and *vendiquer*, to claim or challenge, *L. vindico*, *vindicatum*. See *VINDICATE*.] To reclaim; to demand the surrender of, as of goods taken away or detained illegally.

Revendication (ré-ven'dí-ká'shon), *n.* The act of revendicating or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

Revenge (ré-venj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revenged*; ppr. *revenging*. [O.Fr. *revenger*, *revengier*, Mod. Fr. *revancher*—*re*, in return, and O.Fr. *venjier*, Mod. Fr. *venjir*, to avenge, from *L. vindico*, *vindicare*, to vindicate. See *VINDICATE*.] 1. To take vengeance for or on account of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of wrong or injury; to exact retribution for or for the sake of; to inflict punishment

for; to avenge: with the wrong done, or the person or thing wronged, as the object.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors. *Jer. xv. 15.*

And thou shalt find a king that will *revenge* Lord Stafford's death. *Shak.*

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come *Revenge* yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shak.*

The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict injury for or on account of, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings; as, eager to *revenge* himself; to *revenge* his supposed wrongs. From the use of the verb with reflexive pronouns the expression to be *revenged* often has the sense of to *revenge* one's self; to take vengeance; as, I'll be *revenged* on him for it.

Revenge (ré-venj'), *v.t.* To take vengeance. 'And if you wrong us, shall we not *revenge*?' *Shak.*

Revenge (ré-venj'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The act of revenging; the executing of vengeance; something in the way of retribution; retaliation. 'The beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.' Deut. xxxii. 42. And thus the whirligig of time brings in his *revenges*. *Shak.*

2. The angry, spiteful, or malignant return of an injury received; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury on a person in return for an injury received from him. 'Woman-like, taking *revenge* too deep.' *Tennyson.*

3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; as, to glut *revenge*.

The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

—To *give* one his *revenge*, to offer one a return-match after he has been defeated, as at chess or billiards.—*Revenge*, *Vengeance*, *Retribution*. *Revenge* is the carrying into effect of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self, or those closely connected with one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to our equals or superiors, and the revengeful feeling is felt all the more bitterly where it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* may arise from no personal feeling, but may be taken for another's wrong as well as one's own. It involves the idea of wrathful retribution, more or less just. It is inflicted on inferiors; as, a slave murders a harsh master out of *revenge*, and the relatives take *vengeance* on him in return. *Vengeance* is the word always used for God's just wrath against sinners. *Retribution* does not, like the other two, so much concern the person inflicting the injury, but the injury itself. It is, as it were, the natural or due return for a capital of bad deeds previously invested. Any evil result happening to the perpetrator of a crime in consequence of the crime committed is said to be a *retribution*. **Revengeance** (ré-venj'ans), *n.* *Revenge*; vengeance.

Revengeful (ré-venj'ful), *a.* Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; harbouring revenge; vindictive; wreaking revenge. 'If thy *revengeful* heart can not forgive.' *Shak.*

May my hands Never brandish more *revengeful* steel Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shak.*

SYN. Vindictive, vengeful, resentful, spiteful, malicious.

Revengefully (ré-venj'ful-li), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leaped Upon the floor, thence gazing at the skies, His eyeballs fiery red and glowing vengeance. *Dryden.*

Revengefulness (ré-venj'ful-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness.

Revengeless (ré-venj'les), *a.* Unrevenged. 'Leave his woes *revengless*.' *Marston.*

Revengement (ré-venj'ment), *n.* *Revenge*; return of an injury. [Rare.]

That in his secret doom, out of my blood, He'll breed *revengement*, and a scourge for me. *Shak.*

Revenger (ré-venj'ér), *n.* One who revenges. 'The injured world's *revenger*.' *Walter.*

Revengingly (ré-venj'ing-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. *Shak.*

Revenue (rev'e-nú). This is now the common pronunciation, though *re-ven'ú* is also heard, especially in Parliament. *Shakspeare* has both). *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, from *revenir*, to return, *L. revenio*—*re*, back, and *venio*, to

come.] 1. The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back, And in her heart she scorns our poverty. *Shak.* When men grow great from their *revenue* And fly from bailiffs into Parliament. *Shak.*

2. The annual income of a state derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.

He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of *revenue* gushed forth. *D. Webster.*

3. Return; reward; as, a rich *revenue* of praise.

Revenue-cutter (rev'e-nú-kut-ér), *n.* A sharp-built single-masted vessel, armed, for the purpose of preventing smuggling and enforcing the custom-house regulations.

Revenue-officer (rev'e-nú-offí-ér), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

Reverber (ré-verb'), *v.t.* To reverberate.

Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound *Reverbs* no hollowness. *Shak.*

Reverberatory (ré-verb'á-to-ri), *a.* A contracted form of *reverberant* sometimes used.

Reverberant (ré-verb'ér-ant), *a.* [L. *reverberans*, *reverberans*, ppr. of *reverbero*. See *REVERBERATE*.] *Reverberating*; returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes woke and died in the distance, Over the watery flow, and beneath the *reverberant* branches. *Longfellow.*

Reverberate (ré-verb'ér-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reverberated*; ppr. *reverberating*. [L. *L. reverbero*, *reverberatum*—*L. re*, back, and *verbero*, to lash, to beat, from *verber*, a lash, a whip, a rod.] 1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo. 'Like an arch, *reverberates* the voice again.' *Shak.*—2. To send or cast back; to reflect; as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.—3. To send or drive back, to repel from side to side; as, flame *reverberated* in a furnace. Hence.—4. To fuse, as by heat intensified by being reverberated. 'Reverberated into glass.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Reverberate (ré-verb'ér-át), *v.i.* 1. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound.—2. To resound.

And even at hand, a drum is ready brad, That shall *reverberate* all as well as this. *Shak.*

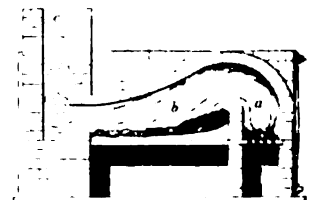
Now rings the bell, nine times *reverberating*. *Longfellow.*

Reverberate (ré-verb'ér-át), *a.* 1. Cast back or reflected. 'The *reverberate* sound.' *Drayton.*—2. Driving or beating back; reverberating; reverberant. 'The *reverberate* hills.' *Shak.* 'A *reverberate* glass.' *B. Jonson.* **Reverberation** (ré-verb'ér-á'shon), *n.* [See *REVERBERATE*.] 1. The act of reverberating, or of driving or sending back; particularly, the act of reflecting light, heat, or sound, more especially sound. 'The several *reverberations* of the same image, from two opposite looking-glasses.' *Addison.*—2. A sound reverberated or echoed.—3. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

Reverberative (ré-verb'ér-át-iv), *a.* Tending to reverberate; reflective; reverberant. This *reverberative* influence is what we have extended above as the influence of the mass upon its centres. *Dr. Taylor.*

Reverberator (ré-verb'ér-át-ér), *n.* 1. He who or that which reverberates.—2. A reflecting lamp.

Reverberatory (ré-verb'ér-á-to-ri), *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating; as, a *reverberatory*



Section of Reverberatory Furnace

furnace or kiln.—*Reverberatory furnace*, a furnace so constructed that the material (as ores, metals, &c.) to be operated on can be

heated without coming in direct contact with the fuel. It consists essentially of three parts—namely, a fireplace, *a*, at one end; in the middle a flat bed or sole, *b*, on which the material to be heated is placed; and at the other end a chimney, *c*, to carry off the smoke or fume. Between the fireplace and the bed a low partition wall or fire-bridge is placed, and the whole built over with a low arch, dipping towards the chimney. The flame plays over the fire-bridge, and is reflected or reverberated on the material beneath, hence the name. The reverberatory furnace gives free access of air to the material, and is thus employed for oxidizing impurities in metals and other similar purposes.

Reverberatory (ré-vér'ber-a-to-ri), *a*. Same as *Reverberatory Furnace*. See the adjective.

Revere (ré-vér'), *v.t. pret. & pp. revered*; *ppr. revering*. [*Fr. révéler, l. revereor—re, and revero, to feel awe of, to fear.*] To regard with fear or awe, mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honour in estimation. 'Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather revered as his father than treated as his partner in the empire.' *Addison*.

*Revered, beloved—O you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brain, or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old.* *Tennyson*.

SYN. To venerate, adore, reverence.
Reverence (ré-ver'ens), *n*. [*Fr. révérence, from l. revereantia. See REVERE.*] 1. Fear, mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly it is a sign that the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon*.
The fear acceptable to God is a filial fear, an awful reverence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service and an unwillingness to offend him. *Dr. J. Rogers*.

A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson*.

Reverence is nearly equivalent to veneration, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from awe in that it is not akin to the feeling of fear, dread, or terror, while also implying a certain amount of love or affection. We feel reverence for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in awe of a tyrant.—2. An act of respect or obsequence; a bow or courtesy. 'Fell on his face and did reverence.' 2 Sam. ix. 6.

But yesterday the word of Caesar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shak.*

3. Reverend character; hence, a reverend personage; a common title of the clergy, generally used with the pronouns *his*, *your*, &c. 'Forced to lay my reverences by.' *Shak.* 'A clergyman of holy reverences.' *Shak.*—*Saving your reverence*, with all respect to you; a phrase used to introduce an objectionable expression.

Sir, she came in great with child; and longing,
Savour your honour's reverence, for steved prunes. *Shak.*

SYN. Honour, veneration, awe, adoration.
Reverence (ré-ver'ens), *v.t. pret. & pp. revered*; *ppr. reverencing*. To regard with reverence; to regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection.

Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*
They will reverence my son. *Mat. xxi. 37.*

And (let) the wise see that she reverence her husband. *Eph. v. 33*

Reverence (ré-ver'ens-ér), *n*. One that regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs,
Were become great reverencers of crowned heads. *Swift*.

Reverend (ré-ver'end), *a*. [*Fr. révérend, from l. reverendus, to be revered. See REVERE.*] 1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect, mingled with fear and affection; *as, reverend and gracious senators*.

A reverend sire among them came. *Milton*.

2. A title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics, and sometimes to Jewish rabbis; *as, the reverend Mr. So-and-so*. In England deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend*. The religious in Catholic countries are styled *reverend fathers*; abbesses, prioresses, &c., *reverend mothers*. In Scotland, the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*; a synod is styled *very reverend*, and the General Assembly *venerable*.

Reverent (ré-ver'ent), *a*. 1. Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; *as, reverent words or terms; a reverent posture in prayer; reverent behaviour*.—2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

They prostrate fell before him reverent. *Milton*.

3. † Reverend.

A very reverent body; *ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, sir—reverence. Shak.*

Reverential (ré-ver'en-shal), *a*. Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; *as, reverential fear or awe; reverential gratitude or esteem*. 'Religion . . . consisting in a reverential esteem of things sacred.' *South*.

Reverentially (ré-ver'en-shal-li), *adv*. In a reverential manner; with reverence or show of reverence. *Sir T. Browne*.

Reverently (ré-ver'ent-li), *adv*. 1. In a reverent manner; with reverence; with respectful regard.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently. *Shak.*

2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

So reverently men quit the open air
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden*.

Reverer (ré-vér'ér), *n*. One who reveres or venerates.

Reverie (ré-ver'i), *n*. [*Fr. rêverie, from rêver, to dream, a word of doubtful origin.*] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation. It is apparently in all cases, due to an exaltation or concentration of the faculty of attention. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or partial perception of external objects. It is generally, and always at the commencement, at the control of the will.

There are reveries and extravagancies which pass through the minds of wise men as well as fools. *Addison*.

What sat,
But spoke not, rapt in nameless reverie,
Perchance upon the future man. *Tennyson*.

Reverist (ré-ver'ist), *n*. One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Ency.*

Reverse, *a*. [*Fr. Reverse; contrary. Chaucer.*]

Reversal (ré-vér's'al), *a*. Intended to reverse; implying reverse. *Burnet*.

Reversal (ré-vér's'al), *n*. The act of reversing; (*a*) the act of moving or causing to move in a contrary direction; *as, the reversal of a steam-engine*. (*b*) A change or overthrowing; *as, the reversal of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false; the reversal of an attainer or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void*.

Reverse (ré-vér's), *v.t. pret. & pp. reversed*; *ppr. reversing*. [*L. reverter, reverterus—re, back, and verito, to turn.*] 1. To turn or put in an opposite or contrary direction or position; to turn upside down; *as, to reverse a pyramid or cone*. 'My empty glass reversed.' *Tennyson*.—2. To alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary, or have contrary bearings or relations.

With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and reverses even the distinctions of good and evil. *Dr. J. Rogers*.

She reversed the conduct of the celebrated vicar of Bray. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. To overturn; to subvert; *as, to reverse the state*. *Pope*.—4. To overthrow; to make void; to annul; to repeal; to revoke; *as, to reverse a judgment, sentence, or decree*.

Is Clarence dead? The order was reversed. *Shak.*

Those seem to do best, who taking useful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of by what they shall find in history to confirm or reverse these imperfect observations. *Locke*.

5. † To recall; to renew; to cause to return. *Spenser*.—6. † To turn away or back. *Spenser*.—7. In *mach.* to cause to revolve in a contrary direction; to change the motion of, *as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached*.—**SYN.** To overturn, overset, invert, overthrow, subvert, repeal, annul, revoke.

Reverset (ré-vér's), *v.t.* To return; to come back. *Spenser*.

Reverse (ré-vér's), *n*. 1. That which is presented when anything, *as a lance, gun, &c.*, is reverted, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position. 'He did so with the reverse of his lance.' *Sir W. Scott*.—2. A complete change or turn of affairs; sometimes (*a*) in a good sense.

Meantime, by a reverse of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Lamb*.

Generally (*b*) in a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune; *as, by an unexpected reverse of circumstances an affluent man is reduced to poverty*.

To pine in that reverse of doom,
Which sicken'd every living bloom.
And blurr'd the splendour of the sun. *Tennyson*.

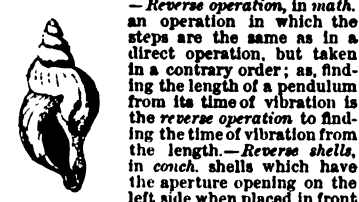
3. A cessation of success; a check; a defeat; *as, the troops met with a reverse*.—4. A back-handed stroke in fencing. 'To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant.' *Shak*.—5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; a contrary; an opposite; generally with *the*.

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the reverse of all the pursuits of sense. *Dr. J. Rogers*.

6. The second or back surface; *as, the reverse of a leaf; specifically, the second or back surface of a medal or coin, opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed, the latter being called the obverse*.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a reverse. *Addison*.

Reverse (ré-vér's), *a*. Opposite; turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; *as, the reverse end of a lance; the reverse order or method*.—*Reverse bearing*, in *surv.* the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backwards.—*Reverse curve*, in *rail*, a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—*Reverse fire* (*milit.*), fire on the enemy's rear by troops of the army the front of which the enemy is engaging.—*Reverse lever*, in *steam-engines*, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam.—*Reverse operation*, in *math.* an operation in which the steps are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order; *as, finding the length of a pendulum from its time of vibration is the reverse operation to finding the time of vibration from the length*.—*Reverse shells*, in *conch.* shells which have the aperture opening on the left side when placed in front of the spectator; or which have their volutions the reverse way of the common screw; *sinistral shells*. The cut shows the fossil shell of *Fusus antiquus*, var. *contrarius*.—*Reverse valve*, in *boilers*, a valve opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.



Reversed (ré-vér's'), *p. and a*. 1. Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.—2. Made void; overthrown or annulled, *as a judgment, decree, &c.*—3. In *bot.* resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; *as, a reversed corolla*.—*Reversed leaves*, such as have the lower surface turned upwards.—4. In *her.* an epithet for a coat of arms or an escutcheon turned upside down by way of ignominy, *as in the case of a traitor*. A charge may be reversed, however, without any abatement of honour.—*Reversed shells*, in *conch.* same as *Reverse Shells*. See REVERSE.

Reversedly (ré-vér's-ed-li), *adv*. In a reversed manner.

Reverseless (ré-vér's'les), *a*. Not to be reversed; irreversible.

Reversely (ré-vér's'li), *adv*. In a reverse manner; on the other hand; on the opposite.

Reverser (ré-vér's'ér), *n*. 1. One who reverses.

2. In *law*, a reversioner.—3. In *Scots law*, a mortgager of land.

Reversible (ré-vér's'bl), *n*. Capable of being reversed; *as, a reversible judgment or sentence*.—*Reversible coat*, a coat which can be worn with either side outward. Such coats are usually of two different materials and colours.

Reversibly (ré-vér's'bl), *adv*. In a reversible manner.

Fäte, fär, fat, fall; më, met, hèr; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tûbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ð. Sc. abune; ʔ. Sc. feg.

except of wine, to be full of strength, to be green.] Renewal of strength or of youth. *Warburton*

Revival (ré-vî-vâ-l), *n.* (From *reviv*.) The act of reviving; a revision, as, the revival of a manuscript, the revival of a proof-sheet.

The revival of these letters has been a kind of resurrection of conscience to me. *Faust*

Revise (ré-vî-zé), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *revised*; *ppr. revising*. [*Fr. reviser, L. revideo*—*re*, again, and *video*, to look at attentively, intend of vision, to see.] 1. To examine or re-examine and make or suggest corrections on; to look over with care for correction; as, to revise a writing. 2. To revise a proof-sheet, to revise a map. — 3. To review, alter, and amend, as, to revise statutes. 'Great wrongs which must be revised.' *Shakespeare*

Revision (ré-vî-zhôn), *n.* 1. A revision, a re-examination and correction. 'Corrections and revision.' *Boyle* — 2. In printing, a second or further proof-sheet corrected, a proof-sheet taken after the first correction in order to compare it with the last proof, to see whether all the mistakes marked in it are actually corrected.

I at length reached a revised room and behold, seated by a lamp and employed in reading a blessed volume the author of *Warburton*. *Mr W. Scott*

Reviser (ré-vî-zér), *n.* One that revises or re-examines for correction.

Revising-barrister (ré-vî-zing-bar-istér), *n.* One of a number of barristers who revise the list of voters for county and borough members of parliament. For this purpose the revising-barristers hold courts throughout the country in the autumn.

Revision (ré-vî-zhôn), *n.* 1. The act of revising, a re-examination for correction; a going over carefully and making corrections, as, the revision of a book or writing, of a proof sheet, or of a map, a revision of statistics. — 2. That which is revised. — *SYN.* Re-examination, revival, revise, review.

Revisional, Revisionary (ré-vî-zhôn-ál, ré-vî-zhôn-é-ri), *a.* Pertaining to revision, revisionary.

Revisionist (ré-vî-zhôn-ist), *n.* One of a party in the Church of England who desire, with the help of parliament, to alter the Prayer-book in the ultra-Protestant direction by excluding all its Catholic elements. *Orby Shipley*

Revivify (ré-vî-vî-fî), *v. t.* [*Fr. revivifier, L. revivifico*—*re*, and *vivo*, from *vivo*, to see or visit.] 1. To visit again; to come to see again. 'Let the pale sire revivify Thoben.' *Keats*

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corpse, again in conscious steel,
Revivest at this glimpse of the moon? *Shakspeare*

2. To revive, to revivify. *Shakespeare*

Revivification (ré-vî-vî-fî-kâ-shôn), *n.* The act of revivifying.

Revivifyer (ré-vî-vî-fî-ér), *a.* Having power to revive, effecting revivification, revivifying.

Revitalize (ré-vî-tâ-lî-zé), *v. t.* To restore vitality or the vital principle to; to inform again or anew with life, to bring back to life.

Prof Owen has set
forth, which we can do
and revive many times
more than we can
do, as if they had
and revivified any to
which is not dead but
in dead cannot be
can be revived has
drowned man who put
forward between the
in absolute, not revivify
has once departed us.

Revivable (ré-vî-vî-ling), *a.* Revivable, revivifying.

Revival (ré-vî-vâ-l), *n.* (From *reviv*.) The act of reviving, or the state of being revived, as, (a) return, recall, or recovery to life from death or apparent death, as, the revival of a drowned person. (b) Return or recall to activity from a state of languor or depression; as, the revival of cheerfulness, the revival of trade. (c) Recall, return, or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression, as, the revival of letters or learning, the revival of a practice or fashion. Specifically, a renewed and more active attention to religion, an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns. (d) In show, same as *Revivification*. (e) In theatre, the reproduction after a lapse of some time of a play, &c. (f) A restoration or renewal of force, validity, or effect, as, the revival of a debt barred by the statute of limitations; the revival of a revoked will, &c.

Revivalism (ré-vî-vâ-l-izm), *n.* The spirit of religious awakening or excitement, particularly after a period of religious desolation, a revival of religion, excited feeling or interest with respect to religion.

Revivalist (ré-vî-vâ-l-ist), *n.* One who is instrumental in producing or who promotes revivals of religion.

Revivify (ré-vî-vî-fî), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *revised*; *ppr. revising*. [*L. re*, again, and *vivo*, to live.] 1. To return to life; to recover life. *Rom. xiv. 9.*

The soul of the child came into him again, and he revived. *1 Ki. xiv. 26.*

2. To recover new life or vigour; to be re-animated after depression; as, his courage began to revive.

When he saw the waggon which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob then revived. *Gen. xlv. 27.*

3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression, as, learning revived in Europe after the middle ages. — 4. In show, to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

Revive (ré-vî-vé), *v. t.* 1. To bring again to life, to reanimate. See *extract* under *REVITALIZER*. — 2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement, to rouse; to comfort, to quicken, to refresh, as, to revive the spirits or courage.

I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones. *Is. lvii. 15.*

3. To bring into action after a suspension, to bring again into notice, as, to revive a project or scheme that had been laid aside. 'Revive the liberal born to die.' *Swift*

These green convocations of the Christian doctrine which the caprice and vanity of this fickle age have revived rather than produced. *Hawley*

4. To renew in the mind or memory, to recall; to reawake.

The mind has the power in many cases to revive ideas or perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke*

5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression, as, to revive a study or branch of learning. — 6. To renew, to reawake, as clothes. [*Colloq.*]

The boy appeared in a revived black coat of his mother's. *Richardson*

7. In show, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state, as, to revive a metal after calcination. — *SYN.* To reanimate, reanimate, reinvigorate, reinvigorate, reinvigorate, reinvigorate, quicken, rouse, renew, recall, recover, refresh, recomfort, animate, cheer.

Revivification (ré-vî-vî-fî-kâ-shôn), *n.* The act of reviving, revivification. 'The late Reformation or revivification rather.' *Pytham*

Reviver (ré-vî-vî-ér), *n.* One who or that which revives.

The authors or late revivifiers of all these sects or opinions were learned. *Spenser*

'Tis a deceitful liquid that black and blue revivify. *Dickens*

Revivifyer (ré-vî-vî-fî-ér), *v. t.* [*L. revivifico*, *revivifico*—*re*, and *vivo*, to see or visit, alive, and *feco*, to make.] To revive; to recall or restore to life. [*Rare*]

Revivification (ré-vî-vî-fî-kâ-shôn), *n.* (See above.) 1. Renewal of life, restoration of life, the act of recalling to life. — 2. In show, the reduction of a metal from a state of calcination to its metallic state.

Revivify (ré-vî-vî-fî), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *revised*; *ppr. revising*. [*Fr. revivifier*] To recall to life; to reanimate; to give new life or vigour to. *Stockhouse; Sir W. Hamilton*

Revivifying (ré-vî-vî-fî-ling), *a.* In a revivifying manner.

Revivification, Revivification (ré-vî-vî-fî-kâ-shôn, ré-vî-vî-fî-kâ-shôn), *n.* The state of reviving; reanimation, renewal of life. 'The revivification of the whole man.' *Dr. Pearson*

'May not the same cause produce a revivification? *Copernicus*

Revivifyer (ré-vî-vî-fî-ér), *a.* [*L. revivifico*, *revivifico*, *ppr. revivifico*, to revive, to come to life again. See *REVIVE*.] Revivifying, regaining or restoring life or action.

Revivor (ré-vî-vî-ér), *n.* In law, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or for some other cause.

Revocability (ré-vô-kâ-bî-lî-tî), *n.* The quality of being revocable, revocableness.

Revocable (ré-vô-kâ-bî), *a.* [*L. revocabilis*, *revocabilis*, capable of being recalled or revoked, as, a revocable edict or grant. 'The covenant because broke and revocable.' *Spenser*

Revocableness (ré-vô-kâ-bî-lî-tî), *n.* The quality of being revocable.

Revocably (ré-vô-kâ-bî-lî), *adv.* In a revocable manner.

Revocate (ré-vô-kâ), *v. t.* [*L. revoco*, *revoco*—*re*, back, and *vo*, to call.] To recall, to call back. *Daniel*. See *REVOCATION*.

Revocation (ré-vô-kâ-shôn), *n.* [*L. revocatio*, *revocatio*, *revocatio*. See *REVOCATE*.] 1. The act of recalling or calling back. 'The revocation of Calvin.' *Mentor*. — 2. State of being recalled.

Kleane's king commanded Chenevise to tell him that he had received advice of his revocation. *Hume*

3. The act of revoking or annulling, the reversal by any one of a thing done by himself; the calling back of a thing granted, or the destroying or making void some deed that had existence until the act of revocation made it void, reversal, repeal, as, the revocation of a will, of a use, of a devise, &c.; the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Revocatory (ré-vô-kâ-to-ri), *a.* Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking, recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with revocatory letters one upon another, concerning the number of six or seven. *World of Wonder, chap. 1.*

Revolve (ré-vôlvé), *v. t.* 1. To turn with a voice, to roll, as an organ-pipe, so as to restore its proper quality of tone. — 2. To call in return; to repeat. [*Rare*]

And to the which the water barely call, And echo back again covered all. *G. Fisher*

Revolve (ré-vôlvé), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *revolved*; *ppr. revolving*. [*Fr. revolvuer, L. revolvō*—*re*, back, and *volvō*, to call, *volvo*, voice (hence *revolve*, *revolve*, *revolve*, &c.)] 1. To call back, to recall, to call back to memory. 'By revolving and recollecting . . . certain passages.' *South*

Her knees revolved their firm strength, and her feet were hewn above the ground with wings. *Chapman*

2. To annul by recalling or taking back; to make void, to cancel, to repeal, to reverse; as, to revolve a will, to reverse a privilege, &c. 'Do we not herein revoke our own very deed?' *Heber*

Without my Assurance I cannot live; Revolve his doom, or else my sentence give. *Drake*

3. To check, to repress. 'Their sudden rage to revolve.' *Spenser* — 4. To draw back. *Shakespeare*

They are troubled when they do revolve Their reviving waves into themselves again. *Shakespeare*

SYN. To recall, repeal, rescind, countermand, annul, abrogate, cancel, abolish, reverse.

Revolve (ré-vôlvé), *v. t.* In card playing, to renounce or neglect to follow suit, when the player can follow.

Revolve (ré-vôlvé), *n.* In card playing, the act of renouncing or failing to follow suit.

Revocation (ré-vô-kâ-shôn), *n.* Revocation; reversal.

Let it be noted, That through our intemperance this revocation And pardon comes. *Shakespeare*

Revokingly (ré-vô-kîng-lî), *adv.* In a revoking manner, by way of revocation.

Revolt (ré-vôlt), *v. t.* [*Fr. revoltier*, from *la*, *revolver*, to revolt—*re*, and *volver*, to turn, to roll, to turn (whence *revolve*, *revolution*)] 1. To fall off or turn from one to another; to turn away, to desert, to go over to the opposite side. 'Discordant unjust serving-men, younger sons to younger brothers, revolved together and others trade-sailed.' *Shakspeare*

Home to your cottages, forsake this green! The king is mortal if you revolt. *Shakspeare*

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection, to reject authority, to rise against a government in declared rebellion, to rebel. 'A mother's curse on her revolting son.' *Shakspeare*

The Kingdom revolted from under the hand of Judah. *1 Chr. xiv. 26.*

Our disaffected courtiers do revolt. *Shakspeare*

3. To be faithless.

That have revolted over, the teeth of mankind Would hang themselves. *Shakspeare*

4. To be greatly offended or disgusted; with *at*; as, my soul revolts at it.

Revolt (ré-vôlt), *v. t.* 1. To rebel, to shock; to do violence to, to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence, as, to revolt the mind or the feelings. 'To revolt young and innocent minds.' *Barry*

Their honest pride of their poor religion had revolted his *Barry*

2. To change or alter; to abate. *Spenser*

spect. 'Take reward of this own value.' *Chaucer*. —*SYN.* Recompense, compensation, remuneration, pay, requital, retribution, punishment.

Rewardable (ré-wár'd-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense. 'Rewardable or punishable.' *Hooker*.

Rewardableness (ré-wár'd-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or rewardableness of doing that which a man cannot change but do?

Dr. J. Goodman.

Rewardably (ré-wár'd-a-bl), *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

Rewarder (ré-wár'd-ér), *n.* One who rewards, one that requites or recompenses. 'A liberal rewarder of his friends.' *Shak.*

Rewardful (ré-wár'd-fúl), *a.* Yielding reward, rewarding. 'Nor heed rewardful toil, nor seek praise.' *Thomson*. [Rare]

Rewardless (ré-wár'd-less), *a.* Having no reward.

Rewe, *s. & o. t.* To ruin. *Chaucer*.
Rewel-bone, *†* **Reuel-bone** (ré-wél-bôn), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning used by *Chaucer* in the line:

His saddle was of *reweel-bone*.

This may mean that the saddle was ornamented with round slices of bone (Fr. *reueille*, dim. of *roue*, a wheel), *Shak.* conjectures that *reweel-bone* is simply bone that has been rounded and made smooth.

Rewet (ré-wét), *n.* [Fr. *rouet*, a spinning-wheel, a kind of gun-lock, dim. of *roue*, a wheel, L. *rota*.] The lock of a gun. [Rare.]
Rewin (ré-wín), *v. t.* To win again.

The Palatine was not worth the *rewinning*.

Fallies.

Reward (ré-wér'd), *v. t.* 1. To repeat in the same words.

It is not madness

That I have utter'd, being me to the test,
And I the matter will reward, which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak.*

2. To re-echo. 'A hill whose concave womb rewarded a plaintful story from a sisting vale.' *Shak.*

Rewrite (ré-writ), *v. t.* To write a second time.

Write and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen. *Young.*

Rex (réks), *n.* [L. *rex*.] —To play *rex*, *t.* to play the king; to handle roughly, to overthrow completely.

Think ye it to be the greatest indignity to the
queen that may be, to suffer such a *caynife* to play
such *rex*. *Spenser.*

Reye, *t.* *n.* [D. *ryj*, G. *reigen*, *reihen*, a dance.] An old quick dance, in use among the Dutch. *Chaucer*.

Reynard (ré-nárd). See **REWARD**.

Rhubarb (ré-bár), *n.* [See **REWARD**.] Impregnated or tintured with rhubarb. *Floyer*.

Rhubarbarin, **Rhubarbarine** (ré-bár-bá-rin), *n.* [L. *rhubarbarum*.] See **REWARD**. Same as *Chrysophanic Acid*. See **CHRYSO- PHANIC**.

Rhubarbarum (ré-bár-bá-rum), *n.* [L.] Rhubarb (which see).

Rhabdocela (ráb-dó-sé-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *celos*, hollow.] A section of Scolocela, or animals belonging to the sub-order Planaria and order Turbellaria. See **PLANARIA**.

Rhabdoid (ráb-dó-dal), *a.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *oidos*, resemblance.] Rod-like; specifically, in anat. of or pertaining to the sagittal suture, or that which unites the parietal bones.

Rhabdolith (ráb-dó-lith), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.] A minute calcareous organic body, of rod-like shape, occurring in the globigerina ooze.

Rhabdology (ráb-dó-ló-jí), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a staff or wand, and *logos*, discourse.] The art or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

Rhabdomancy (ráb-dó-mán-sí), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores of metals, springs of water, and the like, by a divining-rod.

Rhabdopleura (ráb-dó-plú-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a staff, and *pleura*, a rib.] A sub-order of marine polyzoa, having the primitive bud inclosed between two fleshy lobes or valve-like plates, attached along their dorsal margin, and giving exit in front to the rudimentary lophophore or disc which bears the tentacles. In the polyzoa belonging to this sub-order the organism is attached or adherent to fixed objects, and

produces a chitinous or horny rod on its adherent side. The tentacles are arranged in a horse-shoe shape.

Rhabdosphere (ráb-dó-sfé), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *sphaîra*, a sphere.] A minute organic body, sphere-like in shape, and bristling with rods, occurring in the depths of the Atlantic.

Rhachialgia (ré-kí-ál-jí-a), *n.* See **RACHIALGIA**.

Rhachis (ré-kís), *n.* In bot. see **RACHIS**.

Rhachitis (ré-kítis), *n.* The rickets. See **RACHITIS**.

Rhadamanthine, **Rhadamantine** (rá-dá-man'thin, rá-dá-man'tin), *a.* [From *Rhadamanthus*, son of Jupiter, appointed, on account of his justice, one of the three judges of the lower world.] Severely or rigorously just. 'Your doom is *Rhadamantine*.' *Carlyle*.

Rhetian (ré-shí-an), *a. and n.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Rheti, or their country Rhetia, as, the *Rhetian Alps*, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons. As a noun, a native or inhabitant of Rhetia.

Rhetic (ré-shík), *a.* Of or belonging to the Rhetian Alps, specifically, appellation of a series of strata extensively developed in the Rhetian Alps, and constituting the uppermost portion of the triassic, or, according to others, the lowest of the liassic or oolitic group. The strata have also the name of *passage-beds* from lying between the trias and lias, and are more highly fossiliferous than any of the other members of the triassic period.

Rheto-Romanic (ré-tó-ró-man'ík), *a. and n.* Belonging to, or that member of, the Romance family of tongues spoken in South Switzerland and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic.

Rhamadan (rá-má-dan), *n.* Same as **RAMADAN**.

Rhamnus (rá-má-nús), *n. pl.* [From typical genus *Rhamnus* (which see).] A nat. order of exogenous plants, remarkable for having a valvate calyx, hooded petals, opposite to which their stamens are inserted, and a superior or half-inferior fruit which is either dry or fleshy. The species are erect or climbing, often spiny, trees or shrubs, with small greenish inconspicuous

flowers, and simple, alternate or opposite, often three to five nerved leaves. They are found over nearly all the world except in the arctic zone. The berries of several species of *Rhamnus* are violent purgatives, while the fruit of some, as the jujube, is harmless and eatable. The berries of *Rhamnus infectoria* yield a yellow dye, and *R. Frangula* yields excellent charcoal for gunpowder.

Rhamnus (rá-má-nús), *n.* [Gr. *rhamnos*, a kind of prickly shrub or thorn, perhaps buckthorn or Christ's thorn.] A widely diffused genus of shrubs, containing about sixty species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, of the nat. order Rhamnaceae; the buckthorn. The berries of the common buckthorn (*R. cathartica*), a British species, possess purgative properties. The juice of the unripe berry dyes yellow. The berries of several species form articles of commerce from the Mediterranean, under the name of French, Turkey, and Persia berries, grains d'Avignon, &c.

Rhamphastus (rá-m-fás'tos). See **RAMPHASTUS**.

Rhaphis (rá-fís), *n.* In bot. same as **RAPHIS**.

Rhaphidea. See **RAPHIDEA**.

Rhamnus Frangula.

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Rhaphidea. See **RAPHIDEA**.

Rhapsode (ráp-sód), *n.* A rhapsodist. *Grote*.
Rhapsodic, **Rhapsodical** (ráp-sód'ík, rap-sód'ík-ál), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody, confused and unconnected.

They (Pyrrhus's works) . . . by the generality of scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodical* and confused, than any way poetic or comic. *Wood.*

Rhapsodically (ráp-sód'ík-ál-ly), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

Rhapsodist (ráp-sód'íst), *n.* 1. Originally, among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one whose profession was to recite or sing the verses of Homer and other poets.

While the latter (the poet) sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist* rehearsed the poems of others. *H. Muir.*

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood, one who makes and recites verses extempore.

The same populace sit for hours listening to *rhapsodists* who recite Anacreon. *Carlyle.*

3. One who writes or speaks in a confused and disconnected manner with strong excitement or affectation of enthusiasm or feeling.

Ask our *rhapsodists*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards and punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim? *Watts.*

Rhapsodize (ráp-sód'íz), *v. i. pret. & pp. rhapsodized; ppr. rhapsodizing.* To recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist. *Athenæum*.

Rhapsodie (ráp-sód'íz), *v. t.* To sing or recite as a rhapsody; to repeat or rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody.

We may form a probable judgment that the Thebans and the Epigoni were then *rhapsodized* at Sicron as Homeric productions. *Loche.*

Rhapsodomancy (ráp-sód'mán-sí), *n.* [Gr. *rhapsodia*, rhapsody, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy*. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on as many pieces of wood, paper, or the like; threw them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the dice lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and picking on some verse at first sight. This method they afterwards called the *Sorte Præsentine* and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, *Sorte Homericæ*, *Sorte Virgilianæ*, &c. *Rees.*

Rhapsody (ráp-sód'í), *n.* [Gr. *rhapsodia*—*rhapsô*, *rhapso*, to sew, and *ôde*, a song.] 1. Originally, a short epic poem, or portion of a longer epic such as would be recited by a rhapsodist at one time.

Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem haphazardly allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work (the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*) was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians. *H. Muir.*

2. A disjointed and confused series of sentences or statements such as would be composed under excitement, and having no dependence or natural connection, rambling composition. 'A *rhapsody* of words.' *Shak.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads only lands his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Loche.*

Rhatany (rá-tá-ní). See **RATANY**.

Rhe (ré), *n.* The Egyptian name for the sun regarded as a divinity. Written also *Re* and *Ra*.

Rhea (ré-a), *n.* 1. In *anc. myth.* the daughter of Uranus and Ge, wife and sister of Cronus, and mother of Zeus (Jupiter), Hestia (Vesta), Demeter (Ceres), Hera (Juno), Hades (Pluto), &c. —2. A genus of birds, of which the three-toed ostriches of South America are the representatives. See **OSTRICH**.

Rhea-fibre (ré-a-fí-ber), *n.* A very valuable East Indian fibre, the produce of a species of nettle (*Urtica* or *Boehmeria tenacissima*), somewhat resembling the fibre of the Chinese grass-cloth. It is imported into Britain for textile purposes.

Rhetic (ré'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhubarb. —*Rhetic acid* ($C_6H_6O_6$), the yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by means of ether.

Rhein-berry (ríu-bé-rí), *n.* Buckthorn, a plant belonging to the genus *Rhamnus* (which see).

Rhematic (ré-mat'ík), *n.* [Gr. *rhematikos*, from *rheô*, a sentence, from *rheô*, to speak.] The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge.*

Rhematio (ré-mat'ík), *a.* [See the noun.] A term applied to adjectives derived from verbs. *Fitzedward Hall.*

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Rhenish (ren'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine; as, *Rhenish wine*: sometimes used absolutely for Rhenish wine or Rhine wine: See RHINE WINE.

He poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once. *Shak.*

—*Rhenish architecture*, the style which Romanesque architecture assumed in the countries bordering upon the Rhine, and which dates from nearly the same period as Lombard architecture. It is round-arched; the earliest churches seem to have been circular, but the circular form was absorbed into the rectangular form in the shape of a western apse. There were also a number of small circular or octagonal towers. The arcaded galleries at the eaves, and the richly carved capitals are among the most beautiful features of the style. From the use of the round arch and solid walls, the exteriors are free from the great mass of buttresses used in Gothic buildings.

Rheochord (rê'ô-kord), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *chordê*, a chord.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance, or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

Rheometer (rê'om-ët-ër), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.] Another name for the electrometer or galvanometer.

Rheometric (rê'ô-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to a rheometer or its use.

Rheometry (rê'om-ët-ri), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.] 1. In math. the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. In physics, the method of measuring the velocity and force of electric, &c., currents.

Rheomotor (rê'ô-mô-tër), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *L. motor*, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electrical or galvanic battery, by which an electric or galvanic current is originated.

Rheophore (rê'ô-fôr), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *phorêô*, from *phêrô*, to bear.] Ampère's name for the connecting wire of a voltaic apparatus, as being the transmitter of the current.

Rheoscope (rê'ô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *skôpêô*, to view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current may be ascertained.

Rheostat (rê'ô-stat), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *statos*, that stands still.] In electromagnetism, an instrument for regulating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained. *Wheatstone.*

Rheotome (rê'ô-tôm), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *tomêô*, a cutting, from *temnô*, to cut.] An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current. *Paraday.*

Rheotrope (rê'ô-trôp), *n.* [Gr. *rhêô*, to flow, and *tropêô*, a turn, from *trépô*, to turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. *Paraday.*

Rhesus (rê'sus), *n.* The name of a genus of monkeys, including the bruh or pig-tailed monkey (*R. nemestrinus*), inhabiting the Malay Peninsula and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. It is often domesticated. The name rhesus monkey is also given to the *Macacus Rhesus*, a species of Indian monkey, held in great veneration by the natives, and of which large numbers swarm about the temples. It is partially migratory, visiting in summer districts of the Himalayas which are much too cold for it in winter.

Rhetian (rê'shi-an), *a.* Same as *Rhætian*.

Rhetor (rê'tor), *n.* [L., from Gr. *rhêtôr*, an orator or speaker.] A rhetorician.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike? *Hammond.*

Rhetoric (ret'or-ik), *n.* [Fr. *rhétorique*, L. *rhêtorikê*, from Gr. *rhêtorikê* (*techê*, art, understood), from *rhêtôr*, a public speaker, from *rhêô*, to say, to speak.] 1. The art or branch of knowledge which treats of the rules or principles underlying all effective composition whether in prose or verse; or, as defined by Campbell, the art of discourse, by discourse being understood all discourse or composition spoken or written. Three kinds of discourse are recognized in rhetoric: (1) *representative discourse*, the object of which is to convey information, the matter being of more importance than the form; under this head are treated such topics as description, narration, and exposition; (2) *poetry*, in which the matter and purpose are subordinate to the form; (3) *oratory*, which proposes an end to be attained, to which matter and form are more or less sub-

servient.—2. The art which teaches oratory; the rules that govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force, or that regulate argumentative prose composition. See extract.

Of *rhetoric* various definitions have been given by various writers. . . . It is evident that, in its primary significance, *rhetoric* had reference to public speaking alone, as its etymology implies. But as most of the rules for speaking are of course applicable equally to writing, an extension of the term naturally took place. . . . I propose . . . to treat of 'argumentative composition' generally and exclusively, considering *rhetoric* (in conformity with the very just and philosophical view of Aristotle) as an offshoot from logic. *Abb. 11 habitly*

3. Rhetoric exhibited in language; eloquence, especially artificial eloquence, as opposed to that which is natural and real; flashy oratory; declamation.

Women are better qualified to succeed in oratory than men. It is certain, too, that they are possessed of some springs of *rhetoric* which men want, such as tears, fainting fits, and the like, which I have seen employed upon occasion, with good success. *Spectator.*

4. The power of persuasion or influencing; as, the *rhetoric* of the heart or eyes. 'Sweet silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes.' *Daniel.*—*Rhetoric, Oratory.* The former designates the principles or science of oratory; the latter the practice. A man may be thoroughly skilled in the rules of rhetoric and yet be no orator, and vice versa.

Rhetorical (re-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or involving rhetoric; oratorical; as, a *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

They permit him to leave their poetical taste ungratified, provided that he gratifies their rhetorical sense and their curiosity. *Matt. Arnold.*

Rhetorically (re-tor'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

Rhetoricate (re-tor'ik-ât), *v. t.* To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate*, or make flourishes. *South.*

Rhetorication (re-tor'ik-â'shon), *n.* Rhetorical amplification. 'Their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions.' *Waterland.*

Rhetorician (ret-or'i-shan), *n.* [Fr. *rhétoricien*. See RHETORIC.] 1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking and writing; one who teaches oratory.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

The 'understanding' is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician*. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. A public speaker; especially, one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize. At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

Rhetorician (ret-or'i-shan), *a.* Suited to a master of rhetoric. '*Rhetorician* pride.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Rhetorize (rê'tor-iz), *v. t.* To play the orator. *Colgrave.*

Rhetorize (rê'tor-iz), *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory; to introduce by a rhetorical device. *Milton.*

Rheum (rûm), *n.* [Gr. *rhêuma*, from *rhêô*, to flow.] 1. An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the increased action of mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too. *Shak.*

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like. 'You that did void your *rheum* upon my beard.' *Shak.*

Rheum (rê'um), *n.* (From *rhubarb*, *It. rubarbaro*. See RHUBARB.) A genus of plants of the nat. order Polygonaceæ, including the different species of plants which yield the stalks and root so well known by the name of *rhubarb* (which see).

Rheuma (rû'ma), *n.* [Gr. *rhêuma*.] Rheum (which see).

Rheumatic, Rheumatismal (rû-mat'ik, rû-mat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*; Gr. *rhêumatikos*, from *rhêuma*, rheum (which see).] Pertaining to rheumatism or partaking of its nature; affected with rheumatism; as, *rheumatic* pains or affections.

Therefore the moon, the governess of floods, Put in her anger, washes all the air, That *rheumatic* diseases do abound. *Shak.*

Rheumatism (rû'ma-tizm), *n.* [L. *rheumatinus*; Gr. *rheumatismos*, from *rhêuma*, a watery humour, from *rhêô*, to flow, the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humours.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c., attended by swelling and stiffness. It is occasionally accompanied by fever, when it constitutes *acute rheumatism* or *rheumatic fever*, which frequently lapses gradually into *chronic rheumatism*. There are several varieties of chronic rheumatism, as *articular rheumatism*, which occurs in the joints and muscles of the extremities; *lumbago*, which occurs in the loins; *sciatica*, occurring in the hip-joint; &c.

Rheumatismal (rû-ma-tiz'mal), *a.* Rheumatic.

Rheumatism-root (rû'ma-tizm-rôt), *n.* See TWIN-LEAF.

Rheumatize (rû'ma-tiz), *n.* Rheumatism. [Provincial English or Scotch.]

I did feel a *rheumatize* in my backspaul yesternoe. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rheumy (rûm'i), *a.* 1. Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature.

His head and *rheumy* eyes distill in showers. *Dryden.*

2. Affected with rheum.—3. Causing rheum or rheumatism.

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air To add unto his sickness. *Shak.*

Rhexia (rek'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *rhêxis*, rupture, from some species having been formerly used in the cure of rupture.] A small genus of Melastomaceæ, commonly called deer-grass or meadow-beauty. The species are low perennial, often bristly, herbs, and have sessile, three to five nerved, bristle-edged leaves, and large, showy, cymose flowers.

Rhigolene (rig'ô-lên), *n.* [Gr. *rhigô*, cold, and *L. oleum*, oil.] A light coal-oil, of low boiling-point, used in surgical operations to render the skin insensible to pain.

Rhime (rim). See RHYME.

Rhinacanthus (ri-na-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *rhîs*, rhinos, a snout, and *akanthos*, a prickly plant, from *akantha*, a prickle, a spine.] A genus of Indian plants, nat. order Acanthaceæ. *R. communis* is a native of India. The roots are used by the natives to cure ringworm, and, boiled in milk, are reckoned an aphrodisiac. They resemble *Justicia* in habit, and have small white flowers in terminal spikes.

Rhinal (ri'nal), *a.* [Gr. *rhîs*, rhinos, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose.

Rhinanthaceæ (ri-nan-thi'sê-â), *a. pl.* An order of dicotyledons established by Jussieu, but now incorporated with Scrophulariaceæ.

Rhinanthus (ri-nan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *rhîs*, rhinos, a snout, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the appearance of the corolla.] A genus of annual, probably parasitic, herbs, with opposite serrate leaves, and nodding spikes of yellow flowers, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. They are natives of Europe, Northern Asia, and North America. Two of them are British, and are known by the name of *yellow-rattle*.

Rhind-mart (rind'märt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland to signify any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. *Bell.*

Rhine (rin), *n.* [A Sax. *rynne*, a water-course; comp. *runnel*, and Gr. *rhînos*, a channel.] A water-course or ditch. [Provincial.]

Sedgemoor . . . was intersected by many deep and wide trenches which, in that country, are called *rhines*. *Macaulay.*

Rhinencephalic (rin-en-sêf'ik), *n.* [Gr. *rhîs*, rhinos, the nose, and *encephalêos*, the brain.] Pertaining to the nose and brain, specifically, applied to the prolongation of the substance of the brain forming the olfactory nerves.

Rhinencephalon (rin-en-sêf'â-lon), *n.* [See above.] In compar. anat. the anterior division of the brain, in front of the prosencephalon or cerebral hemisphere. From this are given off nerves to the olfactory organs.

Rhine Wine (rin win), *n.* A general term for wines produced on the Rhine, but more specifically for those of the Rheingau, a district along the Rhine in the south-west of Nassau, and formerly belonging to the archbishopric of Mayence. Among the best known and most valuable of the white

Rhine wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Rothenberger, and Markgräber. The red wines are not so much esteemed. Of these Amsbach is the most celebrated. The wines produced in the Moselle are of inferior quality.

Rhino (rî'nô), *n.* A cast ward for gold and silver of money.

A rhino setting we had of it as long as the rhino lasted. — *Mercury*.

Rhinobatis (rî-nô-bat'is), *n.* *pl.* (Or *rhinobatis*, the nose, and *batis*, a ray.) The shark rays or beaked rays, a family of placoid fishes, allied to rays, occurring in the character of the shark and the rays, but referred to the latter in virtue of the position of the gill openings and the nature of the teeth. The muzzle is generally beaked and pointed, the mouth undelimited, and the teeth rounded or elliptical (in some broader than long), the body being smooth. The saw fish is the most remarkable member of the family. — *See SAW FISH*.

Rhinoceros, **Rhinocerotidae** (rî-nô-sêr'is), *n.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros, resembling the rhinoceros, turning up like the horn on the snout of a rhinoceros, homonymously applied in the fowler to a turned up nose.

Rhinoceros (rî-nô-sêr'is), *n.* [*L. rhinoceros*; Or *rhinoceros*, nose-horn—*rhin*, rhinos, the nose, and *rhinos*, a horn.] A genus of pachyderms, ungulates or hoofed mammals, co-extensive with the family Rhinocerotidae, and nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c. They are large ungulate animals, having a very thick skin which is usually thrown into deep folds. The muzzle is rounded and blunt, and there are seven molars on each side of each jaw, there are no canines, but there are usually incisor teeth in both jaws. The skull is pyramidal, and the nasal bones are enormously developed. The feet are furnished with three toes each, encased in hoofs. The nasal bones usually support one or two horns, which are composed of longitudinal fibres agglutinated together, and are of the nature of epidermic growths, somewhat analogous to hairs. When two horns are present the hinder one rises on the frontal bone, and is placed on the middle line of the head behind the anterior horn. The posterior horn is generally shorter than the anterior, and always differs from it in shape. They live in marshy places, and subsist chiefly on grasses and the foliage of trees. They are at the present time exclusively confined to the warmer parts of the eastern hemisphere, but several extinct species ranged over the greater part of Europe, their remains having been discovered in the miocene and subsequent tertiary strata of that continent. One extinct species, *R. tiberianus*, or *walrus rhinoceros*.

only of insectivorous Chiroptera, including the greater and lesser horseshoe-bats of this country. The species of this family have the nose furnished with a crumpled membrane, which is sometimes very complicated, and has more or less the appearance of a horseshoe. These appendages are highly sensitive, and most likely prove of great service in directing the members of the group in their flight.

Rhinoplastic (rî-nô-plas'tik), *a.* (Or *rhinoplastic*, the nose, and *plastic*, to form.) Forming a nose—*Rhinoplastic operation*, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost, sometimes called the *Painlevé operation*, from Painlevé, an Italian surgeon who first performed it. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular portion of skin from the forehead, twisting it round and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose.

Rhinoplasty (rî-nô-plas'ti), *n.* Same as *Rhinoplastic operation*. — *See RHINOPLASTIC*. **Rhinoscope** (rî-nô-skôp), *n.* (Or *rhin*, rhinos, the nose, and *skopos*, to view.) A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose.

Rhinocrotop (rî-nô-skôp'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhinocrotop.

Rhinocrotopy (rî-nô-skôp'ti), *n.* Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinocrotop.

Rhinoptera (rî-nô-ptêr'a), *n.* *pl.* (Or *rhinoptera*, a fin, and *pteron*, a wing.) Fan-winged insects, an order of insects which have only one pair of wings fully developed, and then on the metathorax. This is Latreille's name for the order of insects designated by Kirby *Strepsiptera*, and which includes the two genera *Xenos* and *Styllops*. — *See STRAPSIPTEA*.

Rhipsalis (rî-psa-lis), *n.* A genus of Cactaceae consisting of a considerable number of small fleshy jointed branched, leafless plants usually growing upon trees, varying considerably in general appearance, and inhabiting Florida and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies.

Rhinanth (rî-nan-th), *n.* A plant belonging to the Rhizanthem.

Rhinanthem (rî-nan-thê-n), *n.* *pl.* (Or *rhinanthem*, a root, and *anthem*, a flower.) One of the five classes into which Lindley divided the vegetable kingdom. It consists of plants destitute of true leaves, but with short abortive stems perennating on roots, and includes the orders Cytinaceae, Rafflesiaceae, and Balanophoraceae. By other botanists these orders are placed widely apart.

Rhinobolus (rî-nô-bô-lô's), *n.* *pl.* (From *Rhinobolus*, the principal genus.) A small family of tropical American dicotyledonous trees, comprising only the genera *Caryocarpus* or *Rhinobolus* and *Antheodiscus*. The flowers or corolla parts of the above, one of the most delicious seeds of the nut kind, are the produce of *Caryocarpus* coniforme and *butyraceum*, and the latter tree yields excellent timber. They are now referred to *Tournefortiaceae*.

Rhinocarpus (rî-nô-kar'pus), *n.* (Or *rhin*, a root, and *carpus*, fruit.) In botany applied to those plants whose roots endure many years, but whose stems perish annually as herbaceous plants.

Rhinophthalmia (rî-nô-ftôl'mi), *n.* *pl.* (Or *rhin*, a root, and *ophthalmia*, the head.) A name proposed for a group of low crustaceans, of the sub-class Epison, but nearly allied to the cirripedes or barnacles. They are fixed, and are commonly found parasitic on crabs, and are greatly deformed when adult, but active and free-swimming when young.

Rhinorhiza (rî-nô-rî-zis), *n.* A genus of crinoids or lily stems represented by the *L. Lophoceros* of Linn. *Rhinorhiza* is nearly allied to the fossil *Apocrinids* of the chalk.

Rhinodunt (rî-nô-dunt), *n.* (Or *rhin*, a root, and *dunt*, a denture, a tooth.) A term ap-

plied to reptiles whose teeth, like those of the crocodiles, are planted in sockets.

Rhizophora (rî-zô-for'a), *n.* A genus of fossil graptolite fishes, allied to reptiles, occurring in the coal measures, originally confounded with *Holoptichia*, but differing from the latter in the large size of the species, the form of the scales, and in the teeth.

Rhizogen (rî-zô-jen), *n.* (Or *rhiz*, a root, and *genos*, to produce.) A parasitic plant growing on the roots of others. *Rhizogens* constitute the third class in Dr. Lindley's system.

Rhizoid, **Rhizoides** (rî-zôid, rî-zôid-ôz), *n.* (Or *rhiz*, a root, and *oides*, likeness.) In bot. resembling a root.

Rhizoma (rî-zô-ma), *n.* Same as *Rhizome*.

Rhizomania (rî-zô-mâ-ni-a), *n.* (Or *rhiz*, a root, and *mania*, madness.) Is bot. an abnormal development of roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, arrow poise, figs, &c., which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is something wrong with the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient food to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in vines and common laurel. In the latter plant rhizomania generally forebodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out. These catching moisture and finally decaying are a cause of canker on the tree.

Rhizome (rî-zô-mô or rî-zô-m), *n.* (Or *rhiz*, a rooted state, from *rhizos*, to plant, from *rhiz*, a root.) In bot. a short stem running also free of the ground, subterranean, shoots at its top decaying at the base in the form, the form it may be wholly covered with the soil. Called also *Rhizotoma*.

Rhizomorpha (rî-zô-môr'f), *n.* (Or *rhiz*, a root, and *morph*, shape.) Rhizome or Rhizotoma of Linn. The same given to what was formerly supposed to be a genus of Fungi, but in reality comprising a great number of root-like productions which are simply particular states of Polypori, Hypoxyla, &c., many of which owe their peculiar fitness to their growing between the wood and bark of forest trees, and being thus strongly compressed. Other matters, as roots of willows, elms, and herbaceous plants rising up drain tiles or other cavities, have been referred to this genus. Frim believes that one true species, *R. subterranea* is produced in stems to which, from its phosphorescence, it gives a luminous appearance. In the coal-mines near Dresden this species is described as giving those places the appearance of an enchanted castle, the roof, walls, and pillars are entirely covered with it, its beautiful light almost dazing the eye. The light is found to increase with the temperature of the mines.

Rhizomorphoid, **Rhizomorphous** (rî-zô-môr'fôid, rî-zô-môr'fôz), *a.* (Or *rhiz*, a root, *morph*, shape, and *oides*, likeness.) Rootlike in form.

Rhizomys (rî-zô-mis), *n.* (Or *rhiz*, a root, and *mys*, a mouse.) A genus of rodents remarkable for their very small eyes and ears. A good example of this genus is the bay bamboo rat (*R. batavi*), which inhabits Malacca and China. It is about as large as a rabbit, and is very harmful to the bamboo, on the root of which it feeds. The front of the incisor teeth is bright red.

Rhinophaga (rî-nô-fa-ga), *n.* *pl.* (Or *rhin*, a root, and *phago*, to eat.) Root-eaters, one of the five sections into which Owen divides the mariposids, of which the most characteristic species is the Australian one-belt. — *See WORMS*.

Rhinophagus (rî-nô-fa-gus), *n.* (Or *rhin*, a root and *phago*, to eat.) Feeding on roots.

Rhinophora (rî-nô-fô-râ), *n.* (Or *rhin*, a root, and *phora*, to bear.) A genus of trees which gives its name to the next order Rhizophoraceae. The species are known by the name of mangrove (— *See MANGROVE*), they are remarkable for their seeds germinating

Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros indicus*)

England. Of the existing one-horned species the best known is the Indian rhinoceros (*R. indicus*). It grows to the height of 5 feet, the horns is seldom very long. It inhabits Bengal and a considerable portion of Asia. Of the two-horned species a well known example is the African rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*), which occurs in Cape Colony and in the southern parts of the African continent. *Rhinoceros bicornis*, a name given to a variety of horribil. — *See HORRIBIL*.

Rhinoceros-bird (rî-nô-sêr'is bîrd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Buccones* (*B. rhinoceros*), a species of *Bucconis*. — *See HORRIBIL*.

Rhinocerotidae, **Rhinocerotids** (rî-nô-sêr'is rî-nô-sêr'is dâ), *n.* *pl.* A family of ungulate mammals, comprising the various species of rhinoceros. — *See RHINOCEROS*.

Rhinophthalmia (rî-nô-ftôl'mi), *n.* *pl.* (Or *rhin*, rhinos, the nose, and *ophthalmia*, a view.) A fa-



Head of *Rhinoptera* (bat)

even while attached to the branches, and also for the numerous adventitious root-like projections which serve as supports for the stem. The wood of several species is hard and durable, and the bark astringent. The

Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*)

bark of *R. gymnorhiza* is used in India for dyeing black. The species are natives of the tropics, where they root in the mud, and form a dense thicket down to the verge of the water.

Rhizophoraceæ (rī zōf'ō-rē'ō-sē) a. pl. The mangroves, a natural order of trees of which the genus *Rhizophora* is the type. See RHIZOPHORA.

Rhizophorous (rī zōf'ō-rō-s) a. In bot. relating to the mangrove, a natural order of trees of which the genus *Rhizophora* is the type.

Rhisopod (rī zō-pod) a. A member of the order Rhizopoda.

Rhizopoda (rī zōf'ō-dē) a. pl. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, pusher, a foot.] The lowest class of the Protozoa, comprehending those members which are destitute of a mouth, are single or compound, and possess the power of emitting pseudopodia. They are usually minute, frequently microscopic, but some (such as the sponges) attain considerable size. Structurally the rhizopoda consist of a mass of sarcodæ, destitute of organs for digestion, &c. The characteristic from which they have their name is their capability of protruding processes (pseudopodia) from any part of their substance, sometimes as filaments or threads and sometimes finger-shaped, and retracting them at pleasure. The *Amoeba* (which see) may be regarded as a typical rhizopod. Some, as the *Forams*, are invested with a calcareous shell, sometimes consisting of one cell, but generally of an aggregation of minute chambers or cells, through the pores of which they protrude their filæ (the processes). The class has been divided into five orders—*Monera*, *Amoebæ*, *Foraminifera*, *Radiolaria*, and *Spongia*, of which the last is occasionally considered a separate class. See separate entries.

Rhizostoma (rī zō-stō-mā) a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of colonial animals belonging to the order Lucernaria. These animals resemble large jelly fishes, and may attain a diameter of 1 foot or more. They are chiefly met with in tropical seas, and possess powerful stinging cells. *R. Cassini* is a familiar species. The *Rhizostoma* have their sense-organs covered by a 'hood,' and hence are 'hidden-eyed' Molans.

Rhizostoma (rī zō-stō-mā) a. A hydromedusa of the section Discophora and order Lucernaria.

Rhizostomidæ (rī zō-stō-mī-dē) a. pl. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A family of Hydromedusa of the order Lucernaria, in which reproductive elements are developed in free zooids, produced by fission, the umbrellæ or disc of the generative zooids is without marginal tentacles, and the polypites are numerous, modified and depending on a dentiform or tree-shaped mass from the umbrellæ. The genus *Rhizostoma* is the type. See RHIZOSTOMA.

Rhizostoma (rī zō-stō-mā) a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *stoma*, arrangement.] In bot. the arrangement of the roots.

Rhodolose, Rhodolose (rō dō-lō-sē) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *lōs*, latex, salt.] Red or colour vitriol, sulphate of cobalt.

Rhodanite (rō-dan'itē) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.] A term applied to an acid, called also *Sulphuric Acid*, which produces a red colour with peroxide of iron.

Rhodantha (rō-dan'thē) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower.] A beautiful genus of Compositæ found in Western Australia. The only species is *R. Hampland*, of which there are several varieties, differing from each other mainly in the size and colour of the flower heads, which have the dry character of what are commonly called 'everlastings.' It is an annual, rising from 1 to 1½ foot high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem clasping leaves of a glaucous green colour, and flower heads, varying from pale rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner.

Rhodes-wind (rōd'r-wind) a. The wind of the West Indian tree *Amyris latifolia*. Called also *Candlewood*.

Rhodian (rō-dī-an) a. Pertaining to *Rhodes*, an island of the Mediterranean, or, *Rhodian law*, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to be compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea, about 900 B.C.

Rhodium (rō-dī-on) a. A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rhodic-chloride (rō-dī-ō-khō-rīd) a. In chem. a double chloride of rhodium and the alkali metals.

Rhodiola (rō-dī-ō-lā) a. A genus of alpine plants belonging to the nat. order Cruciferae. The *R. rosea*, now frequently called *Sedum Rhodiola* or *rose-root*, is a British plant found on cliffs along the sea and on high mountains. It is very common in the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides. The root, which is thick and fleshy, smells like a rose. The leaves are glaucous, sessile and alternate and the yellow or purplish flowers are in compact corymbose cymes. It is found throughout Western Europe, including the Arctic regions, the Himalayas, and east and west North America.

Rhodium (rō-dī-on) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts, especially of the chloride, when dissolved in water.] Sym. Rh. at. wt. 104.2. A metal discovered in the beginning of the present century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium is very infusible, scarcely softening in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. When fused it has a white colour and a metallic lustre. It is grayish white in colour, extremely hard, brittle, and has a sp. gr. of 12.1. It unites with oxygen at a red heat, a mixture of peroxide and protoxide being formed. When pure it is not acted upon by any acid, but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

Rhodocritite (rō-dōk'rī-tit) a. [See RHODOCRITUS.] Is *pallens*, a rose-cerinite.

Rhodocrinus (rō-dō-k'rī-nus) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *crinus*, a lily.] A genus of paleontological crinities with a round and sometimes slightly pentagonal column, formed of numerous joints, and perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal the rose-cerinites.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-dēn'drōn) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of highly-prized

corymb. They are nearly related to each other, and occur both in the New and Old World. The varieties cultivated in the country belong chiefly to *R. ponticum*, native of the coasts of the Black Sea, &c. *R. coccineum*, an American species, &c. *R. hybridum* between these two. The leaves. *R. corymbosum* a Siberian species with yellow flowers, possess narcotic properties and have a great reputation as a remedy for chronic rheumatism. Some of the most ornamental species are natives of the Himalayas. *R. ferrugineum*, found wild in the island, is called the rose of the Alps.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-mē-lā'ō-dē) a. pl. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, an apple, a fruit. An order of Scrophularia or Rhododendronaceæ, consisting of red or brown evergreen trees with a leafy or siliform, articulated or articulated frond composed of polygonal cells. There are several British species.

Rhododendrite (rō-dō-mēn'tit) a. A synonym spelling of *Rhododendrite*.

Rhodonite (rō-dō-nit) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.] A mineral consisting chiefly of magnesian silicate, mixed with silicate of iron calcium, &c.

Rhodospiræum (rō-dō-spēr'ō-sē) a. p. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *spiræum*, a weed.] One of the three divisions into which algae have been divided the two others being the *Mezocarpus* and *Chlorocarpus*. The species, with one or two exceptions, are marine, and are distinguished for their brilliant permanent tints of a rose-red or purple, corymb leaf-like fronds, and the collection of their spores into tri, or if scattered, by the spores being arranged on a ternary plan. The division comprises the orders *Rhododermis*, *Laurenciales*, *Cornuclales*, *Leptocarpales*, *Rhododermis*, *Cryptodermis*, and *Ceramiales*. Called also *Rhododermis*.

Rhodospores (rō-dō-spēr'ō-sē) a. pl. Same as *Rhododermis*.

Rhodostaurite (rō-dō-stūr'ō-tit) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *staurite*, a cross.] A crucian. *R. Jansoni*.

Rhodymia (rō-dī-mē-lā) a. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *myia*, a membrane.] The typical genus of the nat. order of rose-spined algae. *Rhodymia* is the most common of the well known algae of our seas.

Rhodymenaceæ (rō-dī-mē-lā'ō-sē) a. pl. An order of Floridanæ consisting of purple or blood red colour. The roots are disc-like or branched, much matted, the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or siliform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely distributed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or *dulse*, is a well known example. Many of the species of the genus *Gracilaria* are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, &c., and a substitute for glue. One of them is the agar-agar of the Chinese.

Rhomb (rom) a. [Fr. *rhombe*, L. *rhombus*, from Gr. *rhombos*.] 1. In geom. a rhombus, an oblique angled equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite

sides parallel, but the angles unequal, each of the angles being obtuse and two acute. — 2. In crystal. a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes, a rhombodendron. — *Fraser's rhomb*, a rhomb of calcareous, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing within the rhomb, at its other faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which again becomes plane-polarized on being transmitted through a second *Fraser's rhomb*.

Rhombic (rom'bik) a. Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhombicubical (rom-bē-bē-dē) a. [See RHOMBICUBIC.] 1. In geom. relating to a rhombicubical having form derived from the rhombodendron. 2. In crystal. relating to a system of forms known by the presence of four axes, three of which are in the same plane and inclined to each other at an angle of 60°, whilst the remaining fourth axis is perpendicular to the three, as in the regular octahedron and the rhombodendron.

Rhombodendron (rom-bē-bē-dē) a. [Gr. *rhombos*, a rhomb, and *dendron*, a tree.] In geom. and crystal. a solid bounded by six rhombic planes, a rhomb.

Rhomboid (rom'boid) a. [Gr. *rhombos*, rhomb, and *eidos*, form.] 1. In geom. a

evergreen shrub very common in gardens, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. The species have alternate, entire, evergreen leaves, and ornamental flowers disposed in

quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. — 2. In geometry, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, whilst the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.



Rhomboid (rom'boid), *a.* Rhomboid-shaped; rhomboidal; specifically, (a) in anat. applied to a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy muscle between the base of the scapula and the spine dorsal. (b) in bot. applied to a diamond-shaped leaf: called also a *rhomboidal leaf*.

Rhomboidal (rom-boid'al), *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by its equal and similar rhomboidal surfaces. Brewster.

Rhomboides (rom-boid'eis), *n.* A rhomboid. 'A geometrical rhomboides.' Milton. [Rare.]

Rhomboid-ovate (rom-boid'-o-vat'), *a.* Between rhomboid and oval in shape, partly rhomboid, partly oval.

Rhomb-spar (rom'spär), *n.* A mineral of a grayish white, containing massive, disseminated and crystallized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Rhombus (rom'buz), *n.* 1. In geom. same as Rhomb. — 2. A genus of fishes comprising the turbot, brill, and some others of less importance, so named from their rhomboidal form.

Rhombus (rom'buz), *a.* Relating or pertaining to rhombuses; as, *rhombus fluctuation*. Druggist.

Rhombiclast (romb-ik'st), *a.* [L. *rhombus*, a tablet, a stone, and *clastus*, scintilla, ppr. of *clastus*, to scintillate.] Scintillating. [Rare.]

Rhombus (rom'buz), *n.* [L. from Gr. *rhombos*, a moving sound.] In most the same as *Rhombus* or *Rhombus*; also the deep moving which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy; stertor.

Rhone (rön), *n.* [Scotch.] A rain-water pipe. Scott. Low.

Rhonde-bok (rö'de-bok'), *n.* Same as *Ronde-bok*.

Rhopale (rö-pal'e), *a.* [Gr. *rhōpalos*, a club which from the handle to the tip grows bigger and bigger.] In prose applied to a line in which each succeeding word contains a syllable more than that preceding it. 'Hope overcomes miserable individuals' is an example.

Rhopalocera (rö-pal'-o-sä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhōpalos*, a club, a horn, a horn.] That section of lepidopterous insects which comprises the diurnal Lepidoptera, or butterflies, distinguished by the vertical position of the wings during repose (the moths having them horizontal), and by their having the antennae slender and terminated by a small club (whence the name).

Rhopalodon (rö-pal'-o-don), *a.* [Gr. *rhōpalos*, a club, and *odous*, a tooth.] A tooth. The name given to a fossil genus of reptiles from the Permian of Russia, apparently related to the lizards from the Permian of Bristol. The name is from the shape of the tooth, which with some fragments of the jaw constitutes all the remains that have been found.

Rhombiculus (rö-bis-ik'ulus), *n.* Same as *Rhombus*.

Rhubarb (rö'bärb), *n.* [Fr. *rhubarbe*, It. *rubarbo*, *barbarus*, from L. *rhē barbarus*, Gr. *rhē barbaros*; said to be from *rhē*, a name of the river Volga, and *barbarus*, barbarian. The plant is indigenous on the banks of the Volga.] The common name of plants of the genus *Rheum* (see *RHEUM*), which yield the leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c. The species, which are numerous, are large herbaceous plants, natives of central Asia, with strong, branching, almost fleshy roots, erect, thick branching stems, sometimes 6 or 8 feet high. The roots are medicinal; but those of different species seem to possess their medicinal properties in very different degrees. The best official rhubarb is the root of *R. officinale*, a species growing in south-eastern Tibet. A good deal of rhubarb reaches Europe through Russia, but formerly came through Turkey

by way of Anatolia, hence its name of *Russian* or *Turkey rhubarb*. Other species are *Rheum undulatum*, or *Berberis rhubarb*; *R. Rhaponticum*, or English rhubarb; *R. Rhaponticum undulatum* and *compertum*, or French rhubarb; *R. palmatum*, and *R. Smolkei* and *Wobbenianum*, or Himalayan rhubarb. Rhubarb is a valuable article in the materia medica, being an aperient, and at the same time a tonic and astringent. — *Woods' rhubarb*, *Rheum alpinum* and *R. Patens*. — *Poor man's rhubarb*, *Thalictrum flavum*.

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

Rhubarb (rö'bärb'), *a.* Relating to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

Rhumb (rum), *n.* [From *rhomb*.] In nautic. (a) a line which makes any given angle with the meridian. (b) One of the thirty-two points of the compass. (c) A rhumb-line.

Rhumb-line (rum'lin), *n.* In nautic. a line described by the course of a ship, sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points, same as *Loxodromic Curve*. See *LOXODROMIC*.

Rhus (rüz), *n.* [L. from Gr. *rhōus*, samech.] Sumach, a genus of deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs, nat. order Anacardiaceae. This genus is found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in Asia, and North and South America. They have usually compound leaves and panicles of small greenish-white or yellowish flowers. Most of the species are poisonous, but they are much cultivated as ornamental shrubs, on account of the beautiful red colour of their leaves in autumn. Many of them are used also for the purpose of dyeing and tanning, as an astringent principle, to which is frequently added an acid, is common to the whole genus. The juice of *R. Toxicodendron* (the poison-ivy or poison-oak) is extremely poisonous. *R. Coriaria*, or olive-leaved sumach, is extensively used for the purpose of tanning. *R. vernicifera* (the varnish-bearing sumach or Japan varnish-tree) yields a varnish used by the Japanese, and applied to furniture and almost everything made of wood. *R. venusta* (the poison sumach or swamp sumach), a native of North America, is exceedingly poisonous, so virulent that it is said to affect some persons by merely smelling it.

Rhizoma (rüz'ma), *n.* In botany, a mixture of canalic lime and opium or terpenoid of arsenic, used in depletion or unhairing of hides. B. H. Knight.

Rhyme (rim), *n.* [O.E. *ryme*, *ryme*, *rym*, from A. Sax. *rim*, *gryme*, number, rhyme; Icel. *rim*, composition, rhyme, *rima*, a rhyme, a ballad. D. *rym*, Dan. *rim*, G. *rym*, rhyme. The Romance forms, Fr. *ryme*, Pr. *rym*, *ryma*, rhyme, a poem. Sp. and Pg. *ryma*, are no doubt from the Teutonic, and not from L. *rhymosus*, Gr. *rhymosus*, rhythm. The latter word has, however, affected the spelling of rhyme, which would be more correctly written *ryme*, as in Old English and by some modern writers. The spelling *rhyme* or *rhyma* (with A inserted from ignorance) is not older than A.D. 1550. Shedd.] 1. A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, more especially the correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable

of another. To constitute this correspondence in single words or in syllables it is necessary that the word and the final component sound (if any) should be the same, or have nearly the same sound, the initial components being different, as in *find* and *wind*, *name* and *drive*, *seize* and *lease*. — *Male* or *masculine rhymes*, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree, as, *strain*, *complain*. — *Feminine* or *feminine rhymes*, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the first being accented, as, *motion*, *poison*. — 2. An expression of thought in verse; poetry, metre; also, a composition in verse, a poem, especially a short one. 'Things unattempted yet in prose or verse.' Milton. 'Read me rhymes elaborately good.' Tennyson. 'When you sang me that sweet rhyme.' Tennyson.

He knew himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. Milton.

3. A verse or line rhyming with another; as, to string rhymes together. — 4. A word answering in sound to another word.

Is thy ambition sweating for a rhyme, / Then unambitious foot, at this late time! Young.

— *Rhyme and reason*, number and sense. [The alliterative collocation of these words is old, and rhyme here seems to retain, in many instances at any rate, its original meaning of number.]

But are you so much in love as your rhymes speak? / Neither rhyme nor reason can express how much. Shaks.

For rhyme with reason may dispense, / And sound has right to govern sense. Prior.

— *To act without rhyme or reason*, to not recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.

Rhyme (rim), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rhymed*; *pp.* *rhyming*. 1. To accord in the terminational sounds.

But forgotten his notions as they fell, / And if they rhymed and rattled, all was well. Dryden.

2. To make verses. There march'd of the hand and blackhead side by side, / Who rhyme for hire, and peddled for pride. Pope.

Rhyme (rim), *v. t.* 1. To put into rhyme, as, to rhyme a story. — 2. To bring into a certain condition by rhyming, to influence by rhyme. 'Follows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favour.' Shaks.

Rhymaleus (rim'lee), *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. 'And doth beside on rhymaleus numbers tread.' Sp. Hall.

Rhymer (rim'er), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can; / I fear not you, nor yet a better man. Dryden.

Rhyme-royal (rim'roi-al), *n.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven lines of ten syllable verse, in which the first and third lines rhyme, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh. The following stanza from Backville's *Induction to Marston for Magnificence* is an example.

'And first, within the porch and jaws of hell, / Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all beset With tears, and to herself oft would she tell Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament: With thoughtful care, as she that, all in vain, Would wear and waste continually in pain.'

Rhymery (rim'er-i), *n.* The art of making rhymes. Boile. Rev. [Rare.]

Rhymic (rim'ik), *a.* Pertaining to rhyme. [Rare.]

Rhymeter, **Rhymist** (rim'etär, rim'ist), *n.* A rhymist, a poor or mean poet.

Rhynchoccephalia (rin'ko-sä-fä'-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a snout, and *kephala*, head.] A group of lizards comprising only the genus *Sphenodon* (which see).

Rhynchoceti (rin'ko-sä'ti), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a snout, and *ketos*, a whale.] A family of cetaceans allied to the cachalots or sperm-whales. They are distinguished by the possession of a pointed snout, single blow-hole, small dorsal fin, and dentition. The most important living genera are *Hyperoodon* and *Ziphius*, of which the former is found in the North Atlantic, and the latter in the Mediterranean and South Atlantic.

Rhyncholite (rin'kol-it), *n.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a snout, and *lithos*, a stone.] The fossil mandible of a cephalopod.

Rhynchonella (rin'ko-nel'ä), *n.* [A dim. from Gr. *rhynchos*, a snout.] A little beak. A genus of brachiopodous mollusca, characterized by a trigonal, acutely-beaked shell. No fewer than 250 fossil species are numbered from the lower Silurian upward, but only two or three living species are known, in-

position and impart stability to the structure. (b) A square timber of the ship fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outwards during launching.

Ribband-line (rib'band-lin), n. In ship-building, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarins*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mould.

Ribband-nail (rib'band-nail), n. In ship-building, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening ribbands. Written also *Ribbing-nail*.

Ribbed (rib'ed), p. and a. Furnished with ribs, as, ribbed with steel; inclosed as with ribs, marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as, ribbed cloth.

And thou art long, and lush, and brown,
As is the ribbed sea-board.

Ribbing (rib'ing), n. 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber work sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, &c. — 2. In agri. a kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubble were formerly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised; the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughing and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

Ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nail), n. See **RIBBAND-NAIL**.

Ribble-rabble (rib'7-rahb'l), n. (Reduplication of *rabble*.) 1. A rabble; a mob. "A ribble-rabble of gumps." John Taylor. — 2. Silly or indecent talk. "Such uncouth wretched ribble-rabble." Hudibras Redivivus.

Ribble-row (rib'7-rô), n. 1. A list, a catalogue.

This which a ribble-row resembles,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verse.

Ribbon, **Riband** (rib'on, rib'and), n. [O E *ribben*, *ribben*, *riband*, &c., from O and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Mod. Fr. *riban*, a word probably of Germanic origin, being derived, according to Diem, from D. *riug* band, a necktie, lit. a ring-band; *riug*, from *riug*, being also seen in one of two other French words. Others take it from D. *riig*, G. *riig*, a row, a line, and *band*. Or perhaps the French word is from the Celtic comp. Gael. *ribben*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair; *rib*, a hair; *rib*, a ribbon, a ribbon. W. *ribb*, what is thinly laid in a row or strand; *ribbin*, a narrow row, a streak; Armor. *ribben*, an alley, a passage between two walls.] 1. A fillet of silk, satin, &c. a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress. The terms blue ribbon and red ribbon are often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon. See **BLUE-RIBBON**.

Who but a woman, enriched her favourite ornament with four changes of colours, as ribbon, ribbon, ribbon, ribbon? *Carroll's Mag.*

2. What resembles a ribbon in some respects, a narrow, thin strip of anything, as, (a) in metal working, a long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring, a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw, a thin band of magnetism for burning a tape-line, &c. (b) A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition, as silver. (c) A thread, as, sails torn to ribbons. (d) pl. Carriage reins.

[Coll.] To *ribben* the ribbons, to drive. (e) In her one of the ordinaries, containing one-eighth part of the bend of which it is a diminutive, as, in the figure, a band between a ribbon in chief and a bendlet in base. Written also *Riband*, *Ribben*.



Ribbon.

Ribbon (rib'on), v. t. To adorn with ribbons, to furnish with ribbons or stripes resembling ribbons.

Each rib ribbon'd timburlane
Flung on the mountain and
With a lovely frighten'd noise
Came about the youthful god. *Met. Astruc.*

Ribbon (rib'on), n. Of or pertaining to Ribbon.

Ribbon-brake (rib'on-brak), n. A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

Ribbon-fish (rib'on-fish), n. The popular name of the fishes of the genus *Cepola*, scaphocephaloid fishes belonging to the Cepolidae family and order Teleostei. The peculiar characters of the genus are indicated by the name, the species being distinguished by their lengthened bodies, much flattened at the sides, and their small scales.

Ribbon-grass (rib'on-gras), n. Canary-grass, a garden variety, striped with green and white, of *Phalaris arundinacea*, a grass which is found in its wild state by the sides of rivers. Called also *Gardener's Garter*.

Ribbonism (rib'on-izm), n. The principles of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1860. The primary object of the association was antagonism to the Orange organization of the northern Protestants, to which was added the retaliation of agrarian oppression or injustice, real or supposed, by the assassination of landlords, land-agents, &c. The members were bound to each other by an oath, and had pass-words, signs, &c. They had their name from a piece of ribbon they wore as a badge. Each local association was called a *ledge*.

Ribbon-jasper (rib'on-jas-per), n. A name given to those varieties of jasper in which the colours are arranged in parallel layers or stripes, like ribbons. It is a product of argillaceous strata metamorphosed by contact with hot igneous rocks.

Ribbon-ledge (rib'on-ledge), n. An assembly of Ribbonmen or their place of meeting.

Ribbonman (rib'on-man), n. A member of an Irish Ribbon association or ledge. See **RIBBONISM**.

Ribbon-map (rib'on-map), n. A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

Ribbon-saw (rib'on-saw), n. Same as *Saw-sash*.

Ribbon-worm (rib'on-worm), n. A name given to individuals of the Nemertidae (which see).

Ribes (rib'es), n. (From *Ribes* a name given by the Arabian physicians of the eleventh and twelfth centuries to a species of *rubus*, and erroneously supposed to apply to our currant plants.) A genus of plants forming the nat. order Grossularaceae (which see). It is well known as producing the currant and gooseberry, and also for affording many of the ornamental shrubs of our gardens. The species are natives of the mountains, hills, woods, and thickets of the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Rib-grass, **Ribwort** (rib'gras, rib'wert), n. A British plant of the genus *Plantago*, the *P. lanceolata*. See **PLANTAGINACEAE**.

Ribinet (rib'it), n. 1. A musical instrument; a rebo. *Chewer*. See **REBO**. — 2. [Comp. rib'ed.] An old hawk.

Or some good ribbe about Kenneth town
Or Kenneth, you would hang now for a witch.

Riblike, n. A small ribbe or rebo. *Chewer*.

Ribless (rib'les), n. Having no ribs.

Ribon (rib'on), n. Same as *Ribben*.

Ribroast (rib'rôst), v. t. To roast soundly; a barbaque word.

But I'd ribroast thee and bumst thee still
With my curried nose, and angry quill.

Ribston-pippin (rib'ston-pip-in), n. (From *Ribston*, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Bouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. *Brewer*.) A fine variety of apple.

Rib-supported (rib'sup-ported), n. Supported or sustained by ribs.

Rib-vaulting (rib-val'ting), n. Is arch-vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it.

Ribwort (rib'wert). See **RIB-GRASS**.

Ric, a termination denoting jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *biocarpus*, A. Sax. *cyne-ric*, king-ric. It is the A. Sax. ric, power, dominion, kingdom, realm, G. *reich*, D. *reich*, Goth. *rihri*, dominion, from the same root as E. *right*, *rich*, I. *rige*, to rule, whence *regal*, *regnum*, &c. As a termination of proper names it denotes rich or powerful, as in *Frederick*, *rich* in power.

Ricaceae (rik'-a-sé-sé), n. pl. [In honour of F. Francisco Riccio, a Florentine botanist.] A nat. order of Liverworts, or Hepaticae, consisting of delicate, green, membranous fronds, spreading on the ground or floating in water. The fruits are always sessile on the frond, more or less embedded in its substance according to the thickness; the spores are unaccompanied by elaters. They are mostly natives of warm climates.

Rice (ris), n. [Fr. *ris* or *ris*, from L. *oryza*, from Gr. *oryza*, *oryzon*, rice, from A. r. *rus*, rise in the husk.] A plant of the genus *Oryza* and its seed. (See **ORYZA**.) There is only one important species, *O. sativa*. The plant is probably originally a native of India, but it is now cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America it grows chiefly on low moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light and nutritious food, and very easy of digestion. Rice is an annual, erect, simple, round, and jointed, from 1 to 6 feet high, the leaves are large, firm, and pointed, arising from very long, cylindrical, and finely striated sheaths; the flowers are disposed in a panicle somewhat resembling that of the oats, the seeds are white and oblong, but vary in size and form in the numerous varieties. There is an immense variety in the qualities of rice, but the rice raised on the low marshy grounds of Carolina is unquestionably very superior to any brought from any other quarter. Of the rice imported from the East that from Patna is the most esteemed. *Canada rice*, or the wild rice of North America, is the *Eleusine aquatica*, quite different from the true rice. The seeds are farinaceous, and much used for food by the Indians.

Rice-bird (ris'berd), n. 1. A bird of the United States, the *Zonotrichia erythron*, or *Delichonys erythron*, an named from its feeding on rice. In New England it is called *bobolink* or *bob-linkin*. Called also *Rice-bunting* or *Rice-trooplet*. See **BOBOLINK**. — 2. One of the names of the paddy-bird or

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Rice-bird (Lanius erythron).

Java sparrow, the *Lanius erythron*. In Java and other parts of Asia where it is found it commits great ravages in the rice fields with its sharp and powerful bill. It is admired for its elegant shape and colouring.

Rice-blancet (ris'bis-bet), n. A blancet made with flour, with a greater or less portion of rice mixed, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured and enriched with butter, currants, &c.

Rice-bunting (ris'bunt-ing), n. Same as *Rice-bird*.

Rice-dust (ris'dust), n. The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is a valuable food for cattle.

Rice-flour (ris'flour), n. Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

Rice-glue (ris'glo), n. A species of glue made by boiling ground rice in soft water to the consistence of thin jelly.

Rice-meal (ris'mel), n. Same as *Rice-dust*.

Rice-milk (ris'milk), n. Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

Rice-paper (ris'pêr), n. 1. Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere. — 2. A substance prepared from the central cellular portion or pith of the stem of *Ardisia papyrifera*. The stem of the plant is cut into lengths and the woody part removed. The pith is then, by means

ber, constituting the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Called also *Ridge-pole* or *Ridge-pole*.

even while attached to the branches, and also for the numerous adventitious root-like projections which serve as supports for the stem. The wood of several species is hard and durable, and the bark astringent. The

Rhodante (rô-dan'tê), a. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *antêos* a flower] A beautiful genus of Compositæ found in Western Australia. The only species is *R. Mongoides*, of which there are several varieties, differing from each other mainly in the size and colour of the flower heads, which have the dry character of what are commonly called 'everlastings'. It is an annual, rising from 1 to 1½ foot high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem clasping leaves of a glaucous green colour, and flower heads, varying from pale rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner.

Rhodes-wood (rôd's-wôd), a. The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*. Called also *Cardamum*.

Rhodian (rô'di-an), a. Pertaining to *Rhodes*, an island in the Mediterranean, or *Rhodian law*, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to be compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea, about 800 B.C.

Rhodian (rô'di-an), a. A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rhodo-chloride (rô'di-ô-khlo-rîd), a. In chem. a double chloride of rhodium and the alkali metals.

Rhodola (rô-dô-lâ), a. A genus of alpine plants belonging to the nat. order Crassulacæ. The *R. rosea*, now frequently called *Sedum Rhodola* or *rose-root*, is a British plant found on cliffs along the sea and on high mountains. It is very common in the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides. The root, which is thick and fleshy, smells like a rose. The leaves are glaucous, sessile, and alternate, and the yellow or purplish flowers are in compact corymbose cymes. It is found throughout Western Europe, including the Arctic regions, the Himalayas, and east and west North America.

Rhodium (rô'di-um), a. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts, especially of the chloride, when dissolved in water; *Sym. Rh.* at. wt. 104.2] A metal discovered in the beginning of the present century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium is very infusible, scarcely softening in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. When fused it has a white colour and a metallic lustre. It is grayish-white in colour, extremely hard, brittle, and has a sp. gr. of 12.1. It unites with oxygen at a red heat, a mixture of peroxide and protoxide being formed. When pure it is not acted upon by any acid, but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

Rhodocentrite (rô-dok'ên-trî-tî), a. [See RHODOCENTRITES] In palmæ a rose-centrite.

Rhodourinus (rô-dô-ur'î-nus), a. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *urinos*, a fly] A genus of palmaridæ centrites with a round and sometimes slightly pentagonal column, formed of numerous joints, and perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal, the rose-centrites.

Rhododendron (rô-dô-dên'drôn), a. [Gr *rhododendron*, an oleander or a rhododendron, its tree-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree] A genus of highly-primed

survivors. They are nearly related to one another, and occur both in the New and Old Worlds. The varieties cultivated in the country belong chiefly to *R. ponticum*, a native of the coast of the Black Sea, or to *R. azarum*, an American species, or to hybrids between these two. The leaves of *R. azarum*, a Siberian species with yellow flowers, possess narcotic properties, and have a good reputation as a remedy in chronic rheumatism. Some of the most ornamental species are natives of the Himalayas. *R. ferrugineum*, found wild in Switzerland, is called the rose of the Alps.

Rhodomela (rô-dô-mê-lâ), a. pl. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *mêla*, an apple, a fruit] An order of Scitoidæ or Rhodospærmæ algae, consisting of red or brown sea-weeds with a leafy or filiform, articulated or articulated frond composed of polygonal cells. There are several British species.

Rhodometade (rô'dô-met-âd), a. Etruscan spelling of *Rodemotade*.

Rhodonite (rô'don-î), a. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose] A mineral consisting chiefly of magnesian silicate, mixed with silicate of iron, calcium, &c.

Rhodospærmæ (rô-dô-spêr'mâ-s), a. pl. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *spêrmæ*, seed] One of the three divisions into which Agassiz has divided the two orders being the Melanosperma and Chlorosperma. The species with one or two exceptions, are marine, and are distinguished for their brilliant permanent tints of a very-red or purple colour, and the collection of their spores into sort, or if scattered, by the spores being arranged on a ternary plan. The division comprises the orders Rhodospærmæ, Laurencinæ, Corallinæ, Dolomieuæ, Rhodomytilinæ, Cryptocladinæ, and Ceramium. Called also *Floridanæ*.

Rhodospore (rô-dô-spôr-â-s), a. pl. Same as *Rhodospærmæ*.

Rhodostereite (rô'dô-stêr-ê-tî), a. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *stêrê*, a crust] A crucian. *S. Jenseni*.

Rhodymenia (rô'di-mê-nî-â), a. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *Agmæ* a membrane] The typical genus of the nat. order rose-sperma alga Rhodymenaceæ. *S. palmata* is the well known dulce of our sea-coasts.

Rhodymeninæ (rô'di-mê-nî-â-s), a. pl. An order of Floridanæ sea-weeds of purple or blood-red colour. The root is dark like or branched, much flattened, the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or dulce, is a well known example. Many of the species of the genus *Gracilaria* are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, &c., and as substitutes for ginseng. One of them is the agar-agar of the Chinese.

Rhomb (rom), a. [Fr *rhombe*, L. *rhombus* from Gr *rhombos*] A lozenge, a rhombus, an oblique angled equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite

sides parallel, but the angles unequal, one of the angles being obtuse and two acute. 2. In crystal, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes, a rhombodrum. *Prism's rhomb*, a rhomb of crystals, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing within the rhomb, at its other faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which again becomes plain-polarized on being transmitted through a second *Prism's rhomb*.

Rhomboid (rom'boîd), a. Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhomboidal (rom-bô'id-êl), a. [See RHOMBUS] 1. In geom. relating to a rhomboid, having forms derived from the rhomboid. 2. In crystal relating to a system of forms known by the pressure of four axes, three of which are in the same plane and inclined to each other at an angle of 60° whilst the remaining fourth one is perpendicular to the three, as in the regular six-sided prism and the rhombodrum.

Rhombodrum (rom-bô'id-drum), a. [Gr *rhombos*, a rhomb, and *dêron*, a side] In geom. and crystal a solid bounded by six rhombic planes, a rhomb.

Rhomboid (rom'boîd), a. [Gr *rhombos*, rhomb, and *oîd*, form] 1. In geom. a

Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*).

bark of *R. gymnantha* is used in India for dyeing black. The species are natives of the tropics, where they root in the mud, and form a dense thicket down to the verge of the water.

Rhizophoraceæ (rî-sôf-ô-râ-sâ-s), a. pl. The mangroves a natural order of trees of which the genus *Rhizophora* is the type. See RHIZOPHORA.

Rhizophorous (rî-sôf-ô-rus), a. In bot. root-bearing, belonging to the natural order Rhizophoraceæ.

Rhipod (rîp'ôd), a. A member of the order Rhipodæ.

Rhipodæ (rîp'ô-dâ), a. pl. [Gr *rhîp*, a root, and *podos*, a foot] The lowest class of the Protzoa, comprehending those members which are destitute of a mouth, are single or compound, and possess the power of emitting pseudopodia. They are mostly minute, frequently microscopic, but some (such as the sponges) attain considerable size. Structurally the rhipodæ consist of a mass of sarcodæ, destitute of organs for digestion, &c. The characteristic from which they have their name is their capability of protruding processes (pseudopodia) from any part of their substance, sometimes as filaments or threads and sometimes finger-shaped, and retracting them at pleasure. The Amœbæ (which see) may be regarded as a typical rhipodæ. Some, as the Foraminifera, are invested with a calcareous shell, sometimes consisting of one coil, but generally of an aggregation of minute chambers or cells, through the pores of which they protrude their fine like processes. The class has been divided into five orders—Amœbæ, Actinobæ, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Spongia, of which the last is occasionally considered a separate class. See separate entries.

Rhisorhoma (rî-sôr'ô-mâ), a. [Gr *rhîs*, a root, and *stoma*, a mouth] A genus of crustaceate animals belonging to the order Lacernaria. These animals resemble huge jelly fishes, and may attain a diameter of 1 foot or more. They are chiefly met with in tropical seas, and possess powerful stinging cells. *R. Cuvieri* is a familiar species. The Rhisorhoma have their sense-organs covered by a 'hood,' and hence are 'hood-eyed' Medusæ.

Rhisorhoma (rî-sôr'ô-mâ), a. A hydrosoma of the section Discophora and order Lacernaria.

Rhisorhoma (rî-sôr'ô-mâ), a. pl. [Gr *rhîs*, a root, and *stoma*, a mouth] A family of Hydrosoma of the order Lacernaria, in which reproductive elements are developed in free zooids, produced by fission, the umbrella or disc of the generative zooids is without marginal tentacles, and the polypites are numerous, modified, and depending on a dendroid or tree-shaped mass from the umbrella. The genus *Rhisorhoma* is the type. See RHIZOPHORA.

Rhizotaxis (rî-sô-tâ-sis), a. [Gr *rhîs*, a root, and *taxis*, arrangement] In bot. the arrangement of the roots.

Rhodolite, **Rhodolite** (rô'dô-lî-tî), a. [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *lîta*, a stone, salt.] Red or cobalt vitriol, sulphate of cobalt.

Rhododendron thymifolium.

evergreen shrubs very common in gardens, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. The species have alternate, entire, evergreen leaves, and ornamental flowers disposed in

Fals, fir, fat, fell, md, met, her; gins, pin; odds, not, mive; thbs, tuh, byll;

oil, pound; a, ð, shams; j, ð, tip.

quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. — 2. In crystallography, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, whilst the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.



Rhomboid (rom'boid), *a.* Rhomboid-shaped; rhomboidal, specifically, (a) in anat. applied to a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy muscle between the base of the scapula and the spine dorsal. (b) In bot. applied to a diamond-shaped leaf: called also a *rhomboid leaf*.

Rhomboidal (rom-boid'al), *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhomboidal surfaces. Brewster.

Rhomboides (rom-boid'ides), *a.* A rhomboid. 'A geometrical rhomboides.' Milton. [Rare.]

Rhomboid-ovate (rom-boid-ō'vāt), *a.* Between rhomboid and oval in shape; partly rhomboid, partly oval.

Rhomb-spar (rom'spär), *a.* A mineral of a grayish white, occurring massive, disseminated and crystallized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Rhombus (rom'būs), *n.* 1. In geom. same as *Rhomb*. — 2. A genus of fishes comprising the turbot, brill, and some others of less importance: so named for their rhomboidal form.

Rhombal (rom'bäl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to rhombus; as, rhombal fluctuation. Dupleton.

Rhombicant (rom'bik-ō-nant), *a.* [L. *rhombus*, a rattle, a snore, and *sonans*, sonant, ppr. of *sono*, to sound.] Snoring. [Rare.]

Rhombus (rom'būs), *n.* [L., from Gr *rhombos*, a snoring sound.] In med. the same as *Rattis* or *Rale*; also the deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy, stertor.

Rhomb (rōm), *n.* [Scott.] A rain-water pipe. See *Rong*.

Rhomboid (rōm-boid), *n.* Same as *Rhomboid*.

Rhopale (rō-pāl'ik), *a.* [Gr *rhōpaleon*, a club which from the handle to the top grows bigger and bigger.] In pres. applied to a line in which each succeeding word contains a syllable more than that preceding it. 'Hope ever solaces miserable individuals' is an example.

Rhopalocera (rō-pāl-ōc'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr *rhōpaleon*, a club, and *keras*, a horn.] That section of lepidopterous insects which comprises the diurnal Lepidoptera, or butterflies, distinguished by the vertical position of the wings during repose (the moths having them horizontal), and by their having the antennae slender and terminated by a small club (whence the name).

Rhopalodon (rō-pāl-ō-don), *a.* [Gr *rhōpaleon*, a club, and *odon*, *odon*, a tooth.] *Litt.* club-tooth. The name given to a fossil genus of reptiles from the Permian of Russia, apparently related to the lizards from the Permian of Bristol. The name is from the shape of the teeth, which with some fragments of the jaw constitute all the remains that have been found.

Rhopalocerus (rō-pāl-ōc'ē-ā), *n.* Same as *Rhopalocera*.

Rhubarb (rō'hārb), *n.* [Fr. *rhubarbe*, It. *rebarbano*, *rebarbano*, from L. *rhus barbarum*, Gr. *rhus barbarum*; said to be from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga, and *barbarum*, barbarian. The plant is indigenous on the banks of the Volga.] The common name of plants of the genus *Rheum* (see *RHEUM*), which yield the leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c. The species, which are numerous, are large herbaceous plants, natives of central Asia, with strong, branching, almost fleshy roots, erect, thick branching stems, sometimes 6 or 8 feet high. The roots are medicinal; but those of different species seem to possess their medicinal properties in very different degrees. The best official rhubarb is the root of *R. officinale*, a species growing in south-eastern Tibet. A good deal of rhubarb reaches Europe through Russia, but formerly came through Turkey

by way of Anatolia, hence its name of Russian or Turkey rhubarb. Other species are *Rheum undulatum*, or Bucharian rhubarb; *R. Rhaponticum*, or English rhubarb; *R. Rhaponticum undulatum* and *compactum*, or French rhubarb; *R. palmatum*, and *R. Smoed* and *Webbianum*, or Himalayan rhubarb. Rhubarb is a valuable article in the materia medica, being an aperient, and at the same time a tonic and astringent. — *Mont's rhubarb*, *Rheum alpinum* and *R. Patensis*. — *Poor man's rhubarb*, *Thalictrum flavum*.

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

Rhubarby (rō'hārb-lī), *a.* Relating to rhubarb, like rhubarb.

Rhumb (rum), *n.* [From *rhomb*.] In navig. (a) a line which makes any given angle with the meridian. (b) One of the thirty-two points of the compass. (c) A rhumb-line.

Rhumb-line (rum'tin), *n.* In navig. a line described by the course of a ship, sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points; same as *Loxodromic Curve*. See *LOXODROMIC*.

Rhus (rūs), *n.* [L., from Gr *rhōs*, *sumach*.] Sumach, a genus of deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs, nat. order Anacardiaceae. This genus is found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in Asia, and North and South America. They have usually compound leaves and panicles of small greenish-white or yellowish flowers. Most of the species are poisonous, but they are much cultivated as ornamental shrubs, on account of the beautiful red colour of their leaves in autumn. Many of them are used also for the purposes of dyeing and tanning, as an astringent principle, to which is frequently added an acid, is common to the whole genus. The juice of *R. Toxicodendron* (the poison-ivy or poison-oak) is extremely poisonous. *R. Coriaria*, or elm-leaved sumach, is extensively used for the purpose of tanning. *R. vernicefera* (the varnish-bearing sumach or Japan varnish-tree) yields a varnish used by the Japanese, and applied to furniture and almost everything made of wood. *R. venenata* (the poison sumach or swamp sumach), a native of North America, is exceedingly poisonous; so virulent that it is said to affect some persons by merely smelling it.

Rhusma (rūs'mā), *n.* In *toxicology*, a mixture of caustic lime and opium or ferriphosphate of arsenic, used in depilation or unhairing of hides. E. H. Knight.

Rhyme (rim), *n.* [O E. *ryme*, *ryme*, *rym*, from A. Sax. *rim*, *perim*, number, rhyme; Ital. *rima*, computation, rhyme, *rima*, a rhyme, a ballad, D. *rijm*, Dan. *rijm*, G. *reim*, rhyme. The Romance forms, Fr. *ryme*, Fr. *ryme*, *ryme*, rhyme, a poem. Sp. and Pg. *ryma*, are no doubt from the Teutonic, and not from L. *rhymus*, Gr. *rhymos*, rhythm. The latter word has, however, affected the spelling of rhyme, which would be more correctly written *ryme*, as in Old English and by some modern writers. 'The spelling rhyme or ryme (with a inserted from ignorance) is not older than A. D. 1560.' Street.] 1. A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, more especially the correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable

of another. To constitute this correspondence in single words or in syllables it is necessary that the vowel and the final consonantal sound (if any) should be the same, or have nearly the same sound, the initial consonants being different, as in *find* and *wind*, *new* and *dear*, *came* and *lane*. — *Male* or *masculine rhyme*, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree, as, *strain*, *complains*. — *Female* or *feminine rhyme*, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the first being accented, as, *motion*, *poison*. — 2. An expression of thought in verse, poetry; metre; also, a composition in verse, a poem, especially a short one. 'Things unattempted yet in prose or rime.' Milton. 'Read me rhymes elaborately good.' Tennyson. 'When you sang me that sweet rhyme.' Tennyson.

He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. Milton.

3. A verse or line rhyming with another; as, to string rhymes together. 4. A word answering in sound to another word.

In thy ambition sweating for a rhyme, Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? Young.

— *Rhyme* and *reason*, number and sense.

[The alliterative collocation of these words is old, and rhyme here seems to retain, in many instances at any rate, its original meaning of number.]

But are you so much in love as your rhymes speak? Neither *Rhyme* nor *reason* can express how much. Shad.

For rhyme with reason may dispense, And sound has right to govern sense. Prior.

— To act without rhyme or reason, to act recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.

Rhyme (rim), *s. d. prot. & pp. rhymed*; *ppr. rhyming*. 1. To accord in the terminational sounds.

But forgotten his notions as they fell, And if they rhymed and melted, all was well. Dryden.

2. To make verses.

There march'd the hard and blackhead side by side, Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride. Pope.

Rhyme (rim), *s. d.* 1. To put into rhyme; as, to rhyme a story. — 2. To bring into a certain condition by rhyming; to influence by rhyme. 'Fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favours.' Shak.

Rhymeless (rim'less), *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. 'And doth beside on rhymeless numbers tread.' Sp. Hall.

Rhymer (rim'ēr), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can; I fear not you, nor yet a better man. Dryden.

Rhyme-royal (rim'roi-āl), *n.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven lines of ten-syllable verse, in which the first and third lines rhyme, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh. The following stanza from Spenser's *Induction to Morte Arthur* is an example.

'And first, within the porch and jaws of hell, Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besmear'd With tears, and to herself oft would she tell Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament. With thoughtful care, as she sat, all in vain, Would wear and waste continually in pain.'

Rhyme (rim), *n.* he art of making re.)
rhyme to rhyme.

Rhyme (rim), *n.* r'eter, rim'ist), n.
post, se-fā'li-a), n. pl.
d. d'ephal', h'end.)
ng only the genes

Rhynchonella (rin'kol-ē-lā), *n. pl.* [Gr *rhynchonella*, a beak.] A family of brachiopods or bivalves, characterized by the possession of a powerful, single blow hole, small dorsal fin, and dentition. The most important living genera are *Hyperodon* and *Zaphira*, of which the former is found in the North Atlantic, and the latter in the Mediterranean and South Atlantic.

Rhyncholite (rin'kol-it), *n.* [Gr *rhynchos*, a beak, and *lithos*, a stone.] The fossil mandible of a cephalopod.

Rhynchonella (rin'kol-ē-lā), *n.* [A dim. from Gr *rhynchos*, a beak.] *Litt.* little-beak. A genus of brachiopods or bivalves, characterized by a trigonal, acutely-beaked shell. No fewer than 250 fossil species are numbered from the lower Silurian upward, but only two or three living species are known, in-

position and impart stability to the structure. (b) A square timber of the ship fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outwards during launching.

Ribband-line (rib'band-lin), n. In ship-building, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarke*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mould.

Ribband-nail (rib'band-nail), n. In ship-building, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening ribbands. Written also *Ribbing nail*.

Ribbed (rib'ed), p. and a. Furnished with ribs; as, ribbed with steel; inclosed as with ribs, marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as, ribbed cloth.

As these are long, and high, and brown.
As to the ribbed cloth.

Ribbing (rib'ing), n. 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber work sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, &c. — 2. In agr., a kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised; the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughing and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

Ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nail), n. See **RIBBAND-NAIL**.

Ribble-rabble (rib'7-rah-l), n. [Reduplication of *rabble*.] 1. A rabble, a mob. "A ribble-rabble of gossip." John Taylor. — 2. Silly or indecent talk. "Such smooth wretched ribble-rabble." *Editha Rediviva*.

Ribble-row (rib'7-rô), n. A list; a catalogue.

This which a ribble-row rebueth, *Cato*.
Of merry merriment is merry merriment.

Ribbon, **Riband** (rib'on, rib'and), n. (O. E. *ribben*, *ribben*, *riband*, &c., from O. and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Mod. Fr. *riban*, a word probably of Germanic origin, being derived, according to Dies, from D. *ring* *band*, a neck-thick, lit. a ring-band, then, from band, being also taken in one or two other French words. Others take it from D. *rij*, G. *reie*, a row, a line, and band. Or perhaps the French word is from the Celtic comp. Gael. *ribben*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair; *rib*, a hair; *ir*, ribe, ribbon, a ribbon. W. *ribb*, what is thin; laid in a row or streak. *ribbin*, a narrow row, a streak. Armor. *ribbin*, an alloy, a passage between two walls.) 1. A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress. The terms *blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon. See **BLUE-RIBBON**.

Who had a wench enriched her favouring
sweeter with four changes of complexion, as *ribbed*, *ribben*, *ribband*, *ribband*.
Corrivald May

2. What resembles a ribbon in some respects, a narrow, thin strip of anything; as, (a) in metal working, a long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring, a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw, a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line, &c. (b) A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition, a silver (c) A shroud, an sails torn to ribbons. (d) pl. Carriage reins.

[Colloq.] — To *ribband* the ribbons, to drive (c) in her one of the ordinaries, containing one-eighth part of the bend of which it is a diminutive, as, in the figure, a band between a ribbon in chief and a bendlet in base. Written also *Ribband*, *Ribbon*.



Ribbon.

Ribbon (rib'on), n. To adorn with ribbons; to furnish with ribbons or stripes resembling ribbons.

Each her ribbon'd timbrel
flashing on the mountain side,
With a lovely frightened mien
Came about the youthful god, *Met. Argos*.

Ribbon (rib'on), n. Of or pertaining to Ribbons.

Ribbon-brake (rib'on-brak), n. A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

Ribbon-fish (rib'on-fish), n. The popular name of the fishes of the genus *Cepola*, acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the Capelinidae family and order Teleostei. The peculiar characters of the genus are indicated by the name, the species being distinguished by their lengthened bodies, much flattened at the sides, and their small scales.

Ribbon-grass (rib'on-gras), n. Canary-grass, a garden variety, striped with green and white, of *Phalaris arundinacea*, a grass which is found in its wild state by the sides of rivers. Called also *Gardener's Garter*.

Ribbonism (rib'on-izm), n. The principles of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808. The primary object of the association was antagonism to the Orange organization of the northern Protestants, to which was added the retaliation of agrarian oppression or injustice, real or supposed, by the assassination of landlords, land-agents, &c. The members were bound to each other by an oath, and had pass-words, signs, &c. They had their name from a piece of ribbon they wore as a badge. Each local association was called a *ledge*.

Ribbon-jasper (rib'on-jas-pär), n. A name given to those varieties of jasper in which the colours are arranged in parallel layers or stripes, like ribbons. It is a product of argillaceous strata metamorphosed by contact with hot igneous rocks.

Ribbon-ledge (rib'on-lej), n. An assembly of Ribbonmen or their place of meeting.

Ribbonman (rib'on-man), n. A member of an Irish Ribbon association or ledge. See **RIBBONISM**.

Ribbon-map (rib'on-map), n. A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axle within a case.

Ribbon-saw (rib'on-sä), n. Same as **BAND-SAW**.

Ribbon-worm (rib'on-worm), n. A name given to individuals of the Nemertidae (which see).

Ribes (rib'es), n. [From *Ribes*, a name given by the Arabian physicians of the eleventh and twelfth centuries to a species of *rubus*, and erroneously supposed to apply to our currant plants.] A genus of plants forming the nat. order Grossularaceae (which see). It is well known as producing the currant and gooseberry, and also for affording many of the ornamental shrubs of our gardens. The species are natives of the mountains, hills, woods, and thickets of the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Rib-grass, **Ribwort** (rib'gras, rib'wert), n. A British plant of the genus *Plantago*, the *P. lanceolata*. See **PLANTAGINACEAE**.

Ribbet (rib'it), n. 1. A musical instrument; a rebus. Chaucer. See **REBUS**. — 2. [Comp. *ribbet*.] An old word.

Or some great ribbet about Kestib's town
Or Hopton, you would hang now for a witch.
S. Yarnall

Ribble, n. A small ribbe or reben. Chaucer.

Ribless (rib'les), a. Having no ribs.

Ribon (rib'on), n. Same as **RIBBON**.

Ribroast (rib'rôst), v. i. To roast soundly; a burlesque word.

But I'll ribroast thee and bombard thee still
With my merged mace, and angry quill.
John Taylor

Ribston-piggin (rib'ston-pip-in), n. [From *Ribston*, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pipe obtained from Rome in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. Arner.] A fine variety of apple.

Rib-supported (rib'sup-pôrt-ed), a. Supported or sustained by ribs.

Rib-vaulting (rib'vâlt'ing), n. In arch-vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it.

Ribwort (rib'wert). See **RIB-GRASS**.

Rice, A termination denoting jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *Isle of Rye*, *Rye-ris*, *Rye-ris*. It is the S. Sax. *rice*, power, dominion, kingdom, realm; G. *reich*, D. *Reich*, Goth. *reiki*, dominion; from the same root as E. *right*, *rich*, L. *regis*, to rule, whence *regal*, *regium*, &c. As a termination of proper names it denotes rich or powerful, as in *Frederick*, rich in peace.

Rice (rik'el, rik'el), n. pl. (In honour of F. Francisco Ricci, a Florentine botanist.) A nat. order of *Liliaceae*, or *Hypericaceae*, consisting of delicate, green, membranous fronds, spreading on the ground or floating in water. The fruits are always sessile on the frond, more or less embedded in its substance according to the thickness; the spores are unaccompanied by elaters. They are mostly natives of warm climates.

Rice (rik), n. [Fr. *riz* or *ris*, from L. *oryza*, from Gr. *oryza*, *oryzom*, rice, from Ar. *rus*, rice in the husk.] A plant of the genus *Oryza* and its seed. (See **ORYZA**.) There is only one important species, *O. sativa*. The plant is probably originally a native of India, but it is now cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America it grows chiefly on low moist land, which can be overworked. It is a light and nutritious food, and very easy of digestion. Rice is an annual, erect, simple, round, and jointed, from 1 to 5 feet high, the leaves are large, firm, and pointed, arising from very long, cylindrical, and finely striated sheaths; the flowers are disposed in a panicle somewhat resembling that of the oats, the seeds are white and oblong, but vary in size and form in the numerous varieties. There is an immense variety in the qualities of rice, but the rice raised on the low marshy grounds of Carolina is unquestionably very superior to any brought from any other quarter. Of the rice imported from the East that from Patna is the most esteemed. Canada rice, or the wild rice of North America, is the *Sizania aquatica*, quite different from the true rice. The seeds are farinaceous, and much used for food by the Indians.

Rice-bird (rik'berd), n. 1. A bird of the United States, the *Zonotrichia erythrorhynchos*, or *Delichonys erythrorhynchos*, so named from its feeding on rice. In New England it is called *bobolink* or *bob-linkin*. Called also *Rice-bunting* or *Rice-tropical*. See **BOBOLINK**. — 2. One of the names of the paddy-bird or

Rice (*Oryza sativa*)

Rice-bird (*Larus erythrorhynchos*). In Java and other parts of Asia where it is found it commits great ravages in the rice fields with its sharp and powerful bill. It is admired for its elegant shape and colouring.

Rice-bunt (rik'bis-kat), n. A blight made with flour, with a greater or less portion of rice mixed, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured and enriched with butter, currants, &c.

Rice-bunting (rik'bunt-ing), n. Same as **RICE-BIRD**.

Rice-dust (rik'dust), n. The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is a valuable food for cattle.

Rice-flour (rik'flour), n. Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

Rice-glue (rik'glu), n. A species of glue made by boiling ground rice in soft water to the consistence of thin jelly.

Rice-milk (rik'milk), n. Same as **RICE-DUST**.

Rice-milk (rik'milk), n. Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

Rice-paper (rik'pär), n. 1. Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere. — 2. A substance prepared from the central cellular portion or pith of the stem of *Ardisia papilionifera*. The stem of the plant is cut into lengths and the woody part removed. The pith is then, by means

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of a sharp knife, carefully pared from the circumference to the centre so as to form a rolled layer of equal thickness throughout, the cellular structure being easily seen under the microscope. It is brought from China, where it is used as a material for painting upon and for the manufacture of several fancy and ornamental articles. It is sometimes erroneously stated to be prepared from rice.

Rice-pudding (ris'pud-ing), *n.* Pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar, and often enriched with fruit, as currants, gooseberries, apples, &c.

Rice-shall (ris'shal), *n.* A species of shall of the genus *Olivia*.

Rice-soup (ris'sup), *n.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

Rice-tropical (ris'trô-pi-al), *n.* The same as *Rice-bird*, 1.

Rice-water (ris'wâ-tér), *n.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, or the like. It is a pleasant drink, and is often given in cases of diarrhoea.

Rice-weevil (ris'wê-vil), *n.* An insect, the *Calandra oryzae*, resembling the common wheat-weevil, which preys on rice, maize, &c.

Rice-wine (ris'win), *n.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

Rich (rik'), *a.* [Partly from *Fr. riche*, rich, partly from *A. Sax. rîc*, rich, powerful, the two words having no doubt amalgamated. The French word is from *O. E. G. rîche* (Mod. *G. reich*), rich, this again being cogn. with *A. Sax. rîc*, local *rîc*, Goth. *reika*, rich, the root being that of *E. right*. *Riches* is not from *rich*, but directly from the French.] 1. Having abundant material possessions; possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or any other valuable property; opulent; wealthy; opposed to *poor*.

Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold. Gen. xiii. 2.

2. Hence, generally, well supplied; abundant; as, a *rich* entertainment; a *rich* treasury. If life be short it shall be glorious; Each moment shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rome*.

3. Abundant in materials; producing ample supplies; yielding great quantities of anything valuable; productive; fertile; fruitful; as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore; *rich* soil; *rich* crop. Where the gorgeous East with *richer* hand Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton*.

4. Composed of valuable, precious, or costly materials or ingredients; procured at great outlay; highly valued; sumptuous; costly; as, *rich* presents; *rich* furniture. '*Richer* than these diamonds.' *Tennyson*.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore, And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore. *Moore*.

5. Abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; abounding in qualities gratifying the sense of taste; especially, as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned or abounding in oleaginous ingredients; to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; as, a *rich* dish; *rich* cream or soup; *rich* pastry; *rich* fruit; *rich* wine. — 6. Fully or largely gratifying the sense of sight; not faint or delicate; vivid; bright; as, *rich* colours. '*Rich* windows that exclude the light.' *Gray*. — 7. Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; soft; harmonious; as, a *rich* tone; *rich* music. 'Or voice the *richest* toned that sings.' *Tennyson*. — 8. Abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement or laughter; funny; laughable; as, a *rich* idea; a *rich* joke.

'A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufton and Sprague.' — 'Was Sprague *rich*?' — 'Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet. He told us a story about the little Birn, who was over here last year. . . . Killing! Get him to tell it to you. The *richest* thing you ever heard.' *Durand*.

— The *rich*, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.

The *rich* hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 30.

This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory; as, *rich*-coloured, *rich*-fleece, *rich*-haired, *rich*-laden, &c.

Rich (rik'), *v. t.* To enrich. See *ENRICH*. Of all these bounds, ev'ry from this line to this, With shadowy forests and with champaigns *rich'd*. *Shak.*

Richardia (rich-ar'di-a), *n.* [In honour of I. C. Richard, an eminent French botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Araceæ*, of which only one species is known (*R. cœli-*

opica), a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is one of the most beautiful of ardisceous plants, with large, handsome, glossy leaves, and white spathe, growing vigorously in the ordinary apartments of a house, and may be made to blossom all the year round. It was introduced into this country under the name of *Calla æthiopica*, and is often known as the white arum, lily of the Nile, or trumpet lily.

Richard Roe. See *JOHN DOE*.

Richardsonia (rich-ard-sô-ni-a), *n.* [In memory of Richard Richardson, an English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Rubiaceæ*. The species are natives of America. They are trailing plants with woody roots covered with a thick rough rind, and small flowers clustered together in heads at the ends of the branches, and surrounded by an involucre. *R. scabra* (white *ipeca-cuanha*) inhabits tropical America, and possesses properties similar to those of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*.

Riches (rich'es), *n.* [Formerly *richesse*, from *Fr. richesse*, from *riche*, rich. See *RICH*.] 1. That which makes rich; an abundance of land, goods, or money; abundant possessions; wealth; opulence; affluence.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours. *Locke*.

2. That which is or appears rich, precious, sumptuous, or the like. '*The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold*.' *Milton*. This word, as may be inferred from the etymology, is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural, and to be so used. It is a singular in the following examples.

And for that *riches*, where is my deserving? *Shak.* For in one hour so great *riches* is come to nought. *Rev. xviii. 17.*

SYN. Wealth, opulence, affluence, wealthiness, richness, plenty, abundance.

Richesse, *n.* [*Fr.*] Wealth. pl. **Richesses**. *Riches*. *Chaucer*.

Richly (rich'li), *adv.* In a rich manner: (a) with riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as, a hospital *richly* endowed. In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

(b) Gaily; splendidly; magnificently; as, *richly* dressed; *richly* ornamented. (c) Pientefully; abundantly; amply; as, to be *richly* paid for services. (d) Highly; strongly; abundantly; as, a chastisement *richly* deserved.

Richness (rich'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rich; that which makes or constitutes anything rich; any good quality existing in abundance; as, (a) opulence; affluence; wealth; as, a man noted for *richness*. (b) Fullness of supply; abundance; as, the *richness* of a treasury. (c) Productiveness; fertility; fruitfulness; as, the *richness* of the soil; the *richness* of a mine or of an ore, &c. (d) Abundance of precious or valuable material or ingredients; value; costliness; as, *richness* of furniture, dress, ornaments, &c. (e) Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities; as, *richness* of food, wines, odours, &c. (f) Abundance of whatever is gratifying to the eye; brightness; vividness; brilliancy; as, *richness* of colour. (g) Abundance of whatever gratifies the ear; sweetness; melodiousness; harmoniousness; as, *richness* of tone. (h) The quality of being highly amusing or entertaining; the quality of being extremely funny or laughable; as, the *richness* of a joke.

Ricinic (ri-sin'ik), *a.* [See *RICINUS*.] A term applied to an acid obtained by distilling castor-oil at a high temperature.

Ricinine (ris'i-nin), *n.* An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), and in those of *Croton Tiglium*. It forms colourless rectangular prisms and laminae, having a slight taste of bitter almonds, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether and in benzene.

Ricinoleine (ris-i-nôl'ë-in), *n.* [*L. ricinus*, castor-oil plant, and *oleum*, oil.] In *chem.* a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It yields on saponification oxide of glyceryl and a liquid acid called *ricinoleic acid*.

Ricinollo (ris-i-nôl'ik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil; as, *ricinolloic acid*.

Ricinus (ris'i-nus), *n.* [From *L. ricinus*, a tick—from the seeds resembling ticks.] A genus of apetalous plants, nat. order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The best known species is the *R. communis* or palma Christi, which pro-

duces the castor-oil. It is conjectured to be originally from Barbary, and it grows abundantly in India. In warm countries it



Ricinus communis (Castor-oil Plant).

is ligneous and perennial; in cold, herbaceous and annual. The varieties are numerous. See *CASTOR-OIL*.

Rick (rik'), *n.* [*A. Sax. rîcke*, a rick, a stack, a heap; cogn. *loel*, *Arzuit*, a pile, as of fuel same root as in *W. crag*, *Ir. crueach*, a heap pile, *rick*.] 1. A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part being generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain. — 2. A small pile or heap piled up in the field by the gatherer. [*Provincial English*.]

Rick (rik'), *v. t.* To pile up in ricks. **Rickers** (rik'ers), *n. pl.* The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for steeping flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat masts and yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

Rickety (rik'et-i-sh), *a.* Somewhat rickety; rickety. *Fuller*. [*Rare*.]

Rickets (rik'ets), *n.* [Formed with *pl. suffix -ets*, from *urick*, *O. E. uricken*, to twist, denoting a disease accompanied by distortion; allied to *urring* and *uripple*, *Shak.*] A disease considered by some medical writers as a special disease of the bones, and by others as merely one of the various forms of *scorbut*. It commonly appears after the age of nine months, and before that of two years, attacking principally the bones. The characteristic symptoms are a large head, prominent forehead, projecting breast-bone, flattened ribs, big belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. The bones and spine of the back are variously distorted. Nature frequently restores the general health, but leaves the limbs distorted.

Rickety (rik'et-i), *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. **Rickety children**. '*Arthritides* — 2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints, feeble or imperfect in general. '*Crane and rickety notions*.' *Worburton*. — 3. Threatening to fall; approaching ruin; shaky; as, a *rickety* building.

Rickle (rik'ik), *n.* [*Scotch*.] 1. A heap of stones or of peats, &c. — 2. A little rick; a stack. May Boreas never thrash your rig, Nor kick your rickles at their left. *Shaks*.

Rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn ricks or stacks are built. The object of rick-stands is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *n.* [*Fr. Rym. unknown*.] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground; the motion familiarly known as duck-and-drake. — **Ricochet fire**, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers with small charges and low elevation, so as to cause the balls or shells to roll and bound along. It is very destructive, as the rebound causes the shot or shell to pass along a great space almost upon the ground, destroying all that it meets with in its way. It is frequently used in sieges to clear the face of a ravelin, bastion, or other work, dismounting guns and scattering men; and may also be used against troops in the field. — **Ricochet battery**, a battery for firing in this manner.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *v. t.* pret & pp. *ricochetted*; ppr. *ricochetting*. To operate upon by ricochet firing.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *v. i.* To skim as a stone, along the surface of water; hence, to

be 'made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered or dissipated. 'Her money has not *ricoshetted*.' *Diobene*.

Ricture (rik'tūr), *n.* A gaping. *Bosley*.

Rictus (rik'tus), *n.* [L., the opened mouth.] 1. In bot. the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, &c.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower.—2. In ornith. the space surrounding the base of the bill; the gape.

Rid (rid), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rid* or *riddled*; *ppr.* *ridding*. [A Sax. *Aræddan*, to take, whence *Aræddan*, *ariddan*, to rid, to set free, &c.; cog. Icel. *ryða* (*ryðja*), to clear, to empty, from *hrjða* (*hrjðha*), to clear; Dan. *rydde*, to clear, to remove.] 1. To free; to deliver; to take away or save. 'That he might *rid* him out of their hands.' Gen. xxvii. 22. I will *rid* you out of their bondage. Ex. vi. 6.

2. To separate; to drive away. [Rare.] I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xvi. 6.

3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to *rid* one of his care. 'Must *rid* all the sea of pirates.' *Shak.* 'Resolved at once to *rid* himself of pain.' *Dryden*. I never *ridded* myself of an overmastering and brooding sense of some great calamity travelling toward me. *De Quincey*.

4. To dispose of; to finish; to despatch. 'For willingness *ride* way.' *Shak.* Mirth will make us *rid* ground faster than if thieves were at our tails. *Walter*.

5. To make away with; to remove by violence; to destroy. But if you ever chance to have a child, Look in his youth to have him so cut off As, deathmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

Rid (rid), *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be *rid* of trouble.—To *get rid* of, to free one's self from. Reduce his wages, or *get rid* of her. *Comper*.

Rid (rid), *pret.* of *ride*. *Shak.*

Riddance (rid'ans), *n.* 1. The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away. Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field. Lev. xxiii. 22.

2. A getting rid of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom; escape; deliverance. 'Riddance from all adversity.' *Hooker*.—A good *riddance*, fortunate relief from a person's company; sometimes almost equivalent to the person or thing that it is well to be quit of. His mother indignantly declared that a girl who could so conduct herself was indeed a good *riddance*. *Dickens*.

Ridden (rid'n), *pp.* of *ride*.

Rider (rid'ér), *n.* One who or that which rides.

Riddle (rid'el), *n.* [A Sax. *Ariddel*, a riddle or sieve, *Ariddan*, a fan, *Ariddan*, to winnow; cog. O.H.G. *Aritari*, a sieve, *Artardn*, to sift. The word had originally an initial guttural, and is from same root as L. *cerno*, to sift (whence *discern*, *discreet*, &c.); Gr. *arínthar*, a sieve, search, judge; comp. Ir. *arínthar*, a sieve, a riddle.] A kind of large sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, but sometimes of basket-work, employed for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, coal from dross, and the like.

Riddle (rid'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *riddled*; *ppr.* *riddling*. 1. To pass through or separate with a riddle, as grain from the chaff, cinders from ashes, &c.—2. To perforate with balls, so as to make like a riddle; to make little holes in; as, a house *riddled* with shot.

Riddle (rid'el), *n.* [A Sax. *rædela*, a riddle, from *rædan*, to read, discern, conjecture, guess; D. *raadel*, G. *räthsel*, from the same verbal stem. See *READ*.] 1. A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma. *Juv.* xiv. 2. Anything ambiguous or puzzling. 'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady. *Hudibras*.

Riddle (rid'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *riddled*; *ppr.* *riddling*. To solve; to explain; to unriddle. *Riddle* me this, and guess him if you can. Who bears a sation in a single man? *Dryden*.

Riddle (rid'el), *v.t.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically. *Riddling* confession finds but *riddling* shrift. *Shak.* He laugh'd 'tis as his woe, and answer'd me. In *riddling* triplets of old time. *Tennyson*.

Riddler (rid'el-ér), *n.* 1. One who riddles.—

2. One who propounds riddles; one who speaks ambiguously or obscurely.

Riddlingly (rid'el-ing-lî), *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; obscurely; ambiguously; secretly. *Donne*.

Ride (rid), *v.t.* pret. *rode*; *pp.* *ridden*; *ppr.* *riding*. *Rid* for the pret. & part. is not now used. [A Sax. *ridan*; similar forms are in the other Teutonic tongues, as L. G. *riden*, D. *rijden*, Icel. *rida*, Dan. *ride*, G. *reiten*, O. G. *reitan*—to ride. *Raid* and *road*, as well as *ready*, are from this stem.] 1. To make progression sitting on an animal's back; to be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse.

Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid* like madmen through the gates of Rome. *Shak.*

2. To travel or be carried in a vehicle; as, to *ride* in a carriage, wagon, or the like. The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by *riding* in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants. *Maryland*.

3. To be borne on or in a fluid; as, a ship *rides* at anchor; a balloon *rides* in the air. Calm and serene he drives the furious blast, And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform, *Rides* in the whirlwind, and directs the storm. *Addison*.

4. To be supported in motion; to rest on something. Strong as the axle-tree On which heaven *rides*. *Shak.*

5. To have ability as an equestrian. He *rode*, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden*.

6. To support a rider, as a horse; to move under the saddle; as, this horse *rides* easy or hard, fast or slow.—To *ride* at anchor (*naut.*), to lie at anchor; to be anchored.—To *ride* easy, when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.—To *ride* hard is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull.—A rope is said to *ride* when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.—To *ride* to hounds, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting. He not only went straight as a die, but *rode* to hounds instead of over them. *Lawrence*.

Ride (rid), *v.t.* 1. To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried; as, to *ride* a horse. 'Others . . . *ride* the air in whirlwind.' *Milton*.—2. To go over in riding; as, he *rode* a mile; he *rode* the distance in an hour.—3. To do, make, or execute by riding. 'Ride mine errands.' *Sir W. Scott*. And we can neither hunt nor *ride* A foray on the Scottish side. *Sir W. Scott*.

4. To manage insolently at will; to tyrannize or domineer over: often met with as a participle in compound words, as in priest-ridden, 'A land that was king-ridden, priest-ridden, peer-ridden.' *Charlotte Brontë*. The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift*.—To *ride* down, (a) to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence. They love us, and we *ride* them down. *Tennyson*. (b) *Naut.* to bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, to *ride* down a sail.—To *ride* out, to continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale. I have *rode* out the storm when the billows beat high And the red gleaming lightning flash'd through the dark sky. *Southey*.—To *ride* the wild mare, to play at see-saw. *Shak.*

Ride (rid), *n.* 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. 'Alas,' he said, 'your *ride* has wearied you.' *Tennyson*.

2. A saddle-horse. *Gross*. [Local.]—3. A road cut in a wood or through pleasure-ground, for the amusement of riding; a riding.—4. A certain district established for exercise purposes.

Rideable (rid'a-bl), *a.* Passable on horseback, as a river. [Local.]

Rideau (ré-dô), *n.* [Fr., a curtain, a rideau.] In fort. a small elevation of earth extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

Ride-officer (rid'of-fis-ér), *n.* An excise-officer who has to make his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

Rider (rid'ér), *n.* 1. One who rides; one who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea. *Ex.* xv. 1.

2. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shak.*

3. † A mounted riever or robber. *Drummond*.—4. Formerly, one who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, &c.; now called a *traveller*.—5. In mining, the matrix of an ore.—6. Any addition to a manuscript, roll, record, or other document, inserted after its first completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament. After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a *rider*. *Macmuley*.

7. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame.—8. A subsidiary problem in mathematics.—9. A name given to a second tier of caais in a vessel's hold.—10. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage upon which the side pieces rest.—11. † A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27s. sterling. His mouldy money! Half-a-dozen *riders*, That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddles. *Beau. & Ft.*

Riderless (rid'ér-less), *a.* Having no rider; as, the horse returned *riderless*.

Rider-roll (rid'ér-rôl), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *RIDER*, 6.

Ridge (rij), *n.* [Softened form of older *rygge*, *rig*; A. Sax. *hrygg*, *hrygg*, a ridge, the back; Sc. *rig*, *rygg*, a ridge of land, *rygg*, the roof of a house; cog. Icel. *hrygg*, Dan. *ryg*, Sw. *rygg*, O. G. *hræke*, Mod. G. *rücken*, the back; akin to Gr. *rhachis*, the spine.] 1. † The back or top of the back. *Hudibras*.—2. An extended elevation on the earth's surface, long in comparison with its width; a long and narrow elevation from which the ground slopes on either side; a long crest or summit; a long steep elevation or eminence; as, the *ridge* of a mountain; the *ridge* of a wave. 'The frozen *ridges* of the Alps.' *Shak.* 'The wild waves whose *ridges* with the meeting clouds contend.' *Shak.* Past rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct. *Milton*.

3. A strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.—4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper end of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber it is called a *ridge-piece* or *ridge-plat*. *Ridge* is also used to signify the internal angle or nook of a vault. *Ridge* tile, a convex tile made for covering the ridge of a roof.—5. In fort. the highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.—*Ridges* of a horse's mouth, wrinkles or ridings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.

Ridge (rij), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ridged*; *ppr.* *ridging*. To form or make into a ridge; to furnish with a ridge or ridges. 'Bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back of chafed wild bores.' *Milton*. 'A forehead *ridged*.' *Cowper*. The Venetian had his free horizon, his salt breeze, and sandy Lido-shore; sloped far and flat,—*ridged* sometimes under the Tramontane winds with half a mile's breadth of rollers. *Ruskin*.

Ridge (rij), *v.t.* To rise in ridges. The Biscay roughly *ridges* seaward, shock And almost overwhelm'd her. *Tennyson*.

Ridge-band (rij'band), *n.* [From *ridge*, the back.] That part of the harness of a cart, wagon, or rig horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

Ridge-bone (rij'bôn), *n.* The backbone.

Ridgel, **Ridgeling** (rij'el, rij'ling), *n.* [A weakened form for *ryggel*, *rygling*, *Ac. ryg-lan*, from *rig* in same sense.] An animal of the male kind half castrated. Called also *Rygis* and *Rig*. *Dryden*.

Ridgelet (rij'let), *n.* A little ridge.

Ridge-piece, **Ridge-plat** (rij'pés, rij'plát), *n.* A piece of timber at the ridge of a roof against which the rafters abut.

Ridge-pole (rij'pôl), *n.* The board or timber, constituting the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Called also *Ridge-plat* or *Ridge-piece*.

of a sharp knife, carefully pared from the circumference to the centre so as to form a rolled layer of equal thickness throughout, the cellular structure being easily seen under the microscope. It is brought from China, where it is used as a material for painting upon and for the manufacture of several fancy and ornamental articles. It is sometimes erroneously stated to be prepared from rice.

Rice-pudding (ris'pud-ing), *n.* Pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar, and often enriched with fruit, as currants, gooseberries, apples, &c.

Rice-shell (ris'shel), *n.* A species of shell of the genus *Olivæ*.

Rice-soup (ris'sup), *n.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

Rice-troopial (ris'tro-pi-al), *n.* The same as *Rice-bird*.

Rice-water (ris'wā-tēr), *n.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, or the like. It is a pleasant drink, and is often given in cases of diarrhoea.

Rice-weevil (ris'wē-vil), *n.* An insect, the *Calandra oryza*, resembling the common wheat-weevil, which preys on rice, maize, &c.

Rice-wine (ris'win), *n.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

Rich (rich), *a.* [Partly from *Fr. riche*, rich, partly from *A. Sax. rīc*, rich, powerful, the two words having no doubt amalgamated. The French word is from O. H. G. *riche* (Mod. G. *reich*), rich, this again being cognate with *A. Sax. rīc*, *Goel. rīc*, *Goth. rīc*, the root being that of *E. right*. *Riches* is not from rich, but directly from the French.] 1. Having abundant material possessions; possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or any other valuable property; opulent; wealthy; opposed to poor.

Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. Gen. xiii. 2.

2. Hence, generally, well supplied; abundant; as, a rich entertainment; a rich treasury.

If life be short it shall be glorious; Each moment shall be rich in some great action. Rowe.

3. Abundant in materials; producing ample supplies; yielding great quantities of anything valuable; productive; fertile; fruitful; as, a rich mine; rich ore; rich soil; rich crop.

Where the gorgeous East with richest hand Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. Milton.

4. Composed of valuable, precious, or costly materials or ingredients; procured at great outlay; highly valued; sumptuous; costly; as, rich presents; rich furniture. 'Richer than these diamonds.' Tennyson.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore, And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore. Moore.

5. Abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; abounding in qualities gratifying the sense of taste; especially, as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned or abounding in oleaginous ingredients; to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; as, a rich dish; rich cream; or soup; rich pastry; rich fruit; rich wine. — 6. Fully or largely gratifying the sense of sight; not faint or delicate; vivid; bright; as, rich colours. 'Rich windows that exclude the light.' Gray. — 7. Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; soft; harmonious; as, a rich tone; rich music. 'Or voice the richest toned that sings.' Tennyson. — 8. Abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement or laughter; funny; laughable; as, a rich idea; a rich joke.

'A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufon and Spragg.' — 'Was Spragg rich?' — 'Was he? I have not done laughing yet.' He told us a story about the little Baron, who was over here last year. Killing! Get him to tell it to you. The richest thing you ever heard.' Dumas.

— The rich, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.

The rich hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 30.

This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory; as, rich-coloured, rich-seeded, rich-haired, rich-laden, &c.

Rich (rich), *v. t.* To enrich. See **ENRICH**.

Of all these bounds, ev'n from this time to this, With shadowy forests and with champaigns rich'd. Shakespeare.

Richardia (rich-ard-i-a), *n.* [In honour of I. C. Richard, an eminent French botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Araceæ*, of which only one species is known (*R. cili-*

opica), a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is one of the most beautiful of ardisceous plants, with large, handsome, glossy leaves, and white spathe, growing vigorously in the ordinary apartments of a house, and may be made to blossom all the year round. It was introduced into this country under the name of *Calla æthiopica*, and is often known as the white arum, lily of the Nile, or trumpet lily.

Richard Roe. See **JOHN DOE**.

Richardsonia (rich-ard-sō-ni-a), *n.* [In memory of Richard Richardson, an English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Rubiaceæ*. The species are natives of America. They are trailing plants with woody roots covered with a thick rough rind, and small flowers clustered together in heads at the ends of the branches, and surrounded by an involucre. *R. scabra* (white ipecacanha) inhabits tropical America, and possesses properties similar to those of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*.

Riches (rich'ez), *n.* [Formerly *richesse*, from *Fr. richesse*, from *rich*, rich. See **RICH**.] 1. That which makes rich; an abundance of land, goods, or money; abundant possessions; wealth; opulence; affluence.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours. Locke.

2. That which is or appears rich, precious, sumptuous, or the like. 'The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.' Milton. This word, as may be inferred from the etymology, is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural, and to be so used. It is a singular in the following examples.

And for that riches, where is my deserving? Shakespeare. For in one hour so great riches is come to nought. Rev. xviii. 17.

SYN. Wealth, opulence, affluence, wealthiness, richness, plenty, abundance.

Richesse, *f. n.* [Fr.] Wealth. pl. *Richesses*.

Riches. Chaucer.

Richly (rich'li), *adv.* In a rich manner: (a) with riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as, a hospital richly endowed.

In Belmont is a lady richly left. Shakespeare.

(b) Gaily; splendidly; magnificently; as, richly dressed; richly ornamented. (c) Pientously; abundantly; amply; as, to be richly paid for services. (d) Highly; strongly; abundantly; as, a chastisement richly deserved.

Richness (rich'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rich; that which makes or constitutes anything rich; any good quality existing in abundance; as, (a) opulence; affluence; wealth; as, a man noted for richness. (b) Fulness of supply; abundance; as, the richness of a treasury. (c) Productiveness; fertility; fruitfulness; as, the richness of the soil; the richness of a mine or of an ore, &c. (d) Abundance of precious or valuable material or ingredients; value; costliness; as, richness of furniture, dress, ornaments, &c. (e) Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities; as, richness of food, wines, odours, &c. (f) Abundance of whatever is gratifying to the eye; brightness; vividness; brilliancy; as, richness of colour. (g) Abundance of whatever gratifies the ear; sweetness; melodiousness; harmoniousness; as, richness of tone. (h) The quality of being highly amusing or entertaining; the quality of being extremely funny or laughable; as, the richness of a joke.

Richness (ri-sin'ik), *a.* [See **RICINUS**.] A term applied to an acid obtained by distilling castor-oil at a high temperature.

Ricinine (ris'i-nin), *n.* An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), and in those of *Croton Tiglium*. It forms colourless rectangular prisms and laminae, having a slight taste of bitter almonds, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether and in benzene.

Ricinoleine (ris-i-nōl'ē-in), *n.* [L. *ricinus*, castor-oil plant, and *oleum*, oil.] In chem. a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It yields on saponification oxide of glyceryl and a liquid acid called *ricinoleic acid*.

Ricinolic (ris-i-nōl'ik), *a.* In chem. pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil; as, ricinolic acid.

Ricinus (ris'i-nus), *n.* [From L. *ricinus*, a tick—from the seeds resembling ticks.] A genus of apetalous plants, nat. order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The best known species is the *R. communis* or palma Christi, which pro-

duces the castor-oil. It is conjectured to be originally from Barbary, and it grows abundantly in India. In warm countries it



Ricinus communis (Castor-oil Plant).

is ligneous and perennial; in cold, herbaceous and annual. The varieties are numerous. See **CASTOR-OIL**.

Rick (rik), *n.* [A. Sax. *ric*, a rick, a stack; a heap; cogn. *Goel. rīc*, a pile, as of fuel, same root as in *W. crug*, *Ir. crúach*, a heap, pile, rick.] 1. A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part being generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain. — 2. A small pile or heap piled up in the field by the gatherer. [Provincial English.]

Rick (rik), *v. t.* To pile up in ricks.

Rickers (rik'ers), *n. pl.* The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for sheathing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat masts and yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

Ricketish (rik'et-ish), *a.* Somewhat rickety; rickety. Fuller. [Rare.]

Rickets (rik'ets), *n.* [Formed with pl. suffix -ets, from *rick*, O. E. *ricchen*, to twist, denoting a disease accompanied by distortion; allied to *wring* and *wriggle*. *Sicet* : A disease considered by some medical writers as a special disease of the bones, and by others as merely one of the various forms of scurvy. It commonly appears after the age of nine months, and before that of two years, attacking principally the bones. The characteristic symptoms are a large head, prominent forehead, projecting breast-bone, flattened ribs, big belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. The bones and spine of the back are variously distorted. Nature frequently restores the general health, but leaves the limbs distorted.]

Rickety (rik'et-i), *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. 'Rickety children.' Arbuthnot. — 2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; feeble or imperfect in general. 'Crab and rickety notions.' Webster. — 3. Threatening to fall; approaching ruin; shaky; as, a rickety building.

Rickle (rik'li), *n.* [Scottish.] 1. A heap of stones or of peats, &c. — 2. A little rick; a stack.

May Boreas never thrash your rigs, Nor kick your rickles off their legs. Burns.

Rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn ricks or stacks are built. The object of rick-stands is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet), *n.* [Fr. *Ricyn*, unknown.] A rebounding from a flat surface as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground; the motion familiarly known as duck-and-drake. — *Ricochet fire*, *ricochet firing*, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers with small charges and low elevation, so as to cause the balls or shells to roll and bound along. It is very destructive, as the rebound causes the shot or shell to pass along a great space almost upon the ground, destroying all that it meets with in its way. It is frequently used in sieges to clear the face of a ravelin, bastion, or other work, dismounting guns and scattering men; and may also be used against troops in the field. — *Ricochet battery*, a battery so firing in this manner.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ricochetted*; pp. *ricochetting*. To operate upon by ricochet firing.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *v. i.* To skim as a stone, along the surface of water, hence, to

be 'made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered or dissipated. 'Her money has not *ricocheted*.' *Diobene*.

Ricture (rik'tūr), n. A gaping. *Bodley*.

Rictus (rik'tus), n. [L., the opened mouth.] 1. In bot. the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, &c.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or perianth flower. 2. In ornith. the space surrounding the base of the bill; the gape.

Rid (rid), v.t. pret. & pp. *rid* or *riddled*; ppr. *ridding*. [A Sax. *Arēddan*, to take, whence *Arēddan*, *Arēddan*, to rid, to set free, &c.; cog. Icel. *ryða* (*ryðja*), to clear, to empty, from *hridda* (*hrýðja*), to clear; Dan. *rydde*, to clear, to remove.] 1. To free; to deliver; to take away or save. 'That he might rid him out of their hands.' Gen. xxxvii. 22. I will rid you out of their bondage. Ex. vi. 6.

2. To separate; to drive away. [Rare.] I will rid evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxi. 6.

3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to rid one of his care. 'Must rid all the sea of pirates.' Shak. 'Resolved at once to rid himself of pain.' *Dryden*. I never rided myself of an overmastering and brooding sense of some great calamity travelling toward me. *Dr. Quincey*.

4. To dispose of; to finish; to despatch. 'For willingness ride way.' Shak. Mirth will make us rid ground faster than if thieves were at our tails. *W. Shaks.*

5. To make away with; to remove by violence; to destroy. But if you ever chance to have a child, Look in his youth to have him so cut off As, death's men, you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

Rid (rid), pp. or a. Free; clear; as, to be rid of trouble.—To get rid of, to free one's self from. Reduce his wages, or get rid of her. *Cropper*.

Rid (rid), pret. of *ride*. *Shak.*

Riddance (rid'ans), n. 1. The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away. Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field. Lev. xxi. 22.

2. A getting rid of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom; escape; deliverance. 'Riddance from all adversity.' *Hooker*.—A good riddance, fortunate relief from a person's company; sometimes almost equivalent to the person or thing that it is well to be quit of. His mother indignantly declared that a girl who could so conduct herself was indeed a good riddance. *Dickens*.

Ridden (rid'n), pp. of *ride*.

Rider (rid'er), n. One who or that which rides.

Riddle (rid'dl), n. [A Sax. *Ariddel*, a riddle or sieve, *Ariddel*, a fan, *Ariddian*, to winnow; cog. O.H.G. *Aritari*, a sieve, *Artaron*, to sift. The word had originally an initial guttural, and is from same root as L. *cerno*, to sift (whence *discern*, *discreet*, &c.); Gr. *arindhar*, a sieve, a riddle.] A kind of large sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, but sometimes of basket-work, employed for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, coal from dross, and the like.

Riddle (rid'dl), v.t. pret. & pp. *riddled*; ppr. *riddling*. 1. To pass through or separate with a riddle, as grain from the chaff, cinders from ashes, &c.—2. To perforate with balls, so as to make like a riddle; to make little holes in; as, a house riddled with shot.

Riddle (rid'dl), n. [A Sax. *raðela*, a riddle, from *raðan*, to read, discern, conjecture, guess; D. *raadelen*, G. *raðelen*, from the same verbal stem. See *READ*.] 1. A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma. *Judge* xiv. 2. Anything ambiguous or puzzling. 'Twas a strange riddle of a lady. *Hudibras*.

Riddle (rid'dl), v.t. pret. & pp. *riddled*; ppr. *riddling*. To solve; to explain; to unriddle. *Riddle* me this, and guess him if you can. Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden*.

Riddle (rid'dl), v.t. To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically. *Riddling* confession finds but *riddling* shrift. *Shak.* He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me In *riddling* triplets of old time. *Tennyson*.

Riddler (rid'dl'er), n. 1. One who riddles—

2. One who propounds riddles; one who speaks ambiguously or obscurely.

Riddlingly (rid'dl-ing-lī), adv. In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; obscurely; ambiguously; secretly. *Dante*.

Ride (rid), v.t. pret. *rode*; pp. *ridden*; ppr. *riding*. *Rid* for the pret. & part. is not now used. [A Sax. *ridan*; similar forms are in the other Teutonic tongues, as L. G. *riden*, D. *riden*, Icel. *rida*, Dan. *ride*, G. *reiten*, O.G. *reitan*—to ride. *Raid* and *road*, as well as *ready*, are from this stem.] 1. To make progression sitting on an animal's back; to be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse. Brutus and Cassius Are *rid* like madmen through the gates of Rome. *Shak.*

2. To travel or be carried in a vehicle; as, to ride in a carriage, wagon, or the like. The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by riding in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants. *Murray*.

3. To be borne on or in a fluid; as, a ship rides at anchor; a balloon rides in the air. Calm and serene he drives the furious blast, And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform, Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm. *Addison*.

4. To be supported in motion; to rest on something. Strong as the axle-tree On which heaven rides. *Shak.*

5. To have ability as an equestrian. He rode, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden*.

6. To support a rider, as a horse; to move under the saddle; as, this horse rides easy or hard, fast or slow.—To ride at anchor (*naut.*), to lie at anchor; to be anchored.—To ride easy, when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.—To ride hard is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull.—A rope is said to ride when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.—To ride to hounds, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting. He not only went straight as a die, but rode to hounds instead of over them. *Lawrence*.

Ride (rid), v.t. 1. To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried; as, to ride a horse. 'Others . . . ride the air in whirlwind.' *Milton*.—2. To go over in riding; as, he rode a mile; he rode the distance in an hour.—3. To do, make, or execute by riding. 'Ride mine errands.' *Sir W. Scott*. And we can neither hunt nor ride A foray on the Scottish side. *Sir W. Scott*.

4. To manage insolently at will; to tyrannize or domineer over; often met with as a participle in compound words, as in priest-ridden, peer-ridden. 'A land that was king-ridden, priest-ridden, peer-ridden.' *Charlotte Brontë*. The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift*.—To ride down, (a) to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence. They love us, and we ride them down. *Tennyson*. (b) *Naut.* to bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, to ride down a sail.—To ride out, to continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale. I have rode out the storm when the billows beat high And the red gleaming lightning flash'd through the dark sky. *Southey*.—To ride the wild mare, to play at sea-saw. *Shak.*

Ride (rid), n. 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. 'Alas,' he said, 'your ride has wearied you.' *Tennyson*.

2. A saddle-horse. *Gross*. [Local.]—3. A road cut in a wood or through pleasure-ground, for the amusement of riding; a riding.—4. A certain district established for excise purposes.

Rideable (rid'a-bl), a. Passable on horseback, as a river. [Local.]

Rideau (re-dō), n. [Fr., a curtain, a rideau.] In fort. a small elevation of earth extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

Ride-officer (rid'of-ss-er), n. An excise-officer who has to make his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

Rider (rid'er), n. 1. One who rides; one who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. The horse and his rider bath he thrown into the sea. *Ex. xv. 1.*

2. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shak.* 3. A mounted riever or robber. *Drummond*.—4. Formerly, one who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, &c.; now called a traveller.—5. In mining, the matrix of an ore.—6. Any addition to a manuscript, roll, record, or other document, inserted after its first completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament. After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a rider. *Macaulay*.

7. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame.—8. A subsidiary problem in mathematics.—9. A name given to a second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.—10. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage upon which the side pieces rest.—11. A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27s. sterling. His mouldy money! Half-a-dozen riders, That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddles. *Beau. & Ft.*

Riderless (rid'er-less), a. Having no rider; as the horse returned riderless.

Rider-roll (rid'er-rōl), n. A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *RIDER*, 6.

Ridge (rij), n. [Softened form of older *rygge*, *rig*; A. Sax. *Arýgg*, *Arýgg*, a ridge, the back; Sc. *rig*, *rygg*, a ridge of land, *rygging*, the roof of a house; cog. Icel. *hrygg*, Dan. *ryg*, Sw. *rygg*, O.G. *Arwale*, Mod. G. *rücken*, the back; akin to Gr. *rachia*, the spine.] 1. The back or top of the back. *Hudibras*.—2. An extended elevation on the earth's surface, long in comparison with its width; a long and narrow elevation from which the ground slopes on either side; a long crest or summit; a long steep elevation or eminence; as, the ridge of a mountain; the ridge of a wave. 'The frozen ridges of the Alps.' *Shak.* 'The wild waves whose ridges with the meeting clouds contend.' *Shak.* Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct. *Milton*.

3. A strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.—4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper end of the rafters. When the upper end of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber it is called a ridge-piece or ridge-plat. Ridge is also used to signify the internal angle or nook of a vault. Ridge tile, a convex tile made for covering the ridge of a roof.—5. In fort. the highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered-way.—Ridges of a horse's mouth, wrinkles or ridings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.

Ridge (rij), v.t. pret. & pp. *ridged*; ppr. *ridging*. To form or make into a ridge; to furnish with a ridge or ridges. 'Bristles ranged like those that ridge the back of chafed wild bores.' *Milton*. 'A forehead ridged.' *Cowper*. The Venetian had his free horizon, his salt breeze, and sandy Lido-shore; sloped far and flat,—ridged sometimes under the Tramontane winds with half a mile's breadth of rollers. *Rushin*.

Ridge (rij), v.t. To rise in ridges. The Biscay roughly ridging eastward, shook And almost overwhelmed her. *Tennyson*.

Ridge-band (rij'band), n. [From *ridge*, the back.] That part of the harness of a cart, wagon, or rig horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

Ridge-bone (rij'bōn), n. The backbone.

Ridgel, **Ridgeling** (rij'el, rij'ling), n. [A weakened form for *ryggel*, *rygling*, Sc. *rig-lan*, from *rig* in same sense.] An animal of the male kind half castrated. Called also *Rig* and *Rig*. *Dryden*.

Ridgelet (rij'let), n. A little ridge.

Ridge-piece, **Ridge-plat** (rij'pēs, rij'plāt), n. A piece of timber at the ridge of a roof against which the rafters abut.

Ridge-pole (rij'pōl), n. The board or timber, constituting the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Called also *Ridge-plat* or *Ridge-piece*.

of a sharp knife, carefully pared from the circumference to the centre so as to form a rolled layer of equal thickness throughout, the cellular structure being easily seen under the microscope. It is brought from China, where it is used as a material for painting upon and for the manufacture of several fancy and ornamental articles. It is sometimes erroneously stated to be prepared from rice.

Rice-pudding (ris'pud-ing), *n.* Pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar, and often enriched with fruit, as currants, gooseberries, apples, &c.

Rice-shell (ris'shel), *n.* A species of shell of the genus *Oliva*.

Rice-soup (ris'sop), *n.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

Rice-tropical (ris'trô-pi-âl), *n.* The same as *Rice-bird*, 1.

Rice-water (ris'wâ-têr), *n.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, or the like. It is a pleasant drink, and is often given in cases of diarrhoea.

Rice-weevil (ris'wê-vil), *n.* An insect, the *Calandra oryzae*, resembling the common wheat-weevil, which preys on rice, maize, &c.

Rice-wine (ris'win), *n.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

Rich (rich), *a.* [Partly from *Fr. riche*, rich, partly from *A. Sax. rîc*, rich, powerful, the two words having no doubt amalgamated. The French word is from *O. H. G. rîche* (Mod. *G. reich*), rich, this again being cognate with *A. Sax. rîc*, *Icel. rîkr*, *Goth. reika*, rich, the root being that of *K. rîht*. *Riches* is not from *rich*, but directly from the French.] 1. Having abundant material possessions; possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or any other valuable property; opulent; wealthy: opposed to *poor*.

Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold. Gen. xlii. 3.

2. Hence, generally, well supplied; abounding; as, *rich entertainment*; *rich treasury*. If life be short it shall be glorious; Each moment shall be *rich* in some great action.

3. Abundant in materials; producing ample supplies; yielding great quantities of anything valuable; productive; fertile; fruitful; as, a *rich mine*; *rich ore*; *rich soil*; *rich crop*.

Where the gorgeous East with *riches* hand Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton*.

4. Composed of valuable, precious, or costly materials or ingredients; procured at great outlay; highly valued; sumptuous; costly; as, *rich presents*; *rich furniture*. '*Richer* than these diamonds.' *Tennyson*.

Rich and *rare* were the gems she wore, And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore. *Moore*.

5. Abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; abounding in qualities gratifying the sense of taste; especially, as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned or abounding in oleaginous ingredients; to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; as, a *rich dish*; *rich cream* or soup; *rich pastry*; *rich fruit*; *rich wine*.—6. Fully or largely gratifying the sense of sight; not faint or delicate; vivid; bright; as, *rich colours*. '*Rich windows* that exclude the light.' *Gray*.—7. Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; soft; harmonious; as, a *rich tone*; *rich music*. 'Or voice the *richest* toned that sings.' *Tennyson*.—8. Abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement or laughter; funny; laughable; as, a *rich idea*; a *rich joke*.

'A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufon and Spraggs.'—'Was Spraggs *rich*?'—'Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet.' He told us a story about the little Baron, who was over here last year. . . . Killing! Get him to tell it to you. The *richest* thing you ever heard.' *Dunsmuir*.

—The *rich*, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.

The *rich* hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 20. This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory; as, *rich-coloured*, *rich-fleeced*, *rich-haired*, *rich-laden*, &c.

Rich (rich), *v. t.* To enrich. See *ENRICH*. Of all these bounds, 'er's from this line to this, With shadowy forests and with champagne *rich'd*. *Shak.*

Richardia (rich-ard-i-â), *n.* [In honour of L. C. Richard, an eminent French botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ, of which only one species is known (*R. albi-*

optica), a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is one of the most beautiful of aroidaceous plants, with large, handsome, glossy leaves, and white spathe, growing vigorously in the ordinary apartments of a house, and may be made to blossom all the year round. It was introduced into this country under the name of *Calla æthiopica*, and is often known as the white arum, lily of the Nile, or trumpet lily.

Richard Roe. See *JOHN DOE*.

Richardsonia (rich-ârd-sô-ni-â), *n.* [In memory of Richard Richardson, an English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are natives of America. They are trailing plants with woody roots covered with a thick rough rind, and small flowers clustered together in heads at the ends of the branches, and surrounded by an involucre. *R. scabra* (white *ipecauanha*) inhabits tropical America, and possesses properties similar to those of *Cephaelis Ipecauanha*.

Riches (rich'ez), *n.* [Formerly *richesses*, from *Fr. richesse*, from *riche*, rich. See *RICH*.] 1. That which makes rich; an abundance of land, goods, or money; abundant possessions; wealth; opulence; affluence.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours. *Locke*.

2. That which is or appears rich, precious, sumptuous, or the like. 'The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.' *Milton*. This word, as may be inferred from the etymology, is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural, and to be so used. It is a singular in the following examples.

And for that *riches*, where is my deserving? *Shak.* For in one hour to great *riches* is come to nought. Rev. xviii. 17.

SYN. Wealth, opulence, affluence, wealthiness, richness, plenty, abundance.

Richesse, *f. n.* [*Fr.*] Wealth pl. *Richesses*. *Riches*. *Chaucer*.

Richly (rich'li), *adv.* In a rich manner: (a) with riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as, a hospital *richly* endowed.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

(b) Gaily; splendidly; magnificently; as, *richly* dressed; *richly* ornamented. (c) Pientiously; abundantly; amply; as, to be *richly* paid for services. (d) Highly; strongly; abundantly; as, a chastisement *richly* deserved.

Richness (rich'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rich; that which makes or constitutes anything rich; any good quality existing in abundance; as, (a) opulence; affluence; wealth; as, a man noted for *richness*. (b) Fulness of supply; abundance; as, the *richness* of a treasury. (c) Productiveness; fertility; fruitfulness; as, the *richness* of the soil; the *richness* of a mine or of an ore, &c. (d) Abundance of precious or valuable material or ingredients; value; costliness; as, *richness* of furniture, dress, ornaments, &c. (e) Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities; as, *richness* of food, wines, odours, &c. (f) Abundance of whatever is gratifying to the eye; brightness; vividness; brilliancy; as, *richness* of colour. (g) Abundance of whatever gratifies the ear; sweetness; melodiousness; harmoniousness; as, *richness* of tone. (h) The quality of being highly amusing or entertaining; the quality of being extremely funny or laughable; as, the *richness* of a joke.

Ricinic (ri-sin'ik), *a.* [See *RICINUS*.] A term applied to an acid obtained by distilling castor-oil at a high temperature.

Ricinine (ris'i-nin), *n.* An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), and in those of *Croton Tiglium*. It forms colourless rectangular prisms and laminae, having a slight taste of bitter almonds, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether and in benzene.

Ricinoleins (ris-i-nôl'ê-in), *n.* [*L. ricinus*, castor-oil plant, and *oleum*, oil.] In chem. a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It yields on saponification oxide of glyceryl and a liquid acid called *ricinolic acid*.

Ricinolic (ris-i-nôl'ik), *a.* In chem. pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil; as, *ricinolic acid*.

Ricinus (ris'i-nus), *n.* [From *L. ricinus*, a tick—from the seeds resembling ticks.] A genus of apetalous plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The best known species is the *R. communis* or palma Christi, which pro-

duces the castor-oil. It is conjectured to be originally from Barbary, and it grows abundantly in India. In warm countries it



Ricinus communis (Castor-oil Plant).

is ligneous and perennial; in cold, herbaceous and annual. The varieties are numerous. See *CASTOR-OIL*.

Rick (rik), *n.* [*A. Sax. kræde*, a *rick*, a stack; a heap; cogn. *Icel. krækr*, a pile, as of fuel, same root as in *W. Craig*, *Ir. crach*, a heap, pile, *rick*.] 1. A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part being generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain.—2. A small pile or heap piled up in the field by the gatherer. [*Provincial English*.]

Rick (rik), *v. t.* To pile up in ricks.

Rickers (rik'êrs), *n. pl.* The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for sheaving flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat masts and yards, boat-hook staves, &c. **Rickettish** (rik'et-ish), *a.* Somewhat ricketty; ricketty. *Fuller*. [*Rare*.]

Ricketts (rik'ets), *n.* [Formed with *pl. suffix -ets*, from *urick*, *O. E. uricken*, to twist, then denoting a disease accompanied by distortion; allied to *urring* and *urwrigle*. *Stewart*.] A disease considered by some medical writers as a special disease of the bones, and by others as merely one of the various forms of scrofula. It commonly appears after the age of nine months, and before that of two years, attacking principally the bones. The characteristic symptoms are a large head, prominent forehead, projecting breast-bone, flattened ribs, big belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. The bones and spine of the back are variously distorted. Nature frequently restores the general health, but leaves the limbs distorted.

Ricketty (rik'et-i), *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. '*Ricketty children*.' *Arbuthnot*.—2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; feeble or imperfect in general. '*Crude and ricketty notions*.' *Warburton*.—3. Threatening to fall; approaching ruin; shaky; as, a *ricketty building*.

Rickle (rik'l), *n.* [*Scotch*.] 1. A heap of stacks or of peats, &c.—2. A little rick; a stack.

May Boreas never thrash your rig, Nor kick your *rickles* all their legs. *Burns*.

Rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn ricks or stacks are built. The object of rick-stands is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet), *n.* [*Fr. Etym. unknown*.] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground; the motion familiarly known as duck-and-drake.—*Ricochet firing*, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers with small charges and low elevation, so as to cause the balls or shells to roll and bound along. It is very destructive, as the rebound causes the shot or shell to pass along a great space almost upon the ground, destroying all that it meets with in its way. It is frequently used in sieges to clear the face of a ravelin, bastion, or other work, dismounting guns and scattering men; and may also be used against troops in the field.—*Ricochet battery*, a battery for firing in this manner.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ricochatted*; ppr. *ricochetting*. To operate upon by ricochet firing.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *v. t.* To skim as a stone, along the surface of water; hence, to

be "made ducks and drakes of;" to be squandered or dissipated. "His money has not been wasted." *Deane*.

Picture (pik'tur), n. A painting. *Shakspeare*.
Picture (pik'tur), n. (L., the opened mouth.) 1. Is set the throat, as of a cynx, corolla, etc., the opening between the lips of a ringed or pericardial flower. 2. Is said the space surrounding the base of the hill, the gorge.

Ride (rid), v. t. & p. p. *rode* or *ridden*, p. p. *riding*. (A Sax. *Aridden*, to take, whence *Aridden*, *Aridden*, to ride, to set free, etc., *eng* local *ryde* (*rydja*), to clear, to empty, from *Arjda* (*Arjda*), to clear; *Den ryde*, to clear, to remove.) 1. To free, to deliver, to take away or save. "That he might rid him out of their hands." *Gen. xxxv. 22*.
I will rid you out of their bondage. *Ex. vi. 6*.

2. To separate, to drive away. *Shakspeare*.
I will rid you out of the land. *Lev. xxi. 4*.

3. To free, to clear, to disencumber; as, to rid one of his care. "Must rid all the care of pirates." *Shakspeare*. "Relieved at once to rid himself of pain." *Dryden*.

I never rid myself of no consciousness and breeding some of those great calamities travelling to word on. *Dr. Gwynne*.

4. To dispose of, to finish; to dispatch. "For willingness ride way." *Shakspeare*.

Myth will make an old ground faster than if driven more at our tails.

5. To make away with; to remove by violence, to destroy.

But if you ever choose to have a child, look in his youth to have him on an old. *AA*, death man, you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare*.

Ride (rid), pp. *a*. & *Free*; clear; as, to be rid of trouble. "To get rid of, to free one's self from."

Redden his wages, or get rid of him. *Cropper*.

Ride (rid), pret. of *ride*. *Shakspeare*.

Riddance (rid'dans), n. 1. The act of ridding or freeing, a clearing up or out; a clearing away.

Thus shall not make deep riddance of the corner of thy bed. *Lev. xxi. 10*.

2. A getting rid of something, the state of being rid or free, freedom, escape, deliverance. "Riddance from all adversity." *Under*. "A good riddance, fortunate relief from a person a company, sometimes almost equivocal about to the person or thing that it is well to be quit of."

His mother indignantly declared that a girl who would so conduct herself was indeed a good riddance. *Deane*.

Riddle (rid'dl), pp. of *ride*.
Riddle (rid'dl), n. One who or that which rids.

Riddle (rid'dl), n. (A Sax. *Ariddel*, a riddle or riddle, *Ariddel*, a fan, *Ariddel*, to winnow, *eng* O *Ariddel*, a sieve, *Ariddel*, to sift. The word had originally an initial guttural, and is from same root as *L. arida*, to sift (whence *duro*, *duro*, *duro*, etc.) *Or Arida*, to separate, search, judge, comp. *Or Arida*, a sieve, a riddle.) A kind of large sieve with coarse mesh, usually of wire, but sometimes of basket-work, employed for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, etc. from sand, coal from ore.

Riddle (rid'dl), v. t. & p. *rid*.
Riddling (rid'dl), 1. To puzzle with a riddle, as *gi* down from ashes, *in* balls, so as to make little holes in, *in*, *in*.

Riddle (rid'dl), n. (L., from *ridere*, to read, discern, conjecture, guess. D. *raad*, G. *raath*, from the same verbal stem. See *RAID*.) 1. A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture, a puzzling question, an enigma. *Judge xiv*.

2. Anything ambiguous or puzzling.

"Turn a strange riddle of a lady." *Hamlet*.

Riddle (rid'dl), v. t. & p. *rid*.
Riddling (rid'dl), To solve, to explain, to unravel.

Riddle me this, and guess how if you can. *Who knows a nation in a single man?* *Dryden*.

Riddle (rid'dl), v. t. & p. *rid*.
Riddling (rid'dl), To speak ambiguously, obscurely or enigmatically.

Riddling confusion finds but riddling shift. *Shakspeare*.

He laugh'd at his own wit, and answer'd me in riddling language of old time. *Tempest*.

Riddler (rid'dl-er), n. 1. One who riddles.

2. One who propounds riddles; one who speaks ambiguously or obscurely.

Riddlingly (rid'dl-ing-lee), adv. In the manner of a riddle, enigmatically, obscurely; ambiguously, secretly. *Deane*.

Ride (rid), v. t. & p. p. *rode*, p. p. *riding*. *Ride* for the pret. & part. is not now used. [A Sax. *ryden*, similar forms are in the other Teutonic tongues, as *L. G. ryden*, *D. ryden*, *low. ride*, *Den. ride*, *G. reiten*, *O. G. reiten*—to ride. *Ride* and *reid*, as well as *ready*, are from this stem.] 1. To make progression sitting on an animal's back, to be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse.

Are rid like soldiers through the gaps of Rome. *Shakspeare*.

2. To travel or to be carried in a vehicle, as, to ride in a carriage, wagon, or the like.

The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by riding in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with traces of servants. *Deane*.

3. To be borne on or in a fluid; as, a ship rides at anchor, a balloon rides in the air.

Calm and serene he driven the furthest land, And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform, Rode in the whirlwind, and drove the storm. *Addison*.

4. To be supported in motion; to rest on something.

Strong as the axle-tree On which heaven rolls. *Shakspeare*.

5. To have ability as an equestrian.

His ride, he feared, to exceed with graceful aim. *Dryden*.

6. To support a rider, as a horse, to move under the saddle, as, this horse rides easy or hard, fast or slow. "To ride at anchor (naut.), to lie at anchor, to be anchored." "To ride easy, when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables." "To ride hard is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull." "A rope is said to ride when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering." "To ride to hounds, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting."

He not only went straight as a line, but rode to hounds behind of over them. *Lawrence*.

Ride (rid), v. t. 1. To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried, as, to ride a horse. "Others ride the air in whirlwind." *H. G. Wells*. "1. To go over in riding, as, he rode a mile, he rode the distance in an hour." "2. To do, make, or execute by riding." "Ride mine errands." *Sir W. Scott*.

And we can neither hunt her ride A hound on the Scottish side. *St. W. Scott*.

4. To manage insolently at will, to tyrannize or domineer over often met with as a participle in compound words, as in *prince-ridden*, "A land that was king-ridden, prince-ridden, poet-ridden." *Charlotte Brontë*.

The ability could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift*.

—To ride down, (a) to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding, hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

They love us, and we ride them down. *Tempest*.

(b) *Send to head or bear down by main strength and weight, as, to ride down a mill.*

—To ride out, to continue aloft during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

I have rode out the storm when the billows beat high And the red gleaming lightning flash'd through the dark sky. *Southey*.

—To ride the wild wave, to play at sea-saw.

Ride (rid), n. 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

"Alas," he said, "your ride has wasted you." *Tempest*.

2. A saddle-horn. *Green*. [Local.]—3. A road out in a wood or through pleasant ground, for the amusement of riding, a riding—4. A certain district established for certain purposes.

Rideable (rid-ee-ble), a. Fit to be ridden on horseback, as a river. [Local.]

Rideau (ri-doh), n. (Fr., a curtain, a rideau.) In fort a small elevation of earth extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy or to give other advantage to a post.

Ride-officer (rid-of-fo-er), n. An excise-officer who has to make his rounds on horseback, the officer of a ride.

Rider (rid-er), n. 1. One who rides, one who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle.

The horse and his rider both he drove into the sea. *Ex. ix. 1*.

2. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shakspeare*.

3. A mounted river or robber. *Drummond*. 4. Formerly one who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc., now called a traveller. 5. A riding, the matrix of an ore. 6. Any addition to a manuscript, roll, record, or other document, inserted after its first completion, on a separate piece of paper, as additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

After the third reading, a Scottish man stood up to propose a rider. *Macaulay*.

7. One of a series of interior ribs found occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame—8. A subsidiary problem in mathematics—9. A name given to a second tier of canals in a vessel's hold—10. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage upon which the side pieces rest—11. A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 7c. sterling.

His steady mastery! Half-a-dozen riders, That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddle. *Deane & F.*

Riderless (rid-er-less), a. Having no rider, as, the horse returned riderless.

Rider-roll (rid-er-roll), n. A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *EDGE*, 6.

Ridge (rij), n. (Softened form of older *ryge*, *ryg*, *A. Sax. Arjag* *Arjag*, a ridge, the back, the *ry*, *ryg*, a ridge of land *ryppig*, the roof of a house, *eng* local *Arjag*, *Den. ryg* *ryg*, *O. G. Arjag*, *Mod. G. rücken*, the back, akin to *ry* *ryg*, the spine.) 1. The back or top of the back. *Shakspeare*. 2. An extended elevation on the earth's surface, long in comparison with its width, a long and narrow elevation from which the ground slopes on either side, a long crest or summit, a long slight elevation or eminence, as, the ridge of a mountain, the ridge of a wave. "The frozen ridge of the Alps." *Shakspeare*. "The wild waves whose ridges with the meeting clouds contend." *Shakspeare*.

Part was in crystal walls, or ridge direct. *Alfred*.

3. A strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows, a bed of ground formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reaper, and also for the application of manure in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface water—4. The highest part of the roof of a building, specifically, the meeting of the upper end of the rafters. When the upper end of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber it is called a ridge-pole or ridge-plank. Ridge is also used to signify the internal angle or back of a vault. *Ridge* his, a corner hole made for covering the ridge of a roof—5. In fort the highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way—*Ridge* of a horse's mouth, variation or ridings of teeth in the roof of the mouth.

Ridge (rij), v. t. & p. *ridged*, p. p. *ridging*. To form or make into a ridge, to furnish with a ridge or ridges.

British ranged like those that ridge the back of chafed wild horses. *Edgewood*. "A forehead ridged." *Cropper*.

The Venetian had his four barons, his eight barons, and many little-baron; depend for and for—ridges sometimes under the Venetian which with had a mile's breadth of rollers. *Shakspeare*.

Ridge (rij), v. t. To rise in ridges.

The many equally ridged mountain, steep And almost perpendicular. *Tempest*.

Ridge-band (rij-band), n. (From *ridge*, the back.) That part of the harness of a cart, wagon, or gig horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

Ridge-bone (rij-bon), n. The backbone.

Ridgall, **Ridgelling** (rij-fal, rij-fing), n. [A weakened form for *ridged*, *ridging*, *ry*, *ryg*, *ryg*, from *ry* in same sense.] An animal of the male kind half castrated. Called also *Rygon* and *Rygon*. *Dryden*.

Ridgelist (rij-let), n. A little ridge.

Ridge-piece, **Ridge-plank** (rij-pies, rij-plank), n. A piece of timber at the ridge of a roof against which the rafters abut.

Ridge-pole (rij-poh), n. The board or timber, constituting the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Called also *Ridge-plank* or *Ridge-plank*.

Ridge-roof (rîj'rôf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

Ridge-rope (rîj'rôp), *n.* *Naut.* one of two ropes running out, one on each side of the bowsprit, for the men to hold on by.

Ridge-tile (rîj'tîl), *n.* See under **RIDGE**.

Ridgy (rîj'î), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. 'Long ridgy waves their white manes rearing.' *J. Baillie.*

Ridicule (rid'î-kûl), *n.* [Fr., from *L. ridiculus*, laughable, from *ridere*, to laugh, to laugh at.] 1. Expression or action intended to convey contempt and excite laughter; contemptuous mockery or jesting; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter.

Ridicule is too rough an entertainment for the polished and refined. It is banished from France, and is losing ground in England. *Kames.*

2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter. It differs from *burlesque*, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision. *Kames.*—3. Ridiculousness. [Rare.]

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this practice. *Addison.*

SYN. Derision, wit, banter, rallery, burlesque, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, gibe, jeer, sneer.

Ridicule (rid'î-kûl), *v.t. pret. & pp. ridiculed; ppr. ridiculing.* To treat with ridicule; to treat with contemptuous merriment; to represent as being deserving of contemptuous mirth; to mock; to make sport or game of; to deride.

I've known the young, who ridiculed his rage, Love's humblest vassals when oppressed with age. *Goldsmith.*

SYN. To deride, banter, rally, burlesque, mock, satirize, lampoon.

Ridiculous (rid'î-kûl), *a.* Ridiculous.

This action . . . was brought to court, and because so *ridiculous*, that Sylvanus Scory was so laughed at and jeered, that he never delivered the letter to the queen. *Aubrey.*

Ridiculous (rid'î-kûl-er), *n.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculous* shall make only himself ridiculous. *Chatterfield.*

Ridiculous (ri-dik'û-lus), *v.t.* To ridicule. *Chapman.*

Ridiculous (ri-dik'û-lus), *a.* [L. *ridiculus*, ridiculous. See **RIDICULE**.] 1. Worthy of or fitted to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; as, a *ridiculous* dress; *ridiculous* behaviour.

Thus was the building left *Ridiculous*, and the work confusion named. *Milton.*

Agricola, discerning that these little targets and unwieldy glaives, ill pointed, would soon become *ridiculous* against the thrust and close, commanded three Batavian cohorts . . . to draw up and come to handy strokes. *Milton.*

One step above the sublime makes the *ridiculous*, and one step above the *ridiculous* makes the sublime again. *T. Paine.*

2. Involving or expressing ridicule or contemptuous laughter. It provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak.* [Rare.]—**SYN.** Ludicrous, laughable, risible, droll, absurd, preposterous.

Ridiculously (ri-dik'û-lus-ly), *adv.* In a *ridiculous* manner; in a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as, a man *ridiculously* vain.

Ridiculousness (ri-dik'û-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being *ridiculous*; as, the *ridiculousness* of worshipping idols.

Riding (rid'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Employed for riding on; as, a *riding* horse.—2. Employed to travel on any occasion.—*Riding interests.* In *Scott's law*, when any of the claimants in an action of multiple-poining, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests*.

Riding (rid'ing), *n.* 1. A royal procession. 2. A ride; a district visited by an officer.—3. A road cut in a wood or through pleasure-grounds, for the exercise of riding therein. Called also a *Ride*.

Riding (rid'ing), *n.* [A Sax. *thrithing*, *thrithing*, a third part, from *thri*, three. The initial *t* was easily lost in consequence of the difficulty of recognizing its sounds in the compounds *North*, *East*, *West*, *thrithing*.] One of the three districts into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve. These are called the *North*, *East*, and *West* *Ridings*.

Riding-clerk (rid'ing-klark), *n.* An old name for a mercantile traveller; also, one of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

Riding-day (rid'ing-dâ), *n.* A day of hostile incursions on horseback. *Sir W. Scott.*

Riding-habit (rid'ing-ha-bit), *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel on horseback. *T. Warton.*

Riding-hood (rid'ing-hud), *n.* A hood formerly used by females when they rode; a kind of cloak with a hood. *Gay.*

Riding-house (rid'ing-hous), *n.* See **RIDING-SCHOOL**.

I hope you apply the time you have saved from the *riding-house* to useful more than to learned purposes. *Chesterfield.*

Riding-master (rid'ing-mas-ter), *n.* A teacher of the art of riding; specifically, *milit.* one who instructs soldiers and officers in the management of horses. He is generally selected from the ranks, and has the rank of lieutenant. After an aggregate service of 30 years, during 15 of which he has been riding-master, he may retire with the rank of captain.

Riding-rhymes (rid'ing-rims), *n. pl.* Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes, But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhymes*; Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter, When as the verse is placed between the meter. *Sir T. Harnington.*

Riding-rod (rid'ing-rod), *n.* A riding stick; a switch.

Who? he that walks in gray whisking his *riding-rod*. *Bacon & El.*

Riding-school (rid'ing-sköl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

Riding-skirt (rid'ing-skert), *n.* A skirt used by a woman when riding.

Riding-whip (rid'ing-whip), *n.* A whip used when riding.

Ridotto (ri-dot'tô), *n.* [It., from *L. reductus*, a retreat. See **REDOUBT**.] 1. A public assembly. 'Ridotto,' a company, a crew, or assembly of good fellows; also a gaming or tabling house, where good company doth meet. 'Florio.'—2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join. It is a favourite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves. 'No routs, no shows, no *ridottos*.' *Johnson.*

Twice a week there were to be *ridottos* at guinea tickets. *H. Walpole.*

Ridotto (ri-dot'tô), *v.t.* To frequent *ridottos*.

[Rare.]

Rief (ri), *n.* Rye.

Rief (ri), *n.* Robbery. See **RHIF**.

Rief (ri), *n.* [A Sax. *hreef*, scab, scabby, whence *hreef*, a leper; Icel. *hrjúfr*, scabby, scurvy.] Scurl or scabies; the itch. Used also as an adjective; scabby. 'Rief' randles,' that is scurvy beggars. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Riem (riem), *n.* [D., a thong.] A name in Cape Colony for a strip of ox-hide deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used for making ropes, &c.

Riet-bok (riët-bok), *n.* [D. *riet*, a reed, and *bok*, a buck.] The Dutch name for an antelope of South Africa, which lives in reedy marshes (*Eleotragus arundinaceus*). Called also *Rood-buck*.

Riever, Reiver (rië-ver), *n.* [A Sax. *reddian*, to rob, plunder, from *red*, plunder. Comp. *reave*.] A robber. [Scotch.]

Rifacimento (ri-fä-ché-men'tô), *n.* [It.] A remaking or re-establishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

Rife (rif), *a.* [A Sax. *rîf*, rife, prevalent; Icel. *rîf* (allied to *reifa*, to enrich, to cheer). O.D. *rîf*, plentiful, munificent.] 1. Prevailing; prevalent; abundant; common; as, reports of his death were *rife*. 'Those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us.' *Waterland.*

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

2. Supplied or filled with in large numbers or great quantity; abounding in; replete. 'Fair plains once *rife* with populous cities.' *Athenæum*.—3. Clear; manifest.

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth Was *rife* and perfect in my listening ear. *Milton.*

4. Ripe; ready; easy.

Nath almost Inde ought better than his owne? Then utmost Inde is neare and *rife* to gone. *Sp. Hall.*

Rife, Rive, *v.t.* [See **RIVE**.] To thrust through. *Chaucer.*

Rifely (rif'li), *adv.* In a rife manner; prevalently; frequently.

It was *rifely* reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Mather.*

Rifeness (rif'nes), *n.* The state of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

Rifle (rif'), *n.* [G. *rîfeln*, to groove.] A kind of trough used in gold washing.

Rifler (rif'ler), *n.* [G. *rîfel-feiler*.] A kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity suitable for working in small depressions.

Rifraff (rif'raf), *n.* [A reduplication of *raf* refuse.] 1. Sweepings; refuse of anything. 2. The rabble.

Rife (rif'), *v.t. pret. & pp. rifed; ppr. rifing* [O. Fr. *ryler*, *ryfter*, to sweep away, a word of Germanic origin, the same stem being seen in *raf*, *rafle*.] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away. 'Till thou shalt *rife* every youthful grace.' *Pope*.—2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder. 'I have *rified* my master.' *Sir R. L'Estremp*. 3. To raffle.

If you do not like that course, but do intend to rid of her, *rife* her at a tavern. *Waterland.*

Rife (rif'), *v.t.* 1. To rob; to pillage. *Chapman*.—2. To raffle. *Sir R. L'Estremp*.

Rifle (rif'), *n.* [A foreign name introduced with the foreign invention; lit. a grooved musket. Dan. *rîfe*, a groove or fluting. *rîfe*, to rise a gun, to groove a column. *rîfel*, a rifle; G. *rîfeln*, to channel, *rîfe*, a groove.] 1. A gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rified*, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels. See *Rifled arms* under the following verb.—2. *pl.* A body of troops armed with rifles; as, the Cape mounted *Rifles*; the Canadian *Rifles*; &c.—3. A sort of whet stone or instrument for sharpening scythes. [Local.]

Rife (rif'), *v.t. pret. & pp. rifed; ppr. rifing*. 1. To groove; to channel. *Rifed arms*, firearms in which spiral grooves are cut in the surface of the bore. The groove is simply a portion of the thread of a female screw with a long pitch, the inclination being much less than one turn in the length of the bore. The object of rifing a gun is to give the projectile a rotation round an axis coincident with that of the bore, which insures greater accuracy of fire. If a spherical shot be used no other advantages follow; but if an elongated projectile be employed, not only is the accuracy increased, but longer range and more destructive force are obtained. Elongated projectiles, generally cylindrical in shape, with a conoidal head, have, therefore, entirely superseded spherical shot for rifled arms.—2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local.]

Rife-ball (rif'-bäl), *n.* A ball for firing with a rifle. Such balls are not now spherical as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head, the base being usually hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *Rifled arms* under **RIFLE**, *v.t.*

Rife-bird (rif'-bêrd), *n.* An Australian bird (*Ptiloris paradiseus*), of the family *Uropidae*, with a long curved bill, found only in the very thick bush. It is about the size of a large pigeon. The plumage in the upper parts is velvety black tinged with purple, in the under parts velvety black, diversified with olive-green; the tail is black, the two central feathers rich metallic green; the crown of the head and throat are covered with lustrous emerald-green specks. The male is considered the most splendidly plumaged of Australian birds.

Rife-corps (rif'-kôr), *n.* 1. A body of soldiers armed with rifles.—2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle.

Rifeman (rif'-man), *n.* A man armed with a rifle; specifically, one of a body of troops armed with rifles, and formerly more or less employed as sharpshooters. The name has now lost nearly all its meaning, as the whole infantry are now provided with rifles; but previous to 1854 the rifemen were quite the exception, the army, with the exception of two regiments, the 60th and the 95th, having the smooth-bore musket.

Rife-pit (rif'-pit), *n.* A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, &c., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breastwork so that the head and shoulders of the rifeman are covered.

Riffer (rif'-er), *n.* One that rifles; one that pillages; a robber. *Milton.*

Rift (rift), *n.* (From *rise*; Dan. *rift*, a rift, rent, fissure.) A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. 'Should solder up the rift.' *Shak.*

His head through the blackened rifts
Of the crags that keep him down. *Longfellow.*

Rift (rift), *v.t.* To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to rift an oak or a rock. 'And rifted Jove's stout oak.' *Shak.*

Mother-age (for mine I know not) help me as when
Life began:
Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the light-
nings, weigh the sun. *Tennyson.*

Rift (rift), *v.i.* 1. To burst open; to split. Timber . . . not apt to rift with ordnance. *Bacon.*

2. To belch. [Scotch.]

Rift (rift), *n.* (Comp. D. *rf*, a shallow place in the sea, a reef. See *REEF*.) A shallow place in a stream; a fording place. [Local.]

Rig (rig), *n.* [Scotch.] [See *RIDGE*.] 1. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

May Boners never thresh your rigs,
Nor kick your rickles off their legs. *Burns.*

2. The back of an animal. — 3. A course; a path or way.

Rig (rig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rigged*; ppr. *rigging*. (Origin doubtful; perhaps originally to put on the back, from old *rig*, A. Sax. *Arýg*, the back.) 1. To dress; to put on; to clothe; generally followed by *out*, and used only colloquially or when the dress is of a gay, fanciful, or odd description.

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace,
with a feather in his cap. *Sir R. L'Étranger.*

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling; as, to rig a purchase. — 3. To supply with rigging; to fit, as the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards. — To rig out a boom, to run out a pole upon the end of a yard or bowsprit to extend the foot of a sail. — To rig in a boom, to draw it in from its situation upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, &c. — To rig the market, to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage; especially, in the stock exchange, to enhance fictitiously the value of the stock or shares in a company, as when the directors or officers buy them up out of the funds of the association. The market is also sometimes rigged by a combination of parties, as large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the stock.

Rig (rig), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Dress; usually, gay or fanciful dress. — 2. *Naut.* the peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel; thus, schooner-rig, ship-rig, &c., imply the masts and sails of those vessels without regard to the hull.

Rig (rig), *n.* (Origin doubtful; Wedgwood compares Manx *reagh*, rattling, wanton, *rig-gan*, to rut.) 1. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet. 'Fy on thee, thou rampe, thou rig.' *Bp. Still.* — 2. A ridge (which see). — 3. A frolic; a trick.

The one expressed his opinion that it was a 'rig,'
and the other his conviction that it was a 'go.' *Dickens.*

— To run a rig, to play a sportive or wanton trick.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;

He little dreamt when he set out
Of running such a rig. *Comper.*

— To run the rig (or one's rig) upon, to practice a sportive trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been
running her rig upon you. *Smollett.*

Rig (rig), *v.i.* To play the wanton. *Chapman.*
Rigadon (rig-a-dôn'), *n.* [Fr. *rigadon*, *rigadon*. Littré quotes from Rousseau to the effect that he heard a dancing-master say the word came from *Rigaud*, the surname of the inventor of the dance.] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence, in France.

Riga-fir (rî-gâ-fîr), *n.* A name given to the variety of the red or Scotch pine or fir (*Pinus sylvestris*) which comes to us from *Riga*. See *SCOTCH PINE*.

Rigation (rî-gâ-shon), *n.* [L. *rigatio*, *rigationis*, from *ri-gō*, to water. Akin G. *regen*, E. rain.] The act of watering; irrigation. *H. Swinburne.*

Rigel (rî-jel), *n.* [Ar. *rijl*, a person's foot.] A bright fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion.

Rigger (rî-jîr), *n.* 1. One who rigs or dresses; specifically, one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship. — 2. In *mach.* a cylindrical pulley or drum.

Rigging (rî-jîng), *n.* 1. Tackle; particularly, the ropes which support the masts,

extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. This is of two kinds, *standing rigging*, as the shrouds and stays; and *running rigging*, comprehending all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sails, &c., such as braces, sheets, halliards, clewlines, &c. — 2. The back; the ridge of a house; the top of anything; a roof. *Gavin Douglas; Burns.* [Scotch.]

Riggin'-tree (rîg-in-tré), *n.* A roof-tree. [Scotch.]

Rigglah (rîg'lah), *a.* Having the qualities of a rig or bad woman; hence, wanton; lewd.

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is rigglah. *Shak.*

Riggle (rîg'l), *n.* A name given to a species of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lanceus*, or small-mouthed lanceus.

Riggle (rîg'l), *v.i.* To move one way and the other. See *WRIGGLE*.

Truth . . . forbids us to riggle into her presence
through by-paths, and the cloudy medium of false-
hood. *Warburton.*

Right (rit), *a.* [A. Sax. *riht*, right, true, just, straight; cog. D. *reht*, G. *recht*, O.G. *reht*, Goth. *rahts*, straight, *parahits*, just, loel. *reht*, Dan. *ret*. These are participial forms corresponding to the cognate L. *rectus*, straight, part. pret. of *rego*, *rectum*, to rule, direct (whence such words as *regal*, *reign*, *direct*, &c.); the root being seen also in Gr. *oregō*, to stretch out; Skr. *riju*, straight, *rdj*, to rule (whence *rajah*); Ir. and Gael. *righ*, a sovereign; W. *rhafu*, right, law; Armor. *reiz*, rez, right. *Reach* and *rich* are ultimately from same root.] 1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human action; in accordance with duty; agreeably to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God; not wrong; just; equitable. That alone is right in the sight of God which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice. In social and political affairs, that is right which is consonant to the laws and customs of a country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. 'His conduct still right, with his argument wrong.' *Goldsmith.*

The adjective *right* has a much wider signification than the substantive *right*. Everything is *right* which is conformable to the supreme rule of human action; but that only is a *right*, which, being conformable to the supreme rule, is realized in society and vested in a particular person. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no *right* to relief, but it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a *right* to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be *right*. *W. Howells.*

2. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming; as, that is not the *right* expression to use; to take the *right* means of accomplishing an object; the *right* dress to use on a particular occasion. 'The *right* man in the *right* place.' *Layard*. — 3. Real; true; not spurious; actual; unquestionable; as, the *right* heir of an estate.

I would not have my *right* Rosalind of this mind,
for, I protest, her frown might kill me. *Shak.*

In this battle . . . the Britons never more plainly
manifested themselves to be *right* barbarians. *Milton.*

4. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*. 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.' *Locke.*

5. Passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong; not in error.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well. *Shak.*

The world will not believe a man repents;
And this wise world of ours is mainly *right*. *Tennyson.*

6. Not left, but its opposite; originally, no doubt, most useful or dexterous; as, the *right* hand; hence, being on the same side as the right hand; as, the *right* ear or eye.

She, on his left side, craving aid for Henry,
He, on his *right*, asking a wife for Edward. *Shak.*

— *Right bank of a river*, the bank on the right hand of a person whose face is turned in the direction in which the water runs; as, the *right bank*, or south side of the Thames.

7. Most favourable or convenient; fortunate.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. *Spectator.*

8. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well regulated; well performed; correct; as, the sum is not *right*; everything about the room was put *right*; the drawing is not *right*. — 9. Most direct or leading in the proper direction; as, the *right*

way from London to Oxford. — 10. Applied to the side to be placed or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth. — 11. Straight; not crooked; as, a *right* line; hence, in *mach.* (a) rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis; as, a *right* cone; a *right* cylinder, &c. (b) Formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another; as, a *right* angle. See *ANGLE*. — At *right* angles, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpendicularly. — *Right ascension*. See *ASCENSION*. — *Right* is often used elliptically as an expression of approbation; it is right; you are right; true! 'Right, cries his lordship.' *Pope.*

Right, you say true; as Hereford's love, so his;
As theirs, so mine; and all be as it is. *Shak.*

SYN. Upright, lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable, proper, fit, suitable, becoming, perpendicular, straight, direct.

Right (rit), *adv.* [A. Sax. *rihte*, rightly. See the adjective.] 1. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge *right*. — 2. According to any rule or art; in order and to the purpose. 'With strict discipline instructed *right*.' *Roscommon*. — 3. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously; as, to tell a story *right*. 'You say not *right*, old man.' *Shak.* 4. In a great degree; very; as, *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant.

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras.*

In this sense the word is now commonly used only in titles; as, *right* honourable; *right* reverend, &c. — 5. Exactly; actually; really; just.

I will tell you everything *right* as it fell out. *Shak.*

6. In a right or straight line; directly. 'Let thine eyes look *right* on.' Prov. iv. 25.

You two this way, among these numerous orbs,
All yours, *right* down to Paradise descend. *Milton.*

— *Right away, right off*, immediately; at once; without delay. [Colloq. American.] — *Right now*, just now. 'Come he *right now* to sing a raven's note.' *Shak.* — *Right and left*, to the right and to the left; in all directions; as, the enemy were dispersed *right and left*. — To do one *right*, formerly, to pledge in a toast. *Massinger*. 'Why now you have done me *right*.' *Shak.*

Right (rit), *n.* 1. What is right; generally without the article or with the definite article; especially, (a) rectitude in conduct; conformity to the will of God; obedience to laws human or divine; agreeableness to reason, truth, or duty; propriety; freedom from guilt.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace. *Milton.*

(b) Justice; an act of justice; that which is due or proper; uprightness; integrity; as, to do *right* to every man.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

(c) Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact. 'Thou hast spoke the *right*.' *Shak.*

Seldom your opinions err,
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

2. A just claim or that to which one has a just claim; that which a person may lawfully possess and use; that which may be lawfully claimed of any other person; as, (a) just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

My *right* to it appears,

By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

(b) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility and decorum; as, every man has a *right* to civil treatment; the magistrate has a *right* to respect. (c) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks; but in making laws he hath not made use of this *right*. *Tillemont.*

(d) Privilege inhering in or belonging to one as member of a state, society, or community; as, natural, civil, political, religious, and public *rights*. 'Their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law.' *Clarendon*. (e) That which justly belongs to one. 'Born free he sought his *right*.' *Dryden*.

The man will cleave unto his *right*. *Tennyson*.

(f) Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*. *Dryden*.

(g) Power of action; authority; legal power;

as, the police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.—*S.* The side opposite to the left; as, on the *right*.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton.*

—*Right, left, extreme right, extreme left*, terms derived from the usage of the French Chamber of Deputies or legislative assembly, where the party on the side of the administration occupy the *right* side of the hall, and the opposition the *left* side.—*4.* The most finished, or outward surface, as of a piece of cloth, &c.—*5.* In law, that which the law directs; a liberty of doing or possessing something consistently with law.—*Right of action*, a right to commence an action in a court of law.—*Bill of rights*, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself. Specially, the declaration delivered by the two houses of parliament to the Prince of Orange, Feb. 13, 1689-9; in which, after a full specification of various acts of James II., which were alleged to be illegal, the rights and privileges of the people were asserted.—*Petition of right*, a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown.—*Writ of right*, an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property; now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.—*By right, by rights*, rightfully; in accordance with right; properly.

I should have been a woman *by right*. *Shak.*

—*To rights*, in a direct line; straight. *Woodward.* [Rare.]—*To set to rights* or *to put to rights*, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.—*In one's own right*, by absolute right; absolutely belonging or granted to one's self; as, peerages in their own right, that is as opposed to peerages by marriage.

A bride who had fourteen thousand a year in her own right. *Trollope.*

Right (rit), *v. t.* 1. To restore to the natural or proper condition; to set upright; to make correct from being wrong.—*2.* To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, *to right* an injured person.

The wrathful bloom
As of some fire against a stormy cloud,
When the wild peasant rights himself. *Tennyson.*

—*To right a ship (marit.)*, to restore her to an upright position after careening.—*To right the helm*, to put it amidships, that is, in a line with the keel.

Right (rit), *v. i.* To resume a vertical position, as a ship in the water after having been listed over by the force of the wind or otherwise.

Right-about (rit-a-bout), *adv.* In an opposite direction; used substantively in the phrase *to send to the right-about*, to pack off; to dismiss; to cause to retreat. 'Send him packing to the right-about.' *Dickens.*

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's would have sent all these fellows to the right-about. *Sir W. Scott.*

Right-affected (rit-af-fekt'ed), *a.* Rightly disposed. 'Right-affected son of the Church of England.' *Milton.*

Right-angled (rit'ang-gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle; a *right-angled* parallelogram, &c.

Right-drawn (rit'dran), *a.* Drawn in a just cause. 'My right-drawn sword.' *Shak.*

Righten (rit'n), *v. t.* To right; to do justice to. 'Relieve (in the margin *righten*) the oppressed.' Is. i. 17.

Righteous (rit'yus), *a.* [A. Sax. *rihts*, *righteous*—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, prudent; Joel. *riht-vias*, *righteous*, is formed exactly in the same way.] 1. Upright; incorrupt; virtuous; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin; in accordance with the divine law; as, a *righteous* man; a *righteous* act.

And if any man sh, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the *righteous*. 1 Jn. ii. 1.

2. Agreeing with right; just; equitable. 'And I thy *righteous* doom will bless.' *Dryden.*—*Righteous, Just, Righteous*, as contrasted with *just*, expresses rectitude of conduct, especially proceeding from considerations of religion, while *just* implies mere moral uprightness. A heathen may be *just* and moral, but would hardly be called *righteous*.—*SYN.* Upright, just, godly, holy, uncorrupt, virtuous, honest, equitable, right.

Righteous (rit'yus), *v. t.* To make righteous; to justify.

Can we merite grace with syme? or deserve to be righteous by folye? *Bale.*

Righteoused (rit'yust), *p. and a.* Made righteous.

Righteously (rit'yus-ly), *adv.* 1. In a righteous manner; honestly; uprightly; justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as, a criminal *righteously* condemned. 'Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*.' Ps. lxxv. 4.—*2.* Rightfully; as, these revenues belong *righteously* to the treasury. *Swift.*

Righteousness (rit'yus-nes), *a.* 1. The quality of being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude of life; holiness; justice; integrity; virtue.

Whosoever doeth not *righteousness* is not of God. 1 Jn. iii. 12.

Learn *righteousness* and dread th' avenging deities. *Dryden.*

Now, as *righteousness* is but a heightened conduct, so holiness is but a heightened *righteousness*, a more finished, entire, and awe-filled *righteousness*. *Mrs. Arnold.*

2. In *theol.* (a) the work of Christ, by which God's law was fulfilled. 'The *righteousness* of Christ imputed to us and received by faith alone.' *Shorter Catechism.* (b) The state of being right with God; justification. *SYN.* Uprightness, holiness, godliness, equity, justice, righteousness, integrity, honesty, faithfulness.

Righter (rit'er), *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong. 'That *righter* of wrongs.' *Shelton.*

Rightful (rit'ful), *a.* 1. Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.—*2.* Being by right or by just claim; as, one's *rightful* property. 'The deposing of a *rightful* king.' *Shak.* 'The legitimate and *rightful* lord.' *Cooper.*—*3.* Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speak;
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there. *Shak.*

SYN. Just, lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper.

Rightfully (rit'ful-ly), *adv.* In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately; as, a title *rightfully* vested. *Dryden.*

Rightfulness (rit'ful-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being rightful; justice; accordance with the rules of right; as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.—*2.* Moral rectitude. 'Although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*.' *Sir P. Sidney.* [Rare.]

Right-hand (rit'hand), *a.* 1. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right; as, a *right-hand* road.—*2.* Applied to one who is essential to another; as, Professor Tyndall was Faraday's *right-hand* man.—*Right-hand file*, patricians; aristocrats.

Do you know how you are censured here in the city, I mean by us o' the *right-hand file*? *Shak.*

Right-handed (rit'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.—*2.* Characterized by direction or position towards the right hand; specifically, applied to shells, the convolutions of which turn from right to left, unlike those of most turbinated univalves.

Right-handedness (rit'hand-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity.

Right-hander (rit'hand-er), *n.* A blow with the right hand. [Fugilistic slang.]

(Tom was) deposited on the grass by a *right-hander* from the Slogger. *Hughes.*

Right-hearted (rit'hart-ed), *a.* Having a right heart or disposition.

Rightless (rit'les), *a.* Destitute of right.

Rightly (rit'ly), *adv.* 1. According to justice; honestly; uprightly; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; as, duty *rightly* performed.—*2.* Properly; fitly; suitably; as, a person *rightly* named.—*3.* According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly; as, he has *rightly* conjectured. 'Thou didst not *rightly* see.' *Dryden.*

He it was that might *rightly* say, Vex'd, vid, vici. *Shak.*

4. Straightly; directly in front.

Like perspectives, which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry. *Shak.*

Right-minded (rit'mind-ed), *a.* Having a right or honest mind; well-disposed. *Mrs. E. More.*

Right-mindedness (rit'mind-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being right-minded.

Rightness (rit'nes), *a.* 1. The state or quality of being right; correctness; conformity to rule, fact, or other standard; rectitude; justice; *rightness*. 'To be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience.' *South.*—*2.* Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. *Bacon.*

Right-running (rit'run-ing), *a.* Straight running.

Rightward (rit'wér'd), *adv.* To or on the right hand. [Rare.]

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks,
And now they meet across the vale. *Saunders.*

Right-whale (rit'whál), *n.* [That is, the proper one to be caught.] The common or Greenland whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), from whose mouth is obtained the baleen plates from which the whalebone of commerce is derived.

Rightwise (rit'wiz), *a.* Righteous. *Wyclif.*

Rightwisely (rit'wiz-ly), *adv.* Righteously. **Rightwiseness** (rit'wiz-nes), *n.* Righteousness.

Rigid (rit'id), *a.* [Fr. *rigide*, L. *rigidus*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff or numb; allied to *cr. riges*, to shiver or shudder with cold, from *rigor*, frost, cold; Skr. *ri*, to be stiff with cold.] 1. Stiff; stiffened; not pliant; not easily bent; as, meat frozen so as to be quite *rigid*; limbs *rigid* in death.—*A rigid body*, in *mech.* is one which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces. See *RIGIDITY*.—*2.* Stiff and upright; bristling; erect; hence, precipitous; steep. 'Rigid spears.' *Milton.*

The broken landscape by degrees
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills. *Thomson.*

3. Strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*; as, a *rigid* father or master; a *rigid* officer.—*4.* Strict; exact; inflexible; unmitigated; severely just; as, a *rigid* law or rule. *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism; a *rigid* sentence or judgment. 'Rigid looks of chaste austerity.' *Milton.*—*5.* Sharp; cruel. 'Rigid fight.' *J. Phillips.* [Rare.]—*SYN.* Stiff, unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, strict, exact, severe, austere, stern, rigorous, unmitigated.

Rigidity (rit'id-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*, L. *rigiditas*. See *RIGID*.] 1. The quality of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of not being easily bent.—*2.* In *mech.* a resistance to change of form. In all theoretical investigations respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid, so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* in the arts is opposed to *flexibility*, *ductility*, *malleability*, and *softness*.—*3.* Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance. 'A kind of rigidity, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness.' *Reliquia Waltoniana.*—*4.* Strictness; severity; rigidity. 'Till the Lutherans abate of their rigidity.' *Burnet.*

Rigidly (rit'id-ly), *adv.* In a rigid manner; as, (a) stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly. (b) Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, in indulgence, or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to criticize *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

Be not too *rigidly* censorious,
A string may jar in the best master's hand. *Rowe.*

Rigidity (rit'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being rigid; as, (a) the quality of not being easily bent; rigidity; as, the *rigidity* of a limb or of flesh. (b) Severity of temper, strictness in opinion or practice. 'All severity and *rigidity* of life.' *Hale.*

Rigidulous (rit'id'ú-lus), *a.* In bot. rather stiff.

Riglet (rit'let), *n.* [Fr. *reglet*, from L. *regula*, a rule.] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture-frames; also used in printing to regulate the margin, &c. See *REGLET*.

Rigmarole (rig'ma-ról), *n.* [A corruption of *ragnan-roll* (which see).] A succession of confused or disjointed statements; an incoherent harangue; loose disjointed talk or writing; balderdash.

His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric which the learn'd call *rigmarole*. *Dryden.*

Rigmarole (rig'ma-ról), *a.* Consisting of or characterized by rigmarole; nonsensical; long-winded and foolish.

Fite, far, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tábe, tab, buil;

oil, pound; ú, &c. above; f, &c. lay

Rigol (rî'gol), *n.* [It. *rigolo*, O.E. *ringol*, G. *ringel*, a ring.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem.

This steep is golden indeed; this is a steep
That from this sound *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings. *Shak.*

Rigol (rî'gol), *n.* A kind of musical instrument; a regal (which see).

Rigor (rî'gor), *n.* [See **RIGOROUS**.] In med. a sudden coldness, attended by a shivering more or less perfect; a symptom which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation of internal parts. It is also produced by nervous complaints. — *Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death.

Rigorism (rî'gor-izm), *n.* 1. Rigidity in principles or practice; austerity; opposed to *laxity*.

The compendium of Moullet first appeared in 1524, and was particularly recommended by the Bishop of Lausanne to the whole clergy of the diocese on the special ground that the author's conclusions were eminently distinguished for their happy mean between *rigorism* and *laxity*. *Quart. Rev.*

2. Severity as of style, writing, &c. Spelled sometimes *Rigourism*, but *rigorism* is preferable as being more in accordance with analogy. Compare *rigorous*, *vigorous*, *humorist*, *terrorist*.

Rigorist (rî'gor-ist), *n.* 1. A person of severe or rigid principle or manners; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style. — For spelling, see **RIGORISM**.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A term applied to a Jansenist. *Mosheim.* **Rigorous** (rî'gor-us), *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*.] Characterized by rigour; manifesting rigour; as, (a) severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; relentless; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands. *Shak.*

(b) Strict; stringent; inflexible; as, a *rigorous* execution of law; an enforcement of *rigorous* discipline.

Are these terms hard and *rigorous* beyond our capacities to perform? *Dr. J. Rogers.*

(c) Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration. — (d) Severe; intense; very cold; as, a *rigorous* winter. — *SYN.* Rigid, inflexible, unyielding, stiff, severe, austere, stern, harsh, strict, exact.

Rigorously (rî'gor-us-ly), *adv.* In a rigorous manner: (a) severely; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; relentlessly; as, a sentence *rigorously* executed. 'Maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused.' *Shak.* (b) Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself. *Dryden.*

The increased accumulation and increased production might, *rigorously* speaking, continue, until every labourer had every indulgence of wealth consistent with continuing to work, supposing that the power of their labour were physically sufficient to produce all this amount of indulgences for their whole number. *J. S. Mill.*

Rigorousness (rî'gor-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being rigorous; severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness; rigour.

Rigour (rî'gor), *n.* [L. *rigor*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff, whence also *rigid* (which see); Fr. *rigueur*.] 1. The state of being rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidity.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour* not to move. *Milton.*

2. Stiffness of opinion or temper; stubbornness. — 3. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification. 'All the *rigour* and austerity of a capuchin.' *Addison*. — 4. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; as, the *rigour* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigour*; to enforce moral duties with *rigour*. — 5. Severity; sternness; harshness; hard-heartedness; cruelty; hence, violence; fury. 'Fear of Clifford's *rigour*.' *Shak.*

In Ajax' eyes blunt rage and *rigour* roll'd. *Shak.*
All his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Sir T. Southerne.*

6. Severity; asperity; as, the *rigours* of winter. '*Rigour* of tempestuous gusts.' *Shak.* 7. In med. same as *Rigor*. — *SYN.* Stiffness, rigidity, inflexibility, severity, asperity, sternness, harshness, strictness, exactness.

Rigourism (rî'gor-izm), *n.* See **RIGORISM**. **Rigourist** (rî'gor-ist), *n.* See **RIGORIST**.

Rigadaler (rig-dä'ler), *n.* [Dan. — *rige*, a kingdom, and *daler*, a dollar.] A coin formerly current in Denmark, worth 2s. 2½d. sterling. It was equal to 96 skilling.

Rigale (rî'gal), *n.* See **RIGEL**.

Rig-Veda (rîg-vê'da), *n.* [Skr. *rich*, praise, and *veda*, knowledge, from *vid*, to know, cogn. with L. *video*, to see; E. *wit*.] The first and principal of the Vedas or sacred hymns of the Hindoos. It is probably the oldest literary document extant, being supposed to be upwards of 3000 years old. See **VEDA**.

Rigwiddie (rig-wî'dî), *n.* [The elements are the same as E. *ridge* and *withy*, A. Sax. *hryeg*, the back, *withas*, a wither or withy.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie; and hence, gaunt; withered; asplene. [Scottish.]

Rile (rîl), *v.t.* [See **ROIL**.] 1. To render liquor turbid; to roll. [Provincial English.] 2. To render cross or angry; to irritate; to vex. [Colloq.]

Rilievo (rô-lê'vô or rî-lê-s'vô), [It.] See **RELIEF**.

Rill (rîl), *n.* [G. *rille*, a brook, a furrow, a channel; other connections doubtful.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. 'Old well-heads of haunted *rills*.' *Tennyson*.

Rill (rîl), *v.t.* To run in a small stream or in streamlets. 'With soft murmurs gently *rilling* adown the mountains.' *Prior*.

Rillets (rîl'et), *n.* [Dim. of *rill*.] A small stream; a rivulet. 'To run in amorous *rilllets* down her shrinking form.' *Keats*. 'Many a fall, of diamond *rilllets* musical.' *Tennyson*.

Rim (rim), *n.* [A. Sax. *rima*, *reoma*, rim, edge, lip; perhaps a Celtic word; comp. W. *rhina*, Armor. *rim*, a rim, a border.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing; a brim; as, the *rim* of a kettle or basin; the *rim* of an eye-glass, &c. 'Now pacing mute by ocean's *rim*.' *Tennyson*. — 2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen; the peritoneum or membrane inclosing the intestines. *Shak.*; *Sir T. Browne*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Rim (rim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rimmed*; ppr. *rimming*. 1. To put on a rim or hoop at the border. — 2. To be or to form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimmed* the dark. *Tennyson*.

Rima (rî'ma), *n.* [L.] In anat. a fissure; an opening; a long aperture, as the *rima glottidis*, the opening in the larynx through which the air passes in and out of the lungs.

Rimau-dahan (rim-dä'dan), *n.* The native name of the clouded tiger (*Felis or Leopardus macrotis*), a kind of leopard, one of the handiwork of the Felidae. It is found in Siam, Assam, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula.

Rimbace (rim'bas), *n.* In gun. (a) a short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (b) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

Rime (rim), *n.* Rhyme. This is the more correct orthography, but *Rhyme* is much more commonly used.

Rime (rim), *n.* [A. Sax. *Arîm*, *rime*; cogn. Icel. *Arîm*, D. *riem*, Dan. *riim*, *rim-frost*, Sw. *rim*—hoar-frost. The Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic forms would seem to show that the word had originally an initial guttural; hence the root is probably the same as in *crystal*, *crude*.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour.

Come, Maurice, come: the lawn as yet
Is hoar with *rime*, or spongy wet. *Tennyson*.

Rime (rim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rimed*; ppr. *riming*. To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost. **Rimnet** (rim'net), *n.* [From L. *rima*, a crack.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne*.

Rime (rim), *n.* A step or round of a ladder; a rung.

Rimer (rî'mer), *n.* 1. A kind of boring tool; a reamer. — 2. In fort. a palisade.

Rim-lock (rim'lok), *n.* A lock having an exterior metallic case which projects from the face of the door, differing thus from a *mortise-lock*.

Rimmon (rim'mon), *n.* A Syrian god, whose seat was Damascus.

Him followed *Rimmon*, whose delightful seat
Was fair Damascus, on the fertile bank
Of Abnana and Pharpar, lucid streams. *Milton*.

Rimose (rim'ôse), *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*, a crack.] Full of chinks or fissures; abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks, as the bark of trees.

Rimose (rî-mô'sê), *adv.* In a rimose manner.

Rimosity (rî-mô'sê-tî), *n.* The state of being rimous or chinky.

Rimous (rim'us), *a.* Rimose.

Rimple (rim'pl), *n.* [A. Sax. *Arympelle*, a fold, a rumple; D. *rimpel*, a rumple or wrinkle.] A fold or wrinkle. See **RUMPLE**.

Rimple (rim'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rimpled*; ppr. *rimpling*. [From the noun; D. *rimpele*.] To rumple; to wrinkle.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wormen*.

Rimple (rim'pl), *v.t.* To rumple; to wrinkle; to corrugate; to ripple. 'As glides the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.' *Crabbe*.

Rim-stock (rim'stok), *n.* A clog-almanac (which see). *Chambers's Encyc.*

Rimy (rim'i), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a *rimy* morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married. *George Eliot*.

Rin (rin), *v.t.* To run. [Scottish.]

Rinabout (rin-a'bôt), *n.* One who runs about throughout the country; a vagabond. [Scottish.]

Rind (rînd), *n.* [A. Sax. *rind*, *hrind*; O.H.G. *rinda*, *rinta*, Mod. G. *rinde*, *rind*; comp. Gr. *rimos*, the hide of a beast; W. *croen*, a skin.] The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; peel; husk; skin. 'With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind*.' *Milton*.

On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engraved, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden*.

Rind (rînd), *v.t.* To take the rind from; to bark; to decorticate.

Rinderpest (rînd'er-pest), *n.* [G. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, a horned beast, and *pest*, a plague.] A most virulent and eminently contagious disease or plague, characterized by eruptive fever or exanthema, affecting ruminant animals, especially cattle, though capable of existing in sheep and goats. The disease is indigenous to the western steppes of Russia, and is communicable only by contagion or inoculation. The contagious matter is believed to consist of very minute particles of living matter, growing or multiplying at a rate far exceeding that of the growth of the normal germinal matter of the blood and tissues, so that they appropriate the pabulum of the tissues, and grow at their expense. They incubate after being received into the system, so that the disease does not declare itself openly till forty-eight hours after the poison has been imbibed. This disease has caused great havoc among cattle for at least a thousand years, spreading occasionally like a pestilence over Europe. During an outbreak in this country in 1867 between 200,000 and 300,000 cattle died of it or were ordered to be killed on account of it. The name is also given to an eminently fatal cattle disease of America, differing, however, from the true rinderpest in attacking cows only, and in running its course in three days in place of seven, the general duration of the European form of the disease.

Rindle (rînd'l), *n.* [From *run*, O.E. and Sc. *rin*; comp. *rummel*.] A small water-course or gutter.

Reinforzando (rin-for-tsan'dô), [It., strengthening.] In music, reinforcing or strengthening the power and emphasis of a musical sentence; a direction to the performer, denoting that the sound is to be increased. It is marked thus <. When the sound is to be diminished (*diminuendo*) this mark > is used.

Ring (ring), *n.* [A. Sax. O.Sax. and O.H.G. *aring*; Icel. *Arîng*; G. D. and Sw. *ring*; cogn. with L. *circus* (whence *circulus*, a circle); Gr. *krikos*, *kirkos*, a ring. Prov. G. *kriuk*, *kringel*, *kring*, ring, circle; Icel. *krîng*, *krîngel*, *krîngel*, crooked, twisted, though similar in form and meaning, are not necessarily connected, having a different initial consonant.] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; specifically, (a) a circle of gold or other material worn on the fingers, and sometimes in the ears and other parts of the person, as ornaments. (b) A hoop of metal or other material used for a great variety of purposes, such as, a means of attachment, of the nature of a link, as in the *ring-bolt*, &c.; as a means of assembling or keeping together, as a *key-ring*; as a handle for drawers, &c. Other applications

are common and obvious; as, the *ring* of an anchor; a curtain *ring*; a napkin *ring*, &c.

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*
That she did give me. *Shak.*

2. An inclosed area, generally circular; as, (a) an area in which games or sports are performed; (b) the arena of a hippodrome or circus; (c) the inclosure in which pugilists fight; (d) the betting arena in a race-course; (e) the space in which horses are exhibited or exercised in a cattle-show or market, or in a public promenade. 'To compliment Mrs. Crawley in the *Ring* in Hyde Park.' *Thackeray.*—The *ring*, the prize ring, a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism.—3. A circular group of persons. 'Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar.' *Shak.*—4. A combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks, or for effecting some political purpose.—5. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, and containing four shocks, or 240 pieces.—6. One of the annual circular layers in timber.—7. In *geom.* the area or space between two concentric circles.—8. In *arch.* the list, cincture, or annulet round a column.—9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, &c., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface.—*Ring* of an anchor, that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—*Coloured rings*, in *optics*, see NEWTON'S RINGS.

—*Fairy ring*. See FAIRY.—*Rings* of a gun, in *gun.* circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, viz. the base-ring, reinforcement-ring, trunnion-ring, cornea-ring, and muzzle-ring, but these terms do not apply to most modern ordnance.—*Saturn's rings*, a system of rings which lies nearly in the planet's equatorial plane, and is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 28° 10' 22". There are three rings—two bright and one dark. The distance between the surface of the planet and the nearest ring is 10,323 miles, and the entire breadth of the system of rings is 37,570 miles. They are probably composed of swarms of meteorites or minute satellites, each revolving independently round the planet.

Ring (ring), *v.t.* 1. To encircle; to surround with a ring or as with a ring. *Ring'd* about with bold adversity. *Shak.* 'My followers *ring* him round.' *Tennyson.*—2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as the snout of a swine. 'Fingers richly *ringed*.' *Pierre Plouman.*—3. In *hort.* to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on. 4. To wed by a marriage ring. 'Born of a true man and a *ringed* wife.' *Tennyson.*—To *ring* a quail, to throw it so as to encircle the pin.

Ring (ring), *v.t.* pret. *rang* or *rung*, pp. *rang*. [A. Sax. *hringan*, to ring, to sound a bell; cog. Dan. *ringe*, Sw. *ringa*, Icel. *hringja*, O. D. *hringhen*, to ring.] 1. To cause to sound, particularly by striking a sonorous metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell.—2. To utter sonorously; to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; to sound; as, to *ring* one's praises.—3. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath *ringed* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

4. To usher, attend on, or celebrate by ringing; often followed by *in* and *out*. 'No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.' *Shak.*

Ring out the old, *ring in* the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, *ring in* the true. *Tennyson.*

—*Ring* the changes, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing by juggling with the coins so that he may cheat him.—To *ring* changes upon, (a) to produce alternations or variegated peals from. (b) To use variously or in various senses; as, to *ring* changes upon words. 'Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells.' *Norris.* 'Ringing eternal changes upon atheism, cannibalism, and apostasy.' *Sydney Smith.*—To *ring* the bells backward, to sound the chimes, reversing the common order: formerly done as a signal of alarm or danger.

Ring (ring), *v.t.* 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic

one; as, the anvil's *ring*. 'Since the curfew *rung*.' *Shak.*—2. To practise the art of making music with bells. *Holder.*—3. To sound; to resound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*. *Pope.*

4. To have the sensation of sound continued; to keep sounding; to tingle. 'My ears shall *ring* with noise.' *Dryden.*

It will *ring* in my heart and my ears till I die, till I die. *Tennyson.*

5. To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town *rings* with his fame. 'Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.' *Milton.*—To *ring* down, to conclude; to end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain. 'It is time to *ring* down on these remarks.' *Dickens.*

Ring (ring), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly, the sound of metals; as, the *ring* of a bell.

In vain with cymbals *ring*
They call the grisly king. *Milton.*

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or, sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; as, 'the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears.' *Bacon.*—3. Particular character when uttered; characteristic sound.

Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source, for while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third, though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric. *Quart. Rev.*

4. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned. He meant to hang as great and tunable a *ring* of bells as any in the world. *Fuller.*

Ring-armour (ring'ar-mér), *n.* Armour of ring-mail. See RING-MAIL.

Ring-bird (ring'bér-d), *n.* The reed-bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*).

Ring-blackbird (ring'blak-bér-d), *n.* The ring-ousel (*Turdus torquatus*).

Ring-bolt (ring'bólt), *n.* In *ships*, an iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron.

Ring-bone (ring'bón), *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet.

Ring-carrier (ring'kar-ri-ér), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties. *Shak.*

Ring-chuck (ring'chuk), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe, with a brass ring fitted over the end.

Ring-coupling (ring'ku-pli-ing), *n.* See THIMBLE-COUPLING.

Ring-course (ring'kórs), *n.* In *arch.* the outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

Ring-dial (ring'di-al), *n.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

Ring-dog (ring'dog), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See SLING-DOG.

Ring-dottrel (ring-dot'trel), *n.* *Charadrius hiaticula*, a species of plover pretty common in Britain, where it frequents the shores of bays or inlets of the sea and of rivers, feeding on worms, insects, small crustacea, &c. It has its name from a white ring round the neck.

Ring-dove (ring'duv), *n.* A species of pigeon, the *Columba palumbus* (the cushat or wood-pigeon), the largest of the British species, measuring about 17 inches in length. Its bill is pale red or warm orange; eyes, topaz yellow; the upper parts of the body bluish ash, deepest on the upper parts of the back; the head and forehead of the neck, blue-gray; the lower part of the neck and breast purple-red; the belly, vent, and thighs, dull white. It receives its name from a circular marking on the neck. The ring-dove subsists on grain, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two snow-white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so sparingly put together that the eggs may be often seen through it.

Ring-dropper (ring'drop-ér), *n.* One guilty of ring-dropping (which see).

Ring-dropping (ring'drop-ing), *n.* A trick practised upon simple folks by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the extract.

In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold. 'Well, it's no use to me,' we'll say, 'will you buy it?' Often they are foolish enough to

buy, and they give you a shilling or two for an *anvil* which, if really gold, would be worth eight or ten *anvils*.

Ringed (ringd), *pp.* 1. Surrounded with, or as with, a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled. He clasps the crag with crooked hands!
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands. *Tennyson.*

2. In *bot.* surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the rays or stems of some plants.

Ringed-snake (ringd'snák), *n.* A harmless colubrine snake (*Tropidonotus* (or *Colebunatrix*), destitute of venomous fangs, &c.; with teeth so small as to be incapable of piercing the skin. It is common in England. It feeds on frogs, mice, young birds, &c. which it swallows alive. It is torpid during winter.

Ringent (rin'jént), *a.* [L. *ringens*, *ringens* from *ringere*, to make wry faces, to gape.] In *bot.* a term applied to an irregularly monopetalous corolla, with the border divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip, the upper arched, so that there is a space between the two like an open mouth, called the throat. This kind of corolla is seen in rosemary, thyme, the dead-nettle, and other plants of the natural order Labiales.

Ringier (ring'ér), *n.* One who rings; especially, one who rings chimes on bells.

The *ringiers* ring with a will, and he gave the *ringier* a crown. *Tennyson.*

Ring-fence (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground.

The admitted functions of government embrace a much wider field than can easily be included under the *ring-fence* of any restrictive definition. *S. M. A.*

Ring-finger (ring'fing-ér), *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

Ring-formed (ring'formd), *a.* Formed like a ring.

Ring-gauge (ring'gái), *n.* 1. A gauge in the form of a ring, used for measuring round metal; also, a similar instrument for measuring shot and shell.—2. A conical piece of wood, or tapering metallic slip with a graduated scale, used by jewellers for measuring finger-rings.

Ring-head (ring'héd), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woollen cloth.

Ring (ring'ing), *a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding; as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers.

Ring (ring'ing), *n.* 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.—2. A ringing sound; the hearing a sound, as of ringing.

Thou shalt hear the 'Never, never,' whisper'd by the phantom years,
And a song from out the distance in the *ringing* of thine ears. *Tennyson.*

Ringleader (ring'léd), *v.t.* To act as ringleader to. [Rare.]

Ringleader (ring'léd-ér), *n.* 1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers.

St. Peter hath a primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in dance. *Shakspeare.*

2. The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like.

The nobility escaped; the poor people who had been deluded by these *ringleaders* were executed. *Adamson.*

Ringlet (ring'let), *n.* [Dim. of ring.] 1. A small ring.

Silver the lintels, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.

Her unadorned golden tresses were
Dishevel'd, but in wanton *ringlets* waved
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Shakspeare.*

3. A circle; a fairy ring.

To dance our *ringlets* in the whistling wind. *Shak.*

You demy puppets, that
By moonshine do the green snot *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shak.*

Ringleted (ring'let-ed), *a.* Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets.

Ring-mail (ring'mái), *n.* Defensive armour made by sewing strong rings of steel edgewise upon leather or strong quilted cloth.

Ring-mail differs from *chain-mail* in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. *Fairbairn.*

Ring-man (ring'mán), *n.* 1. One interested in matters connected with the ring, that is, with prize-fighting; a sporting or betting man. 'No *ring-men* to force the betting,

and deafen you with their blatant proffers. *Lawrence*.—2 The third finger of the hand, which is the ring-finger.

When a man shooteth, the might of the shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the *ring-man*; for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Ascham*.

Ring-money (ring'mun-i), *n.* A kind of money consisting of rings, in use at an early stage of society, before the invention of coining. It was employed by the ancient Egyptians and generally in the East, whence it spread into Europe, the Scandinavians using it so late as the twelfth century. It is still in use in Africa, ring-money for traders being regularly manufactured at Birmingham under the name of *Manillas*.

Ring-ousel, **Ring-ousel** (ring'ou-sal), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus*, resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast, inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain.

Ring-rope (ring'rôp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope rove through the ring of the anchor to haul the cable through it, in order to bend or make it fast in rough weather. It is first rove through the ring and then through the hawse-holes, when the end of the cable is secured to it.

Ring-sail (ring'sail), *n.* See RING-TAIL.

Ring-saw (ring'saw), *n.* A saw with an annular web.

Ring-shaped (ring'shâpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

Ring-stand (ring'stând), *n.* A stand for finger-rings with a projecting pin for putting them on.

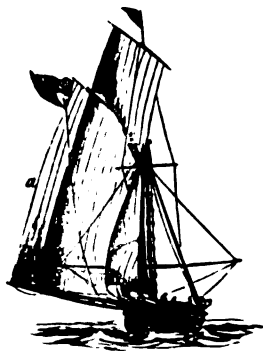
Ring-stopper (ring'stop-er), *n.* *Naut.* a long piece of rope secured to an after ring-bolt, and the loop embracing the cable through the next, while others in succession nip the cable home to each ring-bolt in succession. It is a precaution in veering cable in bad weather.

Ring-straked, **Ring-streaked** (ring'strâkt, ring'strêkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats. *Gen. xxx. 35.*

Ring-tail (ring'tail), *n.* 1. The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), belonging to the falcon tribe. See HARRIER.

Thou royal ring-tail, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail; also, a studding-



a. Ring-tail or Studding Sail set upon the Gaff.

sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. Called also a *Ring-sail*.

Ring-tailed (ring'tâld), *a.* Having a tail striped or otherwise marked by a series of rings or ring-like markings. — *Ring-tailed eagle*, a golden eagle in its youthful plumage. **Ring-time** (ring'tim), *n.* Time for marrying.

It was a lover and his lass,

With a hey, and a ho, and hey nonino,

That o'er the green corn-field did pass,

In the spring time, the only pretty ring-time,

When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;

Sweet lovers love the spring. *Shak.*

Ring-wall (ring'wal), *n.* In *metal*, the inner lining of a blast-furnace, composed of fire-bricks.

Ringworm (ring'wôrm), *n.* A contagious, obstinate, chronic disease, affecting chiefly the hair follicles, appearing in circular patches, always attended and probably produced and kept up by a specific parasitic fungus (*Trichophyton tonsurans*), capable of communicating the disease to parts suscep-

tible of the affection. There are three varieties of ringworm: *Tinea circinata*, ringworm of the body; *Tinea tonsurans*, ringworm of the scalp; and *Tinea sycosis*, ringworm of the beard. The disease is most common in children of a feeble, flabby habit.

Rink (ringk), *n.* [A form of rank, formerly *renk*, *rene*. See RANK, a row.] 1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from 50 to 40 yards in length and 8 or 9 feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played. — 2. A sheet of artificially prepared ice, usually under cover, for skating on; or a smooth flooring, generally of asphalt, on which people skate with roller-skates.

Rink (ringk), *v.t.* To skate on a rink.

Rinse (rins), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rinsed*; ppr. *rinsing*. [O. Fr. *rinser*, *reinser*, Fr. *rinçer*, to rinse, to wash, a verb of Teutonic origin, being from Icel. *hreinsna*, Sw. *rensa*, Dan. *rensa*, from Icel. *reinn*, Sw. *ren*, Dan. *reen*, A. Sax. D. and G. *rein*, Goth. *hrains*, clean.] To wash lightly; to wash rather by laving than rubbing and using soap; to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing; especially to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid; applied to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a barrel or a bottle. 'Like a glass, did break i' the *rinsing*.' *Shak.* 'Whomsoever he toucheth that hath the issue and hath not rinsed his hands in water.' *Lev. xv. 11.*

Let's *rinse* our mouths with a drop of burnt sherry. *Dickens.*

Rinser (rins'er), *n.* One who or that which rinses.

Rin-there-out (rin'ther-ôt), *n.* A needy houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

Rin-there-out (rin'ther-ôt), *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [Scotch.]

Ye little *rin-there-out* de'll that ye are, what takes ye raking through the gutters to see folk hangt? *Sir W. Scott.*

Riolite (riô-lit), *n.* [After Del Rio, who analyzed it, and *lithos*, a stone.] A native selenide of silver, occurring in small lead-gray hexagonal tables at Tasco, in Mexico.

Riot (riôt), *n.* [O. Fr. *riote*, disturbance, noise, combat, Fr. *rioter*, to make a disturbance; origin doubtful.] 1. Wanton and unrestrained conduct; uproar; tumult. 'When his headstrong riot hath no curb.' *Shak.*

2. Excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; luxury; excess; revelry. 'The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day.' *Pope.* 'Luxury and riot, feast and dance.' *Milton.*

3. In *law*, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more assembling together of their own authority, in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful. *Wharton*.—To *run riot*, (a) to act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice.

Sir E. Escham.

(b) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.

And overheard the wandering ivy and vine,

This way and that, in many a wild festoon,

Ran riot. *Tennyson.*

—*Riot act*, an act passed in 1715, by which it is provided that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall continue so assembled for the space of an hour after a magistrate has commanded them by proclamation to disperse, they shall be considered felons. This act has been amended, as to punishment, by several subsequent acts.

Riot (riôt), *v.t.* 1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,

Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

2. To be highly excited. 'No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows.' *Pope*. — 3. To raise a riot, uproar, or sedition.

Riot (riôt), *v.t.* To pass in riot; to destroy or put an end to by riotous living; with out. [Rare.]

And he,

Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,

Had *rioted* his life out, and made an end.

Tennyson.

Rioter (riôt-er), *n.* 1. One who riots; one who indulges in riot, loose festivity, or excessive feasting.

Even the *rioters* of the world have stings and torments from it. *Granville.*

2. In *law*, one guilty of meeting with others to do an act in an unruly or turbulent manner, and declining to retire upon proclamation being made.

Any two justices may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout and arrest the *rioters*. *Blackstone.*

Riotise (riôt-is), *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury.

His life he led in lawless *riotise*. *Spenser.*

Riotous (riôt-us), *a.* 1. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in riot or revelry; luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences. 'Riotous feeders.' *Shak.* 'Wasted his substance with riotous living.' *Lu. xv. 13*. — 2. Tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot; as, a riotous mob; a riotous assembly. — *Riotous assembling*, in *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the disturbance of the peace. If such persons do not disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. By referring to RIOR it will be seen that a riot may be caused by three persons, while it takes at least twelve persons to make a riotous assembly.

Riotously (riôt-us-li), *adv.* In a riotous manner; as, (a) with excessive or licentious luxury; with revelry.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*. *Eccles. xiv. 4.*

(b) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously. *Blackstone.*

Riotousness (riôt-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping. *Raleigh.*

Riotry (riôt-ri), *n.* Riot; practice of rioting.

Rip (rip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ripped*; ppr. *ripping*. [A. Sax. *rypan*, *ryppan*, to rip, to break in pieces; Dan. *rippe*, *orippe*, to rip, to rip up; Icel. *ripta*, to break or invalidate a bargain; allied probably to *reap*, *rise*.] 1. To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to split; as, to *rip* open a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles or boarding of a roof; to *rip* up the belly. — 2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

Macduff was from his mother's womb

Untimely *ripped*. *Shak.*

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. *Rip*, to reopen for search or disclosure; to search to the bottom: with up.

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Rip (rip), *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tearing; a place torn; laceration. 'A *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet.' *Addison.*

Rip (rip), *n.* [Icel. *Arip*, a basket or a box of laths.] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

Rip (rip), *v.t.* [Probably a form of *rap*, in the phrase 'to rap out an oath.' To swear profanely; to be violent. [Vulgar.]

Rip (rip), *n.* [Comp. D. *rap*, scab; Dan. *riperape*, riff-raff.] 1. A base or worthless person; a contemptible creature; a libertine or debauchee; a scamp; a cheat. 'His *rip* of a brother.' *Dickens*. — 2. An animal of no value, as an old worn-out horse; also, a useless or worthless thing. [Local.]

Rip, **Ripp** (rip), *n.* [A. Sax. *ripa*.] A handful of corn not thrashed. [Scotch.]

A guld New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!

Has there's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie. *Burns.*

Riparian (ri-pä-ri-an), *a.* [L. *ripe*, a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river. — *Riparian nations*, nations possessing opposite banks or different parts of banks of the same river.

Wharton.

Ripe (rip), *a.* [A. Sax. *ripe*, ripe; cog. I. G. *ripe*, D. *rip*, G. *reif*, allied to A. Sax. *ripan*, to reap, and to E. *rip*. See RIP, v.t.] 1. Ready for reaping; brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; said of that which is grown and used for food; as, ripe fruit; ripe corn.

So mayest thou live; till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop into thy mother's lap. *Milton.*

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use; as, ripe cheese; ripe wine. — 3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, juiciness, or plumpness.

O, how *ripe* in show

Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!

4. Fully developed; matured; suppurated;

O, how *ripe* in show

Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!

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O, how *ripe* in show

Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!

as, a ripe humour.—5. Complete; finished; perfected; consummated.

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one. *Shak.*
6. Ready for action or effect; prepared. 'While things were just ripe for a war.' *Addison.*

I by letters will direct your course
When time is ripe. *Shak.*

The man, that with me trod
This planet, was a nobler type
Appearing ere the times were ripe,
That friend of mine who lives in God.

Tennyson.

Ripe (rip), *v.t.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. See **RIPEN**.

And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.

Shak.

Ripe (rip), *v.t.* To mature; to ripen. 'No sun to ripe the bloom.' *Shak.*

Ripe (rip), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ripan*, to rob, to spoil.] To search; as, to ripe one's pockets. [Old English and Scotch.]

Ripely (rip'li), *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*

Ripen (rip'n), *v.t.* [From ripe; A. Sax. *ripan*, to grow ripe. See **RIPEN**.] 1. To grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.

Trees that ripen latest blossom soonest. *Bacon.*

2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared; as, a project is ripening for execution.

Ripen (rip'n), *v.t.* 1. To mature; to make ripe, as grain or fruit. 'Honeysuckles, ripened by the sun.' *Shak.*—2. To mature; to fit or prepare; as, to ripen one for heaven. 'Were growing time once ripen'd to my will.' *Shak.*—3. To bring to perfection; as, to ripen the judgment. 'Whose virtues will . . . ripen justice in this common weal.' *Shak.*

Ripeness (rip'nes), *n.* The state of being ripe: (a) brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity; as, the ripeness of grain.

They have compared it to the ripeness of fruits. *Wicwman.*

(b) Full growth.

Time which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

(c) Perfection; completeness; as, the ripeness of virtue, wisdom, or judgment. 'When love is grown to ripeness.' *Tennyson.* (d) Fitness; qualification. (e) Complete maturation or supuration, as of an ulcer or abscess.

Riphean (ri-fé'an), *a.* [L. *Rhipheus*.] An ancient epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia.

Cold Riphean rocks, which the wild Russ
Believes the story girdle of the world. *Thomson.*

Ripieno (rip-i-á'no) [It. full—L. *re*, and *plenus*, full.] In music, a term signifying full, and used in compositions of many parts, to distinguish those which fill up the harmony and play only occasionally, from those that play throughout the piece.

Ripper, **Ripier** (rip'er, rip'ér), *n.* [From rip, a fish-basket.] In old law, one who brings fish to market in the inland country. **Ripper** (rip'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open.—2. A first-class person or thing. [Slang.]

Ripping-iron, **Ripping-chisel** (rip'ing-í-ern, rip'ing-chíz-l), *n.* An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottom of the ships.

Ripping-saw, **Rip-saw** (rip'ing-sá, rip'sá), *n.* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibres.

Ripple (rip'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rippled*; ppr. *rippling*. [A non-nasalized form corresponding to *ripple*, *rumple*.] 1. To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to be covered with small waves or undulations.

The thousand waves of wheat
That ripple round the lonely grange. *Tennyson.*

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom; as, rippling laughter.

Ripple (rip'l), *v.t.* To fret or dimple as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl. 'Showered the rippled ringlets to her knee.' *Tennyson.*

Ripple (rip'l), *n.* 1. The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves. 'The crisping ripples on the beach.' *Tennyson.*—2. [Scotch.] Weakness or pain in the back and loins.

Auld Orthodoxy lang did granple,
But now she's got an unco ripple. *Burns.*

Ripple (rip'l), *v.t.* [Dim. from rip; comp. L. *G. repelin*, *G. rifein*, to ripple.] To clean

or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

Ripple (rip'l), *n.* A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broom-corn.

Ripple-grass (rip'l-gras), *n.* A species of plantain; ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*).

Ripple-mark (rip'l-má'rk), *n.* The wavy or ridgy mark left on the beach of a sea, lake, or river by the ripples or wavelets. Such marks are often preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock, and are, therefore, of frequent occurrence on some stones. Such ripple-marks are held by geologists as indications that deposition of the beds took place on the sea-shore or at a depth not greater than 60 feet. We have also wind ripple-marks and current ripple-marks, and it requires much discrimination to determine the producing cause.

Ripple-marked (rip'l-má'rk't), *a.* Having ripple-marks. See **RIPPLE-MARK**.

Ripplet (rip'let), *n.* A small ripple. **Ripplingly** (rip'l-ing-li), *adv.* In a rippling manner.

Ripply (rip'l-i), *a.* Rippling; characterized by ripples.

She steered light
Into a shady, fresh, and ripply cove. *Knots.*

Riprap (rip'rap), *n.* In *engin*, a foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

Rip-saw (rip'sá), *n.* See **RIPPING-SAW**.

Ript (ript), pp. for *rippled*.

Rise (riz), *v.t.* pret. *rose*; pp. *risen*; ppr. *rising*. [A. Sax. *risan*, to rise, pret. *rás*, *rose*, pp. *risen*; cog. Icel. *risa*, Goth. *reisan*, in *urrisen*, to rise. The intransitive form of which *raise* is the transitive, as also *rear*.] 1. To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; to move upwards; to ascend; to mount up; as, a fog rises from the river; a bird rises in the air; a fish rises to the bait; the mercury rises in the thermometer with the increase of heat. In this last use of the word it is common to speak of the thermometer (or barometer) itself as rising.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to rise to all the boughs, but titheth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

2. To change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one; to become erect; to assume an upright position; as, to rise from a chair; to rise from a fall. *Idem*, kneel down. *Rise* up a knight. *Shak.* Go to your banquets then; but use delight So as to rise still with an appetite. *Herrick.*

Hence—(a) To bring a sitting or a session to an end; as, the house rose at 11 p.m.; parliament will rise on the 23d instant. (b) To get out of bed; to arise. 'Go to bed when she list, rise when she list.' *Shak.*—3. To grow upwards; to attain a height; to stand in height; as, a tree or a tower rises to the height of 60 feet. 'She that rose the tallest of them all, and fairest.' *Tennyson.*—4. To reach a greater bulk; to swell; specifically, (a) to reach a higher level by increase of bulk or quantity; as, the tide rises; the river rises in its bed. 'Nilus would have risen before his time.' *Tennyson.* (b) To swell or puff up in the process of fermentation, as dough and the like.—5. To slope upwards; to have an upward direction; as, a path, a surface, or a line rises gradually or abruptly.

6. To have the appearance or effect of rising; as, (a) to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good. *Mark v. 45.*

(b) To become apparent; to merge into sight; to come forth; to appear; as, an eruption rises on the skin; the colour rose on her cheeks; land rises into view as we near the coast. (c) To become audible. 'There rose a hubbub in the court.' *Tennyson.* (d) To have a beginning; to proceed; to originate; to come into existence; to be produced; to spring.

Honour and shame from no condition rise. *Pope.*
A nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she loved me. *Ormay.*

The river Blackwater rises in the county Kerry. *Tristram.*

7. To increase in force, value, intensity, degree, &c.; as, (a) to increase in force or intensity; to become stronger; as, his anger rises. 'With Vulcan's rage the rising winds

conspire.' *Dryden.* (b) To increase in sound; to become louder or more noisy. 'Some full music rose and sank.' *Tennyson.* (c) To increase in value; to become dearer; to be higher in price; to advance.

Bullion is risen to six shillings and five pence the ounce. *Lack.*

(d) To increase in amount; as, his expenses rose greatly.—8. To become excited, opposed, or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; often, to rebel or revolt; as, to rise against an oppressor.

No more shall nations against nation rise. *Pope.*

At our heels all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*

9. To take up a higher social position; to increase in wealth, dignity, or power; to be promoted; as, he is a rising man.

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*

10. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase in power or interest; said of style, thought, or discourse.

The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.—*Rises*. I believe you mean, sir. *Sheridan.*

11. To come by chance; to happen; to occur. There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

12. To ascend from the grave; to come to life; to revive.

It behoved Christ to suffer and to rise. *Luke xxiv. 46.*

13. In music, to ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher; as, to rise a tone or semitone.—14. In printing, to be capable of being safely raised from the imposing stone: said of a form which can be lifted without any of the types falling out.

Rise (riz), *n.* 1. The act of rising; ascent; as, the rise of vapour in the air; the rise of mercury in the barometer; the rise of water in a river.

I tried every way that I could think of; but not a sign of a rise. *Russell.*

2. The distance through which anything rises; as, the rise of the river was 6 feet.—3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent; as, a gradual rise in the land; the rise of a hill or mountain.—4. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising-ground; as, a rise of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery rise,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd. *Tennyson.*

5. Spring; source; origin; beginning; as, the rise of a stream in a mountain.—6. Appearance above the horizon; as, the rise of the sun or a star. 'From rise to set.' *Shak.*—7. Increase; advance; augmentation; as, a rise in the price of wheat.—8. Advance in rank, honour, property, or fame; improvement in social position.

Sit down, my masters, he cried, your rise hath been my fall. *Bacon.*

9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice.

Fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the hexameter. *Tennyson.*

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale; as, a rise of a tone or semitone.—

11. Height to which one can rise; elevation of thought or mind.

These were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit. *South.*

—*Rise of strata*, in *geol.* see *Dip of Strata* under **DIP**, *n.*—*To get or take a rise out of a person*, to get a laugh at his expense; to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Rise, *† n.* [D. *rise*, Dan. *ris*, Icel. *ris*, brushwood, loppings.] A shoot; a sprout; a twig or bough; a branch. *Chaucer.*

Risen (riz'n), pp. See **RISE**.

Riser (riz'er), *n.* 1. One that rises. 'The early riser with the rosy hands, active Aurora.' *Chapman.*—2. The vertical face of a step of a stair.

Rishe, *† n.* A rush. *Chaucer.*

Rishi (rish'i), *n.* [Skr.] In *Skr. myth.* the name given to the seven sages inhabiting the seven stars constituting the constellation of Ursa Major. The name was given also to the inspired authors of the Vedic hymns, and later to renowned, though not inspired, poets.

Risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being risible; proneness to laugh. 'A strong and obvious disposition to risibility.' *Sir W. Scott.*

How comes lowliness of style to be so much the propriety of satire, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrst, than without risibility he can be a man? *Dryden.*

Risible (ri'z-bl), *a.* [Fr. *risible*; *L. risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh. See **RIDICULOUS**.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world; laughing is our business; as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth in nothing else. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. 'A few wild blunders and risible absurdities.' *Johnson.*

He waned and revelled among the subjects that had always seemed to him the most risible, whatever might be the kind of laughter. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. Belonging to the phenomenon of laughter; producing the sound known as laughter; as, the *risible* faculty.—**SYN.** Laughable, droll, ludicrous, ridiculous.

Risibleness (ri'z-bl-ness), *n.* Same as **Risibility**.

Risibly (ri'z-bli), *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

Rising (ri'zing), *p* and *a.* 1. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a *rising* state; a *rising* man.—2. Growing, advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.—3. In *her.* a term applied to birds when in a position as if preparing to take flight. See **ROUSANT**.—*Rising timbers*, the hooks placed on the keel of a ship.—*Rising line*, an incurved line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer draughts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.

Rising (ri'zing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which rises; specifically, (a) the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In *astron.* the sun or a planet is said to rise or set when the centre is in the horizon, allowance being made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. There are three kinds of rising and setting applicable to the heavenly bodies, viz. acronycal, cosmical, and heliacal. (See these terms.) (b) The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. Mark ix. 10. (c) An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny; as, to call out troops to quell a *rising*.—2. That which rises, as a tumour on the body. Lev. xiii. 2. 3. In *mining*, a digging upwards. Called also *Overhand Sloping*.

Rising-hinge (ri'zing-hinj), *n.* A hinge so constructed as to raise the door to which it is attached as it opens.

Risings (ri'z-ingz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* the thick planks which go fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear.

Risk (risk), *n.* [Fr. *risque*, *It. risico*, *risico*, Sp. *riesgo*, risk, which *Dies* associates with Sp. *riesco*, a steep rock, from *L. vesco*, to cut off—*re*, and *esco*, to cut; but this etymology is hardly satisfactory.] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm; as, he, at the risk of his life, saved a drowning man. Common in the phrase to *run a risk*, to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

Some run the risk of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. In *com.* the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property. Hence, risk signifies also the degree of hazard or danger; for the premiums of insurance are calculated upon the risk.—**SYN.** Hazard, danger, peril, jeopardy, exposure.

Risk (risk), *v. t.* 1. To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; as, to *risk* goods on board of a ship; to *risk* one's person in battle; to *risk* one's fame by a publication; to *risk* life in defence of rights.

Take not his life: he *risk'd* it for my own. *Tennyson.*

2. To venture; to dare to undertake; as, to *risk* a battle or combat.—**SYN.** To hazard, peril, endanger, jeopard, venture.

Riskier (risk'ér), *n.* One who risks or hazards. *Hudibras.*

Riskful (risk'fúl), *a.* Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky.

Risky (risk'í), *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a very *risky* business.

Risorial (ri-zó'ri-al), *a.* (From *L. risus*, laughter, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh.) Pertaining to laughter; causing laughter; as, the *risorial* muscle, which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds toward the angle of the month.

Risotto (ri-zó'tó), *n.* In *cooking*, an elegant Italian dish, consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.

Rissole (ris), *obs. pret. of rise.* *B. Johnson.*

Rissolo (ris'óli), *n.* [Fr.] In *cooking*, an entrée consisting of meat or fish mixed with bread-

crumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

Rist, *†* For **Riseth**. *Chaucer.*

Risus (ri'sus), *n.* [*L.*, a laugh.] *Risus sardonius*, sardonic laugh, a kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm. It is so named because it was said to have been produced by eating of a species of ranunculus (*herba sardonica*) which grew round certain fountains in Sardinia.

Rit, *†* For **Rideth**. *Chaucer.*

Rit, **Ritt** (rit), *n.* [A form of *rut*.] A slight incision made in the ground with a spade, &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. 'A *rit* with the teeth of a redding-kame.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Rit, **Ritt** (rit), *v. t.* and *i.* To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip; to scratch; to cut. [Scotch.]

Ritardando (ré-tár-dan'dó), *a.* [*It.*] In music, retarding; a direction to sing or play slower and slower.

Rite (rit), *n.* [Fr. *rite*, from *L. ritus*, a rite.] An act performed in divine or solemn service as established by law, precept, or custom; a formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage; ceremonial.

The ceremonies we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church. *Hooker.*

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid
He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*

RYN. Form, ceremony, observance, ordinance.

Ritely (rit'li), *adv.* With all due rites; in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

The doctrine of the church of England, . . . in this article, is, that after the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed, and blessed or consecrated the bread and the wine, the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ, after a sacramental, that is, a spiritual real manner. *J. Taylor.*

Ritenuto (ré-ten-d'ó), *a.* [*It.*] In music, retained: a direction to sing or play slower.

Ritornelle, **Ritornello** (ri-tor-nel', ri-tor-nel'ó), *n.* [Fr. *ritornelle*, *It. ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, return, *ritornare*, to return.] In music, properly, a short repetition, such as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. But by custom this word is now used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

Ritual (rit'ú-al), *a.* [*L. ritualis*, from *ritus*, a rite.] 1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as, ritual service or sacrifices. 'The *ritual* sacrifice and solemn pray.' *Prior.* 2. Prescribing rites; as, the *ritual* law.

Ritual (rit'ú-al), *n.* 1. A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service.—2. The manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion; ceremonial.

And come, whatever loves to weep,
And bear the *ritual* of the dead. *Tennyson.*

Ritualism (rit'ú-al-izm), *n.* 1. The system of rituals or prescribed form of religious worship.—2. Observance of prescribed forms in religion.—3. An excessive use of external forms in religion; the name commonly given to the remarkable increase of ceremonial which has taken place in a section of the Church of England. The changes made in the ritual have been generally in the direction of a more sensuous and ornate worship, and the infusion into outward forms of a larger measure of the typical element, with the object to assimilate the Anglican service as much as possible to that of other Catholic churches. Among the important innovations made are the following:—Special vestments at the celebration of the holy communion, and at certain other times; lighted candles on the altar at holy communion; the burning of incense; the mixing of water with wine for the communion; the use of wafer bread; elevation of the elements either during or after consecration; the attendance of non-communicants at the holy communion; and processions with crosses, banners, and vested attendants. Various judgments have been given in the ecclesiastical courts against extreme Ritualists, and some of their proceedings, as the elevation of the host, have been pronounced illegal.

Ritualist (rit'ú-al-ist), *n.* One skilled in or

devoted to a ritual, or to external forms in worship; especially, one of the party in favour of ritualism in the Church of England. See **RITUALISM**, 3.

Ritualistic (rit'ú-al-ist'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to rituals.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by the practices of the party in favour of an elaborate ritual in the Church of England; excessively or prominently observant of forms of ritual. See **RITUALISM**, 3.

Ritually (rit'ú-al-ly), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite. *Selden.*

Riva (ri'va), *n.* [*Ice.* *ríva*, *K. ríve*.] In Orkney and Shetland islands, a rift or cleft.

He proceeded towards a *ríve*, or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called *Ríve's Steps*.

Rivage (riv'áj), *n.* [Fr., from *rive*, *L. ripa*, a bank.] 1. A bank, shore, or coast. [Rare.]

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rills musical. *Tennyson.*

2. A toll anciently paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels thereon.

Rival (ri'val), *n.* [Fr. *rival*, from *L. rivalis*, pertaining to a brook, *ruvies*, those who use the same brook, hence competitors, rivals; from *rivus*, a brook, whence *rivulet*.] 1. † One having a common right or privilege with another; an associate; a partner; a companion.

Well, good night.
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste. *Shak.*

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign. *Dryden.*

3. One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist; as, two *rivals* in eloquence. **SYN.** Competitor, emulator, antagonist.

Rival (ri'val), *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions. 'Equal in years and *rival* in renown.' *Dryden.*

Rival (ri'val), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rivalled*; ppr. *rivalling*. 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain something in opposition to; as, to *rival* one in love.—2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate. 'To *rival* thunder in its rapid course.' *Dryden.* 'And *rival* all but Shakespeare's name below.' *Campbell.*

Rival (ri'val), *v. t.* To be a competitor.

My lord of Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rivalled* for our daughter. *Shak.*

Rival-hating (ri'val-hát-ing), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous. 'Rival-hating envy.' *Shak.*

Rivalry (ri-val'í-ti), *n.* 1. Rivalry. [Rare.] Some, though a comparatively small space must still be made for the fact of commercial rivalry. *J. S. Mill.*

2. † Association; equality; copartnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him *rivalry*, would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shak.*

Rivalry (ri-val'ri), *n.* The act of rivalring; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as, *rivalry* in love; or an endeavour to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

Overhead the sky-larks sang in jocund *rivalry*,
mounting higher and higher as if they would have
beaten their wings against the sun. *Cornhill Mag.*

—*Emulation, Competition, Rivalry.* See under **EMULATION**.

Rivalship (ri-val'ship), *n.* The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

Rive (riv), *v. t.* pret. *ried*; pp. *ried* or *ripen*; ppr. *riying*. [A Scandinavian word; *Ice.* *rífa*, Dan. *rive*, to rive, to tear; akin *reave*, *rob*, *rip*, *reap*.] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force; as, to *rive* timber for rails, &c., with wedges; the *ripen* oak; the *ripen* clouds. 'A bolt that should but *rive* an oak.' *Shak.*

The scolding winds
Have *ried* the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

Rive (riv), *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

The soul and body *rive* not more in parting.
Than greatness going off. *Shak.*

Freestone *ripen*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

Rive (riv), *n.* A plain turn; a wind, a last. *Archaic* (Froelich).

Riv (riv), *v. t. & p. p.* riveted, *pp.* rivalling [A box geydon, D. *revelion*, *revellion*, to wrinkle skin to ruff] To contract into wrinkles to corrugate, to shrink, as, rivelled fruit. rivelled coppers.

Rival, *v.* rivalling, (riv', rivling) *n.* A wrinkle. *Archaic*, *obsolete*.

Riven (riv), *pp.* of *rive*. Split, rent or burst asunder.

River (river), *n.* One who rives or splits. *Archaic*.

River (river), *n.* (O Fr. *riviere*, Prov. Fr. *river*, Mod. Fr. *riviere*, a river, It. *riviera*, a bank, shore, a river, from an old term, *riviera*, a river, from L. *rivus*, of or pertaining to, or frequenting, the banks of a river, from *rixa*, a bank or shore. The primary name was land on the border of a river, then the course of the river itself.) 1. A large stream of water flowing through a certain portion of the earth's surface and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, marsh, or other river. A brook or rivulet is the name given to small streams of water, and a river is a stream of considerable size usually formed by the union of several such smaller streams. Rivers often join other rivers, and thus a large river is produced. This is called the principal river, and those which increase its waters are called, with respect to it, *affluents* or *tributaries*, and sometimes *floods* or *branches*. All the rills, streams, and rivulets which ultimately gather into one river form a river system, and the region of country which is drained by such a system is called a river basin. Basins are usually separated from each other by ranges of hills or mountains, and the line of demarcation between these basins, the line or axis of greatest elevation, is called the water shed. The first waters of a river are generally derived from springs, or from the gradual meltings of the ice and snow which perpetually cover the summits of all the most elevated ranges of mountains upon the globe. This is called the source of a river. From this source the river descends through the lowest part of its basin or drainage area until it terminate its course, the termination being called the mouth of the river. The cavity in which the running water flows is called the bed of the river, and the solid land which bounds this bed is called its banks. Most of the rivers in the tropical regions are subject to periodical overflows of their banks in consequence of the rains which annually fall in such abundance in those countries during the wet season. Another cause is the melting of snow and ice in the neighbourhood of their source. In a large class of rivers are divisible into navigable and non-navigable. The former are held to be the property of the crown, the latter the property of those through whose lands they flow. — 2. A large stream, *capable* flow, abundance, as, rivers of blood, rivers of oil. The full-flowing river of speech. *Tennyson*.

River (river), *v. t.* To hew by the side of a river to fly hawks at river foot. *Archaic*.

River-bed (river-bed), *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.

River-crab (river-crab), *n.* A name given to a genus of crabs (*Thalassius*), inhabiting fresh water and having the carapace quadrilateral and the abdomen very short. One species (*T. depressus*) inhabits muddy lakes and slow rivers in the south of Europe and is often found figured on ancient Greek medals. It is the genus of the Italians, is an esteemed article of food, and is much used in Italy during Lent.

River-graft (river-graft), *n.* Small vessels or buds which ply on rivers and do not put to sea.

River-dragon (river-dragon), *n.* A crocodile, a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt in allusion to *Rex rex*.

River-driver (river-driver), *n.* A name given by lumbermen to one whose business it is to conduct logs down running streams. *Archaic* [American].

Rivulet (rivulet), *n.* A small river; a rivulet. *Archaic*.

River-god (river-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity.

River-hog (river-hog), *n.* A name given to the water hog or capybara (which see).

Riverhood (river-hood), *n.* The state of being a river. *Archaic*, *obsolete*. *High* *Archaic*.

River-horse (river-horse), *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. The river-horse and early crocodile. *Archaic*.

Riverine (river-in), *a.* Belonging to a river; situated on a river, as, a riverine district.

River-meadow (river-mead), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

River-plain (river-plain), *n.* A plain by a river.

River-side (river-side), *n.* The bank of a river. *Archaic*.

River-small (river-small), *n.* See *PALEODONIA*.

River-terrace (river-terrace), *n.* In geol. see *TERRACE*.

River-tortoise (river-tortoise), *n.* A name common to the members of the family Trionychidae, order Chelonidae. The river-tortoise are aquatic in their habits, coming to shore only to deposit their eggs. They are exclusively carnivorous, subsisting on fish, reptiles, birds, &c., which they eat in the water. The edges of the mandible are an sharp and firm that they easily snap off a man's finger. Well known species are the soft-shelled turtle (*Trionyx ferox*) and the large and fierce snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) of America. The carapace is covered, not with hard horny plates as in other tortoises, but with a tough leathery skin. Hence they are sometimes called soft tortoises. They inhabit almost every river and lake in the warmer regions in the Old and New Worlds, and are particularly plentiful in the Ganges, where they prey on human bodies.

River-wall (river-wall), *n.* In hydraulics, a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent inundation or erosion of the banks, to prevent overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

River-water (river-water), *n.* The water of a river as distinguished from rain-water, spring water, &c.

Rivory (rivory), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to rivers, resembling rivers.

The left and possible basins, which in their mind copy prints.

See branch 4 with rivory value, manifestly the dragon.

1. Abounding in rivers; as, a rivory district. A rivory country. *Dragon*. (Rare in both senses.)

Rivet (rivet), *n.* (Fr. *rivet*, a clinch, a rivet; rivet, to rivet; origin doubtful, probably from the Teutonic comp. *root* *rya*, to tack together, to sew together.) A short metallic pin or bolt passing through a hole and keeping two pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together. Especially a short bolt or pin of wrought iron, copper or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Rivets are usually hammered or clenched up when they are in a heated state, so as to once to facilitate the operation of clinching and to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, &c. are made. Instead of being closed by hammering, the rivets are now often closed by means of powerful machinery which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly.

The armature accomplishing the clinching, with heavy hammers, leaving rivets up. Care detailed note of preparation. *Shad*.

Rivet (rivet), *v. t. & p. p.* riveted, *pp.* riveting 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets, as, to rivet two pieces of iron. 2. To clinch, as, to rivet a pin or bolt. 3. To fasten firmly to make firm, strong, or immovable, as, to rivet friendship or affection.

For I mine eyes will rivet to his face. *Shad*. *And* and and one whose I rivet, *pp.* riveting. (*Archaic*).

Rivet-boy (rivet-boy), *n.* The boy who in the operation of riveting takes the rivets from the furnace.

Riveter (riveter), *n.* One who rivets.

Riveting (riveting), *n.* and *a.* (The thing; fastening firmly. Riveting machine, a machine for clinching rivets. The principle of the riveting machine is simply the bringing a powerful lever to bear upon the head of the rivet so that the workman can hammer upon the other and softened and without displacing it.

Riveting (riveting), *a.* 1. The act of joining

with rivets. — 2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

Rivet-joint (rivet-joint), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

Rivo! (ri'vo), *interj.* An exclamation in drinking bouts. *Shad*.

Rivulet (rivulet), *n.* [L. *rivus*, a brook.] Marked with furrows which do not run in a parallel direction, but are rather sinuate, used especially in soil.

Rivulet (rivulet), *n.* [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a river.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady rivulet, *Archaic*.

Rivulet (rivulet), *n.* [L. *rivulus*, diminutive, from *river*, to lower or quaver.] A brook or quaver. (*Rare*.)

Rivulet (rivulet), *n.* A quarrelsome woman, a common word. *Archaic*. (*Rare*.)

Rix-dollar (rix-dollar), *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler*, Dan. *rigsdaler*, G. *reichsdaler*.] The dollar of the realm. A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, &c. Its value varies, ranging between 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. sterling.

Rison (rison), *n.* In Ar. the grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other corn.

Rivined (rivined), *a.* Half dried and withered; as, rivined fish. *Ar W. Smith*.

Rivish (rivish), *n.* [A. Sax. *reash*, D. *reash*, G. *reash*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Cyprinus* or carp, the C. rutileus. It inhabits the lakes, ponds, and slow running rivers of England and of the south of Scotland, and is common in most of the rivers in the temperate parts of Europe. Its colour is a grayish green, the abdomen being silvery white, and the fins red. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and though a favourite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table. As sound as a rivish perfectly sound, perhaps a corruption of Fr. *reash*, a rock. The phrase may have arisen by a kind of pun, *reash* being the old spelling of *reash*. — 2. The curve or arch, which is generally cut in the foot of some square sails from one clew to the other, to keep the foot clear of stays and ropes. — 3. A cockroach.

Road (road), *n.* [A. Sax. *rod*, a riding, a journey on horseback, a road, from *ridan*, to ride (which see). *Road* is a collateral form.] 1. An open way or public passage, ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot passengers, carriages, vehicles, &c. Roads are of various kinds, according to the state of civilization and wealth of the country through which they are constructed, and according to the nature and extent of the traffic to be carried on upon them. The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, lane, &c. See *MACADAM ROAD*, *TURFING ROAD*, *Horse*. — 2. A means or way of approach or access, a path. 'The road to error.' *Locke*. — 3. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore, a roadstead; usually in the plural, as, Yarmouth Roads.

My father at the road *Shad*. *Requiesce my coming, there in one ship's d. Shad*. 4. A journey, a ride. 'At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester.' *Shad*. — 5. A thorough, incursion of an enemy, a raid.

Catch me at the road of the spirit, but by one by the *Shad*. *Requiesce my coming, there in one ship's d. Shad*. 6. A journey, a ride. 'At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester.' *Shad*. — 7. A thorough, incursion of an enemy, a raid.

On the road passing travelling. To take the road, set out on a journey. To take the road, to go travelling, to travel on the highway. — 8. Highway, street, lane, path, way, route, passage, course.

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in place and ready for traffic in common roads.

Road-book (rôd'bûk), *n.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c. *Simmonds.*

Roader (rôd'êr), *n.* *Naut.* a roadster. See **ROADSTER**, 3.

Road-harrow (rôd'hâ-rô), *n.* A machine for dragging over roads when much out of repair to replace the stones or gravel disturbed by the traffic.

Road-locomotive (rôd-lô-kô-mô-tiv), *n.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads; a road-steamer.

Roadman (rôd'man), *n.* A man who keeps roads in repair.

Road-metal (rôd'met-al), *n.* Broken stones used for macadamizing or for paving roads.

Road-roller (rôd-rôl'êr), *n.* A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

Road-scraper (rôd-akrâp'êr), *n.* A large hoe or machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

Roadstead (rôd'stêd), *n.* See **ROAD**, 3.

Road-steamer (rôd-stêm'êr), *n.* A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

Roadster (rôd'stêr), *n.* 1. A horse well fitted for travelling, or usually employed in travelling.—2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.—3. *Naut.* a vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. *Admiral Smyth.*

Road-sulky (rôd-sul'ki), *n.* A light conveyance which can accommodate only one person; hence the name. Called also *Sulky*. **Road-surveyor** (rôd-sêr-vâ-êr), *n.* A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

Roadway (rôd'wâ), *n.* A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, &c.

'My caution has misled me,' he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the roadway. *W. Collins.*

Road-weed (rôd'wêd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata, called *plantains*, or *road-weeds*, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.

Roam (rôm), *v.t.* [O.E. *rome*, also *ramen*, to roam or rove; comp. O.H.G. *ramen*, to aim, to strive. A common but doubtful derivation is from *Rome*, the city, the term *Romers* being anciently applied to pilgrims to Rome. *Ramble* is from this verb.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. 'Daphne roaming through a thorny wood.' *Shak.*

Home to their several cells they bear the store, Cull'd of all kinds, then roam abroad for more. *Crabbe.*

SYN. To wander, rove, range, stroll, ramble, stray.

Roam (rôm), *v.t.* To range; to wander over; as, to roam the woods. 'To range the woods, to roam the park.' *Tennyson.*

Roam (rôm), *n.* Act of wandering; a ramble. The boundless space through which these rovers take Their restless roam, suggest the sister thought, Of endless time. *Young.*

Roamer (rôm'êr), *n.* One who roams; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

Roan (rôn), *a.* [O.Fr. *roan*, Mod.Fr. *rouan*, It. *roano*, *rovano*, Sp. *ruano*, *roano*, the colour of a horse having a mixture of bay and gray hairs; origin unknown.] Applied formerly to a horse of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed. At present, however, the word seems to be restricted to a mixture having a decided shade of red.

Roan (rôn), *n.* 1. A leather, used largely in bookbinding, to imitate morocco, prepared from sheep-skin.—2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan colour. 'Three peyals and a roan.' *Tennyson.*—3. A roan colour; the colour of a roan horse.

Roan-tree (rôn'trê), *n.* [See **ROWAN**.] The mountain-ash; the rowan-tree. See **MOUNTAIN-ASH**.

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales. *Sir T. Dick Lauder.*

Roar (rôr), *v.i.* [A.Sax. *rârian*, L.G. *râren*, D. *reeren*, Prov. G. *rerren*, *rôren*; probably from a root ending in *s*, and meaning *voice*, *s* becoming *r*, as in *iron* (see **R**); comp. Goth. *razda*, speech, Dan. *rôt*, Icel. *raust*, the voice; Sc. *roust*, to bellow.] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as, a *roaring* bull; a *roaring* lion. 2. To cry aloud, as in distress or anger.

How the poor souls *roared*, and the sea mocked them; and how the poor gentleman *roared* and the bear mocked him, both *roaring* louder than the sea or weather. *Shak.*

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, and the like; to give out a full, deep sound; as, the wind *roars*; the fire *roars*; the cannon *roars*. 'How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*.' *Gay.*

Well *roars* the storm to those that hear. *Tennyson.*

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; as, the audience *roared* at his jokes.—5. To engage in riotous conduct. See **ROARING**, p. and **a.**—6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a certain disease. See **ROARING**.

Roar (rôr), *n.* 1. A full loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as, the roar of a lion or bull.—2. The loud cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like.—3. A loud, continued, confused sound; as, the roar of the sea in a storm; the roar of a tempest; the roar of cannon. 'Streaming London's central roar.' *Tennyson.*

As the deep-domed empyrean Rings to the roar of an angel onset. *Tennyson.*

4. Clamour; outcry of joy or mirth; as, a roar of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? Your songs? your flashes of merriment, that Were wont to set the table on a *roar*? *Shak.*

Roar (rôr), *v.t.* To cry aloud; to make known or proclaim loudly; to shout; as, to roar out one's name. 'Roar these accusations forth.' *Shak.*

This last action will *roar* thy infamy. *Ford.*

Roarer (rôr'êr), *n.* One who or that which roars: (a) a noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy; see under **ROARING**, p. and **a.** 'O strange! a lady to break glasses and turn *roarer*.' *Massey.* (b) One who shouts or bawls.

The *roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front or a strong voice. *Johnson.*

(c) A wave: a billow. *Shak.* (d) A broken-winded horse. See **ROARING**, p.

Roaring (rôr'ing), *n.* 1. A loud cry, as of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, anger, and the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

I hear the *roaring* of the sea. *Tennyson.*

2. A disease of the bronchial tubes in horses, which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused.

Roaring (rôr'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Characterized by or making a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous. 'A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance.' *Burnet.*—*Roaring boys*, the old cant name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohocks of a later period.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise, To extinguish the race of the *roaring* boys. *B. Jonson.*

2. Going briskly; highly successful; as, a *roaring* trade. [Colloq.]—*The roaring game*, curling. [Scottish.]

Roaringly (rôr'ing-li), *adv.* In a roaring manner.

Roary (rôr'î), *a.* Dewy; more properly *Rory*. *Fairfax.*

Roast (rôst), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *roastir*, Fr. *rôtir*, to roast, from O.H.G. *rostjan*, to roast (D. *roosten*, Sw. *rosta*, Dan. *riale*), or from the Celtic: Armor. *rosta*, W. *rhostiaw*, Gael. *roist*, to roast.] 1. To cook, dress, or prepare for the table, by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, in an oven, or the like. We generally say, to *roast* meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, &c.; to *bake* meat in an oven; to *broil* meat on a gridiron. 2. To heat to excess; to heat violently. 'Roasted in wrath and fire.' *Shak.*—3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee.—4. In *metal*, to burn in a heap, as broken ore in order to free it from some foreign matters, such as sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.—5. To banter severely; to tease unmercifully; to quizz. [Colloq.]

Roast (rôst), *v.i.* To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire.

Roast (rôst), *n.* That which is roasted, as a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or shoulder of mutton.—To *rule the roast*, to have the chief direction

of affairs; to have the lead; to domineer. 'Suffolk, the new-made duke that *rules the roast*.' *Shak.* [It has been conjectured that this phrase really stands for *to rule the roist*.]

Roast (rôst), *a.* Roasted; as, *roast* beef.—*Roast-beef plant*, a name given to the *Iris foetidissima*.

Roast-bitter (rôst-bit'êr), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic compounds.

Roaster (rôst'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which roasts.—2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.

When the peepul berries, or figs, are in season, their flesh (peacock's) is rather bitter; but when they have fed awhile among the corn-fields, they become remarkably sweet and juicy. This is to be understood of the young birds, which make excellent *roasters*. *Capt. Williamson.*

Roasting-jack (rôst'ing-jak), *n.* [From *Jack*, a name common to kitchen-boys.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

Rob (rob), *v.* [Fr. *rob*, from Sp. *rob*, from Ar. *robâ*, a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. *Arbutnot.*

Rob (rob), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *robbed*; ppr. *robbing*. [From O.Fr. *rober*, Mod.Fr. *robber*, to steal, from O.H.G. *rouban*, Goth. *rauban*, to rob, to plunder; the same verb as A.Sax. *redfan*, in *birafan*, *redfan*; E. *reave*, D. *rooven*, Mod. G. *rauben*—to seize, to rob, to spoil; rob and *reave* being therefore parallel forms with a different history, the origin being O.G. *raub*, A.Sax. *redf*, a garment, clothing, as well as spoil (comp. *robe*).] 1. To plunder or strip by force or violence; to strip or deprive of something by stealing; to deprive unlawfully; as, to rob a man of his watch; to rob a coach; to rob an orchard; to rob a man of his just honours. As a legal term the word is defined to take from the person of, feloniously, forcibly, and by putting in fear; as, to rob a passenger on the road.

Rob not the poor because he is poor. *Prov. xxii. 22.*

2. To deprive; as, a large tree robs smaller plants near it of their nourishment.

So near the beautiful breast, That once had power to rob it of content. *Tennyson.*

3. To steal. 'To rob love from any.' *Shak.*

Roband (rob'and), *n.* *Naut.* a robbin or rope-band. See **ROBBIN**.

Robber (rob'êr), *n.* One who robs; one who commits a robbery: (a) in *law*, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent. (b) In a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.—**SYN.** Thief, depredator, despoiler, plunderer, pillager, rifier, brig-and, freebooter, pirate.

Robber-crab (rob'êr-krab), *n.* One of the *Paguride*, or hermit-crabs.

Robbery (rob'êr-î), *n.* The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.

Thieves for their robbery have authority When judges steal themselves. *Shak.*

Specifically, in *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another, or in his presence, of any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. This violence or putting to fear is that which distinguishes robbery from other larcenies. **SYN.** Theft, depredation, apollation, despoliation, despoilment, plunder, pillage, freebooting, piracy.

Robbin (rob'in), *n.* 1. In *com.* the name given to the package in which Ceylones, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. *Simmonds.* 2. The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds.* 3. [From *rope* and *band*.] *Naut.* a short flat plaited piece of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards. Written also *Roband*.

Robe (rôb), *n.* [Fr. *robe*, from L.L. *raubus*, spoil, the taking of a man's garments, from O.G. *raub*, a garment, spoil, which in primitive times consisted chiefly of articles of dress. See **ROB**.] 1. A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make. 'Robes loosely flowing.'

R. Jensen. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, &c.

Through letter's clothes small vices do appear,
Robes and furs do govern beds all. *Shak.*

No those robes of complete jolly lives,
Which Rameau, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*

—Master of the robes, an officer in the royal household whose duty, as the designation implies, consists in ordering the sovereign's robes. This officer has several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page, a brusher, furrier, sempstress, laundress, starcher, and standing wardrobe-keeper, at St. James's, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, &c. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *Mistress of the robes*, who enjoys the highest rank of the ladies in the service of the queen. — 2 A dressed buffalo skin. — 3 A coat of robes, ten skins tied in a pack. This is the manner in which they are brought to market from the west.

Robe (rôb), *v. t. pres. & pp. robed, pp. robing.* 1 To invest, dress, or clothe in a robe, or to dress with magnificence; to array. 'The sage Chalmers robed in white apparel.' *Pope.* — 2 To dress, to invest, as with beauty or elegance, as, fields robed with green. 'The hand that robed your cottage-walk with flowers.' *Tennyson.*

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant change all the sternness of winter and robe it in the brightest smiles of spring. *Wort.*

Robe-maker (rôb'mâk-er), *n.* A maker of official robes for clergymen, barristers, aldermen, &c.

Robardman, Robartman (rôb'ard-man, rôb'art-man), *n.* A term applied in old times to any bold stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from *Robin Hood*, the famous robber.

Robert (rôb'ert), *n.* A plant of the genus *Geranium*, the *G. Robertianum*, called also stinking crane's-bill. It is a pretty little plant, with much-cut leaves and bright pink flowers. It grows in waste ground, by walls, among stones, and debris of roofs. Called also *Herb robert*.

Robertia, Robertine (rôb'er-tin), *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert Flower*, the founder, A.D. 1157.

Robin (rôb'in), *n.* [A familiar form of *Robert*. Comp. *May for maggio* and *Jack for jacobus*.] 1 A well-known bird of the genus *Erythracus*, the *E. rubecula*, Linn. Called also *Redbreast* and *Robin-redbreast*. 2 In the United States, a bird with a red breast, a species of *Turdus*, the *T. migratorius*. — *Golden Robin*, the song-bird, or Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus Baltimore*). — *Ragged Robin*, a plant found in meadows and moist pastures (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). — *Robin's plantain*, a plant of the genus *Eriogonum* (*E. bellidifolium*), having composite flowers with light, bluish purple rays. *See Gray.*

Robinet (rôb'in-ét), *n.* [Dim. of *robin*; in fr., directly from the French, the origin being the same.] 1 Robin-redbreast. *Dryden.* 2 An ancient military machine for throwing darts and stones. *Admiral Smyth.* — 3 A name given to some of the cocks of the steam-engine as the gags, brins, and trial cocks. *R. H. Knight.*

Robin-Goodyellow (rôb-in-gôd'el-lô), *n.* A domestic spirit or fairy, said to be the offspring of a young woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland. He is analogous to the Brownie of Scotland. It was from the popular belief in this spirit that Shakespeare's Puck was derived.

Robing-room (rôb'ing-rôom), *n.* A vestitory, where robes of ceremony are put on and off, as the poets' robing-room in the House of Lords.

Robin-Hood (rôb'in hûd), *n.* [The name of a celebrated English outlaw.] A character in May-day and other games.

Robinia (rôb'în-â), *n.* [In honour of Jean Robin, a French botanist, once herbalist to Henry IV of France.] A small genus of North American trees, belonging to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosae, which bear nodding racemes of white or rose-coloured flowers. They are trees or shrubs, often with prickly spines for stipules, and odd pinnate leaves. The best known species is the *R. Pseudacacia*, the bastard or false acacia, or locust-tree of America. The wood is exceedingly hard and durable, and takes a fine polish. For

many purposes it is scarcely inferior to oak, which it rivals in toughness and strength. It is much grown in England as an ornamental tree.

Robin-redbreast (rôb-in-red'breast), *n.* A robin.

Robin-raddock (rôb-in-rad'dok), *n.* Robin-redbreast. *Richard Edwards*. *See RUDDOCK.* **Robin-wake (rôb'in wâk),** *n.* Same as Wake-Robin. *See ARCTIC.*

Roborant (rôb'o-rant), *a.* [L. *roborens*, *roborens* pp. of *robore*, to make strong, from *robur*, strength.] Strengthening.

Roborant (rôb'o-rant), *n.* A medicine that strengthens, a tonic.

Roborate (rôb'o-rât), *v. t.* [Use above.] To give strength to, to strengthen, to condense, to establish. *Fuller.*

Roboration (rôb'o-râ'tion), *n.* [Use above.] A strengthening. [Rare.]

Roboreous, Roboreous (rôb'o-rê-ous, rôb'o-rê-ous), *a.* [L. *roboreus*, from *robur*, strength, and *ous* oak.] Made of oak strong. [Rare.]

Robur Caroli (rôb'er har'ô-l), *n.* [L.] The Royal Oak, a modern southern constellation consisting of twelve stars.

Robust (rô bust'), *a.* [L. *robustus*, from *robur*, an old form of *robur*, an oak, strength.] 1 Possessed of or indicating great strength, strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular; vigorous, sound, as, a robust body, robust youth, robust health. 'His robust, distended chest.' *Young.* 'Robust, tough sinews, lived to toil.' *Cooper.* 2 Sound, vigorous, as, robust health. — 3 Violent, rough, rude.

Robust-looking man.
Is hard & stout in pulchery robust. *Thomson.*

4 Requiring vigour or strength; as, robust employment. — *Byn.* Strong, lusty, sinewy, sturdy, muscular, hale, hearty, vigorous, forceful, sound.

Robustness (rô bust'yus), *n.* Robust. 'These redundant leeches (of Samson), robustness to no purpose. *Milton.* [Obsolete, or now used only in a ludicrous sense or in contempt. See also its derivatives *robustiously* and *robustness*.]

In Scotland they had hooded the bishops in a more robustness manner. *Milton.*

Robustiously (rô bust'yus-ly), *adv.* In a robustness manner, with vigour, sturdily. 'They come in robustiously.' *A. Johnson.*

Robustness, Robustness (rô bust'yus-ness, rô bust'as-ness), *n.* Vigour, muscular size and strength.

That robustness of body, and puissance of power, which is the only fruit of strength. *Samuel.*

Robustly (rô bust'ly), *adv.* In a robust manner, with great strength, muscularly.

Robustness (rô bust'ness), *n.* The quality of being robust, strength, vigour, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

Roë (rô), *n.* The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology, of the same fabulous species with the stymph of the Persians.

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *n.* [Fr. from *O roëmbale*, roëmb, rye, and *balle*, a bulb, because it grows amongst rye.] *Allium Scordoprammum*, a garlic which grows in Denmark, &c. and is cultivated for the same purposes as the onion and garlic.

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *n.* [Altered from the Portuguese *roëmb*, a rock, in allusion to its place of growth.] A genus of Echinacea, one species of which (*R. tinctoria*) yields the dye so largely used in dyeing operations under the name of cochineal or carthai.

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oil, O.) The double tartrate of soda and potash. It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *n.* [Fr. *roëmb*, a rock, and *montagne*, a mountain, a steep, from *monter*, to ascend.] The name given to the rounded and smoothed masses of rock occurring in the beds of ancient glaciers from their fancied resemblance to the backs of sheep. They have received their form and smoothness from the action of ice.

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *n.* [Fr. *roëmb*, a blouse, a little jacket, from *O roëmb*, O.H.G. *roëmb*, O.E. and Sc. *roëmb*, a coat.] 1 A sort of short surplice, with tight sleeves, and open at the sides, formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but at present restricted to bishops and certain privileged canons. — 2 A mantle worn during ceremonies by the poets of England. — 3 A loose round frock or upper garment. *Chambers.*

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *n.* [Dim. of *roëmb*, old spelling of *reach*.] A kind of fish, the *reach* (which see), or, according to *Nares*, the piper, one of the gurnards. *Roëmbale* whitings, or such common fish. *W. Brown.*

The whitings, known to all, a general whiteness fish, The garnet, roëmb, sharp, and mollet, dainty fish. *Dryden.*

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *n.* [A Scandinavian word. *loëmb*, *roëmb*, Dan. *roëmb*, a distaff, D. *roëmb*, O. *roëmb*.] A distaff used in spinning, the staff or frame about which flax, wool, &c., is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

How down the roëmb my flax, and softly flow,
Purges thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parrot.*

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *v. t.* [Dan. *roëmb*, to move, to shake, O. *roëmb*, to move, to push.] 1 To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath, as, to roëmb a cradle, to roëmb a chair, sometimes to cause to roll or totter. It differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

A rising earthquake roëmb'd the ground. *Dryden.*
He, like the tender office long engaged
To roëmb the cradle of repose, &c. *Pope.*

2 To move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c., as, to roëmb a child to sleep. 'High in his hall, roëmb'd in a chair of state.' *Dryden.* 3 To jolt, to quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle. 'Sleep roëmb thy brain.' *Shak.*

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *v. t.* To move backwards and forwards, to be moved backwards and forwards, to roëmb.

Supplants their footings; to and fro they roëmb.
The whole dialogue Jean had been carrying on his chair. *Tennyson.*

The blind well roëmb, and on the trees
The dead leaf trembles to the touch. *Tennyson.*

Roëmbale (rô-amb-âl), *n.* [Fr. *roëmb*, according to *Brachet* from a form *rapine*, from L. *rapere*, a rock, roëmb, also a rock, being from *rapere*, a similar form. *Littre* regards it as of Celtic origin.] 1 A large mass of stony matter; a large sized stone or crag, as a projecting rock, the stony matter constituting the earth's crust, as distinguished from soil, mud, sand, gravel, clay, peat, &c. a foundation composed of rock. In this general sense coal, shale, chalk, gypsum, salt, and the like, are not regarded as rock. 'A rugged, fearful, hanging rock.' *Shak.*

Ye dark some piers that, o'er yon rocks reclined,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2 In geol. any natural deposit or portion of the earth's crust, whatever be its hardness or softness. In this sense sand, mud, clay, peat, coal, gypsum, salt, are rocks. There are two grand divisions of rocks into *igneous* and *igneous*, or those formed by the agency of water and those formed by the agency of fire. *Aqueous rocks* may be grouped into three classes, in accordance with the mode of their origin, viz. (a) *metamorphosed rocks* or *sedimentary rocks*, formed from the detritus or waste of older rocks brought down by rivers and deposited in the bed of the sea or of lakes. *Sedimentary rocks* are stratified. *Sedimentary* is an example. (b) *Organically formed rocks*, or rocks consisting of accumulations of organic remains. Chalk and many limestones are remains of shells of animals. Coal and peat of vegetables. (c) *Chemically formed rocks*, or rocks formed by chemical agency, as *gypsum*, *rock salt*, and some limestones. The originally soft strata of aqueous rocks, as mud, sand, decayed

vegetation, and the like, owe their consolidation chiefly to four causes, viz. pressure of superincumbent strata, heat, chemical agency, and infiltration of some material, as silica, or some salt of lime or iron, which acts as a cement. Stratified rocks, whose structure has become crystalline under the influence of heat and probably of chemical reagents, are called *metamorphic rocks*. (See METAMORPHIC.) *Igneous rocks* have been divided into two sections, *plutonic* and *volcanic*. Plutonic rocks have been consolidated from a molten state underneath the ground under a great pressure. They are highly crystallized. Granite is an example. Volcanic rocks have been projected up from beneath in a molten state. They have also two divisions, *crystalline* and *fragmental*. Lava and basalt are examples of crystalline volcanic rocks. Tuff, which is consolidated volcanic dust and stones, is fragmental. Another division of volcanic rocks is into *condemporeous* and *intrusive*. Contemporaneous rocks are those which, being ejected from the crater of a volcano, have been poured on the surface of the earth or the bottom of the sea. The position of such a rock indicates the age of its ejection. Lava proper and the tuffaceous of Derbyshire, are examples. *Intrusive rocks* are such as have been forced up from below in a molten state through the superincumbent sedimentary strata, altering the rocks they are in contact with, filling up fractures and branches, and so forming dykes and veins, and causing faults. Some basaltic and traps are examples. They are simply ancient and very compact lava. A single rock, or several rocks united by certain common characters, constitute a formation, as the *granite formation*, the *coal formation*, because they have been formed or deposited under similar conditions. Several formations constitute a system. Thus the *carboniferous system* includes the lower coal, mountain limestone, millstone grit, and upper coal, the *evaporitic system* comprises not only calcareous, but also argillaceous and arenaceous rocks. The crust of the earth, so far as least as we can examine it, is chiefly made up of sedimentary and organic rocks. In these rocks therefore must the chief sources of evidence for the history of the earth be sought. If we could pile them up, one above another, in the order of their formation, they would form a mass probably more than a dozen miles thick. This constitutes the library out of which geological history must be compiled. 2. A stone of any size, a pebble. (Colloquial American.)

I had it is not decent for a geologist to go.
To say another is an one—least to all intent;
How should the individual who happens to be named
Reply by bearing rocks to him to any good extent.

4. In *Ship* (sp.) defense: means of safety, protection, strength, armor. 'The Lord is my rock.' 2 Sam. xli. 2.—5. A cause or source of peril or disaster, as, this was the rock on which he split a sage derived from vessels being wrecked on rocks.—6. A name for a kind of mild sweetmeat. On the rocks, quite out of funds, in great want of money (slang).

Rock (rok), *v. t.* To throw stones at, to stone. (Southern and Western States of America.)

Rock (rok), *n.* A fabulous bird which figures in Eastern tales. See Roc.

Rock-alum (rok'al um), *n.* The purest kind of alum, properly, a reddish variety of native alum found near Civita Vecchia in Italy.

Rockaway (rok'a-wé), *n.* A low four-wheeled carriage for two, with full standing top.

Rock-basin (rok'bá-un), *n.* 1. In pluv. geog. a basin or hollow of considerable size, deepened out by glacial or other action, entirely surrounded by rocky walls, and often containing a lake.

It is easy to see that lakes are the result of the formation of basins, a great proportion of which are true rock-basins, that is to say, basins entirely surrounded by solid rock, the water not being retained by more loose strata. A. C. Ramsay

2. A basin-shaped cavity occurring in the granite of high and exposed regions like that of Dartmoor in Devonshire, and varying from 1 to many feet in diameter, and from a few inches to several feet in depth, with edges more or less sloping and generally containing pebbles or other gravelly detritus, whose origin, with the aid of water, seems to have been the efficient cause of

their formation. Formerly it was popularly believed that these excavations were the work of the Druids. Page.

Rock-bound (rok'bound), *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

The bounding waves dash d high
On a shore and rock-bound coast. Mrs. Hemans.

Rock-butter (rok'bú-ter), *n.* A soft, yellowish, somewhat stuccose admixture of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron coating out of rocks containing alum. It is a product of decomposition. Page.

Rock-cod (rok'kod), *n.* A cod taken on rocky sea-bottoms. Rock-cod are considered the best.

Rock-cork (rok'kork), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white or gray-colored variety of asbestos so called from its lightness and spongy structure.

Rock-cream (rok'kree), *n.* The common name of several species of cruciferous plants of the genus *Arabis*, one of which, *A. alpina*, a tufted plant with white flowers, is a common spring garden plant.

Rock-crowned (rok'króund), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks, as, a rock-crowned height.

Rock-crystal (rok'kris-tál), *n.* Limpid quartz. When purest it is white or colourless, but it is found of a grayish or yellowish white, pale yellow, citrine, red, black, &c. The purple variety is known as amethyst, the yellow as topaz, and the amber-coloured as carnegorm, and so on. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms surmounted by hexagonal pyramids.

Rock-deer (rok'dé), *n.* A species of Alpine deer. *R. Ovis*.

Rock-dove (rok'dur), *n.* Same as *Rock-pigeon*.

Rock-drill (rok'drít), *n.* A tool for drilling or boring rock by a chisel or rotatory motion. One of the many forms of this instrument is described under DIAMOND-DRILL.

Rockelay, **Rocklay** (rok'-lá, rok'-lá), *n.* A short cloak, a requiem (which see). Written also *Rockley* (Scottish).

Lucky Machinery, having got on hay chains too, suddenly, and scarlet plaid, gravely caused the arrival of the company, in full hope of custom and profit.
See M. Scott

Rockier (rok'ér), *a.* 1. One who rocks anything, as a cradle. 'His fellow was weary and without a rocker slept.' Dryden. 2. The carving piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks.—3. A rocking-horse.

There were boats of all sorts in a bay-shed, houses, in particular, of every kind, from the spotted barrel on four legs to the thoroughbred rocker on his highness's motto.
Dickens

4. A rock-shaft (which see).—5. A cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation, as, a rocker for separating gold-dust from gravel, &c.

Rockery (rok'é-ri), *n.* An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, &c., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

Rocket (rok'et), *n.* Same as *Rocket*.

Rocket (rok'et), *n.* [It resembles from sound, a distaff, a rock, from the German.] 1. A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal, &c., which on being ignited at the base, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes, as (a) in war, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting charge. (b) Life-rocket, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing a communication between a ship and the shore. (c) Signal or sky rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colours, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder causing the ignited stars to spread through the air and cast a brilliant or coloured light which may be seen at a good distance. They are used in signalling or for mere pyrotechnic display. They are kept pointed forward in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts as the feathers of an arrow.
And the dead went on himself (the Rocket) has been shot, so he rose like a rocket, he (as the poet).
T. Moore

2. The lever by which a large bellows is inflated.

Rocket (rok'et), *n.* [Fr. *roquette*, Sp. *coqueta*, It. *ruchetta*, from It. *ruota*, L. *ruota*, rocket.] A name applied to many plants, chiefly of the nat. order Crucifera. The common garden rocket is *Hesperis matronalis*.

Rocket-case (rok'et-kás), *n.* A stout case made of cardboard or cartridge paper for holding the materials of a rocket.

Rock-goby (rok'gú), *n.* 1. The black goby, of the family Gobiidae.—2. A name also occasionally given to some of the wrasse genus, family Labridae.

Rock-goat (rok'gót), *n.* A goat which makes its home among the rocks. Holland.

Rock-hearted (rok'hart-ed), *a.* Hard-hearted, unfeeling.

Rockiness (rok'í-nés), *n.* State of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

Rocking (rok'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which rocks, the act of swaying or moving backwards and forwards. 2. A provincial term for the name of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road.—3. A country evening party, so called from the practice once prevalent of the females taking their rock with them and spinning. Spelled generally *Rockin*. (Scottish.)

On Father's eve we had a *rockin'*
To see the crack and weave the stockings' Burns.

Rocking-chair (rok'ing-chár), *n.* An arm-chair mounted on rockers.

Rocking-horse (rok'ing hór), *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, for the recreation of children, a hobby horse.

Rocking-shaft (rok'ing-sháf), *n.* The shaft with levers on it which works the slide-valve in some steam-engines.

Rocking-stone (rok'ing-stón), *n.* A large block of stone poised so nicely upon the point of a rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Sometimes also it consists of an immense mass, with a slightly rounded base resting upon a flat surface of rock below, so that

Rocking-stone, Dronningston, Devonshire.

an individual can move or rock it. Some rocking stones are evidently artificial, having had a mass of rock cut round the centre point of their bases; others are due to natural causes, such as decomposition, the action of wind and water, &c. Several of these stones are found in this country, and a celebrated one at Cornwall has been computed to weigh upwards of 80 tons. Called also *Lepus*, *Lepus*, or *Lepping-stone*.

Rocking-tree (rok'ing tré), *n.* The axle from which the laths in a loom is suspended.

Rock-kangaroo (rok'kang-gá-ró), *n.* A marsupial of the genus *Petrogale* (which see).

Rock-leather (rok'letér), *n.* Same as *Rock cork*.

Rockless (rok'les), *a.* Being without rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream. Dryden

Rocket (rok'et), *n.* A small rock. Lord Lytton.

Rock-himpt (rok'hím-pet), *n.* The common himpt (*Petitia vulgaris*).

Rockling (rok'ling), *n.* A species of fish of the cod family, the sea-bass, it belongs to the genus *Motella* of naturalists.

Rock-maple (rok'má-pl), *n.* The sugar-maple (*Acer saccharinum*).

Rock-milk (rok'milk), *n.* Calc-tuff, a loose friable variety of carbonate of lime deposited from water. Called also *Agaric Mineral*.

Rock-moss (rok'mós), *n.* *Leucocarpus*, the lichen which yields redness. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dye stuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts.

Rock-oil (rok'oil), *n.* Petroleum (which see).

Rock-pigeon (rok'pī-on), *n.* A pigeon that builds her nest in rocky hollows, clefts, or crevices, the *Columba livia*.

Rock-plant (rok'plant), *n.* A member of a group of plants which are distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks, and are confined to no particular region or latitude. A large number of the cryptogams, especially mosses and lichens, belong to this class.

Rock-rabbit (rok'rab-bit), *n.* A curious genus (Hyas) of little rabbit-like animals inhabiting rocky and mountainous districts in South Africa and Syria, really akin to the rhinoceros. The Syrian species is the 'coney' of Scripture. See HYAS, HYACODIRA.

Rock-ribbed (rok'rīb-d), *a.* Having ribs of rock.

The hills. Rock-ribbed, and ancient to the sun. Bryant.

Rock-rose (rok'rōz), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Heliathemum* (which see). 2. A plant of the genus *Cistus*, found on the coasts of the Mediterranean in both Europe and Africa. *C. creticus* (the Cretan rock-rose) affords the fragrant gum known as *Isodon* or *labdanum*.

Rock-ruby (rok'rō-bī), *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet when it is of a strong but not a deep red, and has a cast of lilac.

Rock-salt (rok'salt), *n.* Mineral salt, common salt found in masses or beds in the new red sandstone, as in Cheshire and elsewhere. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous. (See SALT.) In America this name is sometimes given to salt in large crystals formed by evaporation from sea-water, in large basins or cavities.

Rock-sapphire (rok'safīr), *n.* A plant, *Crithmum maritimum*. See SAPPHIRE.

Rock-serpent (rok'sēr-pent), *n.* See BUNARUS and ROCK ANAKE.

Rock-shaft (rok'shaft), *n.* In steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving, specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers on it which works the slide-valves of some engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them.

Rock-shell (rok'shel), *n.* A certain univalve characterized by the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of the shell. They belong to the genus *Purpura*. The common rock-shell is *P. lapidula*.

Rock-slug (rok'slāt-er), *n.* A crustacean of the genus *Ligia*, belonging to the terrestrial section of the order Isopoda, and found on almost all coasts.

Rock-snake (rok'snāk), *n.* A large snake of the genus *Python* (*P. molurus*), one of the Old World representatives of the New World box constrictor. It is a native of Hindustan, Java, and other parts of Asia.

Rock-soap (rok'sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch black or bluish black colour, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, resembling bole, and occurs in the igneous rocks of Siles and Antrim, and in various places on the Continent.

Rock-staff (rok'staf), *n.* The lever of a large bellows or other vibrating bar in a machine.

Rock-tar (rok'tar), *n.* Rock-oil, petroleum.

Rock-temple (rok'tem-pl), *n.* A temple cut out of the solid rock, as at Eilore and other places in Hindustan.

Rock-wood (rok'wūd), *n.* Ligniform substance. It is of a brown colour, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

Rock-work (rok'wōrk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a mound or wall. 2. A rocky, a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds.

Rock-works too affect of character require more consideration than most gardeners are aware of. London.

Rocky (rok'ī), *a.* 1. Full of or abounding in rocks, as a rocky mountain, a rocky shore. 'The cold north and rocky regions.' Waller. 2. Resembling a rock, hence hard, stony, obstinate, insusceptible of impression, hard as a rock, as, a rocky boomer. 'The only rocky, stony hearts of men.' By Hall.

Such devotes can be whitened. He hatched, and out - the rocky orb Of smiling adamant, two ample cheeks. Milton.

Rock-work (rok'wōrk), *n.* (Fr. according to Lillid from *roccella*, rock-work, from rock-work being a character of the style.) A debased variety of the Louis-Quatre style of ornament, proceeding from it through the degeneracy of the Louis Quinze. It is generally a meaningless assemblage of scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into all sorts of irregular

ROCK-ROSE ORNAMENT.

and indescribable forms, without individuality and without expression. The term is also sometimes applied in contempt to anything bad or tasteless in decorative art.

Rock (rō'k), *n.* Same as *ROCCO*.

Rocca (rō'ka), *n.* A mediæval musical instrument much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin. See *Orby Shipley*.

Rod (rōd), *n.* [A Sax. *rod*, a red or beam, a rod or cross. D. *roede*, I. G. *roede*, *rode*, G. *ruhr*, *rud*, allied to L. *rudis*, a wand, from same root as Sax. *ruah*, to grow. *Rod* is a form of this word.] 1. A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs, a wand, a straight slender stick, a cane. Hence, (a) an instrument of punishment or correction, chastisement.

A light to guide, a rod.

To check the erring and reprove. *Wordsworth* - To kiss the rod, to show submission after punishment. (b) A kind of sceptre or badge of office, as, the usher's rod; the lord high steward's rod. 'The rod and bird of peace.' *Shak.*

Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd. Long.

(c) A wand or long slender stick, or two or more long sticks joined end on end, for fishing, a fishing-rod. (d) An instrument for measuring. (e) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

Ye should have snatched his wand, And bound him fast without his rod reversed, And back ward meetings of descending powers. We cannot bow the lady. Milton.

2. A measure of length containing 4 yards, or 16 feet, more usually termed a *Pole* or *Furrow*. A square rod is the usual measure of brick-work, and is equal to 17½ square feet - 1. A shoot or branch of a family, a tribe or race. *Th. Lacy*.

Rod-coupling (rōd'kup-ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring articles or oil wells, &c.

Roddy (rōd'ī), *a.* Full of rods or twigs.

[Rare.]

Rodo (rōd), *pret. of ride.*

Roda, *n.* A raid, a foray. *Spenser*.

Roda, *n.* The cross, the road. Also called *Rodo-beam* and *Rodo-tree*. *Chaucer*.

Rodo, *n.* [A. Sax. *rodu*, redness, comp. *rod*, reddish.] Redness, complexion. *Chaucer*.

Rodent (rō'dent), *a.* [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, pp. of *rode*, to gnaw.] Gnawing, belonging or pertaining to the order Rodentia.

Rodent (rō'dent), *n.* An animal that gnaws, an animal belonging to the order Rodentia.

Rodentia (rō'den'ti-ā), *n.* [See *RODENT*, a.] An order (the *Gilves* of Linnaeus) of mammals containing many genera, some of which are



Rodentia—Skull of *Arctomys* (Beaver).

4. Incisors. 5. Premolars. 6. Molars.

familiar to us, as the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c. They nibble and gnaw their food (hence the name), and are

specially characterized by the possession of a single pair of chisel-like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding or molar teeth there is a wide gap.

Rod-iron (rōd'ī-ern), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, &c.

Rodiya (rōd'ī-ya), *n.* One of a degraded race in Ceylon, living in a more abject state than the Pariahs of India, being considered disqualified even for labour. Under the British rule their condition has been improved.

Rodemel (rōd'ē-mel), *n.* [Gr. *roden*, a rosin, and *mel*, honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. *Stemmons*.

Rodemont (rōd'ē-mont), *n.* [Fr. *redomont*, from *it redomont*, a bully, from *redomont*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. In Boissard's *Orlando Innamorato*, which preceded Ariosto's poem the name is written *Redomonte*, being from Prov. *it redore*, fur roars, from L. *rota*, a wheel, and *monte*, L. *mons*, a mountain, and signifying one who rolls away mountains.] A vain boaster; a braggart, a bombastic fellow, a bully. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Rodemont (rōd'ē-mont), *a.* Braggart; vainly boasting. 'In his redemont fashion.' *H. Jonson*.

Rodemontade (rōd'ē-mon-tād'), *n.* [Fr. *la redemontade*. See *RODEMONT*.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting, rant.

I could show that the redemontades of Alphonse are neither so irrational nor impudic. Dryden.

Rodemontade (rōd'ē-mon-tād'), *a.* To boast to brag, to bluster, to rant.

Rodemontadist (rōd'ē-mon-tād'ist), *n.* A blustering boaster, one that brags or vaunts. *B. Terry*.

Rodemontadist (rōd'ē-mon-tād'ist), *n.* *Rodemontade*.

I was a little moved in my nature to hear his redemontades. Bacon & F.

Rodemontador (rōd'ē-mon-tād'is), *n.* Same as *Rodemontadist*.

Rody (rōd'ī), *n.* *Roddy*. *Chaucer*.

Roe (rō), *n.* [See *ROEBUCK*.] 1. A roebuck.

2. The female of the hart.

Roe (rō), *n.* [Sw. *rog*, Dan. *rogn*, Icel. *rogn*, G. *rogen*, *roe*, *spahn*, Sc. *rogn*, *rogn*, the female roe.] 1. The sperm or spawn of fishes. The roe of the male is called *rogn* or *rogn*, that of the female *hard roe* or *rogn*. 2. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

Roebuck, *Roebuck* (rō'bək, rō'dēr), *n.*

Roebuck (*Capreolus Capreolus*).

[A. Sax. *ro*, *ro*, Icel. *ro*, Dan. *rogn*, D. *rogn*, G. *rogn*, *rogn*, *rogn*.] A species of deer, the *Capreolus Capreolus*, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. This is one of the smallest of the cervine genus, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, such as the Highlands of Scotland, where it is still found wild. It is about 3 feet 3 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 60 or 80 lbs. It inhabits most of Europe and some parts of Asia.

Road (rōd), *p* and *a.* Filled or impregnated with roe.

Roe-stone (rō'stōn), *n.* A name given to scolia from its being composed of small rounded particles resembling the roe of eggs of a fish. See *COLITE*.

Roh, *pret. of roe* or *rogn*. *Chaucer*.

Rogation (rō'gā-shon), *n.* [L. *rogatio*, *rogationis*, from *rogo*, *rogatum* to ask.] 1. In Rom. jurisprudence the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people. 2. Litany, supplication.

He performed the rogations at Limoges before in sin. Havelock.

—*Rogation days*, the Monday, Tuesday, and

Whe, fir, fat, fall, mē, meē, hē; yln, yln, nōt, mōr; tūb, tūb, bll;

oū, poum; ū, ū, abun; ʃ, ʃ, lēp.

Wednesday before Ascension-day, the week in which they occur being called *Regation week*, and the Sunday preceding *Ascension Sunday* so called probably from the use of special liturgies.

Regation-flower (rə-gə-shən-flou-er), n. A British plant, *Polemonium vulgare*, so called from its flowering in regation week. Called also *Midwort*, from its supposed efficacy in producing milk in the breasts of nurses.

Regatory (rə-gə-to-ri), a. Seeking information, engaged in collecting information.

Regarian (rə-gə-ri-an), n. A wag. "Tosses away his picked regarian." *By Ball* (This is the only known instance of the use of the word).

Regge, v. t. [Local. *regge*, to rock a cradle.] To rock, to shake.

Regue (rə-g), n. [Probably a Celtic word: *Ir reguine*, a rogue, a knave. *Fr regue*, arrogant, from *Armer* *reg* *reg*, arrogant, proud.] 1. In law, a vagrant, a sturdy beggar, a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron. — *Regues* and *capabonds*, an appellation under which all various definite classes of persons, such as fortune tellers, persons collecting alms under false pretences, persons charging their families and leaving them chargeable to the parish, persons wandering about as vagrants without visible means of subsistence, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, and others. *Regues* and *vagabonds* may be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labour. See *VAGRANT*. — 2. A knave, a dishonest person, a rascal, applied generally to males.

There is no dog in the wide world to hide a regue. *Switzerland*.

One the Master, so a regue in gray. *Vassar's with sanctimonious theory* *Templeton*.

2. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

Alas, poor regue! I think I loathe the loves me. *Shak*.

4. A wag, a sly fellow. — 5. A wild elephant living a solitary life and remarkable for its vicious temper. *See J. E. Pomeroy*. — 6. A plant that falls short of a standard required by nurserymen, gardeners, &c. *Darwin*.

Regue's march, a tune played when a bad character is discharged with disgrace from a regiment or from a ship of war. — *Regue* money, in Scotland, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expenses of apprehending offenders, maintaining them in jail, and prosecuting them. *Regue's pun* (*new*), a rope yarn twisted in a contrary manner to the other part of a rope, and placed in the middle of each strand in cordage made for the royal navy to distinguish it from other cordage. A thread of worsted is now used, each dockyard having one of a special colour.

Regue (rə-g), v. t. 1. To play the regue; to play knavish tricks. [*Rare*] — 2. To wander, to play the vagabond. [*Rare*].

If he be but once so taken silly reguing, he may punish him with the stocks. *Shakespeare*.

Regue (rə-g), v. t. 1. To call a regue, to denounce as a regue, to denounce as a cheat or imposition. "Though the atheists may endeavour to regue and ridicule all incorporeal substance." *Cudworth*.

It may be thou wast put in office lately, Which makes thee regue me on, and regue me mainly. *John Taylor*.

2. To uproot or destroy, as plants which do not come up to a desired standard.

The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the reguing of plants by nursery men. *Darwin*.

Reguery (rə-gə-ri), n. 1. The life of a vagrant, vagabondism. — 2. Knavish tricks, cheating, fraud, dishonest practices.

In no scandalous grove, For debt and reguery to quest the town. *Dryden*.

2. Waggon, arch tricks, mischievousness.

Regueryship (rə-gə-ri-ship), n. The condition or state of being a regue, sometimes, a reguery personage.

Regueryish (rə-gə-ri-ship), a. 1. Vagrant, vagabond. 2. Knavish, fraudulent, dishonest.

My reguery madness Allows itself to anything. *Shak*.

2. Waggish, wanton, slightly mischievous.

Timothy used to be playing regueryish tricks. *A rebuttal*.

Regueryishly (rə-gə-ri-ship), adv. In a regueryish manner, like a regue, knavishly, mischievously.

Regueryishness (rə-gə-ri-ship), n. The state or character of being regueryish (a) knavery; mischievousness. (b) Archness, sly cunning; as, the regueryishness of a look.

Regry (rə-g), a. Knavish; waggish. *See R. L. Estlin*.

Rehana (ru-hā'nā), n. In the East Indies, the name given to the *Seynide febrifuge*, called on the Coromandel coast the red-wood tree. The bark of this tree is a useful tonic in India in intermittent fever.

Rehna, v. t. [Fr *regne*, rich, am. See *Rehna*.] A verb, waggish, sly, cunning.

Rehna, v. t. A verb, waggish, sly, cunning.

Rehna, v. t. [From O Fr *reille*, rich, Fr *reille* (Mod Fr *reille*), rich, mildew, fungous growth, O K *reille*, rich, foam, or scum, ultimately from L *reipio*, read. *Re* is a slightly different form.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment, as, to read wine, cider, or other liquor in casks and bottles. — 2. To excite to some degree of anger, to annoy, to rile. [Local English.]

Rehna, v. t. [Local English.] To stir up, to excite.

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ing, any motion, as of rolling; as, a river rolls its waters to the sea.

Where Africa's sunny fountain, Roll down their golden sand. *Alford*.

2. To give expression to, or omit, in a prolonged deep sound.

Man, how best work, who sound's in his, Such splendid purposes in his eyes, Who roll'd the passions to wintry skies, Who built him faces of frigid joys. *Templeton*.

— To roll a drum, to beat it with strokes so rapid that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage-wheel rolling rapidly over a rough pavement.

Roll (rōl), v. t. 1. To move along a surface by revolving, to turn over and over, to rotate or revolve on an axis, as, a ball or wheel rolls on the earth; a body rolls on an inclined plane. "The rolling rattlestone." *Shak*.

2. To run on wheels. "And to the rolling chair is bound." *Dryden*. — 3. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as, the rolling year. "The great ages onward roll." *Templeton*. — 4. To turn, to move circuitly.

And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden*.

2. To float in rough water, to be tossed about; to rock or move from side to side.

Two vast transparent spheres I rolled. *Pope*.

2. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. "Wave rolling after wave." *Milton*.

She dwells

Down in a deep, calm, whatever storms May shake the world, and when the surface rolls, Hath power to walk the waters like a Lord. *Templeton*.

2. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

What different careers did within thee roll? *Byron*.

2. To tumble or fall over and over; as, the stream rolls over a precipice.

Down they fell

By thousands, angel on angel rolled. *Milton*.

2. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth rolls well. — 10. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin, as, the paste rolls well.

11. To wallow, to tumble, as, a horse rolls.

12. To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum. "The wind began to roll." *Templeton*.

All day long the sides of battle rolled. *Templeton*.

Roll (rōl), n. [Partly directly from the verb, partly from Fr *roule*, O Fr *roila*, a roll, a catalogue, a document rolled up, a rôle, L L *rotulus*, a roll. See the verb.] 1. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled, a rotary movement, as, the roll of a ball, the roll of a ship. — 2. Something made or formed by rolling; that which is rolled up; as, a roll of fat, a roll of wool, a roll of paper, especially, (a) a document of paper, parchment, or the like, which may be rolled up; hence, an official document, a list, a register, a catalogue, as, a muster roll, a class roll; a court-roll.

I am not in the roll of common men. *Shak*.

(b) A quantity of cloth wound up in a cylindrical form, as, a roll of silk or wool; a roll of lace. (c) A small piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking, as, a morning roll, French roll. (d) A cylindrical twist of tobacco. — 3. The wheel which is made for rolling a roller. "Use a roll to break the cloth." *Martinet*. — 4. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound like that of a rolling ball on a hard sonorous surface; any sound resembling the continuous beating of a drum; a prolonged deep sound. "Roll of thunder." *Templeton*. — 5. Round of duty; particular office, function, duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

In human society every man has his roll and station assigned him. *See R. L. Estlin*.

— **Rolls of court, of parliament, or of any public body**, the parchments on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of that body, and which being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body. — **Master of the rolls**, the official in each a round mounding divided longitudinally along the middle, the upper half projecting over the lower it occurs often in the early Gothic decorated style, where it is profusely used for drip-stones,

I am not in the roll of common men. *Shak*.

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oh, chain; oh, the lock; g. go; j. job;

2. Fr. tom; ng. sing; wh. then, th, thin;

v. sig; wh, mlig; sh. sure. — See KEY.

sliding-courtes, abacus, &c. — *Roll-and-tilt* *rolling*, a round moulding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style, and appears to have passed by various gradations into the egg.

Rollable (rôl-ə-bəl), a. Capable of being rolled.

Roll-about (rôl-ə-bout), a. *Roll-and-tilt* *rolling* bent). a. Thick of body, so as to roll when walking. 'A fat roll-about girl of six.' *Mr W. Scott* (Colloq.)

Roll-call (rôl-kâl), n. The act of calling over a list of names, as of men who compose a military body.

Roller (rôl-er), a. 1 One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, spreading out, and the like; as, (a) a heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, &c., to break the lumps of earth, to press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, to compress and smooth the surface of grass fields, and the like, and to level the surface of walks, roads, &c. 'A velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller.' *Johnson*. (b) A rolling pin (which see). (c) A cylinder of wood covered with a composition of glue and molasses, used in printing for spreading the ink over the types. 2 That upon which something may be rolled up, as, the rollers of window blinds, maps, &c. — 3 That upon which a body can be rolled or moved along, used to lessen friction, such as, (a) a round piece of wood put under a heavy stone. (b) A wheel in a roller skate. (c) The wheel or motor of a sofa, table, or the like. 4 That in which something may be rolled a hand age, more specifically, a long broad bandage used in surgery. — 5 A long heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen sitting in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm. The tongue-long roller thundered on the reef. *Fraser*. 6 An immortal bird of the genus *Cornelia*, belonging to the contral group, and allied to the crow and jay, but more wild and intractable than either. They derive the name from their habit of tumbling like the tumbling pigeon in their am-

orous, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air, to swagger, to be jovial in behaviour.

He described his friends as rolling-stones, evidently meaning himself for one of them. *T. Hood*

Rolling (rôl-ing), a and a. 1 Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels, as, rolling stock of a railway. 2 Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum, as, a rolling fire of musketry. — 3 Wavy, undulating, rising and falling in gentle slopes, as, the rolling land of the prairie. — *Rolling friction*, the resistance which a rolling body meets with from the surface on which it rolls. *Rolling pendulum*, a cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane. *Rolling tackle* (naut), a tackle which keeps a yard over to leeward when the ship rolls to windward. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard, and to a lashing on the mast near the stings.

Rolling-chuck, **Rolling-plate** (rôl-ing chok, rôl-ing plât), n. A flat piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its centre so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron parcel including the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

Rolling-mill (rôl-ing-mîl), n. A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. It consists of one or more sets of rollers, whose surfaces are made to revolve nearly in contact with each other, while the heated metal is passed between them, and thereby subjected to a strong pressure. The object of this operation is twofold: first, to expel the scales and other impurities, and secondly, to determine the form of the mass of metal into a plate, belt, or bar according to the form given to the surfaces of the rollers.

Rolling-pin (rôl-ing pin), n. A round piece of wood having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough or paste is moulded and reduced to a proper thickness.

Rolling-plant (rôl-ing plant), n. See **Rolling-stone**.

Rolling-press (rôl-ing press), n. A machine consisting of two or more cylinders, used under various modifications by calenderers, copper plate printers, bookbinders, &c.

Rolling-stock (rôl-ing stôk), n. In railways, the carriages, vans, locomotive-engines, &c. Called also *rolling-goods*.

Roller (rôl-er), n. [For *roll-back*] Same as *Roll-back*.

Rolls (rôls), n. A product situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain exemptions, and hence called the *liberty of the rolls*, which name is derived from the court rolls, or law records, being deposited in the chapel.

Rolly-poly, **Roly-poly** (rôl-i-pôl-i), n. [A jingling name derived from *roll*] 1 A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place, wins. 2 A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding. Spelled also *Rolly-poly*.

As for the roly-poly, it was too good. *Thackeray*

Rolly-poly, **Roly-poly** (rôl-i-pôl-i), a. Shaped like a roly-poly, round, plump. Spelled also *Rolly-poly*.

Children, in the dance of which a few roly-polys, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs Child*

Romager (rum-ă-ger), v. To search or examine thoroughly in rummage. *Swift*

Romage (rum-ă-ge), n. A hostile tumultuous quarrel, turmoil. *Shak*

Romane (rô-mă-nik), n. [Fr *Romanique* Mod Or *Romane*, from 1. *Roma*, Rome] The vernacular language of modern Greece, that is, the language of the uneducated or the peasantry, a corrupted form of the language of ancient Greece through the character used for it is the same so called from being the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. The cultivated language of modern Greece is called the *Hellenic*.

Romane (rô-mă-nik), a. Relating to the modern Greek vernacular language or those who use it.

Romali (rô-mă-lî), n. An East Indian silk fabric. *Scamozzi*

Roman (rô-mă-nik) [1. *Romans* from *Roma*, Rome, the principal city of the Romans in Italy] 1 Pertaining to or resembling Rome or the Roman people. Hence — 2 Noble, distinguished, brave, hardy, patriotic, as being characteristics of the Roman people. 'Barks in whose breast a Roman anchor glow'd.' *Comings*. — 3 Pertaining to or pro-

ceeding the Roman Catholic religion. 'The chief grounds upon which we separate from the Roman communion.' *Burton*. 4 Applied to the common, upright letter in printing, as distinguished from *italic*, and to ornaments expressed by letters, and not in the Arabic characters. — *Romane* also a kind of native alloy found at Civita Vecchia, in the Roman States, free from iron, but having a reddish colour, derived from the soil in which it is found. A fictitious kind is in use, made of common alum, reddened with Armenian bole. *Romane* *brass* See *STRA-YARD*. *Romane* *cerule*, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges upwards a stream of white or coloured stars or balls. — *Romane* *colours*, of or pertaining to, or adhering to, that branch of the Christian Church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head, and which recognises the pope as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority, privileges, and gifts. Hence, a *Roman Catholic* is a member of this church, and *Roman Catholicism* is a collective term for the principles, doctrines, rules, &c., of the Roman Catholic Church, the system of the Roman Catholic Church. *Romane* *convent*, a dark coloured hydraulic cement, which hardens very quickly and is very durable. *Romane* *law*, the civil law, the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law are incorporated in a remarkable degree with those of the law of Scotland, and they have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in Europe. — *Romane* *colour*, a pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow colour. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-colour painting, and is transparent and durable. The colouring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter. — *Romane* *order of architecture* Same as *Composite Order*. See under *COMPOSITE*. — *Romane* *school* in art the style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaele exhibit this style in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school. — *Romane* *stained glass* of copper or blue vitreous.

Roman (rô-mă-n), a. 1 A native or citizen of Rome, one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen. 2 One of the early Christian church at Rome, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism, to which Paul addressed an epistle. — 3 A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic*.

Romance (rô-măns), n. [Fr *romance*, from *lingua* *Romana*, the Roman tongue, the name given in the decline of the Roman empire to the provincial or 'rustic' Latin, in opposition to the classical Latin (*lingua* *Latina*)] The form *romance* comes, according to *Brachet*, from the adverb *romance*, that is, 'in the Roman tongue,' the adverb becoming a noun signifying a composition in this tongue. 1 Originally a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, an early French or Provençal hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

Metaphor of romance of prose, Of more child and of Vandy, Of Europe and the Cape. *Chambr*

Upon these three countries—Christianity, industry, and religion—repose the fortunes of the middle ages, especially those known as *romances*. These, each as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally marked, and chiefly written by nations of the north of France. *Holman*

'A kind of novel dealing not so much with everyday life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, or mysterious events, or picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society. 3. A fiction, a tale, a fable.' *Johnson*

A staple of romance and hero False hours and real perfumes. *Prior*

As an intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious in literature, tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious, romantic actions or ideas.

The age of romance has not ceased, it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it so much as very a reality does. *Carlyle*

5 A song or short instrumental piece in ballad style, any simple instrumental melody which is suggestive of a romantic story; a romance. (Rather a French usage.) — 6 A fable, novel, fiction, tale.

Common Roller (*Coccyzus porphyrio*).

ing flight. The common roller (*Coccyzus porphyrio*) is found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The plumage of almost all the species is very beautiful, being in general an assemblage of blue and green mixed with white, and heightened by the contrast of more sombre colours. The name is also given to birds of the genus *Eurystomus*, as the oriental roller (*E. orientalis*) of India, Java, and Polynesia, and the Australian roller (*E. pectoratus*).

Roller-belt (rôl-er-bêlt), n. The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

The whip kept his feet unconsciously busy on the roller-belt and took an agreeable time to divide the reins between his fingers. *DeQuint*

Roller-skate (rôl-er-skât), n. A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or steel, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

Roller (rôl-er), n. A truck or wagon used in mines, especially, a large truck in a coal mine holding two courses as they arrive on the trucks from the workings. *See* *Wrought*.

Roller-way (rôl-er-wâ), n. A runway for rollers in a mine.

Rollish (rôl-ik), a. [A sort of dim from *roll*, Comp. *Sc* *rollish*, lively, free-speech. *Prov* & *rollish*, to romp.] To move in a

Romance (rô-man's), *n.* [See above.] Pertaining to or appertaining to the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, based on the Latin as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. Called also *Romance*. The Romance languages include the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Walachian, to which may be added the Rumanian, spoken in the Gétiques in Switzerland.

Romance (rô-man's), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *romanced*, *ppr. romancing*. 1. To forge and tell fictitious stories, to deal in extravagant stories, to draw the long bow. 'A very brave officer, but given to *romance*.' *H. Walpole*. 2. To be romantic, to behave romantically or fancifully, to build castles in the air.

That I am a *romancing* child of a girl is a mere conjecture on your part. I never *romanced* to you. *C. Abbot*.

Romancer (rô-man's-er), *n.* 1. One who romances, one who invents fictitious or extravagant stories. 'Vain pretenders and romancers.' *Sur R. L. Etranger*.—2. A writer of romances. 'Great historian and *romancer*.' *Aubrey*.

Romancero (rô-man-sê-rô), *n.* In Spanish, the general name for a collection of the national ballads or romances.

Romancero (rô-man-sê-rô), *n.* Having the character of the romances of chivalry. 'All Spain overflowed with *romancero* books.' *C. Lamb*.

Romancero (rô-man-sê-rô), *n.* A writer of romances, a romancer.

Romancero (rô-man-sê-rô), *n.* Romantic. 'An old house, situated in a *romancero* place.' *Life of A. Wood*.

Romanian (rô-man-ian), *n.* The language of the Walachians, spoken in Walachia, Moldavia, and in parts of Hungary.

Romanian (rô-man-ian), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Romanian*.

Romanesque (rô-man-esk'), *n.* [Fr. See ROMANESQUE.] The debased style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman empire, and the styles that proceeded from it, known as Byzantine, Lombard, &c. See under the adjective.—3. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France.

Romanesque (rô-man-esk'), *n.* 1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc. See the noun. 2. In the fine arts, representing the fantastic and imaginary, or, as more commonly used, belonging to or designating a style of architecture and ornament prevalent during the later Roman empire. *Romanesque architecture*, a general and rather vague term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth century. The *Romanesque* is separated into two divisions, that are very distinct: (a) The debased Roman, in use from the fifth to the eleventh century, including the Byzantine modifications of the Roman, and (b) the late or Gothic *Romanesque* of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the later Byzantine and the Lombard, Rhodian, Norman, and Norman styles. The former is characterized by a pretty close imitation of the features of Roman, with changes in the mode of their application and distribution; the latter, while based on Roman form, is Gothic in spirit, has a predominance of vertical lines, and introduces various new features and others greatly modified in style. The semicircular arch is used throughout the entire period.

Romanic (rô-man-ic), *n.* 1. Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the Romance or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues, Romance. See ROMANCE. 2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romanian (rô-man-ian), *n.* Pertaining to Romanism.

Romanism (rô-man-ism), *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion.

Romanist (rô-man-ist), *n.* An adherent to the papal religion, a Roman Catholic.

Romanist (rô-man-ist), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *romanced*, *ppr. romancing*. 1. To intrude, to fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

He (Ben Jonson) did too much *romance* our language. *Drayton*.

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

Romanism (rô-man-ism), *n.* 1. To use Latin words or idioms. 'So aptly *romancing* that the word of command still was set down in Latin.' *Milton*.—2. To conform to

Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

Romanist (rô-man-ist), *n.* One who romanizes, one who converts to or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.

Romansch, **Romanisch** (rô-man'sh', rô-man'sh'), *n.* [Lit. *Romanisch*, or derived from *Roma*. See ROMANISM.] A corruption of, or dialect based on, the Latin, spoken in the Gétiques of Switzerland. Written also *Romansch*, *Romanisch*.

Romant (rô-man't or rô-man't), *n.* A romance, a rumanist.

Or also some *romant* into a *romant*, By former shepherd's taught thus in the youth, Of noble words and ladies' words. *Drayton*.

Romantic (rô-man'tik), *n.* [Fr. *romantique*. See ROMANCE.] 1. Pertaining to romance or resembling it, partaking of romance or the marvellous, fanciful, imaginative, or ideal, pertaining to an ideal state of things, wild, fanciful, extravagant, or romantic notions, romantic expectations, romantic ideal.

When has the character done it, or seen it, If fully given *romantic*, I must point it. *Page*. A *romantic* scheme to one which is wild, impracticable and yet contains something which captivates the young. *W. Hazlitt*.

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages, romances, fictions, improbable; chimerical. 'Their *romantic* and *romantic* heroes.' *Dr. J. Scott*.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we see in *romantic* literature, or such as necessarily the more severe conditions and disciplines in philosophy or any other intellectual sciences. *Dr. H. More*.

—*Romantic school*, a name assumed about the beginning of the nineteenth century by a number of young poets and critics in Germany, the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, &c., whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and which had a long struggle for supremacy with the older classic school, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, &c. were the leaders. 3. Wildly picturesque, having striking natural features, full of wild or fantastic scenery, as, a *romantic* prospect or landscape, a *romantic* situation. —*Romanticism*, *Sentimentalism* is used in relation to the feelings, *romantic*, to the imagination. A sentimental person is given to displays of exaggerated feeling, a *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enjoyment, enterprise and adventure. *Sentimentality* is the characteristic of the weaker mind, *romantic* is proper to youth when the imagination is vivid and the temperament enthusiastic.

Romantic (rô-man'tik-al), *n.* Same as *Romanticism*. (Rare.)

But whenever had the least sagacity in him could not perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantic*. *Catworth*.

Romantically (rô-man'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In a romantic manner; fancifully; wildly; extravagantly.

Romanticism (rô-man'tik-izm), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being romantic; specifically, a term applied chiefly to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms which originated in Germany about the middle of last century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.—2. That which is romantic, romantic feeling, expression, action, or conduct.

You hope she has remained the same that you may own that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *M. Black*.

Romanticist (rô-man'tik-ist), *n.* One imbued with romanticism. *Quint. Rev.*

Romantically (rô-man'tik-ly), *adv.* *Romantically*. (Rare.)

Romanticness (rô-man'tik-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being romantic.

Roman-type (rô-man-tip), *n.* In printing, the common printing type.

Roman-white (rô-man-white), *n.* A very pure white pigment.

Romany, **Romany** (rom-an-ee), *n.* 1. A gypsy.—2. The language spoken by the gypsies. It is a dialect brought from Hindustan and allied to the Hindustani, thus, *Romany* *beure*, great, *beure*, black; *moode*, dead, *moode*, naked, *poore*, old, *shoode*, dry—*Wied* *beure*, *beure*, *moode*, *beure*, *beure*, *beure*, all in the same sense as their

Gypsy relatives, while there are numerous other words exhibiting equally close resemblances to Sanskrit and Persian analogues. Pure *Romany* is nowhere to be met with, it being in every instance much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the gypsies have sojourned. The corrupt broken dialect now used by British gypsies is called by them *poor* *romany* or *romany*, the pure, 'dear *romany*. See GYPSY.

Romanist (rô-man-ist), *n.* See ROMANCE. 3. **Romanist** (rô-man-ist), *n.* A school of Italian poets who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, especially those relating to Charlemagne and his paladins. Ariosto carried this school of poetry to its highest perfection.

Romanist (rô-man-ist), *n.* A mineral of the garnet kind, of a brown or brownish-

—*Romanist*, *Romanist*, *Romanist*, *Romanist*.

1. A *rom-*

2. *rom-*

3. *rom-*

4. *rom-*

5. *rom-*

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49. *rom-*

50. *rom-*

modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

Rondel (ron'del), *n.* 1. A roundel or roundelay.—2. Something round; a rondle.

Rondeletia (ron-de-lé-ah-a), *n.* [After W. Rondelet, a naturalist of Montpellier.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceae, characterized by having a calyx with a subglobose tube. It occurs chiefly in tropical America and the West India. A kind of fever bark is obtained at Sierra Leone from *Rondeletia febrifuga*. A perfume sold as *rondeletia* takes its name from this plant, but is not prepared from any part of it.

Rondel (ron'dl), *n.* [O. Fr. *rondel*, from *rond*, round.] 1. Something round; a round disc or mass; specifically, in *metal-working*, a term applied to the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling. Written also *Roundel*.—2. In fort. a small round tower erected in some particular cases at the foot of the bastion.—3. The step of a ladder; a round.

Rondo (ron'dó), Same as *Rondeau*.

Rondure (ron'dúr), *n.* [Fr. *rond*, round.] A round; a circle. 'This huge *rondure*.
Shak.

Ronet (rón), a pret. of *rain*. Rained.

Rone (rón), *n.* [From stem of *run*; comp. *runnel*, Prov. E. *runne*, and Prov. G. *ronne*, a channel.] A spout or pipe for conveying rain-water from roofs. [Scotch.]

Rong (rong), an old pret. & pp. of *ring*, now *rung*.

Rong (rón), *n.* The round or step of a ladder. 'So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder. *Bp. Andrews*. [Provincial.]

Ronion, **Ronyon** (run'yun or ron'yon), *n.* [Fr. *ronne*, itch, mange, scab, from L. *robigo*, *robiginis*, rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

'Aisint thee witch!' the rump-fed *ronyon* cries.
Shak.

Ront (runt), *n.* An animal stunted in its growth; a runt. *Spenser*.

Rood (róð), *n.* [The same word as *rod*, in the sense of a land-measure, from the stick used in measuring; comp. D. *roede*, G. *ruthe*, a rod or switch and a measure of length. In the sense of a cross, from the rods used to form the crucifixes in churches, which are laid across each other at right angles. See *ROD*.] 1. A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, and equal to 40 square perches or square poles, or 1210 square yards. See *ACRE*.—2. A measure of 4½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole, or 27¼ square feet, used in estimating mason work.—3. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the chancel in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Sometimes images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed, the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26.

Yea, by God's *rood*, I trusted you too much.
Tennyson.

Beside the first pool, near the wood,
A dead tree in set horror stood,
Peeled and disjointed, stark as *rood*.
E. B. Browning.

Rood-arch (róð'arch), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed here.

Rood-beam (róð'bém), *n.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

Rood-bok (róð'e-bok), *n.* [D. *rood*, red, *bok*, a buck.] The Natal bush-buck (*Cephalopus Natalensis*). It is of a deep reddish-brown, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 3 inches long. It is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves the dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

Rood-free (róð'fré), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.]

Rood-loft (róð'loft), *n.* The gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly placed over the rood-screen in parish churches, or between the nave and chancel. The front of this loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building.

Rood-screen (róð'skrén), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and often supporting the rood or crucifix.

Rood-tower, **Rood-steeple** (róð'tou-ér, róð'sté-pl), *n.* The tower or steeple built over the intersection of a cruciform church.

Rood-tree (róð'tré), *n.* The cross. 'Died upon the *rood-tree*.
Gower.

Roody (róð'i), *a.* Rank in growth; coarse; luxurious. [Provincial.]

Roof (róf), *n.* [A. Sax. *hróf*, a roof; cog. O. Fr. *hróf*, a top, a roof; Icel. *hróf*, a shed under which ships are built; *ráf*, *ráfr*, a roof; D. *roef*, a cover, a cabin.] 1. The cover of any house or building, irrespective



Shed Roof.

Gable Roof.

of the materials of which it is composed. Roofs are distinguished, 1st, by the materials of which they are mainly formed, as stone, wood, slate, tile, thatch, iron, &c.; 2d, by their form and mode of construction, of which there is great variety, as shed, curb,



Hip Roof.

Conical Roof.

Ogee Roof.

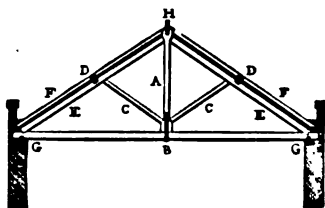
hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs. The *span* of a roof is the width between the supports; the *rise* is the height in the centre above the level of the supports; the *pitch* is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In *carp.* roof signifies the



Curb Roof.

M-Roof.

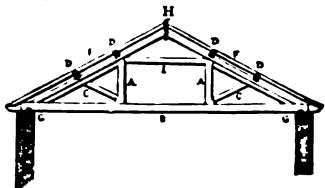
timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are more commonly termed,



King-post Roof.

A, King-post.
C, C. Struts or braces.
E, E. Backs or principal rafters.
G, G. Wall-plates.
B, Tie-beam.
D, D. Purlins.
F, F. Common rafters.
H, Ridge-piece.

are set across the building at about 10 or 12 feet apart; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The following figures show the two varieties of principals which are in common use; the



Queen-post Roof.

A, A. Queen-posts.
C, C. Struts or braces.
E, E. Straining-beam.
G, G. Wall-plates.
B, Tie-beam.
D, D. Purlins.
F, F. Common rafters.
H, Ridge-piece.

first, the king-post principal, and the second, the queen-post principal, with the purlins and common rafters *in situ*. The mode of framing here exhibited is termed a *truss*.

Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at top, and connected with a *tie* at the bottom. They are then termed *couple*s, a pair forming a *couple close*.—2. That which corresponds with or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage, coach, car, &c.; an arch, or the interior of a vault; hence, a canopy or the like; as, the *roof* of heaven.

On their naked limbs the flowery *roof*
Shower'd roses.
Milton.

3. A house.

If time, and food, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roof* to us.
Chapman.

4. The upper part of the mouth; the palate. 'Swearing till my very *roof* was dry. *Shak.*

Roof (róf), *v. t.* 1. To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches.
Addison.

2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*.
Shak.

Roofer (róf'ér), *n.* One who roofs or makes roofs.

Roofing (róf'ing), *n.* 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter. 'Fit *roofing* gave.' *Southey*.

Roofless (róf'les), *a.* 1. Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.
E. B. Browning.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rooflet (róf'let), *n.* A small roof or covering.

Roof-tree (róf'tré), *n.* 1. The beam in the angle of a roof. Hence.—2. The roof itself.

A long farewell to Locksley Hall!
Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the
roof-tree fall.
Tennyson.

—To your *roof-tree*, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, because the roof-tree covers the house and all in it.

As we say among familiar acquaintance, 'To your Fire-side,' he (the Highlander) says much to the same purpose, 'To your *roof-tree*,' alluding to the family's safety from tempests.
Burt.

Roofy (róf'i), *a.* Having roofs.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air.
Dryden.

Rook (rók), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrók*, D. *rook*, L. G. *rók*, Icel. *hrók*, Sw. *roka*, O. H. G. *hruch*, Prov. G. *roche*—all names derived from the cry which the bird utters, like *crow* and *raven*. Comp. Gael. *roc*, to croak, *rocas*, a rook, and L. *raucus*, hoarse.] 1. A bird of the genus *Corvus* (*C. frugilegus*). This bird resembles the crow, but differs from it in not feeding on carrion, but on insects and grain. In crows, also, the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers, but in rooks the same parts are naked, or have only a few bristly hairs. The rook is content with feeding on the insect tribe (particularly the larvae of the cockchafer) and on grain; and there can be no doubt that it amply repays the farmer for the seed it takes, by its assiduity in clearing the land of wire-worms and the destructive grub. Rooks are gregarious at all seasons, resorting constantly to the same trees every spring to breed, when the nests may be seen upon the upper branches. They are spread over the greater part of Europe, but nowhere do they seem to be more abundant than in Great Britain and Ireland.—2. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow; one who practices the plucking of pigeons. (See *PIGEON*.) 'Tormentors, *rooks*, and rakeshames, sold to lucre.' *Milton*.

Rook (rók), *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud. 'A band of *rooking* officials.' *Milton*.

Rook (rók), *v. t.* 1. To cheat; to defraud by cheating.—2. To castle at chess.

Rook (rók), *n.* [Fr. *roc*, It. *rocco*, Sp. *roque*, from Per. and Ar. *rokh*, the rook or castle at chess.] In *chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; also called a *Castle*. The rook moves the whole extent of the board, in lines parallel to its sides, unless impeded by some other piece.

Rook (rók), *v. i.* To squat or sit close; to ruck.

The raven *rook'd* her in the chimney's top. *Shak.*

Rookery (rók'ér-i), *n.* 1. A wood, &c., used for nesting-places by rooks. The term is

also applied in an extended sense to rocks and islets frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs, and to a resort for seals for breeding purposes.—2. The rocks belonging to a rookery. 'The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging rookery home.' *Tennyson*. 3. A brothel. (Slang.)—4. A close assemblage of poor mean buildings inhabited by the lowest class; a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c.

That classical spot adjoining the brewery at the bottom of Tottenham-Court-Road, best known to the initiated as the *Rookery*. *Dickens*.

Rook-pie (rök'pi), *n.* A pie made of rooks. *Dickens*.

Rooky (rök'i), *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, 'the rooky wood.' *Shak.*

Room (röm), *n.* [A. Sax. *rām*, O. Sax. *O. Fris.* Icel. *rūm*, Dan. and O. G. *rām*, Mod. O. *raum*, room, space; Goth. *ruma*, place, space. Akin *row*, *ruin*, *ruin*.] 1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small; as, to occupy as little *room* as possible.

Their heads sometimes so little, that there is no *room* for wit; sometimes so long, that there is no wit for so much *room*. *Fuller*.

2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; place for reception or admission of any thing or person.

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room*. *Luke xiv. 22.*

3. Fit occasion; ability to admit or allow; opportunity; freedom to act; as, in this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

There was no prince of the empire who had *room* for such an alliance. *Addison*.

4. Place or station once occupied by another; stead, as in succession or substitution; as, one magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one. 'Evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their *rooms*.' *Hooker*.—5. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; as, a parlour, a drawing-room, or bedroom; also, an apartment in a ship; as, the cook-room, bread-room, gun-room, &c.—6. A box or seat at the play. 'If he sit in the twelve-penny *room*.' *Marston*.—7. A family; company.

For offer'd presents come, And all the Greeks will honour you as of celestial *room*. *Chapman*.

8. Particular place or station; a seat. 'The uppermost *rooms* at feasts.' *Mat. xxiii. 6*. 'Neither that I look for a higher room in heaven.' *Tyndale*.—9. Office; post; position. 'His high room of chancellorship.' *G. Cavendish*.—10. A fishing-station in British North America. *Sinmonds*.—To make *room*, to open a way or passage; to remove obstructions; to open a space or place for anything.—To give *room*, to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.—SYN. Space, compass, scope, latitude.

Room (röm), *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge; as, he *rooms* at No. 7. [American.]

Room (röm), *n.* A deep blue dye obtained from an Assamese plant of the genus *Ruellia*.

Roomaget (röm'áj), *n.* [From *room*.] Space; place.

Roomal, Rūmal (rō'm'al), *n.* [Hind.] 1. A handkerchief; a napkin; a towel.—2. The slip-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs or hereditary strangers of India in their murderous operations.

They had arranged their plan, which was very simple. If the darkness suited, Shumshooden Khan was to address a question to Rowley Mellon, who would stoop from his horse to listen; Pershad Sing was then to cast the *roomal* over his head, and drag him from his horse into the Mango tope, when the holy pick-axe would soon do the rest. *James Grant*.

Rooman (rō'm'an), *n.* An Indian name for the pomegranate.

Roomer (rōm'ér), *adv.* Farther off; at a greater distance.—To go or put *roomer* (*naut.*), to tack about before the wind.

Roomful (rōm'ful), *a.* Abounding with rooms or room. *Donne*.

Roomful (rōm'ful), *n.* As much or as many as a room will hold; as, a *roomful* of people.

Roomily (rōm'i-li), *adv.* Spaciously.

Roominess (rōm'i-nes), *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness.

Roomless (rōm'les), *a.* Without room or rooms. 'Narrow and *roomless*.' *Udall*.

Room-ridden (rōm'rid-n), *a.* [On type of *bedridden*.] Confined to one's room, as by sickness. 'The *room-ridden* invalid.' *Dickens*. [Rare.]

Roomsome (rōm'sum), *a.* Roomy. 'Not only capable but *roomsome*.' *Keelyn*.

Roomth (rōmth), *n.* 1. Room.

The sea then wanting *roomth* to lay their boisterous load, Upon the Belgian marsh their pamp'rd stomachs cast. *Dryden*.

2. Roominess; spaciousness. 'A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.' *Mir. for Mags*.

Roomthy (rōmth'i), *a.* Spacious.

The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it. *Fuller*.

Roomy (rōm'i), *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide; large; as, a *roomy* mansion. 'Roomy decks.' *Dryden*.

Roop (rōp), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *hrōpan*, Sc. *roup*, Icel. *hrōpa*, D. *roepen*, Fr. *hrope*, Goth. *hroþja*, to cry, to scream. Akin *roup*, *croup*.] To cry; to shout. [Old and Provincial English.]

Roop (rōp), *n.* A cry; a call; also hoarseness. *Ray*. [Provincial.]

Roopit (rōp'it), *a.* Hoarse. [Scotch.]

Roorbach (rōr'hak), *n.* [A word which originated in the United States in 1844 from a fictitious story of some notoriety having been published purporting to be an extract from the 'Travels of Baron Roorbach.' A fictitious story published for the purposes of political intrigue. [United States.]

Roosea-oil (rō'sa-oil), *n.* An Indian volatile oil extracted from *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, used to adulterate attar of roses. Called also *Roosea-grass Oil*.

Roose, Ruise (rōz), *v. t.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *Arúsa*, Dan. *roos*, Sw. *roas*, to praise.] To extol; to commend highly. 'To *roose* you up, and ca' you guld.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Roost (rōst), *n.* [A. Sax. *Arōst*, D. *roest*, a roost. Connections doubtful.] 1. The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*. *Dryden*.

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.—*At roost*, in a state of rest and sleep.

A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Roost (rōst), *v. i.* 1. To occupy a roost; to sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, tree, or other thing at night.—2. To lodge; to settle.

Roost (rōst), *n.* See ROOST.

Roost-cock (rōst'kok), *n.* The domestic cock. [Provincial.]

Rooster (rōst'ér), *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. 'They wrung the neck of a *rooster*.' *Irving*. [American.]

Root (rōt), *n.* [Directly from the Scandinavian, not found in Anglo-Saxon. Icel. *rót*, Sw. *rot*, Dan. *rod*. Supposed to be connected with L. *radix*, Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] 1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, or, in the case of parasites, to other plants, and serves to support the plant, while by means of its radicles it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches, leaves, and fruit. There are six distinct organs which are capable of entering into the composition of a root, viz. the *radicle*, the *fibrid*, the *soboles*, the *bulb*, the *tuber*, and the *rhizome*. Roots receive different names according to their structure, forms, and positions, as branched, bulbiferous, fibrous, horizontal, oblique, simple, tapering, vertical, &c.—*Aerial roots*, (a) small roots shooting from the stem of a plant and attaching themselves to the bark of trees; the roots of parasitic plants or epiphytes. (b) Large roots growing from the stem which descend and establish themselves in the soil.—2. That which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; as, the *roots* of a cancer, of teeth, &c. Hence, (a) the bottom or lower part of anything. 'Deep to the roots of hell.' *Milton*.

He putteth forth his hand upon the rock; he overturneth the mountains by the *roots*. *Job xxviii. 9*.

(b) The origin or cause of anything.

The love of money is the *root* of all evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

(c) An elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; thus, *true* may be regarded as the root of *un-tru*, *thi-fu*, *lies*. (d) The first ancestor. 'The *root* and father of many kings.' *Shak*.

They were the *roots* out of which sprung two distinct people. *Locke*.

(e) In math. the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a

certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. The power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus if a quantity be multiplied once by itself the product is called the second power or square, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself we obtain the third power or cube, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is $\sqrt{\quad}$, and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the index of the root. Thus $\sqrt[4]{16}$ indicates the fourth root of 16, that is 2; $\sqrt[4]{4}$ the square root of 4, that is 2, the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as $\sqrt{a^2+2ab+2ab^2+b^3} = a+b$. See POWER, INDEX, INVOLUTION, EVOLUTION. (f) In music, (1) a note which, besides its own sound, generates overtones or harmonics; (2) that note from among whose overtones any chord may be selected; (3) a note upon which, whether expressed or implied, a chord is built up; the fundamental note of a chord. (g) In old astron. any certain time taken at pleasure, from which, as an era, the celestial motions were to be computed.—3. An esculent root; a plant whose root, or whose bulbs or tubers are esculent, or the most useful part, as beets, carrots, &c.—To take root, or to strike root, to become planted or fixed, or to be established; to increase and spread.

That love took deepest root which first did grow. *Dryden*.
When the soil is so well prepared for its reception science will strike its root deep. *Brougham*.

Root (rōt), *v. i.* 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer*.

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Bp. Fell*.

Root (rōt), *v. t.* 1. To fix by the root; to plant and fix deep in the earth; as, a tree roots itself; a deeply rooted tree.—2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably; used chiefly in the participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd, Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow. *Shak*.

The Presbyterians could never have been perfectly reconciled to the father: they had no such rooted enmity to the son. *Macaulay*.

Root (rōt), *v. t.* [Formerly also written *uroot*, *root*, from A. Sax. *urōtan*, *urōtan*, to root up; D. *uroeten*, Icel. *rōta*, Dan. *rode*, to root up, as with the snout; A. Sax. *urōt*, O. Fr. *urote*, a snout.] 1. To dig or burrow in with the snout; to turn up with the snout, as a swine. 'The (boar) would root these beauties as he roots the mead.' *Shak*.—2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy utterly; to exterminate; generally with *up*, *out*, *away*, &c. 'To root out the whole hated family.' *Shak*. 'Not to destroy but root them out of heaven.' *Milton*.

He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas, And we must root him out. *Shak*.
In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase, If conscience *roots* up all our inward peace. *Glavinville*.

[The use of this word has no doubt been influenced by the entirely different word root.]

Root (rōt), *v. i.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Wild dogs, and wolf, and boar, and bear, Came night and day, and rooted in the ground. *Tennyson*.

Root-bound (rōt'bound), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable. 'Or, as Daphne was, root-bound, that fled Apollo.' *Milton*.

Root-breaker, **Root-bruise** (rōt'brak-ér, rōt'brōz-ér), *n.* A machine for breaking or bruising potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots, into small or moderately-sized pieces, before giving them to cattle or horses.

Root-built (rōt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots.

'The root-built cell.' *Shenstone*.

Root-crop (rōt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, &c.

Root-eater (rōt'et-ér), *n.* An animal that feeds on roots.

Rootedly (rôt'ed-li), *adv.* In a rooted manner; deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him
As rootedly as I. *Shak.*

Rootedness (rôt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.

Rooter (rôt'ér), *n.* One that roots; one that tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys. 'When the rooters and thorough reformers made clean work with the church, and took away all.' *South.*

Rootery (rôt'ér-i), *n.* A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery, used as an ornamental object in gardening.

Root-hair (rôt'här), *n.* In bot., a slender hair-like fibre growing on roots, being a production of the epidermis of the root.

Root-house (rôt'house), *n.* 1. A house made of roots.—2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

Root-leaf (rôt'let), *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

Rootless (rôt'les), *a.* Having no root. 'A rootless tree.' *Sir T. More.*

Rootlet (rôt'let), *n.* A radicle; a little root.

Root-mildew (rôt'mil-dü), *n.* The name given to certain mycelia which infest the roots of peaches, apples, currants, roses, &c., causing their death.

Root-parasite (rôt-par-a-sit), *n.* A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the nat. order Orobanchaceae, or broom-rape.

Root-stock (rôt'stok), *n.* In bot., a prostrate rooting thickened stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants; a rhizome. Ginger and orris roots are common instances of it.

Rooty (rôt'i), *a.* Full of roots; as, rooty ground. *Chapman.*

Rooye-bok (rô'ye-bok), *n.* [D. *rooijen*, to regulate, to order, and *bok*, buck—from their habit of walking straight forward in single file.] A handsome antelope of South Africa, *Eryceros melampus*, measuring 3 feet in height, and having elegantly shaped ringed horns and a beautiful tinted bay coat. A black semicircular mark on the croup, and the jet black hue of the black of its feet, afford easy means of distinguishing it from other antelopes. Called also *Pallah*.

Ropalac (rô-pal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *rhopalon*, a club.] 1. Club-formed; increasing or swelling toward the end.—2. Relating to poetical verses in which the words succeed each other in a regularly increasing number of syllables.

Rope (rôp), *n.* [Formerly also *rop*, *rop*, *rape*; A. Sax. *râp*, Sc. *raip*, Icel. *reip*, D. *reep*, *roop*, G. *reif*, Goth. *raips*.] 1. A cord of some thickness; a general name applied to cordage over 1 inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, flax, cotton, coir, or other vegetable fibre, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hempen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished rope goes under special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands of which it is composed. A *hawser-laid rope* is composed of three strands twisted left-hand, the yarn being laid up right-hand. A *cable-laid rope* consists of three strands of hawser-laid rope twisted right-hand; called also *water-laid*, or *right-hand rope*. A *shroud-laid rope* consists of a central strand slightly twisted, and three strands twisted around it; called also *four-strand rope*. A *flat rope* usually consists of a series of hawser-laid ropes placed side by side and fastened together by sewing in a zigzag direction. Wire ropes generally consist of six strands laid or spun around a hempen core, each strand consisting of six wires laid the contrary way around a smaller hempen core.—2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as, a rope of onions; a rope of pearls.—*Rope's end*, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.—*Rope of sand*, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—*Upon the high ropes*, (a) elated; in high spirits. (b) haughty; arrogant. *Scot.* To give a person rope, to let him go on without check.

Rope (rôp), *v.t. pret. & pp. roped; ppr. roping.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another

body, and partly stick to themselves, and therefore *rope* and draw themselves in threads, as pitch, glue, and birdlime. *Bacon.*

Rope (rôp), *v.t.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; to fasten or tie up with a rope or ropes; as, to *rope* a bale of goods.—2. To pull or curb in; to restrain, as a horse by its rider to prevent it winning a race; a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their fav. write will not be *roped*, back their opinions manfully for crowns. *Lawrence.*

Rope-band (rôp'band), See *ROBBIN*.

Rope-bark (rôp'bark), *n.* A shrub (*Dirca palustris*) growing in low wet places, as boggy woods, in the United States. Called otherwise *Swamp-wood*, *Leather-wood*, *Moose-wood*.

Rope-dancer (rôp'dans-ér), *n.* One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a greater or less height above the floor or ground. 'A darling rope-dancer, whom they expect to fall every moment.' *Addison.*

Rope-dancing (rôp'dans-ing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbuthnot.*

Rope-ladder (rôp'lád-ér), *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

Rope-maker (rôp'mák-ér), *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.

Rope-making (rôp'mák-ing), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

Rope-mat (rôp'mat), *n.* A mat made of oakum.

Ropen, *pp. of rope or reap.* Reaped. *Chaucer.*

Rope-porter (rôp'pört-ér), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-ploughs are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

Rope-pump (rôp'pump), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises up along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

Roper (rôp'ér), *n.* 1. A rope-maker.—2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

Rope-ripe (rôp'rip), *a.* Fit for hanging; deserving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!

Chapman.

Ropery (rôp'ér-i), *n.* 1. A place where ropes are made.—2. Conduct that deserves the halter.

What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*!

Rope's-end (rôp'send), *v.t.* To punish by thrashing with a rope's end; as, to *rope's-end* a juvenile trespasser on board a vessel.

Rope-shaped (rôp'shâpt), *a.* A term applied to roots, as those of certain of the screw-pines, which are formed of coarse fibre resembling cords.

Rope-spinner (rôp'spin-ér), *n.* One that spins or makes ropes.

Rope-spinning (rôp'spin-ing), *n.* The operation of spinning or twisting ropes.

Rope-trick (rôp'trik), *n.* 1. A trick that deserves the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves or so; an he'll begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-trick*.

2. A trick performed with ropes. **Rope-walk** (rôp'wâk), *n.* A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground where ropes are manufactured.

Rope-walker (rôp'wâk-ér), *n.* Same as *Rope-dancer*.

Rope-yarn (rôp'yâr-n), *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.

Ropily (rôp'i-li), *adv.* In a ropy or viscous manner, so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope.

Ropiness (rôp'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ropy; stringiness or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

Ropish (rôp'ish), *a.* Tending to ropiness; ropy.

Ropy (rôp'i), *a.* 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [Rare.]

In vain
Their lax'd and ropy sinews sorely strain
Heav'd heads to draw. *Baillie.*

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* leas. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

Roquelaur (rô'ke-lôr), *n.* [From the Duke de Roquelaur.] A kind of short cloak



Roquelaur, time of George II.

much used in the earlier portion of the eighteenth century. *Gay.*

Roquelo (rô'ke-lô), *n.* Same as *Roquelaur*.

Roquet (rô'kê), *v.t. and t.* In the game of croquet, for the player to cause his own ball to strike another ball.

Roral (rô'ral), *a.* [L. *roralis*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to dew or consisting of dew; dewy.

These see her from the dusky plight,
With *roral* wash redeem her face. *Green.*

Roration (rô-râ'shon), *n.* [L. *roratio*, *rorationis*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew.] A falling of dew.

Rorio (rô'rik), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them; also, to a class of related phenomena produced under very various conditions, but agreeing in being considered as the effect of either light, heat, or electricity.

Rorid (rô'rid), *a.* [L. *roridus*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Dewy. 'Rorid drops of balsam to heal the wounded.' *Dr. H. More.*

Roriferous (rô-rif-er-us), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew, and *fero*, to produce.] 1. Generating or producing dew.—2. In *physiol.*, a term applied to such vessels as give out fluids like dew on the surface of organs.

Rorifluent (rô-rif'lü-ent), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with dew. **Rorqual** (rôrk'wal), *n.* [Said to be from Norwegian name signifying a whale with folds; comp., however, N. *royr*-Aral, Farolic *royur*, a kind of whale, according to Vigfusson so called from its reddish colour.] A cetaceous mammal of the genus *Balenoptera*, closely allied to the common whales, but distinguished by having a dorsal fin, with the throat and under parts wrinkled with deep longitudinal folds, which are supposed to be susceptible of great dilatation, but the use of which is as



Great Northern Rorqual (*Rorqualus* or *Balenoptera borealis*)

yet unknown. Two or three species are known, but they are rather avoided on account of their ferocity, the shortness and coarseness of their baleen or whalebone, and the small quantity of oil they produce. The northern rorqual attains a great size, being found from 80 to over 100 feet in length. Naturalists are, however, not agreed as to the number of species in the genus, some asserting that a genus *Rorqualus* or

Physalis alata, completely distinct from *Physalis*, and containing the largest members, while *Physalis* contains only those species which do not exceed 12 feet in length and which are known as pale whorls, from the resemblance of the mouth to that of the pale whorls. The latter are merely the young of the great northern whorl. The rosette seeds on cod, herring, pilchard, and other fish, in pursuing which it is not seldom stranded on the British shores.

Rorulent (rô'ro-lent), a. [L. *rorulentus*, from *ros*, rose, dew.] Full of dew.

Rory (rô'ry), a. [L. *ros*, rose, dew.] Dewy.

On Lebanon at ten his feet he sat,
And shook his wings with very May-dew wet.

Rosa (rô'sa), n. The name of the most universally admired and cultivated genus of plants, forming the type of the nat. order Rosaceae. See **ROSE**.

Rosace (rô'sa), n. [Fr.] An ornamental piece of plaster work in the centre of a ceiling, in which a bust or chandelier is placed.

Rosaceae (rô'sa-sê), n. pl. A large and important order of plants, of which the rose is the type, distinguished by having several petals, separate carpels, distinct perigynia, numerous stamens, alternate leaves, and an aqueous mode of growth. The species are for the most part, inhabitants of the cooler parts of the world. They are in some cases trees, in other shrubs, and in a great number of instances herbaceous perennial plants, scarcely any are annuals. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, almond, oak-leaf, apricot, strawberry, raspberry and similar valuable fruits, are the produce of the order. Some of the species are also important as medicinal plants, as the root of *Formosella repens*, *Oxum* or *honey*, and others, which contain an astringent principle. The genera of this order have been divided into four principal groups or sub-orders, viz. *Rosae*, including the true roses, *Potentilla*, *Spiraea*, and *Arbutus*, *Fernox*, including the apple, pear, medlar, quince, service, and mountain ash, *Amygdalus*, or the almond tribe, and *Sanguinaria*, or burnet tribe.

Rosaceous (rô'sa-sê), a. [L. *rosaceus*, from *rosa*, rose.] Rose-like, composed of several petals arranged in a circular form, as a *rosaceous corolla*. 2. Of or pertaining to the nat. order Rosaceae.

Rosalia (rô'sa-li), n. 1. Rose. 2. Rosaceous.

Rosalia (rô'sa-li), n. [It.] In music, a species of imitation, consisting of the repetition of a phrase or passage, the pitch of which is raised a tone or semitone at each repetition.

Rosalia (rô'sa-li), n. [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] The name given to a small genus of many chambered Foraminifera, from the cells being disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

Rosamine (rô'sa-mî), n. [C₁₀H₁₂N₂] An organic base, a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which salts form the well known rosamine colouring matter of commerce. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts will draw them from solution and become dyed of a beautiful red colour. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw this colouring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Called also *Antine Red*, *Rosine*, *Magenta*, &c.

Rosarian (rô'sa-ri-an), n. A cultivator of roses, a rose-grower, a rose-fancier. & *R. n.*

Rosary (rô'sa-ri), n. [L. *rosarium*, from *rosa*, rose.] 1. A chapel, a garden. 2. A rosary or chaplet of good works. 3. A prayer. The term was formerly often applied to a title of numerous books, consisting of a garland of flowers, as it were, called from various authors. 4. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers. There are always in the rosary five or fifteen divisions, each containing ten small beads and one large bead, for each of the small beads an Ave Maria, and for each of the large a Paternoster is repeated. 5. A rose-garden. 6. This rosary of scented thorn. 7. A countess of the reign of Edward I. worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and brought surreptitiously into England. It was so called from bearing the figure of a rose.

Rosalia (rô'sa-li), n. [L. *rosalia*, from *ros*, dew.] Dewy, containing dew, or consisting of dew. Dr H. New.

Rosa (rô'sa), n. [A. *rosa*, rose, Fr. *rose*, the name in the other European languages, borrowed from the L. *rosa*, a rose, allied to *Gr. rhodon*, a rose, probably from an Eastern source.] 1. A well-known and universally cultivated plant and flower of the genus *Rosa*, nat. order Rosaceae. The rose has been a favourite flower from the remotest antiquity, and has been adopted as the national badge of England. It is found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere both in the Old and the New World. All the species are included between 70° and 10° north latitude. The species as well as the varieties are numerous, and the former exceedingly difficult to distinguish. Some of the species possess medicinal properties. The fruit of *R. canina* or dog rose, and other allied species, is astringent, and the petals of *R. gallica*, or French rose, are also astringent when dried with rapidly. *R. moschata*, *myrtifolia*, and *damascena* yield the attar essence, or oil of roses. Many other perfumes are made from roses, as rose-water, vinegar of roses, spirit of roses, honey of roses, &c. The *R. canina* is the well known cabbage of Provence rose. 2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, &c. 3. A full bush or bloom.

Of youth upon him
He wove the rose.

4. In such a rossette (which rose) - A perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, &c., to distribute water in fine shower like jets, a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture. 5. A popular name of the disease erysipelas, from its colour. 6. A circular card or disc, or diagram with radiating lines, as the compass-card or rose of the compass, the barometric rose which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.

7. *Waves of the Rose*, in Eng. hist. the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster the badge of the former house being a white, of the latter a red rose. (Under the rose, in secret privately in a manner that forbids disclosure. *Rose of Jericho* a cretaceous plant (*Anastasia hieracifolia*), growing in the arid wastes of Arabia and Palestine. It becomes rolled up like a ball in the dry season and opens its foliage and seed vessels when it comes in contact with moisture. See *cut* under **ARABASTICA**. - The Christmas rose is *Helleborus niger*.

Rose (rô'se), v. t. To render rose-coloured, to reddish, to cause to blush or bloom. 'A maid yet rosy over with the virgin crimson of modesty.' Shaks.

The very maps of her white neck
Was rosy with indignation.

Rose (rô'se), n. 1. rose. 2. *Rose-gold* (rô'se-gôld), n. A highly ornamental flowering shrub of the genus *Rubia* (*R. alpestris*), inhabiting the southern parts of the Alps, and now frequently seen in gardens in Europe. 3. *Rose-al* (rô'se-al), n. [L. *rosae*, from *rosa*, a rose.] Like a rose in smell or colour, roseate. 'The rich and rosy spring of those rare woods.' *Orlando*.

Rose-calfine (rô'se-u-lî-n), n. Same as *Rosamine*.

Rose-apple (rô'se-ap-pî), n. A tree of the genus *Eugenia*, the *Jambua*, belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceae. It is a branching tree, a native of the East Indies. The fruit is about the size of a hen's egg, it is rose-scented, and has the flavour of an apricot. Called also *Malabar Plum*.

Rosette (rô'se-tê), n. [L. *rosaria*, rose.] 1. Full of roses.

Prepare your rossette bowers,
Columinal pines, and oval blossoming bowers.

2. Of a rose colour, blooming, as, *rossette beauty*.

Rose-leaf (rô'se-lî), n. The name of several plants as (a) the *Veronica* (*Veronica*) (b) The dwarf rose leaf a plant of the genus *Rhododendron*, having hard-wooded leaves. (c) *Epidendrum* a species of fern.

Rose-bush, **Rose-ry** (rô'se-bûsh, rô'se-ry), n. A well known coleopterous insect, the *Colletes rosae*, which frequents roses.

Rosbud (rô'se-bûd), n. The bud of a rose, the flower of the rose just appearing.

Rose-bug (rô'se-bûg), n. A rose-chaffer (*American*).

Rosebush (rô'se-bûsh), n. The bush, shrub, or plant which bears roses.

Rose-camphor (rô'se-kam-phôr), n. One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a *terpenoid* and is solid.

Rose-campion (rô'se-kam-pî-on), n. A plant, the *Lychnis viscaria*.

Rose-carnation (rô'se-har-nê-shon), n. A carnation the ground colour of whose petals is striped with a rose colour.

And many a rose-carnation bud
With autumn open the blossoming bud.

Rose-chamber (rô'se-châm-bêr), n. The name commonly given in this country to the four-horned or ram-fly (*See* **ROSE-CHAMBER**). The rose-chamber or rose-bug of the United States is the *Macrostelus submarginatus*, a smaller coleopterous insect of the family *Macrostelidae*. It feeds on rose-petals, and is a great pest to gardeners.

Rose-cold (rô'se-côld), n. Same as *Hay-fever*.

Rose-colour (rô'se-côl-ôr), n. 1. The colour of a rose, or pink. 2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose often, fancied beauty or attractiveness, colour-de-rose, as, life appears to the young all rose-colour.

Rose-coloured (rô'se-côl-ôr), n. 1. Having the colour of a rose. 2. Commonly beautiful hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing, as, rose-coloured views of the future.

Rose-crown (rô'se-crown), n. A Rosetarian, an empiric.

Rose-cut (rô'se-cût), n. A term applied to a gemstone which is cut in the form of a rose, and the triangular hexagon.

1. A diamond twenty-around a

2. A diamond twenty-around a

3. A diamond twenty-around a

4. A diamond twenty-around a

5. A diamond twenty-around a

6. A diamond twenty-around a

7. A diamond twenty-around a

8. A diamond twenty-around a

9. A diamond twenty-around a

10. A diamond twenty-around a

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12. A diamond twenty-around a

13. A diamond twenty-around a

14. A diamond twenty-around a

15. A diamond twenty-around a

16. A diamond twenty-around a

17. A diamond twenty-around a

18. A diamond twenty-around a

West Indies for tarts, jellies, &c., and for making a cool refreshing drink.

Rose-madder (rô-mad-ér), n. See **ROSE-LARK**.

Rose-mallow (rô-mal-lô), n. Same as **Hollyhock**.

Rosemary (rô-ma-rî), n. [O E. *rosmarinus*, from L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary—*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, belonging to the sea, from *mare*, the sea, so named because it is of a dewy nature, and thrives best in places near the sea.] *Rosmarinus*, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiales. The *R. officinalis* is an evergreen shrub, with scabrous linear leaves which are hoary beneath, and very pale blue flowers growing naturally in the southern parts of France, Spain, and Italy, but commonly cultivated in our gardens. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light, pale, essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the growth of hair.

There's rosemary, that's for remembrance. *Shak.*
—Wild rosemary is a British plant, *Andromeda polifolia*.

Rose-rose (rô-m), n. Consisting of or resembling roses, rosy. "A rosy chaplet." *Chaucer*.

Rose-nail (rô-nail), n. A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

Rose-gold (rô-rô-gôld), n. An ancient English noble coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at the end of the fourteenth century. It was also called in the reign of Edward IV. of the value of 3s. 4d.

Roseola (rô-sô-lô), n. [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] In med. a kind of rash or rose-coloured efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, and occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Called also *Rose-rash* and *Scarlet Rash*.

Rose-pink (rô-pink), n. 1. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whitening with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum. — 2. A rosy pink colour or hue.

Rose-quartz (rô-quartz), n. A sub-species of quartz, which is rose-red.

Roser, r. A rose bush. *Chaucer*.

Rose-rash (rô-rash), n. Same as **Roseola**.

Rose-red (rô-red), n. Red as a rose. "Thy rose red lips." *Shakespeare*.

Rose-rial (rô-rial), n. [Rose, and rial for royal.] A name for British gold coins of various reigns and various values. The noble of the reign of Edward IV., of the value of 3s. 4d., was so called from the figure of a rose which was added to the reverse. There were rose-rials of James I. of the value of 30s.

Rose-root (rô-root), n. A plant, *Rhodiola rosea*. See **RHODIOLA**.

Rosery (rô-ri), n. A place where roses grow, a nursery of rose bushes, a rosary.

Roset (rô-set), n. [Fr. *rosette*, from *rose*.] A red colour used by painters. See **ROSETTE**.

Rosette (rô-set), n. Rosin. [Scotch.]

Rosetta Stone (rô-set-stô), n. The name given to a stone in the British museum, originally found by the French near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. It is a piece of black basalt, and contains part of three distinct inscriptions, the first or highest in hieroglyphics, the second in cuneiform characters, and the third in Greek. According to the Greek inscription the stone was erected in the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes, about 198 years before Christ.

Rosetta-wood (rô-set-stô-wood), n. A handsome furniture wood of an orange-red colour with very dark veins, imported from the East Indies. It is of durable texture, but the colour becomes dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is not known.

Rosette (rô-set), n. [Fr., a dim. of *rose*.] 1. An imitation of a rose, as by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge, specifically, in such a flower-ornament of frequent use in decorations and in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes are used to decorate coffers in ceilings, and in the capitals of columns. They are the central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture the varieties of this ornament are abundant. — 2. A red colour used by painters.

Rosetum (rô-sê-tum), n. [L., from *rosa*, a rose.] A garden or parkland devoted to the cultivation of roses.

Rose-water (rô-wa-têr), n. Water distilled with roses by distillation.

Rose-water (rô-wa-têr), n. Having the odour or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate, fine, or sentimental. "Rose-water philanthropy." *Carlyle*.

Rose-window (rô-win-dô), n. In arch. a circular window divided into compartments

by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre. It is called also *Cathedral wheel* and *Marginal Window*.

Rose-wood (rô-wôd), n. The name of the wood of numerous South American trees, chiefly belonging to the nat. order Leguminosae. It is so named because some kinds of it, when freshly cut, have a faint agreeable smell of roses. It is obtained from Brazil, the Canary Islands, Siam, and other places, and is in the highest esteem for cabinet-work.

Rosewort (rô-wôrt), n. Same as **Rose-root** (which see).

Rosicrucian (rô-sî-kru-shi-an), n. [L. *rosa*, a rose, and *crux*, crucis, a cross, the name originating from that of the alleged founder *Rosakreuz* (rosy cross).] One of a secret sect or society some account of which was given in several works published in Germany about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and which was said to have originated two or three centuries previous. Whether such an organized society ever did really exist or not is an open question, but it is well known that persons in the seventeenth century did subsequently have professed to belong to it. Its members are said to have made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, and acquaintance of what was occurring in distant regions, &c. The society was often known as *Brothers of the Rosy Cross*.

Rosicrucianism (rô-sî-kru-shi-an-izm), n. Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

Rosicrucianism (rô-sî-kru-shi-an-izm), n. The arts, practices, or doctrines of the Rosicrucians.

Rosied (rô-sîd), n. Adorned with roses or their colour.

Rosier (rô-shêr), n. [Fr.] A rose-bush. *Spenser*.

Rosiers (rô-sîr), n. See **ROSE-FESTIVAL**.

Rosin (rô-sîn), n. [Corruption of *resin*. See **RESIN**.] The name given to resin when it is employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In the process the oil of the turpentine comes over and the resin remains behind. There are two principal varieties of rosin, one of which is of a brown and the other of a white colour. The brown variety, common rosin or colophony, is furnished by the Norway spruce fir, and is an amber-coloured, brittle solid, consisting of two isomeric acids, the sylicic and picic. The white variety, known commercially as galipot, is obtained from the turpentine yielded by *Pinus maritima*. The uses of rosin are numerous and well known.

Rosin (rô-sîn), v. To rub or cover over with rosin. "With the rosin'd bow torment the string." *Gay*.

Rosiness (rô-sî-nêss), n. The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the colour of the rose. "As the fair morn' breaks through her rosiness." *Sir W. Dawkins*.

Rosin-oil (rô-sîn-ôil), n. An oil manufactured from pine resin, used for lubricating machinery, &c., and in France for printer's ink.

Rosin-tin (rô-sîn-tin), n. A miner's name

for a pale-coloured native oxide of tin with a resinous lustrous.

Rosiny (rô-sî-nî), n. Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

Rosland (rô-land), n. [W. rheu, post, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

Rosmarinet (rô-ma-rî-nê), n. 1. Sea-dew.

You shall, when all things else do sleep,
Have your chance thoughts with rosinets stamp
Your bodies in that sweet breeze
And wholesome dew called rosinets. *S. Young*.

2. A sea-monster fabled to climb to the tops of the cliffs by means of its teeth for the purpose of feeding on dew. "Greedy rosinets with vianges deformed." *Spenser*.

3. Rosemary. "Sitting of anise-seed and rosinets." *By Hall*.

Rosmarinus (rô-ma-rî-nus), n. Rosemary, a genus of plants. See **ROSEMARY**.

Rosoglio, Rosolio (rô-sô-li-ô), n. [It. *rosella*.] 1. A red wine of Malta. — 2. A species of the finest liqueurs or crèmes. Written also *Rosell*.

Rose (rô), n. 1. [Comp. Dan. *ros*, chips or shavings of wood.] The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. [American.] — 2. [In this sense comp. W. rheu, post, a moor.] The refuse of plants; also, a morass. *Hallivell*. [Provincial English.]

Rose (rô), v. t. [American, from the noun.] 1. To strip the rose from. 2. To strip bark from. — 3. To cut up (bark) for boiling, &c.

Rosel (rô-sel), n. [W. rheu. See **ROSLAND**.] Light land, rosland (which see). *Northey*.

Rosellity (rô-sel-lî), n. Loose, light. *Northey*.

Roset (rô-set), n. The kalos or flying-fox. Written more correctly *Rosetta*.

Rosignol (rô-sîn-pôl), n. [Fr. *rosignol*, formerly *rosignol*, from L. *rosiculus*, dim. of *rosarius* a sightseeing.] The nightingale.

Rosario-antico (rô-sâ-ân-tî-kô), n. [It. *rosario*, red, and *antico* ancient.] A technical name for the red porphyry of Egypt, used by the ancients for statuary purposes.

Ros (rô), n. See **ROSET**.

Rosal (rô-sal), n. [L. *rostrum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak.] In bot. (a) an elevated and rather thickened portion of the stigma of orchidaceous plants, from which the peculiar gland separates by which the pollen masses of some species of that order are eventually held together. (b) Any small beak shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets. (c) That part of the heart of a seed which descends and becomes the root.

Rosellaria (rô-sel-lâ-ri-â), n. A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family Strombidae. It is found both recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subtrilobate, with an elevated pointed spire, the aperture is oval canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are mostly found in the Asiatic seas.

Rosellate (rô-sel-lât), n. Having a ro-tel.

Roselliform (rô-sel-lî-form), n. Having the form of a rosette.

Rosellum (rô-sel-lum), n. Same as **Roset**.

Roster (rô-sêr), n. [D. *rooster*, a thing for roosting a gridiron, hence a grating, a table or list, a roster, the last meaning probably from perpendicular and horizontal lines of tabular statements giving a graded appearance.] A list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other, specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, regiments, &c., are called on to serve.

You belong perhaps to a regiment which is among the highest on the roster for foreign service, and a soldier's demand is caused by a reverse which has been maintained in one of our little wars. *Ant. Rev.*

Rostel (rô-sel), n. [See **ROSTEL**.] The beak of a ship.

Rostrum (rô-strum), n. [L. *rostrum*, from *rostrum*, a beak.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum. — *Rostrum columnæ*, a column dedicated to naval triumphs, it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships, whence the name. *Rostrum columnæ*. Same as *Naval Column*. See under **NAVAL**.

Commerce were a rostral crown upon her head. *Taylor*.



Rosellaria columbina.

2. Pertaining to the beak of a bird or other animal.

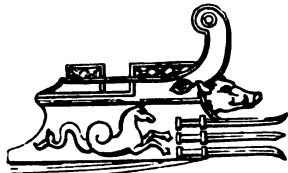
Rostrate, Rostrated (rō'strāt, rō'strāt-ed), *a.* [*L. rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a beak.]

1. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as, *rostrated galleys*.—2. In bot. beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In conch. applied to shells having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated.

Rostriform (rō'stri-form), *a.* [*L. rostrum*, a beak, and *forma*, a shape.] Having the form of a beak.

Rostrulum (rō'stru-lum), *n.* (Dim. of *rostrum*.) In entom. the oral instrument of the flea and other aphanipterans.

Rostrum (rō'strum), *n.* [*L.* the beak of a bird or other animal, the beak of a ship, from *rodo*, to gnaw; comp. *rastrum*, a harrow, from *rado*, to scrape.] 1. The beak or bill of a bird or other animal.—2. The beak of a ship; an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached sharp and pointed irons, the head of some animal



Prow of ancient Galley armed with the Rostrum.

or the like, and which was fixed to the bows of ships, sometimes above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of attacking other vessels and breaking their sides.—3. A scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered; so called because it was first adorned with the *rostra* of the ships of the first naval victory obtained by the republic. [In this sense the Romans always used the plural form *rostra*.] Hence—4. A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience.—5. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembic.—6. A crooked pair of scissors used by surgeons for dilating wounds.—7. In bot. an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering; also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.—8. In entom. the beak or suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Rosula (rō'zū-lā), *n.* (Dim. of *L. rosa*, a rose.) A small rose; a rosette.

Rosulate (rō'zū-lāt), *a.* In bot. having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.

Rosy (rō'zī), *a.* 1. Resembling a rose in colour or qualities; red; blushing; blooming. 'A smile that glowed celestial rosy red.' *Milton.* 'The rosy morn.' *Waller.*

Her lily hand her rosy cheek lies under,
Cozening the pillow of a lawful kiss. *Shak.*

2. Made in the form of a rose. 'His rosy ties and garter so o'erblown.' *B. Jonson.*

Rosy-bosomed (rō'zī-bō-zūm-d), *a.* Having the bosom of a rosy colour or filled with roses. 'The rosy-bosom'd hours.' *Gray.*

Rosy-coloured (rō'zī-kul-ērd), *a.* Having the colour of a rose. 'Rosy-coloured Helen.' *Dryden.*

Rosy-cross (rō'zī-kros), *n.* The red cross of the Rosicrucians.—*Knights of the Rosy-cross*, Rosicrucians (which see).

Rosy-crowned (rō'zī-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray.*

Rosy-drop (rō'zī-drop), *a.* Carbuncled face, an eruption of small suppurating tubercles, with shining redness and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face which is affected, often produced by hard drinking; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

Rosy-fingered (rō'zī-fing-gērd), *a.* Having rosy fingers; borrowed from Homer's favourite epithet of the Dawn.

Rosy-kindled (rō'zī-kin-dīd), *a.* Suffused with a rosy colour; blushing.

Her bright hair blown about the serious face,
Yet rosy-kindled with her brother's kiss. *Tennyson.*

Rosy-tinted (rō'zī-tīnt-ed), *a.* Having rose-tints. 'In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.' *Tennyson.*

Rot (rōt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *rotted*; ppr. *rotting*. [*A. Sax. rotian*, *D. rotten*, to rot; *Ice. rotia*, to rot, to decay, *rotinn*, rotten.]

1. To decompose; to become putrid; to putrefy; to go to decay. 'The bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and rot.' *Woodward.*—2. *Fig.* to decay morally; to moulder; to rust. 'If man rot in dreamless ease.' *Tennyson.*

Wither, poor girl, in your garret; rot, poor bachelor, in your club. *Thackeray.*

SYN. To putrefy, corrupt, decay, spoil.

Rot (rōt), *v. t.* 1. To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by natural operations; to bring to corruption; as, to *rot* hay with moisture.—2. To cause to take rot, as sheep.

Bakewell, when his sheep were past service, used to *rot* them purposely by feeding them on wet land, that they might not pass into other hands. *Brande & Cox.*

3. To expose to a process of partial rotting, as flax; to *rot*.—4. Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation, like *hang*, *confound*, &c.; as, *rot* it.

'What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em!' Were the last words of Higginbottom. *H. Smith.*

Rot (rōt), *n.* 1. The process of rotting; putrid decay; putrefaction.—2. A fatal distemper incident to sheep, and sometimes affecting other animals, the immediate cause of the mortality being a great number of small animals, called flukes (*Distoma hepaticum*, see *DISTOMA*), found in the liver, and developed from germs swallowed with their food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is always fatal at last; and the treatment of it is seldom successful, unless when early commenced, or when it is of a mild nature. 3. A disease very injurious to the potato; the potato disease. See under *POTATO*.—4. Nonsense; trash; bosh. [*Slang.*]

Crop, on the other hand, was evidently a beast who thought geniality, sympathy, and affection all 'rot.' *Stuart Glennie.*

—*White rot*, hydrocotyle, a small herb belonging to the nat. order Umbellifere; pennywort; sheep-rot.

Rota (rō'tā), *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel (whence *rotate*, *rotary*, &c.). Comp. *G. rad*, a wheel; *W. rhod*, a wheel, *rhedu*, to run.] 1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates. It takes cognizance of all suits by appeal, and of all matters, beneficiary and patrimonial.—2. In *Eng. hist.* a name given to a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659, who advocated the election of the great officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation.—3. A school-roll. 'The senior tag who kept the rota.' *T. Hughes.*—4. A roll or list showing the order in which individuals are to be taken in turn; as, the regiment first on the *rota* for foreign service.

Rotacism (rō'tā-sizm), *n.* [*Gr. rotakismos*.] Faulty pronunciation of the letter R, a species of psellismus; burr. It is produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue.

Rota-club (rō'tā-klub), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* see *ROTA*, 2.

Rotate (rō'tē-form), *a.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, and *forma*, shape.] In bot. same as *Rotate*.

Rotal (rō'tāl), *a.* Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotatory motion. [*Rare.*]

Rotalla (rō'tā'llā), *n.* A genus of the Foraminifera, so called from their nautiloid wheel-like contour. They are extremely minute, and are found fossil in the lias, oolite, and chalk in immense numbers and many species, and still swarm in the present sea. Called also *Rotallites*.

Rotary (rō'tā-ri), *a.* [*From L. rota*, a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to rotation; rotatory; as, *rotary motion*.—*Rotary engine*. See under *ROTATORY*.—*Rotary pump*. See under *PUMP*.

Rotascope (rō'tā-skōp), *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, and *Gr. skopos*, to see.] Same as *Gyroscope*.

Rotate (rō'tāt), *a.* [*L. rotatus*, pp. of *roto*, to turn, from *rota*, a wheel.] In bot. wheel-shaped, monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube; as, a *rotate* corolla or calyx.

Rotate (rō'tāt), *v. i.* [*L. rotare*, *rotatum*, to

turn round, from *rota*, a wheel.] 1. To revolve or move round a centre; to turn round, as a wheel.—2. To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.

Rotate (rō'tāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rotated*; ppr. *rotating*. To cause to turn round like a wheel.

Rotate-plane, Rotato-plane (rō'tāt-plān, rō'tā'tō-plān), *a.* In bot. wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as, a *rotate-plane* corolla.

Rotation (rō'tā-shon), *n.* [*L. rotatio*, *rotationis*, from *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.]

1. The act of rotating or turning, or state of being whirled round; the motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution*.—*Axis of rotation*, the axis or line about which a rotating body turns.—*Principal axes of rotation*. If a point, which is not the centre of gravity, be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation*. In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—*Centre of rotation*, the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the centre of motion.—*Centre of spontaneous rotation*, the point about which a body, all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its centre of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies, in free space, and not in a direction passing through the centre of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the centre of gravity, and the centre about which this motion is performed is called the *centre of spontaneous rotation*.—*Angular velocity of rotation*. When a solid body revolves about an axis its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the *angular velocity of rotation*.—2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable cells, as in Chara and Vallisneria.—3. A return or succession in a series; established succession; specifically, (a) the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times, and are succeeded by others; as, the members of the directorate retire by *rotation*. (b) In *agri* and *hort.* a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same annual crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soils for more than one or two years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another. But as the number of cultivated crops is limited, when the whole course has been gone through once it is again repeated; and hence the origin of the word *rotation* as applicable to crops. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.

The steward's books show what rents were paid and forgiven, what crops were raised, and in what rotation. *Thackeray.*

Rotational (rō'tā-shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to rotation.

If a body on the earth's surface . . . be urged by a force acting along a meridian it will . . . outrun the earth, or fall behind it, according as its original rotational velocity was greater or less than those of the places to which it comes. *Prof. Everett.*

Rotative (rō'tā-tiv), *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotatory. [*Rare.*]

Rotato-plane, a. See *ROTATE-PLANE*.

Rotator (rō'tā-ter), *n.* [*L.*] That which rotates or causes rotation; that which gives a circular or rolling motion; especially, a muscle producing a rolling motion, as the



Rotate Corolla.

muscles of the two apophyses in the upper part of the thigh-bone.

Rotatoria (rô-ta-tô-ri-a), *n. pl.* [*L. rota, a wheel.*] A section of infusorial animals. See **ROTIFERA**.

Rotatory (rô-ta-to-ri), *n.* One of the Rotatoria; a wheel-animalcule. See **ROTIFER**.

Rotatory (rô-ta-to-ri), *a.* (From *rotate*; *Fr. rotatoire*.) 1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by rotation; exhibiting rotation; rotary; as, *rotatory movements*.
The ball-and-socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion.

2. Going in a circle; following in succession; as, *rotatory assemblies*. *Burke*.—*Rotatory* or *rotary steam-engine*, an engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the piston, without the intervention of reciprocating parts. In the majority of cases in which the steam-engine is used as a source of power it is for the production of motion in the state referred to, and it has been naturally inferred by many that by simply causing the steam to act directly upon surfaces rigidly connected with the shaft to be set in motion the most powerful effect would be produced, and in the most economical manner. As yet, however, no rotatory engine has been constructed which has proved more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.—*Rotatory muscle*, a rotator.—*Rotatory polarization*, the change of plane to the right or to the left which a ray of plane polarized light undergoes when passed through Iceland-spar, sugar, &c.

Rotche (roch), *n.* [*D. rotje, a petrel*; comp. *Prov. G. rätsche, a duck.*] The popular name of a genus of British natorial birds (*Mergulus* or *Cephus*) of the auk family (Alcidae). The common rotche (*M. melanoleucus*) is about the size of a large pigeon, and purely oceanic, frequenting the arctic seas, and coming to land only during the breeding season. It is rare in Britain. Called also *Little Auk*, *Sea Dove*, and *Greenland Dove*.

Rotchet (roch'et), *n.* The old name of a kind of fish. See **ROCHET**.

Roté (rô-té), *n.* [*O. Fr. rote, L. L. rota, rotta, chrotta*, from the Celtic; *W. cruth, E. crowd, a fiddle*.] An old stringed musical instrument, a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol. One variety is said to have been played with a wheel; a sort of hurdy-gurdy. 'The faire Poems playing on a rote.' *Spenser*. 'Worthy of great Phoebus' rote.' *Spenser*.

Roté (rô-té), *n.* [*O. Fr. rote, a way, a route*; hence *rotine, rote, routine*. See **ROUTE**.] 1. Frequent repetition of words or sounds without attending to the signification or to principles and rules; mere effort of memory; generally or always in the phrase *by rote*, by heart, by memory merely; as, to learn a lesson *by rote*. 'Rehearse your song by rote.' *Shak*. 'Active tabbling by rote.' *Carlyle*.

Take hackney jokes from Miller got by rote,
With just enough of learning to misquote. *Byron*.

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. 'A rote of buffoonery that serveth all occasions.' *Swift*.

Rotet (rô-té), *v. t. pret. & pp. rotet*; *ppr. rotating*.
1. To learn by rote or by heart. *Shak*.—
2. To repeat from memory. 'If by chance a tune you rote.' *Drayton*.

Rote (rô-té), *n. t.* To go out by rotation or succession. [Rare.]

A third part of the senate or parliament should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones be chosen in their room. *Zachary Grey*.

Rote, *t n.* 1. A root.—2. In *astrol.* see **ROOT**. *Chaucer*.

Rote (rô-té), *n.* [*O. E. and Sc. route, rout, A. Sax. Arutan, Icel. rauta, to roar*.] The roaring of the sea as it breaks in surf on the shore. 'The sea's rote.' *Mir. for Magna*.

Rot-gut (rô-t'gut), *n.* Bad beer or spirituous liquor of any kind. *Harvey*.

Rother, *t n.* The rudder of a ship. *Chaucer.*

Rother (rô-thér), *a.* [*A. Sax. Rryther, a bovine animal*.] Bovine.—*Rother beasts*, cattle of the bovine genus; black cattle. *Golding*.

Rother-nail (rô-thér-nâil), *n.* [*That is, rudder-nail*.] In ship-building, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships.

Rother-soll (rô-thér-soll), *n.* The dung of rother beasts.

Rothofite (rô'tof-it), *n.* A variety of garnet, brown or black, found in Sweden.

Rotifer (rô'ti-fér), *n.* One of the Rotifera.

Rotifera (rô-ti-fér-a), *n. pl.* [*L. rota, a wheel, and fero, to carry*.] A class of animalcules,

usually classified with the lowest worms or Scolecida, distinguished by their circles of cilia, sometimes single, sometimes double, which, through the microscope, appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel animalcules*. The rotifers can be delectated and kept in a dry and parched state for months and still be revived on the application of moisture. Called also *Rotatoria*.

Rotiform (rô'ti-form), *a.* [*L. rota, a wheel, and forma, shape*.] 1. Shaped like a wheel. 2. In *bot.* same as *Rotate*.

Rotondo (rô-ton'dô), *a.* [*It.*] In music, round; full.

Rotta (rô'ta), *n.* An old musical instrument; a rote.

The rebek, or lute-stringed instrument, with one or three strings; the crouch, or long-box-shaped instrument with six or more strings (in both these the strings are supported by bridges and played with bows as in the violin); and lastly, the *rota*, or kind of guitar, without a bridge or bow, and played by the fingers. *H. R. Harris*.

Rottboellia (rot-bô-ell'i-a), *n.* A genus of grasses, named from *Rottbôll*, a professor in Copenhagen. See **HARD-GRASS**.

Rotten (rô'tn), *a.* [*A Scandinavian word, and not from the verb to rot*; *Icel. rotinn, Sw. rullen*, rotten, a participle of an old verb now lost.] 1. Putrid; decaying; decomposed by the natural process of decay; as, a *rotten plank*. 'You survive when I in earth am rotten.' *Shak*.—2. Unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful; corrupt. 'Base and rotten policy.' *Shak*. 'Their rotten privilege and custom.' *Shak*.

Something is *rotten* in the state of Denmark. *Shak*.

3. Yielding below the feet; not sound or hard. 'The deepness of the rotten way.' *Knolles*.

'Bridges laid over bogs and rotten moors.' *Milton*. 4. Fetid; ill smelling.

'Rotten dews.' *Shak*. 'Reek of the rotten fen.' *Shak*.—*Rotten borough*, a name given, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, to certain boroughs in England which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to Parliament. At the head of the list of these stood Old Sarum, which returned two members though without a single inhabitant, the proprietors nominating whom they pleased.—*Syn.* Putrefied, putrid, decayed, carious, defective, unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous.

Rotten (rô'tn), *n.* [*Fr. raton*.] A rat. [*Scotch*.]

Rottenly (rô'tn-ly), *adv.* In a rotten manner; fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

Rottenness (rô'tn-ness), *n.* State of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness. *Prov. xiv. 30*.

Rotten-stone (rô'tn-stôn), *n.* A soft stone or mineral, called also *Tripoli*, or *Terra Tripolitana*, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is much used for polishing household articles of brass or other metal. Most of the rotten-stone of commerce is derived, like that of Derbyshire, from the decomposition of siliceous limestones, the lime being decomposed, and the silica remaining as a light earthy mass.

Rotlera (rô'tê-ra), *n.* [*In honour of Dr. Rotler*, a Danish missionary.] A genus of handsome bushes or moderately sized trees, found in the warmer parts of Australia, the tropical parts of Asia, and throughout India; nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *R. tetracocos* yields a hard and valuable timber. The capsules of *R. tinctoria* are covered with short stiff hairs, which, when rubbed off, have the appearance of a powder of a fine red colour, which is employed in India in dyeing silk of a rich orange colour of great beauty and extreme stability.

Rottolo (rô'tô-lô), *n.* A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs., that for weighing silk, however, varies from 1½ lb. to 1¼ lb. In Malta it equals 1 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois.

Rotula (rô'tu-la), *n.* [*L. dim. of rota, a wheel*.] In anat. the knee-pan; the patella.

Rotular (rô'tu-lêr), *a.* [See above.] In anat. relating to or appertaining to the patella or knee-cap.

Rotund (rô-tund'), *a.* [*L. rotundus*, formed from *rota*, a wheel, on type of *jocundus*, from *joce*.] *Rotund* is a form of the same word passed through the French.] 1. Round; spherical; globular.—2. Complete; entire.

3. In *bot.* circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles; as, a *rotund leaf*.
Rotund (rô'tund'), *a.* A rotunda. 'The cause why a rotund has such a noble effect.' *Burke*. [Rare.]

They are going, likewise, to build a *rotund*, to terminate the vista. *Shenstone*.

Rotunda (rô-tun'da), *n.* [*It. rotunda*. See above.] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome.

Rotundate (rô-tun'dât), *a.* Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* applied to bodies which are rounded off at their ends.

Rotundifolius (rô-tun'di-fô'l-i-us), *a.* [*L. rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having rotund leaves.

Rotundious (rô-tun'di-us), *a.* Rotund. 'The rotundious globe.' *John Taylor*.

Rotundity (rô-tun'di-ti), *n.* 1. Rotundness; sphericity; circularity; as, the *rotundity* of a globe. 'Smite flat the thick rotundity of the world.' *Shak*.

Rotundity is an emblem of eternity that has neither beginning nor end. *Adison*.

2. Rotundness; completeness; entirety. For the mere rotundity of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. *Fuller*.

Rotundness (rô-tund'ness), *n.* Same as **Rotundity**.

Rotundo (rô-tun'dô), *n.* Same as **Rotunda**.

Rotundo-ovate (rô-tun'dô-ô-vât), *a.* In *bot.* roundly egg-shaped.

Roturier (rô-tô-ri-â), *n.* [*Fr.* from *roture*, a piece of ground broken up, from *L. ruptura*, a breaking, *rumpo, ruptum*, to break.] A plebeian or commoner, as distinguished from a person of good birth; an ignoble person, as contrasted with a noble; a man of mean extraction; a peasant.

When the feudal theory of knights-service came to be recognized as the only principle of gentle tenure the term *roturier* came to be applied to the part of the population who continued to hold by the older or allodial tenure. *Chambers's Encyc.*

He required all persons, noble as well as *roturier*, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues. *Brougham*.

Rouble (rô'bl), *n.* The unit of the Russian money system. The silver rouble is equal to about 2s. 10d. (or about seven to the pound) sterling. The rouble is divided into 100 copecks. Written also *Ruble*.

Rouche (rôsh), *n.* [See **BUCHÉ**.] A gossamer quilling or frill of net, silk, lace, &c., for ladies' dresses.

Roucou (rô'kô), *n.* [Originally written *urucu*, the native Brazilian name.] A colouring matter obtained from the seeds of *Bixa Orellana*; annatto (which see).

Roue (rô-â), *n.* [*Fr.* pp. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue* (*L. rota*), a wheel; *lit.* one worthy of suffering on the wheel.] A person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, but not so vitiated in his character and manners as to be excluded from society; a rake. The name was given to his associates by the infamous Duke of Orleans, because, he said, they were worthy of being broken on the wheel.

Rouen. See **ROUEN**.

Rouet (rô-â), *n.* [*Fr.*] A small wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for discharging them.

Rouge (rôzh), *a.* [*Fr. rouge, O. Fr. roge, It. robio*, from *L. rubens*, red.] Red.

Rouge (rôzh), *n.* [*Fr.* See above.] 1. A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or safflower, used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips. When properly prepared it is said to be perfectly innocuous to those who use it, but several preparations are sold under the name of rouge, most of them being carmine diluted with alumina, or even more frequently with chalk.—2. A powder of a scarlet colour, used for polishing gold, silver, &c., prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron exposed to a high temperature.—*Liquid rouge*, the red liquor left in making carmine.

Rouge (rôzh), *v. t. pret. & pp. rouged*; *ppr. rouging*. To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.

Rouge (rôzh), *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge. 'A bevy of faded matrons rouged.' *Mrs. H. More*.

Rouge-croix (rôsh'krwa), *n.* [*Fr.* red-cross.] One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.

Rouge-dragon (rôsh'dra-gon), *n.* [*Fr.* red-dragon.] One of the pursuivants of the Herald's College. The name is taken from the red dragon, the supposed ensign of Cadwaladr, the last king of the Britons.

Rouge-et-noir (rôzh-e-nwâr), *n.* [*Fr.* red and black.] A game at cards played between

a 'banker' and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two coloured black and two red. A player may stake his money upon *rouge* or *noir* by placing it on the red or black spots, or he may stake it on two other chances, *coulour* or *inverse*, which are dependent on the success or the contrary of the colour of the first card turned up. *Rouge-et-noir* is sometimes called *Trente-un*, or *Trente-et-quarante*.

Rough (ruf), *a.* [A. Sax. *Arōg*, *Arēdh*, Sc. *roch*, rough, fierce, stormy; A. Sax. also *ruh*, rug, rough, shaggy, hairy; cog. D. *ruig*, hairy, shaggy, rugged; G. *rau*, *rauh*, O.G. *rāh*, coarse, rough, rugged, shaggy. In this word the original final guttural has become a labial, as in *laugh*; that is, *rough* is now really *ruf*, as *laugh*=*laf*.] 1. Having prominences or inequalities; not smooth: said of things solid or tangible; as, (a) having superficial inequalities; having small ridges or points on the surface; not smooth or plain; harsh to the feel; as, a rough board; a rough stone; rough cloth. (b) Uneven; not level; as, rough land; a rough road. (c) Not wrought or finished by art; unfinished; unpolished; as, rough materials; a rough diamond. (d) Marked by coarseness; disordered in appearance; shaggy; ragged; coarse. 'A visage rough, deform'd, unfeatur'd.' *Dryden*. (e) Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated; as, a rough sea.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves. *Pope*. 2. Not mild or gentle in character, action, or operation; as, (a) wild; boisterous; untamed. 'A rough colt.' *Shak*. (b) Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as, rough weather. (c) Rugged of temper or of manners; not mild or courteous; not soft and gentle. 'I am rough, and woo not like a babe.' *Shak*.

I see she cannot but love him.
And says he is rough but kind. *Tennyson*.

(d) Harsh; violent; not easy; not proceeding by easy operation. 'Forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy.' *Clarendon*. (e) Harsh; severe; uncivil; unfeeling; hard; cruel. 'Rough and imperious usage.' *Locke*. 'Brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint.' *Shak*. — 3. Not refined, polished, or delicate; unpolished; rude. 'With rough and all unble pen.' *Shak*. — 4. Harsh or disagreeable to the senses; as, (a) to the taste; astringent; sour; as, rough wine.

Thy palate then did dign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge. *Shak*.

(b) Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious; as, rough sounds; rough numbers. 'Rough and woful music.' *Shak*. — 5. Coarse; stale; stinking; as, rough bread; rough fish. *Mayhew*. [Slang.] — 6. Vague; crude; not well digested. 'At a rough guess.' *Times newspaper*. — *Rough arches*, in arch. arches formed of bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form. — *Rough customer*, a troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with. — *Rough diamond*, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth but rude and unpolished manners. — *Rough and ready*, (a) unpolished, rude, brusque, or uncereemonious in manner, but reliable and always prepared for emergencies.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been rough and ready when wanted—and then he was now ready as ever, and rough enough, too, God knows. *Trollope*.

(b) Fitting or training in a rude way. 'Rough-and-ready education.' *W. Black*. — *Rough-and-tumble*, in America, applied to a fight in which all rule is discarded, and kicking, biting, &c., are perfectly admissible. *Bartlett*.

Rough (ruf), *v. t.* 1. To give a rough appearance to; to roughen; to make rough; as, to rough a horse's shoes. — 2. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes. — 3. To execute or shape out roughly; to hew, as a stone, in a rough manner; to rough-hew. 'The form of a stone is roughed out (by the sculptor).' *Macmillan's Mag.* — *To rough it*, to submit to hardships; to live for a time putting up with rough accommodation.

Rough (ruf), *n.* 1. State of being coarse or unfinished or in the original material: with the; as, materials or work in the rough. 'Contemplating the people in the rough.' *E. B. Browning*. — 2. Rough weather.

In calms you fish; in roughs use songs and dances. *R. Fletcher*.

3. A rowdy; a ruffian; a rude coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully. 'The

euphonious softening of ruffian into rough.' *Dickens*. 'Jostled by the roughs of White-chapel.' *Mrs. Riddell*.

Rough-cast (ruf'kast), *v. t.* 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, and polish. *Dryden*. — 2. To mould without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. *Cleveland*. — 3. To cover with a coarse sort of plaster composed of lime and gravel; as, to rough-cast a building.

Rough-cast (ruf'kast), *n.* 1. A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments or while unfinished. — 2. A kind of plastering for an external wall composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, and which is daubed on the wall, to which it adheres. *Shak*.

Rough-caster (ruf'kast-ēr), *n.* One who rough-casts.

Rough-clad (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson*.

Rough-draft, **Rough-draught** (ruf'draft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; to make a rough sketch of.

Rough-draft, **Rough-draught** (ruf'draft), *n.* A rough or rude sketch.

My elder brothers came
Rough-draughts of nature, ill-design'd and lame. *Dryden*.

Rough-draw (ruf'drā), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; to trace rudely for first purposes. *Dryden*.

Rough-dry (ruf'dri), *v. t.* To dry hastily without smoothing. 'The process of being washed in the night air, and rough-dried in a close closet.' *Dickens*.

Roughen (ruf'n), *v. t.* To make rough. 'Roughens the nap (of a coat).' *Swift*.

Roughen (ruf'n), *v. i.* To grow or become rough. *Thomson*.

Rougher (ruf'ēr), *n.* See **ROWER**.

Rough-footed (ruf'fūt-ed), *a.* Feather-footed; as, a rough-footed dove.

Rough-grained (ruf'grānd), *a.* Rough in the grain, as wood or stone; figuratively applied to a person of somewhat coarse or unpolished manners, or of not very delicate feelings.

She became quite a favourite with her rough-grained hostess. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rough-hew (ruf'hū), *v. t.* 1. To hew coarsely without smoothing; as, to rough-hew timber. — 2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak*.

Rough-hewer (ruf'hū-ēr), *n.* One who rough-hews.

Rough-hewn (ruf'hūn), *p.* and *a.* 1. Hewn coarsely without smoothing. — 2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude. 'A rough-hewn seaman.' *Bacon*. — 3. Not nicely finished. 'This rough-hewn ill timbered discourse.' *Howell*.

Roughie (ruf'i), *n.* 1. A torch used in fishing by night. — 2. Brushwood; dried heath. *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Roughing-hole (ruf'ing-hōl), *n.* In metal, a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

Roughings (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* Same as **Rowen**.

Roughish (ruf'ish), *a.* In some degree rough.

Rough-legged (ruf'legd), *a.* Having legs covered with feathers: said of a bird.

Roughly (ruf'li), *adv.* In a rough manner; as, (a) with uneven surface; with asperities on the surface. (b) Harshly; severely; uncivilly; rudely; as, to be treated roughly.

The poor useth entreaties, but the rich answereth roughly. *Prov. xviii. 23*.

(c) Austere to the taste. (d) Harshly to the ear. (e) Violently; not gently; boisterously; tempestuously.

Roughness (ruf'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being rough; as, (a) the absence of smoothness; unevenness of surface; ruggedness; as, the roughness of a board, a floor, a rock, the skin, or the like. 'The roughness of the way that leads to happiness.' *Atterbury*. (b) Austere, astringency, or harshness to the taste. 'An austere and incoercted roughness, as sloe.' *Sir T. Browne*. (c) Harshness or offensiveness to the ear; as, a roughness of tone or voice. 'The roughness of the numbers and cadences of this play.' *Dryden*. (d) Ruggedness or asperity of temper; tendency to rudeness or bluntness; coarseness of behaviour or address; absence of delicacy and refinement.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear, but roughness breedeth hate. *Bacon*.

(e) Coarseness; ruggedness or inelegance of

dress or appearance. (f) Tempestuousness or boisterousness of wind, weather, or of the sea; violence.

Rough-rider (ruf'rid-ēr), *n.* One who breaks horses; especially, a non-commissioned cavalry officer whose duty it is to assist the riding-master.

Rough-scutt (ruf'skut), *n.* [American.] 1. A rough, coarse fellow; a rough. — 2. The lowest class of the people; the riff-raff; the rabble.

Rough-setter (ruf'set-ēr), *n.* A mason who builds rough walling, as distinguished from one who hews also.

Rough-shod (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points; as, a rough-shod horse. — *To ride rough-shod*, in a figurative sense, is to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress it may cause others. 'To ride roughshod over duty and conscience and direct precept.' *G. A. Sala*.

Here he plucked up more courage, determined in his own mind apparently that he would clasp a stopper on their being ridden roughshod over in this sort of way. *Mich. Scott*.

Rough-string (ruf'string), *n.* One of the pieces of undressed timber put under the steps of a wooden stair for their support.

Rough-stucco (ruf'stuk-kō), *n.* In arch. stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

Rought (rat), for *Raught*; pret. of *reach*.

Rough-tree (ruf'trē), *n.* *Naut.* (a) a rough unfinished mast or spar. (b) The portion of a mast above the deck. — *Rough-tree rails*, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

Rough-work (ruf'wērk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have rough-wrought all your work from end to end. *Jos. Maxon*.

Rouke, *v. i.* [See **BUCK**.] To lie close. *Chaucer*.

Roulade (rō-lād), *n.* [Fr.] In music, a rapid run of notes, generally introduced as an embellishment; a florid vocal passage; a run.

Roule, *v. t.* To roll; to run easily. *Chaucer*. **Roulean** (rō-lō), *n. pl.* English **Rouleaux** (rō-lōz), French **Rouleaux** (rō-lō). [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper. 'Letters, papers, and several rouleaux of gold.' *Byron*.

In bright confusion open rouleaux lie. *Pope*.

Roulette (rō-lēt), *n.* [Fr., properly a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler*, to roll.] 1. A game of chance, played at a table, in the centre of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disc, the circumference of which is divided generally into thirty-eight compartments coloured black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or *tailleur*) sets the disc in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction; after two or three revolutions the ball drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or colour. The players, of which there may be any number, may stake on a figure, group of figures, even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins thirty-six times his stake. The amount varies should he be successful on the other chances. — 2. A tool used by engravers for producing dotted work. It consists of a small wheel having finely-pointed teeth, which, being rolled along the surface, produce a series of indented impressions on the metal-plate. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing, and in plotting. It is dipped into India-ink, so that the points impress a dotted line as the wheel is passed over the paper.

Round (rōm), *a.* Wide; spacious. *Chaucer*.

Roumanssch, *n.* See **ROMANSCH**.

Round, **Rowin** (roun), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *rūnian*, to whisper in the ear, from *rūn*, a rune, a mystery. The word often assumed the form *round*.] To whisper.

Round, **Rowin** (roun), *v. t.* 1. To address or speak to in a whisper. — 2. To utter in a whisper.

A little wholesome talk,
That none could hear, close *rowined* in the ear. *Braton*.

Bounce (rouns), *n.* The handle of a printing-press by which the bed or coffin, on which the matter to be printed is laid, is run in and under the platen.

Bounceval (roun'se-val), *n.* [Roncesvalles, a Spanish town at the foot of the Pyrenees,

where the gigantic bones of old heroes were pretended to be shown.) 1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.—2. A pea, now called *Marrow-fat*, from its size.

From Cicero, that wrote in prose,
So call'd from rounceval on's nose.
Musarum Delicia, quoted by Nares.

Rounceval (roun'se-val), a. Large; strong. Th'ast a good rounceval voice to cry lantern and candle light.
Old play, quoted by Nares.

Roundel, n. [L.L. *ruincinus*.] A common hackney-horse. Chaucer.

Round (round), a. [O. Fr. *round*, *round*, Mod. Fr. *ron*, *round*, from L. *rotundus*, *round*, *rotund*, from *rota*, a wheel (whence *rotate*, *rotary*, &c.). *Rotund* is a less modified form of the same word.] 1. Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical; globular; as, a round ball. 'This round world.' *Milton*.—2. Having all points of the circumference equally distant from the centre; circular. 'His ponderous shield, ethereal temper, massy large and round.' *Milton*.—3. Cylindrical; as, the round barrel of a gun.—4. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse; not angular or pointed; as, a round arch.—5. Smoothly expanded; swelling; full; corpulent; plump. 'The justice, in fair round belly with good capon lined.' *Shak.* 'Their round haunches.' *Shak.* 'Round rising hillocks' (= the breasts). *Shak.*—6. Not broken or fractional; whole; not given as extremely accurate; as, to give the result of an enumeration or summation in round numbers.

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction.
Arbucknot.

7. Large; considerable: used generally with relation to sum or price, or the like. 'Three thousand ducats; 'tis a good round sum.' *Shak.* 'On your heads clap round fines.' *Shak.* 'Set a round price upon your head.' *Addison*.—8. Continuous, full, and open in sound; smooth; flowing; harmonious; not defective or abrupt.

In his satires Horace is quick, round, and pleasant.
Peachum.

9. Consistent and complete; candid; fair; honest; frank: applied to conduct. *Round dealing* is the honour of man's nature.
Bacon.

10. Free or plain without delicacy or reserve; almost rough; without circumspection; positive; decided; as, a round assertion. I will a round, unvarnished tale deliver.
Shak.

11. Full; brisk; quick. 'A round trot.' *Addison*.

If we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.
Dryden.

—*Round dance*, a dance, as a polka, waltz, &c., in which the couples wheel round the room.—*Round game*, a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each individual playing on his own account.—*Round robin*. See **ROUND-ROBIN**.—*Round Table*, the table round which sat King Arthur and his knights.

The bold King Arthur sleepeth sound;
So sleep the knights that gave that Round
Old Table such éclat!
Heed.

—*Round number* is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a number not exact, but near enough the truth to serve the particular purpose.—*Round turn* (*naut.*), the passing of a rope once round a timber-head, &c., so that it may hold on.—*SYN*. Circular, spherical, globular, globose, orbicular, orb, cylindrical, full, plump, rotund.

Round (round), n. 1. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, a globe. 'With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads.' *Shak.*

As these white robes are sold and dark,
To yonder shining ground,
As this pale taper's earthly spark,
To yonder argent round.
Tennyson.

2. The act of going or passing round, as round a circle or company; as, the joke made the round of the table; hence, the aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons and coming back to where the series began; thus, the playing of a card each, by a company at table, is a round, so also the drinking of a toast by all the company present is a round of toasts.

Women to cards may be compared; we play
A round or two; when used, we throw away.
Gray.
The feast was served; the bowl was round;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round.
Pratt.

3. A series of events or duties which come back to the point of commencement; a con-

stantly recurring series of events; as, a round of parties, of labours, &c.

Centuries glide away in the same unvaried round of cabals at court.
Brougham.

The trivial round, the common task,
May furnish all we ought to ask—
Room to deny ourselves, a road
To bring us, daily, nearer God.
Kebble.

4. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

Such new Utopians would have a round of government, as some the like in the church, in which every spoke becomes uppermost in its turn.
Holyday.

5. The step of a ladder; a rung. All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise.
Dryden.

6. A walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentinels, or through the various parts of a military station, to see that the sentinels are faithful, and all things safe; hence, the officer and men who perform this duty. The term is also applied to the walk or beat of a person who habitually goes over the same ground, as of a policeman, postman, milkman, costermonger, and the like.—7. A short musical composition in which three or more voices starting at the beginning of stated successive phrases, sing the same music (in unison or octave), the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. In construction it does not differ from the catch, but the words of the latter should be always amusing, while those of a round may be sacred.—8. A roundelay; a song.—*Fairfax*.—9. A dance in which the performers are arranged in a ring or circle.

Knit your hands and beat the ground,
In a light fantastic round.
Milton.

10. *Milit.* (a) a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. (b) Ammunition for firing once; as, to supply a regiment with a single round or with twelve rounds of cartridges; a soldier has sixty rounds with him.—11. In the manege, a volt or circular tread.—12. That part of a pugilistic encounter extending from the commencement till a halt is called by reason of one of the combatants being thrown or knocked down, or falling, or between one halt and another; the time during which the combatants keep pounding each other in one bout.—13. A brewer's vessel for holding beer.—14. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

A gentle round fill'd to the brink,
To this and 'other friend I drink.
Suckling.

—*Gentleman of the round*, a gentleman soldier, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guards; also, a disband soldier gone a begging. *B. Jonson*.—*A round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Round (round), adv. 1. On all sides. Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side.
Luke xix. 43.

2. Circularly; in a circular form; as, a wheel turns round.—3. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course; as, the shortest course is not the best; let us go round.—4. In circumference; as, a tree or cylinder 40 inches round.—5. Through a circle, as of friends or houses. 'The invitations were sent round.' *Sir W. Scott*.—6. From first to last; without exception. 'She named the ancient heroes round.' *Swift*.—*All round*, over the whole place; in every direction.—*To bring one round*, (a) to restore one to health, consciousness, composure, good spirits, or the like.

What's the matter, Mother? said I, when he had brought her a little round.
Dickens.

(b) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one party or side to another; as, he was brought round to the right side, or to the right way of thinking.—*To come round*, (a) to change one's opinions, party, or the like. (b) To be restored to health, consciousness, good humour, or the like.—*To turn round*, to change one's side; 'to desert one's party.'

Round (round), prep. 1. On every side of; around; as, the people stood round him; the sun sheds light round the earth.—2. About, in a circular course, or in all parts; circularly about; as, to go round the city; he wanders round the world.

He led the hero round
The confines of the blest Elysian ground.
Dryden.

—*To come or get round one*, to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent one. [Colloq.]

Round (round), v.t. 1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; as, to round a silver coin; to round the edges of anything.

Worms with many feet, that round themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber.
Bacon.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass. I would to God that th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow
Were red hot steel.
Shak.

3. To make full or complete; to complete the circle or term of; to finish off. As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.
Shak.

[Some commentators give a different meaning to this passage. Thus Knight: 'Rounded is used in the sense of encompassed. . . . Life itself is but a dream. It is surrounded with the sleep which is the parent of dreams.']
4. To give a circular form to; to give a round or convex figure to; to make round and protuberant.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded to very great perfection.
Addison.

5. To move about anything; to go, pass, or travel round; as, the sun, in polar regions, rounds the horizon; to round a park. *Swift*.

6. To make full, smooth, and flowing. 'A quaint, terse, florid style, rounded into periods and cadences.' *Swift*.—*To round in* (*naut.*), to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.—*To round up* (*naut.*), to haul up; usually, to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.—*To round a horse*, in the manege, to make him carry his shoulders and haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

Round (round), v.i. 1. To grow or become round.

The queen your mother rounds space.
Shak.

2. To go round, as a guard. They . . . nightly rounding walk.
Milton.

3. To turn round. The men who met him rounded on their heels,
And wonder'd after him.
Tennyson.

4. To become complete or full; to develop into the full type.—*To round to* (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

Round (round), v.t. and i. [A form of *round*, to whisper, the *d* having been tacked on as in *sound*, *exounding*.] To whisper. 'Whispering, rounding.' *Shak.*

The bishop of Glasgow rounding in his ear, 'Ye are not a wise man, . . . he rounded likewise to the bishop, and said, 'Wherefore brought ye me here?'
Caldershead.

Roundabout (round'a-bout), a. 1. Indirect; going round; loose. 'A terrible roundabout road.' *Burke*.

This which he (Sir W. Hamilton) calls perfect induction, I conceive to be not reasoning at all, but a roundabout mode of defining words. *H. Spencer*.

2. Ample; extensive. 'Large, sound, roundabout sense.' *Locke*.—3. Encircling; encompassing. *Tatler*.

Roundabout (round'a-bout), n. 1. A large horizontal wheel furnished with small wooden horses and carriages, sometimes elephants, &c., on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round. Hence—2. A scene of incessant change, revolution, bustle, or vicissitude.

He sees that this great roundabout,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Ch. rich, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its businesses,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says—what says he?—'Caw!'
Conper.

3. An arm-chair with a rounded back.—4. A kind of surcoat.—5. A close-fitting body garment without skirts; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, and others.—6. A circular dance.

The Miss Flamboroughs . . . understood the jig and the roundabout to perfection.
Goldsmith.

Round-all (round'al), n. An acrobatic feat. 'Doing . . . round-alls (that's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).' *Mayhew*.

Round-backed, **Round-shouldered** (round'bakt, round'shól-dér), a. Having a round back or shoulders.

Roundel (roun'del), n. [Fr. *rondele*, from *round*, *round*. See **ROUND**.] 1. Anything having a round form or figure; a round form or figure; a circle.

The Spaniards casting themselves into roundels
made a flying march to Calais.
Bacon.

Specifically, (a) in *her* an ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or gules, etc., describing it by its tincture, unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield, as in the figure, secondly, where the roundel is of far, or of equal tinctures, as a roundel ermine, a roundel chequy, or, and azure. Otherwise, roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures. When blazoned, or, they are called *bezants*, when argent, *plates*; when vert, *pennies*, when azure, *Aurbs*; when sable, *ogreases* or *pellets*, when gules, *torques*; when tenné or tawny, *orangees*; when sanguine or murrey, *gums*. (b) In *anc. armor.* (1) a round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, plates of metal, or studded full of nails in concentric circles or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and mostly convex, but



For pale gules and argent three roundels counter-changed.

sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A round guard for the armpit. (3) The guard of a lance. (4) In *fort.* a bastion of a circular form. — 2. A roundelay (which see). 'Come, now, a roundel, and a fairy song.' *Shak.*



Ancient concave Roundel (front and edge view).

sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (3) A round guard for the armpit. (3) The guard of a lance. (4) In *fort.* a bastion of a circular form. — 2. A roundelay (which see). 'Come, now, a roundel, and a fairy song.' *Shak.*

Roundelay (round'el-ā), *n.* [O Fr *roundelet*, from Fr *round*, round. See **ROUND**.] The spelling has been influenced by *lay*, a song. 1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the end of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. — 2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated. 'Loudly sung his roundelay of love.' *Dryden*. — 3. A dance in a circle. 'Dance their roundelays on flow'ry banks.' *Shak.*

The fawn, may, and symphid did dance their roundelays. *Herrick.*

Roundlet (round'let), *n.* [See **ROUND**.] Circumference; inclosure.

Rounder (round'er), *n.* 1. One who rounds. 2. *pl.* A game like five, but played with a football. Also a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a place of ground marked off into a square or circle, with a batter's station and three goals all at equal distances. On the ball being thrown towards him the batter tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure a run completely round the boundary, or over any of the four parts of it, before the ball can be returned. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party.

Round-fish (round'fish), *n.* A fish (*Cercosoma quadrilaterale*) of the salmon family found in the rivers of Western America, from Vancouver's Island northward. When in good condition it is very fat and of exquisite flavour, weighing about 2 lbs. It forms a staple article of diet to the Indians, according to the rivers in such quantities that it is taken by baskets, wooden bowls, and even by the hand.

Roundhead (round'head), *n.* 1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are round

and full. — 2. A style of bowling in which the ball is brought round horizontally.

Roundhead (round'head), *n.* A name formerly given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I., during the English civil war, to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, who distinguished themselves by having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs in long ringlets.

When in October 1641, the Parliament reassembled after a short recess, two hostile parties, essentially the same with those which, under different names, have ever since contended, and are still contending, for the direction of public affairs, appeared confronting each other. During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and *Roundheads*. They were subsequently called *Whigs* and *Tories*, nor does it seem that these appellations are likely soon to become obsolete. *Macaulay.*

Roundheaded (round'head-ed), *a.* 1. Having a round head or top. 'Roundheaded arches and windows.' *Sp. Louth*. — 2. Belonging to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians, close-cropped. 'The roundheaded rebels of Westminster Hall.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Roundhouse (round'house), *n.* 1. A lock-up, a station-house, a watch-house. *Foots.* 2. *Naut.* (a) a cabin or apartment on the after-part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof, sometimes called the *Cowch*, also, the poop itself. (b) An erection abait the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

Roundish (round'ish), *a.* Round or roundish, nearly round.

Roundling (round'ing), *n.* *Naut.* small rope or spun yarn wound about a larger rope to prevent its chafing. Also called *Service*.

Roundish (round'ish), *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round, *as*, a roundish seed. 'A roundish figure.' *Boyle.*

Roundishness (round'ish-ness), *n.* The state of being roundish.

Roundle (round'le), *n.* In *her.* same as *Roundel*.

Roundlet (round'let), *n.* A little circle; a roundel.

Roundly (round'ly), *adv.* 1. In a round form. 2. Openly, plainly, boldly; without reserve; peremptorily.

Till grief did tell me roundly, that I lied.
G. Herbert.
He affirms everything roundly, without any art.
Addison.

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on roundly.
Locke.

Two of the sailors walked roundly forward along a bypath.
Sir W. Scott.

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

This last justice pronounced every way so roundly and severely, as the nobility did much distrust him.
Sir J. Davies.

Roundness (round'ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical, circularity, sphericity, cylindricity, rotundity; *as*, the roundness of the globe, of the orbit of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, &c. — 2. Fulness, smoothness of flow, *as*, the roundness of a period. *Spenser*. — 3. Openness, plainness, boldness, positiveness, *as*, the roundness of an assertion. 'Albeit roundness and plain dealing be most worthy praise.' *Raleigh*. — 4. Circularity, sphericity, globosity, globularity, globularness, orbicularness, cylindricity, fulness, plumpness, rotundity.

Roundridge (round'ridj), *s. t.* In *agrv.* to form into round ridges by ploughing.

Round-ribbon (round'rob-in), *n.* [Fr *round*, round, and *ruban*, a ribbon.] 1. A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle. The phrase is originally derived from a custom of the French officers, who, in signing a remonstrance to their superiors, wrote their names in a circular form, so that it might be impossible to ascertain who had headed the list. — 2. In *one costume*, a narrow ruff about the doublet-collar.

Round-shot (round'shot), *n.* Is *gun.* a spherical solid shot of cast-iron or steel.

Round-shouldered, *a.* See **ROUND-SHAKED**.

Round-top (round'top), *n.* *Naut.* a platform at the mast-head, a top.

Round-tower (round'tow-er), *n.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, generally with a conical top. Round-towers are often met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland, rising from 30 to 120 feet in height, and from 30 to 50 feet in diameter. *Antiquaries*

are now pretty much agreed in assigning their construction to a period ranging from the ninth to the twelfth centuries, and in

Round-tower on Doreenah Island, Fermanagh.

considering them as being used as strongholds into which, in times of danger, the ecclesiastics, and perhaps the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, could retreat with their valuables.

Round-trade (round'trad), *n.* A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also *Bundie trade*.

Roundure (round'ur), *n.* [Fr *roudeur*] Circumference; inclosure. [Rare.]

'To put the roundures of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.' *Shak.*

Round-worm (round'worm), *n.* An animal-flea belonging to the order *Nematoda* (which see).

Roap (roap), *s. t.* [O and Prov. E. *roap*, *rope*, to cry, a cry, also *hoariness*, *a. Sax. Arōpan*, Icel *Arōp*, to cry. (See **ROOF**) Akin *roap*.] To cry, to shout. [Scotch.]

Roap (roap), *s. t.* 1. To expose to sale by auction. — 2. To sell the goods of by auction; *as*, to roap a tenant for his rent. [Scotch.]

Roap (roap), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A sale of goods by auction or outcry. *Articles of roap*, the conditions under which property is exposed to sale by auction. [Scotch.] — 2. *Hoariness*. [Scotch.]

Roap (rōp), *n.* A disease of poultry, consisting of a boil or tumour on the rump. *Rare.*

Roapet, Roapit (rōp'et), *n.* [See **ROOF** and **ROOF**] Hoarse. [Scotch.]

Alas! my roughet Muse is hoarse. *Burns.*

Roar-rou (rō'rō), *n.* A Mexican furniture wood resembling rosewood.

Roasant (roas'ant), *s.* In *her.* a term applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, *as* if preparing to take flight.

When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are endorsed.

Rouse (rouz), *s. t.* pret. & pp. *roused*; ppr. *rousing*. [This word seems to have been originally a term of the chase meaning to disturb by making a noise.]

connected with L. G. *ruas*, *ruis*, noise, disturbance; G. *rauschen*, a rustling noise; but comp. also A. Sax. *Arýnen*, to shake, to agitate; O. H. G. *rumjan*, to rouse, to move.) 1. To wake from sleep or repose.

Your rough voice
(You speak so loud) has roused the child again.
Tennyson.

2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or inattention.

'I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to rouse up all that's Roman in them.
Addison.

3. To erect, to rear. 'Being mounted and both roused in their seat.' *Shak.* 4. To put into commotion, to agitate. 'Blistering winds, which all night long had roused the sea.' *Milton*. — 5. To startle, to surprise, to drive from a lurking-place or cover. a hunt-



Swan rousant.

ing term. 'Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the opening hound.' *Pope*.

Rouse (rouz), *v.t.* 1. To awake from sleep or repose. 'Morpheus rouses from his bed.' *Pope*.—2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor, or inattention; hence, to stand or rise up; to stand erect.

My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise, rouse and stir
As life were in't. *Shak.*

Rouse (rouz), *v.i.* *Naut.* to pull together upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power.

Rouse (rouz), *n.* [Comp. *D. roes*, a bumper; *G. rausch*, drunkenness.] 1. A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honour of a health. *Shak.*—2. A carousal; a drinking frolic or festival.

Fill the cup and fill the can,
Have a rouse before the morn. *Tennyson.*

Rouse (róz), *n.* Praise; commendation. Written also *Roose*. [Scotch.]

It is well known that the Edinburgh folk are in the main a well-informed, civilized sort of people, though a thought given, as we think in the West, to making main rouse about themselves than there is any necessity for. *Galt.*

Rouser (rouz'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which rouses or excites. 'Inciters and rousers of my mind.' *Shelton*.—2. Anything very great or exciting. [Vulgar.]

Rousing (rouz'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Having power to awaken or excite.—2. Great; violent; as, a rousing fire. In this sense written also *Rousing*. [Colloq.]

Rousingly (rouz'ing-ly), *adv.* In a rousing manner; violently; excitedly.

Roussette (ró-set'), *n.* [Fr., from *rousses*, red, from its colour.] One of the fruit-eating bats, *Pteropus vulgaris*, a native of Mauritius, Bourbon, Madagascar, &c., about 8½ inches long and 3 feet in expanse of wing. Its prevalent colour is rusty red. The name is sometimes applied to the frugivorous bats generally.

Roust (roust), *n.* [Icel. *röst*, a current or stream in the sea.] A torrent occasioned by a tide; the turbulent part of a channel or frith occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides. Written also *Roost*, *Roet*. *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Roustabout (roust'a-bout), *n.* A labourer on board a river steamer; hence, a shiftless vagrant. [American slang.]

Rousty (róst'i), *a.* Rusty. [Scotch.]

Rout (róut), *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, a company, a band, a division; lit. a portion broken off or separated; from L. *L. rupta*, *rupta*, *rotta*, *L. ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break (whence *rupture*, &c.).] In sense 5 from O. Fr. *route*, a breaking, a defeat, also from L. *ruptus*.] 1. A company of persons; a concourse; generally, a rabble or multitude; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; as, a rout of people assembled. 'Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum.' *Shak.*

Amidst these that fair Muse was placed, like the chaste lady of the Masque, lofty, spotless, and serene, to be chattered at, and pointed at, and grinned at, by the whole rout of Satyrs and Goblins. *Miscellany.*

—The rout, † the mass, the multitude. *Shak.*

2. In law, a disturbance of the peace by persons assembling to do a thing which, if done, will make them rioters, and actually making some advances toward it. *Wharton*. 3. A fashionable assembly or large evening party.

They could see the various personages as they passed to the Bernatein rout. *Thackeray.*

4. An uproar; a brawl; a disturbance; a noise.

Give me to know
How this foul rout began. *Shak.*
What of this new book the world makes such a
rout about? *Sterne.*

5. The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.—To put to the rout, to rout.

Rout (róut), *v.t.* 1. To break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

The king's horse . . . routed and defeated their whole army. *Clarendon.*

2. To drive or chase away; to dispel.

O sound to rout the brood of cares,
The sweep of scythe in the morning dew. *Tennyson.*
—To rout out, to turn out; to search thoroughly.—*Syn.* To defeat, discomfit, beat, overpower, overthrow, conquer.

Rout, † **Route** (róut), *v.t.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd.

The meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon.*

Rout (róut), *v.t.* [Form of *to root*.] 1. To turn up with the snout (as hogs); to root.

Winder of the horn
When snouted wild-boars, routing tender corn.
Anger our huntsman. *Kent.*

2. In technology, to deepen; to scoop out; to cut out; to dig out, as mouldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, book-binders' stamps, &c.—*Routing machine*, routing tools, a machine or tools for routing or scooping out spaces, forming mouldings, &c., in wood, metal, or stone. See **ROUTER**.

Rout, **Route** (róut), *v.i.* [Icel. *rauta*, to roar.] To roar; to bellow, as cattle do. Written also *Route*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Rout (róut), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hrátan*, Icel. *hrjóla*, *rjóla*, to snore.] To snore.

Rout-cake (róut'kák), *n.* A rich sweet cake for evening parties.

The audience . . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of rout-cakes and lemonade. *Dickens.*

Route (róut), *n.* [Fr. *route*, O. Fr. *rote*, a rut, a way, a path, from L. *L. rupta*, a way, a path, properly *rupta* via, a way broken through forests or the like, a rough path, from L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break. See also **ROUT**, a company.] The course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their route they take. *Gay.*

—To get the route (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

Router (róut'er), *n.* [From *route*, to deepen, to scoop out.] In carp. a sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on sashes.—*Router gauge*, a gauge used for cutting out the narrow channels intended to receive brass or coloured woods in inlaid work. It is formed like the common marking gauge, but provided with a narrow chisel as a cutter in place of the marking point.—*Router plane*, a kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called the *old woman's tooth*.

Routh (róuth), *n.* Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Routhie (róuth'i), *a.* Plentiful; well filled; abundant. 'A routhie but, a routhie ben. Burns. [Scotch.]

Routier (róut'i-á), *n.* [Fr. *route*, a road.] One of a class of military adventurers of the twelfth century, who hired themselves out to whoever would pay them best: so named from being always on the route or move.

Routinary (róut'i-na-ri), *a.* Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. *Emerson*. [Rare.]

Routine (ró-tén), *n.* [Fr., from *route*, a way, properly the way which one invariably takes through custom.] 1. A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; particularly, a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently returning. 'The very ordinary routine of the day.' *Brougham*.—2. Any regular habit or practice adhered to by the mere force of habit. *Buckle*.

Routinist (ró-tén'ist), *n.* One addicted to routine; specifically, a medical man who practices in an unvaried manner and according to received usage; a routine practitioner. *Dunglison*.

Routously (róut-us-ly), *adv.* With that violation of law called a rout.

Roux (ró), *n.* [Fr. *roux beurre*, reddish-brown butter.] In cookery, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

Rove (róv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roved*; ppr. *roving*. [Originally to wander for plunder, and a collateral form of *to rob* and *to reave*, directly from the L. *G.* or *D.*: L. *G. rōva*, *D. rooven*, Dan. *rōve*, Sw. *rōva*, to rob; Icel. *rífa*, *rípa*, *vípa*, *vípa*.] 1. To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying, or otherwise. 'Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove.' *Pope*.—2. To have rambling thoughts; to be in a delirium; to rave; to be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; to be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]—3. To shoot an arrow at a certain elevation, not point-blank; to shoot an arrow at rovers. See under **ROVER**.

Rove (róv), *v.t.* To wander over; as, roving a field; roving the town. This may be considered an elliptical form of expression for

roving over, through, or about the town. 'Roving the trackless realms of Lyonesse.' *Tennyson*.—2. To shoot at rovers. *Jas. Harrington*.—3. To plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another. [American and provincial English.]

Rove (róv), *n.* The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal rove one moment halt. *Young.*

Rove (róv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roved*; ppr. *roving*. [Akin to *reave* or *to ravel*.] 1. To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring; as wool or cotton, into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.; to slub.—2. To draw out into thread; as, to rove a stocking. [Provincial English.]

Rove (róv), *n.* A roll of wool, cotton, &c., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.

Rove-beetle (róv-bé-ll), *n.* A name given to one of the larger species of Staphylinidae, such as the *Ocypus olens*. Also called the Devil's Coach-horse.

Rover (róv'er), *n.* 1. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about.—2. A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a rover,
Foolish women to believe. *Mendes.*

3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter.—4. † A kind of strong, heavy arrow shot with a certain degree of elevation, generally at 45°. 'Flights, rovers, and butt-shafts.' *B. Jonson*.—To shoot at rovers, in *ar. herp.*, to shoot an arrow for distance or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point-blank; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which was nearer. Hence also to shoot without any particular aim; at random.

'Providence shoots not at rovers.' *South*.

Roving (róv'ing), *n.* 1. The act of rambling or wandering. 'Rovings of fancy.' *Barrow*.

2. The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or forming a rove.—3. A slightly twisted sliver of wool, cotton, &c.; a rove.

Roving-frame (róv'ing-frám), *n.* A roving-machine.

Rovingly (róv'ing-ly), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

Roving-machine (róv'ing-má-shén), *n.* A machine for hoisting or winding the slubbings on smaller bobbins for the creels of the spinning-machine.

Roving-nes (róv'ing-nes), *n.* State of roving.

Roving-shot (róv'ing-shot), *n.* A stray or random shot.

These five schemes will prove like roving-shots, some nearer and some farther off, but all at great distance from the mark. *Sir W. Temple.*

Row (ró), *n.* [A. Sax. *rōw*, a row, also *rowed*, whence O. E. *rewe*, a row; perhaps from same root as *room*, and meaning originally the space or interval between rows. See **ROOM**.] 1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as, a row of trees; a row of gems or pearls; a row of houses or columns. 'A row of pine.' *Shak.* 'The bright seraphim in burning row.' *Milton*.—2. † A line of writing.

He must rede many a row
In Vergile or in Claudian. *Chaucer.*

—Row culture, that method of culture in which the crops (such as wheat) are sown in drills.

Row (ró), *v.t.* To arrange in a line; to set or stud with a number of things ranged in a line. 'Thy necklace rowed with pearls.' *Farnell*.

Row (ró), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rōwan*, Icel. *rōa*, Dan. *roe*, Sw. *ro*, D. *roeten*, to row. *Rudder* is from this stem.] 1. To impel along the surface of water by oars; as, to row a boat.—2. To transport by rowing; as, to row the captain ashore in his barge.

Row (ró), *v.t.* 1. To labour with the oar; as, to row well; to row with oars muffled. 'Rowing hard against the stream.' *Tennyson*.—2. To be moved by means of oars; as, the boat rows easily.

Row (ró), *n.* An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

Row (ró), *n.* [Perhaps short for *row-de-do*; comp., however, Gypsy *roo*, *roven*, to cry; also Icel. *hrjd*, *hrólta*, a riot, a struggle.] A riotous noise; a turbulent, noisy disturbance; a riot. [Colloq.]

I said nothing to you about it (*Don Juan*), understanding that is a sore subject with the moral reader, and has been the cause of a great row. *Byron*.

Row (ró), *n.* Broil, uproar, riot, tumult, commotion, disturbance, affray.

Row (ró), *v.t.* To involve in a quarrel, disturbance, or row. [Colloq.]

Tell him (*Cam' bell*) all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and rowed him. *Byron*.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mê, met, hâr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; u, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. lay.

Row (rou), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A roll; a list.—2. A roll of bread. *Sir W. Scott.*

Row (rou), *v.t.* or *i.* [A form of *roll*.] To roll; to wind; to revolve. [Scotch.]

Row, *t. a.* [See *ROUGH*.] Rough.

Rowable† (rō'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. 'That long barren fen, once rowable.' *B. Jonson.*

Rowanah (rō'wa-nah), *n.* In the East Indies, a permit or passport.

Rowan-tree (rou'an-trē), *n.* [Also written *roun-tree*, *roan-tree*, and probably from *roun*, *round*, to whisper, *rune*, *A. Sax. rān*, mystery, there being sundry superstitions connected with it; this is supported also by the Icel. name *reynir*, connected with *reyna*, to examine, *rūn*, a rune, mystery.] The mountain-ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*). See *MOUNTAIN-ASH*.

Row-boat (rō'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by rowing. 'Their small row-boats.' *Smollett.*

Row-de-dow (rou'dé-dou), *n.* Same as *Rowdy-dow*.

Rowdy (rou'di), *n.* [From *row*, a disturbance.] A riotous turbulent fellow; a rough. [Colloq.]

Rowdy (rou'di), *a.* [Colloq.] 1. Rough; disreputable; blackguard.—2. Coarsely showy and pretentious; flashy.

(Those women) are too expensive and rowdy for me. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rowdy-dow (rou'di-dou), *n.* [Formed from imitation of the beat of a drum. Comp. *rub-a-dub*.] A word expressive of continuous noise. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Rowdy-dowdy (rou'di-dou'di), *a.* [See *Rowdy-dow*.] Noisy; turbulent. *Notes and Queries.*

Rowdyish (rou'di-ish), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdyism; *as*, rowdyish conduct; rowdyish boys.

Rowdyism (rou'di-izm), *n.* The conduct of a rough or rowdy; turbulent blackguardism.

Rowel (rou'el), *n.* [O. Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, *L. rota*, a wheel.] 1. Formerly applied generally to a small circle, ring, or wheel.

The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird which starry rowels bears.

Now specifically, (a) the little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points. (b) A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits.—2. In *farricry*, a roll of hair or silk passed through the fleah of horses, answering to a seton in surgery.

Rowel (rou'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. rowelled; ppr. rowelling. In *farricry*, to insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and insert a roll of hair or silk. 'Rowel the horse in the chest.' *Mortimer.*

Rowel-head (rou'el-hed), *n.* The axis on which a rowel turns.

Bending forward struck his armed heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shak.*

Rowen (rou'en), *n.* [From O. E. *row*, *roue* = rough.] 1. The aftermath; the lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unploughed till after Michaelmas or thereby, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage.

Turn your cows that give milk into your rowens
till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

Rowen, *Rowet*, *Rowett*, *Rowings*, *Rowings* are also forms used.

Rowet (rō'et), *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

Rowet (rou'et), *n.* [From O. E. *row*, rough.] A workman in a certain process of woollen manufacture. Called also *Rougher*.

Rowet, **Rowett** (rou'et), *n.* Same as *Rowen*.

Rowl (roul), *n.* *Naut.* (a) the sheave of a whip-tackle. (b) A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.

Rowley-ragg (rou'l-rag). See *RAGSTONE*.

Rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* A contrivance on a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in

(d) an iron pin in the gunwale, to which the oar is fastened by a thong; (e) a pin in the gunwale which passes through the oar.

Rowly-powly (rō'lī-pōlī), *n.* See *ROLLY-POLY*.

Rown (roun), *v.t.* and *i.* See *ROUN*.

Row-port (rō'pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels near the surface of the water for the use of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

Rowte (rou), *v.i.* To bellow; to roar like a bull; to rout. [Scotch.]

Rowth (routh), *n.* See *ROUTH*.

Roxburghiaceæ (rōks'bur-i-ā'sē-s), *n. pl.* [In honour of Dr. *Roxburgh*.] A small nat. order of dictyogens with bisexual flowers. There is but one genus, *Roxburghia*, the species of which are natives of the hot parts of India. They are twining shrubs, sometimes attaining a length of 600 feet. The roots of one species are prepared with lime-water, candied with sugar, and taken with tea.

Royle (roi), *a.* *Royal Chapman.*

Royle (roi), *n.* [Fr. *roi*.] A king.

Royal (roi'al), *a.* [Fr. *royal*, *L. regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king. See *REGAL*.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a king; pertaining to the crown; regal; *as*, royal power or prerogative; a royal garden; royal domains; the royal family.—2. Becoming a king; magnificent; kingly; princely; *as*, royal state. 'Royal dignity.' *Milton*. 'Young, valiant, wise, and no doubt, right royal.' *Shak.*—3. Noble; generous; dignified.

'Tis
The royal disposition of that beast
To prey on nothing that doth seem as dead.
Shak.

4. Founded or originated by, in the service of, under the patronage of, or receiving support from royalty; *as*, royal navy; the Royal Academy (see *ACADEMY*); the Royal Society (see below); Royal National Life-boat Institution; royal tradesmen; royal servants.—*Royal antler*, the third branch of the horn of a deer. See *ANTLER*.—*Royal assent*. See *ASSENT*.—*Royal bay*, the *Laurus indica* or Indian bay.—*Royal blue*, a fine deep blue prepared from cobalt, used for enamel and glass, and porcelain painting. The name is also given to a fine, deep, aniline blue.—*Royal burgh*. See *BURGH*.—*Royal charter*. See *CHARTER*.—*Royal fish*. See *Regal Fish* under *REGAL*.—*Royal glass*, painted glass. *Britton*.—*Royal grant*, a grant by letters patent from the crown.—*Royal merchant*, formerly applied to Italian merchants who founded principalities which their descendants enjoyed, such as the Grimaldi of Venice, the Medici of Florence, and others; also applied to one who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom.

Losses
That have of late so huddled on his back,
Enow to press a royal merchant down. *Shak.*

—*Royal mines*, mines of silver and gold.—*Royal Oak*, (a) an oak in Boscombe Wood, which was said to have sheltered Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. (b) The *Robur Caroli*, a southern constellation.—*Royal Society* (of London), a society incorporated by Charles II. in 1660, under the name of 'The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society for the Improvement of Natural Philosophy.' Its *Transactions*, the publication of which began in 1665, and has been regularly continued since, contain perhaps the most valuable repository of scientific research in existence. A somewhat similar society, the *Royal Society of Edinburgh*, for the investigation and discussion of subjects in science, art, and literature, was founded in 1783.—*Royal standard*. See *STANDARD*.—*Royal, Regal, Kingly*. *Regal* is a more abstract epithet than *royal*, and of more general application. It is applied primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office; hence, to what becomes a king, or what is suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with princely, magnificent; *as*, regal state, regal power, regal pomp. *Royal* is of narrower application, and denotes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person; *as*, his royal highness; the royal family; the royal presence; the royal robes; a royal salute. It does not, like *regal*, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus a royal residence may not be regal in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be de-

scribed as *regal*, though it is not *royal*. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal*, but not *royal*. *Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or becoming a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal* it has reference to personal qualities, as a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like, while like *regal* it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.—*SYN.* Kingly, regal, monarchical, imperial, kinglike, princely, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious, noble, magnanimous.

Royal (roi'al), *n.* 1. Paper of a size 24 inches by 19 inches, or for printing purposes 25 inches by 20 inches. In this sense often used adjectively; *as*, royal octavo; royal quarto.—2. *Naut.* a square sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail.—3. One of the shoots of a stag's head; a royal antler.—4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—5. A gold coin formerly current in England. See *RIAL*.—*The Royals*, the name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots*, supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

Royal-arch (roi-al-ārch'), *n.* A degree in freemasonry.

Royalet† (roi'al-ēt), *n.* A petty, unimportant, or powerless king.

There were at this time two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave. *Fuller.*

Royalism (roi'al-izm), *n.* The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government.

Royalist (roi'al-ist), *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government. Specifically applied in history to, (a) a partisan of Charles I. and Charles II.; opposed to *Roundhead*; a cavalier. Where Candish fought the royalists prevail'd. *Waller.*

(b) An adherent to the Bourbon family after the first French revolution. Used adjectively.—*Royalist antiquarians*. *Carlyle.*

Royalize (roi'al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. royalized; ppr. royalizing. To make royal. 'To royalize his blood I spilt my own.' *Shak.*

Royally (roi'al-li), *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; *as*, becomes a king.

His body shall be royally interr'd. *Dryden.*

Royal-mast (roi'al-mast), *n.* *Naut.* the fourth mast from the deck, commonly made in one piece with the top-gallant-mast.

Royal-rich (roi'al-rich), *a.* Rich as a king; rich or gorgeous enough for a king.

Trust me, in bliss, I shall abide
In this great mansion, that is built for me,
So royal-rich and wide. *Tennyson.*

Royalty (roi'al-ti), *n.* [See *ROYAL*.] 1. The state, condition, or quality of being royal; *as*, (a) the state or dignity of a king; condition or status of a person of royal rank.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in royalty, and grieve in state. *Prior.*

(b) The state of being royal by birth; high extraction. 'Setting aside his high blood's royalty.' *Shak.* (c) The character of being kingly or becoming a king; kingly character; kingliness.

In his royalty of nature
Reigns that which would be feared. *Shak.*

2. The person of a king; majesty; *as*, to stand in the presence of royalty. 'For thus his royalty doth speak.' *Shak.*

Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against
the king and take vanity the puppet's part against
the royalty of her father. *Shak.*

3. A right or prerogative of a king; especially, a signorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord, or the manor itself; a tax paid to the crown or a landowner on the produce of a mine; a tax paid to a superior as representing the king.

With the property were inseparably connected extensive royalties. *Macaulay.*

Hence—4. A tax paid to one who holds a patent protected by government for the use of the patent, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured; a percentage paid to the owner of an article for its use.—5. Kingdom; domain; province; sphere.

The vast and inexhaustible variety of knavery, folly, affectation, humour, &c., as mingled with each other, or as modified by difference of age, sex, temper, education, profession, and habit of body, are all within the royalty of the modern comic dramatist. The ancients were much more limited in their circle of materials. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. An emblem of royalty.
Wherefore do I assume
These royalties, and not refuse to reign. *Milton.*



Ship's Boat. *a a*, Rowlocks (notched).

rowing; *as*, (a) a notch in the gunwale; (b) two short pegs rising from the gunwale; (c) an iron stirrup pivoted on the gunwale;

n, Fr. tow; *ng*, sing; *YH*, then; *th*, thin;

w, wig; *wh*, whig; *zh*, assure.—See *KRY*.

7. In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.

Royal-yard (rôl'al-yârd), *n.* *Naut.* the fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

Roysa (rô-é-na), *n.* [After Adrian van Royen, a Dutch botanist.] A Cape genus of shrubs or trees, nat. order Ebenaceae, differing from the true ebony (*Diospyros*) and others in having fertile and sterile flowers on the same instead of on different plants. They have a five-lobed calyx and a five-parted bell-shaped corolla, and bear globose or elliptical berries about the size of damsons. *R. lucida* is a pretty white-flowered bush sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

Royné (rôin), *v.t.* [*Fr. rogné*.] To bite; to gnaw. *Spenser.*

Royné (rôin), *v.t.* [*Fr. grogné*, to growl.] To growl. *Spenser.*

Roynish (rôin'ish), *a.* [*Fr. rogneux*, mangy, from *rogné*, scab; *L. rubigo*, rustiness.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; scurvy. 'The roynish clown.' *Shak.* Spelled also *Roinish*.

Royster (rôis'ter), *n.* 1. A roysterer. — 2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree. 'Some beau who had been on the royster all night.' *Cornhill Mag.* Spelled also *Roister*.

Roysterer (rôis'ter-ér), *n.* Same as *Roisterer*.

Royston-crow (rôis'ton-krd), *n.* The common English name for what is otherwise called the hooded crow, the *Corvus cornix*. It is gray, with black head, throat, wings, and tail. It feeds on carrion, eggs, young birds, shell-fish, &c.

Roylet (rôile-let), *n.* [*Fr. roilelet*, from *roi*, king.] A little or petty king. *Heylin.*

Royletish (rôile'ish), *a.* [Probably from *roylet* or *royletish*.] Wild; irregular.

No weed presumed to show its roylet face.

Rub (rub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rubbed*; ppr. *rubbing*. [Same word as *Dan. rubbe*, to rub, to scrub. The Celtic languages also have the word, which may be originally Celtic. *W. rhub*, a rub, a chafe, *rhubiad*, a rubbing; *Gael. rub*, *rubadh*, *Ir. rubha*, a wound, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition. *Rubbish*, *rubble* are derivatives.] 1. To move along the surface of, or backwards and forwards upon, with friction; to apply friction to; as, to *rub* the face or arms with the hand; to *rub* the body with flannel; hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour.

Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crums. *Shak.*

2. To spread a thin coating over the surface of; to smear all over; to spread over; as, to *rub* anything with oil. 'Their straw-built citadel, new *rubbed* with balm.' *Milton.*

3. To polish; to retouch; with over.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

4. In *building*, (a) to polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of a grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere. (b) To smooth, as the chipped surface of a brick with a piece of rough-grained stone. See *RUBBING-STONE*. — 5. To obstruct by collision; to hinder; to cross. [Rare.]

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubbed* nor stopp'd. *Shak.*

6. To touch hard; to chafe; to fret; to gall; to tease or vex with gibes or sarcasm. — *To rub down*, (a) to reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; to render less prominent, or to smooth down as by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles down. *Tennyson.*

(b) To clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse. — *To rub off*, to clean anything by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to *rub off* rust. — *To rub out*, to remove or separate by friction; to erase; to obliterate; as, to *rub out* marks or letters; to *rub out* a stain. — *To rub up*, (a) to burnish; to polish; to clean. (b) To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to *rub up* the memory.

Rub (rub), *v.i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel *rubbs* against a gate-post. — 2. To fret; to chafe; to make a friction. 'It *rubbed* upon the sore.' *Dryden.* — 3. To move or pass with difficulty; to get on or along with difficulty; usually with *on*, *along*, or *through*.

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world.

Who have no other real desire than that of rubbing on, so as to escape general blame.

He *rubbs* on pretty much the same as ever. *Lever.*

I used to manage to *rub along* at first; the streets have got shocking bad of late.

Rub (rub), *n.* 1. The act of rubbing; friction; as, to give something a *rub* with a cloth. — 2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hindrance; obstruction; hence, a difficulty; a cause of uneasiness; a pinch. 'Goes on without any *rub* or interruption.' *Swift.*

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shak.*
All sort of *rubbs* will be laid in the way.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*.

3. Unevenness of surface. 'The inequalities, *rubbs*, and hairiness of the skin.' *Sir T. Browne.* — 4. In *bowling*, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it.

5. A sarcasm; a jibe; a taunt; something grating to the feelings. — 6. In *card-playing*, a contraction of *Rubber*.

'Can you one?' inquired the old lady. 'I can,' replied Mr. Pickwick. 'Double, single, and the *rub*.'

7. A rub-stone.

Rub-a-dub (rub'a-dub), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of a drum when beat; a clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub*, like that with which the fire-drum startles the artisans of a Scotch burgh.

Rubasse (ru-bas'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. rubus*, red; comp. *rubus*.] A lapidary's name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystic, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a colour resembling that of ruby. The best rubasse comes from Brazil.

An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a colouring liquid. The crystal thus becomes full of cracks, which the colouring matter enters.

Rubato (ru-ba'tô), *a.* [*It.*, stolen (time).] In music, a style of singing or playing, in which some of the notes are unduly lengthened and others proportionally contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

Rubbage (rub'âj), *n.* Rubbish. *Wotton.*

Rubbee (rub'ê), *n.* See *RABI*.

Rubber (rub'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which rubs; as, (a) the instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. (b) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (c) A whetstone; a rub-stone. (d) The cushion of an electric machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with positive electricity and the rubber with negative electricity. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphide of tin or an amalgam usually of zinc, tin, and mercury. (e) A small instrument used to flatten down the seams of a sail in sail-making. (f) A rubbing-stone. — 2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games. — 3. Inequality, as inequality of ground in bowling; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; hardship; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

He that plays at bowls, must expect to meet with *rubbers*.

4. That which grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub. — 5. Caoutchouc, a substance produced from the *Siphonia elastica*, a substance remarkably pliable and elastic; usually in this sense called *India-rubber*; hence, (a) an overshoe made of India-rubber; (b) an India-rubber tyre for the wheel of a bicycle; (c) a block or cake of prepared caoutchouc for erasing pencil marks.

Rubbers (rub'êrs), *n.* A disease in sheep occasioning great heat and itching. Called also *Scab*, *Shab*, or *Ray*.

Rubbridge (rub'rij), *n.* Rubbage; rubbish.

Rubbing-post (rub'ing-pôst), *n.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves on.

Rubbing-stone (rub'ing-stôn), *n.* In *building*, a grit-stone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which the bricks for the gauged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the axe, are rubbed smooth.

Rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* [From *rub*; properly, that which is rubbed off, but not now used in this limited sense.] 1. Fragments; refuse fragments of building materials; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins; debris.

He saw the town's one-half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or worthless.

Not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as *rubbish* to the void. *Tennyson.*

3. Muddled mass; confusion. 'In the jumbled *rubbish* of a dream.' *Tennyson.*

Rubbishing (rub'ish-ing), *a.* Contemptible; trashy; worthless; rubbishy. [Vulgar.]

This is the bend, is it, of my taking notice of that *rubbishing* creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her?

Dickens.

Rubbishy (rub'ish-i), *a.* 1. Characterized by rubbish; containing rubbish.

Indeed Rome in general might be called a *rubbishy* place.

A. H. Clough.

2. Trashy; worthless. [Colloq.]

Rubble, **Rubble-stone** (rub'l, rub'l-stôn), *n.* [From *rub* (which see).] 1. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.

2. Stones of irregular shapes and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry or to fill up between the facing courses of walls; also masonry of such stones; rubble-work. — 3. In *geol.* (a) a mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under the alluvium, and derived from the neighbouring rock.

(b) A kind of conglomerate rock composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance, and usually called *Graywacke*. — 4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. [Provincial English.]

Rubble-wall (rub'l-wal), *n.* A wall built of rubble-stones. See *RUBBLE-WORK*.

Rubble-work, **Rubble-wall** (rub'l-wérk, rub'l-wal-ing), *n.* Walls or masonry built of rubble-stones. Rubble-walls are either coursed or uncoursed; in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called *random-rubble*) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between the larger stones being filled in with smaller pieces.

Rubbly (rub'l-i), *a.* Abounding in small irregular stones; containing rubble.

Rubedinous (rû-bed'in-us), *a.* [*L. rubedo*, redness, from *rubere*, to be red.] Reddish.

Mos. Stuart. [Rare.]

Rubefacient (rû-bê-fâ'hi-ent), *a.* [*L. rubefaciens*, *rubefaciens*, ppr. of *rubefacio*—*rubeo*, to be red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red.

Rubefacient (rû-bê-fâ'hi-ent), *n.* In *med.* a substance for external application which produces redness of the skin, not followed by blister.

Rubefaction (rû-bê-fâ'k'ah-on), *n.* The act of producing redness of the skin, as by a rubefacient; the state of being made red.

Rubellite (rû-bel'it), *n.* [*L. rubellus*, dim. of *ruber*, red, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] Red tourmaline, a siliceous mineral of a red colour of various shades; the red short; siberite. It occurs in accumulated groups of a middle or large size, with straight tubular-like striæ. It acquires opposite electricities by heat.

Rubens-brown (rû-benz-brown), *n.* [From the great Flemish painter *Rubens*, who was partial to the use of it.] A rich and durable brown pigment, warmer and more ochraceous than *Vandyke-brown*.

Rubeola (rû-bê'ô-la), *n.* [New L., from *L. ruber*, red.] In *med.* the measles (which see).

Rubeoloid (rû-bê'ô-loid), *a.* [*Rubeola*, and *Gr. eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling *rubeola*. *Dunglison.*

Rubescence (rû-bes'sens), *n.* A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. *Rogee.*

Rubescence (rû-bes'sent), *a.* [*L. rubescens*, *rubescens*, ppr. of *rubescere*, to grow red, or becoming red; tending to a red colour.]

Ruberahl (rû-be-tal), *n.* Number Nip, a famous mountain spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous; a familiar imp, corresponding to our Puck, and said to be generally favourable to the poor and oppressed, but waging war on the proud and wicked. He is the hero of many ballads and tales, and of several operas.

Rubia (rû-bi-a), *n.* [*L. rubia*, madder, from *rubere*, red—in allusion to the colour obtained from the roots.] A genus of plants found both in Europe and Asia, belonging to the nat. order *Eubiaceae*. They are perennial herbs often woody below, with whorled entire leaves and small yellowish flowers. Several species are employed in medicine.

and also in the ash, for the sake of the colouring matter which is contained in the roots. *R. tinctorum* is the well known madder plant. (See Madder.) The root of *R. erythraea* yields the madder of India. See Madder.

Rubiacina (rū-bi-ā-si-nā), a. pl. A large natural order of exogenous plants, comprising the orders Cinchona and Gallaceae, and including all monocotyledonous plants with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules, stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla and alternating with its lobes, and an inferior compound ovary.

Rubiacina (rū-bi-ā-si-nā), a. (C₁₀H₁₆O₄) A yellow crystallisable colouring matter found in madder root.

Rubian, **Rubiane** (rū-bi-ān), a. (C₁₀H₁₆O₄) The bitter principle and colour-producing matter of madder. On trying to dye with rubian in the usual manner the mordants assume only the faintest shades of colour. If, however, the watery solution be mixed with sulphuric or acetic acid and boiled it gradually deposits a quantity of insoluble yellow floccs, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, are found to dye the same colours as those obtained by means of madder. In fact, these floccs contain alizarine, to which they owe their tinctorial power.

Rubican (rū-bi-kan), a. [Fr. from *L. ruber*, to be red.] A term applied to the colour of a bay, sorrel, or black horse, with light-gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there.

Rubicate (rū-bi-kā-tē), a. That which produces a reddish or ruby colour.

Rubical, **Rubicalle** (rū-bi-kāl), a. [L. *rubus*, to be red.] A variety of ruby of a reddish colour, from Brazil.

Rubicon (rū-bi-kon), a. A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Cæsar. The crossing of this river by Cæsar was the first step in the civil war between him and Pompey, and was equivalent to a declaration of war. Hence the phrase to pass or cross the Rubicon signifies to take a decisive step in an enterprise, or to adopt a measure from which one cannot or will not recede.

Rubund (rū-bi-und), a. [L. *rubundus*, from *rubus*, to be red.] Inclining to redness, ruddy, blood-red and especially of the face. 'Plato's rubund nose.' Deane.

Rubundity (rū-bi-und-i-tē), a. The state of being rubund, redness.

I do not wish you to parade your rubundity and gray hairs. *H. Walpole*

Rubidium (rū-bi-dī-um), a. [L. *rubidus*, red.] Sym. Rb., at wt. 85.4. A metal belonging to the group of elements which likewise includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cesium. It was discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen, in 1860, by the method of spectral analysis. Its spectrum is chiefly distinguished by two bright red lines situated beyond the line A, hence the name. Rubidium was first detected, together with cesium, in the mineral water of Dürkheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in large quantity, together with cesium and lithium, in several other saline waters and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne les Bains. It is also found in several lepidolites, that of Rosina, in Moravia, contains 0.24 per cent rubidium, with only a trace of cesium; that of Hebron, in the state of Maine, 0.24 per cent rubidium and 0.3 per cent cesium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Uto in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in Bohemia, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the salts or crude potash obtained from the residues of the beetroot-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco leaves, in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tartar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cesium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium, but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest, thus tea, coffee, and the salts of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

Rubid (rū-bid), a. Red as a ruby, as, a rubid lip, rubid sector. *Shaks*

How is one to tell of the rounded bosoms of furred and beaming green,—the starved divisions of rubid bloom, now-faded, as if the Black Spirits could spin purplest as we do them? *Shaks*

Rubile (rū-bilē), a. [L. *rubus*, red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; as, rubile rays. *Owen*

Rubification (rū-bi-fī-kā-shun), a. The act of making red. *Hassell*

Rubiform (rū-bi-fōrm), a. [L. *rubus*, red, and *forma*,] Having the character or nature of red.

Of those rays which pass close by the nose the rubiform will be the least refracted. *Newman*

Rubify (rū-bi-fī), v. t. [See *Rubrica*.] To make red, to reddens. 'Rubifying medicine.' *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Rubiginous (rū-bi-jī-nōs), a. Brown-red. In bot a term usually employed to denote a surface whose peculiar colour is owing to glandular hairs. *Trane of Bot*

Rubiginous (rū-bi-jī-nōs), a. Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty; mildewed. *Dunlopian*

Rubigo (rū-bī-gō), a. [L.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushrooms, mildew

Rubin (rū-bin), a. A ruby

Rubinate (rū-bi-nā), a. [L. *rubus*, from *rubus*, to be red.] Resembling a ruby; rubid, red.

Dianna's lip
Is not more smooth and rubinate. *Shaks*

Rubretin (rū-bi-rē-tin), a. [L. *rubus*, red, and *Gr. retin*, resin.] (C₁₀H₁₆O₄) A resinous colouring matter, isomeric with benzoic acid, existing in madder

Ruble (rū-blē), a. Same as *Rouble*

Rubric (rū-brik), a. [Fr. *rubrique*; L. *rubrus* (corrus), red earth, the title of a law in red, a law, from *rubus*, red.] 1. Some part of a manuscript or printed matter that is, or in former times usually was, coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence, (a) the title-page or parts of it, the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red. (b) In law books, the title of a statute, so called because it was formerly written in red letters. (c) In prayer-books or other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, often printed in red, hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

They had their particular papers, according to the several days and months, and their rubrics or rubrics to instruct them. *Shillingford*

2. Any formulated, fixed, or authoritative injunction of duty; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority

May as a duty, it had no place or rubric in human conception before Christianity. *Dr Gwynne*

Rubric (rū-brik), v. t. To adorn with red. *Johnson*

Rubric, **Rubrical** (rū-brik, rū-brik-āl), a. 1. Red; marked with red.

What though my name stood rubric on the wall
Or painted poets? *Pope*

2. Placed in rubric.—3. Pertaining to the rubric. 'Rubric and conscription.' *Kingsley*

Rubricate (rū-brik-āl), v. t. [L. *rubrus*, ruber, from *rubus*. See *RUBUS*.] To mark or distinguish with red. *Sir T. Herbert*

Rubricate, **Rubricated** (rū-brik-āl, rū-brik-āl-ed), a. Marked with red.

Rubrican (rū-brikan), a. One varied in the rubric, an adherent or advocate for the rubric. *Quart. Rev.*

Rubricist (rū-bri-sit), a. Same as *Rubrican*. **Rubricity** (rū-bri-si-tē), a. [L. *rubrus*, ruber, ruddle.] Redness. 'Rubricity of the Nile.' *Goethe*

Rubus-cake (rū-bus-kā-kē), a. [G. *rubus*, contr. for *rubusstem*, rape-seed—*rubus*, rape, and *cake*, seed—and *cake*.] An oil-cake, much used on the Continent, made from the *Breanna* prunus

Rub-stone (rū-bi-stōn), a. A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments a whetstone, a rub. *Tusser*

Rubus (rū-bus), a. [L. from *rubus*, to be red—in reference to the colour of the fruit of some of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceae, sub-order Rosae. The species, which consist of shrubs, are universally diffused over the mountainous and temperate regions of the Old and New World. Several are cultivated both as ornaments and on account of their agreeable acid and astringent fruit. They have alternate simple or compound leaves and white or red flowers. There are about a hundred species, among which are the British *R. idæus*, or raspberry, *R. fruticosus*, or common bramble, *R. cuneatus*, or stone-bramble or rosebush-berry; and *R. Chamaemorus*, mountain-bramble or cloudberry

Ruby (rū-bi), a. [Fr. *rubis* (a silent), Fr. *rubis*, Sp. *rubí*, rubin, from L. *rubinus*, a carbuncle, from L. *rubrus*, red, reddish, ruber, red.] 1. A crystallized gem next to the diamond in hardness and value, found chiefly in the sand of rivers in Ceylon, Pegu, and Mysore. It is of various shades of red, but the most highly prized varieties are the crimson and carmine red. Among lapidaries the scarlet-coloured is sometimes called spinel ruby; the pale or rose-red, balas ruby; and the yellowish-red, rubicells. The ruby is a modification of the corundum. (See CORUNDUM.) It consists of nearly pure alumina with small quantities of magnesia, &c. — 2. Redness, red colour

You can behold such sights,
And keep the central ruby of your cheeks,
While mine are bleached with tears. *Shaks*

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain, a blotch, a carbuncle — 4. In printing, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl. — Ruby of arsenic, or sulphur, is the proto-sulphide of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur — Ruby of zinc, is the sulphide of zinc or red blende. — Rock ruby, the most valued species of garnet.

Ruby (rū-bi), v. t. To make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round. *Pope*

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Or a gaspous
Ruck (ruk), a. A wrinkle; a fold; a plait; a crease.

Ruck (ruk), v. t. (Comp. *Dan. ruge*, to brood.) To cower, to lie close; to squat or sit as a hen upon eggs; to take shelter. *Written Hook, Hook*

The roven ruck'd her on the chimney's top. *Shaks*

Ruck (ruk), a. An undistinguished crowd; specifically, said of the body of non-winning horses which come in close together

But to the ruck, in society as a whole, there seems to have been no particle of capacity for rational pleasure. *Sir R.*

Ruck (ruk), a. [From L. *ruco*, ruck, ruck, to bech.] The act of belching wind from the stomach. *Cookman*

Rud, **Rudd** (rud), a. [A. Sax. *rud*, redness, red, redd, red.] 1. Redness; bluish. *Ferry's Atlas* — 2. Red ochre

Rud (rud), a. Red, ruddy; rous.

Sweet blunder stain'd her ruddish cheeks,
Her eyes were black as ink. *Ferry's Atlas*

Rud (rud), v. t. To make red. *Sponser*

Rudas (rū-das), a. [Fr. *rude*, rude, coarser.] A haggard old woman, a coarse, full-mouthed woman; a ruddy [Scotch]

Rudas (rū-das), a. Ruddy; masculine, coarse; applied to women. [Scotch]

But what can all them to bury the cold carline in
rudas with the east by the night time? *Sir W. Scott*

Rudd (rud), a. [From the ruddy colouring.] A teleostean fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, with a deep body like the bream, but thicker, a prominent back and small head. The back is of an olive colour; the sides and belly

yellow, marked with red. The ventral and anal fins and tail of a deep red colour. It is very common on the Continent, and is found in this country in the Thames, the Cam, and in many other streams, as well as in several lakes. Its average length is from 9 to 15 inches. Called also *Red-eye*

Rudd (*Cyprinus erythrophthalmus*).

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Ruddet (rud), *n.* Complexion. *Chaucer.* See **RODE**.

Rudder (rud'ér), *n.* [O.E. *rother*, A. Sax. *rothere*, from *roðan*, to row; D. *roeder*, Sw. *roder*, G. *rudder*, *rudder*. See **ROW**, *v.t.* The meaning is literally that with which one rows, the termination denoting an agent or implement, as in *father*, *brother*, *murder*, &c.; L. *-trum*, as in *aratrum*, a plough, from *aro*, to plough.] 1. The instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. This timber is managed by means of the tiller or the wheel. — 2. That which guides or governs the course. 'For rhyme the rudder is of verses.' *Hudibras*. — *Rudder perch*, a name given by some writers to a certain fish said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

Rudder (rud'ér), *n.* [A form of *ridder*, a riddle.] A riddle or sieve. [Local.]

Rudder-band (rud'ér-band), *n.* One of the hinges on which a rudder turns.

Rudder-brace (rud'ér-brás), *n.* Same as *Rudder-band*.

Rudder-case (rud'ér-kás), *n.* Same as *Rudder-trunk*.

Rudder-chain (rud'ér-chán), *n.* One of the strong chains connected with the aft side of the rudder by a span clamp and shackles. They are about 6 feet in length; a hempen pendant is spliced into the outer link, and allowing for slack to permit the rudder free motion, they are stopped to eye-bolts along the stern-moulding. When the rudder or tiller is damaged they are worked by tackles hooked to the after channel bolts. Their principal use is now to save the rudder if unshipped by striking on a reef or shoal.

Rudder-chock (rud'ér-chok), *n.* See under **CHOCK**.

Rudder-coat (rud'ér-kót), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

Rudder-fish (rud'ér-fáh), *n.* See **PILOR-FISH**.

Rudder-head (rud'ér-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder into which the tiller is fitted.

Rudder-hole (rud'ér-hól), *n.* A hole in the deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

Rudder-nail (rud'ér-nál), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

Rudder-pendant (rud'ér-pen-dant), *n.* See under **PENDANT** and **RUDDER-CHAIN**.

Rudder-piece (rud'ér-stok), *n.* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the rudder-bands.

Rudder-tackle (rud'ér-tak'tl), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

Rudder-trunk (rud'ér-trungk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the helm-port through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

Ruddied (rud'id), *a.* Made ruddy or red. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ruddily (rud'id-lí), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy or reddish appearance.

Ruddiness (rud'id-nes), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh-colour; that degree of redness which characterizes high health: applied chiefly to the complexion or colour of the human skin; as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips. 'The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet.' *Shak.*

Ruddle (rud'l), *n.* [From the root of *ruddy*, red.] The name of a species of red earth, coloured by sesquioxide of iron. It is used for marking sheep. Spelled also *Raddie*, *Raddie*.

Ruddle (rud'l), *v.t.* To mark with ruddle. 'A fair sheep newly ruddled.' *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Ruddle† (rud'l), *v.t.* To ruddle; to twist. *Holland.*

Ruddle-man (rud'l-man), *n.* One who digs ruddle. *Burton.*

Ruddock, **Ruddock** (rud'ók), *n.* [A. Sax. *rudde*, a dim. from *rud*, red, whence *ruddy*.] 1. A bird, the robin-breast. 'The *ruddock* warbles soft.' *Spenser.* 'The sweet and shrilly *ruddock* with its bleeding breast.' *Hood.* — 2. Gold coin, from its colour: called in this sense often *Red-ruddock* or *Golden-ruddock*. [Old slang.]

The greedy carle came within a space
That own'd the gold, and saw the pot behind
Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not find. *Turberville.*

The redde herring brought in the red *ruddocks* . . . and made Yarmouth for argent put down the city of Argent. *Nash.*

If he have won *golden ruddocks* in his bag he must be wise and honourable. *Lily.*

Ruddy (rud'i), *a.* [From A. Sax. *rud*, red, *rudu*, redness. See **RED**.] 1. Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness. 'New leaves . . . some *ruddy* coloured.' *Dryden.* 'Smoke and *ruddy* flame.' *Milton.* 'Dear as the *ruddy* drops that warm my heart.' *Gray.* — 2. Of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the human skin in high health. Thus we say, *ruddy* cheeks, *ruddy* lips, a *ruddy* face or skin, a *ruddy* youth, and *ruddy* fruit. But the word is chiefly applied to the human skin.

His face was *ruddy*, his hair was gold. *Tennyson.*

3. Of a reddish shining colour; as, *ruddy* gold. This epithet, as well as *red*, was applied to gold probably because it used to be considerably alloyed with copper, which gave it a reddish colour.

A crown of *ruddy* gold inclosed her brow. *Dryden.*

Ruddy (rud'i), *v.t.* To make red or ruddy. [Rare.]

Rude (ród), *a.* [Fr. *rude*, rough, rugged, severe, from L. *rudis*, in a natural state, not changed or improved by art, hence rough, raw, wild.] 1. Characterized by roughness; unformed by art, taste, or skill; not nicely finished, smoothed, or polished; rough; rugged; coarse: applied to material things. 'All meanly wrapped in the *rude* manger lies.' *Milton.* '*Rude* and unpolished stones.' *Stillingfleet.* — 2. Of coarse manners; uncivil; unpollite; uncourteous; impertinent; impudent: said of persons, conduct, language, or the like. 'A *rude* despoiler of good manners.' *Shak.* 'Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like.' *Sir J. Haywood.*

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch. *Shak.*

3. Ignorant; untaught; clownish; barbarous; unpolished. 'A *rude* and savage man of Inde.' *Shak.* 'The *rude* forefathers of the hamlet sleep.' *Gray.* — 4. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous: said of weather, storms, the sea, &c. 'The *rude* sea.' *Shak.* 'Winds *rude* in their shock.' *Milton.* — 5. Fierce; impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies. — 6. Lacking good taste, chasteness, grace, or elegance: said of language, style, or the like. 'In *rude* harsh-sounding lines.' *Shak.* 'Unblemished by my *rude* translation.' *Dryden.*

Rude am I in my speech. *Shak.*

— *Impertinent, Officious, Rude.* See under **IMPERTINENT**. — *SYN.* Rough, uneven, shapeless, unfashioned, rugged, unpolished, uncouth, inelegant, rustic, coarse, vulgar, clownish, raw, unskilful, untaught, illiterate, ignorant, uncivil, impolite, impertinent, saucy, impudent, insolent, surly, curliish, churlish, brutal, uncivilized, barbarous, savage, violent, fierce, tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, harsh, inclement, severe.

Rudely (ród'lí), *adv.* In a *rude* manner; as, (a) roughly; unskilfully; coarsely; as, work *rudely* executed. 'I that am *rudely* stamp'd and want love's majesty.' *Shak.* (b) With excessive bluntness or roughness; uncivilly; unpollite; impertinently; as, an answer *rudely* given. (c) Violently; boisterously; fiercely; as, the gate was *rudely* assaulted.

Rudeness (ród-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *rude*; as, (a) coarseness; roughness; unevenness. (b) Coarseness of manners, conduct, or the like; incivility; impertinence. 'Whose wit is *rudeness*, whose good breeding tires.' *Couper.* (c) Want of training, polish, learning, or skill; inelegance; ignorance. 'Leave the *rudeness* of that antique age.' *Spenser.* (d) Violence; impetuosity; as, the *rudeness* of an attack, conflict, &c. (e) Tempestuousness; storminess; severity. 'The *rudeness* of the season.' *Keelyn.*

Rudented (ró-den'ted), *a.* [See below.] In arch. same as *Cabled*.

Rudenture (ró-den-tár), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudens*, *rudentis*, a rope.] In arch. the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Called also *Cabling*.

Ruderary† (ró-dér-a-ri), *a.* [L. *runderarius*, from *rudus*, stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls, &c.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey.*

Ruderation† (ró-dér-a-shon), *n.* [L. *ruderalis*, *ruderationis*. See **RUDEARY**.] The act of paving with pebbles or little stones and mortar. *Bailey.*

Rudesby† (róds'bi), *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow.

Out of my sight . . . *rudesby*, begone! *Shak.*

Rudesheimer (róds-him-ér), *n.* One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberg. It is made from grapes produced near *Rudesheim*, a town of Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine opposite Bingen.

Rudiment (ró-di-ment), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, from *rudis*, rude. See **RUDE**.] 1. That which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning. 'Moss is but the rudiment of a plant.' *Bacon.*

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *J. Philip.*

2. An element or first principle of any art or science; especially in plural, the beginnings, first steps, or introduction to any branch or knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

To learn the order of my fingering
I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shak.*

The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective penal law, and therefore objectionable. If they used this argument in good faith they were ignorant of the very *rudiments* of the science of legislation. *Macaulay.*

3. In biol. an imperfect organ; an organ which is never fully developed.

Rudiment† (ró-di-ment), *v.t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be *rudimented* in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart. *Gayton.*

Rudimental (ró-di-ment'al), *a.* Relating to first principles; rudimentary.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spencer.*

Rudimentary (ró-di-ment'a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to rudiments or first principles, consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial. — 2. In the state or form of a rudiment; in an undeveloped state; imperfectly developed; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

In the abdominal muscles of mammals, again, we find the abdominal sternum and ribs of Saurians reptiles indicated by white fibrous bands; and in these mammals, which do not possess a clavicle, that bone is usually represented by a ligament, just as the stylo-hyoid ligament in man represents a portion of the hyoidian arch which is elsewhere completely ossified. Such *rudimentary* structures, however, often display themselves at an early period of development, and are subsequently lost sight of. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Rudity (ró-di-tí), *n.* Rudeness. [Rare.]

Rudmas-day† (ród-mas-dá), *n.* [That is, *rud-mas day*, from *rud*, a cross.] The feast of the Holy Cross. There were two of these feasts annually: one on May 3d, the Invention of the Holy Cross, and the other on Sept. 14, the Holyrood day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Rudolphine (ró-dol'fin), *a.* An epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe. They were so named in honour of *Rudolph II.*, emperor of Bohemia.

Rue (ró), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *arēowan*, to repent, to regret; cog. D. *rouwen*, L.G. *rouen*, *ruenen*, O.H.G. *hrīuwan* (Mod.G. *reuen*), Icel. *hrýggja*, to repent; ultimately from same root as *crude*, L. *crudus*, raw, *cruel*, L. *crudelis*; Skr. *krāra*, hard, *cruel*. Hence *ruth*.] 1. To regret; to grieve for; to repent; as, to *rue* the commission of a crime.

Yes, Warwick, I remember it to my grief;
And by his soul, thou and thy house shall *rue* it. *Shak.*

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *ruet*. *Milton.*

2. To cause to grieve; to make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; to afflict. *Spenser.* — 3. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from; as, to *rue* a bargain. [Colloq.]

Rue (ró), *v.t.* 1. To have compassion. *Spenser.* — 2. To become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant.

Old year, we'll dearly *rue* for you. *Tennyson.*

Rue† (ró), *n.* Sorrow; repentance. *Shak.*

Rue (ró), *n.* [Fr. *rue*, from L. *ruta*, from Gr. *rutē*, *rue*.] A strong-scented plant of the genus *Ruta*, nat. order Rutaceæ. The species are suffrutescent herbaceous plants, with alternate exstipulated pinnated or decoumpound leaves, covered with pellucid dots. Comparatively few of them are known or cultivated. *R. graveolens*, or common *rue*, sometimes called herb-grace, has been used from time immemorial, along with rosemary, as an emblem of remembrance.

and grace, on account of its evergreen foliage. Other authorities connect the name 'herb-grace' (or as *Shakespeare* has it 'herb of grace') with the ancient use of the plant

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

as a disinfectant, in exorcising evil spirits, or in sprinkling the people with holy water. *Jeremy Taylor*, for instance, speaks of exorcists being about to 'try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, and rue, which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called 'herb of grace.' The stemens are remarkable for their presenting an instance of vegetable irritability. Every part of it is marked by transparent dots filled with volatile oil, which is obtained from it by distillation. The odour of rue is very strong and disagreeable, and the taste acrid and bitter. It possesses powerful stimulant, antispasmodic, and tonic properties, and when judiciously used is very serviceable in hysteria and other convulsive disorders.

Here in this place

I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace.

As, even for rue, here shortly shall be seen.

In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shak.*

Rueful (rū'fūl), *a.* 1. Causing to rue or lament; woful; mournful; sorrowful, to be lamented. 'Spur them to rueful work.' *Shak.* — 2. Expressing sorrow; suggesting sorrow or melancholy, pitiful. 'Two rueful figures with long black cloaks.' *Sir W. Scott.*

He sighed and cast a rueful eye. *Dryden.*

SYN Woful, mournful, sorrowful, doleful, lamentable, piteous.

Ruefully (rū'fūl-lī), *adv.* In a rueful manner, mournfully; sorrowfully.

Why should an ape run away from a seal, and very ruefully and frightfully look back? *Dr H. More.*

Ruefulness (rū'fūl-nēs), *n.* The state of being rueful, sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

Ruell-bone, *n.* See **REWEEL-BONE**.

Ruelle (rū'el), *n.* [Fr. *dim. of rue*, a street.] A bed chamber in which persons of high rank in France during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries held receptions in the morning, to which those distinguished for learning, wit, &c., were invited; hence, a circle or coterie where the events of the day were discussed.

The poet, who flourished in the same, is denominated in the *ruelle*. *Dryden.*

Ruellia (rū-el'i-ā), *n.* [After *J. Ruellia*, a French botanist.] A genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian plants, nat. order Acanthaceae, some species of which are cultivated in China and Assam for the fine indigo they yield. Others are grown on account of the beauty of their flowers.

Rufescent (rū-fē-sent), *a.* [L. *rufescens*, *rufescens*, *ppr. of rufescere*, inceptive formed from *rufus*, red.] Reddish, tinged with red.

Ruff (ruf), *n.* [A word whose origin is not very clear. Some regard it as a form of *rough* used as a noun; but more probably it is connected with Prov. Fr. *rufe*, a crease or wrinkle. *Armor. rousen*, a wrinkle, a fold, *roufense*, to wrinkle, *Sp. rufio*, frizzed, curled; comp. also D. *ruf*, a fold.] 1. A large manila or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly an important ornament of dress among both sexes. 'Here to-morrow with his best ruff on.' *Shak.* 'With ruffs, and cuffs, and fardlings.' *Shak.* — 2. Something like a ruff, something puckered or plaited.

I reared this flower;

Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

3. An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

How many princes, that, in the ruff of all their

glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot! *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

4. A particular species of pigeon having feathers disposed round its neck in the form of a ruff. — 5. A genus (*Macrotus*) of wading birds of the family Scolopacidae, of which genus *M. pugnax* is the only known species. It is alike curious in the disposition of its plumage and for its pugnacious character. It derives its common name from the disposition of the long feathers of the neck in the male, which stand out like a ruff. The ruffs are birds of passage, appearing at certain seasons of the year in the north of Europe. When taken and fattened they are dressed like the woodcock, and their flesh is much esteemed. The female is called *reese*.

Ruff (*Macrotus pugnax*).

6. † A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct. 'To ruffe it out in a riotous ruff.' *Latimer.* As acids set all their bristles up, in such a ruff wert thou. *Chapman.*

7. † The top of a loose boot turned over. *Shak.* 8. In mechanics, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent endlong motion. Thus a a are ruffs limiting the length of the journal b, to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended



a, a, Ruffs on a Shaft.

by set screws, &c. They are then called *loose ruffs*. — 9. A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

Ruff (ruf), *v.t.* 1. To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser* — 2. In *saloonery*, to hit without tramping. — 3. To applaud by making noise with hands or feet. (*Scotch.*)

Ruff (ruf), *n.* [Fr. *ruffa*, a game with dice, a raffle.] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist. 2. The act of tramping when you have no cards of the suit led.

Ruff (ruf), *v.t.* In card-playing, to trump instead of following suit.

Ruffe (ruf), *n.* A small British fish of the perch family (*Acerina* or *Perca acerina*). Called also *Pope*.

Ruffian (ruf-i-an), *n.* [O. Fr. *rufien*, *ruffien*, a ruffian; *Sp. rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp, a bully of a brothel; *It. ruffiano*, a pimp. According to Dies from a Teutonic root *ruf*, seen in *rufen*, to scuffle, to fight.) 1. † A pimp; a pander; a paramour. *Prynne, Holland.* — 2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cut-throat, a murderer.

Have you a ruffian that will swear, drink, dance, Revel the night, rob, murder? *Shak.*

Ruffian (ruf-i-an), *a.* Of or belonging to a ruffian, brutal, savagely boisterous; tumultuous; raging. 'Ruffian lust.' *Shak.* 'Ruffian billows.' *Shak.* 'With ruffian dagger stabbed a knight.' *Sir W. Scott.* **Ruffian** (ruf-i-an), *v.t.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. 'If it (the wind) shall be ruffian upon the sea.' *Shak.*

Ruffianish (ruf-i-an-ish), *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

Ruffianism (ruf-i-an-izm), *n.* The character habits, or manners of ruffians. *Sir J. Macintosh.*

Ruffian-like (ruf-i-an-lik), *a.* Same as *Ruffianly*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Ruffianly (ruf-i-an-lī), *a.* Like a ruffian; characteristic of a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent, licentious.

Some franchised or outlandish monster, who hath

nothing else to make him famous, I should say his famous, but an effeminate, ruffianly, ugly, and deformed lock. *Byrons.*

Ruffin (ruf-in), *a.* Disordered. *Spenser.* **Ruffin** (ruf-in), *n.* A ruffian, a ruffler. *Spenser.*

Ruffiness (ruf-in-ēs), *a.* Ruffianly; outrageous. *Chapman.*

Ruffle (ruf), *v.t.* [Afr. of *ruf*; D. *ruffelen*, to wrinkle. See **RUFF**.] 1. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement of; to rumple; to derange, to disarrange, to make uneven by agitation; as, *ruffled attire*; *ruffled hair*. 'Where Contemplation prunes her ruffled wings.' *Pope.* — 2. To disturb the surface of, to cause to ripple or rise in waves.

She smoothed the ruff'd seas. *Dryden.*

3. To decompose; to agitate; to disturb; as, to ruffle the mind; to ruffle the passions or the temper.

The small violence done

Ranked in him and ruffled all his heart. *Tennyson.*

4. To throw into disorder or confusion by attacking.

The knight had next found out

The advantage of the ground where best

He might the ruffled foe invest. *Huqubras.*

5. † To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I ruffled up fall's leaves in heap. *Chapman.*

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles; as, to ruffle a shirt. 'The coffin to be well pitched, lined, and ruffled with fine crape.' *Lamb.*

7. To contract into plaits or folds. 'A small skirt of fine ruffled linen.' *Addison.* — To ruffle one's feathers or plumage, (a) to irritate one; to make one angry, to disturb or fret one. (b) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar.*

Ruffle (ruf), *v.t.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent. 'The bleak winds do sorely ruffle.' *Shak.* — 2. To play loosely, to flatter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane rec'd, Ruffled at speed and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. † To be rough; to act roughly or rudely, to be in contention.

They would ruffle with jurors. *Bacon.*

4. To put on airs; to swagger. 'The gallants who ruffled in silk and embroidery.' *Sir W. Scott.* Often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot ruffle it in red and yellow.

Ruffle (ruf), *n.* 1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a rill. 2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind or temper in a ruffle.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a ruffle of spirit, both of anger and sorrow. *Waller.*

3. A low vibrating beat of the drum, not so loud as the roll, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect. [In this last sense often contracted into *ruf*.] — *Ruffle of a boat*, the turned-down top hanging in a loose manner, like the ruffle of a shirt.

One of the ruffles of my silver spurs caught hold of the ruffle of my boot. *B. Tennyson.*

Ruffle, **Ruff** (ruf'f, raf), *v.t.* To beat the ruffle on; as, to ruffle a drum.

Ruffleless (ruf'f-less), *a.* Having no ruffles.

Ruffement (ruf'f-ment), *n.* Act of ruffling.

Ruffier (ruf'f-er), *n.* 1. A bully; a swaggerer. 'Assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew of ruffiers.' *Milton.* — 2. A sewing-machine attachment for forming ruffles in dress goods.

Ruffin (ruf-in), *n.* [L. *rufus*, red.] In *oken*, a red substance formed by the action of heat on phlorizin.

Ruffous (ruf'f-us), *a.* [L. *rufus*, red, probably from the root of *L. rubeo*, to be red.] Reddish, of a reddish colour, or rather of a yellowish or brownish red.

Ruff (ruf), *n.* Erection, belching; *Hft.* *Dumgton.*

Ruffier-hood (ruf'f-er-hud), *n.* In *saloonery*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

Rug (rug), *n.* [Lit. a rough, shaggy fabric, from the Scandinavian. Icel. *roggr*, a tuft, shagginess, Sw. *ruggr*, rough hair. *Rugged* is a derivative, and *rag* a closely allied form.] 1. A nappy, heavy woollen fabric used for various purposes, as, (a) a cover for a bed, (b) for protecting the carpet before a fireplace; a hearth-rug; (c) for protecting the legs against the cold on a journey by rail, &c.; a railway-rug. — 2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog. *Shak.*

oh, chain; oh, Se. loak; g. go; j. job;

h. Fr. ton; ng. sing; wh. then; th. thin;

w. wig; wh. whig; zh. azure.—See **KEY**.

Rug (rug), *v.t.* [O.E. *rogge*, to rend; comp. Icel. *rugga*, to rock.] To pull hastily or roughly; to tear; to tug. [Scotch.]

The rude and times of *rugging* and *riving* are come back again. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rug (rug), *n.* A rough or hasty pull; a tug. [Scotch.]

Ruge (rô'jê), *n. pl.* [L. *pl. of ruga*, a wrinkle.] In anat. the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown by the contraction of the external coats.

Rugate (rô'gât), *a.* [From L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.

Rugged (rug'ed), *a.* [Little more than a slightly different form of *ragged*, but directly from *rug* (which see).] 1. Full of rough projections on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences, or otherwise uneven; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* road. 'A weak and weary traveller, tired with a tedious and *rugged* way.' *Sir J. Denham*. — 2. Not neat or regular; uneven; ragged. 'His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*.' *Shak.* — 3. Rough with hair or tufts of any kind; bristly; shaggy. 'The *rugged* Russian bear.' *Shak.* 4. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere.

The greatest favours . . . neither melt nor endear him; but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

5. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; rude. 'Every gust of *rugged* winds.' *Milton*. — 6. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; as, a *rugged* verse in poetry; *rugged* prose. 'The harsh cadence of a *rugged* line.' *Dryden*. — 7. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled. '*Rugged* forehead.' *Spenser*.

Gentle, my lord, sleek o'er your *rugged* looks, Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night. *Shak.*

8. Violent; rude; boisterous. 'With *rugged* truncheon charged the knight.' *Hudibras*. 9. In bot. scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points, as a leaf or stem. — *SYN.* Rough, uneven, wrinkled, craggy, coarse, rude, harsh, hard, crabbed, severe, austere, surly, sour, frowning, violent, boisterous, tumultuous, turbulent, stormy, tempestuous, inclement.

Ruggedly (rug'ed-ly), *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner; violently; sourly. 'Look not *ruggedly* upon me.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rugged; as, (a) roughness; asperity of surface; as, the *ruggedness* of land or of roads.

No person can look on the features, noble even to *ruggedness*, the dark furrows of the cheek, the haggard and woful stare of the eye, the sullen and contemptuous curve of the lip, and doubt that they belong to a man too proud and too sensitive to be happy. *Macaulay.*

(b) Roughness of temper or manners; harshness; surliness; coarseness; rudeness. 'A wife who had the *ruggedness* of a man without his force.' *Johnson*. (c) Storminess; boisterousness.

Rugging (rug'ing), *n.* Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping blankets, &c.

Rug-gown (rug'goun), *n.* A gown made of a coarse nappy woollen cloth. *B. Jonson*.

Rug-gowned (rug'gound), *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug. 'A *rug-gowned* watchman.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Ruggy (rug'i), *a.* Rugged; rough. *Chaucer*.

Rug-headed (rug'hed-ed), *a.* Shock-headed. *Shak.*

Rugint (rug'in), *n.* A nappy cloth. *Wise-man*.

Rugine (rô'jên), *n.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones. *Dunlopson*.

Rugosa (rô-gô'sa), *n. pl.* [L. *rugosus*, wrinkled.] An order of extinct Actinozoa, with whose corallum we are alone acquainted, all, with one exception (*Holocypris elegans*, which occurs in the lower cretaceous series), from palaeozoic rocks. The corallum is highly developed, sclerodermic, with true theca, and the septa and tabulae are often combined. Agassiz proposes to class the Rugosa under the Hydrozoa rather than with the Actinozoa. The septa of rugose corals are developed in multiples of four.

Rugose (rô'gôs), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. 'The internal *rugose* coat of the intestines.' *Wiseman*. In bot. a term applied to a leaf in which the veins are more contracted than the disc, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cow-slip, &c.

Rugosity (rô-gô'si-ti), *n.* 1. A state of being rugose or wrinkled. — 2. A wrinkle; a pucker; a slight ridge.

Rugons (rô'gûs), *a.* Same as *Rugose*. *Owen*.

Rugulose (rô'gû-lôs), *a.* In bot. finely wrinkled, as a leaf.

Ruin (rô'in), *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from L. *ruina*, a falling down, downfall, ruin, from *ruo*, *ru-tum*, to fall with violence, to rush down.] 1. The act of falling or tumbling down; violent fall. 'His *ruin* startled the other steeds.' *Chapman*. — 2. That change of anything which destroys it or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction; overthrow; downfall; as, the *ruin* of a house; the *ruin* of an army; the *ruin* of a government; the *ruin* of health. 'Utter *ruin* of the house of York.' *Shak.* 'Fed the *ruin* of the state.' *Shak.* — 3. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction; bane; destruction; perdition.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon*.

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help me. But they were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel. *a Chr. xxviii. 23.*

4. A building or anything in a state of decay or dilapidation; something breaking up or hastening to destruction; a wreck; as, his mind is now a mere *ruin*. 'A Gothic *ruin*.' *Tennyson*. — 5. *pl.* The remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Balbec, Palmyra, or Persepolis; the *ruins* of a wall. [There is little difference between this and the preceding sense, only in the former the ruined object is looked at as a whole, in this is considered to be made up of parts; and while we call a ruined building a *ruin*, we generally speak of the *ruins* of the building.]

The labour of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*

6. The state of being ruined, decayed, destroyed, or rendered worthless; as, to go to *ruin*.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall To cureless *ruin*. *Shak.*

SYN. Destruction, downfall, perdition, fall, overthrow, subversion, defeat, bane, pest, mischief.

Ruin (rô'in), *v.t.* To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces or decay; to make to perish; to bring to destruction; to impair seriously; to damage essentially; to destroy; to defeat; to overthrow; to demolish; as, to *ruin* a city, a government, commerce, one's health, constitution, or reputation. 'Resolved to *ruin* or to rule the state.' *Dryden*.

By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes, *Milton*. A nation loving gold must rule this place, Our temples *ruin* and our rites deface. *Dryden*. The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us. *Franklin*.

Ruin (rô'in), *v.i.* 1. To fall into ruins; to run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys*.

2. To be brought to poverty or misery. [Rare.]

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke*.

Ruinable (rô'in-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ruined.

Ruinat (rô'in-ât), *v.t.* To ruin; to demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty or ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house, Who gave his blood to lime the stones together. *Shak.*

Phillip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now it was his turn to be assailed. *Bacon*.

Ruinat (rô'in-ât), *v.i.* To fall; to tumble. *Spenser*.

Ruinat (rô'in-ât), *a.* Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins. 'A mansion here all *ruinat*.' *J. Webster*.

Shall love in building grow so *ruinate*? *Shak.*

Ruinat (rô'in-â-shon), *n.* The act of ruining; subversion; overthrow; demolition.

Roman coins were over covered in the ground, in the sudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Cruden*.

Ruiner (rô'in-ér), *n.* One that ruins or destroys. 'The most certain deforers and *ruiners* of the church.' *Milton*.

Ruiniform (rô'in-i-form), *a.* [L. *ruina*, ruin, and *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be ruiniform.

Ruinous (rô'in-us), *a.* [L. *ruinosis*, from *ruina*, ruin. See *Ruin*.] 1. Fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state. — 2. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins; as, a *ruinous* heap. *Is. xvii. 1*. — 3. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin.

A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift*.

SYN. Dilapidated, decayed, demolished, pernicious, destructive, baneful, wasteful, injurious, mischievous.

Ruinously (rô'in-us-ly), *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

Ruinousness (rô'in-us-nes), *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

Rukh (ruk), *n.* A roc. Marco Polo mentions a bird of great size as appearing in Madagascar at certain seasons, supposed to be the extinct *Epyornis maximus*.

Ruleable (rô'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being ruled; governable. — 2. Subject to rule; accordant to rule. *Bacon*.

Rule (rôl), *n.* [O.E. *reule*, *reule*, from O.Fr. *reule*, *reule* (Mod. Fr. *regle*), from L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a ruler, a rule, pattern, or model (whence *regular*), from *rego*, to keep or lead in a straight line. See *REGAL*, also *RIGHT*.] 1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame. *Prov. xvii. 2.*

And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope*.

2. That which is established as a principle, standard, or guide for action; that by which any procedure is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction; as, (a) an established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life.

A rule which you do not apply is no rule at all. *J. M. Mason*.

A rule that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a rule. *Law*.

Hence, (1) a line of conduct; behaviour.

If you prized my lady's favour at any thing more than contempt, you would not give means for this un-civil rule. *Shak.*

(2) Method; regularity; propriety of behaviour.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of rule. *Shak.*

(b) A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science.

For in writing what I have set about, I shall confine myself neither to his (Horace's) *rules*, nor to any man's *rules* that ever lived. *Steele*.

(c) In monasteries, corporations, or societies, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members; also the body of such laws or regulations; as, to live according to the *rule* of St. Benedict. (d) In law, a point of law settled by authority; also, the mode of procedure settled by lawful judicial authority for some court or courts of justice. *Rules* are either *general* or *particular*. *General rules* are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. Formerly each court of common law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in the other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common law. They are a declaration of what the court will do, or require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. *Particular rules* are such as are confined to the particular case in reference to which they have been granted. — *Rules of course*, those which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, &c., without any signature by counsel. *Rules* which are not of course are grantable on the motion, either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel. — A *rule to show cause*, or a *rule nisi*, means that unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, the rule, which is *conditional*, will become *absolute*. (e) In arith. and alg. a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; a certain prescribed series of operations, adapted to discover, from the given conditions to which an unknown number,

&c., is subjected, what that number, &c., is; as, *rules* for addition, subtraction, &c.; *rules* for practice; *rules* for the extraction of roots, &c. *Algebraic rules* are often expressed in *formulae*; thus, if *a*, *b*, *c* represent the three sides of a right-angled triangle, of which *c* is the hypotenuse, the formula for determining *c* is $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. — *Rule of three*. See PROPORTION, 7. (f) In *gram*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words. Thus it is a *rule* in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and is an exception to the *rule*. 3. An instrument by which lines are drawn; also, an instrument for measuring short lengths, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are of course numerous kinds of rules adapted to their peculiar objects. A common form is the rule for making linear measurements, used by carpenters and other artificers. It is divided into inches and fractions, and is usually jointed, so that it may be folded up and carried in the pocket. Those used by some classes of artificers are, however, made in a single piece. See *RULER*. — *Gauging rule*. Same as *Gauging-rod* (which see). See also *Parallel ruler*, under PARALLEL, SLIDING-RULE. — 4. In printing, a thin plate of metal, of the same height as types, usually brass, used for separating headings, titles, the columns of type in a book, or columns of type in tabular work, &c.; also a slip of metal laid above the last line set, to facilitate placing type in the stick. — 5. In plastering, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface. — *Rule joint*, a movable joint in which a tongue on one piece enters a slot in the other, and is secured by a pin or rivet. — *Rule of the road*, the regulation directing that a driver or rider, on passing another horse or carriage, must keep on the whip-hand of the horse or carriage. — *Rule of thumb*, a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge. — *Rules of a prison*, certain limits without the walls, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. 'The rules of the Fleet.' *Thackeray*. — SYN. Government, sway, empire, control, direction, regulation, law, canon, precept, maxim, guide, order, method. **Rule** (rûl), v. t. pret. & pp. ruled; ppr. ruling. 1. To govern; to command; to exercise authority or dominion over; to control; to conduct; to manage; to bridge; to restrain. If a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God? Tim. iii. 5. Close delations, working from the heart That passion cannot rule. Shak. Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway, To rule mankind and make the world obey. Dryden. 2. To prevail on; to persuade; to guide; to advise; generally or always in the passive, so that to be ruled by = to take the advice or follow the directions of. I think she will be ruled In all respects by me; nay, more, I doubt it not. Shak. 3. To settle as by a rule. 'A ruled case with the schoolmen.' *Atterbury*. — 4. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to rule a blank book. — 5. In law, to establish by decision or rule; to determine; to decide; thus, a court is said to rule a point. *Burrill*. **Rule** (rûl), v. i. 1. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. 'By me princes rule.' Prov. viii. 16. It is often followed by *over*. They shall rule over their oppressors. Is. xiv. 2. We subdue and rule over all other creatures. Ray. 2. To prevail; to decide. Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must rule. Shak. 3. In law, to decide; to lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to order by rule; to enter a rule. — 4. In com. to stand or maintain a level; as, prices rule lower than formerly. **Ruleless** (rûl'les), a. Being without rule; lawless. **Ruler** (rûl'ér), n. 1. One that rules or governs; one who is invested with authority, or who exercises supreme power over others; a monarch, or the like. — 2. One that makes or executes laws; one that assists in carrying on a government; thus, legislators and magistrates are called *rulers*. — 3. A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, &c.,

with straight edges or sides, by which straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by guiding a pen or pencil along the edge. (See *RULE*, and *Parallel ruler* under PARALLEL.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, &c., it is called a *scale*. See *SCALE*. **Ruleless** (rûl'les), a. Without rule; lawless; ruleless. *Spenser*.

Ruling (rûl'ing), p. and a. 1. Marking with lines, as with a ruler; as, a ruling machine; a ruling pen. — 2. Having control or authority; governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.

The ruling passion, be it what it will, The ruling passion conquers reason still. Pope.

— *Ruling elder*, in the *Scotch Presbyterian Church*, a member of a kirk-session, and a layman, whose office is generally to assist the minister in the management of the secular and spiritual interests of the parish or congregation. — SYN. Predominant, chief, controlling, governing, prevailing, prevalent.

Ruling (rûl'ing), n. A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

Rulingly (rûl'ing-lî), adv. In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly.

Rulliches (rûl'li-chiz), n. [D.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried. [New York.]

Rullion (rûl'yun), n. [Such forms as *rilling*, *ruveling* are also found, probably from A. Sax. *rifing*, a kind of shoe.] 1. A shoe made of untanned leather. — 2. A coarse-made masculine woman; a rough ill-made animal. [Scotch.]

Ruly (rûl'y), a. [See *UNEULY*.] Orderly; peaceable; easily restrained. *Gassaigne*.

Rum (rum), n. [Probably of West Indian origin. Wedgwood, however, derives it from an old cant word *rum-house*, *rum-booz*, good drink.] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations. — *Pine-apple rum*, rum flavoured with slices of pine-apple.

Rum (rum), a. [Wedgwood derives from an old thieves' slang word *rum*, *rome*, great, good; used in a contemptuous sense. See *RUM*, the drink.] Old-fashioned; odd; queer. [Slang.]

Old Fogg looked first at the money, and then at him, and then he coughed in his rum way, so that I knew something was coming. Dickens.

Rum (rum), n. A queer, odd, indescribable person or thing. [Slang.]

The books which booksellers call *rum*s, appear to be very numerous. Nichols.

But a rabble of tenants, and rusty, dull *rum*s. Swift.

Rumble (rum'bl), v. t. [Same word as *D. rummelen*, Dan. *rumle*, G. *rummeln*, *rumpein*, probably imitative of sound.] 1. To make a low, heavy, hoarse, continued sound; as, thunder rumbles at a distance. — 2. To roll about. When love so rumbles in his pate, no sleep comes to his eyes. Suckling.

3. † To make a soft murmuring sound; to ripple.

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear To rumble gently down with murmur soft. Spenser.

Rumble (rum'bl), v. t. To rattle.

And then he rumbled his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover. Trollope.

Rumble (rum'bl), n. 1. A hoarse, low, heavy, continuous sound; a rumbling; as, the rumble of distant thunder. 'Clamour and rumble, and ringing and clatter.' *Tennyson*. — 2. † A report; a rumour. — 3. A seat for servants behind a carriage.

The single gentleman and Mr. Garland were in the carriage, and Kit, well wrapped and muffled up, was in the *rumble* behind. Dickens.

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding or polishing material may be added according to the need of the subject.

Rumble-gumption (rum-bl-gum'shon), n. See *RUMGUMPTION*.

Rumbler (rum'bl-ér), n. The person or thing that rumbles.

Rumbling (rum'bl-ing), p. and a. Making a low, heavy, continued sound; as, *rumbling* thunder. A *rumbling* noise is a low, heavy, continued noise. — *Rumbling drains*, in agri. drains formed of a stratum of rubble-stones.

Rumbling (rum'bl-ing), n. A low, heavy, continued sound; a rumble. Jer. xlvii. 3.

Rumblingly (rum'bl-ing-lî), adv. In a rumbling manner.

Rumbo (rum'bô), n. [Probably from *ruma*.] A nautical drink.

Hawkins the boatswain, and Derrick the quartermaster, were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day. Sir H. Scott.

Rum-bud (rum'bud), n. A carbuncle on the nose or face caused by excessive drinking; a grog-blossom. [American.]

Rumbustical, Rumbustious (rum-bur'ti-kal, rum-bur'tyus), a. Rambustious (which see).

Rumen (rû'men), n. [L.] 1. The cud of a ruminant. — 2. The upper or first stomach (also named the *Paunch*) of animals which chew the cud.

Rumex (rû'meks), n. [L., from *rumo*, to suck—in allusion to the practice among the Romans of sucking the leaves to allay thirst.] A genus of plants belonging to the Polygonaceæ, occurring chiefly in the temperate zones of both hemispheres, the species of which are known by the name of *docks* and *sorrels*. Many of the species are troublesome weeds. Some have been used as a substitute for rhubarb-root, and others are cultivated for their pleasant acid foliage.

Rumgumption (rum-gum'shon), n. [Perhaps from *rum* in old sense of good, and *gumption*.] Rough, common sense; keenness of intellect; understanding. Other forms are *Rumble-gumption*, *Rummigumption*. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

They need not try thy jokes to fathom, They want *rumgumption*. Bentin.

Rumgumptions (rum-gum'shus), a. Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold; rash. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Ruminal (rû'min-al), a. Ruminant. [Rare.]

Ruminant (rû'min-ant), a. [L. *ruminans*, *ruminantis*, ppr. of *rumino*, to ruminate, from *rumen*, the throat, the gullet.] Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed; as, *ruminant* animals.

Ruminant (rû'min-ant), n. A member of the order Ruminantia; an animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind.

Ruminantia (rû-mi-nan'ti-a), n. pl. The ruminating animals; an order of herbivorous quadrupeds having four stomachs, the first situated as to receive a large quantity of vegetable matters coarsely bruised by a first mastication, which passes into the second, where it is moistened and formed into little pellets, which the animal has the power of bringing again to the mouth to be rechewed, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth, the *reed* or *abomasum* or *true stomach*, where it is finally digested. The Ruminantia include the families of the Camelidæ (camels and llamas), the Cervidæ (deer), the Camelopardidæ (giraffe), the Cavicorniæ (oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes), and the Tragulidæ (chevrotains).

Ruminantly (rû'min-ant-lî), adv. In a ruminant manner; by chewing.

Ruminate (rû'min-ât), v. i. pret. & pp. *ruminated*; ppr. *ruminating*. [L. *rumino*, *ruminatum*, from *rumen*, the cud.] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. — 2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder; as, to *ruminate* on misfortunes. 'To *ruminate* on this.' Shak.

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject. Watts.

Ruminate (rû'min-ât), v. t. 1. To chew over again. — 2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. 'Revolve and *ruminate* my grief.' Shak.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. Dryden.

Ruminate, Ruminated (rû'min-ât, rû'min-ât-ed), a. In bot. pierced by numerous narrow cavities full of colouring matter or dry cellular membrane like the albumen of a nutmeg.

Rumination (rû-mi-nâ'shon), n. [L. *ruminatio*, *ruminationis*. See *RUMINATE*.] 1. The act or power of chewing the cud; the distinguishing characteristic of ruminating animals; the act by which food, once chewed and swallowed, is a second time subjected to mastication.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. Arbuthnot.

2. The act of ruminating or meditating: a musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection. 'Resting, full of rumination sad.' *Thomson*.
Ruminator (rō'min-āt-ēr), *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider.

Rumkin, **Rumkin** (rum'kin), *n.* [Comp. *runner*.] A kind of drinking vessel. *Gayton*.

Rummage (rum'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rummaged*; ppr. *rummaging*. [Older form *romage*; originally a sea term signifying to stow goods in a ship's hold, or to remove them from the hold, from old *rome*, room, or from *D. ruin*, the hold of a ship, a form of the same word. 'It signified at first to dispose with such orderly method goods in the hold of a ship that there should be the greatest possible room or *roomage*.' *Trench*.] To search narrowly every place or part of, by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things; to explore; to ransack; as, to rummage trunks or cupboards. 'Had rummaged the cabin.' *Defoe*.

Our greedy seamen rummage every hold. *Dryden*.
Rummage (rum'āj), *v.i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.

I have often rummaged for old books in Little Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift*.

A jolly ghost, that shook
 The curtains, whined in lobbies, tap at doors,
 And rummaged like a rat. *Tennyson*.

Rummage (rum'āj), *n.* The act of one who rummages; a searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things. *H. Walpole*.—*Rummage sale*, a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods, remainders of stocks, &c. *Simmonds*.

Rummager (rum'āj-ēr), *n.* One who rummages.

Rummer (rum'ēr), *n.* [*D. roomer*, *Sw. romer*, *G. rōmer*, a large drinking-glass.] A glass or drinking-cup. 'A pottle of sack in a rummer.' *Crompton*.

Rummilgumption (rum-il-gum'ahon), *n.* See *RUMGUMPTION*.

Rummy (rum'i), *a.* Of or pertaining to rum; as, a rummy flavour.

Rummy (rum'i), *a.* Rum; queer. [Slang.]

Rumney (rum'ni), *n.* A sort of Spanish wine occasionally mentioned by old writers.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsey, elegant, rumney, brown bastard, methugen, and the like—are hurtful in this case. *Burton*.

Rumour (rō'mēr), *n.* [*Fr. rumeur*, from *L. rumor*, *rumor*, common talk.] 1. Flying or popular report; the common voice; as, *rumour* had it that he was dead. 'Rumour's tongue.' *Shak*.—2. A current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it; a mere report. 'Possess'd with rumours, full of idle dreams.' *Shak*.

When ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars, be ye not troubled. *Mark xiii. 7*.

3. Report of a fact; a story well authorized. This rumour of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke vii. 17*.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation. Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight. *Shak*.

5. † A confused and indistinct noise. 'The noise and rumour of the field.' *Shak*.

I heard a bustling rumour, like a fray. *Shak*.

['Rumour is here (though not generally in Shakespeare) only a noise.' *Cruik*.]

Rumour (rō'mēr), *v.t.* To report; to tell or circulate by report; to spread abroad; often with a clause as object.

This have I rumoured through the peasant towns. *Shak*.

'Twas rumoured
 My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden*.

Rumourer (rō'mēr-ēr), *n.* One who rumours; a spreader of reports; a teller of news. 'Go see this rumourer whipp'd.' *Shak*.

Rumorous (rō'mēr-us), *a.* 1. Murmuring; having a confused, continued, or repeated sound.

Clashing of armours, and rumorous sound
 Of stern billows in contention stood. *Dryden*.

2. Of, pertaining to, or caused by rumour. 'Certain rumorous surmises.' *Reliquiae Wottonianae*.—3. Famous; notorious. *Bale*.

Rump (rump), *n.* [*Icel. rump*, *Sw. rumpa*, *D. rompe*, *G. rumpf*, a tail. The word does not appear in A. Sax., and is probably borrowed from the Scandinavian.] 1. The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent. Contemptuously, the end of the backbone of human beings.—2. The

buttocks.—3. *Fig.* the tag-end of something which lasts longer than the original body. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.* the tag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell in 1648. It was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterwards reinstated on two different occasions for brief periods. Called also *Rump Parliament*.

The *Rump* abolished the House of Lords, the army abolished the *Rump*. *Swift*.

Rumper (rump'ēr), *n.* One who was favourable to, or was a member of, the *Rump* Parliament. (See *RUMP*.) 'Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*.' *Life of A. Wood*.

Rump-fed (rump'fed), *a.* Fed on offals or scraps of the kitchen, or according to Nares, fat-bottomed; fed or fattened in the rump.

Around thee, with! the *rump-fed* conyon cries. *Shak*.

Rumple (rum'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rumpled*; ppr. *rumpling*. [*D. rompelen*, *rimpele*, to rumple; O.L.G. *rompele*, a fold, a wrinkle; *G. rumpfen*, *rimpfen*, to crimp, to wrinkle. *Rimpe* (which see) is another form; comp. also *ripple*.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; as, to rumple a cravat. 'To rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobbins.' *Milton*.

Never put on a clean apron, till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift*.

Rumple (rum'pl), *n.* A fold or plait. *Dryden*.

Rumpless (rump'les), *a.* Destitute of a rump or tail; as, a *rumpless* fowl.

Rumple (rum'pl), *a.* Rumpled. [Colloq.]

Rump-steak (rump'stāk), *n.* A beef-steak of choice quality cut from the thigh near the rump.

After dinner he observed that the steak was tough, and 'Yet, sir,' returns he, 'bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me.' *Goldsmith*.

Rumpus (rump'us), *n.* A riot; a quarrel; confusion; a great noise; disturbance. [Colloq.]

My dear lady Bab, you'll be shock'd, I'm afraid,
 When you hear the sad *rumpus* your ponies have made. *Moor*.

Rum-shrub (rum'shrub), *n.* A liquor composed of rum, sugar, lime or lemon juice, and the rind of these fruits added to give flavour. 'To purchase a pint of *rum-shrub* on credit.' *Thackeray*.

Rumswizzle (rum'swiz-l), *n.* A frieze cloth made in Ireland from undyed foreign wool, which, while possessing the qualities of common cloth, resists wet. *Simmonds*.

Run (run), *v.i.* pret. *ran* (*run* is now incorrect); pp. *run*; ppr. *running*. [Older forms *renne*, *ronne*, *Sc. rin*, A. Sax. *rennan*, *rinnan*, and frequently *yrnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *runnen*); O. Sax. *Goth.* and O. H. G. *rinnen*, *D. rinnen*, *Icel. renna*, *G. rennen*. In the modern English form the vowel of the pret. and pp. has been given also to the pres.] 1. In the strictest sense, to pass over the ground by using the legs more quickly than in walking; to move on the ground with the swiftest action of the legs, as distinguished from walking, &c.

And as she *runs*, the bushes in the way,
 Some catch her by the neck, some kiss her face. *Shak*.

Often with slightly modified meanings; as, (a) to use the legs in moving about; to move the legs nimbly. 'Till young children can *run* about.' *Locke*. (b) To move about in a hurried manner; to hurry.

The priest and people *run* about. *B. Jensen*.

(c) To contend in a race; as, men or horses *run* for a prize. Hence, (d) to enter into a contest; to offer one's self as a candidate for some office or dignity, &c.; to use means to secure one's election; to practise the arts of a candidate; to stand; as, the candidate announces his intention to *run*. [Colloq.] (e) To flee for escape; to retreat hurriedly, as from fear or after a defeat. 'Your child shrieks, and *runs* away at a frog.' *Locke*. (f) To depart quickly and privately; to steal away.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak*.

2. To get over space rapidly; as, (a) to proceed rapidly along the surface; to extend quickly; to spread; as, the fire *runs* over a field or forest.

The fire *run* along upon the ground. *Ex. ix. 73*.

(b) To rush or be carried along with violence; as, a ship *runs* against a rock, or one ship *runs* against another. (c) To move on wheels or runners, as a locomotive or sledge; to sail, as a ship; hence, to take a course at sea. 'Run-

ning under a certain island.' *Acts xxvii. 16*. (d) To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go back and forth from place to place; to ply; as, ships, railway trains, stage-coaches, &c., *run* regularly between different places.—3. To exhibit fluid motion: (a) to flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass, as a fluid, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like; as, rivers *run* to the ocean or to lakes; the tide *runs* two or three miles an hour; tears *run* down the cheeks. 'See the daisies open, rivers *run*.' *Farnell*. 'See the sandy hour-glass *run*.' *Shak*. (b) To be wet with a liquid; to let flow a liquid or such like.

Thebes *run* red with her own natives' blood. *Dryden*.

(c) To become fluid; to fuse; to melt. 'As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*.' *Addison*.

Your iron must not burn in the fire, that is, *run* or melt, for then it will be brittle. *Jas. Mason*.

(d) To be capable of becoming fluid; to be fusible; to have the property of melting.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Howard*.

(e) To spread on a surface; to spread and blend together; as, colours *run* in washing; ink *runs* on porous paper. (f) To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs*; a running sore.—4. To have rotatory movement without change of place; to be kept in motion; as, (a) to revolve on an axis or pivot; to turn, as a wheel. 'While the world *runs* round and round.' *Tennyson*.

(b) To have machinery going; to continue in operation; as, an engine *runs* night and day; the mills are still *running*.—5. To take such or such a course; to proceed; to go; to pass; of voluntary action or such as proceeds from a person; as, (a) to proceed; to progress in a train of conduct; to pass through a certain path or course; as, to *run* through life. (b) To go; to pass in thought, speech, or practice; as, to *run* through a series of arguments; to *run* from one topic to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison*.

(c) To continue to think or speak about something; to be busied; to dwell in thought or words.

When we desire anything our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift*.

(d) To pass from one state or condition to another; to become; as, to *run* into confusion or error; to *run* into debt; to *run* distracted. (e) To press with numerous demands; as, to *run* upon a bank.—6. To have such or such a course; to go, pass, proceed, advance, progress, &c.; subject involuntary or inanimate; as, (a) to make progress; to proceed; to advance; to pass, as time.

Time and the hour *runs* through the roughest day. *Shak*.

As fast as our time *runs* we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *run* much faster. *Addison*.

(b) To have a certain course, track, or direction; to extend; to stretch; to lie; as, the street *runs* east and west; veins of silver *run* in different directions.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *H. Looman*.

(c) To have a legal or established course; to be attached; to have legal effect; to continue in force, effect, or operation; to go in company; as, burdens that *run* with the land. 'The process that *runneth* against him.' *Bacon*. 'Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it.' *Locke*.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Sir J. Child*.

(d) To have a certain written form; to read so or so to the ear; as, the lines *run* smoothly. The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account. *Arbuthnot*.

(e) To have a continued tenor, purport, or course; to have a set form; as, the conversation *run* on the affairs of the Greeks. 'So *runs* the conditions.' *Shak*.

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, 'our sovereign lord the king.' *Sp. Sanderson*.

(f) To be popularly known; to be spread; to be generally received. 'There *run* a rumour.' *Shak*.

Neither was he ignorant what report *run* of himself. *Knotter*.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Sir W. Temple*.

(g) To be received; to have reception, success, or continuance; to circulate; as, the pamphlet *runs* well among a certain class.

of people. (h) To proceed in succession; to extend through a period of time; to be kept up; to continue or be repeated for a certain time; as, the play *ran* for a hundred nights.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*.
Each sire immortal and glaring in his son. *Pope*.
(i) To be carried to a pitch; to rise; as, debates *run* high.

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher.

(j) To grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing; as, young persons of ten or twelve years old soon *run* up to men and women.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds. *Bacon*.

(k) To continue in time before it becomes due and payable; as, a note *runs* thirty days; a bill has ninety days to *run*. (l) To pass by gradual changes; to shade; as, colours *run* one into another. (m) To have a general tendency; to incline.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments.

(n) To proceed, as on a ground or principle; to turn. 'Upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.' *Atterbury*.

Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world. *Shak*.

(o) To be carried on or conducted, as an enterprise. [United States.]

Every other important inn seemed now to be *running* under the name of an Imperial Hotel. *Jenkins*.

—To *run* after, to pursue or follow; to endeavour to obtain; to search for. 'The mind . . . *runs* after similes.' *Locke*.—To *run* against, (a) to come into collision with. (b) To be adverse to. 'Had the present war *run* against us.' *Addison*.—To *run* at, to attack with sudden violence; to rush upon.

—To *run* away, to flee; to escape; to elope.

I cried upon my first wife's dying day.

And also when my second *ran* away. *Byron*.

—To *run* away with, (a) to convey away in a hurried or clandestine manner; to assist in escape or elopement. (b) To bolt with; to start off with at a great pace; as, the horse *ran* away with the carriage. (c) To hurry without deliberation; to carry away. 'Thoughts . . . *run* away with a man.' *Locke*.—To *run* before, (a) to flee before. (b) To pass in running; to outstrip; to surpass; to excel.

But the scholar *run*

Before the master, and so far, that Bley's

Laid magic by. *Tennyson*.

—To *run* down a coast, to sail along it.

—To *run* foul of. See under FOUL.—To *run* in or into, (a) to enter; to step in. (b) To come or get into (a state). 'Run into no further danger.' *Shak*.—To *run* in trust, to get credit; to run in debt. *Swift*.—To *run* in with, (a) to close; to comply; to agree with. (b) Naut. to sail close to; as, to *run* in with or to the land.—To *run* mad, to become mad. 'At his own shadow let the thief *run* mad.' *Shak*.—To *run* on, (a) to be continued; as, their accounts had *run* on for a year without settlement. (b) To talk incessantly. (c) To continue a course. (d) To joke or ridicule. (e) In printing, to be continued in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph.—To *run* on all fours, (a) to run on hands and feet. (b) To be coincident or concurrent; to be exactly analogous or similar to something else; to agree.

I have a case in pint that *runs* on all fours with it;

as brother Josiah the lawyer used to say, and if there

was anything wantin' to prove that lawyers were not

strait up and down in their dealings that expression

would show it. *Haliburton*.

[The expression is somewhat colloquial, but quite common.]—To *run* out, (a) to stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or sand-glass. (b) To come to an end; to expire; as, a lease *runs* out at Michaelmas. (c) To spread exuberantly. 'Insectile animals . . . *run* all out into legs.' *Hammond*. (d) To expatriate.

She *ran* out extravagantly in praise of Hocca.

(e) To be wasted or exhausted; as, the estate *runs* out, and mortgages are made. *Dryden*.

(f) To become poor by extravagance.

Had her stock been less, no doubt

She must have long ago *run* out. *Dryden*.

—To *run* over, (a) to overflow. 'His mouth

runs o'er.' *Dryden*. (b) To go over, examine, or recount cursorily; as, I shall not *run* over

all the particulars. *Locke*. (c) To ride or drive over; as, to *run* over a child.—To *run* through, to spend quickly; to dissipate; as,

he soon *run* through his fortune.—To *run* to seed, a horticultural phrase applied to herbaceous plants, which, instead of developing the produce for which they are valued, in a juicy state, shoot or spindle up, become stringy, and yield, instead, flowers, and ultimately seed. Such plants, if not required for seed, are pulled up and cast to the refuse heap. Hence, to become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; to go to waste.

Better to me the meanest weed

That blows upon its mountain,

The vilest herb that *runs* to seed

Beside its native fountain. *Tennyson*.

—To *run* together, (a) to unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel. (b) In mining, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable.

Anated.—To *run* up, (a) to rise; to swell; to grow; to increase; as, accounts *run* up very fast. (b) To pass rapidly from top to bottom of in calculating; as, to *run* up a column of figures.

RUN (run), v.t. 1. To cause to run or go quickly; as, *run* a horse down the hill.—

2. To drive; to force; to cause to be driven; as, to *run* the head against obstacles. 'Ram the ship aground.' *Acts* xxvii. 41.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by flabbing out his own or others' secrets.

3. To force into another way or form; to bring to a state; to make.

This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head,

Should *run* thy head from thy unrevenged shoulders.

Others accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.

4. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Fellon*.

5. To shape, form, or make in a mould; to cast; to mould; as, to *run* bullets or buttons.

6. To incur; to encounter.

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about.

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon*.

8. To break through or evade; as, to *run* a blockade; hence, to cause to pass or evade official restrictions; to smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law.

Heavy impositions lessen the import and are a strong temptation of *running* goods.

9. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation. 'To *run* the world back to its first original.' *South*.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens.

10. To push; to thrust; to put with force; as, to *run* the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to *run* a nail into the foot.—11. To pierce; to stab; as, to *run* a person through with a rapier.

I'll *run* him up to the hilts, as I'm a soldier. *Shak*.

12. To draw or cause to be drawn or marked; to determine; as, to *run* a line.—13. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing on a course or track; as, to *run* a stage-coach from London to Bristol; to *run* a train from Manchester.—14. To accomplish by running; to pursue, as a course; to follow; to perform; to take. 'When he doth *run* his course.' *Shak*. 'Run the wild-geese chase.' *Shak*.

Full merrily

Hath this brave manage, this career been *run*.

15. To cause to pass; as, to *run* a rope through a block.—16. To pour forth, as a stream; to let flow; to emit; to discharge; as, the rivers *run* gold. *Milton*.

Even at the base of Pompey's statue,

Which all the while *run* blood, great Cæsar fell.

17. To carry on or conduct, as a hotel or other enterprise; to introduce and carry through, as a bill through congress or parliament; to start and support, as a candidate. [United States.]

If any particular burglar had taken it into his head to crack that particular crib and got clear off with the swag he might have been *run* for . . . congress.

18. To sew by passing the needle through, back and forth in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; as, to *run* a seam.—19. To make teasing remarks to; to nag; to worry. *Goodrich*. [Colloq.]—To *run* down, (a) in hunting, to chase to weariness; as, to *run* down a stag. (b) Naut. to run against and

sink, as a vessel. (c) To crush; to overthrow; to overwhelm; to overbear.

Religion is *run* down by the license of these times.

(d) To pursue with scandal or opposition.—

—To *run* hard, (a) to press hard in a race or other competition; to come very near beating.

Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield

run him hard.

(b) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.

(c) To urge or press importunately.—To *run* in, (a) in printing, to place the carriage, with the form of types, so as to obtain an impression. (b) To take into custody, as by a policeman; to lock up. [Slang.]—To *run* on, in printing, to carry on or continue, as a line, without break.—To *run* out, (a) to thrust or push out; to extend. (b) To waste; to exhaust; as, to *run* out an estate. (c) In printing, to withdraw the carriage with the form of types after taking an impression.—To *run* riot. See under RIOT.—To *run* up, (a) to increase; to enlarge by additions; as, to *run* up a large account. (b) To thrust up, as anything long and slender. (c) To sew by taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; to repair temporarily by sewing.

I want you to *run* up a tear in my founce.

(d) To erect; especially, to erect hastily; as, to *run* up a block of buildings.—To *run* one's face, to make use of one's credit. [American.]—To *run* the ganlet. See GANLET.—To *run* one's letters. See LETTER.—To *run* a match with or against, to contend with in running.

He *ran* a match again the constable and *run* it.

RUN (run), n. 1. The act of running; a course run; as, a long run; a quick run.—2. A trip; a pleasure trip or excursion; as, to take a run to Paris. [Colloq.]—3. Course; progress; flow; especially, particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.; as, a run of verses to please the ear; the run of events.

They who made their arrangements in the first run of misadventure . . . put a seal on their calamities.

4. Continued course; continued success or popularity; as, a run of ill luck; the play has had an extraordinary run; the run of a particular fashion, &c.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long continuance, if not diversified with humour.

5. Clamour; outcry; followed by against; as, a violent run against university education.

Swift.—6. A general or uncommon pressure or demand; specifically, on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes. 'A run upon the bank.' *Warburton*. 'Rather a run on Noah's Arks at present.' *Dickens*.—7. Naut. (a) the aftmost part of a ship's bottom. (b) The distance sailed by a ship; as, a run of 100 miles. (c) A voyage or trip; a passage from one place to another. Seamen are said to be engaged on the run when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another.—8. Mill. the swiftest mode of advancing.—9. A pair of millstones.—10. A small stream; a brook.—11. In cricket, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by the batsman. The match is won or lost according as one party makes more or fewer runs than the other.—12. Power of running; strength for running.

They have two little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers.

13. A place where animals run or may run; especially, a large extent of grazing ground, called variously a Cattle-run, a Sheep-run, &c., according to the animals pastured.—14. In mining, the horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor.—15. In music, a succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played rapidly; a series of running notes.—The common run (or simply the run), that which passes under observation as usual or most general; the generality.

In the common run of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character.

—By the run, suddenly; quickly; at once: said of a fall, descent, and the like; as, the wall fell by the run; he came down the rope by the run.—To let go by the run (naut.), to let go at once or entirely, in place of slackening the rope and tackle by which

anything is held fast.—In the long run (at the long run, not so generally used) signifies the whole process or course of things taken together, in the final result, in the conclusion or end.—To get the run upon, to make a butt of; to turn into ridicule. [American.]
Run (run), *v.* 1. Liquefied; melted; clarified, as, run butter.—2. Run or conveyed shore secretly, contraband; as, run brandy; a run cargo.

Runagate (run'a-gat), *v.* [Corruption of Fr. *runagat*. See *RAN* and *GA*.] A fugitive, a vagabond, an apostate, a runagate. "Wretched runagates from the jail." *De Quincey*.

These runagates, heretics, and traitors, have thus heard what these honest gentlemen have witnessed against them! *Shakespeare*.

Runaway (run'a-wā), *v.* 1. One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service, a fugitive.

Then runaway, then coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*
 2. One that runs in the public ways, one that roves or rambles about. *Shak.* [This is no doubt the proper reading and meaning in *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2. 6.]

Runaway (run'a-wā), *v.* 1. Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from restraint, defying or overcoming restraint, as, a runaway horse.—2. Accomplished or effected by running away or sloping; as, a runaway match.

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The characters are formed almost entirely of straight lines, either single or in composition. Various opinions are held in regard to the origin of the runes. The resemblance of some of the runic characters to the Phœnician alphabet has led some to suppose they were introduced by the Phœnicians in their trading excursions to England or the Baltic. Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon tradition ascribes the runes to Odin. The priests kept the knowledge of the runes as much as possible a mystery, and cut them on pieces of smoothed wood, generally willow, called (in A. Sax.) *run-stafas*, which they used for the purposes of sorcery. Runes were inscribed on monuments, rocks, medals, rings, hilts and blades of swords, and the like. Runic monuments occur in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Britain, and some parts of France and Spain. Three fine examples of Anglo-Saxon runic monuments occur at Bewcastle, Cressa, Cumberland; Hartlepool, Northumberland, and Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. The earliest mention made of the runes by any writer is of the sixth century.—2. The rhymes or poetry expressed in runic characters.

Runer (run'er), *v.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. *Sir W. Temple*.

Run (run), *pp.* of *ring*.

Run (run), *v.* [Local *ring*, a rib in a ship; O.D. *runge*, a prop, a support; O. *runge*, a short piece of iron or wood.] 1. A floor timber in a ship, whence the end is called a *run-head*, more properly a *floor-head*.—2. Any long piece of wood, but most commonly a coarse heavy staff. [Scottish and provincial English.] 3. The round or step of a ladder. [Local.]

Run-head (run'head), *v.* Next the upper end of a floor-timber in a ship.

Run (run), *v.* Of or pertaining to runes. See *RUNE*.

Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme. *Par.*

—*Runic knot*, in arch a peculiar twisted ornament belonging to early Anglo-Saxon or Danish times. Called also *Danish knot*. *Runic wand*, *runic staff*, a willow wand inscribed with runes. See *RUNE*.

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a light kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—*Running*, *v.* a constant fire of masonry or artillery.—*Running gear*, the wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—*Running hand*, the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without the pen being lifted from the paper.—*Running rigging*, that part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, etc., and is used for hoisting the sails, moving the yards, and the like in distinction from *standing rigging*.—*Running title*, in printing, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin; the heads.

Running (run'ing), *v.* 1. The act of one who or that which runs.—2. That which runs or flows, quantity run, as, the first running of a still or of cider at the mill.

And from the drops of life think to receive What the first brightly running could not give. *Dequincy*.

2. In racing, etc., power, ability, or strength to run.

He thinks I've running in me yet. *Lowell*.

—To make the running, to force the pace at the beginning of a race, by causing a second class horse to set off at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance to a staying horse of the same owner.

But Count was to make the running for Hap-hazard. *Macmillan's Mag.*

—To take up the running, to go off at full speed from a slower pace, to take the lead; to take the most active part in any undertaking.

But silence was not due to the heart of the honourable John, and so he took up the running. *Freelance*.

—To make good one's running, to run as well as one's rival, to keep abreast with; to prove one's self a match for a rival.

The world welcomed him when he first made good his running with Lady Hanny. *Corrall's Mag.*

Running-through (run'ing-thrū), *v.* A disease in the feet of horses.

Runyon (run'yon), *v.* Same as *Ranjon*.

Runrig-lands (run'rig-lands), *v.* In Scotland, lands the alternate ridges of which belong to different proprietors.

Run (run), *v.* [Origin doubtful, comp. *Sc. run*, the stalk of colewort; Prov. E. *run*, stump of underwood, the dead stump of a tree, the ramp, also D. *run*, a bullock or cow.] 1. Any animal small or short or below the usual size of the breed; hence, a shrivelled, apoplemic, withered animal.

Your beef head was the worst I ever tasted; and as hard as the very horn the old run was when the breed. *Alp. Lond.*

2. A dwarf; a mean, despicable person.

Before I buy a bargain of such run. *Shak.*
 I'll buy a college for boys and live among 'em.

3. The dead stump of a tree; the stem of a plant. *Burns*.—4. A variety of pigeon.

Of these pigeons are coopers, carriers, and run. *J. Wilson*.

Rupia (rū'pā), *v.* [Hind. *rupiya*, a rupee, from *rup* rupee, silver.] A silver coin current in India and in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. For ordinary calculations it may be taken as equivalent to 24 *Rupiah* (rū'pā-lā-rī), *v.* [L. *rupes*, a rock.] Rocky.

In this rupial valley do the low lay eggs and breed. *Edmon*.

Rupert's Drop (rū'perts drop), *v.* A drop of glass thrown while in a state of fusion into water, and thus suddenly consolidated, taking generally a form somewhat like a tadpole. The thick end may be subjected to the smart blow of a hammer without breaking, but should the smallest part of the tail be slipped off, or the surface scratched with a diamond, the whole flies into the dust with an almost explosive force. This phenomenon is due to the state of strain in the interior of the mass of glass, caused by the sudden consolidation of the crust which is formed while the internal mass is still liquid. This tends to contract on cooling, but is prevented by the molecular forces which attach it to the crust. This philosophical toy receives its name from being invented or brought first into notice by Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I.

Rupia (rū'pā), *v.* [Or *rupes*, Lith.] A skin disease, consisting of an eruption of small flattened and distinct vesicles, surrounded by inflamed areolæ, containing a serum, purulent, milious, or dark bloody fluid, and followed by thick, dark-coloured

Fig. 1.



Runn.

Fig. 1. Part of Runic Alphabet, from MSS. at Friscon-gou and St. Colm (10th century).

and the Anglo-Saxon, all agreeing in some respects. Of these the first is supposed to be oldest. It consisted of sixteen letters, while the Anglo-Saxon consisted of forty

Fig. 2.



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Fits, fit, fall; mē, met, her; pino, pin; nōs, not, nōve; tibe, tub, bail,

oil, pound; ū, ū. abate; y, ū. fig.

Rusna (ru'sma), *n.* [Turk. *khyrma*, a kind of deplatory.] A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, used by the Turkish women as a deplatory. *N. Grevia*.

Russ (rös), *a.* Pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

Russ (rös), *n.* 1. The language of the Russ or Russians.—2. *ring*, and *pl.* A native or the natives of Russia. [Chiefly poetical.]

Russel (rus'l), *n.* A woollen cloth, first manufactured at Norwich, probably so named from its russet colour. See **RUSSET**.—*Dan Russel*, a name formerly given to the fox from his red colour.

Russet (rus'et), *a.* [O. Fr. *rousset*, from *L. russus*, red, akin to *L. ruber*, Gr. *erythros*, red.] 1. Of a reddish brown colour; as, a russet mantle. 'The morn in russet mantle clad.' *Shak.*—2. Coarse; homespun; rustic: from the general colour of homespun cloth. 'In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes.' *Shak.*

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but she turned in disgust from the fiery of Guirini, as a warty and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day.

Russet (rus'et), *n.* 1. A country dress.—2. A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

Courtly silks in cares are spent
When country's russet breeds content. *Heywood.*

3. A pigment of a rich transparent brown colour obtained from madder, and used in water-colour painting.

Russet (rus'et), *v. t.* To give a russet hue to; to change into russet.

The blossom blows, the summer ray
Russets the plain. *Thomson.*

Russeting (rus'et-ing), *n.* 1. A clown; a low person whose clothes were of a russet colour.—2. Same as **Russet**, 2.

Russet-pated (rus'et-pät-ed), *a.* Having a russet or reddish head or pate. *Shak.*

Russety (rus'et-l), *a.* Of a russet colour.

Russian, Russia-leather (rush'ya, rush'ya-leth'ér), *n.* A strong, pliant, and water-proof leather, usually coloured red or black, and having a peculiar penetrating odour, due to the oil of birch used in its preparation. The best kinds are made in the Russian provinces from the hides of young cattle, but sometimes horse, sheep, goat, and calf skins are employed. This leather is especially useful in binding books, the oil of birch repelling insects.

Russian (rush'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Russia. **Russian** (rush'yan), *n.* 1. A native of Russia. 2. The language of Russia; *Rusa*.

Rusniak (rus'ni-ak), *n.* A member of a branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Galicia, Hungary, Podolia, Volhynia, and Lithuania, distinguished from Russians proper, or Muscovites, by their language and mode of life. They are still somewhat uncultivated and devoted almost entirely to agriculture.

Russophile, Russophilist (rus'of-il, rus'of-il-ist), *n.* [*Rusa*, and Gr. *philos*, a friend.] One whose sympathies lie towards Russia or her policy.

Russophilism (rus'of-il-izm), *n.* The doctrines, sentiments, or principles of a Russophilist.

Russophobia (rus'of-bl-a), *n.* [*Rusa*, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.] A dread of Russia or of her policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

Russophobist (rus'of-bl-ist), *n.* One who dreads the Russians or their policy; one whose feelings are strongly against Russia, her people, or policy.

Russud (rus'ud), *n.* In the East India, a progressively increasing land-tax.

Rust (rust), *n.* [A Sax. *rust*, rust, rustiness; cog. *D. roest*, Dan. *rust*, Sw. and G. *rost*, Icel. *ryd* (*ryth*), so called from its red colour, the root being that of *red*, *ruddy*, *L. ruber*, red (whence *rubigo*, rust), *russus*, reddish. See **RUSSET**.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coating which is formed on the surface of iron, when exposed to air and moisture. It is an oxide of iron, and in point of fact other metallic oxides may be considered as *rusts* of the peculiar metals on which they are formed, but the term *rust* in the common acceptance is limited to the red oxide or peroxide of iron. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils.—2. A composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints. Oxidation rapidly sets

in, and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*.—3. That which resembles rust in appearance or effects, as (a) a parasitic fungus (*Uredo rubigo seris*), which attacks the leaves, glumes, stalks, &c., of cereals and grasses, showing itself in the form of orange and brown spots and blotches breaking out from the internal tissue of the plant. It is most common on barley, wheat, oats, and many pasture grasses. (b) Any foul extraneous matter; corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

A haunted house,
That keeps the rust of murder on the walls. *Tennyson.*

Rust is used in some self-explanatory compound words; as, *rust-coloured*, *rust-eaten*, and the like.

Rust (rust), *v. i.* [From the noun.] 1. To contract or gather rust; to be oxidized.

Our armours now may rust. *Dryden.*

2. To assume an appearance as if coated with rust.

But when the bracken rusted on their crags,
My suit had withered. *Tennyson.*

3. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction.

Must I rust in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden.*

Rust (rust), *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them. *Shak.*

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

Rustful (rust'ful), *a.* Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust. '*Rustful* sloth.' *Quarles.*

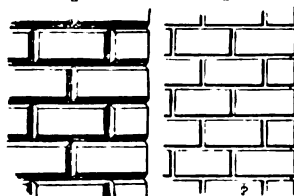
Rustic (rust'ik), *a.* [*L. rusticus*, from *rus*, the country.] 1. Pertaining to the country; living in or found in the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity. 'Our *rustic* revelry.' *Shak.*

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the *rustic* moralist to die. *Gray.*

2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; as, *rustic* manners or behaviour.—3. Coarse; plain; simple; not elegant, refined, or costly; as, *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.—4. Simple; honest; artless; unsophisticated.—*Rustic coins or quoins*, the stones which form the external angles of a building when they project beyond the general surface of the

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Rustic or Rusticated Work.

1, With chamfered joints. 2, With rectangular joints.

walls.—*Rustic work*, in a building, is when the stones, &c., in the face of it are hacked or picked in holes, so as to give them a natural rough appearance. This sort of work is however now more usually called *rock-work*, and the term *rustic* is applied to masonry worked with grooves between the courses, to look like open joints, of which there are several varieties. The same term is applied to walls built of stones of different sizes and shapes. In woodwork the term is used to designate summer houses and garden furniture made from rough limbs of trees, and arranged in fanciful forms.—**SYN.** Rural, country, rude, unpolished, inelegant, untaught, awkward, rough, coarse, plain, unadorned, simple, artless, honest.

Rustic (rust'ik), *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain. 'Hence to your fields, ye *rustics*!' *Pope.*

Rustical (rust'ik-al), *a.* Rustic. 'Such *rustical* rudeness of shepherds.' *Spenser.*

Rustical (rust'ik-al), *n.* A rustic. 'Entreat you not to be wroth with this *rustical*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Rustically (rust'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a rustic manner; rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance.

The pulpit style of Germany has been always *rustically* negligent, or bristling with pedantry. *De Quincy.*

Rusticalness (rust'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being rustic; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

Rusticate (rust'ik-ät), *v. i.* [*L. rustico*, *rusticatus*, from *rus*, the country.] To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*

Rusticate (rust'ik-ät), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rusticated*; ppr. *rusticating*. To compel to reside in the country; to send to the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See **RUSTICATION**.

James, then a hobbadehoy, was now become a young man, having had the benefit of a university education, and acquired the inestimable polish which is gained by living in a fast set at a small college, and contracting debts and being *rusticated* and being plucked. *The Cherry.*

Rusticated (rust'ik-ät-ed), *a.* In building, same as **Rustic**. See under **RUSTIC**.

Rustication (rust'ik-ä'shon), *n.* 1. The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; residence in the country. In the universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offence, by compelling him to leave the institution and reside for a time in the country.—2. In arch. that species of building called *rustic work*. See under **RUSTIC**.

Rustical (rust'ik-shal), *a.* Rustic; homely.

'The plain and *rustical* discourse of our fathers.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*L. rusticitas*, from *rusticus*. See **RUSTIC**.] The state or quality of being rustic; smack of country life; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

The truth of it is, the sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified by the Doric dialect. *Addison.*

The Saxons were refined from their *rusticity*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rusticity (rust'ik-ti), *adv.* In a rustic manner; rustically. *Chapman.*

Rustily (rust'i-li), *adv.* In a rusty state; in a manner to suggest rustiness.

Lowten was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens.*

Rustiness (rust'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rusty. *Johnson.*

Rust-joint (rust'joint), *n.* See under **RUST**.

Rustle (rust'l), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *rustled*; ppr. *rustling*. [A Sax. *hrislan*, to rustle, a dim. freq. form as if from the Scandinavian verb; Icel. *hrista*, Dan. *ryste*, Sw. *rysta*, to shake, to tremble.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; to give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken; as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves or trees; *rustling* wings. '*Rustling* in unpaid-for silks.' *Shak.*

He is coming, I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shak.*

Rustle (rust'l), *n.* The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

Rustle (rust'l), *v. t.* To cause to rustle.

The wind was scarcely strong enough to *rustle* the leaves around. *T. C. Grassman.*

Rustler (rus'l-ér), *n.* One who rustles.

Rustre (rust'ér), *n.* [*Fr.*] In her. alozenge, pierced, round in the centre, the field appearing through it.

Rusty (rust'i), *a.* 1. Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword.—2. Having the colour of rust; appearing as if covered with a substance resembling rust; rubiginous; as, *rusty* wheat.—3. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; rusted; as, to become *rusty* on a subject.

Hector in his dull and long-continued truce
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak.*

4. Ill-natured; surly; morose; contumacious; insubordinate. [Slang.]

He takes her round the neck, and tries to pull her down, and if then she turns *rusty*, he's good to go behind her. *Mayhew.*

—To *ride rusty*, to be contumaciously or surlyly insubordinate or in-olent; to resist or refuse to obey, with surliness or violence.

And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher *rides rusty* on me now and then. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Rough; hoarse; grating; as, a *rusty* voice.

Rusty-dab (rust'l-dab), *n.* The popular name of a flat-fish of the genus *Pisoma*, found on the coast of Massachusetts and New York in deep water.

Rut (rut), *n.* [Fr. *rut*, O Fr. *ruft*, the noise which deer make when they desire to come together, from *L. rugitus*, a roaring, from *rugio*, to roar, to bellow.] The copulation of deer and some other animals, the time during which they are under the sexual excitement.

Rut (rut), *v. i.* To desire to come together for copulation; said of deer.

Rut (rut), *v. t.* To cover in copulation.

Rut (rut), *n.* [O Fr. *rots*, Mod Fr. *route*, *to rot*, *rut*, a line drawn on the soil as a guide in planting. See **ROUTA**.] 1. The track of a wheel. — 2. A line cut on the soil with a spade.

Rut (rut), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *rutted*; *pp. rutting*. 1. To make ruts in or on with cart-wheels. — 2. To cut a line on, as on the soil, with a spade.

Ruta (ro'ta), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Rutaceae*. See **RUX** and **RUTACEAE**.

Rutabaga (ro-ta-ba'ga), *n.* The Swedish turnip, or *Brassica campestris*.

Rutaceae (ro-ta'se-ä), *n. pl.* (From *L. ruta*, *rut*.) A nat. order of polypetalous exogams. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, the simple or compound leaves dotted with glands, often having a strong heavy smell. About 650 species are known, occurring most abundantly in Australia and South Africa. The *Diosma* or *bacha* plants of the Cape are well known for their powerful and usually offensive odour; they are recommended as antispasmodics. A South American species produces the Angostura-bark. The bark of one of the outcrops of Brazil, the *Pimenta febrifuga*, is a powerful medicine in intermittent fever. *Dicranum* abounds in volatile oil to such a degree that the atmosphere surrounding it actually becomes inflammable in hot weather.

Rutaceous (ro-tä'shu), *a.* Of or belonging to or resembling plants of the nat. order *Rutaceae*.

Rute (ro't), *n.* A minor's term for very small threads of ore.

Rutellidae (ro-tel'l-i-dä), *n. pl.* The tree-beetles, a group of beetles allied to Meloididae and Oedemeridae. The body is short-r. roamer, and more polished than in the Scarabaeidae, and ornamented with brilliant colours, and the head and thorax are closely united. With few exceptions they belong to the warmer parts of America. One of the most common and most beautiful of the group is the golden-stripe beetle (*Arocada longipes*). It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, of a lemon-yellow colour above, the top of the head and thorax glittering like gold. In Massachusetts they appear about the middle of May, flying with a humming or rustling sound among the branches of the trees, the young leaves of which they devour.

Ruth (roth), *n.* (From *roo*; comp. *roth* from *roo*.) 1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another, sorrowful or tender regret. 'Looking with pretty ruth upon my pain.' *Shak* [Now mainly poetical.]

Ruth began to work.

Against his anger in him. *Thompson*.

Checks in which was yet a rose

Of perished summers, like a rose in a book

Kept more for ruth than pleasure. *S. B. Dowling*.

2. Misery; sorrow. *Spenser*.

Rutha (ro'ta), *n.* [Skr. *ratha*, a chariot.] In the East India, a carriage on two low wheels, and sometimes highly ornamented.

Ruthenium (ro-thä'ni-um), *n.* *Sym. Ru.* At wt. 104.4; sp. gr. 11.3. A rare metal, discovered by Claus in 1868. It occurs in platinum ore, and chiefly in camiridium. It is exceedingly refractory. It may, however, be fused in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is of a gray colour, and has a stronger attraction for oxygen than any other of its class.

Ruthful (roth'ful), *a.* 1. Full of ruth or pity, merciful, compassionate. 'He (God) *ruthful* is to man.' *Jeremiah*. — 2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous. 'These *ruthful* deeds.' *Shak*. — 3. *Ruthful*, woful, sorrowful. 'What sad and *ruthful* faces.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Ruthfully (roth'ful-ly), *adv.* Wofully; sadly; piteously, mournfully. 'The flower of horse and foot . . . *ruthfully* perished.' *Kneller*.

Ruthless (roth'less), *a.* Having no ruth or pity, cruel, pitiless, barbarous, insensible to the miseries of others. 'As *ruthless* as a baby with a worm.' *Tennyson*.

Their rage the hostile bands estrains.

All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope*.

Ruthlessly (roth'less-ly), *adv.* In a ruthless manner, without pity, cruelly; barbarously.

Ruthlessness (roth'less-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being ruthless, want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

Rutil (ro'til), *n.* Same as *Rutile*.

Rutilant (ro'til-lant), *a.* [L. *rutilans*, *rutilans*. See below.] Shining. *Keats*.

Rutilate (ro'til-lät), *v. i.* [L. *rutilo*, *rutilatus*, to be reddish, to shine, from *rutilus*, of a reddish yellow colour.] To shine; to emit rays of light.

Rutile (ro'til), *n.* [L. *rutilus*, red, inclining to yellow.] Native titanic oxide, an ore of reddish brown colour passing into red. It occurs in four- or eight-sided prisms, and massive. It is found in Scotland. A black variety, containing a little oxide of iron, is called *nigra*.

Rutilite (ro'til-ite), *n.* [L. *rutilus*, red.] Native oxide of titanium.

Rutter (ru'ter), *n.* One that ruts.

Rutter (ru'ter), *n.* [D. *rutter*, G. *reiter*, a rider. A horseman or trooper. 'A guard of rutter ratters.' *Bale*.

Ruttarkint (ru'ter-kin), *n.* A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler. *Coleridge*.

Rutier (ru'tier), *n.* [Fr. *route*, from *route*.] 1. A direction for the route or road, whether by land or sea. — 2. An old traveller acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

Rutish (ru'tish), *a.* [From *rut*.] Lustful; libidinous. *Shak*.

Rutishness (ru'tish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being rutish.

Ruttle (rut't), *n.* Kettle: rare, except as applied to the death-rattle. 'The *kett* against the fixed eyes, and the diemal rattle.' *Burton*.

Ruttle, cut by wheels.

C. Rutter, *Booby*, full of roost.

Ruttle, a stream.

Ruttle, a stream.

Ruttle, a stream.

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the *S. arealis*, nat. order Gramineae. It is an excellent grain which bears naked seeds on a flat ear, furnished with awns like barley. It has been cultivated from time immemorial, and is considered as coming nearer in its properties to wheat than any other grain. It is more common than wheat in many parts of the Continent, being a more certain crop, and requiring less culture and manure. It is the bread-corn of Germany and Russia. It was formerly raised in considerable quantities as a bread-corn in England, but now it is mostly sown as a green-crop for food to sheep and cattle in spring. In the Netherlands it is the chief grain from which the spirit called *Hollands* is distilled, and when malted it makes excellent beer. Two parts of wheat and one of rye ground together make an excellent bread. Rye straw is useless as fodder, but forms an excellent material for thatching. It is also used for stuffing horse-collars or mattresses, and for making straw hats and bonnets. The meal of rye differs from that of wheat in containing a much smaller proportion of gluten. — *Spermat* rye, rye affected with ergot. See **KBOOT**. — 2. A disease in a hawk.

Rye-grass (ri'gras), *n.* One of the most common of the artificial grasses, belonging to the genus *Lolium*. There are several varieties, some annual, others perennial; some producing a strong juicy grass, and others a small diminutive plant. In the present system of husbandry rye-grass performs a very essential part, especially the perennial sort, which, mixed with different varieties of clover and other grass-seeds, produces a rich and close herbage, which may be either mown for hay or depastured. Called also *Ray-grass*.

Ryke (ryk), *v. i.* To reach. [Scottish.]

Let me *ryke* up to light that tear. *Burns*.

Rynhope (ring'hope), *n.* See **RHYTHMOPH**.

Rynd (rynd), *n.* A strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving millstone in corn-mills. The upper end of the spindle, which passes through the nether millstone, and which is driven by the machinery, is fixed into the rynd, and thus gives motion to the upper millstone.

Ryot (ri'ot), *n.* [Ar. *ra'iot*, the governed, a subject, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil, or peasant, who holds land under the mode of assessment termed *ryotwar*.

Ryotwar (ri'ot-wär), *n.* [Hind. See **RYOT**.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to rent made annually in parts of Hindustan, especially in the Madras Presidency, by government officials with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, without the intervention of middlemen.

Ryth (ri'th), *n.* A ford.

Rytina (ri'tina), *n.* Same as *Rhythina*.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, represents a hissing sound made by emitting the breath between the root of the mouth and the tip of the tongue placed just above the upper teeth. It may be reckoned among the linguals (as the tongue is essential in its pronunciation), and also among the dentals (as the teeth co-operate in producing the hissing sound). More descriptively it is classed as a sibilant, from its hissing sound. Properly speaking, two sounds belong to this character in English, the one sord, or uttered with breath merely, the other sord, or uttered with voice. The

first is a mere hissing, like *s* soft, as in *snake*, *his*, *thus*; the other is a hissing accompanied by a vocal murmur, precisely like that of *z*, as in *mouse*, *was*, pronounced *was-z*. *S* generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *use* and *vision*. *S* is closely allied to *z*, and there are many instances of its change into that letter. (See **R**.) In some words *s* is now written for a former *z* or *z*, as in *miss*, *hence*, *whereas*, *ones*. Along with a following *t* it forms

a digraph representing a distinct sound, which, like that of *sh*, is comparatively modern, being a weakening of an older and stronger sound, *sc* (*sk*). This sound is now very common in English words, both initially and finally, as in *shape* (A Sax. *scap*), *sheath* (A Sax. *scath*), *ship* (A Sax. *scip*), *fish* (A Sax. *fisc*), *ask* (A Sax. *asc*), &c. Formerly *sc* and *sp* were often transposed to *cs* and *ps*; thus *sc* *anc* = *anc*, *clasp* = *clasp*, *speed* = *speed*. *S* is an exceedingly common letter in English words, both initially and finally, singly or in conjunction with other consonants. The chief initial combinations

sh, shab; sh, sh. look; g, go; j, job;

s, Fr. son; sg, sing; st, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shure. — See **KAT**.

in which it appears are *sm*, *sn*, *sp*, and *st* (as in *small*, *snow*, *spring*, *strong*); *st* and *sp* are common also as final combinations. In some cases a final *t* has been tacked on to a word ending properly in *s*, as in *amongst*, *midst*, *whilst*, *behest*, no doubt owing to the frequency with which this combination occurs. It is often doubled, and as the second element in a combination it may appear finally after any of the consonants except *ch*, *sh*, *x*. One reason for its being so common is that it is the characteristic of the plural and other inflections.—In abbreviations *S* stands for various words; as, F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society; S.T.P. for *Sanctus Theologiae Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology; its most common use as an abbreviation is for south; S. E. south-east; S. W. south-west, &c.—In *chem. S.* is the symbol for sulphur.

Saadh (sā'd), *n.* [Hind. *sād'ha*, pure.] One of an Indian sect of pure deists, whose mode of life in many respects resembles those of the Quakers.

Sabadilla (sab-a-dil'a). See *CEVADILLA*.

Sabman (sa-bē'an), *n.* Same as *Sabian*.

Sabnanism (sa-bē'an-izm), *n.* Same as *Sabianism* and *Sabianism*.

Sabsism, **Sabaism** (sā'bē-izm, sā'ba-izm). See *SABIANISM*.

Sabal (sā'bal), *n.* A genus of palms, natives of the tropics, and next to *Chamerops* the most northern genus of *Palmaeae*. Some of them are lofty trees, but one, the *S. Palmato*, is perhaps the smallest of all the palm tribe. The leaves of *S. Adamsoni*, as well as those of *S. Palmato* and *S. Mexicana*, are used for making hats and mats.

Sabaoth (sa-bā'oth), *n.* [Heb. *seabōth*, armies, from *tebā*, to assemble, to go forth to war, to fight.] 1. In *Script. annies*; hosts. 'The Lord of Sabaoth.' Rom. ix. 29; Jam. v. 4. 2. Erroneously used as synonymous with *Sabbath*. *Spenser*. Sacred and inspired Divinity, the *Sabaoth* and port of all men's labours and peregrinations. *Bacon*. 'A week, ayre the space between two *Sabaoths*.' *Sir W. Scott*. *Sir Walter Scott* adopts this old usage no doubt for artistic reasons.

Sabbathian, **Sabbathian** (sa-bā'thi-an), *n.* A member of a religious sect of the seventeenth century, followers of *Sabbathius Zwi*, a native of Smyrna, who declared himself to be the Messiah, who had been sent to shake off the thralldom both of Christianity and Mohammedanism from the Jews, and to convert all humanity. Remnants of the sect are still in existence in Poland and Turkey.

Sabbatarian (sab-ba-tā'ri-an), *n.* [From *Sabbath*.] 1. One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*, or *Seventh-day Baptists*, because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated.—2. One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary or unreasonable rigour; one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday.

We have myriads of examples in this kind, amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*. *Burton*.

Sabbatarian (sab-ba-tā'ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Sabbatarians or their tenets or practices; pertaining to the rigid observance of the Sabbath.

The form in which this tendency shows itself in her is by a strict observance of *Sabbatarian* rule. Dissipation and low dresses during the week are, under her control, atoned for by three services, an evening sermon read by herself, and a perfect abstinence from any cheering employment on a Sunday. *Trollope*.

We almost hear Jesus call the poor beggar from the door, and bid him stand forth in the midst of the assembly, and penetrate the *Sabbatarian* spies by the puzzling question, 'is it lawful to do good on the sabbath day, or to do evil?' *J. Martinus*.

Sabbatarianism (sab-ba-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The tenet of Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sāb'ath), *n.* [Heb. *shabbath*, rest, the day of rest.] 1. The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labour or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, and this day is still observed by the Jews and some Christians as the Sabbath. But the Christian church very early began, and still continues, to observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day. Hence it is often called the *Lord's day*. The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated the first day of the week to the sun, and hence their Christian descendants continue to call the day *Sunday*. *Sabbath* is not

strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day; *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the Sabbath of Christians; *Saturday* is the Sabbath of the Jews. But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to *Sunday*.

Glad we returned up to the coasts of light
Ere Sabbath evening. *Milton*.
Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day. *Graham*.

Sunday, however, is a word which never pollutes his mouth—it is always 'the Sabbath.' The 'desecration of the Sabbath,' as he delights to call it, is to him meat and drink. *Trollope*.

2. Intermision of pain or sorrow; time of rest. 'The eternal Sabbath of his rest.' *Dryden*.

Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb.
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope*.

Take thy banner! May it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave;
When the battle's distant wail
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale. *Longfellow*.

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites. Lev. xxv. 4. See under *SABBATIC*, *SABBATICAL*.—*Sabbath-day's journey*, the distance which the Jews were permitted to travel on the Sabbath-day. It appears to have varied at different times and in different circumstances, but it was probably seldom more than the whole, or less than three-fourths, of a geographical mile. A space of 2000 ells on every side of a city belonged to it, and to go that distance beyond the walls was permitted as a *Sabbath-day's journey*. *Smith's Dict. of the Bible*.

Sabbath-breaker (sāb'ath-brāk-ēr), *n.* One who breaks the Sabbath; one who profanes the Sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

The user is the greatest *Sabbath-breaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon*.

Sabbath-breaking (sāb'ath-brāk-ing), *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath. Also used as an adjective: given to breaking the Sabbath.

Sabbathless (sāb'ath-less), *a.* Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour. '*Sabbathless Satan*.' *Lamb*.

Sabbatia (sab-bā'ti-a), *n.* [In honour of *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist.] A genus of North American plants, nat. order *Gentianaceae*. There are several species, all characterized by the possession of a pure bitter principle, on which account they are extensively used in North America in intermittent and remittent fevers, and as tonics. They are annuals or biennials, with slender stems, opposite sessile entire simple leaves, and handsome cymose-panicled white or rose-purple flowers. The species most used is *S. angularis*, which grows in damp wet soils in the United States, and is common in moist meadows among high grass.

Sabbatic, **Sabbatical** (sab-bat'ik, sab-bat'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique*, *L. sabbaticus*. See *SABBATH*.] Pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labour. 'Due attendance on *Sabbatic duty*.' *Stukeley*.—*Sabbatical year*, in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage and to release debtors from their obligations.

Sabbatism (sāb'ba-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *sabbatismos*, from *sabbatizo*, to keep the Sabbath. See *SABBATH*.] Rest; intermission of labour. 'That *Sabbatism* or rest.' *Dr. H. More*.

Sabbaton (sāb'ba-ton), *n.* A round-toed armed covering for the foot, worn during a part of the sixteenth century.

Sabbire (sāb'bir), *n.* A piece of timber; a beam.

Sabeen (sā-bē'an). See *SABIAN*.

Sabeism (sā'bē-izm), *n.* The same as *Sabianism*.

Sabella (sa-bel'a), *n.* A genus of tube-inhabiting, marine articulated annelids, belonging to the order *Tubicola* or *Cephalobranchiata*. The species are large, and their fanlike branchiae or gills remarkable for their delicacy and brilliancy. The blood is of an olive-green colour. *S. protula* is a large and splendid species inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Sabellana (sa-bel-lā'na), *n.* [*L. sabulum*, gravel.] In *geol.* coarse sand or gravel.

Sabellarina (sa-bel-lā'ri-a), *n.* A sub-genus of *Annelida* or worms belonging to the order *Tubicola*. In this genus the tube in which the animal resides is formed of grains of sand cemented together.

Sabellian (sa-bel'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius. See *SABELLIAN*, *n.*

Sabellian (sa-bel'i-an), *n.* A follower of *Sabellius*, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century, who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations, or functions of the Deity.

Sabellianism (sa-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Sabellians.

Saber (sā'bēr), *n.* American mode of spelling *Sabre*.

Sabia (sā'bi-a), *n.* A genus of plants, so called from the Indian name *sabia* of one of the species, and forming the type of the small order *Sabiaceae*. There are about ten species, natives of tropical and eastern temperate Asia. The species form ornamental climbing shrubs, with smooth, lanceolate, alternate leaves, and axillary cymes or panicles of small greenish flowers.

Sabiaceae (sā-bi-'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small order of dicotyledons, distributed into four genera, of which *Sabia* is Asiatic, *Phoxanthus* and *Ophicorhyn* American, and *Meliosma* common to both the Old and New Worlds.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was called *Saba*. They were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, &c., which they imported from India.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Saba* or its inhabitants. Written also *Sabean*, *Sabeen*.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *a.* [Heb. *tebbē*, an army or host, especially the heavenly host of the angels and the heavenly luminaries.] Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians. See *SABIAN*, *n.* Written also *Sabeen*, *Sabeen*, *Sabeian*.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *n.* [See above.] 1. A worshipper of the sun and other heavenly bodies.—2. One of an obscure sect, who mingled Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism, and heathenish superstition together. Adherents of this sect, inappropriately known as Christians of St. John, are still scattered in small numbers over the region lying about the Lower Euphrates and Tigris and other places.

3. One of a sect that arose in the ninth century, called also *Pseudo-Sabians* or *Syrian Sabians*. Their religion is described as the heathenism of the ancient Syrians, modified by Hellenic influences. Written also *Sabeen*, *Sabeen*.

Sabianism (sā'bi-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or systems of the various sects known as Sabians. See *SABIAN*. Written also *Sabeenism*, *Sabeianism*.

Sabicu (sab-i-kō'), *n.* [Native name.] The name of a tree belonging to the genus *Lysiloma*, the *L. Sabicu*, growing in Cuba. The wood is very hard and tough, and used for ship-building and other purposes. Called also *Sabicu-wood*, *Savicu*, and *Savicu-wood*.

Sabine (sā'bin), *n.* [Fr. *sabine*, *savinier*, from *L. sabina* (*herba*), the *Sabine* herb, *savin*.] A plant, *Juniperus Sabina*. Usually written *Savin* (which see).

Sabine (sā'bin), *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, an ancient people from whom the founders of Rome took their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows with this object. When the Sabines came to revenge this act of violence the women acted as mediators between their fathers and husbands, and succeeded in establishing lasting peace between them. The deed is known as the 'rape of the Sabine women.'

Sable (sā'bl), *n.* [O. Fr. *sable*, from Pol. *saból*, Russ. *sobol*, a Slavonic word, whence



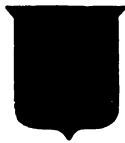
Sable (*Mustela visonina*)

also Sw. *Dan* and *D. sabel*.] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, nearly allied to the common marten and pine marten, the *Mustela sibirica*, found chiefly in the northern

Fäte, fär, fat, fall; më, met, her; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, byll;

oil, pound; u, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. lay.

regions of Asia, and hunted for its fur. Its length, exclusive of the tail, is about 18 inches. Its fur, which is extremely lustrous, and hence of the very highest value, is generally brown, grayish-yellow on the throat, and with small grayish-yellow spots scattered on the sides of the neck. It is heaviest during winter, and owing to the mode of attachment of the hairs to the skin it may be pressed or smoothed in any direction. The hunting of the sable is attended by much difficulty and danger. This animal burrows in the earth or under trees, in winter and summer subsisting on small animals, and in autumn on berries. Two other species of sable are enumerated, the Japanese sable (*M. melanopus*) and a North American species (*M. leucopus*), which are similarly sought after and destroyed for their fur.—2. The fur of the sable.—3. A black or mourning suit or garment. 'Sables worn by destiny.' *Young*.—4. In *her.* black, one of the colours or tinctures employed in blazonry. In engraving it is expressed by perpendicular crossed by horizontal lines.



Sable.

Sable (sá'bl), *a.* [From *sable*, *n.*] Of the colour of the sable; black; dark: used chiefly in poetry.

He whose *sable* arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble. *Shak.*

Sable (sá'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sabled*; *ppr.* *sabbling*. To make sable or dark in colour; to darken; to make black, sad, or dismal. 'And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.' *G. Fletcher*.

Sable-mouse (sá'bl-mous), *n.* A name applied to the lemming.

Sable-stoled (sá'bl-stöld), *a.* Wearing a sable stole or vestment. 'The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipped ark.' *Milton*.

Sable-vested (sá'bl-vest'ed), *a.* Clothed in sables; covered with darkness. 'Sable-vested Night.' *Milton*.

Sablère (sá-blér), *n.* [Fr., from *sable*, *L. sabulum*, sand.] 1. A sand-pit. [Rare.]—2. In *corp.* same as *Raising-piece*.

Sabot (sá-bó), *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] 1. A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring tools and scrapers, and worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.—2. A thick, circular, wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disc fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.



Sabot.

Sabotière (sá-bó-tiér), *n.* [Fr. *sabotière*, *sabotière*, an ice-pail, corruptions of *sorbetière*, from *sorbet*, sherbet, an ice.] A machine for making ices. It consists of two principal parts, an outer pall, and an inner vessel—the *sabotière* proper—of smaller size. A freezing-mixture—generally of ice and salt—is turned into the outer pall, while the creams to be iced are placed in the inner vessel, which is then rotated in the outer pall amid the freezing-mixture until the cream is sufficiently frozen.

Sabre (sá'bér), *n.* [Fr. *sabre*, from the Teutonic (D. *Dan.* and Sw. *sabel*, G. *säbel*). The Teutonic forms themselves, however, are also foreign, perhaps Hungarian.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved towards the point, specially adapted for cutting; a cavalry sword.

Sabre (sá'bér), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sabred*; *ppr.* *sabring*. To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there. *Tennyson*.

Sabretache, **Sabretasche** (sá'bér-tash), *n.* (*Sabre*, and G. *tasche*, a pocket; *sabel-tasche*, *sabretasche*.) A leathern case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

Sabulosity (sab-ú-lós'i-ti), *n.* [From *sabulous*.] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sabulous (sab-ú-lus), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty. A term

often applied to the calcareous matter deposited by urine.

Saburratio (sab-ur-rá'hon), *n.* [L. *saburra*, sand.] The application of hot sand inclosed in a bag or bladder to any part of the body; sand-bathing.

Sac (sak), *n.* [A. Sax. *sacu*. See *SAKE*.] In *law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines.

Sac (sak), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, a bag. See *SACK*.] A bag or cyst; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid; as, the lacrymal *sac*.—*Sac* of the embryo, in bot. the vesicle of the nucleus of an ovule, within which the embryo is formed.

Sacbut (sak'bút), *n.* See *SACKBUT*.

SacCADE (sak-kád'), *n.* [Fr., from an old verb *sacquer*, *sacher*, to pull. Origin uncertain.] In the *manège*, a sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Saccate (sak'át), *a.* [L. *saccus*, a bag.] In bot. furnished with or having the form of a bag or pouch; as, a *saccate* petal.

Saccharate (sak'ka-rát), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of saccharic acid.

Saccharic (sak'kar'ik), *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar.] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances; specially applied to an encrystallizable acid product (C₆H₁₀O₆) formed along with oxalic acid during the action of nitric acid on sugar.

Sacchariferous (sak'ka-rí-fér-us), *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing sugar; as, *sacchariferous* canes.

Saccharify (sak'kar-i-fí), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saccharified*; *ppr.* *saccharifying*. [Fr. *saccharifier*, from L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into sugar.

Saccharilla (sak'ka-ril'ia), *n.* A kind of muslin. *Sinmonds*.

Saccharimeter (sak'ka-rim'et-ér), *n.* Same as *Saccharometer*.

Saccharimetry (sak'ka-rim'et-ri), *n.* The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid. Written also *Saccharometry*.

Saccharine (sak'ka-rín), *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, from Gr. *sachkar*, *sachkaron*, sugar, a word of oriental origin. See *SUGAR*.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane juice.—*Saccharine fermentation*, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

Saccharite (sak'ka-rít), *n.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar.] A finely-grained variety of felspar, of a vitreous lustre, and white or greenish-white colour.

Saccharize (sak'kar-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saccharized*; *ppr.* *saccharizing*. To form or convert into sugar.

Saccharoid, **Saccharoidal** (sak'kar-oid, sak'kar-oid-al), *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar; as, *saccharoid* carbonate of lime, &c.

Saccharometer (sak'ka-rom'et-ér), *n.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution. One form is simply a hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of the solution; another is a kind of polariscope, so arranged that the solution may be interposed between the polarizer and analyser, and by observing the angle through which the plane of polarization is turned in passing through the solution the datum is given for the calculation of the strength.

Saccharometry (sak'ka-rom'et-ri), *n.* Same as *Saccharimetry*.

Saccharum (sak'ka-rum), *n.* [L., sugar. See *SACCHARINE*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe Andropogoneæ. The species are widely distributed through the tropical parts of the world, and are distinguished by their highly ornamental nature and by the light and feathery or rather silk-like inflorescence. *S. officinarum*, or sugar-cane, the best known species, is a native of India, is cultivated in all parts of that country, and several varieties are known. It was introduced into the south of Europe, and found its way in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries into all the European colonies within the tropics. It is a perennial, with a creeping root, sending up a number of culms or stems which have many joints, and are of various colours. See *SUGAR*.

Sacciferous (sak-sí-fér-us), *a.* [L. *saccus*, a sac, and *fero*, to bear.] In bot. bearing a sac.

Sacciiform (sak'si-form), *a.* [L. *saccus*, a sac and *forma*, form.] Having the general form of a sac.

Saccolabium (sak-ó-lá'bl-um), *n.* [L. *saccus*, a bag, and *labium*, a lip, in allusion to the bagged labellum of the species.] An Asiatic genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ, now extensively cultivated in hot-houses. It consists of caulescent epiphytes, with two-rowed coriaceous leaves and long crowded axillary spikes of small usually white purple-spotted flowers.

Sacomys (sak-kó-mí'dé), *n. pl.* A family of mammals comprising the pouched rats and gophers of North America, which are furnished with large external cheek-pouches.

Sacomys (sak'kó-mis), *n.* [Gr. *sakkos*, a pouch, and *mys*, a mouse.] The pouched rat. A genus of rodent mammals of the family Sacomys. The only species known is a native of North America. So named from its large cheek-pouches.

Sacopharynx (sak'kó-far-ingks), *n.* [Gr. *sakkos*, a sack, a pouch, and *pharynx*, the pharynx.] A genus of eels (Muræulidæ). See *BOTTLE-FISH*.

Saccosoma (sak-kó-só'ma), *n.* [Gr. *sakkos*, a sack, and *sóma*, a body.] A fossil genus of Echinodermata belonging to the order Crinoidæ. These forms appear to have been free and unattached crinoids allied to the living Comatulæ. They occur exclusively in oolitic rocks.

Saccular (sak'kú-lér), *a.* Like a sac; sacciiform.

Sacculated (sak'kú-lát-ed), *a.* Furnished with little sacs.

Saccule (sak'ól), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a bag.] A little sac or sack; a cyst; a cell.

Sacculina (sak-ú-l'ina), *n.* A genus of lower crustaceans possessing a body shaped like a sausage, and found attached as a parasite to the bodies of crabs. The young is a free-swimming creature known as a Nauplius-form (which see).

Sacellum (sa-sel'lum), *n.* [L., dim. from *sacrum*, a sacred place.] 1. In *anc. Rom. arch.* a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god to whom it was dedicated.—2. In *medæval arch.* the term signifies a monumental chapel within a church; also, a small chapel in a village.

Sacerdotal (sas-ér-dó'tal), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. See *SACRED*.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character. 'The ascendancy of the *sacerdotal* order.' *Macaulay*.

Sacerdotalism (sas-ér-dó'tal-izm), *n.* Sacerdotal system or spirit; the character or spirit of the priesthood; a tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood; priestcraft.

As there were three degrees of attainment, light, purity, knowledge (or the divine vision), so there were three orders of the earthly hierarchy, bishops, priests, and deacons; three sacraments, baptism, the eucharist, the holy chrism; three classes, the baptized, the communicants, the monks. How sublime, how exalting, how welcome to the *sacerdotalism* of the West this lofty doctrine! *Milman*.

Sacerdotally (sas-ér-dó'tal-i), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

Sachel (sach'el), *n.* Same as *Satchel*.

Sachelle, *n.* [See *SATCHEL*.] A small sack or bag. *Chaucer*.

Sachem (sá'chem), *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes; a sagamore. See *SAGAMORE*.

But their *sachem*, the brave Wattawamat,
Fled not; he was dead. *Longfellow*.

Sachemdom (sá'chem-dum), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

Sachemship (sá'chem-ship), *n.* The office or position of a sachem.

Sachet (sá-shá), *n.* [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances; a scent-bag; a perfume cushion.

Sacheverel (sa-chev'er-el), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel*.] An iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove. *Halliwel*.

Sack (sák), *n.* [A. Sax. *sacc*, *sacc*, Dan. *sæk*, Icel. *sækkr*, D. *zak*, G. *sack*, Goth. *sakkus*. It may have been borrowed into the Teutonic languages from the Latin or Greek (*L. saccus*, Gr. *sakkos*, the former giving Fr. *sac*, Sp. *saco*, It. *sacco*). It also occurs in the Celtic and Slavonic languages. Perhaps ultimately of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic.] 1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding

and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like.—*Sack and fork*. Same as *Pit and Gallows*. See under *Fir*—*2*. A measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; e.g., in dry measure, 6 bushels; coal, 8 heaped bushels; in coal weight, 112 lbs.; wool, 2 weys, or 13 tods or 364 lbs. (in Scotland, 24 stone of 16 lbs. each, or 384 lbs.); corn or flour weight, 280 lbs., but foreign sacks of flour are very irregular in size, varying from 140 to 300 lbs.—*To give the sack to*, to dismiss one from employment; to send off bag and baggage; to pack off. [Slang.]

My master come by and saw me drinking, and gave me the sack. *Mayhem.*

—*To get the sack*, to be dismissed from employment. [Slang.]

Master has threatened to discharge him, and he will get the sack. *Mayhem.*

Sack (sak), *v. t.* 1. To put in a sack or in bags.—*2*. To dismiss from office or employment; to give the sack to. 'He'll be sacked.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Slang.]

Sack (sak), *n.* 1. Written also *sacque*, and probably the same word as above. 1. A kind of loose cloak or mantle anciently worn. 2. A gown or mantle with loose plaits on the back, a *sacque* (which see).—*3*. A loose overcoat worn by men.

Sack (sak), *v. t.* [Fr. *sac*, Sp. and Pg. *saco*, It. *sacco*, plunder; Fr. *sacquer*, to plunder. O Fr. *sacquerment*, the sacking or plundering of a town; from the use of a sack in removing plunder.] To storm and destroy; to plunder or pillage; to devastate usually said of a town or city.

The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy. *Addis.*

Sack (sak), *n.* 1. The act of one who sacks, the storm and plunder of a town or city; devastation; as, the sack of Troy.—*2*. That which is obtained by sacking or plundering, booty, spoil.

Everywhere
He found the sack and plunder of our house
All wadded 'd thro' the houses of the town. *Tranyon.*

Sack (sak), *n.* [Fr. *sac*, dry, from L. *siccus*, dry.] Formerly, a general name for the different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the sixteenth century. 'Please you, drink a cup of sack.' *Shak.*—*Sherry sack*, the same as *Sherry*. *Shak.*

Thy tales shall lack
Grapes, before Herick leaves Canary sack. *Herick.*

Sackage (sak'aj), *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack. *Raposo.*

Sack-barrow (sak'bar-ō), *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or barn floors from one point to another, and for loading goods in ships.

Sackbut (sak'būt), *n.* [Formerly *sagbut* (*Drayton*); Fr. *sacquebute*, Sp. *sacabuche*, a sackbut or kind of trumpet, it has acquired its second meaning from somewhat resembling in form Heb. *sub-bec*, and being used to translate it.] 1. A musical instrument of the trumpet kind, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required, like the trombone. Written also *Sagbut*.

The trumpets *sacbut*, psalteries, and fife
Make the sun dance. *Shak.*

2. In *Scrip*, a musical stringed instrument mentioned in Dan. iii., supposed by some to be identical with the *saukyka* of the Greeks, perhaps a kind of guitar. Nothing certain is known of it.

Sackcloth (sak'kloth), *n.* Cloth of which sackbards made, coarse flax or hempen cloth, often a coarse cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification.

Card you with sackcloth and mourn before Abner. *2 Sam. iii. 31.*

Sackcloth (sak'kloth), *n.* Clothed in sackcloth; mourning; mortified.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning.

glitter when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squall'd, he hates it to the death. *Ayliffe.*

Sack-doude (sak-dō'dl), *v. t.* [G. *dudel-sack*, a bagpipe, *dudel*, to play on the bagpipe.] To play on the bagpipe. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sacker (sak'er), *n.* One who sacks; one who takes a town or plunders it.

Sacker (sak'er), *n.* [More properly written *saker* or *sacra*, not being derived from verb to sack.] A small piece of artillery used in the sixteenth century; a saker.

The walls were scaffolded for the use of firearms, and one or two of the small guns, called *sackers* and *falconets*, were mounted at the eagles and flanking towers. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sackful (sak'fūl), *n.* As much as a sack will hold. *Swift.*

Sackful (sak'fūl), *s.* Bent on sacking or plundering; seizing; ravaging. 'The sackful troops.' *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Sacking (saking), *n.* A coarse hempen or flaxen fabric of which sacks, bags, &c., are made.

Sackless (sak'less), *s.* [A Scotch word, A. Sax. *sackles*; from *sacn*, contention, and *less* less.] 1. Quiet, peaceable, not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent.—*2*. Simple; useless; silly. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Sack-potter (sak-pot'set), *n.* A potter made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

Sack-tree (sak'trē), *n.* The *Antaria* or *Leperandra saccidora*, the bark of which is formed into natural sacks in India, and used for carrying rice. They are made by beating the cloth-like bark, and peeling it off from the felled branches, leaving a small portion of wood to form the bottom of the sacks.

Sacque (sak), *n.* [A form of sack, Fr. *sac*, a bag. See *SACK*, a mantle.] A kind of

loose gown or upper robe worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, introduced from France in the reign of Charles II. It hung loosely over the back and shoulders, and there appear to have been various forms of it.

and of March, 1668.—My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac*, which becomes her very well. *Pepys.*

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque*, that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sacral (sá'král), *s.* Of or belonging to the sacrum; as, *sacral arteries*, *sacral extremities*, *sacral nerves*, &c.

Sacrament (sák'rā-mēt), *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, a military oath of allegiance, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred.] 1. The military oath taken by every Roman soldier, by which he swore to obey his commander, and not desert his standard, hence an oath or a ceremony producing an obligation. 'Here I begin the sacrament to all.' *B. Jonson.* 2. In *theol.* an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace, or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* and the *Greek Ch.* it is held that there are seven sacraments, viz. baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unc-

tion, holy orders, and matrimony. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. The former is called a sacrament, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The latter is also a sacrament, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use sacrament without any qualifying word we mean by it the eucharist or Lord's supper.

3. A sacred token or pledge, the pledge of a covenant.

God sometimes sent a light of fire and pillar of a cloud, and the sacrament of a rainbow, to guide his people through their portion of sorrows. *Jos. Taylor.*

Sacrament (sák'rā-mēt), *v. t.* To bind by an oath. When desperate men have sacramented themselves. *Alp. Land.*

Sacramental (sák'rā-mēt'al), *s.* 1. Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; having the character of a sacrament, as, *sacramental rites* or elements. 2. Bound by a sacrament or oath.

And trains,
By every rule of discipline, to glorious war
The sacramental host of God's elect. *Compton.*

Sacramental (sák'rā-mēt'al), *n.* That which relates to a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament, . . . be sacramentals. *Sp. Morison.*

Sacramentally (sák'rā-mēt'al-ly), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

Sacramentarian (sák'rā-mēt-ā-ri-an), *s.* 1. Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—*2*. Pertaining to sacramentarians.

Sacramentarian (sák'rā-mēt-ā-ri-an), *n.* One that differs from the Roman Catholic Church and the Lutherans in regard to the sacraments, a word applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants, and by the followers of Luther in the sixteenth century to the followers of Zwingli.

Sacramentary (sák'rā-mēt-ā-ri), *n.* 1. An ancient book of the Roman Catholic Church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practised in the celebration of the sacraments.—*2*. A sacramentarian, a term of reproach applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants.

So ye be so papist, ye may be a sacramentary, an anabaptist, or a Lutheran. *Shakspere.*

Sacramentary (sák'rā-mēt-ā-ri), *s.* 1. Pertaining to a sacrament or to sacraments.—*2*. Pertaining to sacramentarians and to their controversy respecting the eucharist.

Sacramentize (sák'rā-mēt-iz), *v. t.* To administer the sacraments. 'Born to preach and sacramentize.' *Fuller.*

Sacrum (sá'krūm), *n.* [L. from *sacer*, sacred.] 1. A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity.—*2*. The adytum of a temple.

3. That part of a church where the altar is situated.

Sacrate (sá'krāt or sak'rāt), *v. a.* pret. & pp. *sacrated*; ppp. *sacrating*. [L. *sacer*, *sacrum*, from *sacer*, sacred.] To consecrate. 'The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.' *Waterhouse.*

Sacration (sá'krā-shon), *n.* Consecration.

Why then should it not as well from this be avoided, as from the other had a *sacration*? *Fetichism.*

Sacre (sá'kr), *v. t.* [Fr. *sacrer*.] To hallow; to dedicate; to devote to; to set apart for the honour, service, or worship of. 'Sacring my song to every deity.' *Chapman.*

Sacred (sá'kr), *n.* A sacred solemnly or service. *Chaucer.*

Sacred (sá'krēd), *s.* [Pp. of old *sacre*, to set apart, to consecrate; Fr. *sacré*, from L. *sacer*, sacred, from root seen also in *sacrus*, *sane*, and Gr. *sau*, safe.] 1. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony, dedicated or appropriated to religious use; made holy; consecrated; not profane or common, as, a *sacred place*; a *sacred day*, *sacred service*, *sacred orders*.

'His temple, and his holy ark, with all his *sacred things*.' *Milton.*—*2*. Relating to religion or the services of religion; not secular. religion, as, *sacred history*; *sacred music*. 'Amid with the love of *sacred song*.' *Milton.*—*3*. Consecrated, dedicated, devoted; with *fo*. 'A temple *sacred* to the queen of love.' *Dryden.*—*4*. Entitled to the highest respect or reverence, venerable.

oil, pound; 4, Sc. abuse; 9, Sc. log.

Saddle (sad'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saddled*; ppr. *saddling*. 1. To put a saddle on.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass. Gen. xxi. 3.

2. To load; to fix, as a burden, on; as, to be saddled with the expense of bridges and highways.

The event which then occurred was of a nature to saddle the responsibility not merely on one or another minister or government but upon the whole body of the House of Commons. Gladstone.

Saddle-back (sad'l-bak), *n.* 1. A name given to a hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped.—2. In *geol.* a familiar name for anticlinal strata. The sloping sides are called wings.—3. A name given by fishermen to a bastard kind of oysters, unfit for food.

Saddle-backed (sad'l-bak), *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.—*Saddle-backed coping*, in arch, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

Saddle-bag (sad'l-bag), *n.* One of a pair of bags, usually of leather, united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.

Saddle-bar (sad'l-bär), *n.* 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree.—2. One of the small iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are tied.

Saddle-bow (sad'l-bö), *n.* The upper front part of a saddle, formed of two curved pieces united so as to form an arch; a pommel.

A pole-axe at his saddle-bow. Dryden.

Saddle-cloth (sad'l-kloth), *n.* A cloth attached to a saddle, and extending over the loins of the horse; a housing.

Saddle-gall (sad'l-gal), *n.* A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

Saddle-girth (sad'l-gerth), *n.* The band or strap which passes under the horse's belly and serves to fasten the saddle.

Saddle-graft (sad'l-graft), *v.t.* To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of to *cleft-graft* (which see).

Saddle-horse (sad'l-hors), *n.* A horse used for riding with a saddle.

Saddle-joint (sad'l-joint), *n.* A form of joint for sheet metal, one portion of which overlaps and straddles the vertical edge of the next.

Saddler (sad'lär), *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles. 'To pay the saddler for my mistress' crupper. Shak.

Saddle-roof (sad'l-röf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *Packsaddle Roof* and *Saddle-back Roof*.

Saddle-rug (sad'l-rug), *n.* A cloth under a saddle.

Saddlery (sad'lär-i), *n.* 1. The manufactures of a saddler; the articles usually on sale in a saddler's shop.—2. Trade or employment of a saddler.

Saddle-shaped (sad'l-shäpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle. In *geol.* applied to strata bent on each side of a mountain without being broken at the top.

Saddle-tree (sad'l-tré), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sadducee (sad-dü-kä'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees; as, *Sadducee* reasoning.

Sadducean (sad-dü-sä'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees.

Sadducees (sad'dü-sä), *n.* [Gr. *saddoukaioi*, Heb. *sadukim*, probably from *Zadok*, a distinguished priest in the time of David.] One of a sect or party among the ancient Jews. They denied the existence of any spiritual beings except God, and believed that the soul died with the body, and therefore that there was no resurrection. They also rejected the authority of the oral law which was upheld by the Pharisees, and adhered to the text of the Mosaic law.

Sadduceism, **Sadducism** (sad'dü-sä-izm, sad'dü-sä-izm), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

Sadducize (sad'dü-sä), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sadducized*; ppr. *sadducizing*. To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; to adopt the principles of the Sadducees. 'Sadducizing Christians.' Atterbury.

Sad-eyed (sad'id), *a.* Having a sad countenance. Shak.

Sad-faced (sad'fäst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face. Shak.

Sad-hearted (sad'härt-ed), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy. Shak.

Sad-iron (sad'ir-ern), *n.* An instrument for ironing or smoothing clothes; a flat-iron.

Sadly (sad'li), *adv.* 1. In a sad manner: (a) sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

He sadly suffers in their grief. Dryden.

(b) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; as, it turned out sadly. (c) In a dark colour; darkly.

A gloomy obscure place, and in it only one light, which the genius of the house held, sadly attired. B. Jonson.

2. † Seriously; soberly; gravely.

To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. Milton.

3. † Steadily.

This messenger drank sadly ale and wine, And stolen were his letters privily. Chaucer.

Sadness (sad'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being sad; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as, grief and sadness at the memory of sin.

If the subject be mournful, let everything in it have a stroke of sadness. Dryden.

2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim sadness did not spare

Celestial visages. Milton.

3. † The state of being serious or in earnest; seriousness; sedate gravity.

Tell me, in sadness, who she is you love. Shak.

4. † Steadiness. Chaucer.

Sadr (sad'r), *n.* The name given by the Arabs of Barbary to the lote-bush (*Zizyphus Lotus*), whose berries they use as food.

Safe (säf), *a.* [O.E. *saf*, from Fr. *sauv*, safe, from L. *salvus*, safe; akin to Gr. *holos*, Skr. *sarva*, whole, entire.] 1. Free from or not liable to danger of any kind; as, safe from enemies; safe from disease; safe from storms; safe from the malice of foes.—2. Free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage; as, to walk safe over red-hot ploughshares; to bring goods safe to land.—3. Not accompanied with or likely to cause injury or danger; not exposing to danger; securing from harm; as, a safe guide; a safe harbour; a safe bridge; it is not safe to go there. 'In what safe place you have bestowed my money.' Shak.

'Tis politic and safe to let him keep

At point a hundred knights. Shak.

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Banquo's safe.

—Aye, my good lord, safe in a ditch. Shak.

5. Sound; whole; good. 'A trade that I may use with a safe conscience.' Shak.—*Safe, Secure*. In our present English the difference between these two words is hardly recognized, but a clear distinction was often made by some of our earlier writers: *safe*, implying free from danger or evil results; *secure*, free of care, careless, easy in mind.

We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be safe, but to be secure; not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly. Jer. Taylor.

Safe (säf), *n.* 1. A place of safety; specifically, (a) a strong case for containing money, jewels, account-books, and other valuable articles, to guard them from the attacks of burglars or against the action of fire. (b) A ventilated or refrigerated receptacle, in which meat is kept cool and fresh, and free from the attacks of noxious insects.—2. † A pantry.

Safe (säf), *v.t.* To render safe.

And that which most with you should safe my going is Fulvia's death. Shak.

Safe-conduct (säf'kon-dukt), *n.* That which gives a safe passage; as, (a) a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country; (b) a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country to enable him to travel with safety.

Safe-conduct (säf'kon-dukt'), *v.t.* To conduct or convoy safely; to give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country. 'Safe-conducting the rebels for the ships. Shak.

Safeguard (säf'gärd), *n.* 1. One who or that which defends or protects; defence; protection.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on, And doves will peck in safe-guard of their brood. Shak.

The sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne, Is now become the bulwark of thine own. Granville.

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveller.

3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a safe-guard or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. Clarendon.

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. Beau. & FL.

Safeguard (säf'gärd), *v.t.* To guard; to protect.

To safeguard thine own life.

The best way is to vengeance my Gloster's death. Shak.

Safe-keeping (säf'kep-ing), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship; as, I shall leave it in your safe-keeping.

Safely (säf'li), *adv.* In a safe manner: (a) without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.

All keep aloof, and safely shout around. Dryden

(b) Without hurt or injury; in safety. 'That my ships are safely come to road.' Shak.

The remnant of his days he safely past. Prior.

(c) In close custody; securely; carefully.

Till then I'll keep him dark and safely locked. Shak.

Safeness (säf'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being safe; the state of being safe or of conferring safety; freedom from danger; as, the safeness of an experiment; the safeness of a bridge or of a boat.

Safe-pledge (säf'plej), *n.* In law, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

Safety (säf'ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being safe or uninjured; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; as, to escape dangers in safety. 'Hath passed in safety through the narrow seas.' Shak.—2. The state of not being liable to danger or injury; a state or condition out of harm's way; freedom from danger; preservation; as, here you are in perfect safety; you may do it with all safety; to run to a cave for safety; to provide for one's own safety.

Would I were in an ale-house in London! I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and safety. Shak.

Sometimes used in plural.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour.

But mine own safeties. Shak.

3. The state or quality of not causing danger; safeness; the quality of making safe or secure, or of inspiring confidence, justifying trust, ensuring against harm, loss, or the like; as, the safety of an electric experiment.

Would there were any safety in thy sex, That I might put a thousand sorrows off, And credit thy repentance. Beau. & FL.

4. Preservation from escape; close custody.

Imprison him;

Deliver him to safety and return. Shak.

Safety-arch (säf'ti-ärch), *n.* Same as *Dis-charging-arch*.

Safety-beam (säf'ti-bém), *n.* In rail, a beam of a truck frame furnished with straps passing around to prevent dangerous contingencies, by retaining the parts in their proper relative positions in case of the axle breaking.

Safety-belt (säf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy.

Safety-buoy (säf'ti-boi), *n.* A safety-belt.

Safety-cage (säf'ti-käj), *n.* A cage for raising and lowering miners. It travels upon guides of wood or iron fixed against the sides of the shaft, and is fitted with levers and catches, so that in the event of a rope breaking the levers or catches fly out, and either press against the guides or clip them, by which the cage is prevented from falling.

Safety-fuse (säf'ti-füz), *n.* A fuse used in blasting operations, consisting generally of a hollow cord of spun yarn, tarred on the outside to render it water-proof, and filled with tightly rammed gunpowder. Such fuses are made to burn at a certain rate (say 2 feet) per minute, so that the time elapsing between the igniting of the fuse and the desired explosion can be easily determined.

A gutta-percha fuse-tube is sometimes used in cases of blasting under water.

Safety-lamp (säf'ti-lamp), *n.* A lamp for lighting coal-mines without exposing workmen to the explosion of fire-damp. It consists of a cistern for holding the oil, in the top of which the wick is placed. Over the cistern is placed a cylinder of wire-gauze, so as to envelope the flame. By this contrivance light is transmitted to the miner without endangering the kindling of the atmosphere of fire-damp which may surround him; because the heat of the flame is decreased so much in passing through the wire gauze that it is incapable of igniting

Fäte, fär, fat, fall; mä, met, här; pine, pin; nôte, not, möve; tübe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abuse; ý, Sc. lay.

the inflammable gas (carburetted hydrogen) outside. In some forms of the lamp a glass cylinder is placed inside the gauze cage; this restricts air currents and ensures a steadier light.

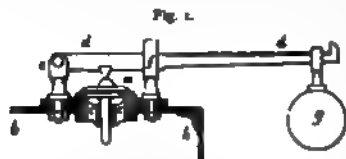
Safety-lintel (sæf-ti-lin-tel), *n.* A name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

Safety-pin (sæf-ti-pin), *n.* A pin having its point fitted into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

Safety-plug (sæf-ti-plug), *n.* In steam-boilers, a bolt having its centre filled with a fusible metal screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits the water to put the fire out, and save the tubes and fire-box from injury by too great heat.

Safety-tube (sæf-ti-tub), *n.* An arrangement adapted to a gas-generating vessel, to prevent the liquid into which the delivery tube dips from passing back into the vessel in consequence of diminished internal pressure. The simplest form consists of a straight tube passing through the cork of the generating vessel and dipping below the surface of the liquid, or of a tube bent twice at right angles, passing just through the cork, so that a portion of liquid may remain in the lower bend and form a liquid joint, cutting off the communication between the inside of the vessel and the external air.

Safety-valve (sæf-ti-valv), *n.* A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of ex-



Lever Safety-valve.

plosions in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same: that of opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate, fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety-valve is adopted. This form is represented in fig. 1, where *s* is the valve, fitted to move vertically, and guided by a stem passing through the seat, *b*, the boiler, *c*, the valve-seat, usually, as well as the valve itself, formed of gun-metal (the same letters indicate the corresponding parts in fig. 2); *d*, the lever working upon a fixed centre at *e*, and pressing upon the valve by a steel point, *f*, is a guide for the lever, and *g* a weight which may be adjusted to any distance from the centre, according to the pressure required. In locomotive engines, where the lever and weight would occupy too much space, it is usual to adopt the spring safety-valve, one form of which is shown at fig. 2. A series of bent springs, *A A A*, are placed alternately

Fig. 2.

in opposite directions, their extremities sliding upon the rods *i*, and are forced down upon the valve *s* by means of a cross bar *k*, which may be adjusted by means of the nut *o* so as to give the right pressure upon the valve.

Spring Safety-valve.

In opposite directions, their extremities sliding upon the rods *i*, and are forced down upon the valve *s* by means of a cross bar *k*, which may be adjusted by means of the nut *o* so as to give the right pressure upon the valve.

Safflower (sæf-flor), *n.* Same as *Safflower*.

An herb they call safflower, or burnard saffron, dyers use for scarlet.

Safflower (sæf-flor), *n.* (From *saffron* and *flower*, comp. *G. safflor*.) Bastard saffron,

a composite plant of the genus *Carthamus*, the *C. tinctorius*. It is cultivated in China, India, Egypt, and also in the south of Europe, on account of its flowers, which in their dried state form the safflower of commerce. An oil is expressed from the seeds, which is used by the Asiatics as a laxative medicine. It is also most extensively used as a lamp-oil. The dried flowers afford two colouring matters (also called safflower), a yellow and a red, the latter (*carthamine*) being that for which they are most valued. They are chiefly used for dyeing silk, affording various shades of pink, rose, crimson, and scarlet. Mixed with finely-powdered tale, safflower forms a common variety of rouge. It is also used for adulterating saffron, a much more expensive dye-stuff.

Saffron (sæf-ran), *n.* (Fr. *saffron*, from *Sp. safrán*, from *Ar* and *Far safrán*, saffron; with the article, *as safrán*.) The plant was cultivated by the Moors in Spain. A plant of the genus *Crocus*, the *C. sativus*. It is a low ornamental plant, with grass-like leaves and large crocus-like flowers of a purple colour. It is a native of Greece and Asia Minor, but extensively cultivated in Austria, France, Spain, and also formerly in England. The dried stigmas form the saffron of the shops, which, when good, has a sweetish, penetrating, diffusive odour; a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and a rich deep orange colour. Saffron is employed, especially on the Continent, as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in culinary preparations, liqueurs, &c.; in medicine it is now only applied for similar purposes, but formerly it was considered to possess stimulant, emmenagogue, cordial, and antispasmodic properties. It gives to water and alcohol about three-fourths of its weight of an orange-red extract, which is largely employed in painting and dyeing. It is often adulterated with the petals of other plants, especially with those of the safflower

and marigold. The name *bastard saffron* is given to safflower, *meadow-saffron* is *Colchicum autumnale*; *hay-saffron* consists of the stigmas of the *Crocus sativus*, with part of the style, carefully dried, and *cake-saffron*, of cakes made of safflower and gum-water.

Saffron (sæf-ran), *a.* Having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow. *'Saffron flame.'* Chapman.

Did this complexion with the saffron face Reveal and fawn it at my house to-day.

Aurea now had left her saffron bed. Dryden.

Saffron (sæf-ran), *v.t.* To tinge with saffron, to make yellow, to gild.

Saffron (sæf-ran), *a.* Having the colour of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or saffron, as we then said the man had too freely got his beams.

Sag (sag), *v.t.* *prok sagged*; *ppr sagging* [*S. sag*, to sink, to subside, perhaps from *A. Sag*, *signa*, to sink, allied to *L. G. signum*, *D. signum*, to sink down.] 1. To sink, incline, or hang away owing to insufficiently supported weight; to settle, to sink in the

middle, as, a building *sags* to the north or south, the door *sags*; a beam *sags* by means of its weight.

The party returned home as it came, all tired and happy, excepting little Alfred, who was tired and cross, and sat *saggy* on his father's knee.

Hence — 2. To yield under the pressure of care, difficulty, trouble, doubt, or the like; to become unsettled or unbalanced; to waver or fluctuate.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear, Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Sag (sag), *v.t.* To cause to bend or give way, to load or burden.

Sag (sag), *n.* The state or act of sinking, bending, or sagging.

Saga (saga), *n.* (Icel. *saga*, a tale, a history; from *saga*, *E. to say*, *See Sayer*.) An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events, a tale, a history, as, the *Völsunga saga*, the *Knytinga saga*, &c.

And thus had Harold, in his youth, Heard many a *saga's* rhyme unceasing — Of that sea-maiden's tremendous curl'd, Whom monstrous circle girds the world.

And then the blue-eyed Norseman said, A *saga* of the days of old.

In the true *Saga* age the Icelanders had no 'habit of writing'; they simply told their stories, which were handed down with scrupulous fidelity by word of mouth, and without the use of either pen or ink. When the art of writing came in, the true *Saga* period perished. Just as the printing press extinguished manuscripts, so did manuscript *sagas* in Iceland and the North.

Sagacious (sæ-gi-ah-us), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagax*, keen-scented, acute, sagacious, from *sagis*, to perceive keenly, from a root signifying to be sharp, seen in *Gr. sagis*, a battle-axe, and *Skr. saghamati*, to kill.] 1. Quick of scent; able to scent or perceive by the senses.

He scented the grim Fastræ, and upstart'd His nostrils with into the murky air;

Sagacious of his quarry from so far. Milton.

2. Intellectually keen or quick, acute in discernment or penetration, discerning and judicious; shrewd, as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations.

Sage (sage), *n.* Full of or informed by wisdom; sage; wise; as, a *sage* remark.

In Homer we find not a few of these *sagacious*, part sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.

Sagacity (sæ-gi-ti-ti), *n.* (Fr. *sagacité*; L. *sagacitas*, from *sagax*, *sagax*, keen-scented, acute.) The quality of being sagacious, sagaciousness, as, (a) quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration, readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment; clear-headedness, shrewdness and common sense.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain.

(b) Intelligence resembling that of mankind; as, the *sagacity* of a dog or an elephant.

Sagamore (sag-a-mor), *n.* 1. Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief.

Some writers regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second.

Sagamore, *sachem*, or *powwow* Longfellow. — 2. A juice sometimes used medicinally. Johnson.

Sagapen (sag-a-pen), *n.* See **SAGAPENUM**.

Sagapenum (sag-a-pen), *n.* (Or *sagapenum*, the *Persea persea* and its gum.) A fetid gum-resin brought from Persia and Alexandria, generally believed to be furnished by some species of the genus *Ferula*.

It occurs either in tears or irregular masses of a dirty brownish colour, containing in the interior white or yellowish grains. It has an odour of garlic, and a hot, acrid, bitterish taste. It is occasionally used in medicine as a nervine and stimulating expectorant.

Sagathy (sag-a-thi), *n.* (Fr. *sagatie*; Sp. *sagath*, *sagathy*, from *L. sagum*, a blanket or

mentle.) A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton, sayette. 'A panegyric on pieces of sayette.' *Taitel*.

Sagvut (sag'vut), n. Same as *Shakut*. *Burton*.

Sage (saj), n. [*Fr. sauge*, from *L. salvia*, *sage*, from *salvus*, safe, sound—on account of the reputed virtues of the plant.] The common name of plants of the genus *Salvia*, a very large genus of monocotyledonous angiospermous plants, nat. order Labiales, containing about 450 species, widely dispersed through the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. They are herbs or shrubs of widely varying habit, usually with entire or ciliate leaves and various coloured (rarely yellow) flowers. The best known and most frequently used in this country is the *S. officinalis*, or garden sage, a native of various parts of the south of Europe. This plant is much used in cookery, and is supposed to assist the stomach in digesting fat and succulent foods. It was formerly in great repute as a sudorific, aromatic, astringent, and antiseptic. It possesses stimulant properties in a high degree, and sage tea is commended as a stomachic and slight stimulant. Two species, *S. pratensis* (meadow-sage) and *S. verbenacea* (wild sage or vervain clary), are natives of Great Britain.—*Sage apple*, an excrement upon a species of sage (*Salvia pomifera*) caused by the puncture of an insect.—*Sage brush*, a low irregular shrub (*Artemisia ludoviciana*) of the order Compositae, growing in dry alkaline soils of the American plains. The name is also given to other American species of *Artemisia*.—*Sage cheese*, a kind of cheese, flavoured, and coloured green with the juice of sage. The juice of sage is also usually added to heighten its colour.—*Sage coat*, a bird belonging to the *Troglodytes* (*Controcyttus* *virgatus*), resembling the parrot-fowl, but much larger. It is found in the Rocky Mountain region, and feeds on the leaves of the sage brush.

Sage (saj), n. [*Fr. sage*, from *L. sapiens* (extant only in *se-sapiens*, imprudent), later form *sabius*, wise, from root of *sapio*, to taste (whence *sapient*).] 1. Wise, having nice discernment and powers of judging, prudent, sagacious, as a sage counsellor. 'Sage, grave men.' *Shak*.

Most men fill by losing under the sage's eye.
Will back their own opinions with a sage. *Byron*.

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well-judged, well adapted to the purpose, as, sage counsel. 'Under show of sage advice.' *Milton*.
3. Grave, solemn, serious. 'Sage and solemn times.' *Milton*. *Six* Wise sagacious, sapient, grave, prudent, judicious.

Sage (saj), n. A wise man, a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence, a grave philosopher. 'Grown where immortal ages laugh.' *Pope*.

Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him cross,
And golden the eastern eyes. *Milton*.

He thought as a sage but he felt as a man. *Scott*.
Sagely (saj'li), adv. In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence. 'Our saviour sagely thus replied.' *Milton*.

Saguna (sa'juna), n. See *SAGUNE*.

Saguness (saj'nes), n. The quality of being sage; wisdom, sagacity, prudence, gravity.
Sagunite (saj'en-ite), n. [*Fr. sagunite*, from *L. saguna*, or *saguna*, a large net.] Acicular rutile, or red oxide of titanium. The acicular crystals cross each other, giving a reticulated appearance, hence the name.

Sagunite (saj-en-ite), n. (See above.) Applied to quartz when containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmaline, actinolite, and the like.

Sag (sag), v. t. Same as *Sag*.
Sagger (sag'er), n. (See *SAGGAR*.) 1. A sagger or clay pot used in making pottery-wares. See *SAGGAR*.—2. A clay used in making these pots.

Sagina (sa'jina), n. Pearl-wort, a genus of plants. See *PEARL-WORT*.

Saginate (saj'i-nat), v. t. [*L. sagina*, *sagina*, to fatten, to feed.] To fatten, to glut, to fatten.

Sagitta (saj'i-ta), n. [*L. an arrow*] 1. The Arrow one of the old constellations of the northern hemisphere. It contains no stars higher than the fourth magnitude.—2. In med. a genus of annelids, forming Huxley's order Chætopoda. This animal is a transparent marine form, attaining the length of

about an inch. The head carries a series of setae or bristles surrounding the mouth, and the hinder margin of the body is fringed. A single nerve-mass lies in the abdomen. The species are found living in the open sea, in the Mediterranean, and in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The affinities of this animal are with the worms, but it is anomalous in respect of its variations from the worm type.—3. The keystone of an arch. [*Rare*].—4. In geom. (a) the vertex of an arc. (b) The abscissa of a curve. [*Rare*].

Sagittal (saj'i-tal), n. [*L. sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow, resembling an arrow in anal. applied to the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

His wound was between the sagittal and coronal sutures to the base. *McMurray*.

Sagittaria (saj-i-ta'ri-a), n. (From *L. sagitta*, an arrow—the leaves resembling an arrow-head.) A genus of plants, nat. order Alismaceae. The species are water-plants, and are found in the bottom and temperate parts of the globe, and are frequently remarkable for the beauty of their white three-petalled flowers. *S. arifolia*, or common arrow-head, is indigenous in this country. The rhizomes of many of the species contain a starchy matter, and form a nutritious food.

Sagittarius (saj-i-ta'ri-us), n. [*L. an archer*] One of the zodiacal constellations which the sun enters Nov. 22. It is represented on celestial globes and charts by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow.

Sagittary (saj-i-ta-ri), n. (See above.) 1. An old name for a centaur.—2. The animal at Venice, or the residence there of the commanders of the army and navy, so called from the figure of an archer over the gate. *Shak*.

Sagittary (saj-i-ta-ri), n. Pertaining to an arrow. *Sir T. Brown*.

Sagittate (saj-i-tat), n. [*L. sagitta*, an arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; sagittal; used Sagittate Leaf, especially in bot.

Sago (saj'o), n. (Malay and Javanese *sago*, from *Papua sago*, bread.) A kind of starch, produced from the stem or cellular substance of several palms and palm-like vegetables, the chief of which are the *Sagum latifolius*, *S. Rumphii*, the *Phoenix formosensis*, *Corypha Gebanga*, *Corypha urens*, *Sagurus monstrosa*, and some cycads, but these last yield a very inferior sort. *Sagum latifolius*, from which the finest sago is prepared, forms immense forests on nearly all the Moluccas, each tree yielding from 100 to 200 lbs. of sago. The tree when at maturity is about 30 feet high, and from 15 to 25 inches in diameter. The sago or medullary matter, which is prepared by the plant for the use of the flowers and

ing, and the meal laid to dry. For exportation, the finest sago meal is mixed with water, and then rubbed into small grains of the size and form of coriander seeds. This is the kind principally brought to England. The Malays have a process for refining sago, and giving it a fine pearly taste, the method of which is not known to Europeans, but there are strong reasons to believe that a heat is employed, because the starch is partially transformed into gum. The sago so cured is in the highest estimation in all the European markets. Sago forms a light, wholesome, nutritious food, and may be used as a padding, or prepared in other ways as an article of diet for children and invalids when a farinaceous diet is required.—*Partridge* *sago*. See under *ASUVE*.

Sagouin, **Sagouin** (sa'goin, sag'o-in), n. (The native South American name.) A genus (Callitrich) of Brazilian platyrrhine monkeys of small size, and remarkably light active, and graceful in their movements. Both the body and tail are covered with beautiful fur, and the latter they use as a protection against cold. When tame they are very gentle and much attached to their masters. Their tail is non prehensile. Called also *Squirrel Monkey* and *Samarita*.

Saguaran (saj'o-ruan), n. A genus of plants, nat. order Palmaceae or palms, inhabiting the Indian Archipelago and some parts of the Asiatic continent. *S. secharifera* (the sarga or gomuti palm) is of great value to the natives of the Indian islands, yielding a valuable fibre, palm-wine, and sugar, and considerable quantities of sago, of a rather inferior quality. See *GOMUTI*.

Sagum (saj'gum), n. [*L.*] The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Sagus (saj'gus), n. A genus of palms from which sago is obtained. See *SAGO*.

Sagy (saj'i), n. Full of sago, seasoned with sago.

Sahib (sah'ib), n. (Hind., from *Ar. sahib*, lord, master.) A term used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans, as the *sahib* did no and so; Colonel *sahib* Sahib is the corresponding feminine form.

Sahlite (sah'li-te), n. Same as *Malakite*.

Sail (saj'l), n. A species of sapejo or South American platyrrhine monkey, the *Cebus cynomolgus*, found in Brazil. Called also the *Weeper Monkey*. See *SAPAJOU*.

Salic (saj'ik), n. [*Fr. saule*, from *Turk. salih*, a male.] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-mast nor mizen-top-mast.

Said (sajd), pret. & pp. of *say*, as written for *seid*. 1. Declared, uttered, reported.—2. Aforementioned, before mentioned; used chiefly in legal style. 'King John succeeded his said brother.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Saiga (saj'a), n. A species of antelope (*Capra or Antelope Saiga*) found on the steppes of Russia and on the Russian borders of Asia. It forms one of the two European species of antelopes; the other being the chamois. The nose is of peculiar structure, the openings being very large and covered by a soft cartilaginous arch. The saiga of Turkey (*S. Tartaria*) is presumably a distinct species from the above.

Sail (saj), n. [*A. Sax. segel, sepl, a sail, on ice; sepl, G. and Sw. segel, Dan. seil, D. segel*; the term no doubt denotes an agent, and the word is probably from an Indo-European root (*segh*) meaning to check, to resist.] 1. A piece of cloth or a texture or tissue of some kind spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. The sails of European vessels are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cord called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes*. A sail extended by a yard hung (*slung*) by the middle and halsed in is called a *square sail*; a sail set upon a gaff boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail*. The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot*, the sides in general are called *leeches*, but the weather side or edge (that is, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *ho*, and the other edge the *after leech*. The lower two corners of a square sail are in general *clues*, the weather cline of a fore-and-

Sago Palm (*Sagum latifolius*)

fruit, is most abundant just before the evolution or appearance of the spadix or flower-bud. At this period the tree is cut down and the medullary part extracted from the trunk, and reduced to powder like sawdust. The filaments are next separated by wash-

Flis, fls, lat, fall, mō, met, hē; pins, pin; nōis, not, move, tōbe, mb, begl,

ed, pound; n. Sa. abuss; f. Sa. seg.

ast sail, or of a course while set, is the *teak*. Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main-course, main-top sail, main-topgallant sail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, main-topmast, and main-topgallant mast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails and topgallant sails. The cut shows the sails of a ship, which are not greatly different from those of a barque. The vessel represented might, however, carry additional sails to those shown; thus she might have staymasts

on the stays of the main and mizzen masts, and fore-and-aft sails (called *spencers*) on the main and fore masts. — 2 A funnel-shaped bag, open at both ends, on the deck of a ship to intercept or gather air and lead it below deck for the purpose of ventilation. — 3 That portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind. 'And the whirling sail goes round.' *Tennyson*. — 4 A wing. [*Postal*.]

He, cutting way
With his broad *sail*, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy way,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Spenser*.

5 A ship or other vessel; as, we saw a *sail* and gave chase; used as a plural with the singular form; as, the fleet consisted of 30 *sails*. Sometimes collectively, a fleet.

We have despatched upon our neighbouring shores,
A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward. *Shak.*

6 A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
And very set-mark of my utmost *sail*. *Shak.*
— *Full sail*, with all sails set. — *To loose sails*, to unfurl them. — *To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail. — *To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to

Merchantman under Full Sail.

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|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Flying-jib. | 6. Fore-topgallant sail. |
| 2. Jib. | 7. Fore-royal. |
| 3. Fore-topmast stay-sail. | 8. Fore-royal. |
| 4. Fore-course. | 9. Fore-royal studding-sail. |
| 5. Fore-top-sail. | 10. Fore-topgallant studding-sail. |

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| 11. Fore-topmast studding-sail. | 16. Main-royal. |
| 12. Main-course. | 17. Main-royal studding-sail. |
| 13. Main-top sail. | 18. Main-topgallant studding-sail. |
| 14. Main-topgallant sail. | 19. Main-topmast studding-sail. |
| 15. Main-royal. | 20. Mizzen-course. |

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| 21. Mizzen-top-sail. | 26. Mizzen-topgallant sail. |
| 22. Mizzen-royal. | 27. Mizzen-royal. |
| 23. Mizzen-royal studding-sail. | 28. Mizzen-royal studding-sail. |
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begin a voyage. — *To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail or take in a part. — *To strike sail*, (a) to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. Acts xxvii. 17. (b) To abate show or pomp. [*Colloq.*]

Margaret
Must strike her sail and learn awhile to serve
Where kings command. *Shak.*

— *Under sail*, having the sails spread.
Sail (sail), *v. t.* [From the noun.] 1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; hence, to move or be impelled, as a ship or boat, by any mechanical power, as by steam, oars, &c.; as, a ship *sails* ten knots an hour; she *sails* well close-hauled. — 2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, we *sailed* from London to Canton.

And when we had *sailed* over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. Acts xxvii. 5.

3. To swim, as a fish or swimming bird.
Little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden*.

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage.
There yet were many weeks before she *sailed*,
Sail'd from this port. *Tennyson*.

5. To fly without striking with the wings; to glide through the air without apparent exertion; to move smoothly through the air. 'Sails upon the bosom of the air.' *Shak.* 'Sails between worlds and worlds with steady wing.' *Milton*.

The owl Aethion
Sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon,
Drops his blue-fringed lids. *Coleridge*.

6. To pass smoothly along; to glide; to float; as, the clouds *sail*; she *sailed* into the room.

— *To sail over*, in arch. to project beyond a surface. *Swift*.

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We have descried, upon our neighbouring shore,
A pretty *sail* of ships make hitherward. *Shak.*

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Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
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Sail-loft (sail'loft), n. A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

Sail-maker (săi'măk-ér), *n.* One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.
Sail-needle (săi'né-dl), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas.
Sailor (săi'ér), *n.* [Another spelling of *sailor*.] A mariner; a seaman; one of the crew of a ship or vessel, usually one of the ordinary hands, or those before the mast.

I see the cabin-window bright;
 I see the sailor at the wheel. *Tennyson.*

Sailor-like (săi'ér-lik), *a.* Like a sailor.
Sail-room (săi'róm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away.
Sally (săi'l), *a.* Like a sail.

The Muse her former course doth seriously pursue,
 From Penmen's craggy height to try her sally wings. *Drayton.*

Sail-yard (săi'yărd), *n.* The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Saim (săim), *n.* [See *SEAM*.] Lard; fat. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Saimaris (săi'ma-ri), *n.* [Indian name.] The sagoin or squirrel monkey. *P. M. Duncan.* See *SAGOIN*.

Saint (săin). For *Sayen*, pp. of *say*.
 It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
 Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been
 said. *Shak.*

Sain, Sane (săin), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *sēnian*, *sēnian*, to sign, to bless, from *sēgen*, *segn*, a sign; G. *segn*, a sign, *segnen*, to sign, to bless; from L. *signum*, the sign of the cross.] To bless with the sign of the cross; to bless so as to protect from evil influence. *Sir W. Scott* [Scotch.]

Sainfoin, Saintfoin (săin'fôin, sânt'fôin), *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*, from *sain*, wholesome, and *fôin*, hay. Another derivation is from Fr. *saint*, holy, and *fôin*, which gives the German name *heilig-heu* (holy hay).] A plant, *Onobrychis sativa*, nat. order Leguminosae, a native of calcareous soils in central and south Europe. It has been in regular cultivation for upwards of two centuries for the purpose of supplying fodder for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay. In England it is extensively cultivated on the Cotswold Hills, and on the chalk soils of Dorset, Hants, Wilts, &c. It does not thrive well except when the soil or subsoil is calcareous. It is a pretty plant with narrow pinnate leaves and long spikes of bright pink flowers.

Saint (sănt), *n.* [Fr. from L. *sanctus*, sacred, holy, pp. of *sanctio*, to render sacred.] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. 'A hypocrite may imitate a saint.' *Addison*. 2. One of the blessed in heaven. Rev. xviii. 24. 8. An angel. Deut. xxxiii. 2; Jude 14.—4. One canonized by the Church of Rome. Often contracted *St.* when coming before a personal name.—*St. Agnes' flower*, the snow-flake (*Erinosa*).—*St. Andrew's cross*, (a) a cross shaped like the letter X. (b) A North American shrub (*Ascyrum Cruz Andree*).—*St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas.—*St. Barnaby's thistle*, the *Centaurea solstitialis*, a plant sometimes found in cornfields in the south of England.—*St. Catherine's flower*, the *Nigella damascena*.—*St. Christopher's herb*, the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), also a name given to the baneberry (*Actaea spicata*).—*St. Cuthbert's beads*, the detached and perforated joints of the fossil stem of *Encrinurus moniliformis*. Called also *Wheel-stones* and *Lily-stones*.—*St. Cuthbert's duck*, the elder-duck (*Somateria mollissima*).—*St. Elmo's light*, corruscant (which see).—*St. George's ensign*, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—*St. Helen's beads*. See *OSBOURNE-SERRIS*.—*St. Ignatius' bean*, the seed of a large climbing shrub, of the nat. order Loganiaceae, nearly allied to that which produces nuxvomica. The seeds were formerly considered a remedy for cholera.—*St. James' wort*, ragwort or ragweed (*Senecio Jacobaea*).—*St. John's bread*. See *CERATONIA*.—*St. John's pear*. See *MADRELNE-PEAR*.—*St. John's wort*. See *HYPERICACEAE*.—*St. Martin's herb*, a mucilaginous tropical plant (*Sauvagea erecta*), used for medicinal purposes.—*St. Peter's angers*, a familiar term for belemnites, many of which have a finger-like form.—*St. Peter's wort*, a plant of the genus *Ascyrum*, and *Hypericum quadrangulum*; also, in old herbaria, the cowslip.—*St. Thomas' tree*, a small tree (*Bauhinia tomentosa*), a native of

Ceylon, having pale yellow flowers spotted with crimson, which has given rise to the superstition that they are sprinkled with the blood of St. Thomas.—*St. Vitus' dance*. See *CHOREA*.—*Saint's bell*. See *SACRING-BELL*.

Saint (sănt), *v. t.* 1. To number or enrol among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

Over against the church stands a large hospital,
 erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified
 though never sainted. *Addison.*

2. To salute as a saint. [Rare.]

They shout, 'Behold a saint!'—
 And lower voices *saint* me from above. *Tennyson.*

Saint (sănt), *v. i.* To act piously or with a show of piety. 'To sin and never for to saint.' *Shak.*

Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it,
 If folly grows romantic, I must paint it. *Pope.*

Sainthood (sănt'hud), *n.* The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
 Of sainthood. *Tennyson.*

Sainted (sănt'ed), *p. and a.* 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. Holy; pious; 'A most sainted king.' *Shak.*—3. Sacred. 'The gods on sainted seats.' *Milton*.—4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphuism for dead. 'The very picture of his sainted mother.' *Thackeray*.

Saintess (sănt'ez), *n.* A female saint.

Some of your saintesses have gowns and kirtles
 made of such dames' refuses. *Sheldon.*

Sainfoin, *n.* Same as *Sainfoin*.

Sainthood (sănt'hud), *n.* The character, rank, or position of a saint. 'The superior honour of monkish sainthood.' *H. Walpole*.
Saintish (sănt'ish), *a.* Somewhat saintly; affected with piety: used ironically. *T. Hook*.

Saintism (sănt'izm), *n.* The quality or character of saints. 'Canting puritanism and saintism.' *Wood*. [Rare.]

Saintlike (sănt'lik), *a.* 1. Resembling a saint; saintly; as, a saintlike prince.—2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. 'Gloss'd over only with a saintlike show.' *Dryden*.

Saintliness (sănt'li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being saintly.

Saintly (sănt'li), *a.* Like a saint or what belongs to a saint; becoming a holy person. 'Wronged with saintly patience borne.' *Milton*. 'Practis'd falsehood under saintly shew.' *Milton*.

Saintologist (sănt-ôl-ô-jist), *n.* One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints. [Rare.]

Saint-seeming (sănt'sēm-ing), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. 'A saint-seeming and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.' *Montaigne*.

Sainthood (sănt'ship), *n.* The character or qualities of a saint. 'Might shake the sainthood of an anchorite.' *Byron*.

Saint-Simonian (sănt-si-mô-ni-an), *n.* A partisan of the Count de St. Simon, who maintained that the principle of joint-stock property, and just division of the fruits of common labour among all members of society, is the true remedy for the evils of society.

Saint-Simonianism (sănt-si-mô-ni-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practice of the Saint-Simonians.

Sair (săr), *a.* Sore; painful; sorrowful; severe. [Scotch.]

Sair (săr), *adv.* Sorely; in a great degree; very much. [Scotch.]

The like of her have played worse pranks, and so
 has also herself, unless she is the *sairer* lied on. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sair (săr), *v. t.* To serve; to fit; to be large enough; to satisfy, as with food. [Scotch.]
Sairin', Sairing (săr'in), *n.* As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough; as, he has got his *sairing*. [Scotch.]

Sairly (săr'li), *adv.* Sorely. [Scotch.]

Salth (săth), *n.* Same as *Selth*.

Salva (să'va), *n.* A votary of *Salva*. The *Salvas* are one of the three great sects of Hindustan. The sect comprehends several subdivisions. Its members belong chiefly to the learned and speculative classes.

Sajene (sa-jén), *n.* A Russian measure of length equal to 1·167 English fathoms, or about 7 feet English measure. Written also *Sagene*.

Sajou (să'jô), *n.* One of a division of American monkeys. See *SAPAJOU*.

Saka (să'ka), *n.* The native name of the bastard purple heart-tree, a species of *Co-*

paliers, used in Demerara as a wood for furniture.

Sake (săk), *n.* [A. Sax. *sacu*, contention, strife, a cause or suit at law; Icel. *sök*, make, cause, suit; L. G. *sake*, G. *sache*, suit-at-law, cause, affair, thing; A. Sax. *sacan*, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saku*, to contend, accuse, &c. From the same root as *seek*, L. *sequor*, to follow. Comp. as to meaning *cause*, because.] 1. Final cause; end; purpose; purpose of obtaining; as, the hero fights for the sake of glory; men labour for the sake of subsistence or wealth.—2. Account; reason; cause; interest; regard to any person or thing. The plural is regularly used in such phrases as: 'For your fair *sakes*.' *Shak.* 'For both our *sakes*.' *Shak.* The sign of the genitive (possessive) is often omitted. Thus *Shakespeare* has 'For heaven *sake*;' 'For fashion *sake*,' &c.

I will not again curse the ground any more for
 man's sake. *Gen. viii. 21.*

The word seems only to occur in such phrases as the above, having always for before it.

Saker (să'ker), *n.* [Spelled also *sacre*, from Fr. *sacre*, a falcon, then a piece of ordnance; Sp. and Pg. *sacre*, from Ar. *sagr*, a sparrowhawk. It was customary to give the names of hawks to muskets and pieces of artillery.] 1. A hawk; a species of falcon. The name has sometimes been given to the lanner, but properly belongs to a distinct species, the *Falco sacer*, a European and Asiatic falcon, still used in falconry among the Asiatics.—2. A small piece of artillery.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*.
 He was the inventor of and maker. *Hudibras.*

Sakeret (să'ker-et), *n.* The male of the saker.

Sakhrat (să'krat), *n.* [Ar.] In *Mohammedan myth*, the name for a sacred stone, one grain of which confers miraculous powers. It is of an emerald colour, and the blue tint of the sky is due to its reflection.

Saki (să'ki), *n.* The American name of those platyrrhine monkeys which constitute the genus *Pithecia*. They have for the most



Saki Cuzio (*Pithecia satanas*).

part long and bushy tails, and thus have obtained the name of *Fox-tailed Monkeys*. In its general acceptance the term denotes any American monkey whose tail is not prehensile.

Saki (să'ki), *n.* [Japanese.] The native beer and common stimulating beverage of the Japanese. It is made from rice, and is drunk warm, producing a very speedy but transient intoxication.

Sakta (să'kta), *n.* [Skr. *sakti*, power, energy.] A member of one of the great divisions of the Hindu sects, the *Saktas*, comprising the worshippers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantra. They are divided into two branches, the followers of the right-hand and left-hand ritual. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

Sakur (să'kur), *n.* An Indian name for small rounded astringent galls formed on some species of Tamarix, which are used in medicine and dyeing. *Simmonds*.

Sal (săl), *n.* [See *SALT*.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.—*Sal aeratus*. See *SALERATUS*.—*Sal alambroa*, or salt of wisdom, a compound of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, once used in medicine, but now discarded.—*Sal ammoniac*, hydrochlorate or muriate of ammonia, a salt of a sharp acid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. The name is derived from the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, in Egypt, where it was originally made by burning camels' dung.—*Sal de Duobus*, an ancient chemical name

applied to sulphate of potash.—*Sul durescens*, an old name for acetate of potash.—*Sul gum*, or *sul gumma*, native chloride of sodium, or rock salt.—*Sul mirabile*, sulphate of soda. Glaser's salt.—*Sul prunella*, nitrate of potash fused into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes.—*Sul asynoffi*, tartrate of potash and soda. Rochelle salt.—*Sul vesicula*, carbonate of ammonia. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics.

Sal (sal), *n.* (Native name) One of the most valuable timber trees of India. *Shorea robusta*, nat. order Dipterocarpaceae. Extensive forests of it used to clothe the base of the southern slope of the Himalayas, but these have been much destroyed by tapping for the sake of a whitish, aromatic, transparent resin, used to caulk boats and ships, and also for incense. The sal forests are now protected by government. See SHOREA.

Salaam (sa-lam'), *n.* [Per and Ar *salam*, Heb *shalom*, peace] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals. In the East India the personal salaam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bending the head with the body downwards, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.—*Sending a person your salaam* is equivalent to presenting your compliments.

Salaam (sa-lam'), *v. i.* To perform the salaam, to salute with a salaam. (See the noun.) W. H. Russell.

Salable (sal'-bi), *a.* See SALEABLE.

Salacious (sa-lash-us), *a.* [L. *salax*, salacious, salacious, from *salio*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more voracious, rich, and old,
Outstays, and buys her pleasure with her gold.
Dryden.

Salaciously (sa-lash-us-ly), *adv.* In a salacious manner, lustfully, with eager animal appetite.

Salaciousness (sa-lash-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being salacious, lust, lecherousness, strong propensity to venery.

Saladity (sa-lad'-i-ti), *n.* [L. *salutis*.] Salaciousness.

Salad (sal'-d), *n.* [Fr. *salade*, it exists, a salted dish, from *salare*, to salt, from L. *sal*, salt.] 1. A general name for certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw. Salads are composed chiefly of lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, leek and water cress, celery, and young onions. They are usually dressed with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, or spices.—2. A dish composed of some kind of meat, such as chicken or lobster, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, seasoned with some condiment as chicken salad, lobster salad.—3. In the United States, a lettuce. *Barlett*.—*Salad cream*, a prepared dressing for salads.—*Salad days*, green, marriage age; days of youthful inexperience.

My salad days,
When I was green in judgement, Shakspeare.
—*Salad oil*, olive-oil.—*Salad spoon*, a spoon, usually of wood or ivory, for mixing and serving salads.

Salad-burnet (sal'-ad-burn-et), *n.* A British plant of the genus *Potterium*, the *P. sanguisorba*. See POTTERIUM.

Salade (sal'-ad), *n.* See SALLET.

Salading (sal'-ad-ing), *n.* Vegetable for salad.

Salad-oil (sal'-ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

Salad-berry (sal'-ad-ber-ri), *n.* A fruit about the size of a common grape, of a dark colour and sweet flavour. It is the fruit of *Gaultheria Shallon*, a small shrubby plant growing in the valley of the Oregon, about 14 foot high.

Salam (sa-lam'), *n.* Same as SALAM.

Salamander (sa-lam-an'-der), *n.* [Fr. *salamandre*, L. and Gr. *salamandra*, lit. salamandrina, salamander.] The popular name of a genus (*Salamandra*) of amphibian reptiles, order Urodela, very closely allied to the newts, differing from them chiefly in having a cylindrical instead of a compressed tail, and by bringing forth their young alive. The salamanders have an elongated lizard-like form (but differ from lizards in having gills in their early stages), four feet, and a long tail. The head is thick, the tongue broad, and the palatal teeth in two long series. The skin is warty with many glands secreting a watery fluid, which the animal exudes when alarmed. As this fluid is injur-

ous to small animals the salamanders have the reputation of extreme venomousness, though they are in reality entirely harmless. The best known species is the *S. vulgaris*, the common salamander of the north of Europe.

Common Salamander (*Salamandra atra*).

It is about 6 to 8 inches long, is found in moist places under stones or the roots of trees, near the borders of springs, in deep woods, &c. and passes its life in concealment except at night or during rain. It is sometimes called the *Spotted Salamander* (*S. maculosa*), from the bright yellow stripes on its sides. There are various other species in Europe, Asia, and America. In America the name is often given to the menopoma (*Menopoma allopomus*). Salamanders feed on worms, slugs, snails and insects. According to a superstition once very prevalent, salamanders sought the hottest fire to breed in, quenching it with the extreme frigidity of their body. Flay tells us he tried the experiment, and the creature was burned to powder. It is probable that the absurd belief is due to the moisture above referred to as exuding from the skin. The salamander of the middle ages was a being in human shape which lived always in fire, a kind of fire-spirit. By some the newts are regarded as salamanders, under the name of *Water or Aquatic Salamanders*.—2. A poached rat (*Geomys puerilis*) found in Georgia and Florida. 3. A large iron poker, also, an iron plate used for cooking purposes. (Provincial).—4. A piece of metal fixed in a suitable handle, and heated, formerly used on board ships for the purpose of firing guns.—*Salamander's wood* or *salamander's hair*, a name sometimes given to fibrous asbestos from its incombustibility.

Salamandra (sa-lam-an'-dra), *n.* A genus of amphibian vertebrates. See SALAMANDER.

Salamandridae (sa-lam-an'-dri-dae), *n. pl.* A family of amphibians, comprehending the salamander.

Salamandrine (sa-lam-an'-drin), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or injured.

Salamandroid (sa-lam-an'-droid), *n.* (Or *salamandra*, salamander, and *oides*, form.) Resembling salamanders.

Salamandroses (sa-lam-an'-dris), *a.* Of or pertaining to Salamandra or its inhabitants.

Salamandroses (sa-lam-an'-dris), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Salamandra. In the *pl.* the people of Salamandra.

Salamite (sa-lam'-it), *n.* A kind of fishing

net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge, a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cone, which, being drawn towards the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise, only a small portion of the net remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing net.

Salamstone (sa-lam-ston), *n.* A variety of sapphires, which consists of small transparent crystals, generally six-sided prisms of pale reddish and bluish colours. It is brought from Ceylon.

Salary (sal'-e-ri), *n.* [L. *salarius*, from *sal*, salt, originally salt-money, money given to buy salt; as part of the pay of Roman soldiers; hence, stipend, pay.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. When paid at shorter periods the recompense is usually called pay or wages; thus, a judge, governor, or teacher receives a salary, a labourer receives wages.

O, this is here and salary, not revenge. Shakspeare.

Salary (sal'-e-ri), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *salari'd*; pp. *salari'ing*. To pay a salary or stipend to, to attach salary to, as, a *salari'd* post.

As long as public teachers are *salari'd* and recompensed by the people there is very little danger of their becoming tyrants by force. *Merivale*.

Salary (sal'-e-ri), *a.* Saline. See T. Brown.

Sale (sal), *n.* [L. *seal*, and *salis*, salt, bargain; this word exists in same relation to *sal* as *sale* to *sell*.] 1. The act of selling, the exchange of a commodity for an agreed-on price in money paid or to be paid, a transfer of the absolute or general property in a thing for a price in money.—2. Opportunity of selling, demand, market, as, there is no sale for these goods at present.

The countryman will be more industrious in sowing and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready sale for them at those times. *Spenser*.

3. Public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in a market or shop, auction.

Those that won the plate, and those that sold ought to be marked, so that they may never return in the race or to the end. *Let M. Temple*.

—*Sale by inch of candle*, a sale or auction where persons are allowed to bid during the time that a small piece of candle takes in burning.—*On sale, for sale*, to be bought or sold, offered to purchasers.

Sale (sal), *n.* [A Sax. word, cool, a shallow or willow.] A wicker basket; also, a basket-like net. *Spenser*.

Salable (sal'-bi), *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand. 'Any salable commodity' . . . removed out of the course of trade. *Locke*.

Salableness (sal'-bi-ness), *n.* The state of being salable.

The relative agreeableness, and therefore salableness, of a set of the smallest bits, set of Adam pointed by a running brook, depends entirely on the opinion of Deane, in the shape of Christopher Sly. *Shakspeare*.

Salahly (sal'-bi),

adv. In a salable manner.

Salabronity (sal'-bi-ron-ty), *n.* [See SALABNESS.] The state or quality of being salabron; rough or rugged.

There is a blaze of honour gliding the brow, and lighting the mind; yet is not this without its shadows and salabronity. *Fletcher*.

Salabron (sal'-bi-ron), *a.* [L. *salabron*, from *salabra*, a rough place, probably allied to *salis*, to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. 'A vale that's salabron' indeed.' *Colton*. [Rare.]

Salap, **Salap** (sal'-ap, sal'-op), *n.* [Ar. *salap*, salap.] The dried tuberous roots of different species of orchids, especially *O. mascula*, im-

Salamite of Manilla.

apparatus used on the banks near Manila, fixed upon a raft composed of several rows of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular

Sail-maker (sál'mák-ér), *n.* One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.

Sail-needle (sál'né-dí), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas.

Sailor (sál'ér), *n.* [Another spelling of *sailor*.] A mariner; a seaman; one of the crew of a ship or vessel, usually one of the ordinary hands, or those before the mast.

I see the cabin-window bright;
I see the sailor at the wheel. *Tennyson.*

Sailor-like (sál'ér-lik), *a.* Like sailors.

Sail-room (sál'róm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away.

Sally (sál'i), *a.* Like a sail.

The Muse her former course doth seriously pursue,
From Penman's craggy height to try her sally wings. *Dryden.*

Sail-yard (sál'yárd), *n.* The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Saim (sám), *n.* [See *SEAM*.] Lard; fat. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Saimaris (sál-ma-ri), *n.* [Indian name.] The sagoin or squirrel monkey. *P. M. Duncan.* See *SAGOIN*.

Sain (sán), *For* *SAYN*, pp. of *say*.
It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been *shak*.

Sain, Sane (sán), *v.t.* [A Sax. *señian*, *señian*, to sign, to bless, from *segen*, *segn*, a sign; *G. segen*, a sign, *segnen*, to sign, to bless; from *L. signum*, the sign of the cross.] To bless with the sign of the cross; to bless so as to protect from evil influence. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Sainfoin, **Saintfoin** (sán'fóin, sánt'fóin), *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*, from *sain*, wholesome, and *fóin*, hay. Another derivation is from Fr. *saint*, holy, and *fóin*, which gives the German name *heiligh-heu* (holy hay).] A plant, *Onobrychis sativa*, nat. order Leguminosae, a native of calcareous soils in central and south Europe. It has been in regular cultivation for upwards of two centuries for the purpose of supplying fodder for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay. In England it is extensively cultivated on the Cotswold Hills, and on the chalk soils of Dorset, Hants, Wilts, &c. It does not thrive well except when the soil or subsoil is calcareous. It is a pretty plant with narrow pinnate leaves and long spikes of bright pink flowers.

Saint (sánt), *n.* [Fr., from *L. sanctus*, sacred, holy, pp. of *sancio*, to render sacred.] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. 'A hypocrite may imitate a saint.' *Addison*. 2. One of the blessed in heaven. *Rev. xviii. 24.* 3. An angel. *Deut. xxxiii. 2; Jude 14-4.* One canonized by the Church of Rome. Often contracted *St.* when coming before a personal name. — *St. Agnes' flower*, the snow-flake (*Erinoma*). — *St. Andrew's cross*, (a) a cross shaped like the letter X. (b) A North American shrub (*Acyronum Cruz Andree*). — *St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas. — *St. Barnaby's thistle*, the *Centaurea scottalis*, a plant sometimes found in cornfields in the south of England. — *St. Catherine's flower*, the *Nigella damascena*. — *St. Christopher's herb*, the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), also a name given to the baneberry (*Actaea spicata*). — *St. Cuthbert's beads*, the detached and perforated joints of the fossil stem of *Encrinurus moniliformis*. Called also *Wheel-stones* and *Lily-stones*. — *St. Cuthbert's duck*, the elder-duck (*Somateria mollissima*). — *St. Elmo's light*, corposant (which see). — *St. George's ensign*, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast. — *St. Helen's beds*. See *OSBORNE-SERIES*. — *St. Ignatius' bean*, the seed of a large climbing shrub, of the nat. order Loganiaceae, nearly allied to that which produces nuxvomica. The seeds were formerly considered a remedy for cholera. — *St. James' wort*, ragwort or ragweed (*Senecio Jacobaea*). — *St. John's bread*. See *CERATONIA*. — *St. John's pear*. See *MADELINE-PEAR*. — *St. John's wort*. See *HYPERICACEAE*. — *St. Martin's herb*, a mucilaginous tropical plant (*Sauvagea erecta*), used for medicinal purposes. — *St. Peter's Angers*, a familiar term for belemnites, many of which have a finger-like form. — *St. Peter's wort*, a plant of the genus *Acyronum*, and *Hypericum quadrangulum*; also, in old herbaria, the cowslip. — *St. Thomas' tree*, a small tree (*Bauhinia tomentosa*), a native of

Ceylon, having pale yellow flowers spotted with crimson, which has given rise to the superstition that they are sprinkled with the blood of St. Thomas. — *St. Vitus' dance*. See *CHOREA*. — *Saint's bell*. See *SACRING-BELL*.

Saint (sánt), *v.t.* 1. To number or enrol among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

Over against the church stands a large hospital,
erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified
though never *sainted*. *Addison*.

2. To salute as a saint. [Rare.]

They shout, 'Behold a saint!'
And lower voices *saint* me from above. *Tennyson.*

Saint (sánt), *v.t.* To act piously or with a show of piety. 'To sin and never for to *saint*.' *Shak*.

Whether the charmer sinner it or *saint* it,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint it. *Pope*.

Sainthood (sánt'dum), *n.* The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *sainthood*. *Tennyson.*

Sainted (sánt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints. — 2. Holy; pious; 'A most *sainted* king.' *Shak*. — 3. Sacred. 'The gods on *sainted* seats.' *Milton*. — 4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as an euphuism for *dead*. 'The very picture of his *sainted* mother.' *Thackeray*.

Saintess (sánt'es), *n.* A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles
made of such dames' refusals. *Sheldon*.

Sainfoin, *n.* Same as *Sainfoin*.

Sainthood (sánt'húd), *n.* The character, rank, or position of a saint. 'The superior honour of monkish *sainthood*.' *H. Walpole*.

Saintish (sánt'ish), *a.* Somewhat saintly; affected with piety: used ironically. *T. Hook*.

Saintism (sánt'izm), *n.* The quality or character of saints. 'Canting puritanism and *saintism*.' *Wood*. [Rare.]

Saintlike (sánt'lik), *a.* 1. Resembling a saint; saintly; as, a *saintlike* prince. — 2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. 'Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show.' *Dryden*.

Saintliness (sánt'li-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being saintly.

Saintly (sánt'li), *a.* Like a saint or what belongs to a saint; becoming a holy person. 'Wrongs with *saintly* patience borne.' *Milton*. 'Practis'd falsehood under *saintly* shew.' *Milton*.

Saintologist (sán-to'ló-jist), *n.* One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints. [Rare.]

Saint-seeming (sánt'sém-ing), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. 'A *saint-seeming* and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.' *Mountain*.

Sainthood (sánt'ship), *n.* The character or qualities of a saint. 'Might shake the *sainthood* of an anchorite.' *Byron*.

Saint-Simonian (sánt-sí-mó-ni-an), *n.* A partisan of the Count de St. Simon, who maintained that the principle of joint-stock property, and just division of the fruits of common labour among all members of society, is the true remedy for the evils of society.

Saint-Simonianism (sánt-sí-mó-ni-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine, principles, or practice of the Saint-Simonians.

Sair (sár), *a.* Sore; painful; sorrowful; severe. [Scotch.]

Sair (sár), *adv.* Sorely; in a great degree; very much. [Scotch.]

The like of her have played warse pranks, and so
has also herself, unless she is the *sairer* led on. *Sir H. Scott*.

Sair (sár), *v.t.* To serve; to fit; to be large enough; to satisfy, as with food. [Scotch.]

Sairin, **Sairing** (sár'in), *n.* As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough; as, he has got his *sairing*. [Scotch.]

Sairly (sár'li), *adv.* Sorely. [Scotch.]

Saith (sáith), *n.* Same as *Seith*.

Saiva (sá'va), *n.* A votary of Shiva. The Saivas are one of the three great sects of Hinduvism. The sect comprehends several subdivisions. Its members belong chiefly to the learned and speculative classes.

Sajene (sa-jén'), *n.* A Russian measure of length equal to 1.167 English fathoms, or about 7 feet English measure. Written also *Sajena*.

Sajou (sá'jō), *n.* One of a division of American monkeys. See *SAPAJOU*.

Saka (sá'ka), *n.* The native name of the bastard purple heart-tree, a species of *Co-*

palma, used in Demerara as a wood for furniture.

Sake (sák), *n.* [A. Sax. *sacu*, contention, strife, a cause or suit at law; Icel. *sök*, *sake*, cause, suit; L.G. *sake*, *G. sache*, suit-at-law, cause, affair, thing; A. Sax. *sacan*, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saks*, to contend, accuse, &c. From the same root as *seek*, *L. sequor*, to follow. Comp. as to meaning *cause*, *because*.] 1. Final cause; end; purpose; purpose of obtaining; as, the hero fights for the *sake* of glory; men labour for the *sake* of subsistence or wealth. — 2. Account; reason; cause; interest; regard to any person or thing. The plural is regularly used in such phrases as: 'For your fair *sakes*.' *Shak*. 'For both our *sakes*.' *Shak*. The sign of the genitive (possessive), is often omitted. Thus Shakspeare has 'For heaven *sake*'; 'For fashion *sake*,' &c.

I will not again curse the ground any more for
man's *sake*. *Gen. viii. 11.*

The word seems only to occur in such
phrases as the above, having always *for* before
it.

Saker (sá'kér), *n.* [Spelled also *sacres*, from Fr. *sacres*, a falcon, then a piece of ordnance; Sp. and Pg. *sacros*, from Ar. *saghr*, a sparrowhawk. It was customary to give the names of hawks to muskets and pieces of artillery.] 1. A hawk; a species of falcon. The name has sometimes been given to the lanner, but properly belongs to a distinct species, the *Falco sacer*, a European and Asiatic falcon, still used in falconry among the Asiatics. — 2. A small piece of artillery.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*.
He was the inventor of and maker. *Hudibras*.

Sakeret (sá'kér-et), *n.* The male of the saker.

Sakhrat (sák'rat), *n.* [Ar.] In *Mohammedan myth*, the name for a sacred stone, one grain of which confers miraculous powers. It is of an emerald colour, and the blue tint of the sky is due to its reflection.

Saki (sá'ki), *n.* The American name of those platyrrhine monkeys which constitute the genus *Pithecia*. They have for the most



Saki Cuzio (*Pithecia sabinana*).

part long and bushy tails, and thus have obtained the name of *Fox-tailed Monkeys*. In its general acceptance the term denotes any American monkey whose tail is not prehensile.

Saki (sá'ki), *n.* [Japanese.] The native beer and common stimulating beverage of the Japanese. It is made from rice, and is drunk warm, producing a very speedy but transient intoxication.

Sakta (sák'ta), *n.* [Skr. *sakti*, power, energy.] A member of one of the great divisions of the Hindu sects, the Saktas, comprising the worshippers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantra. They are divided into two branches, the followers of the right-hand and left-hand ritual. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

Sakur (sá'kur), *n.* An Indian name for small rounded astringent galls formed on some species of Tamarix, which are used in medicine and dyeing. *Simmonds*.

Sal (sál), *n.* [See *SALT*.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy. — *Sal aeratus*. See *SALERATUS*. — *Sal alambrota*, or salt of wisdom, a compound of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, once used in medicine, but now discarded. — *Sal ammoniac*, hydrochlorate or muriate of ammonia, a salt of a sharp acrid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. The name is derived from the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, in Egypt, where it was originally made by burning camels' dung. — *Sal de Dubius*, an ancient chemical name

applied to sulphate of potash.—*Sai dharu-*
one, an old name for acetate of potash.—
Sai gwa, or *sai gwan*, native chlorides of
sodium, or rock-salt.—*Sai mirable*, sulphate
of soda. Glauber's salt. *Sai prunella*, ni-
trate of potash fused into cakes or balls,
and used for chemical purposes.—*Sai sa-*
ette, tartrate of potash and soda. Rochelle
salt. *Sai sulfate*, carbonate of ammonia.
The same is also applied to a spirituous
solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured
with aromatic.

Sai (sai) n. [Native name.] One of the
most valuable timber trees of India, *Shorea*
robusta, nat. order Dipterocarp. Extensive
forests of it used to clothe the base of the
southern slope of the Himalayas, but these
have been much destroyed by tapping for
the sake of a whitish, aromatic, transparent
resin, used to caulk boats and ships, and
also for incense. The sai forests are now
protected by government. See SHOREA.

Salaam (sa-lam) n. [Per and Ar salaam,
Allah shalom, peace.] A conventional salu-
tation or obeisance among orientals. In the
East Indies the personal salaam or salutation
is an obsequious executed by bowing the
head with the body downwards, in ex-
treme cases nearly to the ground, and plac-
ing the palm of the right hand on the fore-
head.—*Sending a person your salaam* is
equivalent to presenting your compliments.

Salaam (sa-lam) v. i. To perform the sa-
laam to salute with a salaam. (See the
noun.) W B Russell.

Salahe (sa-lah) a. See SALABLE.
Salaheous (sa-lah-us) a. [L. *salus*, salu-
tation, from *salvo*, to [esp.] Latitful;
lecherous.

One more salubrious, rich, and old.
Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.
Dryden.

Salaciously (sa-lah-shu-lee) adv. In a sa-
lacious manner, lustfully, with eager animal
appetite.

Salaciousness (sa-lah-shu-ness) n. The qual-
ity of being salacious, lust, lecherousness;
strong propensity to venery.

Salacity (sa-lah-si) n. [L. *salacitas*] Sa-
laciousness.

Salad (sal-ad) n. [Fr. *salade*, it *salade*, a
salted dish, from *salere*, to salt, from L. *sal*,
salt.] 1 A general name for certain vege-
tables prepared and served as to be eaten
raw. Salads are composed chiefly of lettuce,
cucurbit, radishes, green mustard, land
water cresses, coleslaw, and young onions.
They are usually dressed with eggs, salt,
mustard, oil, vinegar, or spices.—2 A dish
composed of some kind of meat, such as
chicken or lobster, chopped and mixed
with uncooked herbs, seasoned with some
condiment, as chicken salad, lobster sa-
lad.—3 In the United States, a lettuce.

Burritt. Salad cress, a prepared dressing
for salads.—*Salad days*, green, marriage
age; days of youthful inexperience.

My salad days,
When I was green in judgement. Shaks.

—*Salad oil*, olive-oil.—*Salad spoon*, a spoon,
usually of wood or ivory, for mixing and
serving salads.

Salad-burnet (sa-lad-ber-net) n. A British
plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, the *P. frangul-*
ifera. See FORTUITUM.

Salade (sa-lad) See SALAD.

Salading (sa-lad-ing) n. Vegetables for
salads.

Salad-oil (sa-lad-oh) n. Olive-oil, used in
dressing salads and for other culinary pur-
poses.

Salal-berry (sa-lal-ber-ri) n. A fruit about
the size of a common grape, of a dark col-
our and sweet flavour. It is the fruit of
Gaultheria Shallon, a small shrubby plant
growing in the valley of the Oregon, about
1 foot high.

Salam (sa-lam) n. Same as SALAM.
Salamander (sa-lam-an-dar) n. [Fr. *sa-*
lamandre, L. and Gr. *salamandra*, Gr. *sa-*
lamandra, salamander.] The popular name
of a genus (*Salamandra*) of amphibian rep-
tiles, order Urodela, very closely allied to
the newts, differing from them chiefly in
having a cylindrical instead of a compressed
tail, and by bringing forth their young
alive. The salamanders have an elongated
head like form (but differ from lizards in
having gills in their early stages), four feet,
and a long tail. The head is thick, the tongue
broad, and the palatal teeth in two long
series. The skin is warty, with many glands
secreting a watery fluid, which the animal
exudes when alarmed. As this fluid is injur-

ous to small animals the salamanders have
the reputation of extreme voraciousness,
though they are in reality entirely harmless.
The best known species is the *S. vulgaris*, the
common salamander of the south of Europe.

Common Salamander (*Salamandra vulgaris*).

It is about 6 to 8 inches long, is found in
moist places under stones or the roots of
trees, near the borders of springs, in deep
woods, &c., and passes its life in concealment
except at night or during rain. It is some-
times called the *Spotted Salamander* (*S. ma-*
culosa), from the bright yellow stripes on
its sides. There are various other species
in Europe, Asia, and America. In America
the name is often given to the menopome
(*Menopoma albigenuum*). Salamanders feed
on worms, slugs, snails, and insects. Accord-
ing to a superstition once very prevalent,
salamanders sought the hottest fire to breed
in, quenching it with the extreme frigidity of
their body. Pliny tells us he tried the experi-
ment, and the creature was burned to pow-
der. It is probable that the absurd belief is
due to the moisture above referred to as ex-
uding from the skin. The salamander of the
middle ages was a being in human shape
which lived always in fire, a kind of fire-
spirit. By some the newts are regarded as
salamanders, under the name of *Water or*
Aquatic Salamanders.—3 A pouched rat
(*Geomys pectus*) found in Georgia and Flor-
ida. 3 A large iron poker, also, an iron
plate used for cooking purposes. [Provin-
cial].—4 A piece of metal fixed in a suit-
able handle, and heated, formerly used on
board ships for the purpose of firing guns.
—*Salamander's wool* or *salamander's hair*,
a name sometimes given to fibrous asbestos
from its incombustibility.

Salamandra (sa-lam-an-dra) n. A genus of
amphibian vertebrates. See SALAMANDER.
Salamandridae (sa-lam-an-dri-de) n. pl. A
family of amphibians, comprehending the
salamander.

Salamandrine (sa-lam-an-drin) n. Pertain-
ing to or resembling a salamander; con-
ferring fire.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed
a common *salamandra vulgaris* quality, that made it capable
of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or injured.

Salamandroid (sa-lam-an-droid) n. [Gr.
salamandra, salamander, and *oides*, form.]
Resembling salamanders.

Salamangana (sa-lam-an-ga) n. Of or
pertaining to Salamanga or its inhabitants.
Salamangana (sa-lam-an-ga) n. sing and
pl. A native or inhabitant of Salamanga.
In the pl. the people of Salamanga.

Salama (sa-lam-a) n. A kind of fishing

net, two corners of which are attached to
the upper extremities of two long bamboos
tied crosswise, their lower extremities being
fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as
a hinge, a movable pole, arranged with a
counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports
the bamboos at the point of junction, and
thus enables the fishermen to raise or de-
press the net at pleasure. The lower ex-
tremities of the net are guided by a cowl,
which, being drawn towards the raft at the
same time that the long bamboos are ele-
vated by the crane and counterpoise, only
a small portion of the net remains in the
water, and is easily cleared of its contents
by means of a landing net.

Salamstone (sa-lam-ston) n. A variety of
amphibolite, which consists of small transparent
crystals, generally six-sided prisms of pale-
reddish and bluish colours. It is brought
from Ceylon.

Salary (sa-lar-ri) n. [L. *salarium*, from *sal*,
salt, originally salt-money, money given to
buy salt, as part of the pay of Roman soldiers;
hence, stipend, pay.] The recompense or
consideration stipulated to be paid to a per-
son periodically for services, usually a fixed
sum to be paid by the year, half year, or
quarter. When paid at shorter periods the
recompense is usually called pay or wages;
thus, a judge, governor, or teacher receives
a salary, a labourer receives wages.

O this is here and salary, not revenge. Shaks.

Salary (sa-lar-ri) v. i. pret. & pp. *salari-
ed*; pres. *salari-
ing*. To pay a salary or stipend
to; to attach salary to, as a *salari-
ed post*.

As long as public teachers are *salari-
ed* and re-
sponsible by the people there is very little chance
of their becoming tyrants by force. Barlow.

Salary (sa-lar-ri) n. Saline. See T. Brown.
Salic (sal) n. [Lat. *sal*, salt, saline, benign;
this word stands in some relation to *sal* as
salt to tell.] 1 The act of selling, the ex-
change of a commodity for an agreed-on price
in money paid or to be paid, a transfer of
the absolute or general property in a thing
for a price in money.—2 Opportunity of
selling, demand market, as, there is no
sale for these goods at present.

The countryman will be more industrious in tillage,
and mowing of all husbandry commodities, knowing
that they shall have a ready sale for them at those
times. Spenser.

3 Public sale to the highest bidder, or ex-
posure of goods in a market or shop, auc-
tion.

Those that won the plate, and those that sold
ought to be marked, so that they may never return
to the race or to the sale. Sir W. Temple.

—*Sale by cash of candle*, a sale or auction
where persons are allowed to bid during the
time that a small piece of candle takes in
burning.—*On sale, for sale*, to be bought or
sold; offered to purchasers.

Salot (sal) n. [A Sax. word, seed, a willow
or willow.] A wicker basket, also, a basket-
like net. Spenser.

Salable (sa-lah-bil) a. Capable of being sold;
finding a ready market; in demand. 'Any
salable commodity' removed out of
the course of trade. Locke.

Salableness (sa-lah-bil-ness) n. The state of
being salable.

The relative agreeableness, and therefore *salable-*
ness of a pot of the same size, and of a *Salmon*
poached by a cunning brew, depends virtually on the
opinion of Diogenes, in the shape of Christopher Wyl.

Ruskin.

Salability (sa-lah-bil-
ity) n. Is a salable

manner

Salabrony (sa-lah-
bro-ni) n. [See
SALABRON.] The
state or quality of
being salabrony;
rough or rugged.

There is a blueness of hair-
and gleaming the brows,
and freckling the nose;
yet it is not this without its
beauty and salabrony.
Fletcher.

Salabron (sa-lah-
bro-n) n. [L. *sa-*
labron, from *salere*,
a rough place, prob-
ably allied to *salis*,
to shoot out, to
rough, rugged, an-
even. 'A tale that's
salabron' indeed.
Cotton. [Rare.]

Salop, **Salop** (sa-lap, sa-lap) n. [Ar. *salab*,
salop.] The dried tuberous roots of different
species of orchids, especially *O. maculata*, im-

Salabron of Maffia.

apparatus used on the banks near Manila,
based upon a raft composed of several thou-
sands of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular

ah, ahin; ah, Sa. look; g, go; j, ju;

3, Fr. ton; ag, day; un, then; th, thin;

w, ug; wh, whig; th, ante.—See KEY.

ported from Persia and Asia Minor. Salep occurs in commerce in small oval balls of a whitish-yellow colour, at times semi-transparent, of a horny aspect, very hard, with a faint peculiar smell, and a taste like that of gum-tragacanth, but slightly saline. It is much valued in the East for its supposed general stimulant properties, and is also esteemed as a nutritious food well suited to children and convalescents. For use it is ground into a fine powder, and mixed with boiling water, sugar and milk being added according to taste. As a diet drink it used to be considered very nutritious and wholesome in this country, and was sold in London at stalls ready prepared, as coffee, its substitute, now is.

Saleratus (sal-er'at-us), *n.* [For *sal aeratus*, lit. aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking, to evolve the carbonic acid gas on the addition of water, and so make the bread light. *Bret Harte.* [United States.]

Sale-room (sal'róm), *n.* A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room.

Salesman (sálz'man), *n.* One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise; specifically, a wholesale dealer, of whom there are various kinds in important commercial centres; as, a cattle, meat, butter, hide, hay, fish, or other *salesman*. *Simmonds*.—*Dead salesman*, a wholesale dealer in butcher-meat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other modes of sale.

Salewa, † **Salua**, † *v.t.* [Fr. *saluer*.] To salute. *Chaucer*.

Salework (sál'wérk), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary of Nature's *salework*. *Shak.*

Salian (sál'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who were settled on the *Sala* from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

Salian (sál'i-an), *n.* A member of a tribe of Franks. See the adjective.

Salian (sál'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Salii* or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—*Salian hymns*, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), &c.

Saliant (sál'i-ant), *a.* In *her.* see SALIENT.

Saliancoe, † **Salianoe**, † *n.* Assault or sally.

Spenser.

Salic (sál'ik), *a.* [Fr. *salique*.] A term applied to a law or code of laws belonging to the *Salian* Franks. One of the laws in this code excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the term *salic law* is commonly used.

Salicaceae (sal-i-ká'sé-é), *n. pl.* [L. *salix*, *salix*, a willow.] A nat. order of apetalous exogens, distinguished by a two-valved capsule, and numerous seeds tufted with long hairs. The species are trees or shrubs, inhabiting woods in the northern districts of Europe, Asia, and America. Only two genera are included in the order, *Salix* or willow, and *Populus* or poplar.

Salicaceous (sal-i-ká'shu-s), *a.* Of or relating to the willow, or the order Salicaceae.

Salicetum (sal-i-sá'tum), *n.* [L., from *salix*, a willow.] A willow plantation.

Salicin, **Salicine** (sál'i-sín), *n.* [L. *salix*, a willow.] (C₁₃H₁₆O₇). A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow barks and from that of the poplar. It possesses tonic properties analogous to those of quinine, and is a valuable stomachic bitter.

Salicornia (sal-i-kór'ní-a), *n.* [From L. *sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceae, the species of which are known by the common name of glasswort or saltwort, and well distinguished by their jointed stems. They are mostly weeds inhabiting moist salt districts on the coasts of the north of Europe, Africa, and America. *S. herbacea* and *S. radicans* are natives of Great Britain. *S. herbacea*, and many other species, yield a great quantity of soda.

Salicylic (sal-i-sí'lik), *a.* [L. *salix*, a willow, and Gr. *hyle*, matter.] The name given to an acid (C₇H₅O₃) obtained from oil of win-

tergreen and from other sources, as salicin. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms. It has come into very general use as an antiseptic substance; and being devoid of poisonous properties it may be employed for preserving foods, &c., from decay.

Salience (sál'i-ens), *n.* The quality or condition of being salient; the quality or state of projecting or being projected; projection; protrusion.

The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Salient (sál'i-ent), *a.* [L. *saliens*, ppr. of *salio*, to leap.] 1. Moving by leaps; leaping; bounding; jumping. 'Frogs and salient animals.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Shooting up or out; springing; beating; throbbing. 'The salient spout.' *Pope*. 'A salient living spring of generous and manly action.' *Burke*.

Do beating hearts of salient springs Keep measure with their own? *Keats*.

3. Having the apex turned towards the outside; projecting outwardly; as, a salient angle.—4. Forcing itself on the notice or attention; conspicuous; prominent.

He (Grenville) had neither salient traits nor comprehensiveness of mind. *Bancroft.*

5. In *her.* a term applied to a lion or other beast represented in a leaping posture, with his right fore-foot in the dexter point, and his left hinder foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon. Written also *Saliant*.

Salient (sál'i-ent), *n.* A salient angle or part; a projection.

Saliently (sál'i-ent-lí), *adv.* In a salient manner.

Saliferous (sa-lí-fér-us), *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or bearing salt; as, *saliferous* rock.—*Saliferous system*, an old geological term for the new red sandstone system, so named from salt being a characteristic of this system.

Salifiable (sal'i-fí-a-bí), *a.* Capable of being salified or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salification (sal'i-fí-ká'shon), *n.* The act of salifying.

Salify (sal'i-fí), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salified*; ppr. *salifying*. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.

Saligot (sal'i-got), *n.* [Fr.] A plant, *Trapa natans*.

Salimeter (sa-lím'et-ér), *n.* [L. *sal*, salt, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution.

Salina (sa-lí-na), *n.* [Sp., from L. *sal*, salt.] 1. A salt marsh or salt pond inclosed from the sea.—2. A place where salt is made from salt water; salt-works.

Salination (sal-i-ná'shon), *n.* [See below.] The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.

The Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in salination. *Graham*.

Saline (sa-lín'), *a.* [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.] 1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances. 2. Partaking of the qualities of salt; as, a *saline* taste.

Saline (sa-lín'), *n.* [Fr. *saline*. See adjective.] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Salinness (sa-lín'nes), *n.* State of being saline.

Saliniferous (sal-i-ní-fér-us), *a.* Producing salt.

Saliniform (sa-lín'i-form), *a.* Having the form of salt.

Salinity (sa-lín'i-tí), *n.* The state or quality of being saline or salt; salineness.

The salinity of the deep water of the Atlantic differs very little from that of its surface-water, being sometimes a little greater and sometimes a little less. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Salinometer (sal-i-nóm'et-ér), *n.* [*Saline*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power.

Salino-terrene (sal-i-nó'ter-rén'), *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth.] Pertaining to or composed of salt and earth.

Salinous (sál-i-nú-s), *a.* Same as *Saline*.

Sir T. Browne.

Salique (sál'ik or sa-lék'), *a.* *Salic*. 'Ful-

mined out her scorn of laws *salique*.' *Tennyson*. See *SALIC*.

Salisburia (sal-is-bú'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of Richard Anthony *Salisbury*, a distinguished English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Taxaceae, the yew tribe *S. adiantifolia*, a Japanese species (called ginkgo or ginko in Japan), is commonly cultivated, and is remarkable on account of its peculiar leaves resembling those of the fern called maiden-hair. The fruit is as large as a damson, and is resinous and astringent. The kernels are used in Japan to promote digestion.

Salite (sál'it), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salited*; ppr. *saliting*. [L. *salio*, from *sal*, salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt.

Saliva (sa-lí'va), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *sialon*, saliva. Comp. Gael. and Ir. *seila*, saliva, saliva, to drop, to distil, to spit.] The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. The principal use of saliva is that of converting the starchy elements of the food into grape-sugar and dextrine. When discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle*. Saliva contains about 5 or 6 parts of solid matter to 95 or 99 of water, the chief ingredients being an organic matter named *ptyalin* and sulphocyanide of potassium. In its normal state its reaction is alkaline, but the degree of alkalinity varies, being greatest after meals. The *parotid saliva* is limpid, and serves to moisten the food in the process of mastication; the *sub-maxillary* and *sub-lingual saliva* is viscid, and is essential to deglutition and gustation.

Salival (sa-lí'val), *a.* Same as *Salivary*.

Salivant (sál'i-vant), *a.* [L. *salivans*. See SALIVATE.] Exciting salivation.

Salivant (sál'i-vant), *n.* That which produces salivation.

Salivary (sál'i-va-ri), *a.* [L. *salivarius*.] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva; as, *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals.

Such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

Salivate (sál'i-vát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salivated*; ppr. *salivating*. [L. *salicio*, *salivare*, to spit forth, to salivate. See SALIVA.] To purge by the salivary glands; to produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, usually by mercury; to produce *ptyalism* in.

Salivation (sal-i-vá'shon), *n.* An abnormally abundant flow of saliva; the act or process of producing an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by means of mercury; *ptyalism*.

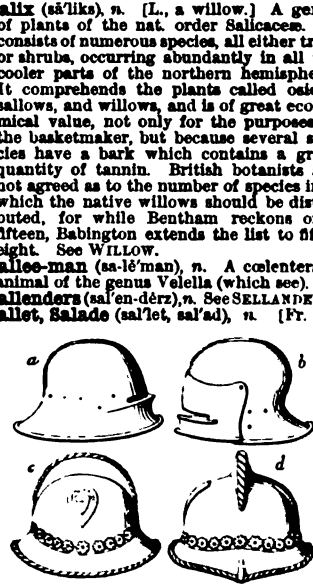
Salivous (sa-lí'vus), *a.* [L. *salivaceus*.] Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. 'Salivous humour.' *Wiseman*.

Salix (sál'iks), *n.* [L., a willow.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Salicaceae. It consists of numerous species, all either trees or shrubs, occurring abundantly in all the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. It comprehends the plants called osiers, willows, and poplars, and is of great economical value, not only for the purposes of the basketmaker, but because several species have a bark which contains a great quantity of tannin. British botanists are not agreed as to the number of species into which the native willows should be distributed, for while *Bentham* reckons only fifteen, *Babington* extends the list to fifty-eight. See *WILLOW*.

Salice-man (sa-lé'man), *n.* A coelenterate animal of the genus *Veolia* (which see).

Sallenders (sál'en-dérz), *n.* See *SELLANDERS*.

Sallet, **Salade** (sál'et, sál'ad), *n.* [Fr. *sa-*



Sallets.

a, German Sallet, with fixed vizor (fifteenth cent.)
b, English Sallet, with movable vizor (reign of Henry VI.)
c, d, Sallet of the archers of sixteenth century; profile and front views.

lade, lit. celata, from L. *celata* (*celaris*, helmet understood), engraved, chiselled, from

the superior and the inferior genus. See under **SALT**.

Salt-green (solt'grün), *n.* Green like the sea.

Salt-holder (solt'höld-er), *n.* A salt-cellar. *Lord Lytton.*

Saltious (solt'üüs), *a.* [L. *saltiosus*, dancing, from *salsus*, saltine, to dance.] A genus of wandering spiders which do not spin webs, and are to be observed on walls, ceilings, etc., in hot and fine weather. The *S. formicarius* is a common British species.

Saltier (solt'ier), *n.* Same as *Saltire*.

Saltirer (solt'ier), *n.* A blunder for *Saltier*.

There is three carvers, three shepherds, three men-birds, three rosin-birds, that have made themselves all men of hair, they call themselves saltiers, and they have a dance which the wench say is a gallantry of gambols. *Shak.*

Saltigrada (solt'ig-rä-dä), *n.* *pl.* [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradus*, to walk.] A tribe of spiders which seize their prey by leaping upon it from a distance. Called also *Saltiferae*.

Saltigrade (solt'ig-gräd), *a.* Leaping; formed for leaping.

Saltigrade (solt'ig-gräd), *n.* One of the *Saltigradae*.

Saltimbando, *Saltimbando* (solt'üm-bang'kö, salt'üm-bang'kö), *n.* [It. *saltimbando*, *pr saltimbando*, a mountebank, lit. *salting in banes*, to leap on the bench, to mount on the bench.] A mountebank; a quack.

Saltimbando, *quadrantem*, and *chrysanthemum* do cause them. *Sir T. Browne.*

Saltine (solt'ing), *a.* A salt-marsh.

Saltire, **Saltier** (solt'ier), *a.* [O. Fr. *saltier*, *Med. Fr.* *saltier*, originally a kind of stirrup, from *saler*, to salt, *saline*, of *salis*, to leap.] In *her* an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bands, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. Long-shaped charges (swords, batons, &c.) placed in the direction of the saltire, are said to be borne *saltirewise*.



Saltire.

Saltish (solt'ish), *a.* Somewhat salt; tinged with or impregnated moderately with salt.

The saltish surge, *Mr. For. Mag.*

Saltishly (solt'ish-ly), *adv.* With a moderate degree of salinity.

Saltiness (solt'ish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being saltish.

Salt-junk (solt'jungk), *n.* Dry salt beef for use at sea.

Saltless (solt'less), *a.* Destitute of salt; insalid.

Salt-lick (solt'lik), *n.* A salt-spring. [United States.]

Saltly (solt'ly), *adv.* In a salt manner; with the taste of salt.

Salt-marsh (solt'marsh), *n.* Land under pasture grasses or herbage plants, subject to be overflowed by the sea, or by the waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.

Salt-mine (solt'min), *a.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

Saltiness (solt'ness), *n.* The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt, as, the saltiness of sea-water or of provisions. 'The difference between *saltiness* and *bitterness*.' Bacon.

Salt-pan (solt'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan or vessel in which salt-water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. The term is also applied, especially in the plural, to salt-works and to natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

Salt-petre (solt'pé-ter), *n.* [Salt, and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] A salt, called also *Nitre*, and in chemical nomenclature *Nitrate of Potassium* or *Potassium Nitrate*. See **NITRATE**.

Salt-petrous (solt'pé-trus), *a.* Pertaining to salt-petre or partaking of its qualities, impregnated with salt-petre.

Salt-pit (solt'pit), *n.* A pit where salt is got, a salt-pan.

Salt-radical (solt-rad'i-kal), *n.* In chem. a simple or compound substance capable of combining with a metal or compound substance, as ammonium, which may take the place of a metal.

Salt-raker (solt-rä-ker), *n.* One employed in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-

ponds or in inclosures from the sea. *Salmunda.*

Salt-rheum (solt'rüm), *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all the non-heretic cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

Salt (solt), *n.* *pl.* A colloquial equivalent of *Spoon-salt* or other salt used as a medicine. — *Something salt*, a preparation of carbonate of ammonia with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used by ladies as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

Salt-see (solt'see), *a.* Pertaining to the sea or ocean. 'Salt-see shark.' *Shak.*

Salt-sedative (solt'sed-ä-tiv), *n.* Boracic acid. *Ure.*

Salt-spring (solt'spring), *n.* A spring of salt-water, a brine-spring.

Salt-water (solt'wä-ter), *n.* Water impregnated with salt, sea-water.

Salt-water (solt'wä-ter), *a.* Pertaining or relating to salt-water (that is, the sea), belonging to the sea, used at sea, as, *salt-water phrases*. 'Thou salt-water thief.' *Shak.*

Salt-work (solt'wörk), *n.* A house or place where salt is made.

Saltwort (solt'wört), *n.* A popular name applied to the species of *Salsola*, and also to *Salsola arbuscula* and *Glossa maritima*. See **SALSOLA**.

Salty (solt'y), *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

Saltubrious (solt'ü-bris), *a.* [L. *saltubrius*, from *salsus*, health. *Alkim* says (which see)] Favourable to health, healthful; promoting health; so, *saltubrious air*; a *saltubrious climate*.

The warm Rimbach drove Saltubrious waters from the ancient *Phidias*.

The climate (of *India*) is considered highly saltubrious. *Therapies* was of *India*.

SALUBRIOUS, wholesome, healthy, salutary.

Saltubriously (solt'ü-bris-ly), *adv.* In a saltubrious manner, so as to promote health.

Saltubriousness, **Salubrity** (solt'ü-bris-ness, solt'ü-bris-ty), *n.* [L. *saltubritas*] The state or quality of being saltubrious, wholesome, healthfulness, favourableness to the preservation of health, as, the saltubrious of air, of a country or climate.

Saltus, *solt'* [Fr. *saltus*, to saltate.] To saltate. *Chasman.*

Salutarily (solt'ä-ri-ly), *adv.* In a salutary manner; favourably to health.

Salutariness (solt'ä-ri-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being salutary or of contributing to health, wholesome. *Johnson*. — 2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.

Salutary (solt'ä-ri-ty), *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*; L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, *salus*, health, safety.] 1. Wholesome, healthful; promoting health.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and close, and so more salutary to man's elegant. *Ray.*

2. Promotive of or contributing to some beneficial purpose.

He had no doubt passed salutary hours, but what assurance was there that he would not break them? *Macaulay.*

SALUBRITY, wholesome, healthful, salutary, beneficial, useful, advantageous, profitable.

Salutation (solt'ä-shün), *n.* [Fr. from L. *salutatio*. See **SALUTE**.] The act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions, the act of greeting; also, that which is done or uttered in the act of saluting or greeting. It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, shaking hands, embracing, uncovering the head, or the like.

The early village cock With twice done salutation to the morn. *Shak.*

In public meetings or private conversation, with the terms of salutation, reverence, and decency, usual among the most noble persons. *Yor. Taylor.*

SALUTATION, salute, address.

Salutatorian (solt'ä-tö-ri-än), *n.* In the United States, the student of a college who pronounced the salutatory oration at the annual commencement or like exercises.

Salutatorily (solt'ä-tö-ri-ly), *adv.* By way of salutation.

Salutatory (solt'ä-tö-ri-ty), *a.* Greeting. In the United States, an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencement in colleges.

Salutatory (solt'ä-tö-ri-ty), *n.* Place of greeting, a vestibule or porch. 'Coming to the workshop with supplication into the salutatory, come out porch of the church.' *Midway.*

Salute (solt'üt), *v. t.* *pres. & pp. saluted*; *pp. saluted*. [L. *salutus*, from L. *salus*, *salutis*, health. See **SALUS**.] 1. To address with expressions of kind wishes, or in order to show homage or courtesy, to greet, to hail. 'Salute thee for his king.' *Shak.*

If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? *Mat. v. 47.*

2. To greet with a kiss, a wave of the hand, an uncovering of the head, a bow, or the like, as, to pass a person without saluting him. *Adams*. — 3. In the army or navy, to honour, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of great guns or small arms, by dipping colours, by shouts, or the like. See the noun. — 4. To contribute a healthful influence to; to benefit, to please, to gratify.

Would I had so being *Shak.*

If this salute my blood a just. *Shak.*

Salute (solt'üt), *v. t.* To perform a salutation; to greet each other. 'Saw them salute on horseback.' *Shak.*

Salute (solt'üt), *n.* 1. The act of expressing kind wishes or respect, salutation, greeting. 'What events me now that honour him? To have conceived of God, or that *salute* — Mark, highly favoured, among women then! *Adams.*

2. A kiss. 'There cold salute but here a lover's kiss.' *Asmodeus*. — 3. In the army and navy, a compliment paid when a royal or other distinguished personage presents himself, when squadrons or other bodies meet, when officers are buried, and on many other ceremonial occasions. There are many modes of giving a salute: firing cannon or small arms, dipping colours, flags, and topmasts, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, &c. A royal salute consists in the firing of twenty-one guns in the lowering by officers of their sword points, and the dipping of the colours. Such forms of salute as the firing of guns, lowering of swords, and presenting arms, alike render the ship or soldier as doing powerless for aggression at the time, and thus symbolize friendliness, or the voluntary putting of the party saluting into the power of the party saluted.

Have you manned the quay to give the honours of a salute upon taking command of my ship? *See H. Scott.*

4. A gold coin, of the value of 2s., struck by Henry V. after his conquest in France. It was so named from the salutation represented on it, viz. the Virgin Mary holding a shield with the arms of France, and the angel holding another with the arms of France and England quarterly, with the word 'Ave!' (Hail!) in a scroll. Salutes were also coined in the reign of Henry VI.

Saluter (solt'üt-er), *n.* One who salutes.

Salutiferous (solt'ä-tifer-us), *a.* [L. *salutifer*, from *salus*, health, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; salutary. 'The gentle salutiferous air of Montpellier.' *De la Harpe*.

Salutiferously (solt'ä-tifer-us-ly), *adv.* In a salutiferous manner. *Cadwallader*. (Rare.)

Salvability (solt'vā-bil-ty), *n.* The state of being salvable, the possibility of being saved.

Why do we Christians so fervently argue against the salvability of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned but those of our particular sect? *Dr. H. More.*

Salvable (solt'vā-bil), *a.* [From L. *salvus*, *salvatus*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] Capable of being saved, admitting of salvation.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event repugnant more than these decrees, and have led to the damning of many whom these left *salvander*. *Dr. H. More.*

Salvableness (solt'vā-bil-ness), *n.* State of being salvable.

Salvably (solt'vā-bil-ly), *adv.* In a salvable manner.

Salvadora (solt'vā-dö-rä), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order *Salvadoraceae*. They have stems with slightly swollen joints, opposite entire leaves, and loose branching panicles of small flowers. *S. peruviana* is supposed to be the mustard plant of Scripture, which has very small seeds, and grows into a tree. Its fruit is succulent and tastes like garden cress. The bark of the root is astringent.

Salvadoraceae (solt'vā-dö-rä-sä-dä), *n.* *pl.* A small nat. order of monocotyledonous dicotyledons, allied to *Oleaceae* and *Jasminaceae*. The few known species are found in India, Syria, and North Africa. The genus *Salvadora* is the type. See **SALVADORA**.

Salvage (solt'vāj), *n.* [Fr. from L.L. *salvageum*, from L. *salvus*, safe.] 1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or

the like.—2. In *commercial and maritime law*, (a) an allowance or compensation to which those persons are entitled by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies. The crew of a ship are not entitled to salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may have made in saving their own vessel. If the salvors and the parties from whom salvage is claimed cannot agree, a competent court has to fix the sum to be paid and adjust the proportions, which vary according to circumstances. (b) That portion of the property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors.

Salvage (sal'vāj), *a.* [O. Fr. *salvage*. See **SAYAGE**.] Salvage; rude; cruel.

Salvage (sal'vāj), *n.* A salvage or wild person.

Salvageness (sal'va-jes), *n.* Salvageness; wildness. *Spenser.*

Salvatore (sal'va-tō'la), *n.* [It. dim. of *L. salvator*, from *salvo*, *salvatum*, to save.] A vein situated on the back of the hand, near its inner margin, so called because the ancients recommended it to be opened in certain diseases, as melancholic and hypochondriacal affections, the abstraction of blood from it having considerable efficacy in the cure of disease. *Dunglison.*

Salvation (sal'vāshon), *n.* [O. Fr. *salvation*, from *L. salvo*, *salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, *salutis*, safety (whence *salute*).] 1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity.—2. The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death and the conferring on him everlasting happiness; attainment of eternal bliss; the bliss of heaven. "To earn *salvation* for the sons of men." *Milton.* "High in *salvation* and the climates of bliss." *Milton.*

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. 2 Cor. vii. 10.

3. Manifestation of saving power.

Fear ye not, stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day. *Ex. xiv. 13.*

4. That which saves; the cause of saving.

The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. *Ps. xlvii. 1.*

Salvatory (sal'va-tō-ri), *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire*. See **SALVATION**.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. "In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved." *Sir M. Hale.*

Salve (sāv or salv), *n.* [A. Sax. *sealf*, a salve, an ointment; *D. salve*, Dan. *salve*, G. *salbe*, O. H. G. *salba*, salve, ointment. See **verb**.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.—2. Help; remedy.

If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*

Salve (sāv or salv), *v. t. pret. & pp. salved*; *ppr. salving*. [A. Sax. *sealfan*, from the noun; *cog. Dan. salve*, O. Sax. and Goth. *salbōn*; from root *sal*, whence *L. salvus*, safe, &c.] 1. To apply salve to; to heal by applications or medicaments; to cure by some remedy. "May *salve* the long-grown wounds." *Shak.*

Many skillful leeches him abide
To *salve* his wounds. *Spenser.*

2. To help; to remedy.

But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies
With noble deeds. *Spenser.*

3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Salve (salv), *v. t.* [L. *salve*, hail, God save you.] To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them. *Spenser.*

Salve (salv), *v. t.* [From the noun *salvo*.] To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck, fire, or the like; as, to *salve* a cargo. *Scottish newspaper.*

Salver (sal'vēr), *n.* [Sp. *salva*, a salver; also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, from *L. salvus*, safe.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which anything is presented to a person.

Salver (sav'ēr), *n.* One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure; as, a quack-salver.

Salve Regina (sal'vė rē-jī'na), *n.* [L. *Hail, Queen (of Heaven)*.] One of the most popular prayers of the Roman Catholic Church, so named from its first words, forming part of the daily breviary, but still more used for private devotion.

Salver-shaped (sal'vēr-ahāpt), *a.* In bot. a term applied to a monopetalous corolla having the tube short and the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose.

Salvia (sal'vi-a), *n.* [L., from *salvo*, to save—in allusion to the reputed healing virtues of the plant.] A genus of plants, including the common sage. See **SAGE**.

Salvific (sal-vif'ik), *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe, and *facio*, to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare and obsolete.]

Salvo (sal'vō), *n.* [From the *L. salvo jure*, 'the right being intact,' an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception; reservation; an excuse. "Any private *salvoes* or evasions." *Addison.*

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *Eikon Basilike.*

Salvo (sal'vō), *n.* [Fr. *salve*, It. *salva*, a salvo, a salute, from *L. salvo*, hail, *salvus*, safe.] 1. A general discharge of guns intended for a salute.

On the King's arrival at the camp, he was received with the honours of a victor; with flourishes of trumpets, *salvos* of artillery, and the loud shouts of the soldiery. *Prescott.*

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of breaching, &c., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earth-work, producing a very destructive result.—3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honour, esteem, admiration, &c.; as, *salvos* of applause.

Sal-volatile (sal-vō-lā'tile), *n.* See under **SAL**.

Salvor (sal'vor), *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, destruction by fire, or the like.

Sam (sam), *adv.* [See **SAME**.] Together.

Samara (sam'a-ra), *n.*

[L. *samarā*, *samera*, the seed of the elm.] An indehiscent superior fruit, being a few-seeded elongated dry nut, elongated into wing-like expansions, as in the fruit or *key* of the ash-tree, elm, maple, &c.

Samarra (sa-mar'a), *n.* [See **SMARRER**.] A kind of jacket anciently worn by ladies, having a loose body and four side-laps or skirts extending to the knee. *Randle Holme*. Written also *Samarra*, *Semmar*, &c.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Samaria*, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes re-peopled by Cushites from Assyria or Chaldea.—2. Applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonish exile.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of *Samaria*, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. *Jn. iv. 9*.—2. The language of *Samaria*, a dialect of the Chaldean.—3. A charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the character of the 'good Samaritan' in the parable.

Samaroid (sam'a-roid), *a.* Resembling a *samarā*. See **SAMARA**.

Samarra (sa-mar'a), *n.* Same as *Samare*.

Samaveda (sā'ma-vē-da), *n.* The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred hymns of Hindustan. The *Samaveda* means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

Sambo (sam'bō), *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a zambo.

Samboo (sam'bū), *n.* The East Indian name of the Indian elk (*Rusa aristotelia*), a large and powerful animal, nearly 5 feet high, of a deep brown colour, with the hair of the neck almost developed into a mane. It is generally a savage and morose creature, being especially vicious when it is decorated with its powerful horns, which do not attain their full size till the eighth year of the animal. This species inhabits the great forests of Northern India, and the mountains above them. Called also *Sambur*.

Sambucus (sam-bū'kus), *n.* [L. *elderwood*.] A genus of trees, natives of Europe and North America. See **ELDER**.

Sambuke (sam'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*.] An



Salver-shaped Corolla.



Samara of the Common Maple.

ancient musical instrument, described by some writers as a wind-instrument and by others as stringed. The name has been applied to instruments such as a lyre, a dulcimer, a triangular harp or trigon, but it seems to have been chiefly applied to a large Asiatic harp. *Stainer & Barrett.*

Sambur (sam'būr), *n.* Same as *Sambo*.

Same (sām), *a.* [A. Sax. *sama*, used only as an adverb, in such phrases as *and same word*, the same as; as an adjective it is probably borrowed from the Scandinavian; *Ice. sama*, Dan. and Sw. *samme*, O. Sax. and Goth. *sama*; *cog. L. similis*, like, *simul*, together; *Gr. hama*, together, *homos*, the same; *Sk. sama*, like, equal, entire.] 1. Identical; not different or other; as, the same man, or the self-same man I saw yesterday. 'The very same man.' *Shak.*

The Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread.

By happy chance we saw

A twofold image; on a grassy bank

A snow-white ram, and in the crystal flood

Another and the same! *Wordsworth.*

2. Of the identical kind, species, or degree: equal; exactly similar, though not the specific thing; as, the horse of one country is the same animal as the horse of another country; we see in men in all countries the same passions and the same vices.

Th' ethereal vigour is in all the same. *Dryden.*

Skinner, it is well known, held the same political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay.*

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted. "That same word rebellion." *Shak.* "This same sober-blooded boy." *Shak.* Often used for the sake of emphasis or the expression of contempt or vexation. "Run after that same peevish messenger." *Shak.* "A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine." *Shak.*

Whatever is done to my brother (if he be a Christian man) the same is done to me. *Tyndale.*

A ring he hath of mine worth forty ducats,
And for the same he promised me a chain. *Shak.*

Do but think how well the same he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

—All the same, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all.

We see persons make good fortunes by them all the same. *Durwell.*

[This word is always preceded by the demonstrative words *the, this, that*, &c.]

Same (sām), *adv.* Together.

Sameness (sām'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being the same; absence of difference; identity; as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being. 2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of manner.—3. Want of variety; tedious monotony; as, the *sameness* of objects in a landscape. "With weary *sameness* in the rhymes." *Tennyson*.—SYN. Identity, identicalness, oneness.

Samestre, **Samestre** (sa-mes'tēr), *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds.*

Samette (sa-met'), *n.* Same as *Samite*.

Samian (sā'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of *Samos*.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine. *Rymer.*

—*Samian earth*, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of *Samos*, and formerly used in medicine as astringent.

—*Samian letter*. Same as *Pythagorean Letter*. See **PYTHAGOREAN**.

When reason doubtful, like the *Samian* letter,
Points him two ways. *Pope.*

—*Samian stone*, a stone found in the island of *Samos*, used for polishing by goldsmiths, &c.—*Samian ware*, a name given to an ancient kind of pottery made of *Samian earth* or other fine earth. The vases are of a bright red or black colour, covered with a lustrous siliceous glaze, with separately-moulded ornaments attached to them.

Samian (sā'mi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Samos*.

Samiel (sā'mi-el), *n.* The Turkish name for the simoom (which see). Used adjectively: "Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind." *Moore.*

Samiot, **Samiot** (sā'mi-ot), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Samian*.

Samite (sā'mit), *n.* [O. Fr. *samit*, from *L. L. samitum*, from *Gr. hexamilon*—*hex*, six, and *mitos*, a thread.] In *anc. costume*, a rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

A robe

Of *Samite* without price, that more exprest

Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs. *Tennyson.*

Samlet (sam'let), *n.* [Dim. of *salmon*.] Another name for the parr. See **PARR**.

Fāte, fāt, fāll; mé, met, hér; pline, pín; nôte, not, môte; tûbe, tab, bñll;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

Samolus (sam'ô-lus), *n.* A genus of small herbs of the nat. order Primulaceae. *S. Valerandi* (brook-weed) is a plant with smooth green leaves and small white flowers, growing in watery places on gravelly soil throughout the world.

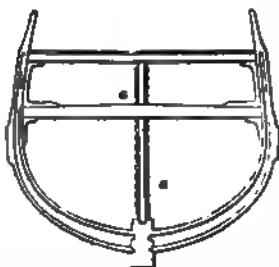
Samoyed, Samoid (sa-mô-yed), *n.* A member of a race of people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean from about the river Lena on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. They are divided into three tribes, are of small stature, live by hunting, and their principal wealth consists in reindeer. Their language is Turanian.

Samoyedic (sam-ô-yed'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to the Samoyeds; designating a group of Turanian or agglutinate tongues spoken by tribes dwelling along the north coast of Europe and Asia from the White Sea to the Lena. Also written *Samoïedica*.

Samp (somp), *n.* In the United States, a species of food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used.

Sampan (sam'pan), *n.* [Malay and Javanese.] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c. Some are remarkable for swiftness both with sails and oars. On the Canton River sam-

descend. (b) A temporary or movable spar supported in a vertical position by guys, and



Section of Ship showing Samson's-post, etc.

used for the suspension of hoisting tackle, &c.

Samuel (sam'û-el), *n.* The name of two canonical books of the Old Testament. Three principal periods are comprised in them, viz. the restoration of the theocracy of which Samuel was the leader, the history of Saul's kingship till his death; and David's reign. In all probability the author was a prophet of the time of Solomon.

Samyda (sa-mû-da), *n.* [Gr *samýda*, a birch, or rather perhaps an alder, applied to this genus from its resemblance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Samydaeae, of which it is the type. The species consist of small often thorny trees or shrubs, found in the hot parts of America. *S. suseolens*, a native of the Brazilian forests, has white flowers, with a delicious perfume resembling that of orange flowers.

Samydaeae, Samydeae (sam-i-dâ-ê-ê, sam-û-ê-ê), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of tropical trees or shrubs, having small hermaphrodite flowers in axillary custers. The leaves are marked with pellucid dots. The bark and leaves are said to be slightly acrid. One species, *Cassia vimifolia*, is used in Brazil as a remedy against the bite of snakes, the leaves being applied to the wound, and an infusion of them taken internally. By some botanists this order is united with *Flacourtiaceae*.

Sana (sâ'na), *n.* A kind of Peruvian tobacco.

Treat of Bot.

Sanability (san-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being

sanable, curableness; sanableness.

Sanable (san'a-bl), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal; *sanus*, sound, sane.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

Those that are *sanable* or *preservable* from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote. Dr. H. More.

SYN. Remediable, curable, healable.

Sanableness (san'a-bl-ness), *n.* Sanability.

Sanat (sâ'nat), *n.* An Indian calico. *Simmonds.*

Sanatorium (san-a-tô-ri-um), *n.* Same as

Sanatorio.

Deriving is used as a *sanatorium*.

G. Duncan (Gang. of India).

Sanation (san'a-shun), *n.* [L. *sanatio*, *sanatio*, from *sano*, to heal.] The act of healing or curing. 'No probable hope of *sanation*.' *Wiseman.*

Sanative (san'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *sano*, to heal.]

Having the power to cure or heal; healing;

tending to heal, sanatory. *Bacon.*

Sanativeness (san'a-tiv-ness), *n.* The state

or quality of being sanative; the power of

healing.

Sanatorium (san-a-tô-ri-um), *n.* [Neut. of

L. *sanatorium*. See *SANATORY*.] A place

to which people go for the sake of health;

specifically applied to military stations on

the mountains or table-lands of tropical

countries, with climates suited to the health

of Europeans. 'Simla, a British *sanatorium*

in the north-west of India.' *Chambers's*

Encyc. *Sanatorium* and *Sanatorio* are

also used in the same sense, but these are

less correct forms. See *SANATORY* and *SAN-*

TARY.

Sanatory (san'a-tô-ri), *a.* [L. *sanatorium*,

from L. *sano*, to heal, from *sanus*, healthy.]

Conducive to health; healing; curing. This

word is sometimes used as if the same as

sanitary; thus De Quincy speaks of 'sana-

tory ordinances for the protection of public

health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals,

&c., but a distinction should be maintained

between the words. See under *SANITARY*.

San-benito (san-be-nô'tô), *n.* [It. *sanbenito*, Sp. *sanbenito*, from *saco*, a sack or kind of upper garment, and *benito*, blessed (L. *benedictus*); it was originally a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A kind of loose upper garment painted with flames, figures of devils, the person's own portrait, &c., and worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition when going to the stake on the occasion of an *auto de fe*. (See fig. 1.) Those who expressed repentance for their errors wore a garment of the same kind covered with flames directed downward (fig. 2); that worn by Jews, sorcerers, renegades, bore a St. Andrew's cross in red before and behind (fig. 3).

Various styles of San-benito.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 1 Thes. ii. 13.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—3. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the sanctification of that new sign of the cross. *Stillington.*

Sanctified (sang'k-tî-fîd), *p. and a.* 1. Made holy, consecrated; set apart for sacred service.—2. Affectively holy; sanctimonious; as, a sanctified air.

Sanctifier (sang'k-tî-fî-er), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy. In theol. the Holy Spirit by way of eminence.

Sanctify (sang'k-tî-fi), *v. t. pret. & pp. sanctified, ppr. sanctifying.* [Fr. *sanctifier*, L. *sanctifico*, from *sanctus*, holy (whence *sancti*), and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make holy or sacred; to separate, set apart, or appoint to a holy, sacred, or religious use.

The tabernacle shall be sanctified by my glory. Ex. xxix. 43.

God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. Gen. ii. 3.

2. To purify in order to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things.

And Moses sanctified the people, and they washed their clothes. Ex. xix. 14.

3. To purify from sin; to make holy by detaching the affections from the world and its delilements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. John xvi. 17; Eph. v. 26.

The triumph of monasticism had enfeebled without sanctifying the secular clergy. *Milman.*

4. To make the means of holiness; to render

productive of holiness or piety.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath sanctified so to me, as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Edw. Barlow.*

Sampan, Canton River.

pans are often employed as permanent habitations. Written also *Sampan*.

Samphire (sam'fir), *n.* [Corruption of Fr. (*herb de*) *Saint Pierre* (St. Peter's herb).] Crithmum or sea-fennel, a genus of plants. (See CRITHMUM.) Golden samphire is the *Junia crithmoides*. In the United States this name is applied to *Salicornia herbacea*.

Sample (sam'pl), *n.* [O. Fr. *esample*, *ex-ample*, an example. See *EXAMPLE*.] 1. Anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, an example; an instance. 'A sample to the youngest.' *Shak.*

Thus he concludes, and every hardly knight His sample followed. *Faifax.*

2. A part of anything taken out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen; as, a sample of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, &c.

I design this as a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

—Specimen, Sample. See *SPECIMEN*.

Sample (sam'pl), *v. t. pret. & pp. sampled; ppr. sampling.* 1. To show something similar to, to exemplify, to present a specimen or instance of. 'Learning to sample earth's embroidery.' *Sir P. Browne.*—2. To take a sample of, as, to sample sugar, &c.

Sampler (sam'pl-er), *n.* [In meanings 1 and 2 from L. *exemplar*, a pattern. See *SAMPLE*, *EXAMPLE*.] 1. An exemplar; a pattern.—2. A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice. 'A mouldy old sampler which her defunct ladyship had worked, no doubt.' *Thackeray.*

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods, Have with our needles creased both one flower, Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion. *Shak.*

3. One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples for the inspection of merchants, &c.

Samahoo, Samahu (sam'ahô), *n.* A Chinese

spirit distilled from rice.

Samson's-post (sam'son's-pôst), *n.* *Newb.*

(a) a strong pillar resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold, and thus acting to keep the cargo in its place. It is furnished with several notches that serve as steps to ascend or

ch, chain; ch, Sc. leak; g, go; j, job;

d, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, than; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See *KEY*.

the like.—2. In *commercial* and *maritime law*, (a) an allowance or compensation to which those persons are entitled by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies. The crew of a ship are not entitled to salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may have made in saving their own vessel. If the salvors and the parties from whom salvage is claimed cannot agree, a competent court has to fix the sum to be paid and adjust the proportions, which vary according to circumstances. (b) That portion of the property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors.

Salvage (sal'vāj), *a.* [O. Fr. *salvage*. See **SAVAGE**.] Salvage; rude; cruel.

Salvage (sal'vāj), *n.* A savage or wild person.

Salvagesse (sal'va-jes), *n.* Savageness; wildness. *Spenser*.

Salvatiella (sal'va-tel'la), *n.* [It. dim. of *L. salvator*, from *salvo*, *salvatum*, to save.] A vein situated on the back of the hand, near its inner margin, so called because the ancients recommended it to be opened in certain diseases, as melancholic and hypochondriac affections, the abstraction of blood from it having considerable efficacy in the cure of disease. *Dunlopian*.

Salvation (sal-və'shən), *n.* [O. Fr. *salvation*, from *L. salvo*, *salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, *salutis*, safety (whence *salute*).] 1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity.—2. The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death and the conferring on him everlasting happiness; attainment of eternal bliss; the bliss of heaven. 'To earn *salvation* for the sons of men.' *Milton*. 'High in *salvation* and the climes of bliss.' *Milton*.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*.
c. Cor. vii. 10.

2. Manifestation of saving power.

Fear ye not, stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day. *Ex. xiv. 13*.

4. That which saves; the cause of saving. The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. *Ps. xxvii. 1*.

Salvatory (sal'va-to-ri), *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire*. See **SALVATION**.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. 'In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Salve (sāv or salv), *n.* [A. Sax. *sealf*, a salve, an ointment; *D. zalve*, *Dan. salve*, *G. salbe*, O. H. G. *salba*, salve, ointment. See **verb**.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.—2. Help; remedy.

If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond*.

Salve (sāv or salv), *v. t. pret. & pp. salved*; *pp. ad.* [A. Sax. *sealfian*, from the noun; *cog. Dan. salve*, O. Sax. and Goth. *salbōn*; from root *sal*, whence *L. salvus*, safe, &c.] 1. To apply salve to; to heal by applications or medicaments; to cure by some remedy. 'May *salve* the long-grown wounds.' *Shak*.

Many skillful leeches him abide
To *salve* his wounds. *Spenser*.

2. To help; to remedy.

But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies
With noble deeds. *Spenser*.

3. To help or remedy by a salve, excuse, or reservation. *Milton*. [Rare.]

Salvet (salv), *v. t.* [L. *salve*, hail, God save you.] To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them. *Spenser*.

Salve (salv), *v. t.* [From the noun *salvage*.] To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck, fire, or the like; as, to *salve* a cargo. *Sootman newspaper*.

Salver (sal'vér), *n.* [Sp. *salvo*, a salver; also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, from *L. salvus*, safe.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which anything is presented to a person.

Salver (sal'vér), *n.* One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure; as, a quack-salver.

Salve Regina (sal'vè rē-jī'na), *n.* [L. *Hail, Queen of Heaven*.] One of the most popular prayers of the Roman Catholic Church, so named from its first words, forming part of the daily breviary, but still more used for private devotion.

Salver-shaped (sal'vér-shāpt), *a.* In bot. a term applied to a monopetalous corolla having the tube short and the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose.

Salvia (sal'vi-a), *n.* [L., from *salvo*, to save—inallusion to the reputed healing virtues of the plant.] A genus of plants, including the common sage. See **SAGE**.



Salver-shaped Corolla

Salvific (sal-vi'fik), *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe, and *facio*, to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare and obsolete.]

Salvo (sal'vō), *n.* [From the *L. salvo jure*, 'the right being intact,' an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception; reservation; an excuse. 'Any private *salvoes* or evasions.' *Addison*.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *Eiken Basilisk*.

Salvo (sal'vō), *n.* [Fr. *salve*, It. *salvo*, a salvo, a salute, from *L. salvo*, hail, *salvus*, safe.] 1. A general discharge of guns intended for a salute.

On the King's arrival at the camp, he was received with the honours of a victor; with flourishes of trumpets, *salvos* of artillery, and the loud shouts of the soldiery. *Prescott*.

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery for the purpose of breaching, &c., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earth-work, producing a very destructive result.—3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honour, esteem, admiration, &c.; as, *salvos* of applause.

Sal-volatile (sal-vō-lā'vī-le), *n.* See under **SAL**.

Salvor (sal'vor), *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, destruction by fire, or the like.

Sam (sam), *adv.* [See **SAME**.] Together. *Spenser*.

Samara (sam'a-ra), *n.* [L. *Samara*, *samera*, the seed of the elm.] An indehiscent superior fruit, being a few-seeded indehiscent dry nut, elongated into wing-like expansions, as in the fruit or key of the ash-tree, elm, maple, &c.



Samara of the Common Maple

Samare (sa-mār), *n.* [See **SAMARRE**.] A kind of jacket anciently worn by ladies, having a loose body and four side-laps or skirts extending to the knee. *Randle Holme*. Written also *Samarra*, *Semmar*, &c.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes re-peopled by Cushites from Assyria or Chaldaea.—2. Applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonish exile.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. *Jn. iv. 9*.—2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldaean.—3. A charitable or benevolent person; in allusion to the character of the 'good Samaritan' in the parable.

Samaroid (sam'a-roid), *a.* Resembling a samara. See **SAMARA**.

Samarra (sa-mar'a), *n.* Same as *Samare*.

Samaveda (sā'mā-vē-da), *n.* The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred hymns of Hindustan. The Samaveda means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

Sambo (sam'bō), *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a zambo.

Sambo (sam'bū), *n.* The East Indian name of the Indian elk (*Rusa aristoteli*), a large and powerful animal, nearly 5 feet high, of a deep brown colour, with the hair of the neck almost developed into a mane. It is generally a savage and morose creature, being especially vicious when it is decorated with its powerful horns, which do not attain their full size till the eighth year of the animal. This species inhabits the great forests of Northern India, and the mountains above them. Called also *Sambur*.

Sambucus (sam-bū'kus), *n.* [L. elderwood.] A genus of trees, natives of Europe and North America. See **ELDER**.

Sambuke (sam'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*.] An

ancient musical instrument, described by some writers as a wind-instrument and by others as stringed. The name has been applied to instruments such as a lyre, a dulcimer, a triangular harp or trigon, but it seems to have been chiefly applied to a large Asiatic harp. *Stainer & Barrett*.

Sambur (sam'būr), *n.* Same as *Sambou*.

Same (sām), *a.* [A. Sax. *samē*, used only as an adverb, in such phrases as *sed same sud*, the same as; as an adjective it is probably borrowed from the Scandinavian; *Icel. samr*, *Dan. and Sw. samme*, O. Sax. and Goth. *sama*; *cog. L. similis*, like, *simul*, together; *Gr. hama*, together, *homos*, the same; *Skr. sama*, like, equal, entire.] 1. Identical; not different or other; as, the same man, or the self-same man I saw yesterday. 'The very *samē* man.' *Shak*.

The Lord Jesus, the *same* night in which he was betrayed, took bread. *1 Cor. xi. 23*.

By happy chance we saw

A twofold image; on a grassy bank

A snow-white ram, and in the crystal flood

Another and the same! *Wordsworth*.

2. Of the identical kind, species, or degree; equal; exactly similar, though not the specific thing; as, the horse of one country is the same animal as the horse of another country; we see in men in all countries the same passions and the same vices.

Th' ethereal vigour is in all the same. *Dryden*.

Skinner, it is well known, held the same political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay*.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted. 'That same word rebellion.' *Shak*. 'This same sober-blooded boy.' *Shak*. Often used for the sake of emphasis or the expression of contempt or vexation. 'Run after that same peevish messenger.' *Shak*. 'A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine.' *Shak*.

Whatsoever is done to my brother (if he be a Christian man) the same is done to me. *Tyndale*.

A ring he hath of mine worth forty ducats.

And for the same he promised me a chain. *Shak*.

Do but think how well the same he spends,

Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *David*.

—All the same, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all.

We see persons make good fortunes by them all the same. *Disraeli*.

[This word is always preceded by the demonstrative words *the, this, that, &c.*]

Same (sām), *adv.* Together.

Sameness (sām'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being the same; absence of difference; identity; as, the sameness of an unchangeable being.

2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a sameness of manner.—3. Want of variety; tedious monotony; as, the sameness of objects in a landscape. 'With weary sameness in the rhymes.' *Tennyson*.—**SYN.** Identity, identicalness, oneness.

Sameter, **Samestre** (sa-mes'tēr), *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds*.

Samette (sa-met'), *n.* Same as *Samite*.

Samian (sā'mī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the isle of Samos.

Fill high the cup with Samian wine. *Byron*.

—Samian earth, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of Samos, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

—Samian letter. Same as *Pythagorean Letter*. See **PYTHAGOREAN**.

When reason doubtful, like the Samian letter,

Points him two ways. *Pope*.

—Samian stone, a stone found in the island of Samos, used for polishing by goldsmiths, &c.—*Samian ware*, a name given to an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian earth or other fine earth. The vases are of a bright red or black colour, covered with a lustrous siliceous glaze, with separately moulded ornaments attached to them.

Samian (sā'mī-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Samiel (sā'mī-el), *n.* The Turkish name for the simoom (which see). Used adjectively: 'Burning and headlong as the Samiel wind.' *Moore*.

Samiot, **Samiotte** (sā'mī-ot), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Samian*.

Samite (sā'mīt), *n.* [O. Fr. *samit*, from *L. L. samitum*, from *Gr. hezamiton*—*hez*, six, and *mitos*, a thread.] In *anc. costume*, a rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

A robe
Of Samite without price, that more express
Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs. *Tennyson*.

Samlet (sam'let), *n.* [Dim. of *salmon*.] Another name for the parr. See **PARR**.

Fāte, fāt, fāt, fāt; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tab, bāl; oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

Samolus (sam'ô-lus), *n.* A genus of small herbs of the nat. order Primulaceae. *S. Valerandi* (brook-weed) is a plant with smooth green leaves and small white flowers, growing in watery places on gravelly soil throughout the world.

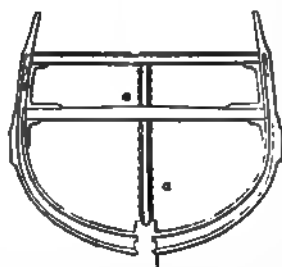
Samoyed, Samoid (sa-mô'yed), *n.* A member of a race of people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean from about the river Mezen on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. They are divided into three tribes, are of small stature, live by hunting, and their principal wealth consists in reindeer. Their language is Turanian.

Samoyedic (sam-ô-yed'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to the Samoyeds; designating a group of Turanian or agglutinate tongues spoken by tribes dwelling along the north coast of Europe and Asia from the White Sea to the Lena. Also written *Samoedic*.

Samp (somp), *n.* In the United States, a species of food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used.

Sampah (sam'pan), *n.* [Malay and Javanese.] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c. Some are remarkable for swiftness both with sails and oars. On the Canton River samp-

descend. (b) A temporary or movable spar supported in a vertical position by guys, and



Section of ship showing Sammen's post, &c.

used for the suspension of hoisting tackle, &c.

Samuel (sam'el), *n.* The name of two canonical books of the Old Testament. Three principal periods are comprised in them, viz. the restoration of the theocracy of which Samuel was the leader; the history of Saul's kingship till his death; and David's reign. In all probability the author was a prophet of the time of Solomon.

Samyda (sa-mfda), *n.* [Gr. *samēda*, a birch, or rather perhaps an alder, applied to this genus from its resemblance.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Samydaceae*, of which it is the type. The species consist of small often thorny trees or shrubs, found in the hot parts of America. *S. swartziana*, a native of the Brazilian forests, has white flowers, with a delicious perfume resembling that of orange flowers.

Samydaceae, Samydeae (sam-i-dē'ô-ē, sam-i-dē'ô), *n.* A small nat. order of tropical trees or shrubs, having small hermaphrodite flowers in axillary custers. The leaves are marked with pellucid dots. The bark and leaves are said to be slightly astringent. One species, *Cassipouira vimifolia*, is used in Brazil as a remedy against the bite of snakes, the leaves being applied to the wound, and an infusion of them taken internally. By some botanists this order is united with *Flacourtiaceae*.

Sana (sā'na), *n.* A kind of Peruvian tobacco.

Tree of Bot.

Sanability (san-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being

sanable, curableness; sanableness.

Sanable (san'a-bl), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal; *sanus*, sound, *sana*.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

Those that are *sanable* or *preservable* from this dreadful sin of idleness may find the efficacy of our assistance. Dr H. More.

BYN Remediable, curable, healable.

Sanableness (san'a-bl-ness), *n.* Sanability. **Sanat** (sā'nat), *n.* An Indian calico. **Sanmonds.**

Sanatorium (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* Same as *Sanatorium*.

Deriving is used as a *sanatorium*.

G. Duncan (Gen. of India).

Sanation (san-a'shon), *n.* [L. *sanatio*, *sanationis*, from *sano*, to heal.] The act of healing or curing. 'No probable hope of *sanation*.' Wiseman.

Sanative (san'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *sano*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal, *sanatory* Bacon.

Sanativeness (san'a-tiv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being sanative; the power of healing.

Sanatorium (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* [Neut. of L. *sanatorium*. See *SANATORY*.] A place to which people go for the sake of health; specifically applied to military stations on the mountains or table-lands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans. 'Simla, a British *sanatorium* in the north-west of India.' Chambers's *Encyc. Sanatorium* and *Sanatorium* are also used in the same sense, but these are less correct forms. See *SANATORY* and *SANITARY*.

Sanatory (san'a-tō'ri), *a.* [L. *sanatorium*, from L. *sano*, to heal, from *sanus*, healthy.] Conductive to health; healing; curing. This word is sometimes used as if the name as *sanitary*, thus De Quincy speaks of 'sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, &c.,' but a distinction should be maintained between the words. See under *SANITARY*.

San-benito (san-be-nô'tô), *n.* [It. *sanbenito*, Sp. *sanbenito*, from *saco*, a sack or kind of upper garment, and *benito*, blessed (L. *benedictus*); it was originally a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A kind of loose upper garment painted with flames, figures of devils, the person's own portrait, &c., and worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition when going to the stake on the occasion of an *auto de fe*. (See fig. 1.) Those who expressed repentance for their errors wore a garment of the same kind covered with flames directed downward (fig. 2), that worn by Jews, sorcerers, renegades, bore a St. Andrew's cross in red before and behind (fig. 3).

Various styles of San-benito.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 1 Thes. ii. 13.

2 The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—3 The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the sanctification of that new sign of the cross. *Sittingpost*.

Sanctified (sangh'ti-fid), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred service.—2 Affectively holy; sanctimonious; *sa*, a sanctified air.

Sanctifier (sangh'ti-fir), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy. In *theol* the Holy Spirit by way of eminence.

Sanctify (sangh'ti-fi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *sanctified*, *ppr. sanctifying*. [Fr. *sanctifier*, L. *sanctifico*, from *sanctus*, holy (whence *sancti*), and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make holy or sacred; to separate, set apart, or appoint to a holy, sacred, or religious use.

The tabernacle shall be sanctified by my glory. Ex. xlix. 43. God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. Gen. ii. 3.

2 To purify in order to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things.

And Moses sanctified the people, and they washed their clothes. Ex. xix. 14.

3 To purify from sin; to make holy by detaching the affections from the world and its delements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. John xvi. 17, Eph. v. 26.

The triumph of monasticism had ensnared without sanctifying the secular clergy. *Milman*.

4 To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon us are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath sanctified so to use, as to make us repent of that unjust act. *Edw. Barlow*.

Sampas, Cantos River.

pans are often employed as permanent habitations. Written also *Sampas*.

Samphire (sam'fir), *n.* [Corruption of Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* (St. Peter's herb).] *Crithmum* or sea-fennel, a genus of plants. (See *CRITHMUM*.) Golden samphire is the *Junia crithmoides*. In the United States this name is applied to *Salicornia herbacea*.

Sample (sam'pl), *n.* [O Fr. *esampile*, *ex-ample*, an example. See *EXAMPLE*.] 1. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern, an example; an instance. 'A sample to the youngest.' Shak.

Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight His sample followed. *Fairfax*.

2. A part of anything taken out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen; as, a sample of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, &c.

I design this as a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss. *H. Martineau*.

—Specimen, Sample. See *SPECIMEN*.

Sample (sam'pl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *sampled*; *ppr. sampling*. 1. To show something similar to, to exemplify; to present a specimen or instance of. 'Learning to sample earth's embroidery.' Sir P. Browne. 2. To take a sample of; as, to sample sugar, &c.

Sampler (sam'pl-er), *n.* [In meanings 1 and 2 from L. *exemplar*, a pattern. See *SAMPLE*, *EXAMPLE*.] 1. An exemplar; a pattern.—2. A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice. 'A mouldy old sampler which her defunct ladyship had worked, no doubt.' Thackeray.

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods, Have with our needles created both one flower, Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion.

3. One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples for the inspection of merchants, &c.

Samshoo, Samahu (sam'shû), *n.* A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

Samson's-post (sam'son's-pôst), *n.* *Naut.* (a) A strong pillar resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold, and thus acting to keep the cargo in its place. It is furnished with several notches that serve as steps to ascend or

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lack; g, go; j, job;

t, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, them; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See *KEY*.

5. To make free from guilt; to lend a religious or a legal sanction to; to sanction.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law.

Dryden.

6. To secure free from violation; to keep pure.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

7. To celebrate or confess as holy.

Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. *Is. viii. 13.*

SYN. To hallow, consecrate, purify. *Sanctifyingly* (sangk'ti-fi-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

Sanctiloquent (sangk-ti-ló-kwent), *a.* Discouraging on heavenly things. [*Rare.*]

Sanctimonial (sangk-ti-mó-ni-al), *a.* Same as *Sanctimonious*.

Sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mó-ni-us), *a.* [*See SANCTIMONY.*] 1. Possessing sanctity; sacred; holy; saintly; religious. '*Sanctimonious* ceremonies . . . with full and holy rite.' *Shak.* — 2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity. '*The sanctimonious* pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments.' *Shak.* '*Sanctimonious* avarice.' *Milton.*

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door. *Lord Lytton.*

Sanctimoniously (sangk-ti-mó-ni-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a sanctimonious manner. — 2. *Sacredly*; religiously.

How truly I have loved you, how *sanctimoniously* Observed your honour. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sanctimoniousness (sangk-ti-mó-ni-us-nes), *n.* State of being sanctimonious.

Sanctimony (sangk-ti-mo-ni), *n.* [*Fr. sanctimonia, from sanctus, holy.*] 1. Piety; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity.

Her pretence is a pilgrimage; which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished. *Shak.*

2. The external appearance of devoutness; laboured show of goodness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.

Sanction (sangk'shon), *n.* [*L. sanctio, from sancio, sancire, to render sacred or inviolable; to fix, establish, or ratify.*] 1. Ratification; that which confirms or renders obligatory; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body.

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Th. Baker.*

2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

3. Anything done to enforce obedience; penalty or evil incurred by the infringement of a command; penalty promulgated against a special transgression.

The history of the Jews is the record of a continued struggle between pure Theism, supported by the most terrible *sanctions*, and the strangely fascinating desire of having some visible and tangible object of adoration. *Macaulay.*

—**Pragmatic sanction.** See under PRAGMATIC. — **SYN.** Ratification, authorization, authority, countenance, support, penalty, punishment.

Sanction (sangk'shon), *v. t.* To give sanction to; to ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to; to approve of; to give countenance to.

But these objections, though *sanctioned* by eminent names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay.*

Sanctionary (sangk'shon-a-ri), *a.* Relating to or implying a sanction; giving sanction.

Sanctitude (sangk-ti-túd), *n.* [*L. sanctitudo, from sanctus, holy.*] Holiness; sacredness; sanctity. '*Sanctitude* severe and pure.' *Milton.*

Sanctity (sangk-ti-ti), *n.* [*L. sanctitas, from sanctus, holy.*] 1. The state or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; godliness; as, *sanctity* of manners. '*Sanctity* that shall receive no stain.' *Milton.*

To *sanctify* she made no pretence, and indeed narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*

2. Sacredness; solemnity; as, the *sanctity* of an oath. '*Nuptial sanctity*, and marriage rites.' *Milton.* — 3. A saint or holy being; a holy object of any kind. '*All the sanctities* of heav'n.' *Milton.* [*Rare.*]

I murmur'd, as I came along,

Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd;

And loiter'd in the master's field,

And darken'd *sanctities* with song. *Tennyson.*

—**Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity.** See

RELIGION. — **SYN.** Holiness, godliness, piety, devotion, goodness, purity, religiousness, sacredness, solemnity.

Sanctuarize (sangk-tú-a-ri), *v. t. pret. & pp. sanctuarized; ppr. sanctuarizing.* [*From sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges.

No place, indeed, should murder *sanctuarize*. *Shak.*

Sanctuary (sangk-tú-a-ri), *n.* [*Fr. sanctuaire; L. sanctuarium, from sanctus, sacred.*]

1. A sacred or consecrated place; a holy spot; specifically, (a) in *Script.* the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high-priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the corresponding part of the tabernacle in the wilderness. (b) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed; a church. Crowds in column'd *sanctuaries*. *Tennyson.* (c) The cella or sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple. (d) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the presbytery or that part of a church where the altar is placed. 2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum.

Our firesides must be our *sanctuaries*, our refuges from misfortune, our choice retreat from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

3. Right of affording such protection or shelter; the privilege attached to certain places in virtue of which criminals taking refuge in them are protected from the ordinary operation of the law. From the time of Constantine downwards certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in a sanctuary was secured against punishment — except when charged with treason or sacrilege — if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I. xxviii., the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries, however, for debtors continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the Abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors. When a person retires to the sanctuary he is protected against personal diligence, which protection continues for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy it longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. From the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary*. *Milton.*

4. Refuge in a sacred place; shelter; protection. '*Yield me sanctuary.*' *Tennyson.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common draining. *Dryden.*

Sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* [*L.*] A sacred place; a private retreat or room; as, an editor's *sanctum*. — *Sanctum sanctorum*, 'the holy of holies.' The innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. See **HOLY**.

Sanctus (sangk'tus), *n.* In *music*, an anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

Sanctus-bell (sangk'tus-bel), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* same as *Sacring-bell*.

Sand (sand), *n.* [*A. Sax. sand; Dan. Sw. and G. sand, ícel. sandr, D. zand. Probably from same root as L. sabulum, sand, gravel.*]

1. Fine particles of stone, particularly of siliceous stone in a loose state, but not reduced to powder or dust; a collection of siliceous granules not coherent when wet. Most of the sands which we observe are the ruins of disintegrated rocks, and are red, white, gray, or black, according to the rocks from which they were derived, such as granitic, porphyritic, and other crystalline rocks. Valuable metallic ores, as those of gold, platinum, tin, copper, iron, titanium, often occur in the form of sand or mixed with that substance. Pure siliceous sands are very valuable for the manufacture of glass, for making mortars, filters, ameliorating dense clay soils, for making moulds in founding and many other purposes. — 2. *pl* Tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; also, tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide; as, the *Libyan sands*; the *Solway sands*. — 3. The sand

in a sand-glass or hour-glass; hence, *the time one has to live*; period of life.

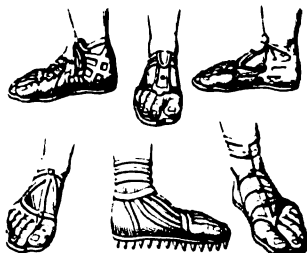
Now our *sands* are almost run. *Shak.*

The *sands* are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

Sand (sand), *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with sand; specifically, to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface, in order to make it resemble stone. See **SANDED**. — 2. To drive upon a sand-bank.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear most that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever. *Burton.*

Sandal (san'dal), *n.* [*Fr. sandale, L. sandalium, from Gr. sandalion, sandalon.*] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps,



Grecian and Roman Sandals.

crossed over and wound round the ankle. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterwards became articles of great luxury, being made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented. — 2. The official shoe of a bishop or abbot. They were commonly made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered. — 3. A tie or strap for fastening a shoe over the foot or round the ankle. 'Open-work stockings, and shoes with *sandals*.' *Dickens.*

Sandal (san'dal), *n.* Sandal-wood. '*Toya* in lava, fane of *sandal*.' *Tennyson.*

Sandaliform (san'dal-i-form), *a.* Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

Sandalled (san'dald), *p. and a.* 1. Wearing sandals. — 2. Shaped like a sandal or slipper; having the appearance of a sandal; fastening with a sandal. '*Her sandalled* shoes in an old threadbare velvet reticule.' *Dickens.*

Sandal-wood (san'dal-wúd), *n.* [*Ar. sandal, from Skr. chandana, sandal-wood.*] The wood of several species of the genus *Santalum*, natives of the East Indies and tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean. *S. album* is a low tree, having a general resemblance to privet. When the tree becomes old, the harder central wood acquires a yellow colour and a strong scent which is very fatal



Sandal-wood (*Santalum album*).

to insects. On this account it is used for making cabinets, &c., which are very suitable for the preservation of such articles as are subject to the ravages of insects. Yellow sandal-wood is the produce of a different species, *S. Freycinetianum*, a native of the Sandwich Islands and Indian Archipelago, and from these regions the Chinese import it, chiefly for the purpose of burning it both in their temples and in their houses. See **SANTALUM**. — *Red sandal-wood*, or *red sanders-wood*, is the produce of a tree of the genus *Pterocarpus*, the *P. santalinus*, a

Fíte, fír, fat, fáil; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nôte, not, móve; túbē, tub, byll;

oil, pound; ú, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. ley.

native of India. It is used as a dye-wood, and as a slight astringent in medicine. The colouring principle is called *santaline*. (See *PTEROCARPUS*.) The *Adenanthura pavonina*, a native of the East Indies, and allied to the acacias, the chips of which yield a deep red dye, is sometimes called *red sandal-wood*.

Sandarach (san'da-rak), *n.* [*L. sandaraca*, from Gr. *sandarakh*, *sandarachē*, a word of Oriental origin; Ar. *sandarās*, Per. *sandarakh*, Skr. *sindūra*, realgar.] 1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic, which exudes from the bark of the sandarach-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*; *Thya articulata* of some botanists). (See next article.) It is used as pounce powder for strewing over paper erasures (see *POUNCE*), as incense, and for making a pale varnish for light-coloured woods. Called also *Juniper-resin*. — 2. In *mineral*, red sulphuret, or proto-sulphuret, of arsenic; realgar. Also spelled *Sandarac*.

Sandarach-tree (san'da-rak-trē), *n.* The *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of the moun-



Sandarach (*Callitris quadrivalvis*).

tains of Morocco. It is a large tree with straggling branches; the timber is fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-coloured, and is largely used in the construction of mosques and similar buildings in the north of Africa. See *SANDARACH*.

Sand-bag (sand'bag), *n.* A bag filled with sand; as, (a) a bag of sand or earth, and used in a fortification for repairing breaches, &c. (b) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with fine sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give free motion to a plate or cut in engraving curved lines, &c. (c) A form of ballast used in boats and balloons. (d) A bag of sand fastened to the end of a staff and formerly employed in the challenges of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. *Shak.* (e) A bag of sand which used to be attached to a quintain (which see).

Sand-ball (sand'bal), *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet.

Sandbank (sand'bank), *n.* A bank of sand; especially, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

Sand-bath (sand'bat), *n.* 1. A vessel containing warm or hot sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, &c., in various chemical processes. — 2. In *med.* a form of bath in which the body is covered with warm or sea sand.

Sand-bed (sand'bed), *n.* In *metal*, the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run; the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

Sand-blast (sand'blast), *n.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the percussive force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast. Called also *Sand-jet*.

Sand-blind (sand'blind), *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes; having imperfect sight.

O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not. *Shak.*

Sand-blindness (sand'blind-ness), *n.* State of being sand-blind.

Sand-box (sand'boks), *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand. — 2. A box filled with sand, usually placed in front of the driving-wheel of

a locomotive, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail when the wheels slip owing to frost, wet, &c. — 3. A tree or plant of the genus *Hura*, the *H. crepitans*. (See *HURA*.)

The fruits are of the shape shown in the cut, about the size of an orange, having a number of cells, each containing a seed. When ripe and dry they burst with a sharp report.



Fruit of the Sand-box Tree, (*Hura crepitans*).

Sand-boy (sand'boy), *n.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.

Sand-canal (sand'ka-nal), *n.* In *zool.* the tube by which water is conveyed from the exterior to the ambulacral or locomotive system of the Echinodermata.

Sand-corn (sand'korn), *n.* A grain of sand.

Sand-crab (sand'krab), *n.* See *OCTOPODA*.

Sand-crack (sand'krak), *n.* A fissure or perpendicular crack occurring in the hoof of a horse, the effect of which, if neglected, is to lame the horse.

Sand-drift (sand'drift), *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.

Sanded (sand'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Sprinkled with sand. 'The whitewashed wall, the nicely sanded floor.' *Goldsmith*. — 2. Covered with sand.

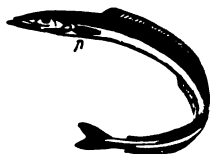
The river pours along
Restless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the sanded valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

3. Of a sandy colour.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So few'd, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shak.*

4. Short-sighted. [Provincial English.]

Sand-eel (sand'ēl), *n.* A name common to a family (Ammodytidae) of apodal (teleostean) fishes, and more specifically to the members of the genus *Ammodytes*. The body is slender and cylindrical, somewhat resembling that of an eel, and varying from 4 inches to about 1 foot in length, of a beautiful silvery lustre, destitute of ventral fins, and the scales hardly perceptible; the head is compressed, and the upper jaw larger than the under. There are two British species, bearing the name of launce, viz. the *Ammodytes tobianus*, or wide-mouthed launce, and the *A. alliciens* or *lancea*, or small-mouthed launce. They are of frequent occurrence on our coasts, burying themselves in the sand to the depth of 6 or 7 inches during the time it is left dry by the ebb-tide, whence the former is dug out by fishermen for bait. They are delicate food.



Sand-eel (*Ammodytes tobianus*).
p. Pectoral fin.

Sandemanian (san-dē-mā'ni-an), *n.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, a Scotch Antinomian theologian; one of the sect called Glasites. See *GLASITE*.

Sandemanianism (san-dē-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* The principles of the Sandemanians.

Sanderling (san'dēr-ling), *n.* [From *sand*, because it finds its food among the moist sands of the sea-shore.] A small wading bird, the *Arenaria vulgaris*, or *Calidris arenaria*, which frequents many of our shores. It attains a length of 8 inches, and in winter is of an ashen-gray hue on the upper parts and white below. The plumage is of a reddish brown, mottled with black in spring. It feeds on small marine insects, and differs from the sandpipers only in having no hinder-toe. Called also *Ox-bird*.

Sanders, **Sanders-wood** (san'dērz, san'dērz-wud), See *SANDAL-WOOD*.

Sanders-blue (san'dērz-blā), *n.* Same as *Saunders-blue*.

Sandever (san'dē-vēr), *n.* Same as *Sandiver*.

Sand-flag (sand'flag), *n.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

The face of that lofty cape is composed of the soft and crumbling stone called *sand-flag*, which gradually yields to the action of the atmosphere, and becomes split into large masses. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sand-flea (sand'fē), *n.* A small amphipodous crustacean of the genus *Talitrus* (*T. locusta*), common along most sea-shores. The sand-fleas swim on their side when in

the water, and leap with great activity on land. They are sometimes found in great swarms, especially amongst sea-weed cast up on the beach. Called also *Beach-flea* and *Sand-hopper*.

Sand-flood (sand'flood), *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. *Brue.*

Sand-fluke (sand'flook), *n.* See *SAND-NECKER*.

Sand-fly (sand'fli), *n.* A minute dipterous insect of the genus *Simulium*, family *Tipulidae*, and sub-order *Nemocera*. Their bite often causes painful swellings.

Sand-gall (sand'gal), *n.* Same as *Sand-pipe*.

Sand-glass (sand'glas), *n.* An hour-glass.

Sand-grass (sand'gras), *n.* Grass that grows on sandy soil as by the sea-shore. The name is peculiarly applied to those grasses which, by their wide-spreading and tenacious roots, enable the sandy soil to resist the encroachments of the sea.

The sand-grasses, *Elymus arenarius*, *Arundo arenaria*, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores. *Hemfrey.*

Sand-grouse (sand'grouse), *n.* A genus (Pterocles) of gallinaceous birds, family *Tetraonidae*, closely allied to the grouse. They are natives chiefly of the warm parts of Asia and Africa, and are most abundant in arid sandy plains. Two species, the banded sand-grouse (*P. arenarius*) and the phalaris sand-grouse (*P. setarius*) are found in the south of Europe.

Sand-heat (sand'hēt), *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

Sand-hill (sand'hil), *n.* A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand. 'The sand-hills of the sea.' *Shelley.*

Sand-hopper (sand'hop-ēr), *n.* A small crustacean animal of the genus *Talitrus*. See *SAND-FLEA*.

Sandiness (sand'i-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being sandy.

Let such pretenders suspect the sandiness and hollowness of their foundation. *South.*

2. The state of being of a sandy colour.

Sandish (sand'ish), *a.* Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. 'Fresh sandish earth.' *Evelyn.*

Sandiver (san'di-vēr), *n.* [A corruption of *Fr. sel de verre*, salt of glass.] The saline scum which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and floating on the top is scummed off. It is used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance. Called also *Sand-ever* and *Glass-gall*.

Sandix (san'diks), *n.* [L., from Gr. *sandyx*, a bright red colour.] An old term applied to red-lead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead. Written also *Sandyx*.

Sand-jet (sand'jet), *n.* Same as *Sand-blast*.

Sand-lance, **Sand-launce** (sand'lans), *n.* Same as *Sand-eel*.

Sand-lizard (sand'liz-ērd), *n.* A saurian reptile (*Lacerta agilis* or *L. stirpium*) found on sandy heaths in Great Britain. It is about 7 inches long, variable in colour, but generally sandy-brown on the upper parts, with darker blotches interspersed, and having black rounded spots with a yellow or white centre on the sides.

Sand-martin (sand'mār-tin), *n.* A species of swallow, the *Hirundo riparia*. It is regarded as the smallest of the British swallows, is brown above and white below, with a dark-brown band on the breast. It is named from building its nest in the sandy banks of rivers and in gravel-pits. Also called the *Bank Swallow*.

Sand-mole (sand'mōl), *n.* See *BATHYERGUS*.

Sand-myrtle (sand'mēr-tl), *n.* The American name for a plant of the genus *Lero-phylum*, nat. order *Ericaceae* (heathworts), a native of New Jersey. It is a low, branching, evergreen shrub, with terminal clusters of small white flowers.

Sand-neck (sand'nek-ēr), *n.* A local name for a variety of plaice (*Platessa limandoides*). Called also *Sand-fluke*.

Sandoricum (san-dor'ik-kum), *n.* [From *santor*, the Malay name of the tree.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Meliaceae*. *S. indicum*, the only species, is an elegant tree of considerable size, found in the Molucca and Philippine Islands, as well as in the southern parts of India. The fruit is acid, and may be mixed with syrups to make cooling drinks. The root is bitter and is used in medicine.

Sand-paper (sand'pā-pēr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for smoothing and polishing wood-work.

Sand-picture (sand'pik-tūr), *n.* A picture formed by arranging sand of various tints

on a glutinous ground so that the general effect is similar to that of a coloured picture.
Sand-pipe (sand'pīp), *n.* In *geol.* a name given to long, perpendicular, cylindrical hollows, tapering to a point, penetrating sometimes deeply into the chalk, and so called from being filled with sand, gravel, or clay. Such pipes may have taken their origin from the rotatory motion of stones drilling holes in the chalk, but they have probably been continued by the slow action of water charged with carbonic acid penetrating the holes, and perhaps deepened in modern times by the action of humic acid derived from the roots of trees. Called also *Sand-gall*.

Sandpiper (sand'pī-pēr), *n.* A name applied to several gullatorial birds of the family Longirostris, and of the genera Tringa, Totanus, Pelidna, Actitis, &c. They are all shore birds allied to the snipe, plover, curlew, godwit, &c., with whom they constitute the family Scolopacidae of some writers. The knot (*Tringa canutus*), known variously as the red sandpiper or ash-coloured sandpiper, in accordance with the varying hue of its plumage, is about 10 inches in length, appearing off our coasts in great flocks in winter. The common sandpiper or summer-pipe (*Totanus hypoleucos*) visits us in summer. The green sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*), on the contrary, leaves us for the north in summer. The little sandpiper or little stint (*Tringa minuta*), an Indian and South African bird, is occasionally seen in Britain. The purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*), a native of Greenland, Spitzbergen, &c., is also a summer visitant. The dunlin, greenshank, and redshank are also known as sandpipers. Sand-pipers of various species are abundant in North America, and in winter in the West Indies.

Sand-prey, **Sand-pride** (sand'prā, sand'prīd), *n.* The mud-lamprey (the *Ammocoetes branchialis*). It rarely exceeds 6 or 7 inches in length, is of a yellowish-brown colour, has a horse-shoe shaped mouth, and is considered peculiar to the rivers of England and Scotland.

Sand-pump (sand'pūmp), *n.* A cylindrical metallic case or tube having at the bottom a valve opening inwardly and used for removing the sand which collects in the bore when a well, &c., is being drilled. On the drill being temporarily removed the sand-pump is lowered, the water and dirt force up the valve and enter the tube, the valve dropping again to prevent their return. This being repeated again and again the tube becomes filled, on which it is drawn to the surface and emptied.

Sand-rock (sand'rok), *n.* A rock composed of cemented sand.

Sand-shot (sand'shot), *n.* Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand, larger balls being cast in iron moulds.

Sand-smelt (sand'smelt), *n.* A fish, the *Atherina presbyter*. Called also *Atherine*. See *ATHERINE*.

Sand-star (sand'stār), *n.* A star-fish of the genus Ophiura, order Ophiuroidea, having five long slender arms attached to a circular disc.

Sandstone (sand'stōn), *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand, which may be calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature. Sandstone is in most cases chiefly composed of particles of quartz, united by a cement. The cement is in variable quantity, and may be calcareous or marly, argillaceous or argillo-ferruginous, or even siliceous. The grains of quartz are sometimes scarcely distinguishable by the naked eye, and sometimes are equal in size to a nut or an egg, as in those sandstones called conglomerates, or sometimes pudding-stone or breccia. The texture of some sandstones is very close, while in others it is very loose and porous. Some sandstones have a slaty structure, and have been called sandstone slate. In colour sandstone varies from gray to reddish-brown, in some cases uniform, in others variegated. In addition to quartz some sandstones contain grains of felspar, flint, and siliceous slate, or plates of mica. Some sandstones are ferruginous, containing an oxide or the carbonate of iron. Sandstone, though a secondary rock, has been formed at different periods and under different circumstances, and is hence associated with different rocks or formations. It is in general distinctly stratified, and the beds horizontally arranged, but sometimes

they are much inclined, or even vertical. Sandstone in some of its varieties is very useful in the arts, and is often known by the name of *freestone*. When sufficiently solid it is employed as a building stone. Some varieties are used as millstones for grinding meal, or for wearing down other materials preparatory to a polish, and some are used for whetstones.—*New red sandstone*, in *geol.*, a series of brick-red strata lying immediately above the Permian strata. The new red sandstone system, as at first designated, included two groups of rocks, the one containing fossils belonging to the palaeozoic age, the other inclosing mesozoic remains. These have, therefore, been separated, and the name *Permian* given to the older and lower group, and that of *triassic* or new red sandstone to the newer and upper. (See *PERMIAN, TRIASSIC*.) The trias of England consists of red sandstones, conglomerates, and marls, with a small admixture of dolomite and important beds of rock-salt. In Germany it contains the Muschelkalk.—*Old red sandstone*, a group of strata, chiefly sandstones and conglomerates, whose universally red colour suggested their name. They are largely developed on the borders of Wales, in the Cambrian district, the central valley of Scotland, along the shores of the Moray Firth, the county of Caithness, and the Orkneys. The lower strata pass into the upper Silurian, the upper beds pass into the carboniferous, a middle group being recognized only in the north of Scotland. Fossils are few in comparison to the thickness of the strata. But from the fossils and the red colour of the beds Professor A. C. Ramsay infers that they were formed in land-locked continental basins; they would thus represent the great land surfaces which replaced the Silurians, and were in turn replaced by the carboniferous seas. The marine deposits of the old red sandstone period are represented by the Devonians of England and the Continent; Devonian and old red sandstone are not therefore synonymous. In Russia the same beds contain Devonian and old red sandstone fossils. Perhaps the name may disappear, the members of the group being referred to the Silurian and carboniferous formations, with which they are respectively conformable. See *DEVONIAN*.

Sand-storm (sand'storm), *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind.

Sand-sucker (sand'suk-ēr), *n.* The same as *Sand-necker*.

Sand-tube (sand'tūb), *n.* A tube made of sand; specifically, a vitrified tube of sand produced by lightning; a fulgurite.

Sand-wasp (sand'wasp), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the genus *Ammophila*, belonging to a group which, from their peculiar habits, are termed *Possories* or diggers. The sand-wasp inhabits sunny banks in sandy situations, running among grass, &c., with great activity, and continually vibrating its antennae and wings. The female is armed with a sting.

Sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* [After an Earl of Sandwich, who brought it into fashion.] 1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with some savoury food, as sliced or potted meat, fish, or the like, flavoured with mustard, &c., between.

Claret, sandwich, and an appetite.
 Are things which make an English evening pass.
Byron.

Hence—2. Anything resembling a sandwich; something dissimilar placed between two other things, as a man carrying two advertising-boards, one before and one behind, a man placed between two ladies, or the like.

A pale young man with feeble whiskers and a stiff white neckcloth came walking down the lane in sandwich—having a lady, that is, on each arm. *Thackeray.*

Sandwich (sand'wich), *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; to insert between something dissimilar, in the manner of the meat in a sandwich; to fit between other parts. [Colloq.]

Sand-worm (sand'wōrm), *n.* A name applied to various species of annelides that inhabit sand.

Sandwort (sand'wōrt), *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus *Arenaria*, nat. order Caryophyllaceae. They are found growing in sandy situations, but are of no value.

Sandy (sand'y), *a.* 1. Consisting of or abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a sandy desert or plain; a sandy road or soil. 'The sandy hour-glass.' *Shak.*—2. Resembling sand; hence, unstable; shifting; not firm or solid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the sandy foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Barrow.*

3. Of the colour of sand; of a yellowish-red colour; as, sandy hair.

Sandy-laverock (sand'lā-ver-ok), *n.* A bird, the sanderling. *Sir W. Scott* [Scotch.] **Sandyz.** See *SANDIX*.

Sane (sān), *a.* [L. *sanus*, sound, whole, healthy. Same root as Gr. *saos*, *sōs*, safe and sound.] 1. Mentally sound; not disordered in mind; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as, a sane person; a person of a sane mind.

I woke sane, but well-nigh close to death. *Tennyson.*

2. Healthy. [Rare.]

Saneness (sān'ness), *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind; sanity.

Sang (sang), pret. of *sing*.

Sang (sang), *n.* A song. [Scotch.]

Perhaps it may turn out a sang. *Byron.*
 Perhaps turn out a sermon.

Sang (sang), *n.* In the United States, a corruption of *gingeng*.

Sangaree (sang'gā-rē), *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced: often used as a refreshing drink in warm countries or in warm weather.

Sangaree (sang'gā-rē), *v. t.* To reduce in strength and sweeten: applied to fermented liquors, as wine, ale, &c.

Sangaree (sang'gā-rē), *v. i.* To drink sangaree. 'Sangaree with bearded Tartars in the mountains of the moon.' *Aytoun.*

Sang-froid (sang'frwā), *n.* [Fr., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference; calmness in trying circumstances.

There he stood with such sang-froid, that greater could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator. *Byron.*

Sangiac (san'ji-ak). See *SANJAK*.

Sangiacate (san'ji-a-kāt). See *SANJAKATE*.

Sangler (sang'l-ēr), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a wild boar.

Sangraal (sang'rā'al), *n.* Same as *Sangreal*.
Sangreal (sang'rā'al), *n.* [Lit. holy dish. See *GRAIL*.] The holy vessel from which our Lord ate the paschal lamb, or from which he dispensed the wine, at the last supper. See *GRAIL*.

Sangu (sang'gu), *n.* The native name of the Abyssinian ox, characterized by the great size of its horns.

Sanguiferous (sang-gwī'fēr-us), *a.* [L. *sanguis*—*sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry.] Conveying blood; as, *sanguiferous vessels*, that is, the arteries and veins. *Derham.*

Sanguification (sang'gwī-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.] The production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbutnot.*

Sanguifer (sang'gwī-fēr), *n.* A producer of blood. *Sir J. Floyer.*

Sanguifluous (sang-gwī'floo-us), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

Sanguily (sang'gwī-ſ), *v. t.* pret. *sanguified*; pp. *sanguified*. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.] To produce blood. *Sir M. Hale.*

Sanguigenous (sang-gwī'en-us), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *gigno* or *gignere*, to produce.] Producing blood; as, *sanguigenous food*. *Gregory.*

Sanguin (sang'gwin), *a.* See *SANGUIVE*.

Sanguinaria (sang-gwī-nā-rī-a), *n.* [From L. *sanguis*, *sanguis*, blood—all the parts of the plant yielding a red juice when cut or broken.] A genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceae. The *S. canadensis* is the puccoon or blood-root of North America; a tuberous-rooted perennial with a single-stalked leaf and solitary white flowers. It is emetic and purgative in large doses, and in smaller quantities is stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Sanguinarily (sang'gwin-a-rī-lī), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily.

Sanguinarity (sang'gwin-a-rī-nes), *n.* Quality of being sanguinary.

Sanguinary (sang'gwin-a-rī), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, from *sanguis*, blood; Fr. *sanguinaire*.] 1. Consisting of blood; formed of blood; as, a sanguinary stream.—2. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as, a sanguinary war, contest, or battle.—3. Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

Passion . . . makes us brutal and sanguinary. *Broome.*

The code of laws is sanguinary in the extreme. *Brongham.*

Syn. Bloody, murderous, bloodthirsty, savage, cruel.

Sanguinary (sang'gwin-a-rī), *n.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *herba*, an herb that stanches blood.

See above.] A plant, *Achillea millefolium*. See MILFOLI.

Sanguine (sang'win) a. [Fr *sanguin*; L. *sanguis*, from *sanguis*, blood.] 1. Having the colour of blood, red, as, a sanguine colour or countenance. 'The sanguine colour of the leaves' (of a rose). *Shak*.

Sanguine he was, a hot and vivid face
That of that list in the chamber-blaze
Plumed in his cheeks. *Paragon*.

2. Abounding with blood, plethoric, characterized by fulness of habit, vigour, muscularity, activity of circulation, &c., as, a sanguine habit of body, a person of a sanguine temperament (as opposed to the phlegmatic, melancholic, &c., temperaments). — 3. Cheerful, warm, ardent, as, a sanguine temper. 4. Anticipating the best, not depending, confident, as, he is sanguine in his expectations of success. — 5. In his name as Norway (which see). It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines crossing each other. — 6. Warm, ardent, animated, lively, confident, hopeful.

Sanguine (sang'win) a. 1. Blood colour. 2. Bloodstained, with which criticism stained the hills of swords, &c.

Sanguine (sang'win) v. t. pret. & pp. *sanguined*, *sanguining*. 1. To stain with blood, to emanguinate. 'I am sanguined with an innocent's blood.' *Paradise*. — 2. To stain or varnish with a blood colour. 'What ruffler? gift, silvered, or emanguined?' *Miscell.*

Sanguineous (sang'win-i-us) a. Dullness of blood, pale. [Rare.]

Sanguinely (sang'win-i) adv. In a sanguine manner, ardently, with confidence of success. 'Too sanguinely hoping to shine on in their meridian.' *Chatterfield*.

Sanguineous (sang'win-i-us) a. The state or quality of being sanguine, as, (a) redness, colour of blood in the skin, as, sanguineous of countenance. (b) Fulness of blood, plethoric, as, sanguineous of habit. (c) Ardent, heat of temper, confidence. 'Natural courage or sanguineousness of temper.' *Dr. H. More*.

Sanguineous (sang'win-i-us) a. [L. *sanguineus*. See SANGUINE.] 1. Appertaining to the blood. 'Sanguineous particles.' *Str. J. Brown*. — 2. Abounding with blood, plethoric, sanguine as to temperaments. *Arbutnot*. — 3. Confident, ardent. — 4. Of a red or blood colour, crimson. 'A hue fierce and sanguineous.' *Kent*.

Sanguinarity (sang'win-i-ty) a. Sanguineous. *Scott*.

Sanguivorous, **Sanguivorous** (sang'win-i-vor-us, sang'win-i-vor-us) a. [L. *sanguis*, sanguine, blood, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on blood.

Sanguinolent (sang'win-i-lent) a. [L. *sanguinolentus*.] 1. Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody. *Dunlop*.

Sanguisorba (sang'win-i-sor-ba) a. [From L. *sanguis*, blood, and *sorbo*, to absorb.] *S. officinalis* was formerly supposed to be a powerful vulnerary. A genus of plants, the type of the sub-order Rosaceae, in the nat. order Rosaceae. Of this genus there are several species, most of which possess astringent properties. The common burnet (*S. officinalis*) is a native of Britain, growing in moist pastures, and having smooth pinnate leaves and terminal ovate heads of small dark purple flowers.

Sanguisorbaceae (sang'win-i-sor-ba-sae) a. pl. One of the sub-orders of the nat. order Rosaceae, consisting of herbaceous or undershrubby exogens. It is distinguished from Rosaceae proper by the constantly apetalous flowers, indurated calyx, and solitary, or almost solitary, carpels.

Sanguisuga (sang'win-i-sa-ga) a. [L. a leech — *sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, to suck.] A genus of abstrusate annelidians, of which the medicinal leech (*S. medicinalis*) is the type. *S. officinalis* is the Hungarian or green leech used in the south of Europe. See LEECH.

Sanguisuga (sang'win-i-sa-ga) a. The blood-sucker, a leech or horse-leech. See SANGUUGA.

Sanhedrim (san'he-drim) a. [Heb. *sanhedrin*, from *Sanhedrin* — *san*, with, together, and *hedra*, seat.] The great council among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs. They received appeals from inferior tribunals, and

had power of life and death. The sanhedrim had a president, generally the high-priest, and a vice-president. The other members consisted of chief priests, elders, and scribes, in all amounting to seventy-one or seventy-two, including the high-priest. Written also *Sanhedron*.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) a. [Hind.] The name of that portion of the Veda, or sacred writings of the Brahmins, which contains the mantras or hymns.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) a. [Fr *sanskrit*, from L. *sans*, to heal — from the supposed healing virtues of *Sansula* (which see).] A plant of the genus *Sanskrit* (which see).

Sanskrit (san'skrit) a. A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferae. *S. europaea* (wood-growing or self-heal) is found in Britain growing in woods. It is now totally neglected as an official plant. It has peduncles, smooth, glossy leaves, and umbellate heads of minute pinkish flowers.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) a. Glossy telap, nearly allied to common foal-paw.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) a. [L. bloody matter.] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores, a serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and having a slight tinge of red.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) a. [L. *sans*, healthy, and *fero*, to make.] To make healthy, to improve in sanitary conditions. [Rare.]

When this is achieved voluntary collectivity will become discreditable, and the premature deaths of the broad-spectrum disease will be averted and vanishingly infrequent. *Dr. H. Gray*

Sansious (san's-i-us) a. [L. *sansiosus*, from *sans*, to.] 1. Pertaining to mania, or partaking of its nature and appearance, thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge, as, the sansious matter of an ulcer. — 2. Excreting or effusing a thin serous reddish matter, as, a sansious ulcer.

Sansitarian (san-i-tar-i-an) a. A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures or reforms.

Sansitarian (san-i-tar-i-an) a. One who advocates sanitary measures, one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms.

Sansitarium (san-i-tar-i-um) a. A health retreat, specifically a resort or retreat for convalescents or others in tropical climates. 'Simla, the first sansitarium in India.' *Duncan* (*Geog. of India*). See SANATORIUM.

Sansitary (san-i-tar-i) a. [Fr *sansitaire*, from L. *sans*, health, soundness of body or mind, from *sans*, sound. See SAN.] Pertaining to or designed to secure health or sanity, relating to the preservation of health, hygienic, as, sanitary laws or reforms, sanitary science. 'These great and blessed plans for what is called sanitary reform.' *Kingley*. — *Sansitary*, *Sansitary*. These two words are not unfrequently confounded. *Sansitary*, from L. *sans*, health, has the general meaning of pertaining to health, hygienic. *Sansitary*, from L. *sans*, to make healthy, means pertaining to healing or curing; therapeutic, as, the sanitary condition of the town was bad, sanitary medicines or agencies.

Sansitation (san-i-tar-i-on) a. The adoption of sanitary measures conducing to preserve the health of a community. Synonymous with *Hygiene*.

Sansitist (san-i-tist) a. Same as *Sansitarian*.

Sansitory (san-i-to-ry) a. Sanitary [Rare.] 'Estimating in a sansitory point of view the value of any health station.' *Str. J. D. Beecher*.

Sanity (san-i-ty) a. [L. *santitas*. See SAN.] The state or quality of being sane, soundness or healthiness of mind, soundness; as, there is no question as to his sanity.

Sanjak (san'jak) a. (Turk. a standard.) A subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because the governor of such district, called *sanjak-bey*, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail. Spelled also *Sanyak*.

Sanjakate (san'jak-ate) a. A territorial division of the Turkish Empire; a sanjak. Written also *Sanyakate*.

Sank (sangh), pret. of *sank*.

Sankhya (sang'khi-ya) a. [Skr. *synthesis* (reasoning).] The name of one of the three great systems of Hindu philosophy. It teaches how eternal happiness, or complete exemption from ill, can be obtained.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) a. The name of certain kind of India music.

Sanspan (san'span) a. Same as *Sanspan*.

Sans (sans), prep. [Fr. O Fr *sans*, from L. *sans*, without.] Without, deprived of. 'Sans

teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.' *Shak*.

I am blest with a wife, have'st made me thankful,
Inferior to none, some pride I speak it. *Shak. Dr. H.*

Sans-culotte (sans'ky-lot') a. [Fr. without breeches.] 1. A fellow without breeches; a ragged fellow. The name *sans-culottes* was given in derision to the popular party by the aristocracy in the beginning of the French revolution of 1789, and was afterwards assumed by the patriots as a title of honour. Hence — 2. A term applied to a French republican of any country.

Sans-culottism (sans'ky-lot'-izm) a. [Fr.] The party, class, or opinions of the *sans-culottes*.

Sans-culottin (sans'ky-lot'-ik) a. Pertaining to or involving *sans-culottism*; revolutionary, republican. *Carlyle*.

Sans-culottism (sans'ky-lot'-izm) a. The principles of the *sans-culottes*, extreme republicanism.

The French Revolution, or third act, we may well call the final one, for better than that average *sans-culottism* were cannot go. *Carlyle*.

Sans-culottist (sans'ky-lot'-ist) a. A *sans-culotte*, a revolutionist; a public republican. *Sans-culottism* (sans'ky-lot'-izm) a. [After Sans-culotte, a French term.] A genus of *Illinoensis* plants found on the coasts of Western Africa, of Ceylon, and other eastern islands as well as of India. They have sword-shaped sheathing leaves and simple spikes of small

Sans-culottis agilis.

greenish flowers. The species are remarkable for the strength and fineness of the fibres of their leaves, which are made into bow-strings by the natives, and might be manufactured into cordage, especially the fibres of the leaves of *S. Sans-culottis*, abundant in the southern parts of India. (See *BOWSTRING-REED*.) *S. agilis*, a native of Ceylon, is often confounded with this species, but is much smaller.

Sanskrit, **Sanskrit** (san'skrit) a. [From *sans* — (*Dr. H.*) with, and *krit*, done, made, perfected, from *kr*, to make. The union of *sans* with *kr* produces a compound which signifies to polish, adorn, to perfect, and the name was given to express its superiority to the vernacular dialect, the Prakrit (that is, common, natural).] The ancient language of the Hindus, being that in which most of their vast literature is written, from the oldest portion of the Veda (supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.) downward, though it has long ceased to be a living and spoken language. It is one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues, and may be described as an older sister of the Persian, Greek, and Latin, Teutonic, Slavonic, and Celtic tongues. It stands in the same relation to the modern Aryan languages of India as Latin stands to the Romance languages. It is a highly inflected language, having in this respect many resemblances to Greek. To philologists it has proved perhaps the most valuable of tongues, indeed, it was only after it became known to Europeans (towards the end of last century) that philology began to assume the character of a science. Its supreme value is due to the transparency of its structure, and its freedom from the corrupting and disguising effect of phonetic change, and from obliteration of the original meaning of its vocabularies. The earliest *Sanskrit* of the Veda differs considerably from that of the later literature,

and which is still employed for literary purposes.

Sanskritist, *Sanskritist* (sank'rit-ist), n. A person distinguished for attainments in Sanskrit.

Santalum (san-to-lá-sé-é), n. pl. A nat. order of apetalous angiospermous plants. They are shrubs or herbs, often parasitic on roots or branches, with opposite or alternate stipulate leaves, and a one-celled ovary with dry or fleshy albumen. In the form of woods the genus are found in Europe and North America, in Australia, the East Indies, and the South Sea Islands they exist as large shrubs or small trees. The most valuable genus is *Santalum* (which see).

Santalum (san-to-lá-sé), n. The colouring matter of red sandal or sanders wood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 212°, and is very soluble in acetic acid, as well as in alcohol, essential oils, and alkaline lyes.

Santalum (san-to-lá-sé), n. [L. See SAPPAL-WOOD.] A genus of plants, nat. order Santalaceæ, and the type of that order. One or more species yield the sandal-wood of commerce. See SAPPAL-WOOD.

Santur (san'tur), n. An occasional spelling of *Santoor*.

Santhos (san'th), n. An Indian measure for land, varying all over the country. In some districts it is as much as can be ploughed by two bullocks, in some by three, and in some by four.

Santon, *Santon* (san'ton, san'ton), n. An eastern priest, a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint.

The dervish and other ascetics or enthusiasts express their zeal by turning round as long together, and with such softness, as will hardly be credited. See *7. Notes*.

Santonio Acid (san-ton'io a-sid), n. Same as *Santonin* (which see).

Santonin, *Santonin* (san'ton-nin), n. (C₁₄H₁₀O₄) A proximate vegetable principle, possessing acid properties, obtained from the seeds of the *Artemisia santonica*, or southernwood. It is colourless, crystallizable, and soluble in alcohol, and in the fixed and volatile oils, and is one of the most efficacious vermifuges.

Santonin (san'ton-nin), n. An argillaceous mineral occurring on the island of *Santon*, yielding an excellent cement. It consists of 45 per cent silica, 54 ferric oxide, 123 alumina, 07 manganese oxide, 23 lime, 21 potash, 47 soda, with traces of common salt, sodic sulphate, and organic matter.

Santoni, *Santoni*-wood (san-tó-ni, san-tó-ni-wood), n. An excellent timber for ship-building, obtained from the *Caryocarpus santoni* and *C. tomentosus*, nat. order Rhizophoraceæ, which yield also the delicious sonari nuts. They are natives of tropical America. See CARYOCARPUS.

Sap (sap), n. [A. Sax. *sap*, D. *sap*, L.G. *sapp*, juice; Ice. *sap*, Dan. and G. *sap*, juice, sap. By some the Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, and Low-German forms are derived from L. *saps*, must boiled thick.] 1. The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as the blood to animal life. It is the first product of the digestion of plant food, and contains the elements of vegetable growth in a dissolved condition. The absorption of nutriment from the soil is effected by the minute root-hairs and papillae, the absorbed nutriment being mainly composed of carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds dissolved in water. This ascending, or as it is termed *crude sap*, is apparently transmitted through the long cells in the vascular tissue of the stem and branches to the leaves, passing from cell to cell by the process known as endosmosis. In the leaves is effected the process of digestion or assimilation with the following results:—(a) the chemical decomposition of the oxygenated matter of the sap, the absorption of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid), and the liberation of pure oxygen at the ordinary atmospheric temperature. (b) A counter operation by which oxygen is absorbed from the air, and carbon dioxide exhaled. (c) The transformation of the remaining crude sap into organic substances which enter into the composition of the plant. This change is effected in the chlorophyll cells of the leaves under the influence of light, and the assimilated, or as it is termed *elaborated sap*, descends through the branches and stem to the growing parts of the plant requiring the same, there to be used up, after

undergoing a series of changes included under the name *metabolism*, or to form deposits of reserve material lodged in various parts for future use. The ascent of the sap is one of the most wonderful phenomena of spring, and apparently depends not so much on the state of the weather, for it begins in the depth of winter, as on the plant having had its sufficient term of rest, and being, therefore, constrained by its very nature to renewed activity.—2. The juice or fluid in any substance, the presence of which is characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition. 'Blood.' 'Did I drain the purple sap from her sweet brother's body?' *Shak.* 3. The albumen of a tree, the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; sap-wood.

Sap (sap), n. A simpleton, a ninny; a milk-cop. [Scotch and school slang.]

He seems to a milk sap, w' a head too heavy for a fiery frontal lamp. *Sh. W. 2.*

Sap (sap), v. t. To act like a sap; to play the part of a ninny or a soft fellow. [Slang.]

'They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he *saps*.'—In other words, said Mr. D., with proper sarcasm, gravity, 'he understands he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he wastes them. You call that *sapping*. I call it doing his duty.' *Lord Lytton.*

Sap (sap), v. t. pret. & pp. *sapped*; ppr. *sapping*. [Fr. *saper*, from *saps*, a kind of bill or mattock, it *saps*, a spade, *sappers*, a mattock, from L.L. *saps*, a mattock.] 1. To cause to fall or render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation, to undermine.

Not only their dwellings were, but *sapped* by time, Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*

2. To subvert by removing the foundation of; to destroy as if by some secret, hidden, or invisible process, as intrigue and corruption *sap* the constitution of a free government.

'Sapping a solemn creed with toilsome sneer.' *Byron.* 'The grief that *saps* the mind.'

Tennyson.—3. *Sapped*, to pierce with *saps*.

Sap (sap), v. t. To proceed by secretly undermining.

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Taylor.*

Sap (sap), n. [Fr. *saps*. See above.] *Sapped*, a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place when within range of fire. The trench is formed by trained men (*sappers*), who place gabions as a cover, filled with the earth taken from the trench along the intended line of parapet, the earth excavated, after the gabions have been filled, being thrown towards the fortress, to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. The single *sap* has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side. A *sap* is usually made by four men working together, and is generally a dangerous operation.

Sapedillo (sap-a-dí-lo), n. Same as *Sapedillo*.

Sapajou, *Sajou* (sap-a-jó, sá-jó), n. [Fr. *sapajou*, *sajou*, Br. *sapajou*.] The name generally given to a group of South American platyrrhine, prehensile-tailed monkeys, including fifteen or sixteen species, whose

the wrapper (*Cebus apella*). The fur is rather rich, inclining to olive, and the face is bordered with a paler circle, varying considerably in shading and breadth. This species has been known to breed in confinement. The apajous are very active, and climb well. They are small in size, playful in disposition, leading a gregarious life, and feeding chiefly on fruits and insects.

Saffan-wood (sa-pán-wú), n. See SAPPAN-WOOD.

Sap-ball (sap-bál), n. A local name for those species of *Polygort* that grow on trees, but more specifically applied to *Polygort apajou*, a species, abounding on decayed oak-trees, the stems of which are sometimes used as a foundation for tennis-balls. It is sometimes used for racquet-croquet.

Sap-colour (sap-kol-ér), n. An expressed vegetable juice impregnated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c.

Saps, *Saps* (saps), n. *Saps*. [Scotch.]

Sap-sap (sap-sap), n. *Saps*. A *scam* about a foot long, used in tapping to close the crevices between the gables before the parrot is made.

Sapful (sap-fúl), n. Full of sap, containing

Capitulum.

Sap-green (sap-grén), n. A pigment prepared by evaporating the juice of the berries of the *Rhamnus cathartica*, or buckthorn, to dryness, mixed with lime. It is soluble in water; acids redder it, but the alkalies and alkaline earths restore the green colour. It is used by water-colour painters as a green pigment. Called also *Bladder-green*.

Sapped fellow (sapped), n. A blockhead; a stupid fellow. [Slang.]

Sapless (sa-plés), n. [Or. *sapless*, *sapless*, *sapless*.] In a state of two oak-branches of the lower limb and foot.

Saphonous (sa-fón-us), n. Of or pertaining to the saphens; as, the saphonous veins or nerves.

Sapid (sap-id), n. [L. *sapidus*, from *saps*, to taste (*saps* inspired).] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste, possessing savor or relish, tasteful; savoury.

That cannot make the taste moist, do make the food with taste. *Sh. W. 2.*

Sapidity (sa-pí-dí-ti), n. The quality of being sapid; the power of stimulating or pleasing the palate, tastefulness; savour; relish. 'Inquisitive and void of all sapidity.' *Sh. T. 4.*

Sapiness (sap-id-ness), n. Same as *Sapidity*.

When the lunatics finished the sapiness and relish of the food-pots, they began to taste and to rumour. *J. Taylor.*

Sapient (sá-pi-ent), n. [Fr. from L. *sapientia*, wisdom, from *saps*, to taste, to know.] The quality of being sapient; wisdom; sagaciousness; knowledge.

Sapienter and *lucy*.

Immense, and all his father in his chain. *Shak.*

To spare the folks that gave him his pain. *Shak.*

Sapient (sá-pi-ent), n. [L. *sapientia*, *sapientia*, wisdom, derived, pp. of *saps*, to taste, to know, to be wise.] Wise; sage, discerning. [Now generally ironical, or used of affected wisdom.]

No Saxon ever looked so sapient as he does when he is on the point of making a but, or indignantly plucking a hairpin or hairpin. *Dr. Keats.*

To shake his sapient head and give

The fit he cannot cure a maim. *Mac. Drum.*

Saps, *Saps*, sagacious, knowing, wise, discerning.

Sapiential (sá-pi-ent-shál), n. Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. *Sp. Hall, J. Taylor* [Rare.]

Sapientially (sá-pi-ent-shál-ly), adv. In a sapiential or wise manner. *Sant.*

Sapiently (sá-pi-ent-ly), adv. In a sapient manner; wisely; sagaciously; sagely.

Sapindaceæ (sap-in-dá-sé-é), n. pl. A nat. order of polytetalous dicotyledonous. It consists of trees or shrubs with erect or climbing stems, inhabitants of most parts of the tropics, more especially of South America and India. The leaves are usually alternate, simple or compound, and the flowers often irregular. In this order, although the leaves, branches, and other organs are often poisonous in various degrees, yet the fruit and seeds are edible and wholesome. The *litchi* and *longan*, favourite fruits in China, are produced by the genus *Nephelium*. Several other genera bear fruits that are eaten in Japan and Brazil. The typical genus is *Rapindus* (which see).

Capacit Sapajou (*Cebus apajou*)

characteristics it is exceedingly difficult property to define. Among the species may be named the *Cebus fuscus*, or horned apajou (also called horned capacin), the *C. maculatus*, and *C. apajou*, often called the capacin. One of the most common species is

Sapindaceous (sap-in-dé-shus), *a.* Pertaining to plants of the order Sapindaceae.

Sapindus (sa-pín-dus), *n.* (Contr. from *sapo* *Indicus*, or *Indic soap*. The aril which surrounds the seed of *S. saponaria* is used as soap in America.) A genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceae, containing about forty species found in the tropical parts of the Old and New World. They are trees having

entire pinnate leaves, with the inflorescence in racemes or terminal panicles. The berries are red and saponaceous, on which account they have been employed for washing cloths of various kinds in the West Indies, the continent of America, Java, and India. The fleshy part of these berries is viscid, and in drying assumes a shining transparent appearance, wherefore they are frequently used as beads for necklaces and rosaries. When rubbed with water this fleshy part forms a lather like soap, whence their name of *soap-berries*, often extended to the plant. This is owing to the presence of a principle called saponine (which see). The bark and root have similar properties, and have been employed for the same purpose as well as medicinally in the countries where the plant is indigenous.

Sapindus Saponaria.

When rubbed with water this fleshy part forms a lather like soap, whence their name of *soap-berries*, often extended to the plant. This is owing to the presence of a principle called saponine (which see). The bark and root have similar properties, and have been employed for the same purpose as well as medicinally in the countries where the plant is indigenous.

Sapinum (sá-pi-nm), *n.* (From Celtic *sap*, fat, in allusion to the unctuous excretion from the wounded trunk.) A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceae. *S. saponarium* is a native of the woods of Carthage. The juice of this species, as well as that of *S. indicum*, is highly poisonous.

Sapless (sá'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of sap, dry, withered. 'A withered vine, that droops his sapless branches to the ground.' Shak. 2. Destitute of healthy vital force.

New sapless on the verge of death he stands.

Dryden.

Sapling (sáp'ling), *n.* A young tree full of sap.

What planter will attempt to yoke A sapling with a falling oak.

Shak.

Applied sometimes to a young person.

Peace, tender sapling; thou art made of tears.

Shak.

Sapodilla (sap-ó-dil'la), *n.* [*D. sapotilla*, Sp. *sapotilla*, *sapotilla*, from Mexican *sapotil*.] A tree of the genus *Achras*, the *A. Sapota*, nat. order Sapotaceae, and found in the West Indies. It is large and straight, and runs to a considerable height without any branches, with a dark gray bark, very much chapped. The fruit resembles a bergamot pear in shape and size. The bark of the sapodilla is used in medicine as an astringent, and the seeds of the fruit (sapodilla plum) are used as a diuretic. The fruit is often called *mamey*, and is much prized as an article of diet.

Sapodilla (Achras Sapota).

Saponaceous (sap-ó-ná'shus), *a.* [From *L. sapo* *saponis*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. Saponaceous bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salt.

Saponaceous (sap-ó-ná'shus), *a.* The state of being saponaceous.

Saponaria (sap-ó-ná'ria), *n.* [From *L. sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] A genus of annual and perennial herbs, chiefly natives of Europe, nat. order Caryophyllaceae. *S. officinalis* (common soapwort) is a native of Britain,

growing in meadows and shady places. It is a smooth plant with large pink cymose flowers. The whole plant is bitter, and when bruised and agitated in water it raises a lather like soap, which washes greasy spots out of clothing. It has also been used in syphilis.

Saponary (sap-ó-ná'ria), *a.* Saponaceous.

Saponifiable (sap-ó-ní-fí-á-bil), *a.* Capable of being saponified or converted into soap.

Saponification (sap-ó-ní-fí-á'shún), *a.* Conversion into soap, the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap. In an extended sense the term is applied to the resolution of all others and analogous substances into acids and alcohols.

Saponify (sap-ó-ní-fí), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saponified*; pp. *saponifying*. [*L. sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *ficio*, to make.] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

Saponina Saponin (sap-ó-ní-n), *a.* [*C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁*] A non-crystalline vegetable principle found in the root of *Saponaria officinalis*, and many other plants. It is white, amorphous, and has a taste first sweet, then astringent, and finally acrid. It is a powerful sternutatory. It is soluble in water, and its solution, even when much diluted, froths on being agitated like a solution of soap.

Saponite (sap-ó-nít), *a.* A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and carlin in trap-rock.

Saper (sá'per), *a.* [*L.*] Taste, savour; relish, the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some *saper* in all ailments.

Str. T. Brown.

Saporine (sap-ó-rí-n), *a.* [*Fr. saporine*, *sap*, *sapor*, the taste or flavour of a thing, and *fines*, to make.] Having the power to produce taste, producing taste, flavour or relish.

Saporificious (sap-ó-rí-fí-shus), *a.* Quality of being saporine.

Saporosity (sap-ó-rí-fí-tí), *a.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

Saporous (sap-ó-rus), *a.* [*L. saporus*, tasting well, from *sapor*, savour.] Having flavour or taste; yielding some kind of taste.

Sapota (sa-pó'ta), *n.* Is bot. the specific name of a tree or plant of the genus *Achras*, the *A. Sapota*. See **SAPODILLA**.

Sapotaceae (sap-ó-tá-sé-á), *n.* pl. An order of plants belonging to the polycarpous group of monocotyledonous exogens. It consists of trees and shrubs which frequently abound in a milky juice, which may be used for alimentary purposes. They have alternate undivided leaves, small solitary or clustered axillary flowers, perfect stamens, opposite to the corolla lobes or double their number, a superior ovary with two or more cells, each containing a solitary ovule, and a baccate or drupeous fruit. They are chiefly natives of India, Africa, and America. Some of the species produce eatable fruits, as the sapodilla plum, mamey apple, star apple, medlar of Surinam, &c. The fruit and seeds of some species abound in oil, which is solid like butter, and has a mild pleasant flavour. One of the most important species is the *Ipomoea Gutta*, which produces the gutta percha of commerce. The bark of one species of *Achras* is astringent and tonic, and has been recommended as a substitute for quinine. See **SAPODILLA**.

Sapodilla-tree, **Sapodilla-tree** (sap-ó-dil-ó-tré), See **SAPODILLA**.

Sappen-wood (sá-pen-wúd or sa-pen'wúd), *n.* A dyewood produced by a species of *Camptopila* (*C. Sappen*). It yields a good red colour, which, however, is not easily fixed.

Sapper, **Sappers** (sá'pér), *n.* A mineral, called also *Sapona* and *Dithion*. See **HY-ANTH**.

Sapper (sá'pér), *n.* 1. One who saps. — 2. *MIN.* the designation of a private soldier in the Royal Engineers. Formerly the non-commissioned officers and privates of that corps received the general appellation of the Royal Sappers and Miners, which is now no longer used. Their duties consist in building fortifications, in executing field works, and in performing similar operations under the direction of their superior officers.

Sapphic (sá'fik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic* odes; *Sapphic*

verse. — 2. In *poet.* applied to a kind of verse, said to have been invented by Sappho, consisting of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl. The Sapphic strophe consists of three Sapphic verses followed by an *Adonia*. **Sapphic** (sá'fik), *n.* A Sapphic verse. *Minor.*

Sapphire (sá'fir), *n.* [*L. sapphirus*, *Gr. sappheiros*, of Eastern origin, Heb. *sappir*, *Ar. safir*] 1. A precious stone, next in hardness and value to the diamond, belonging to the corundum class, which embraces the ruby, the oriental emerald, the oriental topaz and the emerald, and composed essentially of crystallized alumina. Sapphires are found in various places, as at Paga, Calicut, Ceylon, and Ceylon, in Asia; and Bohemia and Silesia, in Europe. The sapphire proper is a beautiful transparent stone of various shades of blue colour. It was one of the stones in the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, and among the Greeks it was sacred to Jupiter. — *Asteriated sapphire* has in the midst of it a star of bright rays, resulting from its crystalline structure. — *Chrysois sapphire*, a variety, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes showing pearly reflections. — *Giant sapphire*, a beautiful variety with a pinkish or bluish opalescence, and a peculiar play of light. — *Green sapphire*, the emerald. — *Red sapphire*, the oriental ruby. — *Violet sapphire*, the oriental amethyst. — *White or limpid sapphire*, a columnar or grayish and transparent or translucent variety, sometimes sold as diamond. — *Yellow sapphire*, the oriental topaz. See **CORDON-ROUGE**. — 2. The colour of the sapphire; blue.

A lover emerald twinkles in the gem.

And *greater sapphires* make into the sea. *Farquhar.*

2. In *her.* same as *Asure*.

Sapphirine (sá'fir-in), *a.* Resembling sapphire; sapphire. 'The sapphire blaze.' Gray.

Sapphirine (sá'fir-in), *a.* Resembling sapphire, made of sapphire, having the qualities of sapphire. 'A lovely sapphirine blue.' *Byss.*

Sapphirine (sá'fir-in), *a.* A blue variety of spinel (which see).

Sappiness (sá'pí-nis), *n.* The state or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

Sapple (sá'p), *n.* A lye of soap and water; caustic. [Scottish.]

Judge of my feelings, when I saw them exhibit (the clothes) to jugglers between their hands, above the sapple. *Colt.*

Sapodilla (sap-ó-dil'la), *n.* Same as **SAPODILLA**.

Sappy (sá'p), *a.* [A *Sax. sappy*. See **SAP**.] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy, succulent.

But these, the fed with careful diet,

Are neither green nor sappy;

Half-connections of the garden centre.

The sappiness lack unhappy. *Farquhar.*

2. Young; not firm; weak. 'When he had passed this weak and sappy age.' *Hayward.*

3. Weak in intellect.

Sappy (sá'p), *a.* [Comp. *L. sapis*, to taste.]

Moist, tainted, sweet.

Saprolagiales (sap-ro-lá-gí-á-les), *n.* pl. [*Gr. sapros*, rotten, and *lagmos*, an edge, a border.]

A natural order of coniferoids, of doubtful affinity, with the habits of moulds and the fructification of algae. They are nearly colourless, and grow on dead and living animals, and are most destructive to fish and other animals confined in aquaria.

Sap-roller (sá'ró-ler), *n.* A large galleon 8 feet long, and rendered bullet-proof by being filled with another galleon of less diameter as well as with fusils. It is rolled before him by a sapper to protect him from the fire of the enemy.

Saprophagous (sa-pro-fá-gus), *n.* [*Gr. sapros*, rotten, putrid, and *phago*, to eat.] A member of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprising such as feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.

Saprophagous (sa-pro-fá-gus), *a.* [See **SAPROPHAGOUS**.] Feeding on substances in a state of decomposition.

Saprophyte (sá'p-rí-fí), *n.* [*Gr. sapros*, rotten, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter.

In parasites and plants growing on decaying vegetable matter (*saprophytes*) which are destitute of chlorophyll, the scales are the only solid structures of the vegetative parts. *Shak.*

Saprophytic (sá'p-rí-fí-tí), *a.* Pertaining to saprophytes.

Saprophytism (sa-pro-fit-izm) *n.* The state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decaying vegetable matter. See **SAPROPHYTES**.

Sap-rot (sap-ro't) *n.* A disease of timber; dry rot (which see).

Sapote (sa-po'te) *n.* (Corruption of *S. schomburgkii* - *Schomburgk*, in *serape*, and *stager*, *green chemo*.) A kind of hard chemo, made in Saurashtra, having a greenish colour, and flavoured with molasses.

Sap-skill (sap-skil) *n.* Same as *Saphism*. [Provincial English.]

Sap-sucker (sa-pu'suk-er) *n.* The popular American name of several small woodpeckers, as *Picus carolin.*, *Picus villosus*, and *Picus pubescens*. They are so called from a common though erroneous belief that they suck the sap of trees.

Sap-vase (sa-p'vase) *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.

Sarcocolla-nut (sar-ko-k'yo-nut) *n.* A Brazilian nut, the seed of the *Longitarsis* *Olivaria*. See **LECTURA**.

Sap-wed (sa-p'wed) *n.* See **ALBUSTUM**.

Sappyrus (sa-pi'-dō) *n.* A family of hymenopterous insects of the section *Fasces*, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by the feet, in both sexes, being slender, and little or not at all spinose. The genus *Sappyrus* is the type, the species of which are supposed to be parasitic upon some of the wild bees. *S. gemellus* and *S. cinereus* are British species.

Sargus (sah) *n.* See **SARGUS**.

Sarabaites (sar-a-ba-ites) *n.* One of a sort of oriental monks who ascended from ordinary monastic life, a monk with no settled monastery or superior.

Saraband, **Sarabanda** (sar-a-ban'da) *n.* (Fr. *sarabande*, Sp. *sarabanda*, from *Per sarband*, a lively tune.) A dance now in 3/4 time, said to be derived from the Saracens - 2 In music, a composition adapted to the dance. It is grave and expressive in character, written in 2/4 or 3/4 time, and consists of two parts. Handel and other masters frequently wrote tunes of this kind.

Saracen (sar'-sen) *n.* [L. *Saracenus*, from Gr. *sarakēnēs*, Ar. *sarakīn* (pl. of *sarak*), *orientalis* *orientalis*.] An Arabian or other Mohammedan of the early and pre-Islamic period, a propagator of Mohammedanism in countries lying to the west of Arabia. By medieval writers the term was variously employed to designate the Arabs generally, the Mohammedans of Syria and Palestine, or the Arab-Berber races of Northern Africa. At a later time it was also applied to any infidel nation against which crusades were preached, such as the Turks.

Saracenic (sar-a-sen-ic) *n.* Pertaining to the Saracens - *Saracenic architecture*. See **MOORISH** architecture under **MOORISH**.

Sarcocolla (sar-o-kol'-la) *n.* Same as *Sarcocolla*.

Sarcina, **Sarcinae** (sar'-sina, sar'-sina) *n.* A pericolla or horn. *British*.

Sarcocolla (sar-ko-k'la) *n.* In *India* myth. the name of the female energy or wife of Brahman, the first of the Hindu triad. She is the goddess of speech, music, art, and letters.

Sarcocolla (sar'-kollā) *n.* [L. *sarcocolla*; Gr. *sarcocolla*, a bitter liquor from *sarcocolla*, to say like dog, to speak bitterly, from *sarc*, *meat*, *dog*.] A bitter cutting expression, a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt, a bitter gift, a taunt.

I gave the sarcocolla to the doctors,
And we can readily refuse it here. *Croquet*.

SAR *Latin*, *radical*, *irony*, *haunt*, *gibe*.

Sarcocolla (sar'-kollā) *n.* A *Sarcocolla*.

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limbus, *sa*, which appears to have come into use in the thirteenth century.

There are three that cannot bear the heat
Of August sun, and under *sarcocolla* rest.

Sarcocolla (sar'-kollā) *n.* A coarse woollen cloth worn by the lower class of persons, and those who subsisted on charity, mentioned during the thirteenth century. Written also *Sarc*. *British*.

Sarcocolla, **Sarcocolla** (sar'-kollā, sar'-kollā) *n.* [L. *sarcocolla*] A genus of minute plants of low organization and doubtful nature, but generally believed to be fungi, commonly found in masses discharged by vomiting from stomachs affected with cancer and certain forms of dyspepsia. *Sarcocolla* are also found in the urine, in the fluid of the ventricles of the brain, &c.

Sarcocolla (sar'-kollā) *n.* [Or *sarc*, *carve*, *fish*.] *C. N. D.* A weak organic base existing in the juice of mammalian flesh, isomeric with hypoxanthine. It is found in the flesh of oxen, horses, hares, &c.

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flesh, and *homo*, *homo*.) That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c.

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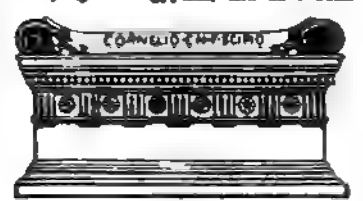
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Egyptian Sarcophagus—Tiled Pyramid.
ceiving a dead body. The oldest known sarcophagi are Egyptian, and have been



Roman Sarcophagus—Tomb of Scipio.

fleshy.] A genus of climbing plants, with linear or cordate leaves, and umbels of white, yellow, or purplish flowers, nat. order Asclepiadaceae. The species are natives of Australia, the East Indies, and South America. The root of *S. glaucum* is the *Ipecacuanha* of Venezuela.

Sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] In med. producing or generating flesh; incarnative. [Rare.]

Sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. [Rare.]

Sarcous (sär'kus), *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Of or belonging to flesh or muscle.—*Sarcous elements*, the elementary particles which, by their union, form the mass of muscular fibre.

Sarculation (sär-kü-lä'shon), *n.* [L. *sarculatio*, a raking. See **SARCOL**.] A raking or weeding with a rake.

Sard (sär'd), *n.* [Fr. *sarde*, from *Sardes*, the ancient capital of Lydia. See **SARDONYX**.] A variety of carnelian, which displays on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held between the eye and the light appears of a deep blood-red carnelian. Called also *Sardoin*.

Sardachate (sär'da-kat), *n.* A kind of agate containing layers of sard. *Dana*.

Sardel (sär'del), *n.* Same as *Sardius*.

Sardian (sär'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to Sardes, the ancient capital of Lydia.

Sardian (sär'di-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardes.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the *Sardians*. *Shak.*

Sardine (sär'din), *n.* [Fr. *sardine*, from L. and Gr. *sardinia*, dim. of *sarda*, a kind of tunny-fish caught near Sardinia.] A small fish (*Clupea Sardina*) of the same genus as the herring and pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean and also on the Atlantic coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal. It is much esteemed for its flavour, and large quantities are preserved by being salted and partly dried, then scalded in hot oil, and finally hermetically sealed in tin boxes with hot salted oil, or oil and butter.

Sardine (sär'din). Same as *Sardius*.

Sardinian (sär'din'-an), *a.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

Sardinian (sär'din'-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island or the kingdom of Sardinia, which comprised the island of Sardinia and the provinces of Piedmont and Savoy.

Sardius (sär'di-us), *n.* A sort of precious stone, probably a sard or carnelian, one of which was in Aaron's breastplate. *Ex. xxviii. 17.* Called also *Sardel* and *Sardine*.

Sardoin (sär'doin), *n.* [Fr. *sardoine*.] Sard; carnelian.

Sardonian (sär-dö'ni-an), *a.* Sardoniac. *Bp. Hall*.

Sardoniac (sär-dön'ik), *a.* [Fr. *sardonique*, from L. *sardonica herba*, the Sardinian herb, an herb said to cause a peculiar twitching of the face when eaten. But the phrase *sardonian* (or *sardonian*) *gelder*, to laugh a bitter laugh, is found in Homer, and has probably nothing to do with Sardinia; the Sardinian herb, indeed, seems to be a mere invention or conjecture to explain a term the origin of which was not known.] 1. Apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile.

Where strained *sardoniac* smiles are glowing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will.
Wotton.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant: now the usual meaning. 'The scornful, ferocious, *sardoniac* grin of a bloody ruffian.' *Burke*.

You were consigned to a master... under whose *sardoniac* glances your scared eyes were afraid to look up.
Thackeray.

—*Sardoniac smile* or *laugh*, an antiquated medical term applied to a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face, giving somewhat the appearance of laughter.

Sardonyx (sär-dö-niks), *n.* [Gr. *sardonys*, from *Sardes*, a city of Asia Minor, and *onyx*, a nail: so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its colour to the flesh under the nail.] A precious stone, a beautiful and rare variety of onyx, consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony. It was formerly much employed for the sculpture of cameos. The name has sometimes been applied to a reddish-yellow or nearly orange variety of chalcedonic quartz resembling carnelian, and also to

carnelians whose colours are in alternate bands of red and white.

Saree (sä'rë), *n.* A cotton fabric worn by Indian women to wrap round the person; also, an embroidered long scarf of gauze or silk. *Simmonds*.

Sarell (sä'rël), *n.* A seraglio. *Marlow*.

Sargassum (särgä'sum), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-wood.] See **GULF-WEED**.

Sari (sä'rë), *n.* Same as *Saree*.

Sarigue (sä-rëg'), *n.* [Fr., from Brax. *sari-gueya*.] The popular name of *Didelphis opossum*, a marsupial mammal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the Virginian opossum.

Sark (särk'), *n.* [A. Sax. *serce*, *eyrce*, Icel. *serkr*, Dan. *særk*, a shirt.] A shirt. 'Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Sark (särk'), *v. t.* In carp. to cover (a roof) with thin boards.

Sarking (särk'ing), *n.* Thin boards for lining, &c.; the term used in Scotland to denote the boarding on which slates are laid.

Sarлак, **Sarilk** (särläk, särl'ik), *n.* [Mongolian.] The *Bos grunniens* or *Poephagus grunniens*, the yak or grunting ox of Tartary. Written also *Saryk*. See **YAK**.

Sarmatian, **Sarmatic** (särm-äsh'-an, särm-äsh'-ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Sarmatia* and its inhabitants; pertaining to the Sarmatians, tribes supposed to be the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

Sarment (särm'ent), *n.* Same as *Sarmentum*.

Sarmentaceous (särm-en-tä'së-ë), *n. pl.* Same as *Vitaceæ*.

Sarmentaceous (särm-en-tä'shus), *a.* In bot. the same as *Sarmentosæ*.

Sarmentose, **Sarmentous** (särm-en'töz, särm-en'tus), *a.* In bot. having sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

Sarmentum (särm-en'tum), *n. pl.* **Sarmenta** (särm-en'ta). [L., for *serpimentum*, from *sarpo*, to trim.] In bot. a runner; a name given to a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as that of the strawberry; applied also to a twining stem which supports itself by means of others. See cut under **SAXIFRAGE**.

Sarn (särn), *n.* [W.] A pavement or stepping-stone. *Johnson*. [Provincial.]

Sarong (sä'rong'), *n.* 1. A plain or printed cotton fabric imported into the Indian or Eastern Archipelago.—2. A garment used in the Indian Archipelago. It consists of a piece of cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body. The sarong is worn by men and women, only that of a woman is deeper.

Saree (sä'roe), *n.* A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the duration of which is unknown, and is variously conjectured at from 3600 days to 8600 years. *Brande & Cox*.

Sarothamnus (sä-rö-tham'nus), *n.* [Gr. *saron*, a broom, and *thamnos*, a bush, a shrub.] A genus of leguminous plants. *S. scoparius* is the well-known broom, the *Cytisus scoparius* of De Candolle, and *Genista scoparia* of some other botanists. The genus differs from *Cytisus* in the very long style and minute stigma, and from *Genista* chiefly by having the lips of the bell-shaped calyx minutely, instead of deeply, toothed.

Sarplar (särp'lär'), *n.* [See **SARPLIER**.] A large sack or bale of wool containing 80 tods; a tod contains 2 stone of 14 pounds each.

Sarplier (särp'lär'), *n.* [Fr. *serpillière*, sack-cloth, a corruption of *serge vieille*, old serge. See **SERGE**.] Canvas or a packing-cloth.

Sarracenia (sä-rä-së-ni-a), *n.* The principal genus of *Sarraceniacæ* (which see).

Sarraceniacæ (sä-rä-së-ni-ä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [In honour of Dr. *Sarrasin*, a French physician.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens which consists of herbaceous perennial plants, inhabiting bogs and swamps in North America. They have radical leaves with a hollow urn-shaped or pitcher-shaped leaf, the point of which is prolonged like a lid. There are three genera (*Sarracenia*, *Darlingtonia*, and *Heliamphora*) belonging to the order, the species of which are inhabitants of northern or tropical America. The pitcher-like leaves of *Sarracenia* are capable of holding water, and the older leaves are usually full. In some species the water appears to be derived directly from the atmosphere, but the construction of other species, as *Sarracenia variolaris*, suggests a secretion by the plant as the source. The species are also known by the name of side-saddle flower.

Sarrasine (sä'rä-sin), *n.* Same as *Sarasin*.

Sarsa (sä'ra), *n.* Sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla (sä'rä-sä-pä-ril'ä), *n.* [Sp. *sarsaparilla*, the plant *Smilax aspera*, from Sp. *sarsa*, a bramble, and *parilla*, dim. of *parra*, a vine; as others say from *Parilla*, a Spanish physician, who first made use of it as a medicine.] The rhizome of several plants of the genus *Smilax* (which see). *S. medica* supplies the sarsa of Vera Cruz. &



Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*).

siphilitica, or *S. papyracea*, yields the Lisbon or Brazilian sort. *S. officinalis* belongs to Central America, although it yields the kind known as Jamaica sarsaparilla, and *Hemidesmus indicus* (an asclepiadaceous climber), the East Indian sort. Sarsaparilla is valued in medicine on account of its mucilaginous and demulcent qualities. The kind now generally preferred is the reddish fibrous root, known in the market under the name of Jamaica or red sarsaparilla. This root is used as a powerful and valuable alterative medicine in many disorders of debility.

Sars (särs), *n.* [Fr. *sas*, a sieve, O. Fr. *saas*, Sp. *sedaza*, Neapolitan *setaccio*, from L.L. *setaceum*, something made of bristles, from L. *seta*, a bristle. *Brachet*.] A fine sieve: usually written *Seares* or *Seares*.

Sarse (särs), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *sarsed*; ppr. *sarsing*. [From the noun.] To sift through a sars. [Rare.]

Sarsen, **Sarsen-stone** (särs'en, särs'en-stön), *n.* One of the large flat blocks of sandstone found lying on the chalk-flats or downs of Wiltshire, &c. Also named *Gray Wether* and *Druid's Stone*.

How came the stones here? for these *sarsens* or Druidical sandstones are not found in the neighbourhood.
Emerson.

Sarsenet (särs'net), *n.* Same as *Sarsenet*.

Sarsia (särs'-ä), *n.* [From the naturalist *Sars*.] A genus of coelenterate animals, belonging to the Medusae or jelly-fishes, and perhaps more properly regarded as the floating reproductive buds or gonophores of fixed zoophytes.

Sart (särt'), *n.* [Also *assart*, O. Fr. *essart*, L.L. *exartum*, from L. *ex*, out, and *sarto*, to hoe.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. *Wharton*.

Sartorial (särt-ö'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tailor.

Sartorius (särt-ö'ri-us), *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.] In anat. a muscle of the thigh, so called from the fact that by its contraction the legs are crossed in sitting in the manner in which tailors usually do; hence it is called the tailor's muscle.

Sarz (särs), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, flesh.] Flesh; pulp. *Dunglison*.

Sary (sä'ri), *n.* Same as *Saree*.

Sarsa (sä'ra), *n.* Sarsaparilla.

Sash (sash), *n.* [Per. *shash*, a turban, that is the sash, scarf, or shawl around the cap; Heb. *shash*, a fine fabric of silk or linen. The old spelling was *shash*, used by Sir T. Herbert and Fuller.] A band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament. Sashes are worn by ladies and children, by military officers as badges of distinction, and are a regular feature in certain foreign costumes. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented. In the British army, commissioned officers wear sashes of crimson silk; non-commissioned officers, of crimson cotton. The sash is tied on the right side by the cavalry, and on the left side by the infantry.

Sash (sash), *v. t.* To dress with a sash.

They are... so sashed and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes even than they were in their rags.
Burke.

Sash (sash), *n.* [Fr. *châsse*, *châssis*, a frame, a sash, from L. *ospeo*, a box, a chest, from *capio*, to take.] 1. The framed part of a window in which the glass is fixed; a similar part of a green-house, &c. In windows they

either open and shut vertically, or are hung upon hinges so as to swing open like doors. 'The vestures now to lift the sack.' *Sut/A*. - 2. The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.

Sash (sash), n. To furnish with sash window.

The windows are all sashed with the finest crystal glass.

Lady M. M. M.

Sash, the verti-
cal window
of glass.

Sash, n. In sash, a
sash and a strong
in sash stile.
door with panes

you or sash for
by their sash
(Rare.)

Sash-fastener (sash-fastener), n. A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

Sash-frame (sash-frame), n. 1. The frame in which the sash is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be eased. - 2. The frame in which a saw is strained.

Sash-gate (sash-gate), n. In hydraulic engine, a stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

Sash-line (sash-line), n. The rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

Sashoon (sashoon), n. A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

Sash-saw (sash-saw), n. 1. A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long and has about thirteen teeth to the inch. - 2. A mill-saw strained in a frame or sash.

Sash-stripe (sash-stripe), n. A stripe with vertically sliding valves.

Satin (satin), n. The common Indian antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*), remarkable for its swiftness and beauty. It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male. It

North America from Canada to Florida. The taste of antelope is sharp, acid, aromatic, and as well as the odor resembles human. The chief constituents are volatile oil, resin, and extractive. The oil is the most active. Antelope acts as a stimulant to the circulation, especially of the capillaries. The essential parts of the sash are the fruit of the *Laurus Padus*, *Juniperus communis* in the *Nepesin* places, an American tree. The bark and fruit are bitter, aromatic, and febrifugal, and are used in chronic rheumatism.

Sash-stripe (sash-stripe), n. (Fr. *sash*, to st. See *SASH*.) Stones left after distilling. *Sash* (sash), n. (Fr. *sash*, it sash, a stone.) A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates, a navigable sluice.

Making a great noise in the king's lands about Deptford to be a wet dock. *Pepp.*

Sash-stripe (sash-stripe), n. (Gaelic *sash-stripe*.) A general name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to those of Saxon race, a Saxon, an Englishman. *W. W. Scott.*

Sash-stripe (sash-stripe), n. (RH. *Sash*.) Native boracic acid occurring more or less pure in irregular six-sided laminae belonging to the triclinic system, or as a crust, or in staurolitic forms composed of small scales. It is white or yellowish, has a saccharine lustre, a specific gravity of 1.44, and is easily friable. It occurs as a deposit from hot springs and ponds in the lagoons of Tuscany, and was first discovered near Sals, in the province of Florence.

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to cloy; to surfeit; to satiate. 'When also is eaten with his body' *Sash*. 'Crowds of wanderers sat with the business and pleasure of great cities.' *Macaulay*.

Satin (satin), n. (See *SATIN*.) A kind of glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woven or cotton instead of a silk face.

Satin (satin), n. A satiable; not capable of being satiated or satisfied. 'His satiable thirst of pleasure.' *Tennyson*.

Satellite (satellite), n. (Fr. *satellite*, from *L. satelles*, *satelles*, one who guards the person of a prince.) 1. An obsequious dependent; a subordinate attendant; a subservient follower. 'The satellites of power.' *J. D'Israeli*. - 2. A secondary planet or moon, a small planet revolving round a larger one. The earth has one satellite, called the moon. Neptune is also accompanied by one, Mars by two, Uranus by six; Jupiter by four, Saturn by eight. Saturn's rings are supposed to be composed of a great multitude of minute satellites.

Or any of your great satellites above
Why love's satellites are less than love. *Pope*.

(In the above couplet the plural has the Latin pronunciation *sat-el-lites*, but this is unusual.)

Satellite (satellite), n. Pertaining to or having the character of satellites. 'Their satellicious attendance, their revolutions about the sun.' *Chapman*.

Satin (satin), n. See *SATIN*.

Sati (sati), n. The Egyptian goddess of the lower heaven or air.

Sati (sati), n. See *SATIN*.

Satiability (satiability), n. The quality of being satiable or satiated.

Satiable (satiable), n. Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

Satiation (satiation), n. Same as *Satiability*.

Satiate (satiate), v. t. pret. & pp. *satiated*; ppr. *satiating*. [*L. saties*, *satiatus*, to satisfy, to satiate, from *satis*, enough.] 1. To satisfy the appetite or desire of, to feed or nourish to the full, to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire, to satiate.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be satiated with my blood.

John Bunyan.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; to surfeit; to fill to repletion.

He may be satiated, but not satisfied. *Meredith*.

3. To satiate. See *SATINATE*. [Rare.]

Why does not sat of tines draw more water out of the soil, but for want of satiation, for other it is satiated with water. *See J. Newton*.

Sati (sati), n. To satisfy, into, suffice, cloy, gorge, overfill, surfeit, glut.

Satiate (satiate), n. Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated. [Rare.]

Now may I and others all be satiated with you, yet not, in dream, the comfort of the day. *Pope*.

Satiation (satiation), n. The state of being satiated or filled.

Satiety (satiety), n. (Fr. *satiété*, *L. satietas*, *See SATIS*.) The state of being satiated or glutted, fulness of gratification either of the appetite or any sensual desire, fulness beyond natural desire, an excess of gratification which excites weariness or loathing.

In all pleasures there is satiety. *Macaulay*.

But thy words, with grace divine
Intend, bring to their sweetest an end.

Macaulay.

Sati (sati), n. Repletion, satiation, surfeit, enjoyment.

Satin (satin), n. (Fr. *satin*, *It. satina*, Col. H. Yale believes that satin is from *satin*, the name applied by western Asia to the great Chinese port of western trade *Cham-shu*, or *Chin-shu*, where rich silk stuffs were made, and whence they were obtained under the name of *satin*; Spanish *satén* being from *satin*, and the medieval Latin *satina* being from *satin* in the passage.) A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture with an overcoat wool.

What said Master Dunderdon about the satin for your short coat and your shoes?

Macaulay.

Satin (satin), n. Belonging to or made of satin, as, a *satin gown*.

Satin-bird (satin-bird), n. An Australian bird, the *Prioniturus melanurus*, so called from the glossy dark-purple plumage of the male. It is one of the dove-birds.

Satin-de-laine (satin-de-laine), n. (Fr. *satin de laine*.) A black cambric manufactured in Silas from wool.

Satinet (satinet), n. (Fr. *satinet*, a dim. of *satin*.) 1. A thin species of satin. 2. A particular kind of twilled cloth, made of

Satin or Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra).

will clear from 25 to 30 feet at a bound, and rise over 10 or 11 feet from the earth. It is grayish brown or black on the upper parts of the body, with white abdomen and breast, and a white circle round the eyes, and stands about 3 feet 6 inches high at the shoulder.

Satine (satine), n. (Fr. *satine*. See *SATIN*.) In Scots law, a term used to signify either the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infeudation*), or the instrument by which the fact is proved. There is a general office for the registering of satines in Edinburgh. *See* also, a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeudment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterwards converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the satine, and is now done away with.

Satin (satin), n. A handsome South African antelope, the *Damaus lunatus* unlike many antelopes, which are almost independent of water, the satine needs to drink daily, so its presence is always a sign that water is near.

Satin (satin), n. (Fr. *satin*, *See SATIN*.) A genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceae. The species most known is the *S. officinale* (the *satin* laurel), on account of the medicinal virtues of its root. It is a small tree or bush inhabiting the woods of

Satin, thr. sat, sat, sat, met, htr, pine, pin, satin, not, move, tith, tub, hull;

oil, pound; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

woollen web and cotton warp, pressed and dressed to produce a glossy surface in imitation of satin.

Satin-flower (sat'in-flou-er), *n.* A plant, *Lunaria biennis*. See LUNARIA.

Satin-paper (sat'in-pâ-pêr), *n.* A fine kind of writing paper with a satiny gloss. *W. Collins.*

Satin-spar (sat'in-spâr), *n.* 1. A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, assuming a silky or pearly lustre when polished.— 2. Fibrous gypsum or sulphate of lime.

Satin-stitch (sat'in-stich), *n.* An embroidery stitch.

Satin-stone (sat'in-stôn), *n.* A fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries; satin-spar.

Satin-turk (sat'in-têrk), *n.* A trade term for a superior quality of satin.

Satin-wood (sat'in-wûd), *n.* The wood of a large tree of the genus *Chloroxylon*, the *C. swietenia*, nak. order *Cedrelaceae*, having pinnate leaves and large branching panicles of small whitish flowers. It is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars in the East Indies. The wood is of a deep yellow colour, close grained, heavy and durable.

Satiny (sat'i-nî), *a.* Resembling or composed of satin; as, a satiny appearance; a satiny texture or gloss. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sation (sâ'shon), *n.* [*L. satio*, from *sevo*, sature, to sow.] A sowing or planting. [Rare.]

Satire (sat'ir or sat'êr), *n.* [*L. satira* (short), or more correctly *satura*, a satire, from *satura*, a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a medley, an olio, lit. a full dish, from *satur*, full (whence *saturate*).] 1. A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation, and as a distinctive species of literary production first employed by ancient Roman writers; an invective poem.— 2. Any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked or denounced with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons; a trenchant or cutting exposure of men or manners; keenness and severity of remark; trenchant invective; as, to be much given to satire; to write a satire on modern society.

Satire has always shone among the rest, And is the boldest way, if not the best, To tell men freely of their foulest faults, To laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

Satire is a valuable element of history—in politics and ethics it is the most permanent protest of good against evil and of genius against stupidity. *Lord Houghton.*

2. Severe criticism or denunciation.

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night, were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their satire at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive. *Addison.*

SYN. Sarcasm, irony, ridicule, lampoon, pasquinade, burlesque, wit, humour.

Satirical (sa-tîr'îk, sa-tîr'îk-al), *a.* [*L. satiricus*, Fr. *satirique*. See SATIRE.] 1. Belonging to satire; conveying or containing satire; as, a satirical work. 'A satirical style.' *Roscommon.*

He gave the little wealth he had To build a house for fools and mad; To show by one satirical touch No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

2. Fond of indulging in satire; given to satire; severe in language.

The satirical rogue here says that old men have grey beads. *Shak.*

A satirical tailor, who lived at Rome, and whose name was Pasquin, amused himself with severe rallery, liberally bestowed on those who passed by his shop. *I. D'Israeli.*

SYN. Cutting, poignant, sarcastic, bitter, reproachful, abusive.

Satirically (sa-tîr'îk-al-î), *adv.* In a satirical manner; with sarcastic or witty invective. A paper of verses satirically written. *Dryden.*

Satiricalness (sa-tîr'îk-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being satirical. 'An ill-natured wit, biased to satiricalness.' *Fuller.*

Satirist (sat'ir-ist), *n.* One who satirizes; specifically, one who writes satire.

Wycherley, in his writings, is the sharpest satirist of his time. *Granville.*

Satirize (sat'ir-îz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *satirized*; ppr. *satirizing*. [*Fr. satiriser*.] To assail with satire; to make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or sarcastic wit.

It is as hard to satirize well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

Satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. satisfactio*. See SATISFY.] 1. The act of

satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; repose of mind resulting from compliance with what it demands.

Run over the circle of the earthly pleasures, and had not God procured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*

2. Settlement of a claim due, a demand, &c.; payment; indemnification.

You know since Pontrecoet the sum is due. . . . Therefore make present satisfaction. *Shak.*

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; compensation; atonement; reparation.

Die he or justice must; unless for him Some other able, and as willing, pay The rigid satisfaction, death for death. *Milton.*

4. The opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel; a hostile meeting conceded on the challenge or cartel of an aggrieved party: used adjectively in extract.

A case of satisfaction pistols, with the satisfactory accompaniments of powder, ball, and caps, were hired from a manufacturer. *Dickens.*

—**Contentment, Satisfaction.** See under **CONTENTMENT**. —**SYN.** Contentment, content, gratification, pleasure, recompense, compensation, amends, remuneration, indemnification, atonement.

Satisfactive (sat-is-fak'tiv), *a.* Giving satisfaction. 'A final and satisfactive discernment of faith.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Satisfactorily (sat-is-fak'to-ri-î), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction, content, conviction, or the like. 'To answer him satisfactorily unto all his demands.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak'to-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being satisfactory; the power of satisfying or giving content; as, the satisfactoriness of pleasure or enjoyment.

The incompleteness of the seraphic lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

Satisfactory (sat-is-fak'to-ri), *a.* [*Fr. satisfactoire*.] 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; particularly, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, to give a satisfactory account of any remarkable transaction.— 2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning.

A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Satisfiable (sat-is-fî-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being satisfied.

Satisfier (sat'is-fi-er), *n.* A person or thing that gives satisfaction.

Satisfy (sat'is-fî), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *satisfied*; ppr. *satisfying*. [*Fr. satisfaire*; *L. satisfacio* —*satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To gratify fully the wants, wishes, or desires of; to supply to the full extent with what is wished for; to make content; as, to satisfy hunger or thirst; to satisfy a hungry man. 'Satisfy our eyes.' *Shak.*

The sports of children satisfy the child. *Goldsmith.*

2. To comply with the rightful demands of; to give what is due to; to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to pay; to liquidate; to requite.

A grave question . . . arose, whether the money . . . should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs or should be employed to satisfy the claims which Argyle had against them. *Macaulay.*

3. To fulfil the conditions of; to answer; as, an algebraical equation is said to be satisfied when, after the substitution of any expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.— 4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give full assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to satisfy one's self by inquiry.

I will be satisfied; let me see the writing. *Shak.*

SYN. To content, please, gratify, satiate, sate, recompense, compensate, remunerate, indemnify.

Satisfy (sat'is-fî), *v. i.* 1. To give satisfaction or content; as, earthly good never satisfies. 2. To make payment; to atone.

Satisfying (sat'is-fîng), *p. & a.* Giving satisfaction or content; settling doubts at rest.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and satisfying. *Atterbury.*

Satisfyingly (sat'is-fîng-î), *adv.* In a manner tending to satisfy.

Sative (sat'iv), *a.* [*L. sativus*, from *sevo*, sature, to sow.] Sown, as in a garden. 'Preferring the domestic or sative for the fuller growth.' *Boslyn.*

Satrap (sâ'trap), *n.* [*Gr. satrapês*; borrowed from the Persian.] 1. A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy. 2. A prince; a petty despot. 'Obsequious tribes of satraps, princes.' *Shenstone.*

Satrapal (sâ'trap-al), *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

Satrapess (sâ'trap-es), *n.* A female satrap.

Satrapical (sat-râp'îk-al), *a.* Satrapal.

Satrapy (sâ'trap-î), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality; a principedom.

The angels themselves are distinguished and questioned into their celestial principedoms and satrapies. *Milton.*

Saturable (sat'û-ra-bl), *a.* [See SATURATE.] Admitting of being saturated; capable of saturation.

Saturant (sat'û-rant), *a.* [*L. saturans*, *saturans*, ppr. of *saturare*. See SATURATE.] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

Saturate (sat'û-rant), *n.* In med. a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

Saturate (sat'û-rât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *saturated*; ppr. *saturating*. [*L. saturare*, *saturatus*, from *satur*, filled (whence *sature*); from root of *satis*, enough, *satis*, to feed to the full. See SATIS.] 1. To cause to become completely saturated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to imbue thoroughly; to soak; as, to saturate a cloth with moisture; *saturate* with ancient learning. 'Adulteries that saturate soul with body.' *Tennyson.*

Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, *saturated* with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay.*

2. In chem. to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received; thus, an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the solvent can contain no more of the dissolving body.

Saturate (sat'û-rât), *a.* Being full; saturated. 'Though soaked and *saturate*, out and out.' *Tennyson.*

The lark is gay That dries its feathers, *saturate* with dew. *Cropper.*

Saturation (sat'û-râ'shon), *n.* The act of saturating or filling or supplying to fullness, or the state of being so saturated; complete penetration or impregnation; specifically, in chem. the union, combination, or impregnation of one body with another in such definite proportions as that they neutralize each other, or till the receiving body can contain no more; solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid is by one sort of affinity; the saturation of water by salt is by another sort of affinity, called solution. A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve is said to be *saturated* with it, but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on and dissolving some other bodies; and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will dissolve sugar.

Saturday (sat'êr-dâ), *n.* [*A. Sax. Saterdag, Saterdag*—*Sater*, *Saturn*, for *Saturn*, and *dag*, a day—the day presided over by the planet Saturn; *D. Zaterdag*; *L. dies Saturni*.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Saturea (sat'û-rê'i-a), *n.* [*L. savoria*.] A genus of herbs and undershrubs commonly called *Savory*, and used in cookery as a seasoning, particularly the summer savory (*S. hortensis*), an annual plant cultivated in kitchen-gardens. The species are mostly natives of Europe, and belong to the nat. order Labiate. They have narrow, opposite, pale-green leaves, and small pale-lilac axillary flowers.

Saturity (sat'ûr-î-tî), *n.* [*L. saturitas*. See SATURATE.] Fullness or excess of supply; the state of being saturated; repletion.

In all things for man's use there is not only a mere necessity given of God, but also a satiety permitted; not *saturity*. *Granger.*

Saturn (sat'arn), *n.* [*L. Saturnus*, connected with *sevo*, *sature*, to sow.] 1. An ancient Italian deity, popularly believed to have made his first appearance in Italy in the reign of Janus, instructing the people in agriculture, gardening, &c., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. He was consequently elected

Sauria (saur'ia), a. pl. (From Gr. *saurus*, a lizard.) The term by which the great order of lizards is sometimes designated. The animal forms more strictly included under it are those comprised under the genus *Lacerta* of Linnaeus, but in the large and now generally received acceptation of the term *saurians*, not only the existing lizards, crocodiles, monitor, iguana, chameleon, &c., are included, but also those monstrous fossil reptiles whose remains excite our wonder, as the *Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Dinobirds*, *Trilobites*, *Stegosauria*, *Archosauria*, &c. The *saurians* are covered with scales, and have four legs. The mouth is always armed with teeth, and the toes are generally furnished with claws. They have all a tail more or less long, and generally very thick at the base. The fossil species, the most gigantic and singular members of the order occur most abundantly in the coaliferous strata. Some of them were exclusively marine, others amphibious, others terrestrial, and others were adapted for flying, as the *Pterodactylus*.

Saurian (saur'ian), a. (Or *saurus*, a lizard.) Pertaining to the *Sauria* or lizards; designating an order of reptiles.

Saurian (saur'ian), n. One of the order *Sauria*, a lizard or lizard-like animal.

Saurillus (saur'illus), n. (Dim. of Gr. *saurus*, a lizard.) An extinct genus of reptiles belonging to the lizard order. Their fossil remains occur in upper coaliferous rocks.

Saurulus (saur'ulus), n. *Saururus*, *luteus*, *Scutellaria* (Scotch).

Saurorhachis (saur'or-hach'is), a. pl. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *rhachis*, a frog.) A name sometimes applied to the order of the tailed amphibians, otherwise called *Urodela*, and by Owen *Ichthyosaurus*. See *URODELA*.

Saurorhynchus (saur'or-rhynch'us), n. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *rhynchus*, a head.) A genus of fossil fishes of the cycloid order, found in the chalk formation.

Saurodon (saur'odon), n. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *odon*, a tooth.) A genus of fossil fishes from the chalk series of England and America.

Saurid (saur'id), n. Resembling lizards; an, *saurid* fish.

Saurid (saur'id), n. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *oid*, form.) A member of a group of large fishes, some existing and some fossil. The fossil *saurids* are found in great abundance in the carboniferous and secondary formations. They combined in their structure certain characters of reptiles, and had teeth resembling those of crocodiles. The



Saurid (fish).

1. *Pygosternus* (modern). 2. Tooth of *St. (modern)*. 3. Jaw with teeth of *Saurorhynchus* (modern). 4. *Saurid* of *S. crassus* (fossil).

existing *saurid* fishes consist of several species, the best known being the bony fishes and sturgeons constituting respectively the genera *Lepidosteus* and *Acipenser*. The members of another genus (*Polysternus*) inhabit the Nile, Senegal, and other African rivers, and are remarkable for the peculiar structure of the dorsal fin, which is broken up into a number of separate portions.

Saurorhynchus (saur'or-rhynch'us), n. The first-fruits of a *Sauria*. See *CHIRIA*.

Saurorhynchus (saur'or-rhynch'us), n. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *rhynchus*, a head.) A genus of birds belonging to the family of the butcherbirds.

Saurorhynchus (saur'or-rhynch'us), n. pl. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, *rhynchus*, a head, and *rhynchus*, a head.) Professor Huxley's name for the second of his three primary notions of vertebrates, comprising birds and reptiles. The animals of this section are characterized by the absence of gills, by having the skull joined to the vertebral column by a single cartilaginous condyle, the lower jaw composed of several pieces, and united to the skull by means of a special (quadrate) bone, and by possessing nucleated red blood corpuscles, as well as by certain embryonic characters.

Saurorhynchus (saur'or-rhynch'us), n. pl. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *rhynchus*, a head.) A wing, a fin. An extinct order of reptiles corresponding to Huxley's order *Plesiosauria*, and forming one of the thirteenth orders into which Owen arranges all the Reptiles. There are ten genera, extending through all the strata from the trias to the chalk inclusive. The genus *Plesiosaurus* may be regarded as the type. See *Plesiosaurus*.

Saururus (saur'urus), n. pl. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *urus*, a tail, in allusion to the appearance of the flower-spikes.) A natural order of plants belonging to the achlamydeous group of incomplete exogens. It consists of a few genera which are aquatic or marshy herbs or herbaceous plants, found in North America, China, the north of India, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are simple or little branched herbs, with alternate, stipulate, entire leaves, and small flowers in dense terminal spikes or racemes.

Saururus (saur'urus), n. pl. (Or *saurus*, a lizard, and *urus*, a tail.) An extinct order of birds, including only a single member, the *Archaeopteryx* *maureri*, of which only a single fragmentary specimen has been discovered in the upper colts (lithographic strata) of Solenhofen. It seems to have been as large as a rook. It differs from all known birds in having two free claws belonging to the wing, a lizard-like tail longer than the body (whence the name of the order), and no ploughshare bone. The metacarpal bones are not ankylosed as they are in all other known birds living and extinct.

Saururus (saur'urus), n. A fish of the genus *Scomberus*, family *Scomberidae*, and order *Pharyngognathi*, having a greatly elongated body covered with minute scales. The jaws are prolonged into a long sharp beak. One species (*S. saurus*), about 12 inches long, occurs plentifully on the British coast, frequenting firths in shoals so dense that it may be taken in pitfalls. In order to escape the pursuit of the porpoise and large fishes it often leaps out of the water or swims rapidly along the surface, whence it has obtained the name of *skipper*. The fish is palatable.

Sausage (saw'sij), n. (Old spellings *sauzage*, *sauzage* O Fr. *sauzage*, Fr. *sauzage*, from L.L. *salsus*, *sauces* (chopped see).) An article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, &c., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied at short intervals with a string. When sausages are made on an extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery.

Sausage-roll (saw'sij röl), n. Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of flour paste, and cooked.

Sausage-skin (saw'sij skyn), n. [L. *salsus*, salt, and *phlogis*, phlogis.] An eruption of red spots or scales on the face. *Chloasma*.

Sausage-skin (saw'sij skyn), n. Having red spots or scales on the face. *Chloasma*.

Sausage-skin (saw'sij skyn), n. (In honour of Horace Benjamin de Sausure, a Swiss naturalist.) A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae. *S. alpina* is a British species, which grows on moist alpine rocks, and is frequent on the Highland mountains of Scotland.

Sausage-skin (saw'sij skyn), n. A mineral so covered, or a found at the Impure Lab. in the Swiss.

Sausage-skin (saw'sij skyn), n. A musical instrument, a harp or lyre.

Sausage-skin (saw'sij skyn), n. (Fr. *sauzage*.) A species of lizard of the family *Phrynosoma* or *Monitior*. See *MONITOR*.

Savable (sav'a-ble), a. Capable of being saved.

In the person regarded for, there ought to be the great disposition of being in a *savable* condition.

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In the person regarded for, there ought to be the great disposition of being in a *savable* condition.

Savable (sav'a-ble), a. Capable of being saved. 'The savableness of Protestantism.' *Chillingworth*.

Savage (sav'ij), n. (O E. and O Fr. *savage*, Mod. Fr. *savage*, L.L. *savages*, wild, *savage*, from L. *savages*, from *savus*, a forest, a wood.) 1. Pertaining to the forest or wilderness; wild, uncivilized; as, a *savage* wilderness. 'Darius and Xerxes learned of the wood.' *Dryden*. — 2. Wild, untamed; violent, as, *savage* beasts of prey.

In time the savage will both bear the yoke. *Shak.*

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was unacquainted almost with book-keeping, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage scenes. *Edin. Rev.*

1. Brutally; brutal. 'These pampered animals that rage in savage brutality.' *Shak.*

4. Belonging to man in a state of nature; uncivilized, untamed, unpolished; rude; as, *savage* life, *savage* manners.

Speak you so gently? Perchance you say you say I thought that all things had been *savage* here. *Shak.*

I will take some *savage* woman, she shall rear my *savage* race. *Timon.*

5. Cruel, barbarous, fierce, ferocious, inhuman, brutal. 'The savage spirit of wild war.' *Shak*. — 6. Enraged, on account of provocation received. [Colloq.] — 7. Wild, uncivilized, untamed, untamed, undisciplined, unpolished, rude, brutal, heathenish, barbarous, cruel, inhuman, ferocious, fierce, pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, murderous.

Savage (sav'ij), n. 1. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is uncivilized, uncultured, or without cultivation of mind or manners.

Let us see how nature first made man, the base laws of civility began, when first in words the noble savage came. *Shak.*

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty, a barbarian.

Savage (sav'ij), n. 1. A great, a pp. *savage*; pp. *savages*. To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [Rare.]

Let them the dogs of Fustian bark and bay, the bloodhounds, savaged by a crew of wags, in full-bred hunt from the Sultan's bay. *Southey*

Savagely (sav'ij-ly), adv. In the manner of a *savage*, cruelly, inhumanly. 'Your wife and babes *savagely* slaughtered.' *Shak.*

Savagery (sav'ij-ry), n. The state or quality of being *savage*, wild, untamed, uncivilized, or uncultured, barbarism. — 1. Cruelty, barbarism.

We were and have, they say, casting their *savagery* aside, have done like others of prey. *Shak.*

Savagism (sav'ij-izm), n. 1. The state of being *savage*, a wild, uncivilized condition, barbarism, *savagism*. 'A like work of primitive *savagism*.' *Kingley*. — 2. Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak*. — 3. Cruelty, barbarity.

Savagism (sav'ij-izm), n. The state of rude uncivilized men, the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness, barbarism.

Savanna, **Savannah** (sa-van'na), n. (Sp. *savanna*, a sheet for a bed, or a large plain covered with snow, from L. *savanna*, Gr. *savanna*, a linen cloth especially for wiping with.) An extensive open plain or meadow in a tropical region, yielding pasturage in the wet season, and often having a growth of undergrowth. The word is chiefly used in tropical America — *Savanna flower*, a West Indian name for various species of *Echites*.

Savant (sav'ang), n. (Fr. *savant*, to know.) A man of learning, a man of science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

In a national or universal point of view the labour of the *savant* or speculative thinker, is so much a production in the very narrow sense, as that of the inventor of a practical art. *J. S. Mill.*

Save (sav), v. t. *past*, *pp.* *saved*, *pp.* *save*, *pp.* *save*. (Fr. *sauf*, from L. *sauf*, from *salvus*, min. See *SAFE*.) 1. To preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind, to watch, keep, or rescue from impending danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames; to *save* a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin. 'Saying, Lord, save me.' *Mat. xiv. 30*. 'Rescue and save my life.' *Shak*. — 2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from sin and eternal death.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. *1 Tim. i. 15*.

3. To deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of 'Sins, sins, oh, save me from the candid friend.' *Crusoe*.

4. To deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of 'Sins, sins, oh, save me from the candid friend.' *Crusoe*.

5. To deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of 'Sins, sins, oh, save me from the candid friend.' *Crusoe*.

6. To deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of 'Sins, sins, oh, save me from the candid friend.' *Crusoe*.

4. To spare; to keep from doing or suffering; with a double object; as, to *save* a person trouble. 'Might have *saved* me my pains.' *Shak.* 'And *saved* your husband so much sweat.' *Shak.*—5. To hinder from being spent or lost; to keep undamaged or untouched; to secure from waste or expenditure; to hinder from being used; as, order in all affairs *saves* time. 'That I may *save* my speech.' *Shak.* 'Save th' expense of long litigious laws.' *Dryden.*

His youthful hose, well *saved*, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank. *Shak.*

6. To reserve or lay by; to lay up; to gather; to hoard. 'Now save a nation, and now save a groat.' *Pope.*

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father. *Shak.*

7. To prevent; to obviate; to hinder from occurrence. 'To *save* a lady's blush.' *Dryden.* 'Silent and unobserved, to *save* his tears.' *Dryden.*—8. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose; to be in time for; to catch.

The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell's foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To *save* the post I write to you after a long day's worry at my place of business. *W. Collins.*

—To *save* appearances, to preserve a good outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.

Hereafter, when they come to model heaven,
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To *save* appearances. *Milton.*

—Save the mark. See under MARK.

Save (sáv), *s. t.* To be economical; to hinder expense.

Brass ordinance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*

Save (sáv), *prep.* Except; not including; leaving out; deducting.

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes *save* one. *c. Cor. xi. 24.*

Constant at church and change, his gains were sure:
His givings rare, *save* farthings to the poor. *Pope.*

Save (sáv), *conj.* Except; unless.

I have one heart, one bosom and one truth,
And that no woman has; nor never none
Shall mistress be of it, *save* I alone. *Shak.*

Save, *t. n.* The herb *Salvia* (*Salvia*). *Chaucer.* **Savell** (sáv'al), *n.* [*Saves* and *all*.] 1. A small pan inserted in a candlestick to burn out the ends of candles.—2. *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under a main, spanker, or swinging boom. Also called a *Water-sail*.—3. A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire-cloth.

Saveloy (sav'e-loi), *n.* [*Fr. cervelas*, from *cervelle*, the brains; *L. cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains. It is now made of fine salted pork.

There are office lads in their first sturtouts, who chab as they go home at night, for *saveloys*; and porter. *Dickens.*

Saver (sáv'er), *n.* 1. One that *saves*, preserves, or rescues from evil or destruction. 'The *saver* of the country.' *Swift*.—2. One that escapes loss, but without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injured man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

3. One who lays up or hoards; one who is frugal in expenses; an economist. 'A greater sparer than a *saver*.' *Wotton.*

Save-reverence (sáv'rev-er-ens), *A* kind of apologetical apostrophe when anything was said that might be thought filthy or indecent: often corrupted into *Sir-reverence*. See *SIR-REVERENCE*.

Savette, *t. n.* Safety. *Chaucer.*

Savion (sáv'i-kú), *n.* Same as *Sabieu*.

Savin, *Savine* (sáv'in), *n.* [*Fr. savinier*, *sabine*, from *L. sabina* (*herba*), the *Sabine* herb, *savin*.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus*, the *J. Sabina*. (See *JUNIPER*.) The *savin* of Europe resembles the red cedar (*J. virginiana*) of America, and the latter is therefore sometimes called *savin*. Called also *Sabine*.

Saving (sáv'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Preserving from evil or destruction; sparing; redemptory. 'The endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church.' *Hooker*.—2. Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; as, a *saving* husbandman or house-keeper.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Bringing back in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; incurring no loss, though not gainful; as, the ship has made a *saving* voyage.

Slivio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

4. Reserving, as some title or right.

Ordinances may be cited of every reign from St. Louis to Francis I. regulating the jurisdiction of Seneschals and Balliis and giving them various powers, but always directing by *saving* clauses that the jurisdiction of the Barons who had right of *Haut Justice* should not be interfered with. *Brougham.*

Saving (sáv'ing), *n.* 1. Something kept from being expended or lost; something hoarded up; that which is saved; generally in plural. 'Hoard all *savings* to the uttermost.' *Tennyson*.—2. Exception; reservation.

Content not with those that are too strong for us,
but still with a *saving* to honesty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Saving (sáv'ing), *prep.* 1. With exception; in favour of; excepting.

Such laws could not be abrogated *saving* only by whom they were made. *Hooker.*

2. Without disrespect to. See under *REVERENCE*. 'Saving your reverence.' *Shak.* **Savingly** (sáv'ing-lí), *adv.* 1. In a saving manner; with frugality or parsimony.—2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as, *savingly* converted.

Savingsness (sáv'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being saving; frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use.—2. Tendency to promote safety or eternal salvation. 'The safety and *savingsness* which it promisseth.' *Brevint.*

Savings-bank (sáv'ing-bangk), *n.* An institution devised for receiving and securely investing the savings of industry, and for their accumulation at compound interest, under provisions for their repayment on demand or at short notice, managed by persons having no interest in the profits of the business. The *National Security Savings-banks* and the *Post-office Savings-banks* are the two principal institutions of this kind. Acts for the regulation of the former were passed in 1817, empowering the managers to pay the deposits into the Bank of England to the credit-account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, a fixed rate of interest being given thereupon. The national post-office savings-bank scheme came into operation in 1861. The old savings-banks and the post-office savings-banks have continued to work harmoniously together, and each system appears to offer special advantages on certain points. *Penny savings-banks*, *military savings-banks*, and *savings-banks for seamen* have been established as auxiliaries of the general system, for the purpose of meeting the special needs of classes for which the ordinary savings-banks did not hold out adequate inducements or facilities.

Saviour (sáv'yér), *n.* [*O. Fr. sálveur* (*Mod. Fr. sauveur*), from *L. salvator*, from *L. salvus*, safe.] 1. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger. 2 *Kl. xiii. 6*; *la. xix. 20*.—2. Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called the *Saviour* by way of distinction.

Lightly from his grassy couch up rose
Our *Saviour*, and found all was but a dream. *Milton.*

Savouress (sáv'yér-es), *n.* A female saviour. [*Rare.*]

One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Savouresse*, *save* me. *Sp. Hall.*

Savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* [*Fr.* dim. of *savon*, soap.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality, perfumed at will, and generally with the addition of some powdered starch or farina, and sometimes sand.

Savor (sáv'or), *n.* Same as *Savour*.

Savourous, *a.* *Savoury*; sweet; pleasant. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Savory (sáv'ér-i), *n.* [*Fr. savorie*, *It. satoreja*, *L. satureia*, *savory*.] A plant of the genus *Satureia* (which see).

Savour (sáv'ér), *n.* [*O. Fr. savor*, *Mod. Fr. savor*; *L. sapor*, from *sapio*, to taste.] 1. Smell; odour. 'I smell sweet *savours*.' *Shak.* 'A *savour* that may strike the dulllest nostril.' *Shak.* 'The uncleanly *savours* of a slaughter-house.' *Shak.*—2. Flavour; taste; relish; power or quality that affects the palate; as, food with a pleasant *savour*. 'If the salt hath lost his *savour*.' *Mat. v. 13.*

3. Characteristic property; distinctive flavour, quality, or the like. 'The *savour* of death from all things there that live.' *Milton.* 'The *savour* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit.' *Baxter*.—4. Character; reputation. *Ex. v. 21*.—5. Sense of smell: power to scent or perceive. [*Rare.*]—6. Pleasure; delight.

Savour (sáv'ér), *s. t.* 1. To have a particular smell or taste; to have a flavour.

What is loathsome to the young
Savours well to thee and me. *Tenneyson.*

2. To be of a particular nature; to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else; to smack; to betoken: followed by *of*; as, the answers *savour* of a humble spirit; or they *savour* of pride.

This *savours* not much of distraction. *Shak.*

I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party.

Savour (sáv'ér), *s. t.* 1. To like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to relish; to take pleasure in; to enjoy. 'Filth *savour* but themselves.' *Shak.*

Thou *savour*est not the things that be of God, but those that be of men. *Mat. xvi. 23.*

2. To perceive by the taste or smell; hence, to taste intellectually; to perceive; to discern; to note. 'Were it not that in your writings I *savour* a spirit so very distant from my disposition, &c.' *Heylin*.—3. To indicate the presence of; to have the flavour or quality of.

Withal barrenness,
That cuts us off from hope; and *savours* only
Rancour and pride, impatience and despite. *Milton.*

Savourily (sáv'ér-i-lí), *adv.* 1. In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish. 'When silly plays so *savourily* go down.' *Dryden*.—2. With gusto or appetite. 'The collation he fell to very *savourily*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Savouriness (sáv'ér-i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being savoury; pleasing taste or smell; as, the *savouriness* of a pineapple or a peach. 'The *savouriness* of meat.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Savourless (sáv'ér-less), *a.* Destitute of savour; insipid.

Savoury (sáv'ér-lí), *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste; savoury.

Savourily (sáv'ér-lí), *adv.* With a pleasing relish. 'Then his food doth taste *savourily*.' *Barrow.*

Savourous (sáv'ér-us), *a.* Sweet; pleasant. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Savoury (sáv'ér-i), *a.* Having savour or relish; pleasing to the organs of smell or taste, especially the latter; palatable; hence, agreeable in general; as, a *savoury* odour; *savoury* meat. *Gen. xxvii. 4.*

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his musketeers and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not *savoury*. *Macaulay.*

Savoury (sáv'ér-i), *n.* Same as *Savoury*.

Savoy (sav'oi), *n.* A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea bullata major*), much cultivated for winter use.

Savoyard (sav-vo'árd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

Saw (sə), *pret.* of *saw*.

Saw (sə), *n.* [*A. Sax. sawe*, a saw; common to the Teutonic languages: *Dan. saw*, *Icel. ságr*, *D. zaag*, *G. säge*.] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, band, or disc of thin iron or steel, with a dented or toothed edge. Saws are employed to cut wood, stone, ivory, and other solid substances, and are either reciprocating or circular. The best saws are of tempered steel, ground bright, and smooth. They are of various forms and sizes, varying from the minute surgical or dental tool to the large instrument used in saw-mills, and may be divided into hand-tools and machine-tools. The hand tools used by carpenters and other artificers in wood are the most numerous. Among the most common straight saws in general use are the following:—The *cross-cut saw*, for cutting logs transversely, and wrought by two persons, one at each end. The *pit-saw*, a long blade of steel with large teeth and a transverse handle at each end; it is used in saw-pits for sawing logs into planks or scantlings, and is wrought by two persons. The *frame-saw*, consisting of a blade from 5 to 7 feet long, stretched tightly in a frame of wood. It is used in a similar manner to the pit-saw. The *ripping-saw*, *half-ripper*, *hand-saw*, and *panel-saw* are saws for the use of one person, the blades tapering in length from the handle. *Tenon-saws*, *sash-saws*, *dove-tail saws*, &c., are

saw made of very thin blades of steel stiffened with stout pieces of brass, iron, or steel fixed on their back edges. They are used for forming the shoulders of beams, dove-tail joints, etc., and for many other purposes for which a hand saw cut is required. *Compass and key-hole* saws are long narrow saws, tapering from about 1 inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width, and used for making curved cuts. *Small frame-saw* and *band-saw*, in which very thin narrow blades are tightly stretched, are occasionally used for cutting both wood and metal. Machine saws are comprehended under three different classes—circular, reciprocating, and band-saw. The *circular saw* is a disc of steel with saw teeth on its periphery. It is made to revolve with great rapidity and force, while the log is pushed forward against it by means of a travelling platform. The reciprocating saw works like a two-handed hand-saw, but it is fixed and the wood carried forward against its teeth. The *band-saw* or *rib-on-saw* consists of a thin endless saw placed like a belt over two wheels, and strained on them. The ribbon passes down through a flat sawing table, upon which the material to be cut is laid. Saws for cutting stone are without teeth.

Saw (sə), n. [A. Sax. *saga*, a saying, a saw, from root of to say. See SAY.] 1. A saying; proverb; maxim. Full of wise saws. *Shak.* No mabath-drawer of old saws. *Templeton.*—2. A device. *Spenser.*—Aphorism, *Asium, Maxim, Aphorism, Axiom, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under APOPHORISM.

Saw (sə), v. t. & v. i. *pret. sowed, pp. sown.* [From the noun.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.—2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks; that is, to saw timber into boards or planks.—3. To move through, as in the act of sawing.

Do not saw the air too much with your head, that is, be not all giddy. *Shak.*

Saw (sə), v. i. 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man saws well.—2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill saws fast or well.—3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber saws smoothly.

Saw (sə), n. *Salva* (Scotch.) **Sawarra-nut** (sə-wā'rā-nut), *n.* Same as *Sawara*.

Sawder (sə'dər), *n.* [Corrupted from *Solder*] Flattery; blarney. (*Slang*) See under SOTT. **Saw-dust** (sə'dust), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, produced by the attrition of a saw.

Sawyer (sə'yer), *n.* One that saws; a Sawyer. **Saw-box** (sə'boкс), *n.* A box of saws. 'A saw-box for a wounded conscience.' *Cowley.*

Saw-file (sə'fil), *n.* A file adapted for sharpening saws. It is triangular in section for hand-saws, and flat for mill-saws. *E. H. Knight.*

Saw-fish (sə'fish), *n.* An elasmobranchiate fish of the genus *Pristis* (*P. serratorum*), nearly related on the one hand to the sharks, and on the other to the rays. It attains a length of from 12 to 15 feet, has a long back

edge the stems and leaves of plants, and deposit their eggs in the slots thus formed. The turnip-fly (*Athalia crucifolia*) and the gooseberry-fly (*Homatus grossulariae*) are examples.

Saw-frame (sə'frām), *n.* The frame in which a saw is set. See SAW-SHED.

Saw-gate (sə'gāt), *n.* The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched, a saw rack.

Saw-gin (sə'jin), *n.* A machine used to direct motion of its bark and other superfluous parts. See CORTEX-GR.

Saw-mandrel (sə'mandrē), *n.* A contrivance for holding a saw in a lathe.

Saw-mill (sə'mil), *n.* A mill for sawing timber, and driven by water or steam. The saws used are of two distinct kinds, the circular and the reciprocating. See under SAW.

Sawn (sə), *pp. of saw. **Sawney**, **Sawny** (sə'ni), *n.* A nickname for a Scotchman, from *Sandy*, a corruption of *Alexander*.*

Saw-pit (sə'pit), *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

Saw-sash (sə'sash), *n.* Same as *Saw-pit*.

Saw-set (sə'set), *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately to the right and left so that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. Called also *Saw-crest*.

Saw-toothed (sə'toıht), *a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.

Sawtry (sə'tri), *n.* A partery. *Dryden.*

Saw-whet, **Saw-whetter** (sə'whet, sə'whet-er), *n.* In the United States, the popular name for the Andean owl (*Strix andina*) of Audubon.

Saw-wort (sə'wert), *n.* *Serratula*, a genus of plants of the nat. order Compositae. It is so named from its serrated leaves. Common saw-wort (*S. tinctoria*) is a tall perennial plant with heads of purple flowers indigenous to England, growing in woods and in pasture grounds. It is used for dyeing cloth yellow, and is considered useful against piles.

Saw-wrest (sə'west), *n.* Same as *Saw-set*.

Sawyer (sə'yer), *n.* [In regard to the form of this word comp. *Sawyer, Sawyer*.] 1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel. 2. In the United States, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, is swept along with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The sawyers in the Missouri and Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.

Sax (saks), *n.* [A. Sax. *sax*.] A knife; a sword; a dagger.

Saxatile (saks'at-il), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

Sax-horn (saks'horn), *n.* [After M. Sax, of Paris, the inventor.] One of several brass wind-instruments with a wide mouthpiece and three, four, or five cylinders, much employed in military bands. The tone is round, pure, and full. These horns comprise the very high small sax-horn, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, baritone, bass, and double bass. Called also *Sax-organ*.

Saxicava (saks-i-kā'va), *n.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cava*, to hollow out, to excavate.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, usually Saxicavidae or Gastrochaenidae, often found in the hollows of rocks, in cavities on the back of oysters, and among the roots of sea-weed, &c. On different parts of the coast of England masses of rock are found pierced with innumerable small holes, which form the entrances to the habitations of these animals.

Saxionidae (saks-i-kī'vī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of perforating bivalve molluscs, named from the genus *Saxionea*.

Saxionvora (saks-i-kā'vra), *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *vora*, to hollow out.] In need a term applied to animals which make holes in the rocks, either by boring them or by dissolving the rock by means of some acid which they secrete.

Saxicola (saks-i-kī'ō-la), *n.* A genus of birds; the chats.

Saxicolous (saks-i-kī'ō-lus), *a.* In habit growing on rocks.

Saxifraga (saks-i-frā-ga), *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Saxifragaceae. See SAXIFRAGE.

Saxifragaceae (saks-i-frā-gā'sē-sē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, belonging to the apocarpous group of polypetalous exogama. It consists of shrubs and herbaceous plants, with simple alternate leaves, without stipules, regular, often handsome flowers with perigynous or epigynous petals, definite stamens, free or connate carpels, and albuminous seeds. The species inhabit the mountainous districts of Europe and the northern parts of the world; the whole order is more or less astringent. The root of *Hebeche americana* is a powerful astringent, and called in North America *stem-root*.

Saxifragaceae (saks-i-frā-gā'sē-sē), *a.* Belonging to the Saxifragaceae.

Saxifragant (saks-i-frā-gant), *a.* Breaking or destroying stones; saxifragous; litho-eretic. [Rare.]

Saxifragant (saks-i-frā-gant), *a.* That which breaks or destroys stones. [Rare.]

Saxifrage (saks-i-frā), *n.* [L. *saxum*, a stone, and *frago*, to break.] The name was originally given to a plant supposed to be beneficial in removing stone in the bladder, but the saxifrages seem to have got the name rather from growing among rocks. A popular name of various plants, the saxifrages proper belonging to the

Chinese Saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*),
1. *Sarmentosa*.

genus Saxifraga of the nat. order Saxifragaceae. The species are mostly inhabitants of alpine and subalpine regions of the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone. Most of them are true rock plants, with tufted foliage and panicles of white, yellow, or red flowers; and many are well known as ornamental plants in our gardens, as *S. umbrosa*, London pride or stone-cress, *S. granulata*, white or granulated meadow saxifrage, *S. hypnoides*, mossy saxifrage or ladies' cushion; *S. granulata*, or thick-leaved saxifrage; *S. sarmentosa*, or Chinese saxifrage, which as shown in the cut puts out ornamental sarments (*str.*). The genus is a large one, containing upwards of 150 species, of which at least twelve are natives of Britain. The burnet saxifrage is *Pimpinella Saxifraga*; the golden saxifrage is the genus *Chrysosplenium*; the pepper or meadow saxifrage is *Silene pratensis*.

Saxifragous (saks-i-frā-gus), *a.* Same as *Saxifragant*. [Rare.]

Saxon (saks'on), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, A. Sax. *Saxones*, pl. *Saxones*, *Saxones*, usually derived from *sax*, O. H. G. *saks*, a short sword, a dagger; O. Saksas, a Saxon.] 1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; one of their descendants; an Anglo-Saxon; one of English race.—2. The language of the Saxons, Anglo-Saxon. The terms Saxon and Anglo-Saxon are popularly used to designate that early form of the English language which prevailed to the close of the twelfth century. See ANGLO-SAXON.—Old Saxon, Saxon as spoken on the Continent in early times in the district between the Rhine and the Elbe.—3. A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.

SAXON (sæk'son), *s.* 1. Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language. Anglo-Saxon.—2. Of or pertaining to modern Saxony or its inhabitants.—*Saxon architecture*, the earliest stage of native English architecture, its period being from the conversion of England till the Conquest or near it, when Norman architecture began



Saxon Architecture.

a. Tower of Scarning Church, Essex. *b.* Tower of Barton-on-Humber Church, Lincolnshire. *c.* Long and short work. *d.* Window with a baluster.

to prevail. The few rules left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as having been rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work, the towers and pillars thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high, the quoins or angle masonry are of brown stones set alternately on end and horizontally, the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved impostes or capitals with square abaci. Sometimes heavy mouldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are conjoined in an arcade these are on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall.

SAXON-BLUE (sæk'son-blū), *n.* A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is much used as a dye-stuff.

SAXONDOM (sæk'son-dəm), *n.* Countries inhabited by Saxons, peoples or population of English or Anglo-Saxon origin.

Look now at American Saxonism, and at this little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower two hundred years ago, from Deth Haven in Holland.

SAXON-GREEN (sæk'son-grīn), *n.* A colour produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxon-blue ground.

SAXONISM (sæk'son-iz-əm), *n.* An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

The language is full of Saxonisms, which abound more or less in every writer before George and Chaucer.

SAXONIST (sæk'son-ist), *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAXOPHONE (sæk'so-fōn), *n.* One of a family of brass wind-instruments invented by M. Sax, their tones are soft and penetrating in the higher part, expressive in the middle, and full and rich in the lower part of their compass. The saxophones are six in number, the high, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, the baritone, and the bass. They are played with a single reed, and a clarinet mouthpiece.

SAXOTROMBA (sæk'so-trom-ba), *n.* One of a class of brass instruments introduced by M. Sax, with a wide mouthpiece and three

or four cylinders. The tone partakes of the quality both of the trumpet and the bagpipe. The complete set is six in number: the high, soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, and bass.

SAX-TUBE (sæk'stū-ba), *n.* A brass instrument introduced by M. Sax, with wide mouthpiece and three cylinders. The tone is very sonorous.

SAY (sā), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* said, *contr.* from *sayed*; *ppr.* saying. [O.E. *sagan*, *sagan*, *sagan*, A. Sax. *sagan*, to say—a word common to all the Teutonic tongues, except that it is not known as Gothic, Icel. *saga*, D. *zeggen*, G. *sagen*.] 1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing, to speak, as, he said nothing, he said many things, he says not a word; say a good word for me.

He never says a foolish thing.
Nor ever does a wise one.
I wene I know not what
Yet something I did wish to say.

2. To argue; to allege by way of argument. 'After all can be said against a thing.' *Filolous*.—3. To repeat, to rehearse; to recite, as, to say a lesson, to say one's prayers, to say grace.

She used every day to wend
'Twas her affairs, her spoils and charms to say.

4. To pronounce, to recite without singing. 'Then shall be said or sung as follows.' *Common Prayer*. 5. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell. 'Say in brief the cause.' *Shak.* 6. To suppose, to assume to be true, to presume; to take for granted; in this sense often in the imperative. 'Troops left in Balacava, say 2000.' *Sir J. M. Alder*. 'Well, say there is no kingdom then for Richard? What other pleasure can the world afford?' *Shak.*

7. To utter as an opinion; to announce as a decision; to decide; to judge.

But what is it, hard to say,
Harder to hit.

—It says, an impersonal usage sometimes met with—it is said.

It says in the New Testament that the dead came out of their graves.

—It is said, they say, it is commonly reported, people assert or maintain.—To say nay, to refuse. 'As who shall say me nay.' *Tennyson*.

If you please so well for them
As I can say nay to them for myself,
He doubt not bring it to a happy issue.

—To say so, to think of; to judge of; to be of opinion regarding.

What say you to a letter from your friends? *Shak.*

—That is to say, that is; to other words, otherwise. In legal and mercantile usage, often contracted to say; as, a sum of £200 (say, five hundred pounds).—*Say, Speak*, *v.t.* Although this word is nearly synonymous with *say*, and in some usages with *tell*, yet generally the applications of these words are different. Thus we say to speak an oration, to tell a story; but in these phrases say cannot be used. Yet to say a lesson is good English, and so in say prayers. We never use the phrases to say a sermon or discourse, to say an argument, to say a speech, to say testimony. A very general use of say is to introduce a relation, narration, or recital, either of the speaker himself or of something said or done, or to be done by another. Thus, Adam said, This is bone of my bone; Noah said, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, say to the cities of Judah, Behold your God. I cannot say what I should do in a similar case.

SAY (sā), *v.t.* 1. To speak; to declare; to assert; to express an opinion; as, so he says. 2. To make answer; to reply.

To this argument we shall soon have said; for what concerns it us to have a husband dividing his household property?

SAY (sā), *n.* 1. What one has to say, a speech, a story, something said, hence, an affirmation, a declaration, a statement. 'Let me say my say.' *Tennyson*.

The Archbishop said out his say, standing with his back to the empty fireplace.

2. A maxim, a saying; a saw. 'That strange palmer's boding say.' *Sir W. Scott*. The spelling *Says* is also found.

He took it on the page's eye,
Mumblin' had driven those stands away.

SAYI (sā), *n.* [For *say*.] 1. A saw, trial by simple; example; taste. 'To take a say of venison, or stags level by your own.' *J. Jonson*.

Thy tongue some say of breeding breatheth.

2. Tried quality; temper; proof. 'A sword of better say.' *Spenser*.—To give the say, to assure the goodness of the witness and dishes, a duty formerly performed at court by the royal taster.—To give a say out, to make an attempt for.

And give a say, I will not say directly,
But very fair of the philosopher's stone.

SAYI (sā), *v.t.* To say; to try. 'Of all say's yet I wish thee happiness.' *Shak.* 'The tailor brings a suit home; he it says.' *J. Jonson*.

SAYI (sā), *For Say*, *pret.* of *say* (*see*). *Shak.*

SAYI (sā), *n.* [Fr. *saie*, It. *saia*, from L. *saia* = *serum*, a coarse woolen mantle or blanket.] 1. A delicate kind of serge or woolen cloth. *Halliwell*.—2. A species of silk or satin. 'A kirtle of discoloured say.' *Spenser*. 'Thou say, thou serge, may thou buckram lord.' *Shak.*

SAYER (sā'er), *n.* One who says.

Mr. Curran was something much better than a sayer of smart sayings.

SAYETTE (sā-et'), *n.* Same as *Sagittary*. **SAYING** (sā'ing), *n.* 1. That which is said, an expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration. 'Moses said at this saying.' *Acts vii. 35*.

The sacred function can never be hurt by those sayings, if not first repurchased by our doing.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage. 'Blush like a black dog, as the saying is.' *Shak.*

Many are the sayings of the wise.

Running parlance or the wisest homeliness.

SAYMASTER (sā'māst), *n.* Same as *Saymaster*.

SAYMASTER (sā'māst), *n.* [Abbrev. of *say-master*.] One who makes trial or proof, an assay master. 'Grant saymaster of state.' *J. Jonson*.

SAYED (sā'id), *inter.* An impression abbreviated from God's blood.

'Saided, I am an anarchy as a gift or a beggar bear.

SCAB (shāb), *n.* [A. Sax. *scab*, from L. *scabies*, scab, acur, itch, from *scab*, to scratch, akin to Gr. *skabō* to dig.] 1. An incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.—2. The mange in horses, a disease of sheep.—3. The itch. [Scotch].—4. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. Applied to persons as a term of supreme contempt and disregard. 'A scab of a currier.' *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

SCABBARD (shāb'ard), *n.* [Old spellings *scabert*, *scabert*, *scabert*, *scabert*; of doubtful origin; the latter position is no doubt from A. Sax. *scabard*, O.E.G. *scabard*, to protect (comp. *scabert*), the first position being probably equivalent to scab, harm, injury, the scabbard being what prevents the weapon from doing harm when used in use. The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon. 'Knapier, scabbard and all.' *Shak.*

SCABBARD (shāb'ard), *v.t.* To put in a scabbard or sheath.

SCABBARD-FISH (shāb'ard-fish), *n.* The *Lepidosteus osseus*, a beautiful fish found in the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic, so called because in shape it bears some resemblance to the sheath of a sword. It is of a bright silvery whiteness, with a single dorsal fin running along the back. The ventral fins are only represented by a pair of scales, hence the generic name of *Lepidosteus* or scale-fish.

SCABBED (shāb or shāb'ed), *a.* 1. Abounding with scabs, diseased with scabs. *Shak.*—2. Mean, paltry, vile; worthless.

SCABBEDNESS (shāb'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS (shāb'i-ness), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

SCABBLE (shāb'l), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* scabbled; *ppr.* scabbling. To dress a stone with a broad chisel (called in England a beater, and in Scotland a draw) after it has been pointed or braced, and preparatory to flint dressing, to scapple.

SCABBY (shāb'i), *a.* 1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs. 2. Scabby letter. *Dryden*.

2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.

Say't.

SCABIES (shā'bī-ā), *n.* [L.] Scab; mange;

Itch. *Dunglison*.

SCABIONS (shā'bī-ōn), *n.* [See *SCABION*.]

A genus of plants, nat. order Dipsacaceae.

SCABIONS (shā'bī-ōn), *n.* [L. *scabiones*, from *scab*, scab.] Consisting of scabs, rough;

Itchy; leprous, as, scabious eruptions.

SAXON (sax'on), *n.* 1. Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language. Anglo-Saxon. — 2. Of or pertaining to modern Saxony or its inhabitants. — *Saxon architecture*, the earliest stage of native English architecture, its period being from the conversion of England till the Conquest or near it, when Norman architecture began



Saxon Architecture.

a, Tower of Scarning Church, Essex. *b*, Tower of Burton-on-Humber Church, Lincolnshire. *c*, Long and short work. *d*, Window with a baluster.

to prevail. The few relics left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as having been rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work, the towers and pillars thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high; the quoins or angle masonry are of brown stones set alternately on end and horizontally, the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved impostes or capitals with square abutments. Sometimes heavy mouldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are enclosed in an arcade these are on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall.

Saxon-blue (sax'on-blü), *n.* A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is much used as a dye-stuff.

Saxondom (sax'on-düm), *n.* Countries inhabited by Saxons, peoples or population of English or Anglo-Saxon origin.

Look now at American Saxondom, and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower two hundred years ago, from Little Haven in Holland.

Saxon-green (sax'on-grün), *n.* A colour produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxon-blue ground.

Saxonism (sax'on-izm), *n.* An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

The language is full of Saxonisms, which abound more or less in every writer from Gower and Chaucer.

Saxonist (sax'on-ist), *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

Saxophone (sax'o-fon), *n.* One of a family of brass wind-instruments invented by M. Sax; their tones are soft and penetrating in the higher part, expressive in the middle, and full and rich in the lower part of their compass. The saxophones are six in number: the high, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, the baritone, and the bass. They are played with a single reed, and a clarinet mouthpiece.

Saxotromba (sax'o-trom-ba), *n.* One of a class of brass instruments introduced by M. Sax, with a wide mouthpiece and three

or four cylinders. The tone partakes of the quality both of the trumpet and the bugle. The complete set is six in number: the high, soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, and bass. **Sax-tuba** (sax'tü-ba), *n.* A brass instrument introduced by M. Sax, with wide mouthpiece and three cylinders. The tone is very sonorous.

Say (sä), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* said, *cont.* from *sayed*, *ppr.* saying. [*O.E.* *sagan*, *sagan*, *sagen*, *A. Sax.* *sagjan*, to say—a word common to all the Teutonic tongues, except that it is not known as Gothic, *Iscl.* *sagja*, *D.* *sagen*, *G.* *sagen*.] 1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing; to speak, as, he said nothing; he said many things, he says not a word; say a good word for me.

He never says a foolish thing.
Nor ever does a wise one.

I wrote I know not what.
Yet something I did wish to say.

2. To argue, to allege by way of argument. 'After all can be said against a thing.' *Fullerton*. — 3. To repeat; to rehearse, to recite, as, to say a lesson, to say one's prayers, to say grace.

She said every day to wend
'Twas her affairs, her spirits and charms to say.

4. To pronounce; to recite without singing. 'Thou shalt be said or sung as follows.' *Common Prayer*. — 5. To answer, to utter by way of reply; to tell. 'Say in brief the cause.' *Shak.* — 6. To suppose, to assume to be true; to presume; to take for granted; in this sense often in the imperative. 'Troops left in Balaclava, say 3000.' *Sir J. M. Aldrich*. Well, say there is no kingdom then for Richard; What other pleasure can the world afford? *Shak.* 7. To utter as an opinion; to announce as a decision, to decide, to judge.

Not what I think, hard is to say,
Harder to hit.

—It says, an impersonal usage sometimes met with—it is said.

It says in the New Testament that the dead came out of their graves.

—It is said, they say, it is commonly reported, people assert or maintain. — To say nay, to refuse. 'As who shall say me nay.' *Tennyson*.

If you please as well for them
As I can say nay to them for myself,
No doubt we'll bring it to a happy issue.

—To say in, to think of; to judge of; to be of opinion regarding.

What say you to a letter from your friends? *Shak.*

—That is to say, that is, in other words; otherwise: in legal and mercantile usage, often contracted to say, as, a sum of \$500 (say, five hundred pounds). — Say, speak, tell. Although this word is nearly synonymous with speak, and in some cases with tell, yet generally the applications of these words are different. Thus we say to speak an oration, to tell a story, but in these phrases say cannot be used. Yet to say a lesson is good English, and so is to say a sermon. We never use the phrase to say a sermon or discourse, to say an argument, to say a speech, to say testimony. A very general use of say is to introduce a relation, narration, or recital, either of the speaker himself or of something said or done, or to be done by another. Thus, Adam said, This is bone of my bone; Noah said, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; if we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, say to the cities of Judah, Behold your God, I cannot say what I should do in a similar case.

Say (sä), *v.t.* 1. To speak; to declare; to assert, to express an opinion, as, so he says. 2. To make answer; to reply.

To this argument we shall soon have said; for what concerns it to us to hear a husband divulging his household privacies?

Say (sä), *n.* 1. What one has to say; a speech, a story, something said; hence, an assertion, a declaration, a statement. 'Let me say my say.' *Tennyson*.

The Archdeacon said out his say, standing with his back to the empty fireplace.

2. A maxim, a saying; a saw. 'That strange palmer's boding say.' *Sir W. Scott*. The spelling *Sage* is also found.

He took it on the page's eye,
Hemlock had driven these words away.

Say (sä), *n.* [*For say.*] 1. A my, trial by sample; sample; taste. 'To take a say of venison, or stale fowl by your nose.' *R. Jonson*.

Thy tongue was a say of breeding toothmen.

2. Trial quality; temper; proof. 'A sword of better say.' *Spenser*. — To give the say, to assure the goodness of the witness and dishes, a duty formerly performed at courts by the royal taster. — To give a say etc., to make an attempt for.

And give a say, I will not say directly,
But very like of the philosopher's stone.

Say (sä), *v.t.* To say; to try. 'Of all say's yet I wish thee happiness.' *Shak.* The tailor brings a suit home; he it says. *R. Jonson*.

Say (sä), *For Say*, *pret.* of *as* (say). *Saw* *Chaucer*.

Say, **Sayer** (sä), *n.* [*Fr.* *saye*, *It.* *saye*, *from* *l. saye* = *sayen*, a coarse woolen mantle or blanket.] 1. A delicate kind of serge or woolen cloth. *Halliwell*. — 2. A species of silk or satin. 'A kirtle of discoloured say.' *Spenser*. 'Thou say, thou serge, say thou becom lord.' *Shak.*

Sayer (sä'er), *n.* One who says.

Mr. Curran was something much better than a sayer of smart sayings.

Sayette (sä-et'), *n.* Same as *Sayerette*.

Saying (sä'ing), *n.* 1. That which is said, an expression; a declaration; a declaration. 'Moses fled at this saying.' *Acts vii. 35*.

The sacred function can never be lost by their sayings, if not first reproached by our own ears.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage. 'Blush like a black dog, as the saying is.' *Shak.*

Many are the sayings of the wise,
Holding promise or the worst fortune.

Sayman (sä'man), *n.* Same as *Saymaster*.

Saymaster (sä'mas-ter), *n.* [*Abbr.* of *assay-master*.] One who makes trial or proof, an assay master. 'Great saymaster of state.' *R. Jonson*.

Sblood (sblöd), *inter.* An imprecation abbreviated from God's blood.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib-cat or a lugged bear.

Scab (skab), *n.* [*A. Sax.* *scab*, from *L.* *scabber*, *scab*, *scuti*, from *scab*, to scratch, akin to *Gr.* *skapein*, to dig.] 1. An increased substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing. — 2. The mange in horses; a disease of sheep. — 3. The itch. [*Scotch*.] — 4. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. Applied to persons as a term of supreme contempt and disregard. 'A scab of a currier.' *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Scabbard (skab'ärd), *n.* [*Old spellings scabbert, scabbert, scabber, scabbard; of doubtful origin, the latter portion is no doubt from A. Sax.* *scargan*, *O.E.G.* *scargan*, to protect (comp. *scabbert*), the first portion being probably equivalent to scath, harm, injury, the scabbard being what prevents the weapon from doing harm when not in use.] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon. 'Raptur, scabbard and all.' *Shak.*

Scabbard (skab'ärd), *v.t.* To put in a scabbard or sheath.

Scabbard-fish (skab'ärd-fish), *n.* The *Leptodops caudatus*, a beautiful fish found in the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic, so called because in shape it bears some resemblance to the sheath of a sword. It is of a bright silvery whiteness, with a single dorsal fin running along the back. The ventral fins are only represented by a pair of scales, hence the generic name of *Leptodops* or scale-fish.

Scabbied (skab'd or skal'ed), *a.* 1. Abounding with scabs, diseased with scabs. *Shak.* — 2. Mean, paltry, vile; worthless.

Scabbedness (skab'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being scabbied.

Scabiness (skab'i-ness), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

Scabble (skab'l), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* scabbled; *ppr.* scabbling. To drum a stone with a broad chisel (called in England a beater, and in Scotland a drove) after it has been pointed or broached, and preparatory to flint dressing; to scapple.

Scabby (skal'l), *a.* 1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs. 'A scabby tetter.' *Dryden*. 2. Diseased with the scab or mange, mangy.

Scabies (skal'bi-ty), *n.* [*L.*] Scab; mange; itch. *Dunlopian*.

Scabiosa (skal'bi-ö-sa), *n.* [*See SCABIOUS*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Dipsacaceae.

Scabious (skal'bi-ös), *a.* [*L.* *scabiosus*, from *scabios*, *scab*.] Consisting of scabs, rough; itchy, leprous, as, scabious eruptions.

scales scattered over it; as, a scaly stem.—4. Shabby, mean, stingy. (Slang).—5. Scaly ant-eater, the pangolin, a mammal belonging to the genus *Manis* (which see).

Scaly-winged (skali'wingd), a. Having wings with scales, as some insects.

Scumble (skam'bl), v. t. pret. & pp. *scumbled*; ppr. *scumbling*. [Comp. O.D. *schumbelen*, to deviate, to slip, D. *schumbelen*, to stir, to shake.] 1. To stir quick; to be busy, to be awkward. 2. To shift awkwardly; to sprawl, to be awkward. 3. A fine old hall, but a scumbling house. *Swiss*. (In this sense usually written *Scumbia*.)

Scumble (skam'bl), v. t. To mangle; to maul.

Scumbler

Scumbler (skam'bl), n. A struggle with others, a scumblage.

Scumbler (skam'bl), n. 1. One who scumbls.—2. A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

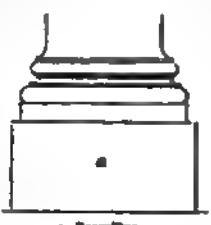
A *scumbler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a *cocker*.

Scumbling (skam'bling), s. and a. [See SCAMBLE.] Disorderly; turbulent.

But that the scumbling and unquiet time Did peak it out of further question. *Shak.*

Scumblingly (skam'bling-ly), adv. With turbulence and noise, with bold intrusiveness.

Scumblins (ska-mil'ns), n. pl. *Scumblins* (ska-mil't). [L. *dim.* of *scumbula*, a bench, a step, from *scumb*, to climb.] In one sense, a sort of decorated plinth or block under a statue, column, &c., to raise it, but not like a pedestal, ornamented with any kind of moulding.



a. Scumblins.

Scummonia (skam-mo'ni-a), n. See SCAMMONT.

Scummonite (skam-mo'ni-ti), n. Made with scammony. *Scummonite* or other scummonite medicines. *Wiersebe*.

Scammony (skam-mo'ni), n. [L. *scammonia*, from Gr. *skammonia*, said to be from the Persian.] 1. A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, the *C. Scammonia*, which grows abundantly in Syria and Asia Minor. It resembles our common bindweed (*C. arvensis*).

It is larger, and has a stout tap-root, from which the drug is extracted.—2. An impure sap obtained from the plant *Convolvulus Scammonia*, of a blackish gray colour, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste. The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light spongy masses, easily friable. That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter. It is used in medicine as a drastic purge, and usually administered in combination with other purgatives in doses of three or four grains.—*French or Montpellier scammony*, a substance made in the south of France from the expressed juice of *Cyananthus nemorosus*, mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.

Scamp (skamp), n. (Probably from *scamper*, and signifying originally one who decamps or runs off without paying debts. See SCAMPER.) A worthless fellow; a knave; a swindler; a mean villain; a rogue. (This word has not been long used in literature.

Hallwell gives it as a provincial word occurring in various dialects.)

He has done the scamp too much better.

Scamp (skamp), v. t. To decamp, as a piece of work, in a sly and surreptitious manner; to perform in a careless, slipshod, dishonest, or perfunctory manner. 'That all the accessories most careful to health, but not of the most elegant description, would be scamped or neglected.' *Sat. Rev.*

The scamping work was scamped, the men, to use their own phrase, 'licking the stick over anyone,' so that fewer hands were required.

Scamper (skam'pér), n. One who scamps work.

Scamper (skam'pér), v. t. [O.Fr. *scamper*, Fr. *scamper*, it. *scampare*, to save one's self, to escape; L. *ex*, out of, and *scampus*, a plain, a field of battle; lit. to leave the field, to decamp.] To run with speed; to hasten away; to escape.

A fox retired upon the forest, and fairly scampered away with him. *Sir R. L. Stevenson.*

Scamper (skam'pér), n. A hasty flight; act of running; a run.

Scampish (skamp'ish), a. Pertaining to or like a scamp, knavish.

Scan (skan), v. t. pret. & pp. *scanned*; ppr. *scanning*. [Formerly written *scand*, from Fr. *scander*, to scan verse, from L. *scando*, *scandere*, to climb, to mount, to scan (whence *second*, *descend*).] 5kr. *scand*, to leap, to climb. 1. To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; to read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

Harry whose cheerful and well-measured song First taught our English music how to scan Words with just note and accent, not to scan With Midas ears, committing short and long. *Shak.*

Hence—2. To go over and examine point by point; to examine minutely or nicely; to scrutinize. 'To scan this thing no further.' *Shak.*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted. *Atterbury.*

If he stately Scur all the depths of magic, and expounds The meanings of all motions, shapes, and sounds; He shall not die. *Keats.*

Scandal (skan'dal), n. [Fr. *scandale*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a stumbling-block, a scandal. *Scandal* is a different form of this word.] 1. Offence given by the faults or misdeeds of another; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered wrong; opprobrium; shame; disgrace; as, his behaviour caused great scandal.

O, what a scandal is to our crown, That two such noble peers as ye should jar! *Shak.*

2. Reproachful aspersions; defamatory speech or report, something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; as, to be fond of scandal.

When scandal has new entered an old lie, Or taxed invention for a fresh supply: 'Tis called a scotch, and the world appears Gathering around it with erected ears. *Compter.*

3. In law, (a) a report, rumour, or action whereby one is affronted in public. (b) An irrelevant and abusive statement introduced into a bill, or any pleading in an action.

Scandal (skan'dal), v. t. 1. To throw scandal on, to defame, to asperse; to traduce; to blacken the character of.

If you know That I do serve an man, and hug them hard, And after scanded them, . . . then hold me dangerous. *Shak.*

2. To scandalize, to offend; to shock.

Scandalize (skan'dal-iz), v. t. pret. & pp. *scandalized*; ppr. *scandalizing*. [Fr. *scandaliser*; Gr. *skandalizo*. See SCANDAL.] 1. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; to shock; to give offence to; as, to be scandalized at a person's conduct.

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things? *Heber.*

2. To disgrace; to bring disgrace on.—3. To libel; to defame; to asperse; to slander. 'Words tending to scandalize a magistrate.' *Blackstone.* [In this and preceding sense obsolete or obsolete.]

To tell his tale might be interpreted into scandalizing the order. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scandal-monger (skan'dal-mung-ger), n. One who deals in or retails scandal, one who spreads defamatory reports or rumours concerning the character or reputation of others.

Scandalous (skan'dal-us), a. [Fr. *scandaloux*. See SCANDAL.] 1. Causing scandal or offence, exciting reproach or reprobation; extremely offensive to duty or propriety; shameful. 'Nothing scandalous or offensive to any.' *Keiser.*—2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or injury; as, a scandalous crime or vice.

You know the scandalous meanness of that proceeding. *Page.*

1. Defamatory; libellous; slanderous; as, a scandalous report.

Scandalously (skan'dal-us-ly), adv. 1. In a scandalous manner, in a manner to give offence, disgracefully; shamefully.

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift.*

2. Consciously; with a disposition to find fault.

Shun their fault, who, scandalously nice, Will needs mistake no further into vice. *Page.*

Scandalousness (skan'dal-us-ness), n. The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offence or of being disgraceful.

Scandalum magnatum (skan'dal-mag-na'tum), n. In law, the offence of speaking scandalously or in defamation of high personages (*magnates*) of the realm, as temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are now obsolete.

Scandent (skan'dent), a. [L. *scandens*, *scandere*, ppr. of *scando*, to climb.] In bot. climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres; as, a scandent stalk, performing the office of a tendril; as, a scandent petiole.

Scandinavian (skan-di-ná-vi-an), n. Relating to Scandinavia, a name of the region now comprehending the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, or of the Swedish-Norwegian peninsula alone; relating to the language and literature of this portion of Europe (including also Iceland).

Scandinavian (skan-di-ná-vi-an), n. 1. A native of Scandinavia.—2. The language of the Scandinavians.

Scandix (skar'diks), n. [Gr. *skandix*, *chervil*, *scandix*.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Umbellifera. It is composed of annual herbs with striated stems, bipinnate leaves, the leaflets divided into linear lobes, and small umbels of white flowers which are succeeded by slender long-beaked fruits. *S. Fœtida* (Venus's needle chervil, shepherd's needle or Venus's comb) is found in Britain.

Scannion (skan'shon), n. The act of scanning, the measuring of a verse by feet in order to see whether the quantities be duly observed.

Scansores (skan-só'res), n. pl. [Pl. of L.L. *scansor*, a climber, from L. *scando*, to climb.] An order of birds, popularly known as climbing birds, having the feet provided with four toes, of which two are turned backwards and two forwards. Of the two toes which are directed backwards one is



a. Hind and feet of Cuckoo. b. Do. of Great Jacanna.

the hallux or proper hind-toe, the other is the outermost of the normal three anterior toes. This conformation of the foot enables the scansores to climb with unusual facility. Their powers of flight, on the other hand, are only moderate or below the average. Their food consists of insects and fruit; their nests are usually made in the

hollows of old trees, but some of them, as the cuckoo, have the peculiarity that they build no nests of their own, but deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds. They are all monogamous. The most important families are the cuckoos (Cuculidae), the woodpeckers and wry-necks (Picidae), the parrots (Psittacidae), the toucans (Ramphastidae), the trogons (Trogonidae), the barbets (Bucconidae), and the plantain-eaters (Musophagidae). Not all of this order are actually climbers, and there are climbing birds which do not belong to this order.

Scansorial (skan-sô-ri-ál), *a.* A bird of the order Scansoria.

Scansorial (skan-sô-ri-ál), *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing, an epithet applied to the order of birds called Scansoria.

Scant (skant), *a.* [A Scandinavian word; *læst*, *skammt*, *skemt*, short, brief, skemt, a share, a portion; Norse *skamt*, to measure out, *skamt*, exactly measured or fitted, leaving nothing to spare, comp. also Prov. E. and Sc. *skimp* or *skemp*, to give short measure. The change from *skamt* to *scant* is similar to that of *L. amicus* to *E. amant*.] 1. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; not enough, as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* piece of cloth for a garment.

A single violet transplanted
The strength, the colour, and the aim,
All which before was poor and scant,
Redoubles still and multiplies. *Dumas.*

2. **Sparring**; parsimonious; cautiously affording; chary. [Rare.]

Be somewhat *scant* of your sudden presence. *Shak.*

3. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce; short; with of.

He's fat and *scant* of breath. *Shak.*

"Th' life *scant* of our career are *scant*, *Thompson*
And *scant* said of a wind when it heads a ship
off, so that she will barely lay her course
when the yards are sharp up."

Scant (skant), *v. t.* [See the adjective.] 1. To limit, to stint, to keep on short allowance; as, to *scant* one in provisions; to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

2. To afford or give out sparingly; to be niggard of, to make small or scanty, to keep back, to grudge. "*Scant* not my cups," *Shak.* "Spoil his coat with *scanting* a little cloth." *Shak.*

Scant (skant), *v. t.* To fall or become less; as, the wind *scants*.

Scant (skant), *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

The people received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden.*

Our younger hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

Scant (skant), *a.* Scarcely; scantiness. "Like the ant, in plenty hoard for time of *scant*." *Cervus*. [Rare.]

Scantiness, *f.* [O. Fr. *scantillesse*. See SCANTLE.] A pattern, a scantling. *Romance of the Rose.*

Scantly (skant'i-l), *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully; not plentifully; sparingly; niggardly.

Though his mind was very *scantly* stored with materials, he used what material he had in such a way as to produce a wonderful effect. *Mausole.*

Scantiness (skant'i-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being scanty; narrowness; want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; insufficiency.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of secure itself that there were no more words for him to disturb. *South.*

Scantle (skant'l), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *scantled*; ppr. *scantling*. [From *scant*, not full.] To be deficient, to fail. *Dryden.*

Scantle (skant'l), *v. t.* [In meaning 1 from *scant*, like *scantle*, *v. t.*; in meaning 2 from O. Fr. *scanteler*, to break into cantles, to cut off the edges, from prefix *sc* (*L. ex*), and *cantel*, *cantel*, a corner-piece, a lump, a cantle. See CANTLE.] 1. To cut short; to be niggard of, to scant; to draw in. *Webster*; *Dryden*.—2. To divide into small pieces.

The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scanted* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy. *Chamberlain.*

Scantling (skant'ling), *n.* [Comp. *N. skant*, a measuring rod. See SCANT, *a.*] A gauge by which states are regulated to their proper length.

Scantling (skant'ling), *n.* [See SCANTLING.] A small pattern; a small quantity. *Sir M. Hale.*

Scantling (skant'ling), *n.* (Perhaps two words are here mixed up under one form, some of the meanings being based partly on *scantle*, *scant*, partly on O. Fr. *scantillon*, Fr. *scantillon*, a specimen, a pattern, originally a corner-piece, chip, from *scanteler*, to break into cantles; but it is difficult to separate the senses. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*) 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a sample; a pattern.

A pretty *scantling* of his knowledge may be taken by his desiring to be bearded for so many years. *Milton.*

2. A small quantity, as, a *scantling* of wit.

A virtue, setting profusions aside, of which there is mighty store in this garden at present, excepting some little *scantlings* that may, perhaps, belong to myself. *Beattie.*

3. The dimensions of pieces of timber, stone, &c., in length, breadth, and thickness; also, a general name for small timbers, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, paralia, or pole-pieces in a roof, &c.—4. A kind of trestle or horse for supporting a oak.—5. A rough draft; a rude sketch.

Scantling (skant'ling), *a.* Not plentiful; small.

Scantly (skant'li), *adv.* In a scant manner: (a) not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; parsimoniously; sparingly; illiberally.

Spoke *scantly* of me; when perforce he could not But pay me terms of honor. *Shak.*

(b) Scarcely; hardly. "That he could at the first *scantly* believe me." *Burnet.*

I *scantly* am retold, which way To bind my force, or where to employ the same. *Fletcher.*

His little made of forest green Reached *scantly* to his knee. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scantness (skant'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being scant; narrowness, smallness; as, the *scantness* of our capacities. "*Scantness* of outward things." *Barnes.*

Scant-of-grace (skant'ov-gras), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a graceless person; a scape-grace.

Yet you associate yourself with a sort of *scant-of-grace*, as men call me. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scanty (skant'i), *a.* [From *scant*.] 1. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

New *scanties* limit the proud arch confound. *Pope.*

2. Not abundant for use or necessity; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as, a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

3. **Sparring**; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty he set too *scanty* of words. *Webster.*

Scapet (skap), *n.* 1. An escape. "Half-breadth *scapet* in the imminent deadly breach." *Shak.*—2. Means of escape; evasion.

What other *scapes* canst thou excogitate. *Chapman.*

3. **Freak**; aberration; deviation; escapade; a misdeed; a trick, a cheat. "Then layst thy *scapes* on names adored." *Milton.*

Scap (skap), *v. t.* or *v. i.* pret. & pp. *scaped*; ppr. *scapping*. The contracted form of *escape* sometimes used in verse. "By this I *scaped* them." *Templeton.*

Scap (skap), *n.* [L. *scapus*, the shaft of a

to lean on.] 1. In bot. a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.—2. In arch. the apophyse or spring of a column, the part where a column springs out of its base, usually moulded into a concave sweep or ovato.

Scap-gallows (skap'gal-las), *n.* One who has escaped the gallows though deserving of it.

And remember this, *scap-gallows*, said Ralph. "that if we meet again, and you so much as notice me by a bagging gesture, you shall see the inside of a jail once more." *Dickens.*

Scap-goat (skap'got), *n.* [Scap and goat.] 1. In the Jewish ritual, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high-priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat, after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. Lev. xvi. Hence.—2. One made to bear the blame of others.

And heapt the whole inherited sin On that huge *scap-goat* of the race, All, all upon the brother. *Templeton.*

Scap-grace (skap'gras), *n.* A graceless fellow; one without solidity or steadiness; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.

Scapal, **Scapulus** (skap'al, ska-pel'us), *n.* In bot. the neck or caudicle of the germinating embryo.

Scapular (skap'lar), *a.* In bot. destitute of a scape.

Scapement (skap'ment), *n.* See ESCAPEMENT.

Scap-wheel (skap'whel), *n.* The wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock.

Scapha (skaf'a), *n.* [L. a skiff or cock-boat.] In anat. the cavity of the external ear between the helix and the antihelix.

Scaphander (ska-fan'der), *n.* [Gr. *skapha*, anything hollowed, and *andros*, a man.] A case in which a diver is inclosed when under the surface of the water.

Scaphidium (ska-fid'i-um), *n.* In bot. a hollow case containing spores in algae.

Scaphism (skaf'izm), *n.* [Gr. *skaphē*, to dig or make hollow.] A barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals, among the Persians, by confining them in a hollow tree. Five holes were made—one for the head, and the others for the arms and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to attract the wasps, and in this situation the criminal was left to linger till he died.

Scaphite (skaf'it), *n.* [L. *scapha*, or *skaphē*, a skiff.] A fossil cephalopod, of a boat-shaped form, belonging to the family of ammonites. They have an elliptical chambered cell, the inner extremity being coiled up in whorls embracing one another, and the outer extremity continued nearly in a horizontal plane and then folded back. These beautiful shells are almost peculiar to the chalk formation.

Scaphium (skaf'i-um), *n.* [L. from Gr. *skaphos*, a boat.] In bot. the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.

Scaphognathite (skaf-og-na-thit), *n.* [Gr. *skaphos*, a boat, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] The boat-shaped appendage (epipodite) of the second pair of maxilla in the lobster, the function of which is to spoon out the water from the branchial chamber.

Scaphoid (skaf'oid), *a.* [Gr. *skaphē*, a skiff, and *oides*, resemblance.] Boat-shaped; resembling a boat.—*Scaphoid bone*, a bone of the carpus and of the tarsus, so called from the shape. *Scaphoid* is synonymous with *Navicular* as applied to the bone which separates the two roots of the antihelix.

Scapiform (skap'i-form), *a.* In bot. scape-like, in the form of a scape.

Scapolite (skap'o-lit), *n.* [Gr. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral silicate of alumina and lime, occurring massive, or more commonly in four- or eight-sided prisms, terminated by four-sided pyramids. It takes its name from its long crystals, often marked with deep longitudinal channels, and collected in groups or masses of parallel, diverging, or intermingled prisms. Called also *Nepheline*.

Scapple (skap'l), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *scapped*; ppr. *scapping*. To rough-draw; to reduce to a straight surface without working smooth, as stone. See SCASSLE.

Scapula (skap'u-las), *n.* [L.] 1. The shoulder-blade, a bone of the pectoral arch of vertebrates.—2. The row of plates in the cup of crinoids which give rise to the arms.

Scapular (skap'lar), *a.* [L. *scapularis*, from *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.] Pertaining

ing to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the scapular arteries; scapular veins.

Scapular (skap'ü-lär), *n.* In ornith. a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.

Scapular, Scapulary (skap'ü-lär, skap'ü-lär), *n.* 1. A kind of garment or portion of dress, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff—one going down the breast and the other on the back, over the shoulders—worn by a religious. The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders, designed to carry loads. — *Tongus scapular*, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewn, put on a monk who had offended with his tongue. — 2. In *surv.* a bandage for the shoulder-blade.

Scapus (skäp's) *n.* [L. a stalk.] 1. In ornith. the stem or trunk of a feather, including the hollow base or quill and the solid part supporting the barbs. — 2. In bot. see **SCAP.** 3. In arch. the shaft of a column.

Scar (skär), *n.* [In the sense of a wound, perhaps an abbreviation of *scarer*, Fr. *scarre*, *escharre*, the scorch or part that separates from a sore, the scab as of a wound, from Gr. *schera*, the scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning; but in this, as in other senses, it may be of Teutonic origin, from root of *scare*, *skær*, *short*; comp. Dan. *skær*, a cut, an incision; O.G. *scars*, G. *schkar*, a cutting. In meaning 4 same as *foel skor*, a precipice, a rift in a rock. Dan. *skær*, a cliff, a rock, from same root. Comp. also *Armor skerr*, a crack, a chink, *skærre*, to crack, to chink.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; as, the soldier is proud of his scars.

They stood aloof, the scars remaining.

Like cliffs which had been rent asunder.

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2. A hurt; a wound. *Shak.* — 3. Any mark or injury; a blemish.

The earth had the beauty of youth, and not a wrinkle, scar, or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

4. A cliff; a precipitous bank; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain. Also written *Scour*.

O, sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elidun faintly blowing. *Tennyson.*

In this sense it forms or enters into many place-names in Britain and Ireland, as *Scarborough*, *Scarcliff*, &c. — 5. In bot. a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem.

Scar (skär), *v.* *t.* pret. & pp. *scarred*; *pp.* *scarving*. To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.

I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow. *Shak.*

There rose a hill that sons but man could climb,
Scar'd with a hundred wintry water-courses. *Tennyson.*

Scar (skär), *v.* *t.* To be covered with a scar; to form a scar; as, the wound scars over.

Scar (skär), *v.* *t.* To scar, to terrify.

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babes they used to *scar*. *Dryden.*

Scar (skär), *n.* [L. *scarus*.] A fish of the genus *Labrus*. See **SCARUS**.

Scarab (skär'ab), *n.* 1. A beetle; a scarabee. 'Battering like scarabs in the dung of peace.' *Massey.* — 2. Applied to an individual as a term of reproach.

Note that yonder *scarabs*,
That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures. *Ben. & Ft.*

Scarabæidæ (skär-a-bé'id-æ), *n.* pl. [L. *scarabæus*, and Gr. *skidos*, resemblance.] A very extensive group of beetles, forming the chief part of the section *Lamellicornes*, and having the genus *Scarabæus* of Linn. as its type.

Scarabæus sacer, or Sacred Beetle.

Latreille divides the *Scarabæidæ* into six sections, viz. *Coprophagi* (dung-eaters), *Arenicoli* (dwellers in sand), *Xylophilli* (delighting

in wood), *Phyllophagi* (leaf-eaters), *Anthophili* (living on flowers), and *Melittophilli* (delighting in honey). To the first section belong the dung-feeding *Scarabæi* and the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See **SCARABÆUS**.

Scarabæus (skär-a-bé'us), *n.* [L. *scarabæus*.] An extensive genus of coleopterous insects, placed by Linn. at the head of the insect tribes, and answering to the section *Lamellicornes* of *Latreille*. They are sometimes called *dung-beetles*, from their habit of inclosing their eggs in pellets of dung, which are placed in holes excavated for their reception. By the French entomologists of the present day, as well as by some English writers, the name *Scarabæus* is still retained generically for the gigantic insects placed by Linn. at the head of the genus, such as the elephant and hercules beetles. The *S. sacer*, or sacred beetle of the Egyptians, was regarded with great veneration, and figures of it, plain or inscribed with characters, were habitually worn by the ancient Egyptians as an amulet.

Scarabæe (skär-a-bé), *n.* A beetle; an insect of the genus *Scarabæus*. 'Scarabæes that batten in dung.' *Beau. & Ft.*

Scaramouch (skär-a-mouch), *n.* [Fr. *scaramouche*, It. *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*.] A buffoon in motley dress. A personage, in Italian comedy, imported originally from Spain, whose character was compounded of traits of vaunting and poltroonery. His costume was black from top to toe; he wore

a black toque (kind of square-topped cap), a black mantle, and had on his face a mask with openings. In France the scaramouch was used for a greater variety of parts. The term is hence applied to any poltroon and braggadochio.

Scarlatoe (skär-brö't), *n.* A mineral of a pure white colour, void of lustre, and composed of alumina, silica, ferric oxide, and water, occurring as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough (whence the name).

Scars (skär), *n.* [O.E. *scars*, *scars*, O.Fr. *scars*, *eschars*, It. *scars*, D. *schars*, *scars*, needy, scanty, sparing, from L.L. *escarpus*, *scarpus*, for *exscarpus*, pp. of L. *excarpo*, to pluck or cull out—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pluck.] 1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; deficient; wanting; as, water is scarce; wheat, rye, barley is scarce; money is scarce. 2. Being few in number and scattered; seldom met with; rare; uncommon, unfrequent; as, good horses are scarce.

The scarcest of all is a *Perceps* Nigra on a meditation well preserved. *Addison.*

3. Scantly supplied; poorly provided; not having much; with of.

As when a vulture, on Imams breed
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey
Flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams. *Milton.*

4. *Sparing*; stingy; parsimonious; mean.

—To make one's self scarce, to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of making myself scarce in the two Castles. *Small.*

Scarce, **Scarcely** (skär, skär'ly), *adv.* Hardly; barely; scanty; but just; with difficulty; as, I can scarce (or scarcely) speak; I could scarce (or scarcely) believe my eyes.

'With a scarce well-lighted flame.' *Shak.*

'He scarcely knew him.' *Dryden.*

When we our better sense bearing our woes
We scarcely think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

And we have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great zone of heaven. *Milton.*

5. *Scarcely* supplied; poorly provided; not having much; with of.

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When we our better sense bearing our woes
We scarcely think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

And we have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great zone of heaven. *Milton.*

7. *Scarcely* supplied; poorly provided; not having much; with of.

As when a vulture, on Imams breed
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey
Flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams. *Milton.*

8. *Sparing*; stingy; parsimonious; mean.

—To make one's self scarce, to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of making myself scarce in the two Castles. *Small.*

Scarce, **Scarcely** (skär, skär'ly), *adv.* Hardly; barely; scanty; but just; with difficulty; as, I can scarce (or scarcely) speak; I could scarce (or scarcely) believe my eyes.

'With a scarce well-lighted flame.' *Shak.*

'He scarcely knew him.' *Dryden.*

When we our better sense bearing our woes
We scarcely think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

And we have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great zone of heaven. *Milton.*

9. *Scarcely* supplied; poorly provided; not having much; with of.

As when a vulture, on Imams breed
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey
Flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams. *Milton.*

10. *Sparing*; stingy; parsimonious; mean.

—To make one's self scarce, to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of making myself scarce in the two Castles. *Small.*

Slowly he calls, and scarcely stuns the tides. *Dryden.*

Scarcement (skär'ment), *n.* 1. In building, a set-back in the building of walls, or in raising banks of earth; a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall. — 2. In mining, a ledge of a stratum left projecting into a mine shaft as a footing for a ladder, a support for a pit-cistern. &c.

Scarceness, **Scarcity** (skär'nës, skär'i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being scarce; as, (a) smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; as, a scarceness of grain. 'A scarcity of lovely women.' *Dryden.*

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its scarcity. *Johnson.*

Often, absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; dearth; want; famine. 'Whereof ensued great scarcities and hunger.' *Psalm.* 'Provision against the ensuing time of scarcity.' *Dr. J. Scott.* (*Scarceness* is seldom used in this sense.) (b) *Scarceness*; infrequency.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its scarceness. *Catlin.*

—Root of scarcity, or scarcity root, mangrove, *Rhizophora mangle*, root of want or scarcity.

Scard (skärd), *n.* A shard or fragment. [Provincial English.]

Scare (skär), *v.* *t.* pret. & pp. *scarred*; *pp.* *scarred*. [O.E. or Sc. *skærre*, to take fright; Icel. *skjarr*, apt to flee, shy, skive, to drive away, to shrink; comp. G. *schern*, to drive away.] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my shot is lost. *Shak.*

—To scare away, to drive away by frightening.

Scare (skär), *n.* A sudden fright or panic; particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or causeless alarm; as, the volunteer movement originated in an invasion scare.

Scare-babe (skär'bäb), *n.* Something to frighten a babe; a bugbear. *Grove.* [Rare.]

Scarecrow (skär'krö), *n.* [*Scare* and *crow*.]

1. Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger; a vain terror. 'A scarecrow set to frighten fools away.' *Dryden.* — 2. A person so poor and meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*, I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shak.*

3. A sea-bird, the black tern. *Pennant.* [Provincial English.]

Scare-fire (skär'fir), *n.* A fire alarm. 'Bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire.' *Holzer.*

From noise of *scare-fires* rent ye free,
From murders, benediction. *Herrick.*

Scarf (skär), *n.* [L. *scarf*, Dan. *skjærf*, *skjærf*, G. *schärpe*, O.H.G. *schërbe*, Prov. G. *schärpe*, *schärf*; hence Fr. *schärpe*, O.Fr. *eschärpe*, *eschärpe*, *scarf*. The original meaning of the word was a pocket, especially a pocket hung over the neck for alms or scraps, hence it came to mean the band suspending the pocket, a scarf.] 1. A sort of light shawl, an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise; sometimes a kind of necktie, at other times a kind of sash. 'Under your arm like a lieutenant's scarf.' *Shak.* 'With scarf and fans and double change of bravery.' *Shak.* 'Fluttering scarves and ladies' eyes. *Tennyson.* — 2. In her, a small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a cross.

Scarf (skär), *v.* *t.* 1. To throw loosely on in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*

2. To dress or cover with, or as with, a scarf; to cover up, as with a scarf or handkerchief; to bandage.

Come, swelling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak.*

Scarf (skär), *n.* [Icel. *skarf*, Sc. *scarf*.] A scarflet. [Provincial English.]

Scarf (skär), *n.* (Same word as *Sc. scarf*, a seam, a joint (whence *scarfing*, to scarf); Dan. *skærre*, to scarf, to unite by scarfing; Sc. *scarre*, a scarf, to scarf.) In carp. the joint by which the ends of two pieces of



Scarf.

ing to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries; *scapular* veins.

Scapular (skap'ŭ-lăr), *n.* In ornith. a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.

Scapular, Scapulary (skap'ŭ-lăr, skap'ŭ-lăr), *n.* 1 A kind of garment or portion of dress, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff—one going down the breast and the other on the back, over the shoulders—worn by a religious. The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders, designed to carry loads. — *Tongus scapular*, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewn, put on a monk who had offended with his tongue. — 2 In *myr*, a bandage for the shoulder-blade.

Scapus (skă'pus), *n.* [L., a stalk.] 1 In ornith. the stem or trunk of a feather, including the hollow base or quill and the solid part supporting the barbs. — 2 In bot. see *SOAPS*. — 3 In arch. the shaft of a column.

Scar (skăr), *n.* [In the sense of a wound, perhaps an abbreviation of *scarer*, *Fr. scarre*, *scarre*, the scough or part that separates from a sore, the scab as of a wound, from *Gr. schara*, the scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning; but in this, as in other senses, it may be of Teutonic origin, from root of *scar*, *scarer*, *short*; comp. *Dan. skær*, a cut, an incision; O.G. *searo*, O. *seahar*, a cutting. In meaning 4 same as *loel*, *stor*, a precipice, a rift in a rock, *Dan. skær*, a cliff, a rock, from same root. Comp. also *Armor skarr*, a crack, a chink, *skorra*, to crack, to chink.] 1 A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; as, the soldier is proud of his scars.

They stood aloof, the crows remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder.

2 A hurt; a wound. *Shak.* — 3 Any mark or injury; a blemish.

The earth had the beauty of youth, and not a wrinkle, scar, or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

4 A cliff; a precipitous bank; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain. Also written *Sesur*.

O, sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of Eildan faintly blowing. *Tennyson.*

In this sense it forms or enters into many place-names in Britain and Ireland, as *Scarborough*, *Scarcliff*, &c. — 5 In bot. a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem.

Scar (skăr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *scarred*; *pp. scarving*. To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.

I'll not shed her blood;

Not scar that whiter skin of hers than snow. *Shak.*

There rose a hill that none but men could climb,
Scar'd with a hundred wintry water-courses. *Tennyson.*

Scar (skăr), *v. d.* To be covered with a scar; to form a scar; as, the wound scars over.

Scar (skăr), *v. t.* To scare; to terrify.
Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babies they used to *scar*. *Dryden.*

Scar (skăr), *n.* [*L. scarius*.] A fish of the genus *Labrus*. See *SCARUS*.

Scarab (skăr'ab), *n.* 1 A beetle; a scarabee. 'Battering like scarabs in the dung of peace.' *Mansinger*. — 2 Applied to an individual as a term of reproach.

Note but yonder scarabs,

That liv'd upon the doing of her base pleasures. *Spem. & Fl.*

Scarabæidæ (skăr-a-bê'id-ê), *n. pl.* [*L. scarabæus*, and *Gr. sidon*, resemblance.] A very extensive group of beetles, forming the chief part of the section *Lamellicornes*, and having the genus *Scarabæus* of Linn. as its type.

In wood), *Phyllophagi* (leaf-eaters), *Anthobii* (living on flowers), and *Melitophili* (delighting in honey). To the first section belong the dung-feeding *Scarabæi* and the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See *SCARABÆUS*.

Scarabæus (skăr-a-bê'us), *n.* [*L. scarabæus*.] An extensive genus of coleopterous insects, placed by Linn. at the head of the insect tribes, and answering to the section *Lamellicornes* of Latreille. They are sometimes called *dung-beetles*, from their habit of inclosing their eggs in pellets of dung, which are placed in holes excavated for their reception. By the French entomologists of the present day, as well as by some English writers, the name *Scarabæus* is still retained generically for the gigantic insects placed by Linn. at the head of the genus, such as the elephant and hercules beetles. The *S. sacer*, or sacred beetle of the Egyptians, was regarded with great veneration, and figures of it, plain or inscribed with characters, were habitually worn by the ancient Egyptians as an amulet.

Scarabæ (skăr-a-bê), *n.* A beetle; an insect of the genus *Scarabæus*. 'Scarabæes that batten in dung.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Scaramouch (skăr-a-mouch), *n.* [*Fr. scaramouche*, *It. scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*.] A buffoon in motley dress. A personage, in Italian comedy, imported originally from Spain, whose character was compounded of traits of vaunting and pettiness. His costume was black from top to toe; he wore

A Scaramouch.

a black *togus* (kind of square-topped cap), a black mantle, and had on his face a mask with openings. In France the scaramouch was used for a greater variety of parts. The term is hence applied to any poltroon and braggadocio.

Scartroite (skăr-trôit'), *n.* A mineral of a pure white colour, void of lustre, and composed of alumina, silica, ferric oxide, and water, occurring as veins in the beds of sandstones covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough (whence the name).

Scarce (skăr), *a.* [O.E. *scarra*, *scarra*, O.Fr. *scarre*, *scarra*, *It. scarro*, *D. scharre*, *scarra*, needy, scanty, sparing; from *L.L. scarpa*, *scarpa*, *scarpa*, for *scarpa*, pp. of *L. scarpo*, to pluck or pull out—*sc*, out, and *carpo*, to pluck.] 1 Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; deficient; wanting, as, water is scarce; wheat, rye, barley is scarce, money is scarce. 2 Being few in number and scattered, seldom met with; rare; uncommon; unfrequent; as, good horses are scarce.

The scarcest of all is a Peacean Nigger on a medalion well preserved. *Addison.*

3 Scantly supplied; poorly provided; not having much, with of.

As when a vulture, on Imaus bred,
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey
Flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams. *Milton.*

4 1 Sparing; stingy; parsimonious; mean. — To make one's self scarce, to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of making myself scarce in the two Castles. *Smollett.*

Scarce, Scarcely (skăr, skăr'ŭ), *adv.* Hardly; barely; scantily; but just; with difficulty; as, I can scarce (or scarcely) speak; I could scarce (or scarcely) believe my eyes. 'With a scarce well-lighted flame.' *Shak.* 'He scarcely knew him.' *Dryden.*

When we our betters see bearing out woe
We scarcely think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

And we have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath falsh'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great zone of heaven. *Milton.*

Slowly he sails, and scarcely steers the tide. *Dryden.*

Scarrement (skăr'ment), *n.* 1 In building, a set-back in the building of walls, or in raising banks of earth; a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall. — 2 In mining, a ledge of a stratum left projecting into a mine shaft as a footing for a ladder, a support for a pit-cistern, &c.

Scariness, Scarcity (skăr'ness, skăr'ŭ-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being scarce; as, (a) smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; as, a scariness of grain. 'A scariness of lovely women.' *Dryden.*

Prize, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its scariness. *Johnson.*

Often, absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; dearth; want; famine. 'Whereof ensued great scarities and hunger.' *Fabian*. 'Provision against the ensuing time of scariness.' *Dr. J. Scott*. [*Scariness* is seldom used in this sense.] (b) Rareness; infrequency.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its scariness. *Collier.*

— Root of scariness, or scariness root, mangelwurzel, *Fr. racine de diable*, root of want or scariness.

Scard (skăr'), *n.* A shard or fragment. [*Provincial English*.]

Scare (skăr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *scarred*; *pp. scarred*. [O.E. or *Sc. skarre*, to take fright; *loel skarr*, apt to flee, shy, skirra, to drive away, to shrink, comp. *O. skaren*, to drive away.] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

The scots of thy crom-bow

Will scare the herd, and so my shot is lost. *Shak.*

— To scare away, to drive away by frightening.

Scare (skăr), *n.* A sudden fright or panic; particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or senseless alarm; as, the volunteer movement originated in an invasion scare.

Scare-babe (skăr'bâb), *n.* Something to frighten a babe; a bugbear. *Grove*. [*Rare*.]

Scarecrow (skăr'krô), *n.* [*Scare* and *crow*.] 1 Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger; a vain terror. 'A scarecrow set to frighten fools away.' *Dryden*. — 2 A person so poor and meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such scarecrows. 'I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat.' *Shak.*

3 A sea-bird, the black tern. *Pennant*. [*Provincial English*.]

Scare-fire (skăr'fir), *n.* A fire alarm. 'Bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire.' *Hollier*.

From noise of scare-fires run ye free,
From murders, benediction. *Herrick*.

Scarfy (skăr'), *n.* [*L. G. scherry*, *Dan. skerry*, *skerry*, *G. schirpe*, *O.H.G. scherpe*, *Prov. G. schirpe*, *schrap*; hence *Fr. scharppe*, *O.Fr. schirpe*, *eschirpe*, *scarf*. The original meaning of the word was a pocket, especially a pocket hung over the neck for alms or scraps, hence it came to mean the band suspending the pocket, a scarf.] 1 A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise; sometimes a kind of necktie, at other times a kind of sash. 'Under your arm like a Lieutenant's scarf.' *Shak.* 'With scarfs and fawn and double change of bravery.' *Shak.* 'Fluttering scarfs and ladies' eyes. *Tennyson*. — 2 In *Ar.* a small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crozier.



Scarf.

Scarfy (skăr'), *v. t.* 1 To throw loosely on in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cable,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*

2 To dress or cover with, or as with a scarf, to cover up, as with a scarf or bandage; to bandage.

Come, seeking night,

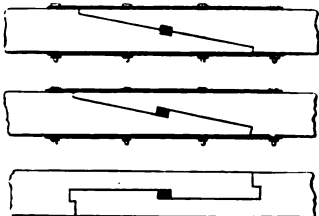
Scarfy up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak.*

Scarfy (skăr'), *n.* [*Ice. skarf*, *Sc. scarf*.]

A cormorant. [*Provincial English*.]

Scarfy (skăr'), *n.* (Same word as *Sw. skarf*, a seam, a joint (whence *skarf*, to scarf); *Dan. skarre*, to scarf, to unite by scarfing; *Sc. skare*, a scarf, to scarf.) In *carp*, the joint by which the ends of two pieces of

timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; or, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined to-



Various forms of Scarfs.

gether longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. Different scarf-joints are shown in the accompanying cut. The joint is secured by bolts and straps.

Scarf (skärf), *v.t.* [Sw. *skarfa*, to join together. See the noun.] In carp. to cut a scarf on; to unite by means of a scarf. See the noun.

Scarfed (skärfd), *p.* and *a.* Covered or adorned with, or as with, a scarf; decorated with scarfs or pendants.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay!

How like a prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails! *Shak.*

Scarf-joint (skärf joint), *n.* In carp. a joint formed by scarfing.

Scarf-skin (skärfskin), *n.* The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body. 'Not a hair ruffled upon the scarf-skin.' *Tennyson.*

Scarf-weld (skärfweld), *n.* A peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together.

Scarification (skar'i-fi-kä'hon), *n.* [L. *scarificatio*. See SCARIFY.] In surg. the act of scarifying; the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or scarificator for the purpose of taking away blood, letting out fluids, &c.; the act of removing the flesh about a tooth in order to get at it the better with an instrument.

Scarificator (skar'i-fi-kä'tér), *n.* An instrument used in scarification or cupping. It consists of ten or twelve lancets which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a kind of trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied.

Scarifier (skar'i-fi-ér), *n.* 1. The person who scarifies.—2. The instrument used for scarifying.—3. In agri. an implement with prongs employed for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called *Soufflers*, *Cultivators*, and *Grubbers*.

Scarify (skar'i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scarified*; ppr. *scarifying*. [Fr. *scarifier*. L. *scarifico*, from Gr. *skariaphaomai*, to scratch open or scrape up, from *skariaphos*, a sharp-pointed instrument.] 1. In surg. to scratch or cut the skin off, or make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein, or to let out fluids; also, to remove the flesh about a tooth in order to get a better hold of it.—2. To stir the soil, as with a scarifier.

Scarious, **Scarious** (skä'ri-us, skä'ri-os), *a.* In bot. tough, thin and semitransparent, dry and sonorous to the touch, as a perianth.

Scarlatina (skär-la-tä'na), *n.* [From *scarlet*.] A term frequently used to designate that febrile malady commonly called in English *Scarlet Fever*. It is characterized by fever, attended about the third day with an eruption of level or nearly level crimson red patches, first appearing in the fauces and on the face, neck, and breasts, and progressively on the whole surface, often confluent and terminating about the seventh day in cuticular exfoliations. There are two great varieties, *S. simplex*, in which the fever is moderate and terminates with the efflorescence, the prostration of strength being trifling, and the contagious power slight; and *S. anginosa*, in which the fever is severe, the throat ulcerated, and the disease highly contagious. *S. maligna* has been reckoned a variety of this in its worst degree. Scarlatina seizes persons of all ages, but children and young persons are most subject to it.

Scarlatinous (skär-la-ti'nus), *a.* Pertaining to scarlatina or scarlet fever. *Dunglison.*

Scarlet (skär'let), *a.* Free from scars. **Scarless** (skär'les), *a.* Free from scars. **Fr. scarlate**, *It. scarlato*; generally referred to Ar. or Per. *eskarlät*, *eskarlät*, but the eastern forms are as likely to be derived from the European as the latter from them. Another suggestion is L. *galaticus*, *galaticus ruber* (Galatian red) having been employed to signify *scarlet*, from cochineal being received from *Galatia*. The absence of a form intermediate between *galaticus* and *scarlet* militates against this supposition. Wedgwood suggests a derivation from the L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, the *It. scarlatino*, flesh-coloured, becoming Venetian *scarlatino*, mixed white and red.] 1. A beautiful bright red colour, brighter than crimson. The finest scarlet dye is obtained from cochineal.—2. Cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet robe or dress.

All her household are clothed with scarlet.
Prov. xxxi. 21.

3. Dressed in scarlet; wearing scarlet. 'Scarlet hypocrite.' *Shak.*

Scarlet (skär'let), *a.* Of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour; as, a *scarlet* cloth or thread; a *scarlet* lip.—*Scarlet bean*, the *Phaseolus multiflorus*, called also *Scarlet Runner*, a native of Mexico, cultivated as a vegetable on account of its long rough pods.—*Scarlet fever*. See SCARLATINA.—*Scarlet fish*, a Chinese fish, the telescope carp; so called from its red colour. The eyes in these fishes are exceedingly prominent, and the fins are double.—*Scarlet lychnis*, a plant, the *Lychnis chalcidonica*, an elegant border-flower.—*Scarlet maple*, a name sometimes given to the *Acer rubrum*, or red maple.—*Scarlet oak*, the name commonly given in the United States to the *Quercus coccinea*, from the beautiful scarlet colour of its leaves in autumn.—*Scarlet runner*, the scarlet bean (which see).—*The scarlet woman*, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5. The term is sometimes applied by Protestant polemics to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Scarlet (skär'let), *v.t.* To make scarlet or bright red; to redden. [Rare.]

The ashy paleness of my cheek
Is scarlet in ruddy flakes of wrath. *Ford.*

Scarlet-lake (skär'let-läk), *n.* A red pigment prepared from cochineal.

Scarmage, † **Scarmoge** (skär'mä, skär'möj), *n.* Old and peculiar modes of spelling *Skirmish*.

Scarmische, † *n.* A skirmish. *Chaucer.*

Scarn (skärn), *n.* [A Sax. *searn*; Icel. *Dan.* and Sw. *skarn*, dung; Sc. *skarn*, cow-dung.] Dung. [Local.]

Scarn-bee (skärn'bä), *n.* A beetle. The name is also given to an amber-coloured fly frequenting dung, as also to an insect resembling a bee with the same habit. [Local.]

Scarp (skärp), *n.* [Another form is *escarp*, from Fr. *escarpe*, from *It. scarpa*, a scarp, a slope, from the German; O.H.G. *scarp*, Mod. G. *scharf*, E. *sharp*.] In fort. the interior talus or slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart.

Scarp (skärp), *v.t.* To cut down like the scarp of a fortification; to cut down as a slope.

Scarp, **Scarpe** (skärp), *n.* [O. Fr. *escharpe*. See SCARF.] In Aer. a diminutive of the bend sinister, supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or officer's scarf.

Scarped (skärpt), *p.* and *a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification. 'From scarped cliff and quarried stone.' *Tennyson.*

Scarph (skärp). Same as *Scarf* (in carp.). **Scarre** (skär), *n.* A rock; a scar or precipitous cliff. *Shak.*

Scarred (skärd), *p.* and *a.* Marked by scars; exhibiting scars; specifically, in bot. marked by the scars left by bodies that have fallen off; the stem, for instance, is *scarred* by the leaves that have fallen.

Scarry (skär'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.—2. Resembling or having scars or precipices.

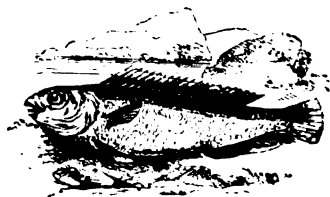
Scart (skärt), *v.t.* To scratch; to scrape. Sometimes applied to indistinct or indifferently writing. 'And what use has my father for a whin bits of scarted paper.' *Sir W. Scott* [Scotch.]

Scart (skärt), *n.* 1. A scratch; a stroke or dash of the pen. 'Twa skarts of a pen.'

Sir W. Scott.—2. A meagre, puny-looking person; a niggard. [Scotch.]

Scart, **Scarth** (skärt, skärth), *n.* [For *scarf*, Icel. *skarfr*.] A cormorant. [Scotch.]

Scarus (skär'us), *n.* [L.] A genus of fishes of the family Labridæ, or that of the wrasses. The species are remarkable for the structure and strength of their jaws, which project, are convex in front and concave within, and present a sharp cutting edge, enabling them to browse without difficulty on the



Scarus cretensis.

newest layers of the stony corals, the animal matter of which they digest, evacuating the carbonate of lime in a chalky state. The body is of the same oblong-oval form as in the wrasses, and the scales are very large. Numerous species of this genus inhabit the tropical seas, about a foot in length, and from the brilliancy of their colouring, combined with the peculiar form of their jaws, they have received the name of *parrot-fishes*. See PARROT-FISH.

Scary (skär'i), *n.* Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [Local.]

Scat, **Scatt** (skät), *n.* [A Sax. *secat*, a tax, a coin; Icel. *skattir*, Dan. *skat*.] 1. Tax; tribute.

When he ravaged Norway,
Laying waste the kingdom,

Seizing scat and treasure
For her royal needs. *Longfellow.*

2. Damage; loss.

Scat (skät), *n.* A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind; and hence *scatty*, showery. *Grass*. [Local.]

Scatch (skach), *n.* [Fr. *escaque*, a kind of horsebit.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. Called also *Scatchmouth*.

Scatches (skach'er), *n. pl.* [Fr. *échasses*, stilt, O. Fr. *eschasses*, from D. *schasts*, *schasts*, a high-heeled shoe, a skate.] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. **Scatchmouth** (skach'mouth), *n.* Same as *Scatch*.

Scathe (skät), *n.* The same as *Skate*.

Scatebrous (skä-tä-brus), *a.* [L. *scatebro*, a spring; *scateo*, to overflow.] Abounding with springs.

Scath (skath), *v.t.* To scathe. [This form is now hardly used.]

You are a saucy boy: is't so indeed?
This trick may chance to *scath* you. *Shak.*

Scath (skath), *n.* Scathe; injury; a form hardly now used. 'Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath*?' *Shak.*

The court has conspired! Poor court! The court has been vanquished, and will have both the *scath* to bear and the scorn. *Carlyle.*

Scathe, **Scath** (skäth), *n.* [A Sax. *seath*, injury, *seathian*, an enemy, *seathian*, to injure; Icel. *skathi*, *skathi*, O. Fr. *skatha*, Goth. *skathis*, D. and G. *schade*, injury.] Damage; injury; waste; harm. 'Guard as God's high gift from *scathe* and wrong.' *Tennyson*. 'Cycles of struggle and *scathe*.' *J. R. Lowell.*

Scathe, **Scath** (skäth), *v.t.* [A Sax. *seathian*, *seathian*, to injure, to damage; from the noun.] To injure; to do damage to; to waste; to destroy.

There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving.*

A giant oak, which heaven's fierce flame
Had *scathed* in the wilderness. *Shelley.*

Scatheliche, † *a.* Scathful. *Chaucer.* **Scathful**, **Scathful** (skath'ful, skäth'ful), *a.* Causing scathe; injurious; harmful; destructive. *Shak.*

Scathfulness, **Scathfulness** (skath'fulness, skäth'ful-ness), *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.

Scathing (skäth'ing), *p.* and *a.* Injuring; destroying; damaging; harming; blasting; as, *scathing* irony.

Scathless, **Scathless** (skath'les, skäth'les), *a.* Without scathe; without waste or damage. 'To be dismissed *scathless*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

son. 'Anything scenical to be acted.' *Fuller*.

All these situations communicate a *scenical* animation to the wild romance, if treated dramatically.

De Quincey.
Scenograph (sē'nō-graf), *n.* Same as *Scenography*.

Scenographic, Scenographical (sēn-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

Scenographically (sēn-ō-graf'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.
Scenography (sē-nō-grā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *skēnē*, scene, and *graphō*, to describe.] The representation of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, as opposed to a ground-plan or an elevation.

Scent (sent), *n.* [Formerly also *sent* ('A stinking sent,' *Holland*), from Fr. *sentir*, to perceive, to smell, from L. *sentio*, *sentire*, to perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] 1. That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves of animals; odour; smell; as, the scent of an orange or an apple; the scent of musk.

His devious handmaid, through the air improved,
With lavish hand diffuses scents ambrosial. *Prior*.

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as, a hound of nice scent.—3. Odour left on the ground enabling an animal's track to be followed; as, the dogs have lost the scent; hence, course of pursuit; track.

He . . . travelled upon the same scent into Ethiopia. *Sir W. Temple*.

4. Scrape of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds to enable the pursuers to track them, the pursued being allowed several minutes start.

Scent (sent), *v. t.* 1. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to scent game.

Methinks I scent the morning air. *Shak.*

2. To imbue or fill with odour; to perfume; as, to scent a handkerchief.

Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale. *Burns*.

Scent (sent), *v. i.* 1. To have a smell. 'Thunderbolts . . . scent strongly of brimstone.' *Holland*.—2. To hunt animals by their scent.

Scentful (sent'fūl), *a.* 1. Yielding much smell; odorous. 'The scentful camomile.' *Drayton*.—2. Of quick smell. 'The scentful osprey.' *W. Browne*.

Scentingly (sent'ing-lī), *adv.* By scent or smell. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

Scentless (sent'les), *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell. 'Scentless and dead.' *Moore*.

Scopsis (sep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *skepsis*, doubt, hesitation, from *skeptomai*, to look at or consider carefully.] Scepticism; sceptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the sceptic of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant. *James Martineau*.

Sceptre (sep'tēr), *n.* Same as *Scepter*.

Sceptic (sep'tik), *n.* [Fr. *sceptique*, from Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective, sceptic, from *skepsis*, investigation, speculation, doubt, from *skeptomai*, to look about, to look carefully, to examine critically, from same root as L. *specio*, *specto* (whence *spectacle*, &c.)] One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who disbelieves or hesitates to believe; a disbeliever.

Whatever sceptic could inquire for,
For every 'why' he had a 'wherefore.' *Hudibras*.

Specifically, (a) in *philos.* a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of philosophers who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of everything. (b) A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of the Christian religion. By some writers spelled *Skeptio*.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of sceptics. *Clarke*.

Sceptic (sep'tik), *a.* Same as *Sceptical*.
Sceptical (sep'tik-al), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism; holding the opinions of a sceptic; as, (a) hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of everything. 'Sceptical and wavering minds.' *Bentley*.

If any one pretends to be so sceptical as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary. *Locke*.

(b) Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The sceptical system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall*.

Sceptically (sep'tik-al-lī), *adv.* In a sceptical manner; with doubt.

We shall not ourselves venture to determine anything on so great a point; but, sceptically, leave it undecided. *Cudworth*.

Scepticalness (sep'tik-al-nea), *n.* The state or quality of being sceptical; doubt; profusion of doubt. Continual wavering or scepticalness. *Fuller*.

Scepticism (sep'tik-al-izm), *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme*. See SCEPTIC.] The doctrines or opinions of a sceptic; disbelief or inability to believe; doubt; incredulity; as, his statements were received with much scepticism; scepticism as to the theory of development. Specifically, (a) the doctrines of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature; that tendency of thought, or system of doctrine, the object of which is, by denying the existence of all grounds of knowledge, to introduce universal doubt and suspension of assent.

But that all his (Berkeley's) arguments are, in reality, merely sceptical appears from this, that they admit of no answer and produce no conviction. The only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of scepticism. *Hume*.

(b) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God. 'A medium, namely, moral certainty, between scepticism on one hand and papal infallibility on the other.' *Waterland*.

Scepticize (sep'ti-siz), *v. i.* pret. *scepticized*; ppr. *scepticizing*. To act the sceptic; to doubt; to pretend to doubt of everything.

You can afford to scepticize, where no one else will so much as hesitate. *Shafterbury*.

Sceptre (sep'tēr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sceptrum*, from Gr. *skeptron*, a staff or stick to lean upon; a staff, as the badge of command, from *skepto*, to prop or lean.] 1. A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler, as a symbol of office or authority; a royal or imperial mace. Est. v. 2. Hence—2. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the sceptre.

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, till Shiloh come. *Gen. xlix. 10*.

Sceptre (sep'tēr), *v. t.* pret. & p. *sceptred*; ppr. *sceptring*. To give a sceptre to; to invest with royal authority, or with the insignia of authority. 'Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand sceptred with a reed.' *Bp. Hall*.

To Britain's queen the sceptred suppliant bends. *Tickell*.

Sceptred (sep'tērd), *a.* Bearing or accompanied with a sceptre; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

Sometimes let gorgeous tragedy
In sceptred pall come sweeping by. *Milton*.

Sceptreless (sep'tēr-less), *a.* Having no sceptre.

Scernet (sēr'n), *v. t.* To discern. *Spenser*.
Schaap-sticker (shāp'stik-ēr), *n.* [D., sheep-choker.] A South African serpent of the family Coronelidæ, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, prettily marked, and brisk and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

Schabzieger (shāp'tsē-ger), *n.* [G., from *schaben*, to rub or grate, and *zieger*, green-cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland, to which the flavour of *Melilotus caerulea* is communicated.

Schah (shā), *n.* Same as *Shah*.
Schalen-blende (shāl'en-blend), *n.* [G., shell-blende.] Testaceous blende; a sulphide of zinc, containing iron and lead. Found at Geroldseck in the Briegau.

Schalstein (shāl'stīn), *n.* [G., shell-stone.] The same as *Tabular Spar*.

Schapsiger (shāp'si-ger), *n.* Same as *Schabzieger*.

Schaum-earth (shoum'ērth), *n.* [G. *schaum*, foam, froth, and *E. earth*.] Aphrite (which see).

Schediasm (skē'di-ārm), *n.* [Gr. *schediasma*, from *schediazō*, to do a thing off-hand, from *schediao*, near, sudden.] Cursive writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

Schedule (shed'ūl, sed'ūl, also sometimes sked'ūl), *n.* [O. Fr. *schedule*, from L. *schedula*,

dim. of *scheda*, a scroll, leaf of paper, short writing, from Gr. *schēdē*, a tablet, a leaf, from root of *schizo*, L. *scindo*, to split.] A sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, table, or inventory; a list or catalogue annexed to a larger document, as to a will, deed, lease, or the like.

I will give out diverse schedules of my beauty: it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled to my will. *Shak.*

Schedule (shed'ūl or sed'ūl), *v. t.* pret. & p. *scheduled*; ppr. *scheduling*. To place in a schedule or catalogue.

Scheele's-green (shēl'sgrēn), *n.* A green pigment consisting of a pulverulent arsenite of copper, first prepared by *Scheele*, a celebrated Swedish chemist; it is used both in oil and water-colour painting.

Scheelite (shēl'e-tīn), *n.* A mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, and resinous lustre, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead.

Scheelin, Scheelium (shēl'in, shēl'i-ūm), *n.* A different name of tungsten, a hard brittle metal of a grayish white colour, and brilliant. See TUNGSTEN.

Scheelite (shēl'it), *n.* A tungstate of lime.

Scheel-lead Ore (shēl'led ōr), *n.* A tungstate of lead.

Scheererite (shēr'er-it or shēr'er-it), *n.* [After Von *Scheerer*, its discoverer, in 1822.] A mineral resin of a combustible nature, found in a bed of brown-coal near St. Gall in Switzerland. It occurs also in peat. It seems to be a mineral naphthalene.

Scheik (shāk), *n.* Same as *Sheik*.

Scheilm, Shelm (shelm), *n.* [O. Fr. *scheisme*, a rogue, a rascal, from G. *scheim*, a rogue, from root of *scale*. The word was introduced into France by the German mercenary soldiers hired by Charles VIII. and Louis XII.] A rogue; a rascal; a low worthless fellow. Written also *Schellum*, *Schellum*.

Scheltopusk, Sheltopusk (shel'tō-pō-zik), *n.* [The native Siberian name.] A genus (*Pseudopus*) of saurian reptiles. The only species known is found in Siberia, Greece, the whole of the continent of Europe to the south, and the Mediterranean coasts of Africa. It haunts thick herbage and grassy places.

Schema (skē'ma), *n.* 1. In the system of Kant, an object which exists in the understanding independently of matter; a synonym of form.

The schema is, in itself, always a mere product of the imagination. But as the synthesis of imagination has for its aim no single intuition, but merely unity in the determination of sensibility, the schema is clearly distinguishable from the image. Thus, if I place five points one after another . . . this is an image of the number five. On the other hand, if I only think a number in general, which may be either five or a hundred, this thought is rather the representation of a method of representing in an image a sum (e.g., a thousand) in conformity with a conception, than the image itself, an image which I should find difficulty in rendering perceptible to sight, and comparing with the conception. Now this representation of a general procedure of the imagination to present its image to a conception, I call the schema of the conception. *Translation of Kant*.

2. In the system of Leibnitz, the principle which is essential to each monad, and which constitutes the characteristics proper to each of them.

Schematic (skē-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a scheme or schema.

They have been compelled to violate them in different ways, in their various and contradictory attempts to reduce these four moods to their schematic properties. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Schematism (skē'mat-izm), *n.* [Gr. *schēmatismos*, from *schēma*. See SCHEME.] 1. In *astrology*, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline; figure. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or schematism it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Cranck*.

Schematist (skē'mat-ist), *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes; a schemer.

The treasurer maketh little use of the schematist, who are daily playing him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. *Swift*.

Schematize (skē'mat-iz), *v. t.* pret. & p. *schematized*; ppr. *schematizing*. To form a scheme or schemes.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* [Fr. *schème*, L. *schēma*, from Gr. *schēma*, from *schēnō*, to have to hold, to hold or keep in a certain direction.)

1. A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take in time and eternity. *Atterbury*

2. A plan of something to be done; a design; a project; as, to carry out a *scheme*. 'Forms the well-concerted *schemes* of mischief.' *Rome*

The *stolen scheme* of supplying our wants by looting of our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Sage*

3. In *astrology*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any astrological figure of the heavens.

It is a *scheme* and *face* of heaven. *Hindhu*
As its aspects are disposed thus even. *Hindhu*

4. The representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it comprehensible; a diagram. 'To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France.' *South*.—*Scheme*, of division, in *Scots* judicial procedure, a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.

Scheme (skēm), s. t. pred. & pp. *schemed*; ppr. *scheming*. To plan; to contrive; to plot; to project; to design.

In his youth he (Coleridge) *schemed* an epic which might have set him on the same stony pinnacle with Milton, but was his fate to *scheme*, while Milton, heroic in every shore, accomplished. *P. Bage*

Scheme (skēm), v. t. To form a plan; to contrive.

Being repulsed
By Yelot and yourself, I *schemed* and wrought,
Until I overcame him. *Tenison*

Scheme-arch (skēm'ārch), n. [*It. arco* *schemo*, an incomplete arch.] An arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semi-circle. Sometimes erroneously written *Scheme*-arch.

Schematic (skēm'fī), a. Full of schemes or plans.

Schemer (skēm'er), n. One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves. *Paley*

Scheming (skēm'ing), p. and s. Planning; contriving.—*2*. Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

May you just heaven, that darkness o'er me, send
One flash, that, mingling all things else, may make
My *scheming* brain a clinder, if I live. *Tenison*

Schemingly (skēm'ing-lī), adv. By scheming or contriving.

Schemist (skēm'ist), n. A schemer; a projector. *Waterland*

Schemas (skēm), n. [*Gr. schēma*, a Persian land-measure.] An Egyptian measure of length equal to 60 stadia, or about 7½ miles.

Schanke-beer (shangk'bēr), n. [*Gr. schēma*, from *schēma*, to pour out, because put on draught soon after it is made.] A kind of mild German beer; German draught beer.

Scharbet (shārbet), n. Same as *Scharbet*.

Scharbetade (shārbet'ād), n. An itinerant vendor of scharbet, syrup, fruit, &c., in eastern towns.

Scharerite (shā'r-ē-rit), n. See *SCHERERITE*.

Scharif (shā-rif), n. See *SHERIFF*.

Scharoma (shā-rō-ma), n. [*Gr. scharō*, dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

Scherando (shēr'ān-dō), adv. [*It.*] In music, in a playful or sportive manner.

Scherzo (shēr'tsō), n. [*It.*] A term generally applied to a passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies, quartets, &c.

Scheria (shēr'ia), n. [*Gr. schēria*, from *schēria*, to hold. See *SCHERMA*.] 1. General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things, habits.—*2*. In *rel.*, a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

Schetia; *Schetial* (shēt'ik, shēt'ik-āl), n. [*See SCHERMA*.] Pertaining to the state of the body, constitutional; habitual.

Scheuchzeria (shūk'tē-ri-a), n. In honour of John and James Scheuchzer, German botanists. A small marsh herb, nat. order Juncaginaceae, of wide distribution, with a creeping rootstock, erect slender leaves, and a leafy scape with racemose small yellowish six-partite flowers. *S. palustris* grows in wet spongy mountain bogs in some parts of Britain.

Schiedam (shē-dām), n. A name for Holland gin, from *Schiedam*, in Holland, which is the chief seat of the manufacture. 'Smuggled *schiedam*.' *Jerrold*

Schiller-spar (shil'er-spār), n. [*Gr. schillera*, to change colour, and *spār*.] A genus of massive magnesian-siliceous spars, comprising four varieties, namely, common schiller-spar, bronzite, hyperthene, and anthophyllite. It is of a pearly lustre and changeable hues.

Schilling (shil'ing), n. Same as *Stilling* (which see).

Schinus (skī'nus), n. [*From Gr. schinos*, the name of the mastic. A resinous juice exudes from this tree similar to mastic.] A genus of trees and shrubs, nat. order Anacardiaceae, natives of tropical America. They have small white flowers in terminal axillary panicles, and unequally pinnate leaves with a very long terminal leaflet. The leaves of some species are so filled with a resinous fluid that the least degree of unusual repetition of the tissue causes it to be discharged; thus some of them will shed all their fragrance after rain.

Schirman (shir'man), n. A shelter.

Schirras (shir'ras), n. See *SCHIRAS*.

Schism (skizm), n. [*L. schisma*; from *Gr. schisma*, from *schizo*, to divide, akin to *L. scindo*, and to *A. Sax. scendan*, *O. schiden*, to separate, to part.] A split or division in a community; specifically and commonly, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions, breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offense or sin of seeking to produce division in a church without just cause, as, to be guilty of schism. 'Schismas that were among our clergy.' *Tyndall*

Schisma is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milton*

Schisms (skiz'ms), n. [*Gr. See SCHISMA*.] In music, an interval equal to half a comma. See *COMMA*, 2.

Schismatic, *Schismatical* (skiz-mat'ik, skiz-mat'ik-āl), a. Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism, tending to schism, as, *schismatical* opinions or proposals.

How much sower a *schismatical* or heretical spirit, in the apostolic sense of the terms, may have contributed to the formation of the different sects into which the Christian world is at present divided, no person who, in the spirit of candour and charity, adheres to that which, to the best of his judgment, is right, though in his opinion he should be mistaken, is, in the scriptural sense, either *schismatic* or heretic. *Dr G. Campbell*

Schismatic (skiz-mat'ik), n. One who separates from an established church or religious faith on account of a diversity of opinions, one who partakes in a schism.

The *schismatic* united in a common league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Sage*

1. One that learns anything; as, an apt scholar in the school of vice.—*4*. One acquainted with books only; a bookish theorist, a pedant. [*Rare*.]

To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar. *Bacon*

5. An undergraduate in English universities who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum.

Scholarly (sko-lar'ī), n. Scholarship.

Scholar (sko-lar'), n. Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.

His Latin is much more *scholarly* than that of the genuineness of the monkish character of his time. *Cruik*

Scholarly (sko-lar'ī), adv. In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar. 'Speak *scholarly* and wisely.' *Shak*

botanists regarded as a tribe of Magnoliaceae, distinguished from the true Magnolias chiefly by their climbing habit, want of stipules, and universal flowers.

Schisanthus (shil-zan'thus), n. A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceae. The species are fine flowering annuals, having handsome violet, white, or crimson flowers and much-divided leaves. They are natives of Chili.

Schistodus (shir'o-dus), n. An extinct genus of lamellibranchiate Mollusca, the fossil remains of which occur from the upper Silurian to the triassic rocks.

Schistopod (shir'o-pōd), n. One of the Schistopoda.

Schistopoda (shil-sop'o-da), n. pl. [*Gr. schistos*, to cleave, and *pous*, podos, a foot.] A tribe of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, the legs of which are accompanied by an external articulated branch as long as the limbs, which thus appear double in number. They are all of small size, and marine. The Mysid, or opomus shrimp, furnishes an example.

Schizopteris (shil-zop'ter-is), n. [*Gr. schizo*, to cleave, and *pteris*, a fern.] A fossil genus of ferns belonging to the coal-measures, so named from their deeply-cleft palmated leaves. They are supposed to have been tropical climbing plants.

Schleichera (shil-lē'r-a), n. [*After Schleich*, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceae. *S. trijuga*, the best known (or only) species, is a tree with leaves abruptly pinnate, and small flowers disposed in spike-like racemes. It is a native of tropical Asia, in some parts of India its astringent bark, mixed with oil, is used as a remedy for the itch.

Schlich (shlik), n. [*G.*] Same as *Schick*.

Schmalze (shmet'se), n. [*G.*] A kind of glass prepared in Bohemia, chiefly for the purpose of receiving the red colour imparted by the oxide of gold.

Schmidella (shmi-dē'll-a), n. [*In honour of C. C. Schmedel*, a professor of botany at Erlangen.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Sapindaceae. The species are trees or shrubs, usually with trifoliate leaves and racemose white flowers. The fruit of *S. serotina* is eaten by the natives of Coromandel, and the root is employed as a cure for diarrhoea. They are natives of the tropics, especially those of the New World.

Schnappa, *Schnaps* (shnap), n. [*O. schnaps*, a dram.] A dram of Holland gin or other ardent spirits.

Schneiderian Membrane (shni-dēr'ī-an mem-brān), n. In anat. the lining membrane of the nostrils; the pituitary membrane; so named from Schneider, who first described it.

Schœnus (sh'enus), n. [*From Gr. schœnos*, a cord—made into cordage.] A genus of bog plants, nat. order Cyperaceae. The species have a wide geographical range. They are of grass-like habit, with the inflorescence in heads or crowded panicles. They are useful for making bands for tying up goods. *S. nigrescens* (black bog-rush) is the only European species; it is a British plant, growing in bogs and wet moors.

Scholar (sko-lar'), n. [*From L. scholaris*, *O. Fr. escolier*, *Mod. Fr. escolier*, from *L. schola*, a school. See *SCHOOL*.] 1. One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil, a disciple.—*2*. A man of letters; a learned person; a man eminent for erudition, a person of high attainments in science or literature.

He was a scholar and a ripe and good one. *Shak*

3. One that learns anything; as, an apt scholar in the school of vice.—*4*. One acquainted with books only; a bookish theorist, a pedant. [*Rare*.]

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Scholarly (sko-lar'ī), adv. In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar. 'Speak *scholarly* and wisely.' *Shak*

son. 'Anything scenical to be acted.' Fuller.

All these situations communicate a *scenical* animation to the wild romance, if treated dramatically. De Quincey.

Scenograph (sē'nō-graf), *n.* Same as *Scenography*.

Scenographic, Scenographical (sēn-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

Scenographically (sēn-ō-graf'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

Scenography (sē-nō-grā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *skēnē*, scene, and *graphō*, to describe.] The representation of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, as opposed to a ground-plan or an elevation.

Scent (sent), *n.* [Formerly also *sent* ('A stinking sent', Holland), from Fr. *sentir*, to perceive, to smell, from L. *sentio*, *sentire*, to perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] 1. That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves of animals; odour; smell; as, the *scent* of an orange or an apple; the *scent* of musk.

His duteous handmaid, through the air improved, With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. Prior.

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as, a hound of nice *scent*.—3. Odour left on the ground enabling an animal's track to be followed; as, the dogs have lost the *scent*; hence, course of pursuit; track.

He . . . travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. Sir W. Temple.

4. Scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds to enable the pursuers to track them, the pursued being allowed several minutes start.

Scent (sent), *v. t.* 1. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to *scent* game.

Methinks I *scent* the morning air. Shaks.

2. To imbue or fill with odour; to perfume; as, to *scent* a handkerchief.

Beneath the milk-white thorn that *scents* the evening gale. Burns.

Scent (sent), *v. i.* 1. To have a smell. 'Thunderbolts . . . *scent* strongly of brimstone.' Holland.—2. To hunt animals by their scent.

Scentful (sent'fūl), *a.* 1. Yielding much smell; odorous. 'The *scentful* camomile.' Drayton.—2. Of quick smell. 'The *scentful* osprey.' W. Browne.

Scentingly (sent'ing-lī), *adv.* By scent or smell. Fuller. [Rare.]

Scentless (sent'les), *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell. 'Scentless and dead.' Moore.

Scopsis (sep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *skopsis*, doubt, hesitation, from *skoptōnai*, to look at or consider carefully.] Scepticism; sceptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scopsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant. James Martineau.

Sceptre (sep'tēr), *n.* Same as *Scepter*.

Sceptic (sep'tik), *n.* [Fr. *sceptique*, from Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective, sceptic, from *skepsis*, investigation, speculation, doubt, from *skeptomai*, to look about, to look carefully, to examine critically, from same root as L. *specio*, *specere* (whence *spectacle*, &c.) One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who disbelieves or hesitates to believe; a disbeliever.

Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for, For every 'why' he had a 'wherefore.' Hudibras.

Specifically, (a) in *philos.*, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of philosophers who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of everything. (b) A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of the Christian religion. By some writers spelled *Skeptick*.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of *sceptics*. Clarke.

Sceptic (sep'tik), *a.* Same as *Sceptical*.

Sceptical (sep'tik-al), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism; holding the opinions of a sceptic; as, (a) hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of everything. 'Sceptical and wavering minds.' Bentley.

If any one pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary. Locke.

(b) Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. R. Hall.

Sceptically (sep'tik-al-lī), *adv.* In a sceptical manner; with doubt.

We shall not ourselves venture to determine anything on so great a point; but, *sceptically*, leave it undecided. Cudworth.

Scepticalness (sep'tik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sceptical; doubt; professedness of doubt. Continual wavering or *scepticalness*. Fuller.

Scepticism (sep'tik-sizm), *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme*. See SCEPTIC.] The doctrines or opinions of a sceptic; disbelief or inability to believe; doubt; incredulity; as, his statements were received with much *scepticism*; *scepticism* as to the theory of development. Specifically, (a) the doctrines of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature; that tendency of thought, or system of doctrine, the object of which is, by denying the existence of all grounds of knowledge, to introduce universal doubt and suspension of assent.

But that all his (Berkeley's) arguments are, in reality, merely *sceptical* appears from this, that they admit of no answer and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism*. Hume.

(b) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God. 'A medium, namely, moral certainty, between *scepticism* on one hand and papal infallibility on the other.' Waterland.

Scepticize (sep'ti-siz), *v. i.* pret. *scepticized*; ppr. *scepticizing*. To act the sceptic; to doubt; to pretend to doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticize*, where no one else will so much as hesitate. Shaftesbury.

Sceptre (sep'tēr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sceptrum*, from Gr. *skeptron*, a staff or stick to lean upon; a staff, as the badge of command, from *skepto*, to prop or lean.] 1. A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler, as a symbol of office or authority; a royal or imperial mace. Est. v. 2. Hence—2. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the *sceptre*.

The *sceptre* shall not depart from Judah, nor a law-giver from between his feet, till Shiloh come. Gen. xlix. 10.

Sceptre (sep'tēr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *sceptred*; ppr. *sceptring*. To give a sceptre to; to invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority. 'Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed.' Bp. Hall.

To Britain's queen the *sceptred* suppliant bends. Tickell.

Sceptred (sep'tērd), *a.* Bearing or accompanied with a sceptre; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

Sometimes let gorgeous tragedy In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by. Milton.

Sceptreless (sep'tēr-less), *a.* Having no sceptre.

Soerne! (sēr), *v. t.* To discern. Spenser.

Schaaap-sticker (shāp'stik-ēr), *n.* [D., sheep-choker.] A South African serpent of the family Coronellidae, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, prettily marked, and brisk and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

Schabzieger (shāp'tsē-ger), *n.* [G., from *schaben*, to rub or grate, and *zieger*, green-cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland, to which the flavour of *Melilotus caerulea* is communicated.

Schah (shā), *n.* Same as *Shah*.

Schalen-blende (shāl'en-blend), *n.* [G., shell-blende.] Testaceous blende; a sulphide of zinc, containing iron and lead. Found at Geroldseck in the Briegau.

Schalstein (shāl'stēn), *n.* [G., shell-stone.] The same as *Tabular Spar*.

Schapiager (shāp'ai-ger), *n.* Same as *Schabzieger*.

Schaum-earth (shoum'ērth), *n.* [G. *schaum*, foam, froth, and E. *earth*.] Aphrite (which see).

Schediasm (skē'di-azm), *n.* [Gr. *schēdiasma*, from *schēdiō*, to do a thing off-hand, from *schēdiōs*, near, sudden.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

Schedule (shed'ūl, sed'ūl, also sometimes sked'ūl), *n.* [O. Fr. *schedule*, from L. *schedula*,

dim. of *scheda*, a scroll, leaf of paper, short writing, from Gr. *schēdē*, a tablet, a leaf, from root of *schēō*, L. *scindo*, to split.] A sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, table, or inventory; a list or catalogue annexed to a larger document, as to a will, deed, lease, or the like.

I will give out divers *schedules* of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled to my will. Shaks.

Schedule (shed'ūl or sed'ūl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *scheduled*; ppr. *scheduling*. To place in a schedule or catalogue.

Scheele's-green (shēl'sgrēn), *n.* A green pigment consisting of a pulverulent arsenite of copper, first prepared by *Scheele*, a celebrated Swedish chemist; it is used both in oil and water-colour painting.

Scheelite (shēl'ē-tin), *n.* A mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, and resinous lustre, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead.

Scheelin, Scheellum (shēl'in, shēl'ūm), *n.* A different name of tungsten, a hard brittle metal of a grayish white colour, and brilliant. See TUNGSTEN.

Scheelite (shēl'it), *n.* A tungstate of lime.

Scheel-lead Ore (shēl'led ōr), *n.* A tungstate of lead.

Scheerite (shēr'ēr-it or shār'ēr-it), *n.* [After Von Scheerer, its discoverer, in 1822.] A mineral resin of a combustible nature, found in a bed of brown-coal near St. Gall in Switzerland. It occurs also in peat. It seems to be a mineral naphthalene.

Scheik (shēk), *n.* Same as *Sheik*.

Scheim; **Sheim** (shēim), *n.* [O. Fr. *scheime*, a rogue, a rascal, from G. *scheim*, a rogue, from root of *scāle*. The word was introduced into France by the German mercenary soldiers hired by Charles VIII. and Louis XII.] A rogue; a rascal; a low worthless fellow. Written also *Schellum*, *Schellum*.

Schaltopusk, Sheltopusk (shel'tō-pō-zik), *n.* [The native Siberian name.] A genus (*Pseudopus*) of saurian reptiles. The only species known is found in Siberia, Greece, the whole of the continent of Europe to the south, and the Mediterranean coasts of Africa. It haunts thick herbage and grassy places.

Schema (skē'ma), *n.* 1. In the system of Kant, an object which exists in the understanding independently of matter; a synonym of form.

The *schema* is, in itself, always a mere product of the imagination. But as the synthesis of imagination has for its aim no single intuition, but merely unity in the determination of sensibility, the *schema* is clearly distinguishable from the image. Thus, if I place five points one after another . . . this is an image of the number five. On the other hand, if I only think a number in general, which may be either five or a hundred, this thought is rather the representation of a method representing in an image a sum (e.g. a thousand) in conformity with a conception, than the image itself, an image which I should find difficulty in rendering perceptible to sight, and comparing with the conception. Now this representation of a general procedure of the imagination to present its image to a conception, I call the *schema* of the conception. Translation of Kant.

2. In the system of Leibnitz, the principle which is essential to each monad, and which constitutes the characteristics proper to each of them.

Schematic (skē'mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a scheme or schema.

They have been compelled to violate them in different ways, in their various and contradictory attempts to reduce these four moods to their *schematic* properties. Sir W. Hamilton.

Schematism (skē'mat-izm), *n.* [Gr. *schēmatismos*, from *schēma*. See SCHEME.] 1. In *astrology*, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline; figure. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. Cranch.

Schematist (skē'mat-ist), *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes; a schemer.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. Swift.

Schematize (skē'mat-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *schematized*; ppr. *schematizing*. To form a scheme or schemes.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* [Fr. *schème*, L. *schēma*, from Gr. *schēma*, from *schēō*, to have to hold, to hold or keep in a certain direction.]

1. A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take in time and eternity. *Atterbury*.

2. A plan of something to be done; a design; a project; as, to carry out a *scheme*. 'Forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief.' *Rosce*.

The logical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift*.

3. In *astrology*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any astrological figure of the heavens.

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven.

As th' aspects are disposed this even. *Hudibras*.

4. The representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it comprehensible; a diagram. 'To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France.' *South*.—*Scheme of division*, in *Scots judicial procedure*, a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.

Scheme (skēm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *schemed*; ppr. *scheming*. To plan; to contrive; to plot; to project; to design.

In his youth he (Coleridge) *schemed* an epic which might have set him on the same stately pinnacle with Milton; but it was his fate to *scheme*, while Milton, heroic in every fibre, accomplished. *P. Bayne*.

Scheme (skēm), *v.t.* To form a plan; to contrive.

Being repulsed

By Nyctol and yourself, I *schemed* and wrought.

Until I overthrown him. *Tennyson*.

Scheme-arch (skēm'ārch), *n.* arch. [It. *arco scemo*, an incomplete arch.] An arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle. Sometimes erroneously written *Schem-arch*.

Schemeful (skēm'fūl), *a.* Full of schemes or plans.

Schemer (skēm'ēr), *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves. *Peleg*.

Scheming (skēm'ing), *p. and a.* Planning; contriving.—*2.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

May you just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send One dash, that, missing all things else, may make My *scheming* brain a cinder, if I lie. *Tennyson*.

Schemingly (skēm'ing-ly), *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

Schemist (skēm'ist), *n.* A schemer; a projector. *Waterland*.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* [Gr. *schēinos*, a Persian land-measure.] An Egyptian measure of length equal to 80 stadia, or about 7½ miles.

Schenk-beer (shenk'bēr), *n.* [G. *schenkbier*, from *schenken*, to pour out, because put on draught soon after it is made.] A kind of mild German beer; German draught beer.

Scherbet (shēr'bet), *n.* Same as *Sherbet*.

Scherbetzide (shēr'bet'id), *n.* An itinerant vendor of sherbet, syrup, fruit, &c., in eastern towns.

Schererite (shēr'ēr-it), *n.* See *SCHERERITE*.

Scherif (she-rif'), *n.* See *SHERIFF*.

Scheromas (skē-rō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *zēros*, dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

Scherzando (skert-sān'dō), *adv.* [It.] In music, in a playful or sportive manner.

Scherzo (skert'sō), *n.* [It.] A term generally applied to a passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies, quartettes, &c.

Schesis (skē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *schesis*, from *schēin*, to hold. See *SCHERKE*.] 1.† General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude.—*2.* In *rhet.* a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

Schetich,† **Schetichal**† (sket'ik, sket'ik-al), *a.* [See *SCHISTIS*.] Pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual.

Scheuchzeria (shūk-wēr'i-a), *n.* In honour of John and James *Scheuchzer*, German botanists. A small marsh herb, nat. order Juncaginaceae, of wide distribution, with a creeping rootstock, erect slender leaves, and a leafy scape with racemose small yellowish six-partite flowers. *S. palustris* grows in wet spongy mountain bogs in some parts of Britain.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* A name for Holland gin, from *Schiedam*, in Holland, which is the chief seat of the manufacture. 'Smuggled *schiedam*.' *Jerrold*.

Schiller-spar (shil'ēr-spār), *n.* [G. *schillern*, to change colour, and *ē. spar*.] A genus of massive magnesio-siliceous spars, comprising four varieties, namely, common schiller-spar, bronzite, hypersthene, and anthophyllite. It is of a pearly lustre and changeable hue.

Schilling (shil'ing), *n.* Same as *Skilling* (which see).

Schinus (ski'nus), *n.* [From Gr. *schinos*, the name of the mastic. A resinous juice exudes from this tree similar to mastic.] A genus of trees and shrubs, nat. order Anacardiaceae, natives of tropical America. They have small white flowers in terminal axillary panicles, and unequally pinnate leaves with a very long terminal leaflet. The leaves of some species are so filled with a resinous fluid that the least degree of unusual repletion of the tissue causes it to be discharged; thus some of them fill the air with fragrance after rain.

Schiremant (shir'mant), *n.* A sheriff.

Schirrus (ski'r'rus). See *SCHIRRHUS*.

Schism (skizm), *n.* [L. *schisma*; from Gr. *schisma*, from *schizo*, to divide; akin to L. *scindo*, and to A. Sax. *scēadan*, G. *scheiden*, to separate, to part.] A split or division in a community; specifically and commonly, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offence or sin of seeking to produce division in a church without just cause; as, to be guilty of *schism*. 'Schisms that were among our clergy.' *Tyndall*.

Schism is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milten*.

Schisma (aki'r'ma), *n.* [Gr. See *SCHISM*.] In music, an interval equal to half a comma. See *COMMA*, 3.

Schismatic, **Schismatical** (siz-mat'ik, siz-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as, *schismatical* opinions or proposals.

How much soever a *schismatical* or heretical spirit, in the apostolic sense of the terms, may have contributed to the formation of the different sects into which the Christian world is at present divided, no person who, in the spirit of candour and charity, adheres to that which, to the best of his judgment, is right, though in his opinion he should be mistaken, is, in the scriptural sense, either *schismatic* or heretic. *Dr. G. Campbell*.

Schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith on account of a diversity of opinions; one who partakes in a schism.

The *schismatics* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift*.

Schismatically (siz-mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

Schismaticalness (siz-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being schismatical.

Schismatize (siz-ma-tiz), *v.t.* pret. *schismatized*; ppr. *schismatizing*. To commit or practise schism; to make a breach of communion in the church. *Cotgrave*.

Schismless (sizm'les), *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Rare.]

Schist (shist), *n.* [From Gr. *schistos*, divided, divisible, from *schizo*, to split, to cleave.] A geological term applied to rocks which have a foliated structure and split in thin irregular plates, not by regular cleavage, as in the case of clay-slate, nor in laminae, as flagstones. It is properly confined to metamorphic or crystalline rocks consisting of layers of different minerals, as gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende-schist, chlorite-schist, &c.

Schistic (shist'ik), *a.* Same as *Schistose*.

Schistose, **Schistons** (shist'ōs, shist'ōs), *a.* Having the structure of schists; composed of uneven laminae of different minerals, as gneiss, mica-schist.

Schizandra (shi-zan'dra), *n.* [From Gr. *schizo*, to cleave, and *andrō*, a man—the stamens are split.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Magnoliaceae. *S. coccinea* is a handsome climbing shrub, with alternate membranous leaves, small crimson flowers, and red berries. It is a North American plant, and is found in woods in Georgia, Florida, and Carolina.

Schizandraceae (shiz-an-drā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small family of tropical eastern Asiatic and North American diclinous exogens, by some

botanists regarded as a tribe of Magnoliaceae, distinguished from the true Magnoliaceae chiefly by their climbing habit, want of stipules, and unisexual flowers.

Schizanthus (shi-zan'thus), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceae. The species are fine flowering annuals, having handsome violet, white, or crimson flowers and much-divided leaves. They are natives of Chili.

Schizodus (shiz'o-dus), *n.* An extinct genus of lamellibranchiate Mollusca, the fossil remains of which occur from the upper Silurian to the triassic rocks.

Schizopod (shiz'o-pod), *n.* One of the Schizopoda.

Schizopoda (shi-zop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *schizo*, to cleave, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A tribe of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, the legs of which are accompanied by an external articulated branch as long as the limbs, which thus appear double in number. They are all of small size, and marine. The *Myasis*, or opossum-shrimp, furnishes an example.

Schisopteris (shi-zop'tēr-is), *n.* [Gr. *schizo*, to cleave, and *pteris*, a fern.] A fossil genus of ferns belonging to the coal-measures, so named from their deeply-cleft palmated leaves. They are supposed to have been tropical climbing plants.

Schleichera (shli-kē'ra), *n.* [After *Schleich*, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceae. *S. trijuga*, the best known (or only) species, is a tree with leaves abruptly pinnate, and small flowers disposed in spike-like racemes. It is a native of tropical Asia; in some parts of India its astringent bark, mixed with oil, is used as a remedy for the itch.

Schlich (shlik), *n.* [G.] Same as *Slick*.

Schmelze (shmet'se), *n.* [G.] A kind of glass prepared in Bohemia, chiefly for the purpose of receiving the red colour imparted by the oxide of gold.

Schmidella (shmi-dē'll-a), *n.* [In honour of C. C. *Schmidel*, a professor of botany at Erlangen.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Sapindaceae. The species are trees or shrubs, usually with trifoliate leaves and racemose white flowers. The fruit of *S. serrata* is eaten by the natives of Coromandel, and the root is employed as a cure for diarrhoea. They are natives of the tropics, especially those of the New World.

Schnapps, **Schnaps** (shnap's), *n.* [G. *schnapps*, a dram.] A dram of Holland gin or other ardent spirits.

Schneiderian Membrane (shni-dēr'i-an mem'brān), *n.* In *anat.* the lining membrane of the nostrils; the pituitary membrane: so named from *Schneider*, who first described it.

Schonus (skē'nus), *n.* [From Gr. *schōnos*, a cord—made into cordage.] A genus of bog plants, nat. order Cyperaceae. The species have a wide geographical range. They are of grass-like habit, with the inflorescence in heads or crowded panicles. They are useful for making bands for tying up goods. *S. nigricans* (black bog-rush) is the only European species; it is a British plant, growing in bogs and wet moors.

Scholar (sko'lār), *n.* [From L. L. *scholaris*, O. Fr. *escolier*, Mod. Fr. *écolier*, from L. *schola*, a school. See *SCHOOL*.] 1. One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple.—*2.* A man of letters; a learned person; a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature.

He was a *scholar* and a ripe and good one. *Shak.*

3. One that learns anything; as, an apt *scholar* in the school of vice.—*4.* One acquainted with books only; a bookish theorist; a pedant. [Rare.]

To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*. *Bacon*.

5. An undergraduate in English universities who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum.

Scholarship† (sko-lar'i-ti), *n.* Scholarship. *B. Jonson*.

Scholarly (sko'lār-ly), *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.

His Latin is much more *scholarly* than that of the generality of the monkish chroniclers of his time. *Craik*.

Scholarly† (sko'lār-ly), *adv.* In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar. 'Speak *scholarly* and wisely.' *Shak.*

Scholarship (skol'ér-ship), *n.* 1. The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition; learning. 'A man of my master's understanding and great scholarship, who had a book of his own in print.' *Pope*.—2. Education; teaching.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of scholarship. *Milton*.

3. An exhibition or maintenance for a scholar at some educational institution; foundation for the support of a student.

A scholarship not half maintains, And college rules are heavy chains. *Warton*.

Scholastic (skò-las'tik), *a.* [L. *scholasticus*.] 1. Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar; as, *scholastic manners*; *scholastic learning*. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages; relating to the mediæval philosophers and divines who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation.

The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the master, was like a barren tree, that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conversing? *Hallam*.

Hence—3. Characterized by excessive subtlety or needlessly minute subdivisions; pedantic; formal. 'A matter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety.' *Stillingfleet*.

Scholastic (skò-las'tik), *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages.

The *scholastics* did not understand Aristotle, whose original writings they could not read; but his name was received with implicit faith. *Hallam*.

Scholastic† (skò-las'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Scholastic*. 'The most strict and *scholastic* sense of the word.' *Barrow*.

Scholastically (skò-las'tik-al-l), *adv.* In a *scholastic* manner; according to the niceties or method of the metaphysical schools of the middle ages. 'Moralists or casuists that treat *scholastically* of justice.' *South*.

Scholasticism (skò-las'ti-sizm), *n.* The system of philosophy taught by the schoolmen or philosophers of the middle ages. See **SCHOOLMAN**.

Scholast (skò'l-ast), *n.* [Gr. *scholastês*. See **SCHOLUM**.] One who makes scholliums; a commentator; an annotator; especially an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics. 'Quotations from Talmudists and *scholasts*.' *Macaulay*.

The title of this satyr in some ancient manuscripts was the reproach of idleness, though in others of the *scholasts* 'is inscribed against the luxury of the rich.' *Dryden*.

Scholastic (skò-l-ast'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a scholast or his pursuits. *Swift*.

Scholiazet (skò'l-az), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *scholiazet*; ppr. *scholiazing*. To write scholia or notes on an author's works. [Rare.]

He thinks to *scholiazet* upon the gospel. *Milton*.

Scholical† (skò'l-ik-al), *a.* *Scholastic*. *Sir M. Hale*.

Schollion (skò'l-li-on), *n.* Same as *Schollum*. *Spenser*.

Schollum (skò'l-um), *n.* E. pl. *Scholliums* skò'l-umz, L. pl. *Schollia* (skò'l-a). [Gr. *scholion*, from *scholô*, leisure, lucubration.] 1. A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to the Latin and Greek authors by the early grammarians.—2. In *geom.* a remark or comment upon one or more preceding propositions, tending to show their use, connection, limitations, or the manner of their application.

Scholyt (skò'li), *n.* A scholium. 'Without *scholyt* or gloss.' *Hooker*.

Scholyt† (skò'li), *v. i.* To write comments. The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholyt*.

School (skòl), *n.* [A. Sax. *scôl*, O. E. *scôle*, O. Fr. *escole*, from L. *schola*, from Gr. *scholê*, leisure, that in which leisure is employed, discussion, philosophy, a place where spare time is employed, a school.] 1. A place or house in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-room. In modern usage the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day schools, grammar schools, academies, colleges, universities, &c.; but it is generally restricted to places in which elementary in-

struction is imparted to the young.—2. The collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers; as, to teach a school; to have a large school.—3. One of the seminaries founded in the middle ages for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning.

Philosophy was no longer confined to the schools and to prelections. *J. D. Morrell*.

4. A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school work.

How now, Sir Hugh? no school to-day? *Shak.*

5. A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honours take place.—6. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, &c.; the system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers; as, the Socratic school; the painters of the Italian school; the musicians of the German school.

Let no man be less confident in his faith concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries by reason of any difference in the several schools of Christians. *Jer. Taylor*.

7. A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; method or cast of thought; system of training generally.

He was a lover of the good old school, Who still become more constant as they cool. *Byron*.

8. Any place of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training. 'The world, . . . best school of best experience.' *Milton*.

Ye prim adepts in scandal's school, Who rail by precept and detract by rule. *Sheridan*.

—Common school, the name in the United States for a primary or elementary school, supported by a general rate.—High school, a name of rather indefinite application, denoting generally a school in which a superior education can be obtained; sometimes the chief public school in a town.—Normal school. See **NORMAL**.—Parochial schools, in Scotland, those schools established in the different parishes, in accordance with legislative enactments, for the purpose of furnishing a cheap education for the mass of the people. Such schools are now called *public schools*, and the management of them transferred from the heritors and presbytery to school-boards. In England *public schools* is a name of not very definite application, by which a certain number of schools are designated, such as Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, &c. They are such as confer a classical education, are attended by a large number of boys, and are frequented by children of persons of rank and wealth.

School (skòl), *v. i.* 1. Relating to a school or to education; as, a school custom.—2. Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic; as, school divinity; a school divine.

School (skòl), *v. t.* 1. To instruct; to train; to educate; to discipline.

He's gentle, never school'd, yet learn'd. *Shak.* This person is one of the ablest and most celebrated princes in eastern history, endowed with the greatest capacity and school'd in adversity. *Brougham*.

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.

School your child, And ask why God's anointed he reviled. *Dryden*.

School (skòl), *n.* [Same word as *school*.] A shoal or compact body; as, a school of fishes. Spelled also *Scul*. [Provincial English and American.]

School-author (skòl's-thor), *n.* An old name for one of the schoolmen. Latimer calls them *school-doctors*.

School-board (skòl'bôrd), *n.* A body of managers elected by the ratepayers, male and female, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for every child in the district, with the power of compelling the attendance of the children at school, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for otherwise.

School-book (skòl'buk), *n.* A book used in schools.

School-boy (skòl'bôl), *n.* A boy belonging to or attending a school.

Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel, And shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*

School-bred (skòl'bred), *a.* Educated in a school. *Couper*.

School-committee (skòl'kom-mit-tê), *n.* A committee charged with the supervision of schools.

School-dame (skòl'dâm), *n.* The female teacher of a school.

School-days (skòl'dâz), *n. pl.* The time of life during which children attend school; time passed at school.

Is all forgot? All school-days' friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shak.*

School-district (skòl'dis-trikt), *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and managing schools.

School-divine (skòl'di-vin), *n.* One who espouses the scholastic theology; one of the schoolmen.

School-divinity (skòl'di-vin-i-ti), *n.* Scholastic divinity or theology.

School-doctor (skòl'dok-tér), *n.* One of the schoolmen. *Latimer*.

Schoolery† (skòl'ér-i), *n.* Something taught; precepts. *Spenser*.

School-fellow (skòl'fel-lô), *n.* One bred at the same school; an associate in school.

The emulation of school-fellows often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke*.

School-girl (skòl'gôrl), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

School-house (skòl'hous), *n.* 1. A house appropriated for use as a school.—2. A schoolmaster's or schoolmistress' dwelling-house.

Schooling (skòl'ing), *n.* 1. Instruction in school; tuition.

To him, and all of us, the expressly appointed schoolmasters and schoolings are as nothing. *Caryle*.

2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—3. Reproof; reprimand.

You shall go with me, I have some private schooling for you both. *Shak.*

School-inspector (skòl'in-spek-tér), *n.* An official appointed by a government to examine schools and determine whether the education conveyed in them is satisfactory.

School-ma'am (skòl'mâm), *n.* A schoolmistress. [New England.]

Schoolmaid (skòl'mâd), *n.* A girl at school. *Shak.*

Schoolman (skòl'man), *a.* A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of school divinity. The schoolmen were philosophers and divines of the middle ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught originally in the schools of divinity established by Charlemagne.

Unlearn'd, he knew no schoolman's subtle art. *Pope*.

Schoolmaster (skòl'mas-tér), *n.* 1. The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school.

Adrian VI. was sometime schoolmaster to Charles V. *Kneales*.

2. One who or that which disciplines, instructs, and leads.

The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ. *Gal. iii. 24*.

—The schoolmaster abroad, a phrase first used by Lord Brougham to express the general diffusion of education and of intelligence resulting from education.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is such a person abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. *Brougham*.

Schoolmate (skòl'mât), *n.* One of either sex who attends the same school.

Schoolmistress (skòl'mis-tree), *n.* 1. The mistress of a school; a female who governs and teaches a school.—2. She who or that which teaches. 'Nature, that exact schoolmistress.' *Dryden*.

School-room (skòl'rôm), *n.* A room for teaching.

School-ship (skòl'ship), *n.* A ship on board of which a nautical reform school or training school is kept, in which boys are apprenticed and receive their education at state expense, and are trained for service as sailors; a training ship.

School-taught (skòl'tat), *a.* Taught at or in school. 'School-taught pride.' *Goldsmith*.

School-teacher (skòl'têch-ér), *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

School-teaching (skòl'têch-ing), *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

School-theology (skòl'thê-ol-o-jî), *n.* Scholastic divinity.

Schooner (skòn'ér), *n.* [It seems to have been proved beyond controversy that the

name, like the vessel itself, is of American origin, being from a New England word *soon*, to skim or skip upon the water, to make ducks and drakes. The first vessel of the kind is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Captain Andrew Robinson, about 1713; and the name was given to it from the following circumstance:—Captain R. had constructed a vessel, which he masted and rigged in the manner that schooners now are, and on her going off the stocks into the water a bystander cried out, 'O, how she *soons*!' R. instantly replied, 'A *sooner* let her be,' and from that time this class of vessels has gone by that name. The name appears to have been originally spelled *sooner*, and to have been altered from an idea that the word was Dutch and derived from *schoom*, G. *schön*, beautiful. *Soon* may be the A. Sax. *scēman*, to ahun.] 1. A vessel with two masts, and her chief sails fore-and-aft sails, her mainsail and foresail being suspended by a gaff, like a sloop's mainsail, and stretched below by a boom. A *fore-and-aft schooner* has either all her sails fore-and-aft sails, or she may have a square-sail which can be set when required on the foremast. A *top-sail schooner* carries a square foretop-sail, and often likewise a topgallant-sail and royal. Some schooners have three masts, but they have no tops. No kind of sailing-vessel is swifter than the schooner; and this



Top-sail Schooner.

rig is therefore very often used for yachts. 2. A tall glass used for lager-beer or ale, and containing about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler. [United States.]

Schorist (shō'rist), *n.* A name formerly given to the more advanced students in German Protestant universities who made fags of the younger students. See **PENNAL**.

Schorl, **Schorl** (shorl'), *n.* [G. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, perhaps from *skör*, Dan. *skör*, brittle.] A mineral usually occurring in the sparry cavities and veins of the granitic rocks, and often found embedded in felspar and quartz. It is a prismatic, longitudinally striated mineral, of a pearly lustre and colour, brittle texture, and is capable of being rendered electric by heat or friction. Known also as *Black Tourmaline*.—*Blue schorl*, a variety of hayne. *Red and titanite schorl*, names of rutile. *Violet schorl*, axinite. *White schorl*, albite.—*Schorl rock*, an aggregate of schorl and quartz. *Sir C. Lyell*.

Schoriaceous (shor-l'ā'shus), *a.* Schorulous.

Schorlite (shor-l'it), *n.* Same as *Pyenite*.

Schorulous (shor'l'us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing schorl; possessing the properties of schorl.—*Schorulous topaz*. Same as *Schorlite*.

Schorly (shor'l'), *a.* Relating to or containing schorl.—*Schorly granite*, a granite consisting of schorl, quartz, felspar, and mica. *Sir C. Lyell*.

Schottish, **Schottische** (shot-tish'), *n.* [G. *Schottische*, Scottish.] A dance performed by a lady and gentleman, resembling a polka; also, the music suited for such a dance; it is 2 time.

Schrode (akröd'), *n.* Same as *Esorod* and *Seroda*.

Schnohint (akuch'in), *n.* An escutcheon; a shield; a device on a shield. *Spenser*.

Schweinforth-green (shwīn-furt-grēn'), *n.* A beautiful and velvety green, highly poisonous pigment, prepared by boiling together solutions of arsenious acid and acetate of copper; so called from *Schweinforth* in Bavaria, where it was first made.

Sciadopitys (si-a-dop'it-is), *n.* [Gr. *skias*, shade, a canopy, and *pytis*, a pine-tree.] A genus of conifers, known as the umbrella pine, introduced into our gardens from Ja-

pan, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial round the temples. The trunk rises to a height of 100 to 150 feet, and the habit is pyramidal. It is evergreen and highly ornamental.

Sciæna (si-ē'na), *n.* A genus of fishes, the type of the family *Sciænidæ*.

Sciænidæ (si-ē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skiaina*, an amber, a grayling, and *eidæ*, resemblance.] A family of acanthopterous fishes, the type of which is the genus *Sciæna*. They



Sciæna aquila (Maigre)

are closely related to the Perches, but both the vomer and palatines are without teeth, the bones of the cranium and face are generally cavernous, and form a muzzle more or less protruding. Only two species are reckoned as British, the maigre and the bearded umbrina, both excellent for the table, as are many others of the family. Some members of the family possess a remarkable power of emitting sounds, as the maigre and drum-fish (which see). The *Sciænidæ* are divided into many genera, and are widely distributed.

Sciænurus (si-ē-nū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *skiaina*, an amber, a grayling, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of fossil fishes, representing the perch and other allied forms. Its remains are very common in the London clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

Sciagraph (si-a-graf'), *n.* [See **SCIAGRAPHY**.]

The section of a building to show its inside.

Sciagraphic, **Sciagraphical** (si-a-graf'ik, si-a-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

Sciagraphically (si-a-graf'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a sciagraphical manner.

Sciagraphy (si-a-gra-fi'), *n.* [Gr. *skiagraphia*—*skia*, a shadow, and *graphō*, to describe.]

1. The act or art of correctly delineating shadows in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.—2. In *arch.* the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph.—3. In *astron.* the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialling.

Sciæmachy (si-am'ak-i), *n.* See **SCIOMACHY**.

Sciætheric, **Sciætherical** (si-a-thē'rik, si-a-thē'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *skiathēras*, a sun-dial, from *skia*, a shadow, and *thēra*, a catching.] Belonging to a sun-dial. Also written *Sciætheric*.

Sciætherically (si-a-thē'rik-al-lī), *adv.* In a sciætheric manner.

Sciatic (si-at'ik), *n.* Same as *Sciatica*.

Sciatic, **Sciatical** (si-at'ik, si-at'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hip; as, the *sciatic artery* or nerve.—2. Affecting the hip; as, *sciatic pains*.

Sciatica (si-at'ik-a), *n.* [L. *sciatica*, from Gr. *ischiadikos*, from *ischias*, a pain in the hips, from *ischion*, the hip.] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. It is one of the most obstinate forms of neuralgia, and if protracted produces emaciation of the limb affected, with weakness, and a more or less permanent flexion. It is a frequent complication of gout, but is most commonly due to exposure to wet and cold.

Sciatically (si-at'ik-al-lī), *adv.* With or by means of sciatica.

Science (si-ēns), *n.* [Fr. *science*, from L. *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know.]

1. Knowledge; comprehension or understanding of the truths or facts of any subject. 'Shakespeare's deep and accurate science in mental philosophy.' *Coleridge*.

God's presence or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight from all eternity, lays no necessity on anything to come to pass.

2. That wide field of mental activity which is concerned in the deducing of general laws or principles from observation of phenomena; truth or knowledge ascertained by observation, experiment, and induction; knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized; hence, a *science* is knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized; as, the *science* of botany, of astronomy, of metaphysics; mental *science*.—*Applied science* is a science when its laws are

employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. The term *pure science* is also applied to a science built on self-evident truths, and thus comprehends mathematical science as opposed to *natural* or *physical science*, which rests on observation and experiment.—*Natural science* is that branch of science which investigates the nature and properties of material objects, and the phenomena of nature. See under **NATURAL**.—*Physical science*, a term used in much the same sense as natural science, or as equivalent to physics (which see).—*Moral science* is that which treats of all mental phenomena, or, in a narrower sense, the same as *moral philosophy* or *ethics*.—*The seven sciences* of antiquity were grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven, Although no *science*, fairly worth the seven. *Pope*.

Science deals with phenomena. By his faculties of perception, comparison, and generalization, man discovers the sequences, uniformities, co-relations, and differences of these phenomena, and groups them into so-called 'laws of nature.' This is the magnificent, unending work of *science*. *Fraser's Mag.*

Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of *science* mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions. *J. S. Mill*.

3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or pre-eminent skill.

Nothing but his *science*, coolness, and great strength in the saddle could often have saved him from some terrible accident. *Lawrence*.

—*The science*, the art of boxing; pugilism. [Slang.]

Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of the *science*. *Dickens*.

4. † An object of study; a branch of knowledge.

To instruct her fully in those *sciences*, Whereof I know she is not ignorant. *Shak.*

—*Art, Science*. See under **ART**.

Science (si-ēns), *v. t.* To cause to become versed in science; to instruct; to make skilled. [Rare.]

Deep *scienced* in the mazy lore Of mad philosophy. *P. Francis*.

Scient (si-ēnt), *a.* [L. *sciens*, *scientis*, ppr. of *scio*, to know.] Skillful; knowing.

Scienter (si-en'tēr), *adv.* [L.] In law, knowingly; wilfully.

Sciential (si-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to science; producing science or knowledge. '*Sciential* rules.' *Milton*.

Scientifico (si-en-tif'ik), *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*; L. *scientia*, knowledge, and *facio*, to make.]

1. Pertaining to or used in science; as, *scientific nomenclature*; a *scientific instrument*. 2. Evincing or endowed with a knowledge of science; containing or treating of science; well versed in science; as, a *scientific physician*; a *scientific work*.

Bosquet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences. *Lander*.

3. According to the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific arrangement* of fossils.

Scientific (si-en-tif'ik-al), *a.* Scientific.

'All kind of *scientific knowledge*.' *Howell*.

Scientifically (si-en-tif'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe, than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke*.

Scientism (si-ēnt-izm), *n.* The views or practices of scientists.

Mr. Harrison's earnest and eloquent plea against . . . the exclusive '*scientism*' which, because it cannot find certain entities along its line of investigation, asserts loudly that they are either non-existent or 'unknowable,' is strong. *Nineteenth Century*.

Scientist (si-ēnt-ist), *n.* A person versed in or devoted to science; a scientific man; a savant.

For many years it has been a query whether the electric current might not be brought so far under man's control, as to take the place of steam as a motor for machinery, and success has at last crowned the persevering efforts of *scientists*. *Nature*.

Sciote (si-l'et) [L.] To wit; videlicet; namely: abbreviated to *Sci.* or *Sc.*

Scilla (sil'la), *n.* [From Gr. *skyllō*, to injure—roots poisonous.] A genus of bulbous stemmed plants, mostly natives of Europe, belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ. See **SQUILL**.

Scallotine (s'al-tin), *n.* The active ingredient of the scall, or the bulb of the *Scilla maritima*, to which its medical properties are referable. Investigations have not yet determined whether it is to be classed with the resins, the alkaloids, or the bitter principles.

Scimitar, **Scimitar** (sin'i-tär), *n.* [O Fr *scimitre*, It *scimitarra*, from Per *shamshir*, *shamshir*] An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point-end. Also written *Cimeter*.

Scincoid (sin'oid), *n.* *pl.* A large and widely distributed family of lacertilians, of which the genus *Scincus*, or skink, is the type. Some are completely snake-like, whilst others possess a single pair of limbs, and others again have the normal two pairs of limbs in a well-developed condition. The blind-worm (*Ameiva fragilis*) is an example of the snake-like forms of this group. See BLIND-WORM, *Scincus*.

Scincoid (sin'oid), *n.* One of the Scincoid, a scincoidian.

Scincoid (sin'oid), *n.* Of pertaining to, or resembling the Scincoid.

Scincoid (sin'oid), *n.* *pl.* Same as *Scincoid*.

Scincoidian (sin'oid-i-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Scincoid*.

Scinosa (sin'usa), *n.* [L.] The skink, a genus of lizards, forming the type of the family Scincidae. See *Scincus*.

Scink (slink), *n.* 1. A cast calf. [Provincial English.] 2. The skink.

Scinosa (slink), *n.* The skink.

Scintilla (sin'ti-la), *n.* [L.] A spark; a glimmer, the least particle, a trace; a tittle. 'Not a scintilla of evidence.' A. Chute.

Scintillant (sin'ti-lant), *n.* [See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

The polished toys.
That from black eyes scintillate with bloom.

Scintillate (sin'ti-lat), *v.* 1. *pret.* *scintillated*, *pp.* *scintillated*. [L. *scintillo*, *scintillatus*, from *scintilla*, a spark.] 1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles. 2. To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

Scintillation (sin'ti-la-shon), *n.* 1. The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling. 2. The term applied to the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars.

Scintillous (sin'ti-lus), *a.* Scintillant.

[Rare.]

Scintillously (sin'ti-lus-ly), *adv.* In a scintillous or sparkling manner. *Shelton*.

Scintigraphy (s-in'ti-grä-fy), *n.* Same as *Scintigraphy*.

Scintolam (s-in'tol-am), *n.* [See SCINTILLATE.] Superficial knowledge.

'We have a good deal of the dangers of scintolam, but given a solid of average capacity for assimilation and reduction, and the chances are that even a small medium of scientific truth is likely to prove as good seed sown in a handy soil.'

Scintolam (s-in'tol-am), *n.* [See SCINTILLATE.] Superficial knowledge.

Scintolite (s-in'tol-it), *n.* [L. *scintilla*, a scintillator, *lithos*, of stone, knowing, from *scire*, to know.] One who knows many things superficially, a scintillator.

These passages in that book, were enough to trouble the pretensions of our modern scintolite, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance.

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Scintolous (s-in'tol-us), *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

I could wish these scintolous scintolites had more judgement joined with their zeal. *Howell*.

Scintomachy, **Scintomachy** (s-in'tom-ak-i, s-in'tom-ak-i), *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *machē*, a battle.] A fighting with a shadow, an imaginary or futile combat. 'To avoid this scintomachy, or imaginary combat with words.' *Croley* [Rare.]

Scintomancy (s-in'tom-an-sy), *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by shadow.

Scint (s-in), *n.* [Fr. *scion*, from L. *scion*, *scion*, a cutting, from *scire*, to cut. Bracket, however, derives it from Fr. *scier*, to saw.] 1. A shoot or twig, especially for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting. 'Our scions, put in wild or savage stock.' *Shak.* 'Nor cared for fig or scion.' *Tranquill.* *Hence*—2. *Fig.* a descendant; an heir.

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[Or *skia*, a shadow, and *optoma*, to see.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.—*Scoptric ball*, *scoptric ball*, a perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its centre to a small extent in any direction, like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

Scoptricum (s-op'tri-kon), *n.* A form of magic lantern adapted for the exhibition of photographed objects.

Scoptrics (s-op'triks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, &c.

Scotia, **Scot** (s'ot, s'ot), *n.* Of or belonging to Scot an island of the *Argan* Sea, or its inhabitants.

Scotia, **Scot** (s'ot, s'ot), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scotia.

Sciotheric (s-i-o-ther-ik), *n.* [See SCIOtheric.] Pertaining to sun-dial.—*Sciotheric telescope*, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

Scio thesaur (s'i-o-thes-aur), *n.* [L.] Is law, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record; or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *scio*.

Sciothe (s'i-o-thes), *n.* The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

Sciothe (s'i-o-thes), *n.* See SCIOthe.

Scirpus (s'ir-pus), *n.* [L., a rush.] An extensive genus of hardy plants, belonging to the Cyperaceae, known in Britain by the name of club-rush or bulrush, having a wide geographical distribution, and growing in moist places or by rivers. *S. ruber* is the water-chestnut of the Chinese. Several species, especially the *S. lacustris* or bulrush, are used for mats, chair-bottoms, &c.

Scirrhoid (s'ir-rhoid), *n.* [Or *scirrhos*, *scirrhos*, and *rhos*, form.] Resembling scirrhos. *Dunlop*.

Scirrhoid (s'ir-rhoid), *n.* In med. a morbid induration; scirrhos.

Scirrhosity (s'ir-rhoid-ty), *n.* [See SCIRRHOS.] In med. the state of being scirrhous; also, a scirrhous induration.

Scirrhous (s'ir-rus), *a.* Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhos, resembling a scirrhos, indurated, knotty; an scirrhous affection; scirrhous disease, a scirrhous tumour.

Scirrhos (s'ir-rus), *n.* [L. *scirrus*, or *scirrus*, a hardened swelling or tumour.] In med. a hard tumour on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer, the morbid condition of a gland which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

Scirrhosity (s'ir-rhoid-ty), *n.* Same as *Scirrhosity*.

Scintillation (s-in'ti-la-shon), *n.* [L. *scintilla*, *scintillatus*, from *scintilla*, to inquire or demand, from *scire*, to know, to ascertain, from *scire*, to know.] The act of inquiring, inquiry, demand. *Sp. Hall*.

Scint (s-in), *v.* [L. *scindere*, *scindere*, to cut.] To cut, to penetrate. 'The wicked steel scind deep in his right side.' *Parsons*.

Scintara (s'in-tä-rä), *n.* *pl.* An old spelling of *Scissors*.

Scintal (s'in-täl), *n.* [From L. *scindere*, to cut.] 1. The clippings of various metals, produced in several mechanical operations. 2. The remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage.

Scintable (s'in-tä-bl), *a.* [From L. *scindere*, *scindere*, to cut.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; an scintable matter or bodies. *Bacon*.

Scintal (s'in-täl), *n.* Same as *Scintal*.

Scintale (s'in-täl), *n.* [L. *scindere*, from *scindere*, to cut.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; scintable.

Scintale (s'in-täl), *n.* Same as *Scintale*.

Scintal (s'in-täl), *n.* [Fr. from L. *scindere*, *scindere*, from *scindere*, to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument, the state of being cut, division, split.

They ripen towards downy incompatibility, and what is called *scintal*. *Corbridge*

Scissor (s'is-ör), *v.* To cut with scissors; to prepare with the help of scissors. *See* *major*.

Scissor-bill (s'is-ör-bill), *n.* *Skynshopa*, a genus of aquatic birds. See *SKYNSHOPA*, *SKYNSHOPA*.

Scissors (s'is-ör), *n.* *pl.* [L. *scissor*, one who cuts or divides, from *scindere*, *scindere*, to cut or divide; akin to Gr. *skia*, to cut; O. *scindere*, to separate. E. to shed.] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre, by which they are fastened, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them.

There are a number of varieties of construction specially adapted for cutting fabrics, trimming plants, &c., and for surgical and anatomical purposes. The instrument is often spoken of as a pair of scissors. (See under PAIR.) Formerly written also *scissors*, *Cissors*, and *Cissors*.

Scissor-tail (s'is-ör-täl), *n.* A South American bird, the *Mimus furcatus* or *tyronoides*, and belonging to the flycatchers. It has a forked tail, terminated by two long feathers. When on the wing it has the power of turning in the air very quickly, and

in so doing opens and shuts its tail just like a pair of scissors. It is about 12 inches in length, including the tail, which measures about 10. Though the dimensions of the bird are thus really small, it is very courageous, and is frequently seen to attack and defeat birds that are far superior in size and bodily strength. It is called also the Fork-tailed Flycatcher.

Scissure (s'is-ör), *n.* [L. *scissura*, from *scindere*, to cut.] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting, a cleft; a rent; a fissure. 'The scissures and fissures of an earthquake.' *Dr H. More*.

Scissurine, **Scissurine** (s'is-ör-in), *n.* [L. *scissura*, a cleft, a fissure.] A name given to a group of rodents comprising the three orders or tribes of Musom, Murinaceae, and Zingiberaceae.

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Scintillate (sĭn'til-lăt), *v.* The active ingredient of the squill, or the bulb of the *Scilla maritima*, to which its medical properties are referable. Investigations have not yet determined whether it is to be classed with the resins, the alkaloids, or the bitter principles.

Scimitar, **Scimitar** (sĭm'i-tär), *n.* [O. Fr. *scimitarre*, It. *scimitarra*, from Per. *shemshir*, *shemshir*.] An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point-end. Also written *Cimeter*.

Scincidae (sĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* A large and widely distributed family of lacertilians, of which the genus *Scincus*, or skink, is the type. Some are completely snake-like, whilst others possess a single pair of limbs, and others again have the normal two pairs of limbs in a well-developed condition. The blind-worm (*Amblyopis*) is an example of the snake-like forms of this group. See BLIND-WORM, SKINK.

Scincoid (sĭn'koid), *n.* One of the Scincidae; a scincoidian.

Scincoid (sĭn'koid), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Scincidae.

Scincoides (sĭn'koidēs), *n. pl.* Same as *Scincidae*.

Scincoidian (sĭn'koid'ian), *n. and a.* Same

] The skink, a general type of the family

last call. [Provincially.]

skink.

[L.] A spark; a

de; a trace; a title.

See SCINTILLATE.

or fine igneous

pointed rays.

scintillate glass.

Scintillate (sĭn'til-lăt), *v. i. pret.* *scintillated*; *ppr.* *scintillating*. [L. *scintilla*, *scintillatus*, from *scintilla*, a spark.] 1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles. — 2. To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

Scintillation (sĭn'til-lăt'shon), *n.* 1. The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling. — 2. The term applied to the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars.

Scintillous (sĭn'til-lăt), *a.* Scintillant.

[Rare.]

Scintillously (sĭn'til-lăt'shly), *adv.* In a scintillous or sparkling manner. *Shelton*.

Scintigraphy (sĭn'til-lăt'grăf), *n.* Same as *Scintigraphy*.

Scintologist (sĭn'til-lăt'ist), *n.* [See SCIENTIST.] Superficial knowledge.

We hear a great deal of the dangers of *scintology*; but given a mind of average capacity for assimilation and reflection, and the chances are that even a small medium of scientific truth is likely to prove as good seed sown in a kindly soil.

Scintologist (sĭn'til-lăt'ist), *n.* [L. *scintilla*, a smattering, *dim.* of *scintus*, knowing, from *scire*, to know.] One who knows many things superficially, a smatterer.

These passages in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *scintologists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance.

Scintolistic (sĭn'til-lăt'ist), *a.* Of or pertaining to scintolism or a scintolist; resembling a scintolist, superficial.

Scintolous (sĭn'til-lăt'us), *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

I could wish these *scintolous* scintologists had more judgement joined with their zeal.

Scintomachy, **Scintomachy** (sĭn'tom-ăk'i, sĭn'tom-ăk'i), *n.* [Gr. *scintus*, a shadow, and *machē*, a battle.] A fighting with a shadow; an imaginary or futile combat. To avoid this *scintomachy*, or imaginary combat with words.

Conley. [Rare.]

Scintomancy (sĭn'tom-ăn-si), *n.* [Gr. *scintus*, a shadow, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by shadows.

Scion (sĭ'on), *n.* [Fr. *scion*, from L. *scutis*, *scutis*, a cutting, from *scire*, to cut. Bracket, however, derives it from Fr. *scier*, to saw.] 1. A shoot or twig, especially for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting. 'Our scions, put in wild or savage stock.' *Shak.* 'Nor cared for seed or scion.' *Tennyson*. Hence — 2. Fig. a descendant; an heir.

Scion of chiefs and monarchs, where art thou!

Rymer

Scioptic, **Scioptico** (sĭo-pt'ik, sĭo-pt'ik), *a.*

[Gr. *scia*, a shadow, and *optoma*, to see.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room. — *Scioptic ball*, *scioptic ball*, a perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its centre to a small extent in any direction, like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

Sciopticon (sĭo-pt'ik-on), *n.* A form of magic-lantern adapted for the exhibition of photographed objects.

Scioptics (sĭo-pt'iks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, &c.

Sciole, **Sciot** (sĭ'ot, sĭ'ot), *a.* Of or belonging to Scio, an island of the Ægean Sea, or its inhabitants.

Sciole, **Sciot** (sĭ'ot, sĭ'ot), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scio.

Sciotheria (sĭo-ther'ia), *a.* [See SCIENTIFIC.] Pertaining to sun-dials. — *Sciotheric telescope*, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

Scire facias (sĭr'ē fā'si-as), *n.* [L.] In law, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record; or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

Scirewytte (sĭr'wit), *n.* The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

Scirocco (sĭ-ro'ko), *n.* See SIROCCO.

Scirpus (sĭr'pus), *n.* [L., a rush.] An extensive genus of hardy plants, belonging to the Cyperaceae, known in Britain by the name of club-rush or bulrush, having a wide geographical distribution, and growing in moist places or by the water.

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Scissor-bill (sĭs'ər-bil), *n.* *Rhyacophaga*, a genus of aquatic birds. See RHYACOPHAGA, SKIMMER.

Scissors (sĭs'ərs), *n. pl.* [L. *scissor*, one who cuts or divides, from *scindo*, *scisum*, to cut or divide; akin to Gr. *schizo*, to cut; to Gr. *schizo*, to separate, E. to shed.] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre, by which they are fastened, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them.

There are a number of varieties of construction specially adapted for cutting fabrics, trimming plants, &c., and for surgical and anatomical purposes. The instrument is often spoken of as a pair of scissors. (See under PAIR.) Formerly written also *Scissors*, *Cissors*, and *Cissors*.

Scissor-tail (sĭs'ər-tail), *n.* A South American bird, the *Micropus forficatus* or *tyrannus*, and belonging to the flycatchers. It has a forked tail, terminated by two long feathers. When on the wing it has the power of turning in the air very quickly, and

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Scordium (skor'di-um), *n.* [*L.*] A plant, the water gardenia, a species of *Tutrium* (*T. Scordium*), a creeping marsh plant, with a disagreeable garlic odour when bruised, once highly esteemed as an antidote for poisons, and as an antiseptic and anthelmintic.

Score (skôr), *v.* [*A. Sax.* *scor*, a score, a notch, from *scorren*, to shear, to cut; *loel*, *shor*, an incision, a tally, the number twenty, above, to make an incision, to number by making notches in wood. *Akin* *scor* or *snur*, *shor*, *shor*, *shor*, *shor*, *shor*, *shor*, *shor*.] 1. A notch or incision, especially, a notch or cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping account of something; a mode of reckoning in former times when writing was less common.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally, they have ceased getting to be used.

2. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally.

Score, when used for twenty, has been well and suitably accounted for by supposing that our unlearned ancestors, to avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches cut off the piece or tally containing them, and afterwards counted the scores or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separated pieces, or by *scores*.

Score was constantly used by archers to mean twenty yards; thus, a mark of twelve *score* meant a mark at the distance of 240 yards.—A. An account or reckoning kept by scores, marks, or otherwise, an account of time.

It's now the godlike Brutus views his *score* / *Scored* on the bar-board, ringing with the doom.

Score, what is due; a debt.

They say he parted well, and paid his *score*.

4. An account or register of numbers generally; the number of points or runs made by players in certain games, as, he made a good *score* at cricket.—A. Account, reason, motive, make.

But left the trade, as many more / Have lately done on the same *score*.

You act your kindred on Cydaria's *score*.

6. A line drawn; a long superficial scratch.

7. In music, the original draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition with the parts for all the different voices or instruments arranged and placed in juxtaposition and bar for bar, so called from the practice of drawing the bar continually down through the group of staves.

—Class, composition, or short *score*, a method of writing concerted vocal music on two staves, the soprano and alto being on the treble or G clef, and the tenor and bass on the bass or F clef, ledger-lines being used for the lower alto, higher tenor voices.—Full *score*, a score in which each of the various parts is written on a separate staff.

—Piano-forte or organ *score*, a score in which the vocal parts are written out in full on separate staves, and the instrumental accompaniment is arranged in two staves (treble and bass), for performance on a pianoforte or organ.—To go off at *score*, in pedestrism, to start from the score or scratch, hence, to start off, generally.—To go off at *score*, on a fresh theme.

He went off at *score*, and made pace as strong that he cut them all down.

—To quit *score*, to pay fully; to leave even by giving an equivalent.

Does not the north *quit score* with all the elements in the fruits that issue from it?

—Score of a dead eye (near), the hole through which the rope passes.

Score (skôr), *v.* [*Fr.* *scor*, *pp.* *scored*; *pp.* *scored*.] 1. To make scores or scratches on, to mark with furrows, notches, or incisions; to furrow.

Let us *score* their backs, / And smite 'em up, as we take hares, barked.

2. To engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also *scored*.

3. To set down as a debt.

Modest, I know whom, / Instead of love, you *scored* the wit.

4. To set down, as in an account; to record; to charge; to mark; to note.

Or shall each leaf, / Which falls in autumn, *score* a grief.

5. To make a score of, to cause to be entered to one's account in a register, as points, hits, runs, &c., in certain games, as, he *scored* twenty runs.—6. To enter or register as a debtor: sometimes used with up.

It was that the (scoundrels) very judgment that barely they did both mark and supercilious; and by dying for the cross, from the score of their debt, save up God as their debtor.

7. In music, to write down in score, to write out, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.

Scorer (skôr'er), *n.* One who or that which scores, especially, (a) one who keeps the score or tally at cricket, rifle matches, and like like.

The aspirants were gathered behind the wickets; the *scorer* was prepared to touch the run.

(b) An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, &c., on forest trees.

Scoria (skôr'i-a), *n.* [*pl.* *scorias* (skôr'i-s)] [*L.* *scoria*, from *Gr.* *skoria*, from *skor*, orders.]

1. The recement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross. The *scoria* or vitrified part which most metals when heated or melted do continually protrude to the surface.

2. *pl.* The clinders of volcanic eruptions.

Scorina (skôr'i-ak), *n.* *Scorinaea*.

Scoriosa (skôr'i-ak), *n.* Pertaining to scoris or dross; like dross or the recement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoris.

Scorification (skôr'i-a-kâ-shun), *n.* In metal the act of operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoris.

Scorifier (skôr'i-fai-er), *n.* A vessel shaped much like a chapel, but made of crucible earth, used for the process of scorification in smelting silver.

Scoriform (skôr'i-form), *a.* [*Scoris* and *form*.] Like scoris; in the form of dross.

Scorify (skôr'i-fi), *v.* To reduce to scoris or drossy matter.

Scorilite (skôr'i-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *skoria*, dross, and *lithos*, a stone.] A crystalline mineral; a silicate of alumina, iron, and lime.

Scoriscus (skôr'i-sus), *n.* Drossy; recementitious. 'Drossy and scoriscus parts.' *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare.*]

Scorn (skôr), *n.* [*O. Fr.* *escorne*, affront, shame, disgrace, answer, *it* *escorne*, to break off the horns, to degrade, to affront, to deride, from *L.* *con*, with, and *scorn*, a horn.] 1. Extreme and passionate contempt, that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority; lofty contempt, as, to cherish an intense *scorn* of meanness, to feel *scorn* for a person.

The red glow of *scorn* and proud disdain.

2. The expression of this feeling, mockery, derision, scoff. 'If sickly ears will hear your idle *scorn*.'

Every smile frown and bitter *scorn* / Out from the face that too had been.

3. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision, that which is treated with contempt. 'To make a loathsome object *scorn* of me.'

Then, without a reproach to our neighbour, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us.

—To think *scorn*, to disdain; to despise.

He thought *scorn* to lay hands on Manducal *scorn*.

I know no reason why you should think *scorn* of him.

—To laugh to *scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

His wife for the base of Othello's bore, / Brought God a church, and laughed his word to *scorn*.

Scorn (skôr), *v.* [*See* the noun.] 1. To hold in *scorn* or extreme contempt; to despise; to disdain; as, to *scorn* a mean person; to *scorn* his meanness, often with infinitives, as, to *scorn* to take advantage of a person.

Swart he *scorned* the *scorners*; but he giveth grace unto the lowly.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise / To *scorn* dauntless and live laborious days.

2. To treat with *scorn*; to cast aside with *scorn* or contempt; to make a mock of; to deride. 'To laugh and *scorn* you thus opprobriously.'

Scorn (skôr), *v.* 1. To feel *scorn* or disdain; to regard as worthy of *scorn*.—2. To scoff; to treat with contumely, derision, or reproach; with at.

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black, / And, now I am remembered, *scorned* of me.

Scorner (skôr'er), *n.* 1. One that *scorns*, a contemner; a despiiser. 'Not a *scorner* of your sex, but venerator.'

They are great *scorners* of death.

2. A scoff; a derider; one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers. *Prov.* i. 22.

Scornful (skôr'ful), *a.* Full of *scorn* or extreme contempt, contemptions, disdainful, entreating *scorn*; insolent. 'Scornful Lyander' *Shak.*

Th' *scornful* dolly / The *scornful* dolly dolly.

Of all the griefs that haunt the dream, / None the most bitter is a *scornful* jest.

Scornfully (skôr'ful-i), *adv.* In a scornful manner, with extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print.

Scornfulness (skôr'ful-ness), *n.* The quality of being scornful.

Scorny (skôr'i), *a.* Deserving *scorn*. 'Scornful dross.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Scorodite (skôr'od-it), *n.* [*Gr.* *skorodon*, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.] A native compound of arsenic acid and oxide of iron, having a leaf-green or brownish colour.

Scorpina (skôr-pi-na), *n.* [*Gr.* *skorpinos*, a kind of *shak*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Triglidae or Scorpaenidae.

Scorpioid (skôr-pi-oid), *a.* [*L.*] A genus of Arachnida. *See* SCORPION.

Scorpius (skôr-pi-us), *n.* [*L.*] A constellation of the zodiac. *See* SCORPION.

Scorpioid (skôr-pi-oid), *n.* [*Scorpius*, and *Gr.* *oides*, resemblance.] In bot an inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side, in the manner of a crawler, unrolling as the flowers expand.

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Scorpion (Scorpius) a scorpion

sh, chain; sh, the look; g, go; j, job;

a, fr, ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.—See KEY.

at pleasure; on the top of this were fastened iron hooks whereon a sling of iron or hemp was hung for throwing stones.

Scorpion-fish (skor'pi-on-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Scorpena* (which see); a hog-fish. Called also *Sea-scorpion*.

Scorpion-fly (skor'pi-on-flī), *n.* An insect of the genus *Panorpa*, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion. The common scorpion-fly (*P. communis*) is a British insect, frequenting hedges and woods.

Scorpion-grass (skor'pi-on-gras), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosotis* (which see).

Scorpion-grass, the old name of the plant called Forget-me-not. . . . It was called *scorpion-grass* from being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, to be good against the sting of a scorpion. *Dr. A. Prior.*

Scorpionidae (skor'pi-on-i-dē), *n. pl.* The scorpion family. All the species are exotic, and not above two are European.

Scorpion-senna (skor'pi-on-sen-na), *n.* A plant of the genus *Coronilla*, the *C. Emerus*, the leaves of which have cathartic properties, and are used to adulterate true senna.

Scorpion-shell (skor'pi-on-shel), *n.* A name given to shells of certain gastropodous molluscs belonging to the family Strombidae, from the projecting spines with which they are provided.

Scorpion's-tail (skor'pi-onz-tāl), *n.* A plant, *Scorpiurus sulcatus*.

Scorpion-thorn (skor'pi-on-thorn), *n.* A plant, *Genista scorpius*.

Scorpiurus (skor'pi-ū-rus), *n.* [Gr. *scorpius*, a scorpion, and *oura*, a tail—alluding to the twisted form of the legumes.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosae. They are small herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with simple leaves, and small, usually yellow, flowers, which are succeeded by long jointed pods. They are cultivated for the grotesque shape of their pods, which bear a strong resemblance to caterpillars.

Scorset (skōrs), *n.* [Comp. *disco*urse, and *it*, *scor*ed, a course.] A course or dealing; barter; exchange. *Spenser.*

Scorset (skōrs), *v. t.* To barter or exchange.

This done she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorset*.
Harrington.

Scorset † **Scorset** † (skōrs), *v. i.* To barter; to deal, as for the purchase of a horse.

Will you *scorset* with him? you are in Smithfield;
you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going hackney.
B. Jonson.

Scortatory (skor'ta-to-ri), *a.* [L. *scortator*, a fornicator, from *scortum*, a harlot.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

Scorza (skor'za), *n.* [It. *scorza*, bark—L. *ex*, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] In mineral a variety of epidote.

Scorzonera (skor-zō-nē'ra), *n.* [From O. Fr. *scorzon*, Catal. *scurzon*, a viper—in Spain the plants are considered a certain remedy for the bite of the viper.] A genus of perennial herbs belonging to the nat. order Compositae, sub-order Cichoraceae. They are known in English lists by the name of viper's-grass, and one of the species, *S. hispanica*, is cultivated for its roots, which are sold as an edible, and commonly known as *skirret*.

Scot (skot), *n.* [A. Sax. *scot*, *scot*; Icel. *skot*, a portion, a tax; O. Fria. *skot*; D. and L.G. *schot*; G. *schoss*. From the verb signifying to shoot, in the different languages. A. Sax. *scot*, Icel. *skattr*, a coin, is of different origin.] 1. In old law, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff. —2. A payment; a contribution; a fine; a mulct; a reckoning; a shot. —*Scot and lot*, parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot*.

Scot (skot), *n.* [A. Sax. *Scotta*, *Scottas*, the Scots, originally the inhabitants of Ireland. Origin quite unknown.] A native of Scotland or North Britain. 'That hot terna-gant Scot had paid me scot and lot too.' *Shak.*

Scotal, † **Scotale** † (skot'al, skot'āl), *n.* [*Scot* and *ale*.] In law, the keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor for fear of his displeasure.

Scotch (skoch), *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants: *Scotchish*. —*Scotch asphodel*, a plant, the *Tofieldia palustris*. —*Scotch barley*, a variety of pot-barley, made by simply grinding off the husk. —*Scotch bonnets*, fairy-ring mushroom, the *Agaricus oreades*. —*Scotch fiddle*, a cant name for the lute. *Sir W. Scott.* —*Scotch fir*, the *Pinus sylvestris*.

It is the typical pine of Europe, especially of the northern and central parts, ranging from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia. It varies much in size, at high elevations being merely a stunted shrub, while in more favourable situations it attains the height of 100 feet. Besides furnishing excellent timber it yields valuable products, as turpentine, tar, resin, &c. Its varieties of timber are known as red, Norway, Bigna, and Baltic pine. A variety growing native in Braemar has by some been raised into a distinct species under the specific name of *Pinus horizontalis*, Braemar or Speyside pine. Also called the *Scotch Pine* and *Wild Pine*. See **PINE**. —*Scotch kale*, green borecole, a variety of the cabbage, extensively cultivated in Scotland as a pot-herb. —*Scotch mist*, a colloquial term for a coarse, dense mist, like fine rain; or for a fine rain. —*Scotch pebble*, a name for varieties of agate, carnelian, and the like, originally derived from the cavities of amygdaloidal rocks in Scotland. —*Scotch rose*, a species of very thorny rose, *Rosa spinosissima*. —*Scotch thistle*, a kind of thistle regarded as the national emblem of Scotland, but the precise species to which the name properly belongs is not settled. Most authorities consider it to be the *Oenothera lutea*; others to be the *Carduus Marianus*; while some, with greater probability, refer it to the common *Cnicus lanceolatus*. The doubts have arisen from the figures on old coins and in paintings being intended to represent something like a thistle rather than any one in particular. See **THISTLE**.

Scotch (skoch), *n.* 1. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. 2. Collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch (skoch), *v. t.* [Perhaps Celtic; comp. Gael. *agoch*, a cut, incision; Arm. *akosal*, a rut. Or Fr. *coche*, a notch, might have given a verb *scoccher*, whence this word.] To chop off a piece of the bark, skin, or surface of; to cut with shallow incisions; to notch; to wound slightly.

We've *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it. *Shak.*
They cannot quench young feelings fresh and early;
I've *scotch'd*, not kill'd, the Scotchman in my blood.
And love the land of 'mountain and of flood.' *Byron.*

Scotch (skoch), *n.* [See above.] 1. A slight cut or shallow incision. 'Give him four *scotches* with a knife.' *Iz. Walton*. —2. A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

Scotch (skoch), *v. t.* [Written also *scote*, *scot*. See **SCOOT**.] To prop; to support; to stop, as the wheel of a coach or wagon with a stone, &c. [Local.]

Scotch-collaps, **Scotched-collaps** (skoch-kol'aps, skocht-kol'aps), *n. pl.* In cookery, a dish consisting of slices of beef beaten and done in a stew-pan with butter and flour, some salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion.

Scotch-hopper, **Scotch-hop** (skoch-hop'er, skoch'hop), *n.* A game in which children hop over scotches or lines on the ground; hop-scotch.

Scutching, **Scutching** (skoch'ing, skuch'ing), *n.* In masonry, a method of dressing stone either by a pick or pick-shaped chisels inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer.

Scotchman (skoch'man), *n.* A native of Scotland; a Scot.

Scote (skot), *v. t.* Same as **Scot**.

Scoter, **Scoter-duck** (skō'tēr, skō'tēr-duk), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *skoti*, a shooter: the name may mean diver or darter.] A bird of the genus *Oidemia*, belonging to the oceanic section of ducks, having a short broad bill with an elevated knob at the base of the upper mandible, the tip much flattened, and terminated by a large flat nail, the mandibles laminated with broad, strong, widely separated plates; the wings of moderate length; the tail short and acute; the feet large, having the hinder toe provided with a broad membranous lobe; the plumage generally very dark. Their food consists generally of shell-fish, crustaceans, &c., which they obtain by diving. The common or black scoter (*O. nigra*) is about the size of a common duck, and is abundant on some parts of our coasts in winter, but retires to the Arctic regions on the approach of warm weather. The whole plumage of the male is black, of the female dark brown. The flesh is oily, and has a fishy taste. The velvet scoter is the *O. fusca*, and the surf-scoter the *O. perspicillata*.

Scot-free (skot'frē), *a.* 1. Free from payment or scot; untaxed. —2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

Do as much for this purpose and thou shalt pass *scot free*.
Sir H. Scott.

Scotch † (skōth), *v. t.* To wrap in darkness; to clothe or cover up. *Pembroke.*

Scotia (skō'ti-a), *n.* [Gr. *skotia*, lit. darkness.]

The hollow moulding in the base of a column between the fillets of the tori.

It takes its name from the shadow formed by it, which seems to envelop it in darkness. It is sometimes called a casemate, and often, from its resemblance

to a common pulley, trochilus. It is frequently formed by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii.

Scotist (skot'ist), *n.* One of the followers of Duns Scotus, one of the most celebrated scholastics of the fourteenth century, who maintained the immaculate conception of the Virgin, or that she was born without original sin, in opposition to the Thomists or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

Scotodinia (skot-ō-dī-ni-a), *n.* [Gr., from *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, giddiness.] In med. giddiness, with imperfect vision.

Scotograph (skot'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for enabling the blind to write.

Scotoma (sko'tō-ma), *n.* Same as **Scotomy**.

Scotomy (skot'ō-mi), *n.* [Fr. *scotomie*, from Gr. *skōtōma*, vertigo, from *skotos*, darkness.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

How does he with the swimming in his head? —
O, Sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*, he now
Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jonson.*

Scotoscope (skot'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *skopēs*, to look at.] An old optical instrument intended to enable objects to be discerned in the dark. *Pepys.*

Scots (skots), *n.* The Scotch dialect.

Scots (skots), *a.* Scotch; as, Scots law.

Scotsman (skots'man), *n.* Same as **Scotchman**.

Scottering (sko'tēr-ing), *n.* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey*. [Provincial English.]

Scotlike (sko'ti-lē), *adv.* [L.] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

Scoticism (sko'ti-sizm), *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.

Gibbon's style is very impure, abounding in Gallisms; Hume's, especially in the first edition of his *History*, is, with all its natural elegance, almost as much infested with *Scoticisms*. *Cruik.*

Scotidize (sko'ti-siz), *v. t.* To render Scotch; to make to become like the Scotch or like something Scotch.

Scotish (sko'tish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scotland or its natives; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch.

Scoug (skug), *n.* [Icel. *skuggi*, Sw. *skugga*, shade, shadow.] Shade; shelter; protection. 'Under the *scoug* of a whin-bush.' *Leighton*. [Scotch.]

Scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* [Probably for *scounreel* or *scunreel*, one to be shunned or avoided, from A. Sax. *scunian*, to shun, an intermediate step being seen in Sc. *scunner*, *sconner*, to loathe, to cause to loathe, or as a noun, loathing. The *d* would be inserted, as in *thunder*, *tender*. Or from A. Sax. *scand*, G. *schande*, shame, disgrace.] A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low, petty villain; a man without honour or virtue. *Shak.*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the Flood. *Byron.*

Scoundrel (skoun'drel), *a.* Belonging to a scoundrel; base; mean; unprincipled.

'A penny saved is a penny got' —
Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he. *Thomson.*

Scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition! *Carlyle.*

Scoundrelly (skoun'drel-li), *a.* Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; villainous.

Scoup (skoup), *v. t.* [Icel. *scopa*, to run about. Comp. *skip*.] To leap or move hastily from one place to another; to run; to scamper. [Scotch.]

Scoup (skoup), *v. t.* Same as **Scoup**. 'Sometimes we *scoup* the squirrel's hollow cell.' *Hood.*

objects with the hand and drawing the body forward; to move on all fours; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.—2. To seize or catch eagerly at anything that is desired; to struggle for or seize before others something thrown upon the ground; to catch at or strive for rudely or without ceremony.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast.
Milton.

Scramble (skram'bl), *n.* 1. The act of scrambling or clambering.—2. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another; an uncontested struggle with pushing and jostling.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Scramble (skram'bl), *v. t.* To do anything in a hurried random fashion; to mix and cook in a confused mass; as, to *scramble* eggs.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea.
Lord Lytton.

Scrambler (skram'blér), *n.* One who scrambles. 'All the little *scramblers* after fame.'
Addison.

Scrambling (skram'bling), *p. and a.* Irregular; straggling; rambling; haphazard; random. 'A huge old *scrambling* bedroom.'
Sir W. Scott.

Scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling manner; by seizing or catching at eagerly.

Scranch (skran'ch), *v. t.* [Probably imitative; *D. schranzen*, to *scranch*; *G. schranzen*, to eat greedily. The word is the same as *cranch*, *craunch*, with a prefixed. *Comp. creek, streak; orange, scringe.*] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to *crunch*. [Colloq.]

Scranny (skran'ki), *a.* [A form of *scrappy* with *n* interposed. See SCRAP.] Lank; slender. *Prof. Wilson* [Scottch.]

Scrannal (skran'el), *a.* [Allied to *scranny*, *scravny*, thin, meagre; *Icel. skran*, refuse; *comp. Ir. and Gael. crion*, withered, little, meau.] Slight; poor; thin; slender; miserable. 'Their *scrannal* pipes of wretched straw.' *Milton.*

He is to twang harps for thee and blow through *scrannal* pipes.
Carlyle.

Scranny (skran'í), *a.* [See above.] Thin; lean; *scrannell*; *scravny*. [Provincial English.]

Scrap (skrap), *n.* [Formerly *scrape*; *Icel. skrap*, scraps, trifles; from the verb to *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached, incomplete portion; a bit; a fragment; a crumb; as, *scrap* of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scrap*.
Shak.

2. A detached piece, portion, or fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; as, *scrap* of history or poetry; *scrap* of authors. 'Scrap of thundrous epic lifted out.' *Tennyson*.—3. A picture, suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.; as, coloured *scrap*; photographic *scrap*, &c.—4. *pl.* The husky, skinny residuum of melted fat. [Local.]

Scrap-book (skrap'buk), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a book for the preservation of prints, engravings, &c., or of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books and papers; an album.

Scrape (skráp), *v. t. pret. & pp. scraped; ppr. scraping.* [Directly from *Icel. skrapa*, to *scrape*, to clatter, to scratch; *cog. with A. Sax. scropan*, to *scrape*; *I. G. and D. schrapen*, also *schrabben*, *Dan. skrape*, to *scrape*, to *scratch*.] 1. To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to grate harshly over; to abrade.

A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or hard. 'Nor *scrape* trencher, nor wash dish.' *Shak. Lev. xiv. 41.—3.* To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek. xxvi. 4.*

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the ten commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table. *Shak.*

4. To collect by laborious effort; to gather by small gains or savings; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously; usually with *together*; as, to *scrape* a sum of money *together*.

'The nonconformists did not choose, but *scraped* subscribers.' *Fuller.*

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by avarice he can *scrape together* so much as to make his peace. *South.*

5. In public meetings, &c., to express disapprobation of or attempt to drown the voice of by drawing the feet over the floor.—To *scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit. by bowing or scraping; to insinuate one's self into a person's acquaintance.

Scrape (skráp), *v. i.* 1. To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.—2. To play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument.

To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical legerdemain, it is indeed necessary to do little else than *scrape* and pipe. *Dr. Knas.*

3. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

Scrape (skráp), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The act or noise of scraping; a rubbing over with something that roughens or removes the surface; hence, the effect of scraping or rubbing; as, a noisy *scrape* on a floor; the *scrape* of a pen.—2. An awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot.—3. A disagreeable predicament; a perplexing or embarrassing position; a difficulty; perplexity; distress. 'All who find themselves in a *scrape*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Colloq.]

The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*. *W. Burton.*

Scrape-penny (skráp'pen-i), *n.* A miser; a penurious money hoarder.

Scraper (skráp'ér), *n.* 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped; specifically, (a) a metal instrument, placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes. (b) An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, &c., and generally in raising and removing loosened soil, &c., to a short distance. (c) A large hoe used in cleaning roads, court-yards, cow-houses, &c. (d) An instrument having two or three sides or edges for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of ships, &c. (e) In *engr.* a tool with a three-edged blade for removing the ridge which rises in a copper-plate by the use of the graver or dry point. (f) In *lithography*, a board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on the tympan-sheet to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper which lies upon the inked stone.—2. One who scrapes; specifically, (a) a miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a *scrape-penny*.

Be thrifty but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due.
Never was *scraper* brave man. *G. Herbert.*

(b) An awkward fiddler. *Cowley.*
Scraper-machine (skráp'ér-ma-shén), *n.* An old form of lithographic press, in which the stone and the paper for the impression, with a backing, was run beneath a straight edge pressed violently upon the object passing beneath. It is now supplanted by the roller-press.

Scrapesall (skráp'skal), *n.* A miser; a *scrape-penny*. *Withals.*

Scrap-forging (skráp'fórj-ing), *n.* A piece of scrap-iron piled, heated, and drawn into a bar.

Scrapiana (skráp-i-á'na), *n. pl.* A collection of literary scraps or fragments. *Eccles. Rev.*

Scraping (skráp'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one that scrapes.—2. That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing; as, the *scrapings* of the street.

Scrapingly (skráp'ing-li), *adv.* In a scraping manner; by scraping.

Scraping-plane (skráp'ing-plán), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

Scrap-iron (skráp'i-érn), *n.* Old iron, cuttings of plates, and other miscellaneous fragments of iron accumulated for remelting. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cut-

tings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horse-shoe nails, &c.; when carefully selected and reworked the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

Scrap-metal (skrap'met-al), *n.* A term applied to fragments of any kind of metal which are only of use for remelting.

Scrappy (skráp'i), *a.* Consisting of scraps. 'A dreadfully *scrappy* dinner, the evident remains of a party to which I didn't invite you.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Scratt (skrat), *v. t.* [A form of *scratch*.] To scratch.

It is an ordinary thing for women to *scratt* the faces of such as they suspect. *Burton.*

Scrati (skrat), *v. i.* To rake; to search. *Mir. for Mags.*

Scrati (skrat), *n.* An hermaphrodite.

Scratch (skrach), *v. t.* [O.E. *cratch*, to scratch; *O. D. kratsen*, *Sw. krata*, *Dan. kradske*, *G. kratzen*, to scratch. The *s* does not properly belong to the word, but has probably been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] 1. To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake; to *scratch* the hands or face with a pin or the like. 'A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass.' *N. Greu.*

Daphne roaning through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shak.

2. To rub or scrape with the nails so as not to wound.

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

3. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet. *Swift*.—4. To dig or excavate with the claws; as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—5. To erase or blot out; to obliterate; to expunge; specifically, in horse-racing, to erase, as the name of a horse from the list of starters. 'Made my lord *scratch* him for the Two Thousand.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

He retires on his pension, and then when his last hour is near, his last act is to try and get his name *scratched*, so that he may not die in the service of the stranger. *W. H. Russell.*

—To *scratch out*, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

Scratch (skrach), *v. i.* To use the nails, claws, or the like, in tearing the surface, or in digging; as, the gallinaceous hen *scratches* for her chickens. 'Dull tame things . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Scratch (skrach), *n.* 1. A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed; a slight furrow; a score; as, a *scratch* on timber or glass.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Yos. Mason.*

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision. 'These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast.' *Prior.*

God forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*

3. A kind of fight covering only a part of the head.—4. In *pugilium*, a line drawn across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the *scratch*, meaning, to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—5. In *handicapped competitions*, the starting-point, or the time of starting for those competitors who are considered the best, and who are allowed no advantage in the start.—6. In *billiards*, an accidental, successful stroke; a fluke.—7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees*.—8. *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.—*Old Scratch*, the devil.

He did nothing but scratch, scratch, scratch, until I thought it was *Old Scratch* himself. *Murray.*

Scratch (skrach), *a.* Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a 'scratch team.' A wheeler here, and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience. *Lever.*

Compared with the Oxford men, those sent up by Cambridge were on this occasion little better than a *scratch crew*. *Times newspaper.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tâbe, tub, buil;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

Scratch-back (skrach'bak), *n.* 1. A toy which when drawn across a person's back produces noise as if his coat were torn. *Lord Lytton*.—2. An implement formerly used by ladies for scratching themselves, consisting of an artificial hand or claws attached to a handle.

Scratch-brush (skrach'brush), *n.* A cylindrical bundle of fine steel or brass wire bound tightly in a centre, with the ends projecting at both extremities so as to form a stiff brush for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding and silvering, for cleaning files, &c. for other purposes.

Scratch-cradle (skrach'kradl), *n.* Cratch-cradle. See CAT'S-GRADLE.

Scratcher (skrach'er), *n.* One who or that which scratches; specifically, a bird which scratches for food, as the cock on fowl; one of the Rasorea.

Scratchingly (skrach'ing-ly), *adv.* With the action of scratching. Like a hen scratchingly she wheels after a mouse. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Scratchings (skrach'ingz), *n. pl.* [*Scratch*, *n.* 7. Possibly it may be a collection of *scarcings*, from *scarce*, a sieve.] A fuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified. [Provincial English.] She'd take a big cullendar to strain her lard wif and then wonder as the *scratchings* run through. *George Eliot*.

Scratch-pan (skrach'pan), *n.* A pan in salt-works to receive the scratch.

Scratch-race (skrach'ras), *n.* A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race without restrictions.

Scratch-weed (skrach'wed), *n.* A rough common weed of the genus *Galium* (*G. Aparine*).

Called also *Cleavers*, *Goose-grass*, *Catch-weed*. See GALIUM.

Scratch-wig (skrach'wig), *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head. 'Small *scratch-wigs* without powder.' *Thackeray*.

Scratch-work (skrach'werk), *n.* A species of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster laid on the face of a building, &c., and covered with a white one, which being scratched through to any design the coloured work appears and makes the contrast.

Scrattle (skrat'l), *v. t.* [No doubt a form suggested by *scratch*, or partly by *scuttle*.] To scramble; to scuttle. [Provincial.]

'Twas dark parts and Popish then; and nobody knowed nothing, nor got no schooling, nor cared for nothing but *scrattling* up and down alongshore like to prawns in a pule. *Kingsley*.

In another minute a bouncing and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs and a white bull-dog rushed in. *Hughes*.

Scraw (akra), *n.* [Ir. *scrall*, a turf.] A turf; a sod. [Irish.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins or make up their ditches. *Swift*.

Scrawl (akral), *v. t.* [Probably a contracted form of *scrabble*; comp. D. *schravelen*, *schravelen*, to scrape or scratch.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, quill, or other instrument; to write awkwardly, hastily, or imperfectly; to scribble; to scrawl a letter; also, to make irregular or bad writing on; as, to *scrawl* a piece of paper.

As leaves through ev'ry part
You seeest its owner's heart,
As he with trifles thus, and quite
Useless, and as light. *Swift*.

Scrawl and **inele**, *v. t.* 1. To write unskillfully. 'Though with a golden pen

you *scrawl*.' *Swift*.—2. To creep; to crawl. *Ainsworth*.

Scrawl (akral), *n.* 1. A piece of unskillful or inelegant writing, or a piece of hasty, bad writing. 'Loose, straggling *scrawls* they were.' *Dickens*.

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope*.

2. In New England, a ragged broken branch of a tree or other brush-wood.

Scrawler (akra'er), *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

Scrawn (akram), *v. t.* [Lit. to scar or make scars in; Icel. *skrdma*, Dan. *skramme*, a scar; probably from root of *scrape*.] To tear; to scratch. [Northern provincial English.]

He *scrawn'd* an' scratched my faace like a cat. *Tennyson* (*Northern Cobbler*).

Scrawny (akra'ni), *a.* [Allied to *scrannel*. See SCRANNEL.] Meagre; wasted; raw-boned; scannny. [Local.]

Scray (akra), *n.* [W. *yscræn*, the scray.] *Sterna Hirundo*, the sea-swallow; the common tern.

Screeble (akra'sa-bl), *a.* [L. *screebilia*, from *screeo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out. **Screek** (akrek), *v. t.* [An older and northern form of *screech*, *shriek*, which are weakened forms; Sw. *skrika*, Icel. *skrakja*, to screek. It is equivalent to *creak*, with prefixed *intena*, and is no doubt imitative. See SCREECH.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream or screech; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. Written also *Screeke* and *Scrike*. See SCREECH.

I would become a cat
To combat with the creeping mouse
And scratch the *screeching* rat. *Turberville*.

Screek (akrek), *n.* A creaking; a screech.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton;

th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

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objects with the hand and drawing the body forward; to move on all fours; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.—2. To seize or catch eagerly at anything that is desired; to struggle for or seize before others something thrown upon the ground; to catch at or strive for rudely or without ceremony.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast.
Milton.

Scramble (skram'bl), *n.* 1. The act of scrambling or clambering.—2. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another; an unceremonious struggle with pushing and jostling.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Scramble (skram'bl), *v. t.* To do anything in a hurried random fashion; to mix and cook in a confused mass; as, to *scramble* eggs.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea.
Lord Lytton.

Scrambler (skram'blér), *n.* One who scrambles. 'All the little *scramblers* after fame.'
Addison.

Scrambling (skram'bling), *p.* and *a.* Irregular; straggling; rambling; haphazard; random. 'A huge old *scrambling* bedroom.'
Sir W. Scott.

Scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling manner; by seizing or catching at eagerly.

Scranch (skran'ch), *v. t.* [Probably imitative; *D. schrammen*, to scratch; *G. schrammen*, to eat greedily. The word is the same as *crunch*, *crunch*, with a prefixed. Comp. *crack*, *crack*; *cringe*, *cringe*.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to crunch. [Colloq.]

Scranny (skran'ki), *a.* [A form of *scraggy* with *n* interpolated. See SCRAQ.] Lank; slender. *Prof. Wilson* [Scottish.]

Scrannel (skran'el), *a.* Allied to *scranny*, *scranny*, thin, meagre; *Icel. skran*, refuse; comp. *Ir. and Gael. crion*, withered, little, mean.] Slight; poor; thin; slender; miserable. 'Their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.'
Milton.

He is to twang harps for thee and blow through *scrannel* pipes.
Caryle.

Scranny (skran'í), *a.* [See above.] Thin; lean; scrannel; scranny. [Provincial English.]

Scrap (skrap), *n.* [Formerly *scrape*; *Icel. skrap*, scrape, trifles; from the verb to *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached, incomplete portion; a bit; a fragment; a crumb; as, *scrap* of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scrap*.
Shak.

2. A detached piece, portion, or fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; as, *scrap* of history or poetry; *scrap* of authors. 'Scrap of thundrous epic lifted out.' *Tennyson*.—3. A picture, suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.; as, coloured *scrap*; photographic *scrap*, &c.—4. *pl.* The husky, skinnny residuum of melted fat. [Local.]

Scrap-book (skrap'buk), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a book for the preservation of prints, engravings, &c., or of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books and papers; an album.

Scrape (skráp), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *scraped*; ppr. *scraping*. [Directly from *Icel. skrapa*, to scrape, to clatter, to scratch; cog. with *A. Sax. scropan*, to scrape; *I. G. and D. schrapen*, also *schrabben*, *Dan. skraabe*, to scrape, to scratch.] 1. To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to grate harshly over; to abrade.

A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope*.

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or hard. 'Nor *scrape* trencher, nor wash dish.' *Shak.* Lev. xiv. 41.—3. To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek. xlv. 4.*

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the ten commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table. *Shak.*

4. To collect by laborious effort; to gather by small gains or savings; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously; usually with *together*; as, to *scrape* a sum of money *together*.

'The nonconformists did not choose, but *scraped* subscribers.' *Fuller*.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by avarice he can *scrape together* so much as to make his peace. *South.*

5. In public meetings, &c., to express disapprobation of or attempt to drown the voice of by drawing the feet over the floor.—To *scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit. by bowing or scraping; to insinuate one's self into a person's acquaintance.

Scrape (skráp), *v. i.* 1. To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.—2. To play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument.

To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical legerdemain, it is indeed necessary to do little else than *scrape* and pipe.
Dr. Knax.

3. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

Scrape (skráp), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The act or noise of scraping; a rubbing over with something that roughens or removes the surface; hence, the effect of scraping or rubbing; as, a noisy *scrape* on a floor; the *scrape* of a pen.—2. An awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot.—3. A disagreeable predicament; a perplexing or embarrassing position; a difficulty; perplexity; distress. 'All who find themselves in a *scrape*.' *Sir W. Scott*. [Colloq.]

The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*.
Warburton.

Scrape-penny (skráp'pen-i), *n.* A miser; a penurious money hoarder.

Scraper (skráp'ér), *n.* 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped; specifically, (a) a metal instrument, placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes. (b) An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, &c., and generally in raising and removing loosened soil, &c., to a short distance. (c) A large hoe used in cleaning roads, court-yards, cow-houses, &c. (d) An instrument having two or three sides or edges for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of ships, &c. (e) In *engr.* a tool with a three-edged blade for removing the ridge which rises in a copper-plate by the use of the graver or dry point. (f) In *lithography*, a board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on the tympan-sheet to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper which lies upon the inked stone.—2. One who scrapes; specifically, (a) a miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty but not covetous; therefore give Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due. Never was *scraper* brave man. *G. Herbert.*

(b) An awkward fiddler. *Cowley.*

Scraper-machine (skráp'ér-ma-shén), *n.* An old form of lithographic press, in which the stone and the paper for the impression, with a backing, was run beneath a straight edge pressed violently upon the object passing beneath. It is now supplanted by the roller-press.

Scrapescall (skráp'skal), *n.* A miser; a scrape-penny. *Withals.*

Scrap-forging (skráp'fór-íng), *n.* A piece of scrap-iron piled, heated, and drawn into a bar.

Scrapiana (skrap-i-á'na), *n. pl.* A collection of literary scraps or fragments. *Eccl. Rev.*

Scraping (skráp'íng), *n.* 1. The act of one that scrapes.—2. That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing; as, the *scrapings* of the street.

Scrapingly (skráp'íng-li), *adv.* In a scraping manner; by scraping.

Scraping-plane (skráp'íng-plán), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

Scrap-iron (skráp'í-érn), *n.* Old iron, cuttings of plates, and other miscellaneous fragments of iron accumulated for remelting. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cut-

tings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horse-shoe nails, &c.; when carefully selected and rewrought the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

Scrap-metal (skrap'met-al), *n.* A term applied to fragments of any kind of metal which are only of use for remelting.

Scrappy (skráp'i), *a.* Consisting of scraps. 'A dreadfully *scrappy* dinner, the evident remains of a party to which I didn't invite you.' *Thackeray*. [Colloq.]

Scratt (skrat), *v. t.* [A form of *scratch*.] To scratch.

It is an ordinary thing for women to *scratt* the face of such as they suspect. *Burton.*

Scrati (skrat), *v. i.* To rake; to search. *Miv for Mags.*

Scrati (skrat), *n.* An hermaphrodite.

Scratch (skrach), *v. t.* [O. E. *cratch*, to scratch; *O. D. kratsen*, *Sw. kratsa*, *Dan. krade*, *G. kratzen*, to scratch. The *s* does not properly belong to the word, but has probably been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] 1. To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake; to *scratch* the hands or face with a pin or the like. 'A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass.' *N. Grev.*

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood, *Scratching* her legs that one shall *swear* the bleeds. *Shak.*

2. To rub or scrape with the nails so as not to wound.

Be mindful, when invention fails, *To scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

3. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet. *Swift*.—4. To dig or excavate with the claws; as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—5. To erase or blot out; to obliterate; to expunge; specifically, in *horse-racing*, to *erase*, as the name of a horse from the list of starters. 'Made my lord *scratch* him for the Two Thousand.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

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The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Jos. Mason.*

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision. 'These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast.' *Prior.*

God forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*

3. A kind of wig covering only a part of the head.—4. In *pugilism*, a line drawn across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the *scratch*, meaning, to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—5. In *handicapped competitions*, the starting-point, or the time of starting for those competitors who are considered the best, and who are allowed no advantage in the start.—6. In *billiards*, an accidental, successful stroke; a fluke.—7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees*.—8. *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.—*Old Scratch*, the devil.

He did nothing but scratch, scratch, scratch. I thought it was *Old Scratch* himself. *Mary.*

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The corps is a family gathered round jockeys call a 'scratch team.' A w leader there, with just smartness above the level of a dull audience.

Compared with the Oxford team, Cambridge were on this occasion *scratch crew*.

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To scramble; to scuttle. [Provincial.]
 'Twas dark parra and Poplah then, and nobody

I was dark, poor and Popish then, and nobody knewed nothing, nor got no schooling, nor cared for nothing but *scrattling* up and down alongshore like to meads in a gale.

In another minute a bouncing and scuffling was heard on the stairs and a white bull-dog rushed in.

Scraw (skrā), *n.* [Ir. *scrábh*, a turf.] A turf;

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting someone (as they call them) which is flouting

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beast of brush-wood.

Scraww (skram), *v. t.* [Lit. to scar or make
rough in; look skuding. Dan. skugne.]

scars in; Icel. *skrdma*, Dan. *skramme*, a scar, probably from root of *scrape*.) To tear; to scratch. [Northern proximal Eng.]

He *scratched* an' *scratted* my face like a cat.

He **scratched** an' **scratted** my faace like a cat.
Tennyson (Northern Coddler).
Skra-wn (skra-ni) a. [Allied to **scrannel**]

Scrappy (skr'pē), a. [Allied to *scrannel*. See *SCRANNEL*.] Meagre, wasted; raw-boned, scrappy. [Local.]

Beray (skrā), n. [W. *gacraen*, the scray] *Sterna Hirundo*, the sea-swallow; the

Screeble † (skrē'a-bl), *n.* [*L. acreabilis*, from

Bereak† (əkrək), v. i. {An older and northern

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Addison.

Scrambling (skram'bling), p. and a. Irregular; straggling; rambling; haphazard; random. 'A huge old *scrambling* bedroom.'

Sir W. Scott.

Scramblingly (skram'bling-li), adv. In a scrambling manner; by seizing or catching at eagerly.

Scran (skransh), v.t. [Probably imitative; D. *schransen*, to scratch; G. *schransen*, to eat greedily. The word is the same as *cranch*, *cranchen*, with a prefixed. Comp. *creak*, *skreak*; *cringe*, *scrings*.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to crunch. [Colloq.]

Scranky (skrank'k), a. [A form of *scrappy* with *n* interpolated. See *SCRAG*.] Lank; slender. *Prof. Wilson.* [Scotch.]

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He is to twang harps for thee and blow through *scrannel* pipes.
Caryll.

Scranny (skran'i), a. [See above.] Thin; lean; scrannel; scrawny. [Provincial English.]

Scrap (skrap), n. [Formerly *scrape*; Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles; from the verb to *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached, incomplete portion; a bit; a fragment; a crumb; as, *scrap* of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scrap*.
Shak.

2. A detached piece, portion, or fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; as, *scrap* of history or poetry; *scrap* of authors. 'Scrap of thundrous epic lifted out.' *Tennyson*.—3. A picture, suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.; as, coloured *scrap*; photographic *scrap*, &c.—4. *pl.* The husky, skinny residuum of melted fat. [Local.]

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A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or hard. 'Nor *scrape* trencher, nor wash dish.' *Shak.* Lev. xiv. 41.—3. To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the ten commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table. *Shak.*

4. To collect by laborious effort; to gather by small gains or savings; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously; usually with *together*; as, to *scrape* a sum of money *together*.

'The nonconformists did not choose, but *scraped* subscribers.' *Fuller.*

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by avarice he can *scrape together* so much as to make his peace. *South.*

5. In public meetings, &c., to express disapprobation or of attempt to drown the voice of by drawing the feet over the floor.

—To *scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit. by bowing or scraping; to insinuate one's self into a person's acquaintance.

Scrape (skrap), v.i. 1. To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.—2. To play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument.

To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical legerdemain, it is indeed necessary to do little else than *scrape* and pipe. *Dr. Knax.*

3. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

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The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*.
Warburton.

Scrape-penny (skrap'pen-i), n. A miser; a penurious money hoarder.

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Be thrifty but not covetous; therefore give Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due. Never was *scraper* brave man. *G. Herbert.*

(b) An awkward fiddler. *Cowley.*

Scraper-machine (skrap'er-ma-shén), n. An old form of lithographic press, in which the stone and the paper for the impression, with a backing, was run beneath a straight edge pressed violently upon the object passing beneath. It is now supplanted by the roller-press.

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Scrapingly (skrap'ing-li), adv. In a scraping manner; by scraping.

Scraping-plane (skrap'ing-plán), n. A plane having a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

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tings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horse-shoe nails, &c.; which carefully selected and reworked the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

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It is an ordinary thing for women to *scratch* the face of such as they suspect. *Barton.*

Scratch (skrat), v.i. To rake; to search. *Sir For Mags.*

Scratch (skrach), n. An hermaphrodite. *Scratch* (skrach), v.t. [O.E. *scracth*, to scratch; O.D. *kratsen*, Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradsa*, G. *kratzen*, to scratch. The *s* does not properly belong to the word, but has probably been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] 1. To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake; to *scratch* the hands or face with a pin or the like. 'A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass.' *N. Greu.*

Daphne roaning through a thorny wood. *Scratching* her legs that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shak.*

2. To rub or scrape with the nails so as not to wound.

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

3. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet. *Swift*.—4. To dig or excavate with the claws; as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—5. To erase or blot out; to obliterate; to expunge; specifically, in horse-racing, to *erase*, as the name of a horse from the list of starters. 'Made my lord *scratch* him for the Two Thousand.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

He retires on his pension, and then when his last hour is near, his last act is to try and get his name *scratched*, so that he may not die in the service of the stranger. *W. H. Russell.*

—To *scratch out*, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

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The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Jas. Mason.*

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision. 'These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast.' *Prior.*

God forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*

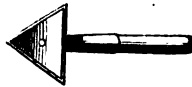
3. A kind of wig covering only a part of the head.—4. In pugilism, a line drawn across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the *scratch*, meaning, to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—5. In handicapped competitions, the starting-point, or the time of starting for those competitors who are considered the best, and who are allowed no advantage in the start.—6. In billiards, an accidental, successful stroke; a fluke.—7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees*.—8. *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.—*Old Scratch*, the devil.

He did nothing but *scratch*, scratch, *scratch*, until I thought it was *Old Scratch* himself. *Murray.*

Scratch (skrach), a. Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a 'scratch team.' A wheeler here, and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience. *Levy.*

Compared with the Oxford men, those sent up by Cambridge were on this occasion, little better than a *scratch* crew. *Times newspaper.*



Scraper for Ships.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tâbe, tab, buil;

oil, pound; ti, Sc. abume; y, Sc. fry.

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objects with the hand and drawing the body forward; to move on all fours; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.—2. To seize or catch eagerly at anything that is desired; to struggle for or seize before others something thrown upon the ground; to catch at or strive for rudely or without ceremony.

Of other care they little reckoning make.

Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast.

Scramble (skram'bl), *n.* 1. The act of scrambling or clambering.—2. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another; an unceremonious struggle with pushing and jostling.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Scramble (skram'bl), *v.t.* To do anything in a hurried random fashion; to mix and cook in a confused mass; as, to *scramble* eggs.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea.

Lord Lytton.

Scrambler (skram'blér), *n.* One who scrambles. 'All the little *scramblers* after fame.'

Addison.

Scrambling (skram'bling), *p. and a.* Irregular; straggling; rambling; haphazard; random. 'A huge old *scrambling* bedroom.'

Sir W. Scott.

Scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling manner; by seizing or catching at eagerly.

Scranch (skransh), *v.t.* [Probably imitative; *D. schransen*, to *scranch*; *G. schranzen*, to eat greedily. The word is the same as *crunch*, *crunch*, with *s* prefixed. Comp. *crack*, *skreak*; *cringe*, *scrings*.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to *crunch*. [Colloq.]

Scranny (skrang'ki), *a.* [A form of *scraggy* with *n* interpolated. See SCRAAG.] Lank; slender. *Prof. Wilson*. [Scottch.]

Scrannel (skran'el), *a.* [Allied to *scranny*, *scranny*, thin, meagre; *Ice. skran*, refuse; comp. *Ir. and Gael. crion*, withered, little, mean.] Slight; poor; thin; slender; miserable. 'Their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.' *Milton*.

He is to twang harps for thee and blow through *scrannel* pipes.

Carlyle.

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Low.

Compared with the Oxford men, those sent up by Cambridge were on this occasion little better than a *scratch crew*.

Times newspaper.

Fåte, fär, fat, fäll; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ti, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fry.

Scratch-back (skrach'bak), n. 1. A toy which when drawn across a person's back produces a noise as if his coat were torn. *Lard Lytle*. — 2. An implement formerly used by ladies for scratching themselves, consisting of an artificial hand or claws attached to a handle.

Scratch-brush (skrach'brush), n. A cylindrical bundle of fine steel or brass wire bound tightly in the centre, with the ends projecting at both extremities so as to form a stiff brush for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding and silvering, for cleaning files, and for other purposes.

Scratch-cradle (skrach'kri-dl), n. Cratch-cradle. See CATS-CRADLE.

Scratcher (skrach'er), n. One who or that which scratches; specifically, a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl; one of the Rasores.

Scratchingly (skrach'ing-ly), adv. With the action of scratching. 'Like a cat when scratchingly she wheels after a mouse.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Scratchings (skrach'ings), n. pl. [Comp. Scratch, n. 7. Possibly it may be a corruption of *searings*, from *sears*, a sieve.] Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified. [Provincial English.] She'd take a big cudgeller to strain her lard w' and then wonder as the *scratchings* run through. *George Eliot*.

Scratch-pan (skrach'pan), n. A pan in salt-works to receive the scratch.

Scratch-race (skrach'ris), n. A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race without restrictions.

Scratch-weed (skrach'wéd), n. A rough common weed of the genus *Galium* (*G. Aparine*).

Called also *Cleavers*, *Goose-grass*, *Catch-weed*. See *GALIUM*.

Scratch-wig (skrach'wig), n. A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head. 'Small *scratch-wigs* without powder.' *Thackeray*.

Scratch-work (skrach'wérk), n. A species of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster laid on the face of a building, &c., and covered with a white one, which being scratched through to any design the coloured work appears and makes the contrast. **Scrattle** (skrat'), v. t. [No doubt a form suggested by *scratch*, or partly by *scuttle*.] To scramble; to scuttle. [Provincial.]

'Twas dark parts and Popish then; and nobody knewed nothing, nor got no schooling, nor cared for nothing but *scrattling* up and down alongphore like to prawns in a pail. *Kingsley*.

In another minute a bounding and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs and a white bull-dog rushed in. *T. Hughes*.

Scraw (skra), n. [Ir. *scrall*, a turf.] A turf; a sod. [Irish.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying of the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins or make up their ditches. *Swift*.

Scrawl (skral), v. t. [Probably a contracted form of *scrabble*; comp. D. *scrabselen*, *scrabselen*, to scrape or scratch.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, pencil, or other instrument; to write awkwardly, hastily, or imperfectly; to scribble; as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to make irregular lines or head writing on; as, to *scrawl* a piece of paper. *Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part And think you seest its owner's heart, Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite As hard, as senseless, and as light. Swift*.

Scrawl (skral), v. t. 1. To write unskillfully and inelegantly. 'Though with a golden pen

you *scrawl*.' *Swift*. — 2. To creep; to crawl. *Answorth*.

Scrawl (skral), n. 1. A piece of unskillful or inelegant writing, or a piece of hasty, bad writing. 'Loose, straggling *scrawls* they were.' *Dickens*.

Mr. Wyckert, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope*.

2. In New England, a ragged broken branch of a tree or other brush-wood.

Scrawler (skral'er), n. One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

Scrawm (skram), v. t. [Lit. to scar or make scars in; Icel. *skráma*, Dan. *skræmme*, a scar; probably from root of *scrape*.] To tear; to scratch. [Northern provincial English.]

He *scrawm'd* an' *scratt'd* my face like a cat. *Tennyson* (*Northern Coddler*).

Scrawny (skra'ni), a. [Allied to *scrannel*. See *SCRANNEL*.] Meagre; wasted; raw-boned; scannny. [Local.]

Scray (skra), n. [W. *yscræn*, the scray.] *Sterna Hirundo*, the sea-swallow; the common tern.

Screeble (skre'a-bl), a. [L. *scriebilis*, from *scribo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out.

Screek (skrek), v. t. [An older and northern form of *screech*, *shriek*, which are weakened forms; Sw. *skrika*, Icel. *skrakja*, to screek. It is equivalent to *creak*, with prefixed intens. s, and is no doubt imitative. See *SCREECH*.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream or screech; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. Written also *Serecke* and *Sorike*. See *SCREECH*.

I would become a cat To combat with the creeping mouse And scratch the *screeching* rat. *Turberville*.

Screek (skrek), n. A creaking; a screech.

ch, chain; ch, So. loch; s, go; i, job; s, Fr. ton; ng, qing; yk, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

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